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MOUND

Environmental
Restoration
Program

Mound Plant/CERCLA Press Clippings

EG&G

MOUND PLANT/CERCLA PRESS CLIPPINGS

1994

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1994

Chris Kinard thinks his new business can be the start of something big in Mound's future as an industrial mall

Chris Kinard's tips for doing business at Mound:

☐ **Know your needs:** Kinard wants to use his old lab and its valuable analytical equipment. But it will need renovation so he can seal off his company's part of the building to safeguard proprietary information.

☐ **Don't count on Mound equipment:** Your business plan needs alternate sources of equipment because other Energy Department sites may try to claim the hardware you want.

☐ **Communicate:** Talk to all parties — Mound Community Improvement Corp., Department of Energy and EG&G Mound. Don't assume information given to one will be passed to the others.

☐ **Look for help:** Talk to local organizations geared to helping small businesses. Kinard, who is black, received valuable assistance from the Dayton Minority Business Development Center.

☐ **Count the beans:** Pay special attention to the financial section of your business plan. "That turns out to be extremely important to a banker."

☐ **More information:** Michael J. Grauwelman, Miamisburg's Mound transition manager, has more information about business opportunities at Mound. Call him at 847-6680 or 6681; his fax number is 866-0891.

TY GREENLEES/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Chris Kinard hopes his MCK Analytical Inc. will start doing business on Saturday

Blazing a trail

Entrepreneur hacks obstacles, helps others

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

At first blush, Chris Kinard's efforts to start a small business might not seem all that extraordinary. The 51-year-old chemist wants to start an analytical services company, the outgrowth of the skills he's developed in 28 years of working at the Mound nuclear weapons plant.

But his entrepreneurial pipedream has become a mission to help dozens of fellow employees at the Mound, which is being retired from defense-related work.

As a result, Kinard is blazing a commercialization trail for the entire Energy Department.

"Mound is the farthest and first in this process," said Larry Kirkman, manager of the agency's Miamisburg area office. No other DOE facility has ever been converted to commercial uses. Mound, which proponents hope will become an industrial mall, could become a model for the DOE.

Kinard is optimistic that more businesses will follow his. "I think as time goes on, the chances will be better. If they can get five or 10 (businesses) off the ground now, there may be another 10 or 20 in another year."

Kinard has incorporated as MCK Analytical Inc. (the acronym comes from the first letters of Mound and Chris Kinard) and drafted a business plan to sell analytical services to other companies. He is arranging financing and negotiating a lease with Miamisburg's Mound Community Improvement Corp. to use part of the building where he worked at Mound.

If his plans work out, he'll have the use of some $2 million worth of state-of-the-art analytical equipment and jobs for 40 or more people. His goal is to start doing business by this Saturday.

MCK Analytical still faces many obstacles, and Kinard thinks the Energy Department needs to help more if it really wants to commercialize sites such as Mound.

SEE DREAM/**4G**

Dream

CONTINUED FROM/**1G**

In particular, Kinard said the agency needs to "take a more forceful role" in getting its plant operators to turn more work to small companies — such as environmental analysis of air, soil and groundwater. EG&G does that work now, but Kinard would like to take it over, either as an EG&G subcontractor or an independent contractor.

"Quite often there's a conflict between what new businesses want to do and what EG&G sees as its continuing mission," he said. "It's a potential problem and I think it's been one of the hangups all along."

Another is plant security. Mound has already moved back its security fences, but the building Kinard wants to use is still behind the fenceline. That means employees will need Energy Department security clearances and it will be difficult for customers to visit.

But Kinard said barriers have been falling. A big one fell last week, when the Energy Department and the Mound Community Improvement Corp. signed a lease that allows MCIC to sublease Mound facilities to businesses.

"That was a cloud hanging over everything. That's definitely opened the door," Kinard said.

MCK Analytical has turned into a much bigger business on a much faster track than Kinard imagined when he began mulling the idea four or five years ago. But the government has moved to shrink its nuclear weapons complex much faster than anyone expected: Mound is expected to be out of the doomsday business by the end of September 1995.

Kinard, who lives in the Cincinnati suburb of Springdale, retired from Mound on June 30. He hadn't planned to retire for several years, but Mound's plant operator, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc., was offering early-retirement packages.

But it wasn't a blind leap into the world of self-employment.

In college, he had supplemented his chemistry major with a minor in business. In more recent years, he took advantage of small-business workshops and programs as his business ideas took shape.

Kinard believes his business prospects are good.

Besides wooing the Energy Department, MCK Analytical will offer analytical services for a broad range of commercial products, from analyzing metal castings to proteins and vitamins. Kinard said few small companies can afford the expertise and equipment this kind of work requires, and even some large companieshave shed their in-house resources and now contract it out.

It hasn't been a cakewalk.

Starting a business isn't easy in the first place. Imagine trying to start one at a still-active nuclear weapons plant where the facilities you need are behind a barbed-wire security fence, the equipment is coveted by other Energy Department sites, and nobody from here to Washington, D.C., has ever done such a thing.

"There have been times along the way when I was very frustrated and I was ready to throw in the towel." Kinard conceded.

But he said has remembered that many former colleagues still employed at Mound have pinned their hopes on him. "It puts a little added pressure on me," he admitted, but he said it has helped him stay focused on his goal.

The Dayton Weekly NEWS

Serving the African American communities of Dayton and surrounding areas.

Sept. 15-Sept. 22, 1994 Vol. 2, Issue 40 50¢

MOUND

Environmental Restoration Program

Meeting Notice

CERCLA QUARTERLY PUBLIC MEETING

(Must show proof of U.S. Citizenship to attend)

WHEN: *Thursday, September 22, 1994*
7:00 p.m.

WHERE: *EG&G Mound Cafeteria*
Building OS-East
Miamisburg, Ohio 45343

SUBJECT: *Soil Sampling Update*
Operable Unit Update

For more information, contact:
EG&G Mound Community Relations at (513) 865-4140.

EG&G MOUND APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY · UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

MOUND

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY · UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

THE MIAMISBURG/WEST CARROLLTON NEWS
Wednesday, September 21, 1994

CERCLA meeting to feature workshop format

The upcoming CERCLA public meeting on environmental restoration activities at the Mound plant in Miamisburg, being conducted by the United States Department of Energy (DOE) and its contractor, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, will feature a workshop format.

The meeting will take place Thursday, September 22, 1994 at 7 p.m. in the Mound plant cafeteria — Building OS East. Members of the public planning to attend this meeting should be U.S. citizens and have a picture I.D.

Monte Williams, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies' Manager of the Environmental Restoration/CERCLA program, will lead the workshop. A presentation will be made on the soil sample taken from Miamisburg's Library Park last year at a public meeting. Updates on each Operable Unit (OU) at the plant will then be given by the Operable Unit Program Managers.

CERCLA stands for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and was established to identify and remediate contaminated sites across the country. Mound was added to the National Priority List in 1989.

The public is encouraged to attend these meetings and to ask questions regarding the environmental restoration activities, offer suggestions and evaluate results and decisions. Citizens who wish to be added to the Mound mailing list for twice-quarterly newsletters, fact sheets, etc., or receive a compilation of previously distributed materials in a CERCLA notebook, should arrive a few minutes early.

For more information or to be added to the mailing list, contact the EG&G Mound CERCLA Community Relations Office at 865-4140.

O'Leary will visit Mound

At the request of Rep. Tony P. Hall, Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary will visit Miamisburg on October 27 to formally open the Energy Department's Ohio Field Office and to announce successful developments in the commercialization of the Mound plant.

"Secretary O'Leary's visit shows her commitment to the people of Miamisburg and to the economic development of the Mound plant," said Hall. "Secretary O'Leary recognizes the potential for Mound to be a showplace of defense conversion as we reduce the scope of nuclear weapons production."

Hall has been working with O'Leary and Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr. to save jobs at the Mound plant by converting the government facility to a commercial plant.

A number of businesses are near agreement with the City of Miamisburg and the Energy Department to permit the employees and facilities of the Mound plant to be used for private sector work.

Specific activities of the secretary's visit will be worked out by the secretary and Hall.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Department of Energy doesn't want to save Mound

Re the Aug. 28 articles "Mound meets reality" and "Cloud hangs over Mound":

I appreciated Jonathan Brinckman and Timothy Gaffney for finally telling it like it is regarding the U.S. Department of Energy and Mound. After 32 years at Mound, it was readily apparent to me in 1992 that there really wasn't a future for Mound and the DOE was the reason. I took the incentive money and left, and I haven't regretted the decision for one moment since then.

Closing Mound has been on the DOE's agenda for many years. For the past 10 years, the DOE has been unhappy with the anti-nuclear rhetoric and legislation coming from Ohio's two senators — John Glenn and Howard Metzenbaum — and has implied that Mound's management — Monsanto and EG&G — should be doing something about changing the senators' attitudes. There also were complaints that Mound was too independent, too expensive, etc.

The decision to move weapons-production work from Mound was a classic case of "fire, aim, ready," with the DOE having decided what it wanted to do and then generating facts that supported its case. Mound was the most logical place to remain open if the DOE was truly interested in being responsive to future needs. It had a history of successfully developing and implementing diverse technologies; it was located in a technologically and educationally rich area, and it had excellent relations with the community.

The director of the DOE's Miamisburg Area Office is quoted in "Cloud hangs over Mound" as stating that the federal agency has an obligation not to waste money.

This would be a little easier to swallow if this wasn't the same federal agency that has recommended the removal of low-level contaminated soil from the old Erie Canal site at a cost of $25 million even though its own experts have stated, "The current conditions in the canal do not present an immediate or imminent threat to public health or the environment." Some of that $25 million would go a long way toward putting new business at Mound if the DOE *really* wanted that to happen.

I recommend that the *Dayton Daily News'* two intrepid writers keep up the pressure and the good work. Mound deserves a better fate than what the DOE has planned for it.

BARRY M. REED
Miami Twp.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

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Monarch goes on block

Miamisburg faces new blow

By Jim Dillon
and Jim Bohman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Another major Miami Valley employer is up for sale.

Monarch Marking Systems Inc., a 104-year-old Miamisburg bar-code printer maker and supplier, is being divested by Pitney Bowes Inc. as part of change corporate strategy. The move affects 1,600 local employees and 2,500 worldwide.

Inside
- Miamisburg worries
- Monarch history

Page 5B

Monarch joins Mead Data Central, with 2,000 local employees, on the sales block. Mead Corp. announced in May it wants to sell or spin off the electronic information retrieval and publishing unit by year's end.

Tuesday's announcement may mean another challenge for Miamisburg officials who have been struggling to save jobs at the Mound facility.

The Mound nuclear weapons plant, Mead Data and Monarch are within a few miles of each other in Miamisburg and Miami Twp. John Weithofer, Miamisburg's city manager, said Monarch's payroll alone generated $905,000 in municipal income taxes last year, or 12 percent of the city's total.

Pitney Bowes, the world's largest maker of postage meters and mailing equipment, said its board voted Monday afternoon to sell Monarch and Dictaphone Corp. of Stratford, Conn.

Employees were stunned, crowding around bulletin boards Tuesday morning to read the announcement.

Later, workers were told the move may be in their best interests because a new owner might invest in Monarch.

Avery Dennison Soabar, a competitor, might be interested in acquiring Monarch.

"It's always possible," said Don McKee, vice president and general manager of the label and bar-coding unit of Avery Dennison Corp. in Philadelphia.

"We kind of anticipated that Pitney Bowes might do something with Monarch — either fix it or remove it," McKee added.

Analysts named these companies as possible buyers: Telxon Corp. of Akron, which sells portable bar code scanners to retailers; Zebra Technologies Corp. of Vernon Hills, Ill., which makes bar-code printers; and Intermec Corp. of Everett, Wash., which makes bar-code equipment. The companies did not return telephone calls.

One analyst said Monarch's revenue growth has been lackluster. "There hasn't been much revenue growth in that area," said Wendy I. Abramowitz, who follows Pitney Bowes for Argus Research Corp.

William H. Gorman, an analyst with PNC Bank in Philadelphia, said Monarch Marking posted sales last year of $220 million. Monarch's parent doesn't break out results of its units.

STAFF WRITER Mike Casey contributed to this report.

IN BRIEF

DOE head drops by

U.S. Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary will visit Miamisburg on Oct. 27 to formally open the Energy Department's Ohio Field Office and to announce commercial developments at the Mound Plant. Her visit is at the request of U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

DOE finally opens Mound to business

What a milestone.

The Department of Energy last week cleared the way to convert the Mound nuclear weapons plant into an industrial mall.

This is big news, not only for our region but for the country.

Mound now can become a model for commercializing other DOE properties that are being retired from defense activities. While more than 100 military bases have been transformed over the years into airports and industrial parks, not one DOE facility has been converted.

It's an understatement to say that the DOE has found it difficult to give up plants such as Mound, which produced detonators for nuclear weapons.

It makes sense that a beaucracy with a history of secrecy and of repelling visitors, by force if necessary, is going to have a tough time opening up to anyone who doesn't have a top security clearance.

Consider what a big deal it was for the DOE to allow our photographers and reporters into the plant to put together a special report.

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

GREG STRICHARCHUK

When I last visited the facility a little over a year ago the people I spoke with were looking to the future with enthusiasm. Many believed that some of the plant's technologies — and their skills — would have commercial applications.

At that time, people involved in the conversion predicted that portions of the plant would be leased to startup businesses by winter.

But as winter turned to spring and spring to summer I began to wonder whether the DOE would ever allow the sprawling 306-acre plant, nestled

SEE STRICHARCHUK/4G

Stricharchuk

CONTINUED FROM/1G

burial mound (hence its name) and Miamisburg, to be commercialized.

It appeared that the DOE was hell bent on turning the Mound into just another abandoned plant (except for the people who would be involved in environmental cleanup).

Meanwhile, hundreds of Mound employees — including some of the top brains in our region — took buyouts as part of a downsizing at the plant. Some apparently left the area thinking there was no future here.

The DOE's foot-dragging also apparently dashed the hopes of lots of would-be entrepreneurs.

In July, for example, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, the company that operates Mound for the DOE, invited present and former Mound employees who wanted to start businesses to share their ideas in the plant cafeteria.

But only three proposed startups showed up. One of those who did was Cherng Chang, an analytical specialist.

Chang, who wants to make and sell framed calendars, said the audience was just as sparse; only a handful of people turned out.

There wasn't enough publicity to draw people to the cafeteria, said Chang. Another factor, he added, was that the event roughly coincided with a deadline to accept buyout offers.

Last week when the DOE finally cleared the path for Mound's commercialization I was reminded of Chang and the dozens of former and current Mound employees who need to talk about their business proposals.

I would hope that EG&G, the city of Miamisburg and the people involved in the conversion efforts take another stab.

Our region has an opportunity to turn the treasure trove of technologies and skills at Mound into businesses. We don't need to lose Chang or any other would be entrepreneur. The Dayton area can't afford such losses.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Mound signs lease with DOE

Way officially open for commercial use

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

With a Department of Energy lease and $4 million in economic development funds in hand, Miamisburg officials expect to sign the first Mound business lease this month, they said Wednesday.

Officials signed the DOE lease Wednesday morning at a press conference in Miamisburg city council chambers. A local Energy Department official called it the agency's first economic development lease to allow commercial use of nuclear weapons plant facilities.

"Mound is the farthest and first in the process" of commercialization, said Larry Kirkman, manager of the agency's Miamisburg area office.

The agency also released most of a promised $4 million economic development grant.

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church said the lease and the money "allow us to open the door to the solid business prospects we have in hand."

Officials hope to sign the first business lease this month with Sigma Electromagnetic Shielding Technologies Inc., a small Nebraska company that wants to use Mound facilities to produce new materials to insulate consumer electronic products from electromagnetic interference. Several more business proposals are pending, they said.

The lease, technically between the Energy Department and the Mound Community Improvement Corp., the city's economic development arm, will allow commercial businesses to subcontract once-secret Mound facilities. Most of Mound's work has been developing, producing and testing nuclear weapon components, but that work is winding down as the agency shrinks and consolidates its weapons work.

The Energy Department's economic development grant provides $2.2 billion for community improvement corporation plans, Church said. Most of it will be used to fund business loans.

Here's how the rest of the money is to be spent:

- $800,000 for capital improvements to facilities businesses want to use.
- $500,000 in operating funds for the Mound Community Improvement Corp.
- $500,000 for a program to allow outside companies to "test drive" Mound technologies. A "User Center" program has identified 21 centers where, at a specified hourly rate, companies can try out Mound's laser, welding, ceramics, metallurgy or other technologies. The fund gives plant operator, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc., an account to charge its costs to, according to Miamisburg's Mound transition office. EG&G can't charge costs for commercial work to its Energy Department contract. The costs are reimbursed by the outside companies.

The agency turned over a check for $3.575 million of the $4 million grant. Church said the balance will be available to the city upon request.

2NEWS FAX

For News That Hits Home 6:00a.m., Noon, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 & 11:00p.m.

WEDNESDAY • SEPTEMBER 7, 1994 • PROVIDED DAILY BY WDTN

BUSINESS

(Washington) - Business productivity plunged 2.5% in the 2nd quarter, the lowest point in 5 years, due mostly to higher production costs. Unit labor costs rose at an annual rate of 3.4% in revised figures.
(Huntsville, AL) - The Dunlop Tire plant is quiet after a day of strike-related violence. About 85 cars were damaged by rock-throwing strikers trying to keep workers from crossing picket lines. Police used tear gas to break up the disturbance; 4 people were arrested.
(Cincinnati) - Procter & Gamble has filed a federal lawsuit to stop F&M Distributors from infringing on package designs of 5 products sold at F&M drug stores. P&G claims the products mimic the look of Head & Shoulders shampoo and Secret and Sure antiperspirants.
1PM Dow Jones Industrials down 5.05 at 3893.65

· Provided by Smith/Barney ·

AREA NEWS

(Miamisburg) - The federal government is signing a lease to allow the city to offer the Mound nuclear plant for use by private business. The agreement is the first of its kind in the nation. It allows Miamisburg to lease buildings and equipment at the 306-acre site and released $4 million in federal money to the city to help in the transition.
(Albuquerque, NM) - An ex-convict and a teenager are awaiting a Thursday hearing to determine if they'll be shipped back to Ohio to face kidnapping charges. The pair, wanted in a cross-country trip of car-theft killings, was found sleeping under a bridge after a tip from a man who gave them a ride.
(Hamilton) - Former Miami University football player Martinius Davis faces trial September 14th on 2 charges of the rape of two coeds last spring. Prosecutors claim DNA tests link Davis to at least one attack.
(Akron) - A statewide poll by an Akron newspaper shows only 8% of Ohioans support a state tax increase to provide more money for Ohio's schools.

WEATHER

TONIGHT	TOMORROW
Mostly Clear	Partly Sunny
Low 54°	High 80°

EXTENDED

Fri 78° / 52° Sat 82°/ 55° Sun 83° / 59°

· Forecast provided by the 2News Weather Team ·

WORLD NEWS

(New York) - The U.S. and Cuba are talking refugees again, amid indications that a deal is possible. Cuban negotiators, who have demanded the talks include easing the U.S. trade embargo, said this morning that a limited agreement covering only immigration is now possible.
(Cairo) - A group of countries is joining the Vatican in opposing a section on abortion in a U.N. 20-year plan to reign in world population growth. Opposition could upset a compromise that would retain recommending government policies on abortion but declare that it shouldn't be promoted as family planning.
(Panama) - Some Panamanian lawmakers are angry about their government's decision to allow U.S. camps for Cuban refugees. They say they learned of the decision to allow the camps to be built through the media.

SPORTS NEWS

(New York) - Today's sessions at the U.S. Open feature the top women's seed; Steffi Graff faces 11th seed Amanda Coetzer in a quarter-final match.
(Ann Arbor) - Michigan tailback Tyrone Wheatley will miss Saturday's Notre Dame game. He's recovering from a separated shoulder he suffered in practice August 23.

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Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Mound lease 'a major step'

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Officials from Miamisburg and the Department of Energy are prepared to sign a lease today that finally will make Mound Plant facilities available for commercial use.

The agreement will allow the Mound Community Improvement Corp., Miamisburg's economic development arm, to sublease facilities at the nuclear weapons plant to private businesses.

"We're excited — we're real excited — about it," Michael J. Grauwelman, Miamisburg's Mound transition manager, said Tuesday. "It's a major step forward."

The DOE-Miamisburg lease is the keystone to the community's master plan to turn parts of the Mound Plant into a high-tech industrial mall called the Mound Advanced Technology Center.

The mall would consist of small businesses doing commercial work in buildings that once housed top-secret development and production of nuclear weapons components.

The arrangement became possible as a result of an amendment to the 1994 federal authorization act. The amendment was introduced by U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, and supported in a House-Senate compromise bill by U.S. Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio.

The community improvement corporation has identified several prospective businesses that could employ about 100 at Mound. It is negotiating some leases, but Grauwelman said none is ready to be signed. He said he expects the first lease to be signed within 60 days.

Using local government as an intermediary for business leases sounds awkward, but local and government officials say it avoids making the Energy Department lease directly to private companies — a process they say would get snarled in federal restrictions.

Local officials have pursued commercialization mainly to create jobs for Mound's highly skilled work force. The plant employed 2,398 at its peak in 1985, but since then employment has dropped by about 1,000.

Some weapons work still goes on at Mound. The plant also retains a mission to assemble, fuel and test plutonium-powered electrical generators for space probes. Most work, however, focuses on cleaning up nuclear and chemical contamination at the plant.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

115th Year, No.23 September 7, 1994

Mound one step closer

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

It had never been done before, but the Mound transition team has got it accomplished.

At a press conference held this morning at the Miamisburg Civic Center, the U.S. Department of Energy formerly announced the base lease arrangements for the Mound facility to the Mound Community Improvement Corporation – a key element in Miamisburg's efforts to commercialize the facility.

Also at the conference, the DOE announced that it has released $4 million dollars in funding assistance for the transition of the Mound facility to officials of the city of Miamisburg.

"We are elated to receive both the funding assistance as well as the initiation of formal lease arrangements for the Mound facility, said Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr. "This has been a lengthy and difficult negotiation process and it is another hurdle that we have cleared in continuing to conquer this mammoth challenge.

"This lease is a product of the bill which U.S. Congressman Tony Hall initiated and which was passed last year," he said.

DOE spokesman Larry Kirkman said, "Working out the lease arrangements was a lengthy and difficult process for the DOE.

"Our organization is using the Mound as a 'case-study-in-action' of the transition of a former high security government installation from public to private use," he said.

"There were no rules and processes to follow. We had to initiate them not only for the long-term success of the Mound, but also for responsible use by other government operations and municipalities which may find themselves in a similar position."

Kirkman said the specific areas covered by the lease include responsibilities of the lessee to include limiting conditions of operations, environmental and safety and the unique aspects of working with and around a government installation with environmental responsibilities.

"THIS IS THE mechanism which we needed to implement some of the opportunities available which will begin to bring the Mound Advanced Technology Center to reality," said Mike Grauwelman, Miamisburg's Mound transition manager. "The MATC is the vision for the facility's new future by the community and its stakeholders.

"Based on this document, we can in the very near future finalize the details on many of the private business proposals we currently have in our possession," he said.

The Miamisburg Mound has been in operation as a highly secured, federal nuclear weaponry technology center since 1947. The Mound's defense-related assets are to be transitioned from the DOE for private industrial operation.

Today's announcement of an additional $4 million from the DOE for the transition will help speed that process.

According to Church, $3.575 million of the $4 million has officially been presented to the city of Miamisburg.

"Two-point-two million (dollars) will be used to fund the programs of the Mound Community Improvement Corporation which will help provide financing to companies who privatize the facilities at the Mound," he said. "Another $500,000 will be used to capitalize the MCIC.

"About $800,000 will be used for capital improvements to the site, and $500,000 will be used for a program of bridge mechanisms to enable certain activities and operations to be conducted at the site," said Church. "The balance of the $4 million will be

(Continued on Page 7)

Mound ...

(Continued from Page 1)

available to us upon request."

The DOE and EG&G, the private company that operates the site for the department, are in the process of reconfiguring government operations at the site.

At the same time, they are instituting the strict cleanup of volatile organic compounds, which has caused the Mound to be declared a "Superfund" environmental cleanup site.

The Energy Department must remove and properly dispose of these compounds, categorized as solvents, oils, greases and chemicals.

Also, minor levels of radioactive material at the Mound are being removed as part of the cleanup.

GOVERNMENT WORK

DOE cleanup contracts rattle

The Dept. of Energy is shaking and being shaken in its efforts to reform and revise the management of cleanup efforts at its nuclear weapons complex. The first casualty of the assault is long-time maintenance and operations contractor EG&G Inc., which plans to bail out of that role.

DOE announced in mid-August its intentions for sweeping philisophical and contractual changes to the cleanup of its Hanford, Wash., complex. The agency wants to privatize the cleanup and move to performance-based contracts. It hopes to convince vendors to build, own and operate remediation facilities that would "produce" a clean product that the agency would buy back.

At the same time, Waltham, Mass.-based EG&G announced plans to sell its M&O subsidiary at the Rocky Flats facility outside of Denver to Fluor Daniel Inc. The sale would include the remaining 15 months of EG&G's M&O contract there.

The move builds on EG&G's earlier announcement that it would not pursue further prime contracts at either Rocky Flats or the Nevada Test Site, where its M&O contract and another support contract expire in 1995. If DOE approves the move at Rocky Flats, it could give Fluor a leg up on winning the new $3.5-billion, 5-year, cleanup contract there. Bids for that job are due Nov. 1.

At Hanford, the privatization request stunned Westinghouse Hanford Co., which had been encouraged by DOE earlier this summer. DOE extended through March 1997 the M&O contract covering 61 million gallons of toxic and radioactive wastes stored in 177 tanks and 2,000 sealed capsules. But now the agency wants to explore whether private industry can manage and initially finance the $40-billion task. It's a big chunk of the overall $57-billion cleanup of the complex.

Hanford operations improved for Westinghouse but DOE wants more changes.

John Wagoner, DOE's Hanford manager, says there is no decision yet to go out with a formal solicitation. But he says it is possible contracts could go to more than one company to handle specific tasks, or that a consortium could be formed to perform the overall job.

Since Hanford is no longer involved in classified defense work, DOE does not need to regulate contractors as it did in the past. Private contractors would bear all upfront costs. Wagoner lists these as about $2 billion to construct a high-level vitrification plant, up to $1 billion for retrieving the waste, $1 billion for low-level vitrification facilities and $1 billion for pretreatment. DOE would reimburse only when the wastes are processed to certain specifications.

William Alumkal, WHC executive vice president in charge of the tanks, says: "I don't think anybody in WHC knew about this. I don't know how to react. We have worked hard to get this place straightened out and have made a lot of progress in a short time."

Even as it extended the contract, DOE said it would require competitive bids when the pact expires. A site manager will still be needed. Hanford "is a lot more" than tanks, Wagoner notes. The annual cleanup budget is $2 billion. The tanks account for $900 million.

DOE would shift safety and environmental oversight for waste processing and supervising construction to other agencies. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission would license but must develop rules for waste remediation. This concerns Jim Watts, president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic

Workers union at Hanford. He believes "starting from scratch" could slow the pace of cleanup.

WHC officials will attend a Sept. 7 meeting on the plan in Washington, D.C. Richard Guimond, DOE principal deputy assistant secretary for environmental restoration, expects a strong turnout. "The current system is not conducive to controlling costs," he says. Hanford's scope and costs are likely to lead to consortia formations. Some U.S. firms are even considering teaming with international partners.

Bowing out. With all the changes, EG&G appears to be more than willing to let go. The firm reportedly is shopping its Nevada Test Site contracts to Bechtel Group Inc., San Francisco, but officials at both companies would not confirm the possibility. "We intend to continue to meet our obligations there," says a spokeswoman at EG&G. Industry sources say EG&G is talking to Babcock & Wilcox, Barberton, Ohio, about buying its M&O contract at the Mound plant in Ohio. B&W officials had no comment.

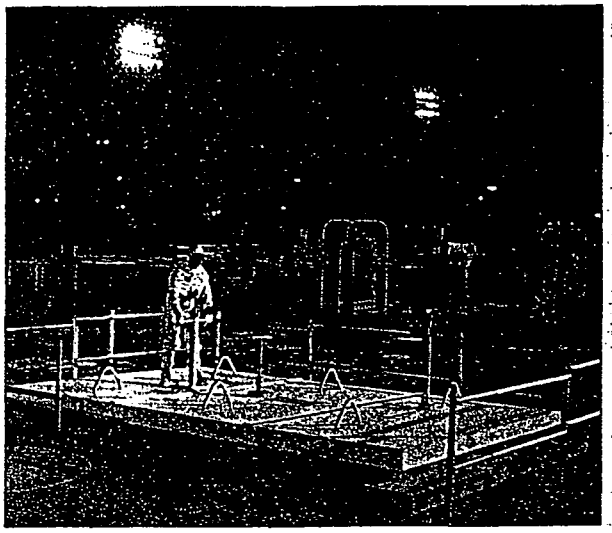
Fluor's Bradburne moved quickly after EG&G wanted out.

John M. Kucharski, EG&G chairman and CEO, says Rocky Flats was a resource allocation call. "While the U.S. government will continue to be an important part of our business profile, it can no longer be the central focus of our long-term growth strategy," he says.

The move "clearly puts us out of the prime contractor mode but it's not meant to be anti-government," says Deborah Lorenz, vice president of investor relations. "We will continue to work for the Depts of Defense, Interior, Treasury and others."

Kucharski says DOE's new method of contracting requires a substantial commitment of resources that EG&G thinks would be better invested in its other business segments. Lorenz cited three new EG&G technologies the firm will support: an X-ray food monitoring device, micro machine sensors and a real-time X-ray machine. However, 76% of EG&G's $2.7 billion worth of revenue is DOE related.

Industry sources claim DOE has been turning down the screws on EG&G. Of DOE's four M&O contracts up for renewal this year, two were extended. The other two, Rocky Flats and Nevada Test Site, belong to EG&G and will be rebid. Another blow came last month when DOE rebuffed two incumbents at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory—EG&G and Westinghouse—and awarded the five-year, $5-billion consolidated M&O contract to DOE newcomer Lockheed Corp., Calabasas, Calif. "They must have gotten one heck of a debriefing at INEL to then turn around and make these announcements," says a competitor.



Tank farms would provide feedstock for private vitrification units.

Mark Silverman, DOE's Rocky Flats manager, says that he had concerns about EG&G's work at the Colorado weapon plant in the past but is now pleased with their progress. "They were potentially a very viable bidder," he says. "I had hoped they would bid" on the upcoming procurement.

EG&G is not the first company to leave the DOE contractor business. Union Carbide left Oak Ridge in Tennessee, DuPont left Savannah River in Georgia and most recently, AT&T left Sandia in New Mexico. But those companies finished out their contracts, unlike EG&G.

Fluor Daniel had been talking to EG&G about joining a Fluor-led team to pursue the Rocky Flats contract when EG&G opted out of the procurement.

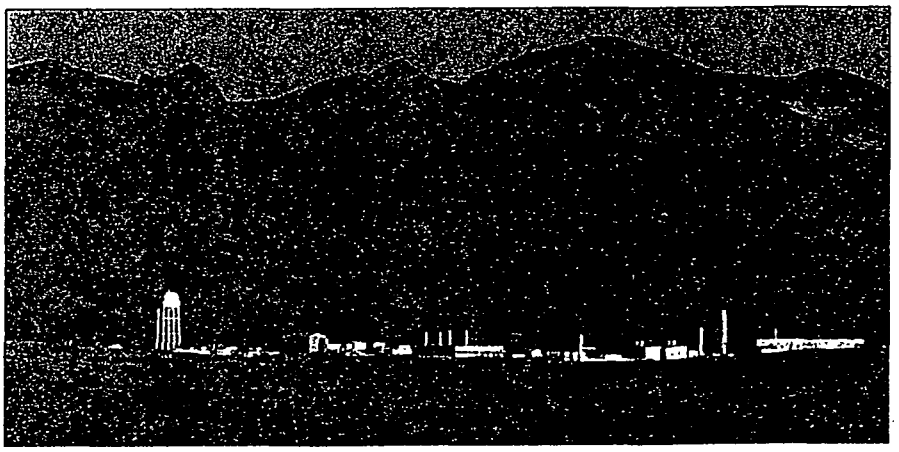
"It was rather sudden," says John Bradburne, vice president of sales for Fluor's advanced technology business unit. "We contacted them about buying the remainder of their contract." He refused to give details, except to say the price would have no real impact on Fluor's balance sheet. Wall Street analysts peg the price at under $15 million.

Fluor is now performing due diligence, which will take two to four weeks, says Bradburne. Once an agreement is reached they will formally approach DOE for approval. DOE's Silverman says if the agency concurs, he expects Fluor on site Oct. 1.

EG&G says it is selling to avoid liability problems that befall a lame duck contractor. Silverman is more concerned about having a contractor that has lost its corporate commitment. "Yes, we're worried about having a lame duck," he says.

Some expect Fluor's Rocky Flats competitors to cry foul. Two sources from competing teams say it is a ploy by Fluor to get a leg up on that procurement. Another believes that "smart contractors" will try for the contract at Mound where the term is longer.

Says Silverman, "We will do all we can to protect the [procurement's] competitive nature and make sure everyone has equal access to information." ▣



Rocky Flats contract could be Fluor Daniels' springboard to further work with the Dept. of Energy.

By Mary Buckner Powers in Birmingham and Harriet King in Seattle

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Mound update today

Mound managers will give an update of Superfund cleanup efforts at the Miamisburg nuclear weapons plant at 7 p.m. today. Because the meeting will be the Mound Plant cafeteria, One Mound Road, anyone attending will need to be a U.S. citizen, with picture ID.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton, Ohio, Sunday, August 28, 1994
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Cloud hangs over Mound

Scientists blame DOE, seek sunnier sites

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

On Friday, Matt Cage, a 27-year-old chemical engineer, chipped away at the dreams of people trying to save the Mound plant in Miamisburg.

He and his wife loaded their 7-month-old daughter into their Honda Accord and hit the road for Tennessee.

"I need to go where I can provide for my family," explained Cage, who left his job at Mound for a new career at Scientific Ecology Group, an Oak Ridge company. "There's really no future here."

If Cage were the only researcher leaving the nuclear weapons plant, his departure would hardly matter. However, he's among an estimated 400 scientists, engineers or technicians who have resigned or retired from the Mound since December 1991, when the Energy Department first announced it might shut down the plant.

State and local officials are banking on private industry to keep Mound's cluster of high-tech laboratories thriving long after the Energy Department leaves. But many fear the exodus of talent is undermining the Mound's attractiveness to private investors.

"It's pretty grim," said Don Rog[illegible], a world-recognized plutonium [illegible]ert who retired from Mound this year. "Laboratories that used to be bustling places are dead silent now."

Mound scientists place much of the blame on the Department of Energy. Despite glowing rhetoric, the federal agency hasn't made a meaningful commitment to the effort to convert the plant to non-defense work, they say.

"The Department of Energy talks about conversion, but their actions belie their words," said John Gill, a senior scientist at Mound who's known in Miamisburg for the science center he and his wife operate for school children. "The basic conclusion is, they don't want to keep it going. The DOE would rather we not be here."

The effects of the departures are felt far beyond Mound's home on a hill overlooking Miamisburg. Some fear the loss of Mound scientists, combined with similar losses at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and AT&T Global Information Solutions, the former NCR, weakens the Miami Valley's ability to retain and attract companies with high-paying jobs.

"We're cutting away at the core of our region's technological ability," said Robert Premus, a professor at Wright State University. "That hurts tremendously in marketing our region as a technology center."

Most of the departing scientists didn't want to leave. But say they didn't had much choice.

Since late last year, when the effort to find commercial uses for Mound's equipment and scientific staff was launched, not one company has moved in.

Making matters worse, the Energy Department this winter decided to accelerate the shutdown.

Federal work is now scheduled to end this September, a year earlier than originally thought. Scientists working to find private companies say government funding will now end before they've had time to find private investors.

"Good people, in general, have seen the writing on the wall and are attempting to get out of here," Gill said.

Cage is one of the good ones, Gill said. He graduated from the University of Dayton, lived with his wife and new baby in a renovated house in Dayton's Belmont neighborhood, and would love to stay in the area.

"There's a been lot of government red tape, and conversion has been a slow process," Cage said. "I can't really afford to wait for it to happen."

Cage admits some apprehension about starting a new job in a place far from both his and his wife's parents. But even scientists who have already established themselves in new careers say they left reluctantly.

Tony Wolterman loves his new job as a division manager at the Energy Department's Pantex nuclear weapons plant in Amarillo,

Slim pickings
Commercial development has lined up 100 new jobs if everything works perfectly/**1G**

SEE MOUND/**16A**

Mound

CONTINUED FROM/**1A**

FALLING NUMBERS

The workforce at EG&G Applied Technolgies' Mound plant has been shrinking since 1985:

1984	2,302
1985	2,398
1986	2,274
1987	2,225
1988	2,188
1989	2,150
1990	2,138
1991	2,084
1992	1,667
1993	1,629
1994	1,338

2

Texas. But he says he would never have left the Dayton area if the Mound conversion effort had looked more promising.

"If everything had been very bright at Mound, the thought of coming here would have never en-d my mind," he said. "The bot-line was that when it became apparent that the business was going down, I started looking around."

Bill Moddeman, once one of Mound's top experts in the esoteric world of surface analysis, admits to many sleepless nights before accepting a job as a research scientist at Pantex. He, too, feels he didn't have much choice.

"I could have stayed and hoped," he said. "But that didn't make sense when opportunities were attractive elsewhere."

Mound scientists still in the area speak bitterly about the conversion effort. They say neither EG&G Applied Technologies, the Massachusetts-based company with a contract to operate Mound, nor the DOE has put any significant funding into the economic development program.

"A priority with no funding is mere rhetoric, and for the DOE to promote economic development with no funding is a most terrible form of deceit," one Mound scientist wrote in a letter to U.S. Rep. Tony Hall this month.

"People are needed for conversion work, but no provision for keeping those people has been made," Rogers said. "The government didn't think of commercialization until after they decided to pull the money out."

Gill says the federal agency is still putting up bureaucratic barriers, such as denying retirees who want to launch start-up firms access to the plant.

The Department of Energy further emptied key labs this summer when it offered attractive buy-out packages that include large lump-sum payments. "People are being urged to clear out," Gill said.

Told of the scientists' concerns, Energy Department officials say "The whole DOE world is like an bowl of unset jelly," said Larry Kirkman, director of department's Miamisburg Area Office. "I think we're doing it right, but it's a difficult process."

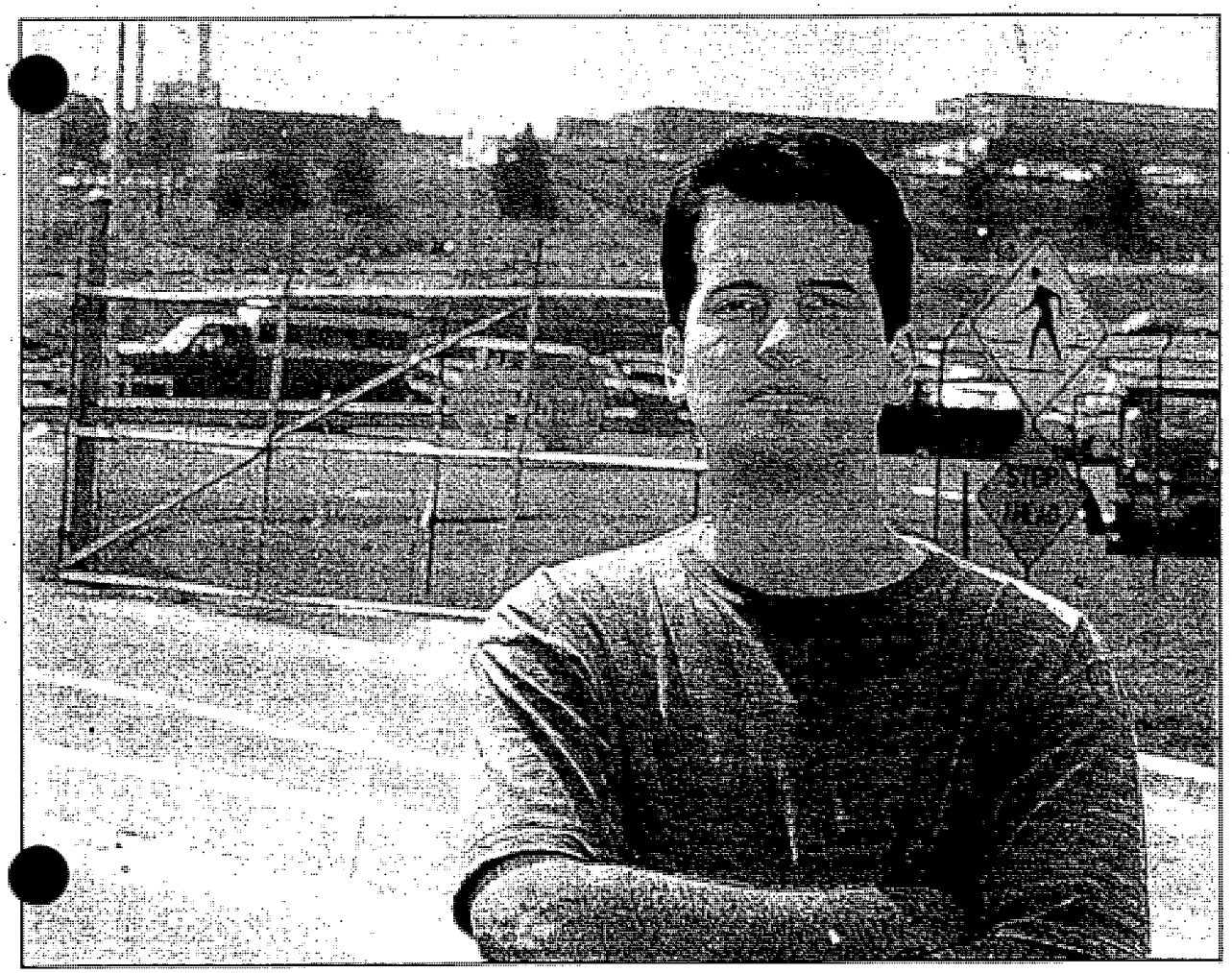
Some of the difficulty has been caused by funding shortfalls, Kirkman said — and which he said local energy officials can't control.

"Let's face it, we've taken a $50 million cut. That doesn't retain talent. Money retains people," Kirkman said. "The city of Miamisburg and us were all looking at a two-year transition period. All of a sudden, we pulled up to less than a year."

The need to safely clean-up past contamination also hinders the department, Kirkman said. Further, he said, the federal agency has an obligation not to waste money.

"We are stewards to the entire population of taxpayers," he said. "People in California would be upset if we just gave away equipment that we could use elsewhere."

Still, DOE officials say they're intensifying their focus on economic development. They now have a six-person office dedicated to the effort, up from one person just two



ED ROBERTS/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Matt Cage is leaving the Department of Energy's Mound site for a job in the private sector

months ago. Security measures have been greatly relaxed at the Mound site. Now, Kirkman said, the final push is on.

"If we do this, we're going to be the first in the country. We're really pushing the bubble with respect to making this happen," he said. "People have been focusing on the negative aspects. It's almost like we're giving up before we start."

Larry Dosser, a research scientist at Mound's laser and photonics center, has been fighting for three years to keep his center going after it loses Department of Energy Work.

While two researchers in the lab have left, he believes the center can still be saved.

"The laboratories are first-class, the people are first-class. It would be a tremendous waste to lose them," he said. "But if we don't get support, all this disappears."

Mound meets reality

Mission conversion tougher than brainstorming

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

One year ago this month, local officials and business leaders kicked off an effort to convert the Mound nuclear weapons plant into a commercial technology center.

Within a month, they had identified the first conversion candidate: the plant's high-tech machine shop. And in January, Miamisburg officials announced the first outside company committed to relocating to the plant, Sigma Electromagnetic Shielding Technologies Inc., of Lincoln, Neb.

They also hinted at other business proposals in the works, and the Department of Energy handed Mayor Dick Church an oversize check symbolizing $4.5 million in economic development grants.

To date, Energy Department and local officials have erected the framework for conversion. They've hammered out procedures to allow commercial operations in Energy Department facilities — a first for the security-minded agency — and retained key equipment coveted by other Energy Department sites. The Mound Community Development Corp., Miamisburg's economic development arm, is lining up business prospects.

But the enormity of the task of converting a government-owned nuclear weapons plant into a commercial mall has become painfully clear: Despite the effort, Mound has yet to see its first commercial business. And, even if all the proposed commercial enterprises are launched, only about 100 jobs will be created.

Meanwhile, Miamisburg is losing the most important Mound resources — scientists, engineers and technicians. More than 400 people have taken incentives to quit or retire this year as the plant operator, Mound Applied Technologies, prepares to end its weapons work at the end of 1995. EG&G Mound says the work force has shrunk by about 1,000 from its 1985 peak of 2,398.

Nothing illustrates the situation better than the machine shop, where highly skilled workers craft exotic alloys and ceramics into high-precision aerospace parts.

Shop employees have attended small-business workshops, scripted a business plan and created a corporation, Mound Manufacturing Center. The company has even lined up customers. But it's still trying to nail down financing and come to terms on a lease agreement.

Meanwhile, a group of 15 machinists who agreed to retire or quit to help jump-start the business are watching their savings dwindle as they wait for Mound Manufacturing to come on line.

"It's real frustrating.

INCUBATOR

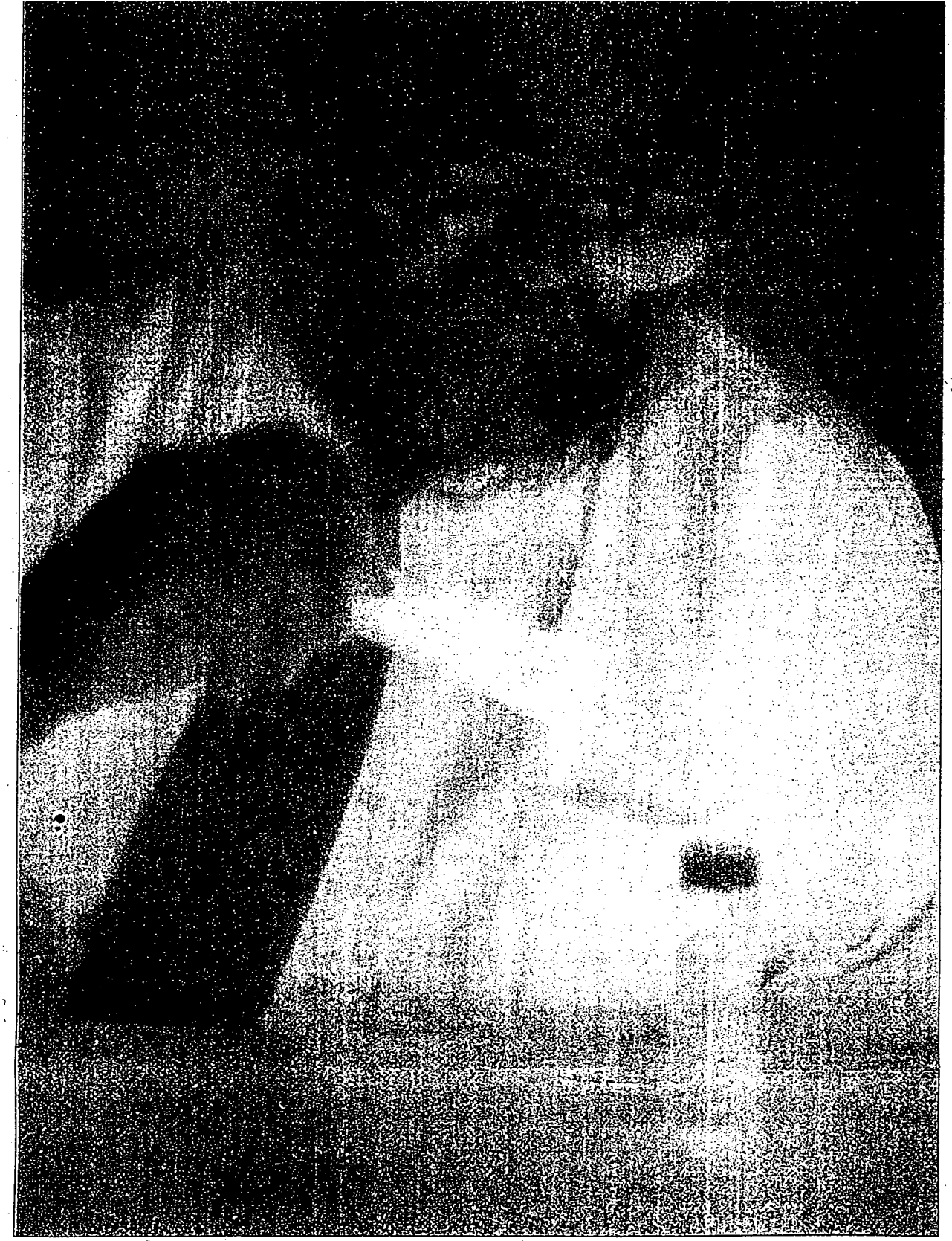
Business prospects* at Mound:

Business	Jobs
Subhydride marketing	2
Process safety analysis	1
Engineering services	2
Consulting	2-12
Space engineering	2
Microcalorimetry	1
Metrology lab	3
Laser photonics	4
Optical physics	1

* Specific companies were not identified

TOP: Larry Dosser inspects bottles of laser dyes used in his laser spectroscopy at Mound. Dosser has been struggling for three years to find private companies to take over his laser and photonics lab after the work for the Energy Department ends. He believes his lab and others at Mound have strong commercial potential. 'I'm dedicating myself to do everything I can to maintain the facility,' he said. 'There's lots of people like me that we know can make it happen. It's going to be a success.'

PHOTOS BY ED ROBERTS
DAYTON DAILY NEWS



We were expecting a lease back in July," said Al Hodapp, president of Mound Manufacturing and the shop's machining operations manager.

Another frustration, he said, has been the inability to tap the $4 million the Energy Department presented to the city with great fanfare in January. City officials said it has taken time to work out funding criteria with the Energy Department's Albuquerque field office, which is responsible for Mound's operations, but added that the work is nearly done.

Federal rules make it difficult for the government to lease property to private businesses, so Miamisburg will lease Mound facilities from the Energy

SEE MOUND/**4G**

BOTTOM: Al Hodapp, president of Mound Manufacturing, watches machinist Pete Hutchinson run a computer operated grinder that can make special tools on site. Machine shop employees are frustrated because financing and a lease agreement for private ventures are still pending after more than a year.

COMPANIES COMMITTED TO MOUND

Business	Product	Projected jobs
Mound Manufacturing Center	Precision metal and ceramic parts	30
[illegible]K Analytical Inc.	Environmental analysis	40
National Testing Systems Inc.	Precision testing	1-10
Sigma Electromagnetic Shielding Technologies Inc.	Manufacturing materials to shield electronics	4
Star City Ordnance	Manufacturing explosives	5-plus
T.I.M.E.	Non-profit organization to help makers of circuit boards	17
		Total jobs 97-106

Mound

CONTINUED FROM/**1G**

Department and sublease them to businesses.

That makes leasing a complicated process. And there have been other snags, such as figuring out who pays for what share of utilities, which are centralized at Mound.

"I think many of us underestimated the amount of time (commercialization) would take," Miamisburg City Manager John Weithofer said.

And there have been other battles.

In February, the Energy Department announced a proposed 1995 budget that would cut Mound's funding to less than half this year's $183 million. It threatened to shut down operations and decimate the work force before defense conversion had a chance to take root.

Local, state and federal elected officials fought the cuts. Up on Mound and down in Miamisburg, the budget battle diverted managers from the conversion effort. Finally in June, the Energy Department submitted another budget that added $54 million to the '95 budget.

Meanwhile, other Energy Department sites that still had a defense mission wanted Mound's high-tech tools and equipment. Alerted by Mound workers, city officials discovered other sites had compiled lists of hundreds of items, some potentially crucial to high-tech business plans.

"They were shopping the Mound like a Sears catalog," Mayor Church said.

Church raised the issue with top Energy officials, and the agency has given Miamisburg a say in equipment issues. Many disputes have been resolved, Church said.

But the battles have cost Mound precious time.

"We've lost a year," Church said, but quickly added, "I'm still upbeat that we can bring jobs into the community."

Alan Jones, an Energy Department lawyer who was the agency's Dayton-area counsel and now works for the agency's Albuquerque office, also tried to keep an upbeat view in the absence of business starts.

"There have been some very depressing times, but I feel like we're in the home stretch now," he said. "Once we get the first couple of leases done, things are going to pop into place a lot faster."

While the Energy Department has thrown up some of the biggest obstacles to Miamisburg's conversion efforts, it has also been the town's strongest ally.

In fact, the only Mound job development to materialize thus far

has come from the Energy Department itself: The agency has decided to locate a new field office at Mound to oversee it and two other sites. The office is expected to create at least 180 jobs at Mound.

"That's going to be one of the anchors," Church said.

What it will anchor is a proposed high-tech industrial site that Miamisburg has dubbed the Mound Advanced Technology Center. Mike Grauwelman, Miamisburg's Mound transition manager, said MATC will be an entity that manages Mound businesses as a "technology mall."

The Mound Manufacturing Center is one of six strong business prospects for the mall. The city is also planning a Mound business incubator to help hatch several more tiny businesses, Grauwelman said.

Church said the conversion effort is "poised for success," and others with the city and the Energy Department said the first business leases should be signed soon.

Church has his sights set on early October. That's when Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary has promised to visit Mound, most likely in conjunction with the opening of the Ohio field office.

Church said he hopes O'Leary's visit will also coincide with several business openings. "I hope she's got a lot of ribbons to cut that day," he said.

Spending bill includes $140 million for Mound

WASHINGTON (AP) — Another chapter in the fight over the future of the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, Ohio, ended Friday when President Clinton signed a spending bill containing $140 million for the nuclear weapons plant.

The 1995 appropriation was the subject of months of struggle. The Clinton administration initially said the plant would need $28 million less than it got.

Mayor Dick Church and other Miamisburg officials made repeated trips to Washington to lobby the Energy Department to endorse a higher spending level.

Rep. Tony Hall, D-Ohio, said the spending bill signed by Clinton also helps the plant by making it possible for other Energy Department facilities to buy equipment instead of taking it from Mound.

The city wants to keep a lot of equipment at the plant in hopes of enticing a manufacturer to move in and put it to use.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1994

Clinton signs bill

President Clinton on Friday signed an appropriations bill that contains $2 million to help keep equipment at the Mound nuclear weapons plant when the Miamisburg facility is converted to civilian uses. The $20.5 billion spending bill for energy and water projects contains about $140 million for operations at Mound next year — $28 million more than originally proposed in the president's budget. An additional $2 million is allocated to purchasing equipment at other Energy Department facilities that otherwise would have taken the equipment from Mound. Miamisburg leaders have said that keeping the equipment will brighten prospects for redeveloping Mound.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Waste route irks 4 Nevada cities

LAS VEGAS (AP) — Officials of four Southern Nevada cities are upset with the Energy Department over plans to ship nuclear waste through some of the busiest areas of the Las Vegas Valley.

Representatives from Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson and Boulder City want answers regarding DOE plans to ship as much as 16,000 truck loads of radioactive waste from the Fernald, Ohio, nuclear weapons plant to the Nevada Test Site.

The DOE plans to ship the material over Hoover Dam, through Boulder City and Henderson along Boulder Highway and U.S. 95, and through an interchange near downtown Las Vegas en route to the test site.

The Fernald plant, 18 miles northwest of Cincinnati, processed uranium for the government's production of nuclear weapons until 1989. Production was stopped to concentrate on cleanup at the 1,050-acre site.

Las Vegas Review-Journal, 8/23/94 (4B)

(Circulation: 140,494 daily; 208,789 Sunday)

Area representatives protest nuke shipments by Department of Energy

By Susan Greene
Review-Journal

Department of Energy officials got an earful Monday from representatives of several Southern Nevada communities who complained they were not informed that low-level nuclear waste would be shipped through their cities.

Mayors, city managers and attorneys from Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson and Boulder City demanded answers regarding the agency's plans to ship 4,000 to 16,000 truckloads of radioactive waste from an Ohio nuclear weapons plant to the Nevada Test Site.

"You're running this material through the most populated part of the state. We felt as though we weren't given the opportunity to discuss this," said Las Vegas City Manager Larry Barton, complaining that his city received no notification that the Energy Department intended to route the waste within its borders.

The Energy Department plans to ship the material over the Hoover Dam, through Boulder City and Henderson along Boulder Highway and U.S. Highway 95, and through the busy interchange near downtown Las Vegas en route to the Nevada Test Site.

"What we need is a better line of communication. We have the right to know what's coming through our city," said Henderson Mayor Bob Groesbeck, who attacked energy representatives for refusing to reveal how many shipments they plan to haul through the valley.

At issue was a comment by Joe Fiore — the department's acting assistant manager for environmental restoration and waste management in Nevada — who said he cannot talk about the number of shipments because of a pending lawsuit filed by the state against his agency.

Joining in Groesbeck's complaints, Boulder City Mayor Iris Bletsch criticized the Energy Department for being "shrouded in secrecy."

"We're getting the shaft," she said. "Suddenly we can't talk about what we're here to talk about."

Judy Treichel, executive director of the Nevada Nuclear Waste Task Force, called Fiore's refusal to talk numbers "a good excuse when it gets too difficult to answer the important questions."

Many at Monday's meeting also criticized energy representatives for passing responsibility for the route onto carriers contracted to haul the waste.

"What they're doing is trying to avoid the heat," said Fred Dilger, a planner with Clark County's nuclear waste division. "The fact is that DOE is responsible for the waste and for which route it takes. The decision's ultimately up to them, not the carriers."

Energy representatives have repeatedly avoided providing or discussing studies they say have determined that the proposed route is the best and safest alternative.

The waste in question contains thorium isotope 232, whose radioactivity decreases by half after 13.9 billion years.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Rep. Tony Hall works hard for his constituents; should be re-elected

I am writing to express my support for U.S. Rep. Tony Hall and the work he does to represent the Dayton area in Congress. I feel compelled to respond to the July 23 letter "Dayton has suffered enough under the incompetency of Hall."

The consolidation of the Defense Electronics Supply Center and the closing of the Mound are part of an inevitable and necessary trend in this nation. Hall knows this, and he is fighting to save as many local jobs as he possibly can. He has worked to guarantee that hundreds of military accounting jobs will relocate to DESC once DESC's movement and consolidation in Columbus is completed. He is also fighting to ensure that the Mound is completely cleaned up and that private industries can come in and take advantage of its facilities and highly trained workers.

Hall is a leader on world hunger and hunger here in the Miami Valley. The gleaning program and Saturday Senior Meals program that he initiated help provide for many of the hungry here in Dayton.

I think Hall is very concerned about the needs of all of his constituents here in Dayton, from those with good jobs who may face economic and health-care uncertainties to those who can barely provide for themselves. Hall is an honorable man who works hard for Dayton and deserves to be re-elected.

KENNETH KIDD
Miamisburg

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

No cheers by Fernald workers

Many think settlement in class-action lawsuit doesn't contain enough money

BY BEN L. KAUFMAN
The Cincinnati Enquirer

The proposed settlement of a class-action lawsuit involving former Fernald workers received mixed reviews Wednesday after lawyers explained the deal to more than 2,000 plaintiffs.

"I thought it was fair enough," said former chemical operator William Neukam, 72, of Harrison. "I knew what I was handling."

That was as effusive as any supporter was when interviewed after the closed briefing.

Critics were more explicit.

"The settlement stinks," said Winston "Wink" White, 53, of Okeana, a former mechanic at the former government uranium-processing plant. "The gut issue is the dollar amount."

They and others covered by the class action gathered at Stricker's Grove near Fernald to hear the proposed settlement explained.

A $15 million fund would cover emotional distress payments, fees for court-appointed trustees to disburse the money, and awards to workers' attorneys. A separate, unlimited fund would provide annual physicals until the last eligible worker died.

The settlement would cover at least 4,500 workers and subcontractors. It would not compensate them for job-related illnesses. That, and failed expectations of larger cash payments were central to complaints as workers left the meeting.

"There is not enough money in this agreement," said Ralph Morris, 60, of Manchester, Ky., a former degreaser and inspector.

He urged everyone to sign one of two notebooks if they were dissatisfied with the deal. The 173 signatures will be sent to U.S. District Judge S. Arthur Spiegel, who will decide by year's end whether the proposed settlement is fair.

Rosemary Marchetti of Fairfield had no idea how much she'd get as a guard's widow, but she blamed her late husband's nervous breakdown on Fernald. "He thought he was going to die out there. He was afraid of the place."

John "Jay" Adkinson, 77, of Versailles, Ind., was a welder at Fernald for three years in the 1950s. Years later, he learned he worked with metal coated with radioactive dust.

Adkinson — now dependent on portable, bottled oxygen — said asbestos dust from frayed pipe insulation also got into his lungs.

Adkinson was unsure what he'd receive, but his granddaughter, Denise Rynn, was furious about the way he was treated Wednesday. She drove from her home in Sunman to pick up Adkinson in Versailles, but when they got to the meeting, all the handouts were gone and there was no place to sit inside the building.

They waited fruitlessly at an outside picnic table for two hours to talk to a lawyer, then drove home.

Another issue for several of those at Wednesday's meeting was the belief that Fernald neighbors — who, in a separate class action, received limited medical monitoring and payments for lost property values — did much better than the workers. Whether they did will depend on how the money is paid out in the workers' settlement — if it is accepted. Spiegel will hold a fairness hearing Oct. 3.

The Cincinnati Enquirer/Tony Jones

John "Jay" Adkinson, 77, a former welder at Fernald, was unable to get into Wednesday's meeting and had to sit outside with his granddaughter.

ALBUQUERQUE
JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY
AUGUST 10, 1994

DOE wants LANL projects on hold

The assistant secretary of Energy proposes delaying nuclear waste projects until the completion of an environmental impact study.

BY JOHN FLECK
JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

The Department of Energy is proposing to stop $180 million in new construction projects at Los Alamos National Laboratory for the next two years while a laboratory-wide environmental study is completed.

Among the projects that could be put on hold are a new $137 million liquid radioactive waste treatment plant and a $2 million expansion of the laboratory's low-level radioactive waste dump, Assistant Secretary of Energy Tom Grumbly said Tuesday in Albuquerque.

According to the proposal, plans to use an incinerator to burn radioactive waste also would be delayed until after completion of the environmental impact statement, which could take more than two years.

Other projects, including renovation of a major nuclear weapons research building and construction of an explosives research laboratory, would continue under the proposal, which is scheduled to be published today in the Federal Register.

The department believes the projects to be continued are needed to support continuing laboratory missions, according to the Federal Register notice.

Grumbly announced the proposal at a news conference.

In a later interview with the Journal, Grumbly also singled out Los Alamos' environmental cleanup program for criticism, saying the northern New Mexico laboratory's costs are higher than other Energy Department sites.

The department is considering taking the cleanup program away from Los Alamos and hiring a private contractor to run it if the laboratory cannot come up with a plan to do the work faster and at lower cost.

The department's decision to place the construction projects on hold is a partial victory for citizen activists and northern New Mexico pueblo officials who had asked for a moratorium on construction at Los Alamos until the environmental study was completed.

"It does show that DOE can listen to citizen concerns," said Mary Riseley, a member of the Los Alamos Study Group, a Santa Fe-based group that pushed for the study.

But Riseley and others said that, while stopping the nuclear waste projects was a good

See DOE ▶ PAGE 3

DOE wants LANL projects on hold

From **PAGE 1**

step, they believe the DOE has not gone far enough. Other projects related to nuclear weapons research at the laboratory also should be halted until the study is completed, they say.

All projects, including the nuclear weapons-related ones, should be put on hold until the study of their environmental impacts can be completed, Santa Clara Pueblo Governor Walter Dasheno wrote in a July 13 letter to the Energy Department.

"This (the environmental study) is our opportunity to participate and provide substantive comment regarding the impacts upon Santa Clara by activities at LANL," Dasheno wrote.

The proposal for which projects would be put on hold and which will proceed will now be the subject of a series of public hearings and internal Energy Department review before final decisions are made.

Grumbly's comments, which came during a two-day trip to New Mexico, focused on the DOE's environmental programs at Los Alamos and the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, a proposed nuclear waste dump near Carlsbad.

As the assistant secretary in charge of the Energy Department's environmental programs, Grumbly oversees a $6 billion budget — $564 million of it this year in New Mexico, primarily at Los Alamos, Sandia and WIPP.

The environmental study, to be done under the auspices of the National Environmental Policy Act, will analyze the environmental effects of the entire laboratory's operations.

It will be the first time that a site-wide Los Alamos Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared since 1979.

Grumbly said delaying the projects would allow the department to do an overall study of the relationship between laboratory operations and the waste they produce.

And in the process, he said, the department wants to consult members of the public, who he said have been left out of decisions by the department's past practices of "decide, announce, defend."

On the question of Los Alamos' environmental cleanup program, Grumbly said he hopes the laboratory can keep the program, rather than having a private contractor hired to take over the job.

Department officials are studying that possibility for both Sandia and Los Alamos national laboratories.

Grumbly differentiated between the two laboratories, however, saying Sandia has done a better job in coming up with a plan to streamline its cleanup plans.

"The Sandia people came back with a strong proposal," Grumbly said. "Our Los Alamos colleagues have taken some coaxing."

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

The Cincinnati Enquirer/Patrick Reddy

John Applegate, an environmental law professor at the University of Cincinnati, has his poker chips and Fernald site maps ready for the next game of FutureSite.

Game asks Fernald uses

FutureSite players' answers to go to Energy Department

BY BEN L. KAUFMAN
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Poker chips never were worth more.

In the highest-stake game of their lives, groups of players used chips to test choices for decontamination of Fernald in an innovative board game called FutureSite.

Dozens of people have played in the past three months and their game-based recommendations go to the Department of Energy, which owns the facility, by year's end.

Billions are involved; real money.

"People have found that it is a good way of visualizing the issues and choices," John Applegate, head gamesman and inventor of FutureSite, said this week. "It offered them a simplified version of reality."

Applegate is a Clifton resident and professor of environmental law at the University of Cincinnati.

He created FutureSite after DOE named him to head its new volunteer Fernald Citizens Task Force last year. The group's primary task is to recommend uses for Fernald's 1,050 acres.

A map of the former uranium processing facility in northwest Hamilton County — divided into 63 squares — is the game board.

Each square has chips on it. Black, red, yellow, green, blue and white represent different amounts of contaminated soil and levels of radiation.

Different uses require players to remove different numbers of chips: everything but white must go to build homes or plant gardens on a square; leaving a square a no-go wilderness allows players to leave everything but black.

It takes about an hour for a handful of players to complete a game. The first thing they learn is they can't have it all; money, regulations and politics are inescapable restraints:

▶ All black chips must go because they represent contamination that violates the Superfund requirement that nothing remain that might cause more than one excess cancer in 10,000 people.

▶ Because it costs $1,000 a cubic yard to move contaminated soil offsite, not more than 1 million cubic yards may be shipped elsewhere for disposal.

(Please see GAME, Page B3)

Game: Fernald's future at stake

CONTINUED FROM PAGE B1

▶ Onsite disposal at $400 a cubic yard must comply with minimal Superfund criteria.

When a game ends, remaining chips limit potential, acceptable uses.

"Everybody played it somewhat differently," Applegate said.

People working at Fernald often put their resources into cleaning up contamination "hot spots," Applegate said, while community members typically tried to shrink the troubled area and surround it with a decontaminated buffer.

Exceptions were activist Pam Dunn and Robert Tabor, a millwright and safety chairman for the Fernald Atomic Trades & Labor Council.

"My approach was, 'Do the easiest things first,' " Tabor said, so he attacked least contaminated squares on the perimeter while "pushing things to a more concentrated area."

Tabor played FutureSite three or four times and called it "fun" and a "really creative way" to make practical choices.

Dunn played FutureSite four times. It was a good way to grasp the problems but "I never really thought about it as fun."

Her initial reaction was "Omigod" as she confronted all the data, possibilities and constraints.

Dunn first focused on decontaminating fringe squares to create a buffer around the nasty, dirty core but that created more environmental problems than it solved.

"So we kind of backed off on that one the next time we played it," Dunn said. "It wasn't going to be as easy and simple as we thought."

In subsequent games, she concentrated on removing some contamination from every square.

Dunn — who lives within a mile of the defunct uranium processing plant in northwest Hamilton County — brought a bias to the game: Fernald should be decontaminated, turned into green space and never used again for anything.

That's unreasonable, FutureSite taught her. "I know there's not enough money to take it back to a pristine condition."

So, like Tabor and other players, she compromised.

Working with Applegate on the game were DOE-paid consultant Doug Sarno, of Arlington, Va., and data and staff from FERMCO, which is managing Fernald cleanup.

Not only did FutureSite translate complex information into tangible, comprehensible form, Applegate said, but the board and chips allowed task force members and other players "to grapple with the use of the land itself, which is central to our future use mission."

In the past three months, about 125 people have played, including task force members and others from the community, DOE employees, and contractors at Fernald.

Their lowest estimate was $1.7 billion; their highest, $2.2 billion, or what DOE previously estimated.

Hearing on Fernald settlement Oct. 3

The Cincinnati Enquirer

U.S. District Judge S. Arthur Spiegel on Thursday set 2 p.m. Oct. 3 for a fairness hearing on the proposed settlement of the Fernald workers' class action.

Any of the estimated 4,7,000 eligible workers who want to be heard must notify the court clerk in writing by Sept. 23.

Attorneys for both sides also must be notified in writing; notices must be postmarked no later than Sept. 15 or delivered in person no later than Sept. 16.

Copies of documents to be submitted for the court's consideration must be included.

Failure to complete any of the steps will bar workers or their attorneys from testifying or having their documents considered.

FEDERAL LAB

LASER TECH BRIEFS

Summer 1994
Vol.2 No.3

REPORTING THE LATEST FEDERALLY-DEVELOPED PHOTONICS TECHNOLOGY

Profiled In This Issue:

- △ Argonne's Advanced Photon Source/Laser Applications Lab
- △ EG&G Mound's Laser & Photonics Center

LASERS △ OPTICS △
ELECTRO-OPTICS △ IMAGING △
FIBER OPTICS △ INFRARED TECHNOLOGY

EG&G Mound Laboratory: Defense Conversion In Action

The Laser & Photonics Center offers partners extensive facilities, qualified staff, and a synergy with other technical disciplines.

BY DR. LARRY DOSSER

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, in Miamisburg, Ohio, dates from 1948, when it became the first permanent site for Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) projects. It grew in size and technical staff as part of the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons complex to support the fabrication of components for our country's nuclear defense. The work of the past five decades helped bring an end to the Cold War, with a corresponding decrease in the defense programs mission at Mound just as at other sites.

Now the opportunity exists to apply the technologies developed for the fabrication of nuclear weapons components to commercial use. Laser and photonics applications will play a major role in converting Mound to a commercial research, development, and manufacturing site.

Though accomplishing such defense conversion means overcoming numerous obstacles, Mound possesses a unique capability in laser and photonics applications. Lasers are used in a variety of ways, including welding, material processing, high-speed diagnostics, and ultrasensitive spectroscopy, and are complemented by extensive instrumentation in conventional spectroscopies such as the emission, UV-visible, near-infrared, and infrared (FTIR) varieties. Additionally, Mound possesses a wealth of equipment and facilities for recording and diagnosing high-speed/ultrahigh-speed events using various photographic techniques. Rotating-mirror streak and framing cameras, electronic streak and framing cameras, rotating-prism cameras, high-speed video cameras, image intensifier cameras and flash x-ray are all available for recording dynamic events with time resolutions ranging from milliseconds to subnanoseconds.

More important than this extensive capability, however, is the excellent staff of chemical physicists, physicists, engineers, materials scientists and technicians whose skills vary across a spectrum from research and development to manufacturing — a combination that lends itself to the investigation of new applications.

An aerial view of Mound Laboratory in Miamisburg, Ohio. It was named for an ancient Indian burial mound adjacent to the site.

Welding in Many Guises

Mound's welding capability has been demonstrated on fusion welds on closure discs as thin as 0.001 inch, on glass-to-metal sealed assemblies, and on components containing explosive materials (welds within 0.010 inch of explosive powder), as well as on complicated miniature electromechanical devices. Mound's Welding Technology Group developed a filler-wire feed system several years ago for use with the Nd:YAG laser process that can be used with filler wire as small as 0.006 inch in diameter. Mound believes this is the only filler-wire system in use with an Nd:YAG pulsed laser in the country. The laser welding capability, and other welding/joining capabilities at Mound, find numerous applications ranging from the automotive industry to the medical field.

Mound's previous mission in the nuclear weapons complex focused in part on explosive materials. The personnel of the Mound Laser & Photonics Center correspondingly developed unique applications for fabricating components containing these materials, evaluating how these components functioned, and evaluating as well the long-term stability of the explosive materials used in the devices. Although developed for energetic materials, the same capabilities can find numerous other applications in the industrial community.

Two spectroscopic techniques, laser-induced fluorescence (LIF) and laser Raman spectroscopy, are excellent examples of the available resources. The high sensitivity of LIF was formerly used to measure trace quantities of NO_2 evolving from the thermal decomposition of the explosive PETN. This experiment can readily be performed on other materials as well, such as pharmaceuticals.

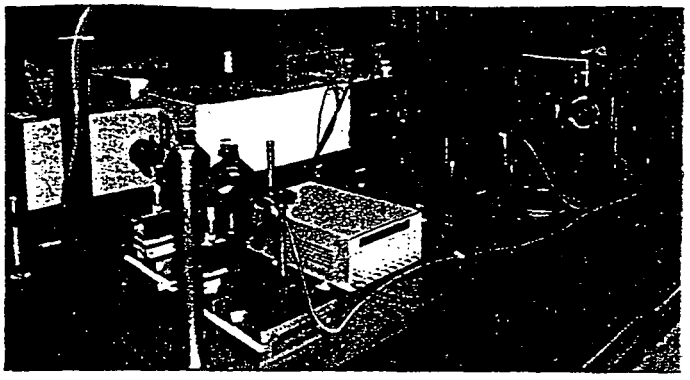
Sensitive spectroscopic techniques, laser-based and otherwise, are finding increasing application in fields as diverse as environmental monitoring and medicine. Laser Raman spectroscopy has a place in materials research, process control, and the pharmaceutical industry. Mound's emission spectroscopy capability previously was used to assess the chemistry of detonation and laser-materials interaction, but it can also be useful in analyzing any process that emits light. The information in light emission from industrial processes, for example, may yield data suitable for process control.

Synergies with Other Disciplines

The greatest strength of the Mound Laser & Photonics Center is its synergistic interaction with other areas of technical expertise at the site. In addition to explosives, these include ceramics, robotics, high-

speed diagnostics, and even nuclear safeguards. A current example of such interaction is the development of a laser-ignited explosive device for the Navy. Laser-ignited devices increase the level of safety of energetic components because the absence of electrical leads eliminates undesired ignition from stray electrical sources. Development of this device has called upon near-infrared spectroscopy, characterization of the laser source, high-speed laser diagnostics, ceramics, fiber optics, beam profiling, explosives, precision machining, and laser welding. Such a combination of critical skills illustrates the synergism characteristic of Mound.

As Mound proceeds with defense conversion activities, more and more applications for the laboratories and skilled personnel will be cultivated. The majority of the laboratories and personnel will be available through a User Center program for industry, enabling access at reasonable cost and through CRADA partnerships. Lasers and photonics represent only one such capability. Others include analytical services such as surface science, physical metallurgy, nondestructive evaluation, and many others. In addition Mound developed a laser hazard awareness program that brought the site into compliance with ANSI Z136.1. This training program could be of considerable assistance to industries and universities that will need to comply with laser safety regulations.

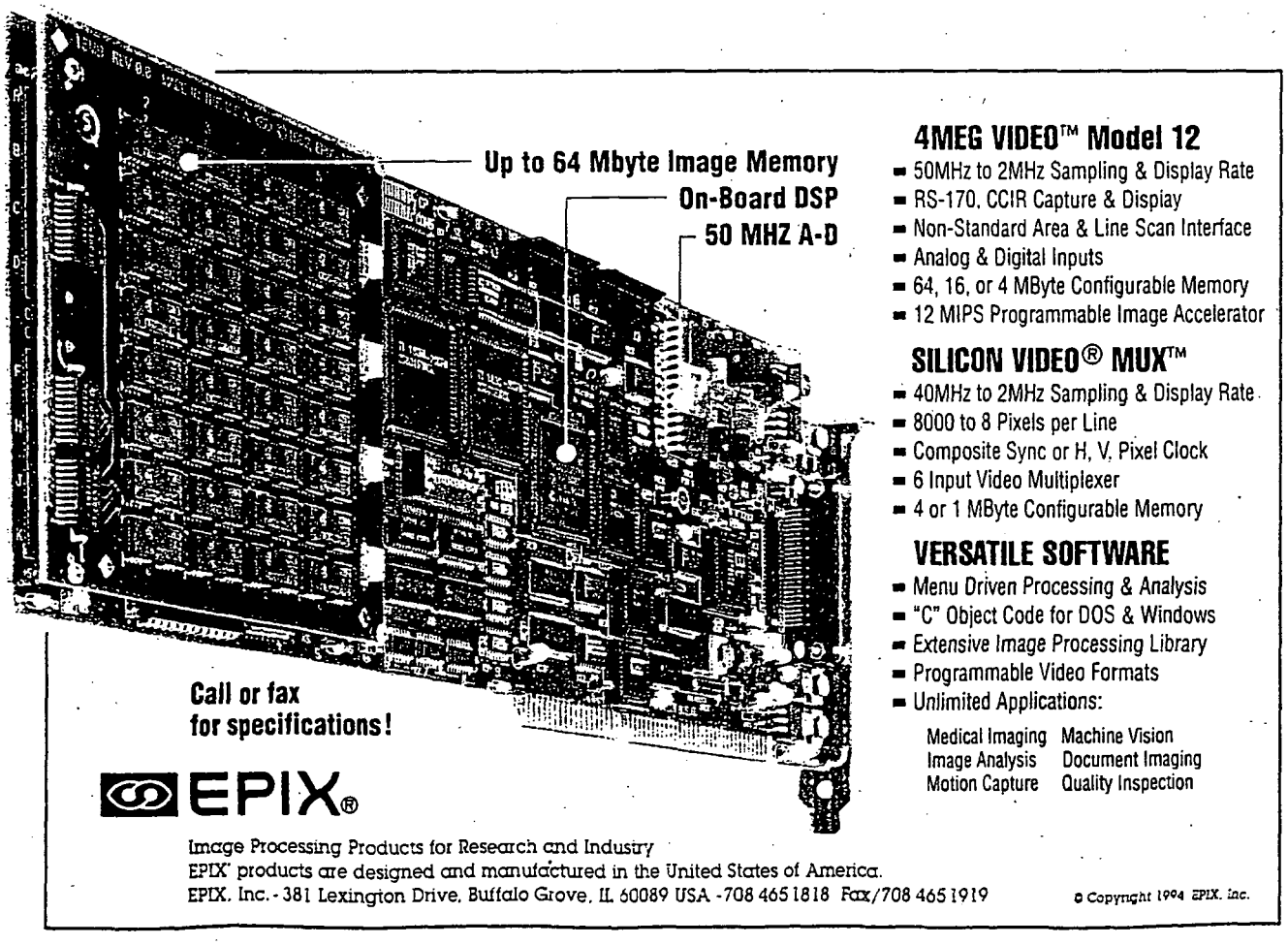


One of the laboratories in the Mound Laser & Photonics Center houses the emission spectroscopy apparatus.

The American taxpayer invested in building Mound, provided it with state-of-the-art equipment, and staffed it with highly qualified personnel. Now this laboratory, and the large investment in it, will benefit U.S. technology and manufacturing. The successful defense conversion of sites such as Mound represents a true "peace dividend" for the American people.

Inquiries concerning the Mound Laser & Photonics Center should be directed to the author, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, PO Box 3000, Miamisburg, OH 45343; (513) 865-4046; FAX (513) 865-3680; E-mail DOSSLR@DOE-MD.GOV (Internet). EG&G Mound Applied Technologies is operated for the U.S. Department of Energy under contract no. DE-AC04-88DP43495. ■

Dr. Larry R. Dosser is a research specialist at EG&G Mound Applied Technologies.



For More Information Write In No. 404

Laser-Ignited Explosive and Pyrotechnic Components

The adaptable devices increase ignition safety and can replace electrical bridgewires in various applications.

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, Miamisburg, Ohio

During the last decade there has been increasing interest in the use of lasers in place of electrical systems to ignite various explosive components such as detonators, ignitors, and actuators or squibs. These components are used in a variety of applications, from the stage separation of rockets to the deployment of airbags in recent-model automobiles. Present-day components typically function by delivering an electrical signal through lead wires to one or several bridgewires (Figure 1). This is accomplished by sending the signal through a metal pin or pins, which are electrically isolated from each other and the metal shell by an insulating material, usually a ceramic, glass, or glass-ceramic, to the bridgewire. The energy obtained from the bridgewire ignites the energetic material, resulting in the component performing the required operation. In many applications the successful functioning of the component requires the seal to be of sufficient strength to maintain structural integrity and remain leak-tight or hermetic (helium leak rate of $<1 \times 10^{-8}$ cm^3/s).

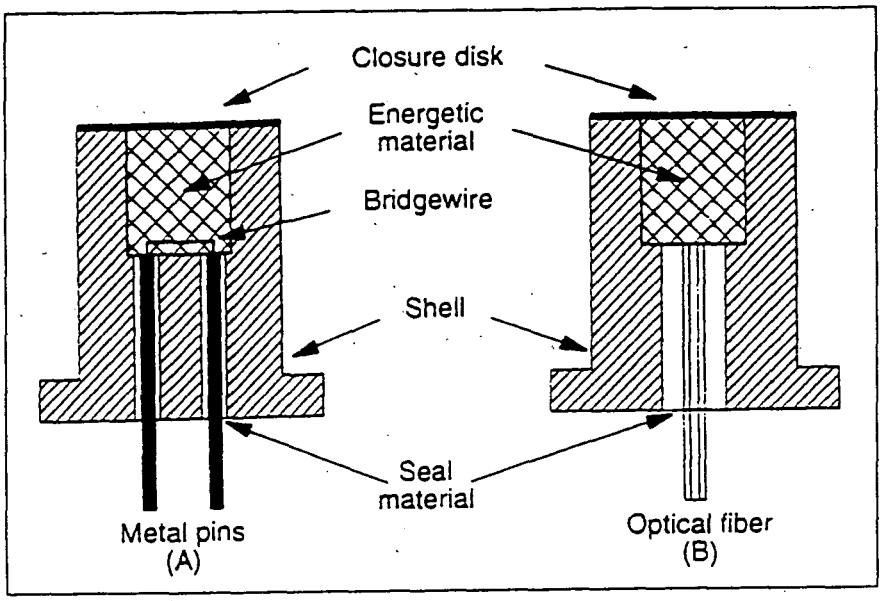


Figure 1. Comparison of cross-sectional views of (A) **Bridgewire Device** and (B) **Laser-Ignited Device.**

Over the years bridgewire devices have been employed in numerous applications despite having several inherent safety limitations. These safety concerns are based on the fact that the explosive or pyrotechnic material is not truly isolated from its environment. This results from the necessity of having an electrical path from the outside world through the insulated pin(s) to the bridgewire. These components are susceptible to the effects of outside electromagnetic pulses and electrostatic discharges such as high-power radar and lightning. Therefore, bridgewire components are capable of undesired ignition that may result in catastrophic personnel injury or property damage.

It is this safety consideration that has been the driving force for the development of laser-ignited components that would be impervious to spurious levels of such radiation and discharges. In many applications laser-ignited components will eventually replace their classical bridgewire counterparts, since the former are insensitive to various high-risk environments. These new laser components incorporate a variety of lasers, including low-power laser diodes and Nd:YAG lasers, which produce sufficient isolated energetic material (Figure 1).

Development efforts on laser-ignited components have been directed to three principal areas: determination of the sensitivity of energetic materials to laser energy; development of hermetic sealing processing utilized in the fabrication of components; and design, fabrication, and testing of components. Research on the laser ignition of energetic materials has centered primarily on understanding or measuring the interaction between lasers and these materials. This work has been performed on numerous energetic materials of interest: the ignition thresholds obtained on

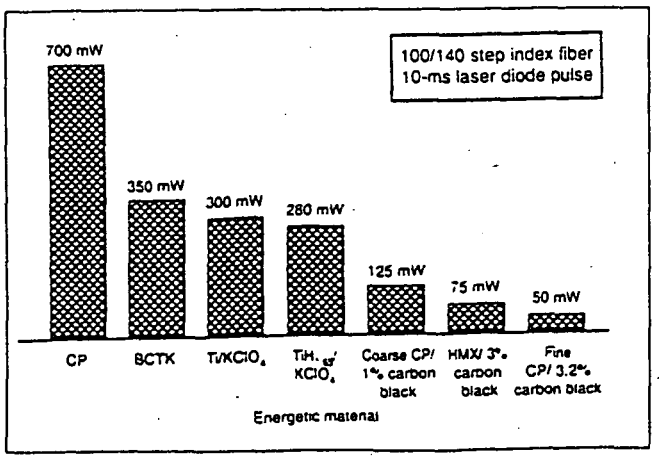


Figure 2. Comparison of the 50-percent all-fire **Ignition Thresholds** (Neyer sensitivity test) obtained on several energetic materials.

several explosive and pyrotechnic materials are shown in Figure 2.

Laser ignition of energetic materials is principally a thermal phenomenon, in which the material absorbs the incident radiation and ignites when it reaches its autoignition temperature. Therefore, the energy required to ignite an energetic material is a function of many parameters, including its thermal conductivity, absorption spectra, composition, packing density, particle size, powder additives or dopants, and blend homogeneity.

The principal difficulty in the fabrication of these safer laser components is the development of sealing technologies that produce seals of adequate strength and hermeticity. This is not a trivial matter, since in most cases seals must be formed with small-diameter optical fibers (fiber pin components) or with thin transparent windows (window components).

Laser-ignited fiber pin components are fabricated using short lengths of optical fiber that function in the same general manner as the metal pins they replace. These components can be designed to have excellent strength characteristics, such as withstanding pressures in excess of ~1300 MPa (~150,000 psi). The difficulty in fabricating fiber pin components has been in developing processing techniques that result in hermetic, crack-free seals between the optical fiber and the sealing glass, and between the sealing glass and the structural member or shell. This is because of the large coefficient of thermal expansion (α) mismatch between fused silica optical fibers (α ~8×10^{-7} cm/cm/°C, 25-400°) and the shell material, such as a stainless steel (α ~170×10^{-7} cm/cm/°C, 25 to 400°C). The formation of leak-tight, crack-free seals is made possible only by the careful selection of the sealing glass, by the precise control of the time-temperature furnace parameters, and by the development of several novel processing techniques.

Mound also is developing window components. These contain a transparent medium hermetically sealed within the structural member or shell. The window acts as a transparent bulkhead between the optical fiber from the laser and the energetic powder. Window components have one significant advantage over the fiber pin technology, which makes them attractive for application in laser-ignited components: the window diameter is typically many times larger than that of the optical fiber from the laser source. This makes the connection of the fiber to the window component relatively easy and results in laser energy losses that are due only to reflection losses at the fiber-window and window-powder interfaces.

It has been demonstrated that the fabrication of hermetic laser-ignited pyrotechnic and explosive components is possible. This new technology, based on a laser/optical fiber or window combination in place of bridgewires and pins, can readily be adapted to various engineering requirements. Several novel processing techniques have been developed for fabricating the devices that exhibit the required strength and hermeticity to ensure the successful functioning of the device. Several types of laser-ignited components have been fabricated and tested using a variety of diode and Nd:YAG lasers. The function tests have confirmed that laser-ignited components can be reliably initiated with 5 mJ in a 10-ms pulse. The results illustrate that there are no fundamental reasons why laser-ignited components should not be considered for future applications of pyrotechnic and explosive components.

This work was performed by Dr. Daniel P. Kramer at **EG&G Mound Applied Technologies,** *which is operated for the U.S. Department of Energy under contract no. DE-AC04-88DP43495. For further information call Dr. Kramer at (513) 865-3558.*

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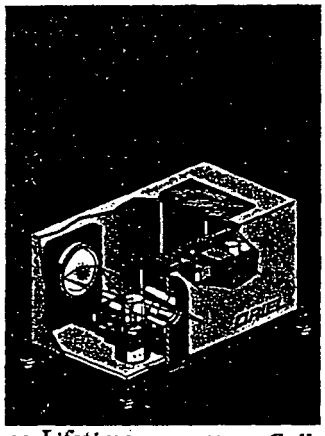

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is limited by the bandwidth of electronic circuitry, especially with high-resolution imagers. IT-CCDs require additional area between the columns of pixels, reducing fill factor. In both devices, the fabrication yield is lower because of the larger semiconductor die needed versus a full-frame CCD that does not use a shielded area.

The invention uses a rotating prism in conjunction with a full-frame CCD to eliminate the blurring. In the figure, an illustration of the basic concept of the system, a lens is used to focus an image on the CCD. As the prism is rotated, the image is bent and thus moves along the CCD surface. At the same time, charge in the pixels is transferred down the columns synchronously with movement of the image. In this way, the blurring of the image that is inherent to the readout mechanism of CCDs used as a staring array is eliminated.

The invention is analogous to the rotating-prism film cameras already being used today. The main difference is that the film is replaced with a CCD. A color-camera version can be made by the use of a vertical stripe filter. The colors of the filter are aligned in columns in the same direction as charge movement in the CCD. In this way, the color information is maintained as the charge is moved from pixel to pixel. This technique for providing color can also be used in machine-vision systems.

An additional advantage of the invention is that pixel-to-pixel nonuniformities are averaged out over each of the transfer columns. This makes compensation of fixed pattern noise easier, since adjustment is only needed for each column rather than for each pixel. Also, the readout circuitry is simpler, since only a constant pixel-to-pixel charge-transfer clocking scheme is needed. The step of transferring charge to the shielded areas is no longer necessary.

A prototype has been built using a Sierra Scientific machine-vision camera, Photosonics rotating-prism film camera, and an EPIX frame grabber. Operating at 30 frames per second, it was built primarily to prove the concept. Currently, improvements to the prototype are being made. A stepper motor is being added for better control of the prism and synchronism with the CCD imager, and a faster CCD imager and frame grabber are being obtained for experimentation at higher frame rates.

This work is being done by Rodney M. Powell at the **Air Force Wright Laboratory Armament Directorate,** *Eglin Air Force Base, FL 32542. Inquiries concerning rights to and patent status of this invention may be addressed to Mr. Powell at (904) 882-9910, ext. 1290, or alternatively to Jerry Jones, Office of Research and Technology Applications; (904) 882-8591.*

Characterization of Pyrotechnic Igniters by Laser-Illuminated High-Speed Photography

The technique can be applied to many energetic materials.

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, Miamisburg, Ohio

Measurement of burn rate, function time, and output properties of components utilizing explosive and pyrotechnic (energetic) materials are of primary importance in characterizing not only the reactions of these materials, but also in evaluating the effect of component design changes. High-speed photography at rates of up to 20,000 images per second was used to measure these properties in pyrotechnic igniters. By synchronizing a copper vapor laser to the high-speed camera, laser-illuminated images record details of the performance of a component in a unique fashion. The output characteristics of several types of hermetically sealed igniters using a $TiH_x/KClO_4$ pyrotechnic blend were measured as a function of the particle size of the pyrotechnic fuel and the closure disk conditions. The igniters were filmed under both ambient (*i.e.*, unconfined) and confined conditions. These igniters are used to ignite thermal batteries, and recently the function of the igniter in a model thermal battery has been filmed at Mound.

Two compositions of the pyrotechnic blend, either 33-percent TiH_x/67-percent $KClO_4$ or 41-percent TiH_x/59-percent $KClO_4$ by weight, were used in the igniters illustrated. Two particle sizes of the TiH_x, designated as coarse and fine, were also used in the pyrotechnic blend. The coarse material had a mean diameter of 8 microns and the fine one of 3 microns. The igniters were hot-wire ignited using a 1-ohm bridge and a firing current of 3.5 A.

The experimental configuration used to record the high-speed photographs of the energetic materials and components is shown in Figure 1. The beam from the copper vapor laser is compressed by a spherical-cylindrical lens combination to form a "laser sheet" that passes across the top of the component. The laser operates at a pulse repetition rate of 6 kHz, with an average power of approximately 30 W. The short pulsewidth of the laser, about 30 ns,

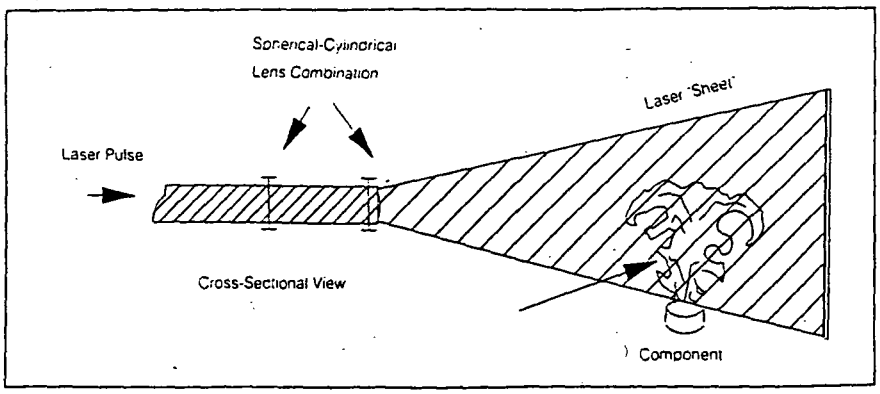

Figure 1. **Copper Vapor Laser Sheet Lighting** for high-speed photography of pyrotechnic components.

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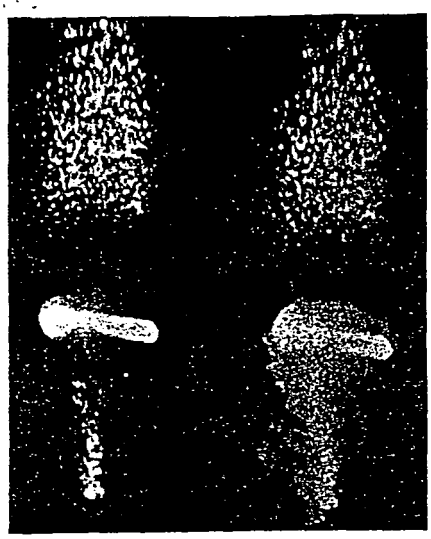

Figure 2. Frame 7 from a **Laser-Illuminated High-Speed Film** of coarse-particle $TiH_x/KClO_4$.

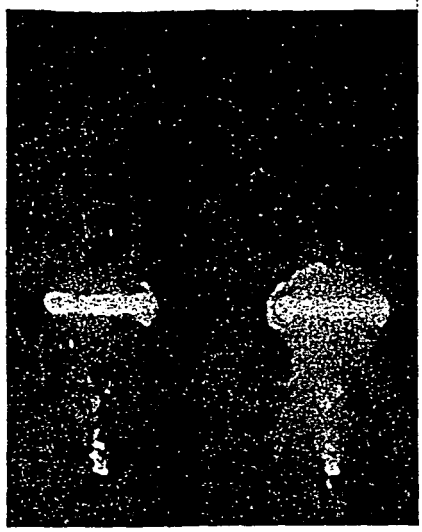

Figure 3. Frame 7 from a **Laser-Illuminated High-Speed Film** of fine-particle $TIH_x/KClO_4$.

provides illumination for unique stop-action photographs. The height of the laser sheet is approximately 10 in., and the camera is positioned to view the component normal to the plane of the laser sheet.

The sheet lighting is a particularly useful technique for filming functioning thermal battery igniters. As the igniter functions, the smoke, particulates, and sometimes the closure disk pass vertically through the laser sheet. Light scattering from the sheet is recorded by the camera, and details the internal structure of the flame. The high-speed camera was equipped with a rotating prism designed to record two images per frame of film. Since there is only one trigger pulse to the laser for each frame of film, each frame records both a laser-illuminated image and a nonlaser-illuminated image. This permits a ready comparison of each individual igniter, and illustrates the extra information recorded by using the laser. This additional information would be lost if only the visible light generated by the igniter were used to record the details of the igniter function.

Many different thermal battery igniters were filmed using copper vapor laser illumination. Perhaps the most striking of these results compares identical igniters, with the only change being the particle size of the fuel in the $TiH_x/KClO_4$ pyrotechnic blend. Mound currently is the only source for these blends. Figures 2 and 3 are representative frames from the high-speed film of two igniters. Frame no. 7, selected from each high-speed film, represents an elapsed time of 1.2 ms after closure-disk rupture. Figure 2 shows the output of the igniter loaded with the coarse TiH_x fuel, and Figure 3 the same type of igniter loaded with the fine TiH_x fuel.

The results show a significant difference between the two materials. The coarse material exhibits a large number of hot particles that continue to burn for a relatively long period of time (more than 3 ms after closure-disk rupture). The igniter loaded with the fine particle mix, however, shows mostly burned material and essentially no hot particles. This indicates that most of the fuel was consumed prior to closure-disk rupture. The burn time for this igniter is only about 1 ms.

These igniters were designed to ignite the heat pellets in a thermal battery, and the mechanism by which the ignition of the pellets takes place is of fundamental importance. A detailed frame-by-frame analysis of films that record pellet ignition in a model thermal battery indicates that they may be ignited by the hot gas produced by the igniter instead of by hot particles. In order to more accurately evaluate this hypothesis, photographic experiments at higher resolution using appropriate igniters are planned.

The technique of laser-illuminated high-speed photography can yield considerable information on how pyrotechnic devices function. Details of the igniter function, including particle velocity, quantity of hot particles produced, function time, extent of combustion prior to closure-disk rupture, and the effect of closure-disk thickness have been recorded. This technique has also been applied to other energetic materials including TiB, thermites, and laser-ignited devices.

This work was done by Dr. Larry R. Dosser, **EG&G Mound Applied Technologies,** *Mound Laser & Photonics Center. EG&G Mound Applied Technologies is operated for the U.S. Department of Energy under contract no. DE-AC04-88DP43495. Inquiries should be directed to Dr. Dosser, at PO Box 3000, Miamisburg, OH; (513) 865-4046, FAX (513) 865-3680, E-mail: DOSSLR@DOE-MD.GOV (Internet).*

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1994 BOWLING GREEN, OHIO

Buy This Beauty: Runs on High-Test, Comes With Manual

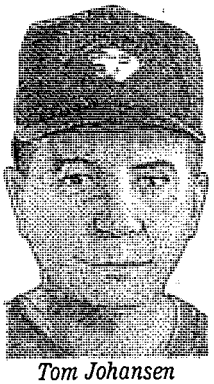
* * *

Nuclear Reprocessing Plant Turns Up at Used-Car Lot; Previous Owner Is Steamed

By TIMOTHY NOAH
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

POCATELLO, Idaho – At Frontier Car Corral, proprietor Tom Johansen is offering a 1972 Ambassador sedan, a 1975 Sportscoach motor home and the major components of a nuclear reprocessing plant that makes bomb-grade uranium.

High-ranking federal officials in Washington fear that Mr. Johansen's determination to sell top-secret nuclear hardware could damage national security. But the awkward fact is, Mr. Johansen bought the stuff from the federal government in the first place. Through a private contractor, the government sold $10 million worth of unused nuclear equipment to Mr. Johansen for $153,999.99.


Tom Johansen

The story of how a Pocatello used-car and scrap dealer came to purchase the guts of a nuclear-bomb factory illustrates this: With superpower rivalries (and defense budgets) winding down, penny-pinching officials are selling off unneeded nuclear equipment, in effect privatizing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

Inadvertently, they also may be increasing that threat. Praised for a new policy of openness about the government's Cold War activities, Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary's department and its contractors may have become too lax. After all, not only did the government sell Mr. Johansen nuclear hardware, but it allowed him to acquire crucial blueprints, flow sheets and manuals needed to set it up.

Mr. Johansen, 41, a laconic Pocatello native who favors blue jeans and baseball caps, ended his formal education in high school. His ambitions long have extended beyond the plywood-paneled, fluorescent-lit sales office of the Frontier Car Corral. Funded by Metro Steel Inc., a family-owned Salt Lake City metals company, Mr. Johansen for several years has purchased and resold surplus from the nearby Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, a 900-square-mile complex set amid the brown buttes and dusty lava plains of Idaho's Arco desert.

'VES' for Sale

A year ago last June, a bid solicitation from EG&G Idaho Inc., a unit of EG&G Inc. in Wellesley, Mass., and one of the contractors that run the Idaho lab, caught Mr. Johansen's eye. The items for sale were stored at a large industrial park just across the street from his used-car lot. Although it was impossible to tell from the solicitation exactly what they were, several items were listed as VES, denoting a vessel, probably stainless steel. "I figured some chemical company or something like that might be able to use it," he recalls.

Mr. Johansen and several other potential bidders were ushered in past an armed guard when they went to inspect the goods, a collection of huge steel slabs and cylinders. "Everybody that came was amazed," recalls Mr. Johansen. "It was just massive."

According to Mr. Johansen, warehouse manager Jim Roker told the group that these were parts of a scrapped plant for reprocessing nuclear fuel, saying, "I can't believe they're selling this stuff." Mr. Roker denies making the latter comment, but concedes someone else might have.

Larman Andersen, a now-retired senior administrator for property management at EG&G, inspected the material shortly before it was put out to bid in June 1993. He says he told his superiors then that it was too valuable to sell for scrap and that it should instead be offered to other federal agencies. "I had less than two weeks" until retirement, he recalls, "and I just said, well, my opinion isn't worth anything. But I knew they were going to be in trouble, and I guess they're headed that way pretty strong right now."

Mr. Johansen says that when he first saw the components for sale, he had a vague idea that such equipment was sensitive, but he didn't know that it would manufacture bomb-grade uranium-235. He submitted the winning bid and decided he would market the material only to a U.S. ally, though the bid contract didn't restrict how the hardware could be resold.

Mr. Johansen then contacted the British embassy in Washington, got the phone number for British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., a private company, and faxed the company an inventory list.

The response was almost instantaneous. "People couldn't understand how we would end up with brand-new components that would reprocess nuclear fuel," Mr. Johansen says. British Nuclear Fuels didn't want the parts but alerted the British Ministry of Defense, which sent a handwritten note to the State Department. "I don't know if you know but – Frontier Salvage of Idaho are trying to sell a Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Plant!" wrote Ray Gatrell, a nuclear safeguard official at Whitehall. "BNFL UK isn't interested. I wondered if Saddam Hussein et al might be. I thought you or your colleagues might wish to check it out."

They did. The State Department got in touch with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and NRC export/import licensing officer Betty Wright phoned Mr. Johansen – or rather his wife, Sandy, since he was out of town – to tell her the material wasn't exportable. "It kind of panicked me," Mrs. Johansen recalls. "The NRC, what are they calling us for?"

Mrs. Johansen wasn't the only one panicking. "The big concern that we had was this could be sent perhaps to a country we didn't want it to go to," says Ms. Wright. The government hasn't allowed any commercial nuclear reprocessing since 1972; all such work is performed by the Energy Department in tightly guarded labs. "The idea of salvaging off a reprocessing plant just sounded like it wasn't being properly careful," says Ronald Hauber, the NRC's director of nonproliferation. NRC Chairman Ivan Selin fired off a letter urging Energy Secretary O'Leary to resolve the matter, perhaps by buying the material back.

It took Ms. O'Leary five months to reply. In a letter dated July 5, 1994, she assured Mr. Selin that the department "has acted to prevent harm being done in the Idaho case." Energy Department spokesman Michael Gauldin said yesterday that the agency is re-examining its surplus-disposal procedures, but said he couldn't say whether the department plans to buy Mr. Johansen's equipment.

Trouble is, by now Mr. Johansen had more than the components. His agent in San Diego turned up a Japanese potential buyer who asked for related documents, so Mr. Johansen set about trying to acquire all available blueprints. For two days he phoned employees at the Idaho lab asking about the documents; some told him they had probably been destroyed. Others said they were classified and couldn't be released to him.

Gold Mine

Then someone suggested that he fax a document request to the Energy Department's Idaho field office under the federal

A Uranium Reprocessing Plant Turns Up at a Used-Car Dealer

Continued From First Page

Freedom of Information Act. A few days later, he received a letter from Carl R. Robertson, the Idaho field office freedom-of-information officer, informing him that the drawings were his for $280 to cover search and copying costs. Mr. Johansen jumped into a ¾-ton truck and headed down to the Idaho lab, where the blueprints were waiting in boxes neatly marked with his name. Then his escort guided him to another building, climbed onto a forklift and loaded a crate of X-rays of the components onto the truck. The lab used the X-rays for quality control. (The DOE office in Idaho says no classified documents were released.)

The Japanese client was impressed, but could Mr. Johansen get flow sheets showing how the various parts fit together? Again Mr. Johansen worked the phones. This time he found a Lloyd McClure, manager of technology transfer for Westinghouse Idaho Nuclear Co., another contractor at the Idaho lab and a unit of Westinghouse Electric Corp. Mr. McClure helpfully sent a manual with flow sheets and a government directory of nuclear facilities world-wide.

"I am glad the information on potential customers for the equipment that I supplied . . . has been helpful in identifying potential buyers who may have beneficial uses for the equipment," Mr. McClure wrote Mr. Johansen. "Sale for use should result in higher profits for you than just selling it as scrap."

Reached yesterday, Mr. McClure said that none of the documents he gave Mr. Johansen were classified and that he was providing routine advice on economic development: "We have a charter at the national labs to help local communities, local industry be more cost-efficient. . . . I guess I never really thought at the time about the threat of it falling into some Third World country's hands or anything like that."

'Learn Export Laws'

The Energy Department home office wasn't so sanguine. In a letter to the State Department, export-control director John Rooney characterized the Johansen affair as a "dangerous lapse," which he found "most disquieting." He sent a memo to managers of 15 national-lab field offices, including the Idaho lab, directing them to "thoroughly familiarize themselves with the U.S. export control laws . . . . The department has a responsibility to fulfillment of U.S. nuclear nonproliferation objectives."

Meanwhile, Mr. Johansen says he has been shuffled from official to official in Idaho and Washington, D.C. No one from the government has offered a solution to his predicament – namely, how he can sell his package – much less offered him a deal to buy back the documents and let him turn the metal pieces into real scrap for resale. Trevor Towler & Associates, an Australian-based trading company working on behalf of an undisclosed client, has offered $8.3 million for the components, blueprints, manuals and X-rays. Mr. Johansen says he has been told the undisclosed client is the government of India.

Tired of waiting for a resolution, Mr. Johansen took his story a few weeks ago to Beatrice Brailsford, an antinuclear activist with the Idaho-based Snake River Alliance. "I don't know anybody who has ever *seen* reprocessing equipment before," says an awed Ms. Brailsford. "This is amazing."

The massive slab tanks, solvent extracting columns and neutron absorbers still sit in a cavernous warehouse, protected from terrorists and other mischief-makers only by the lock on the door. Mr. Johansen has stashed the most sensitive documents in a safe-deposit box.

WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1994 BOWLING GREEN, OHIO

Time Trials

Four-Day Workweek Has Become a Stretch For Some Employees

As More Companies Convert, Longer Shifts Prompt Complaints About Stress

Coming In on Friday Anyway

By GILBERT FUCHSBERG
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

FORT DODGE, Iowa – To most people, the idea of working only four days a week sounds great. "I basically get 52 extra days off a year to do whatever I want to do," says Tom Hurdel, a supervisor at a factory here where most employees work their 40-hour week Monday through Thursday.

But Daenette Pohlman, a laboratory technician at the same Sanofi Animal Health Inc. plant, says the stress of a short week made her "nauseous." Juggling 10-hour days and child care meant rushing to a nearby day-care center to pick up her two daughters as soon as her lengthy shift ended. She says the jammed schedule left so little time for preparing meals or exercising that she gained 15 pounds from eating convenience foods.

And those wonderful free Fridays were actually a "rat race," Ms. Pohlman adds. "I had to cram in all my appointments and chores which I couldn't do during the rest of the week," she says. "My husband hated it. The house was always a mess. I was stressed out." Within a year, she switched back to a five-day schedule.

The Long and Short of It

Despite such complaints, the four-day workweek, long marginalized as a mere experiment, is quietly emerging as a mainstream way of life. About one-quarter of large companies in the U.S. now offer – or require – a four-day schedule for at least some of their workers, several studies show. That is double the number five years ago, making it one of the fastest-growing alternative work schedules that companies are using nationwide. And according to a Gallup survey last year for Accountants on Call, a temporary-help concern in Saddle Brook, N.J., two-thirds of working adults would prefer toiling four 10-hour days to the standard five-day schedule.

Companies find all kinds of advantages. Duke Power Co. began offering a four-day week several years ago partly in an attempt to reduce absenteeism; an extra day off gives workers less need to miss work for doctor's visits and other obligations, the utility says.

Los Angeles County last year put many employees on a four-day week to save utility, custodial and security costs. Somerset County, N.J., started four-day, 10-hour schedules last year to keep some social-service offices open longer, allowing easier access for residents. And Ford Motor Co. is considering the four-day week as a way to accommodate longer production runs at several plants. (General Motors Corp. already has three plants where workers put in a four-day week; Chrysler Corp. hasn't any.)

Time Will Tell

A variation on the idea also is gaining acceptance, particularly in Europe, as a solution to rising unemployment. Companies minimize layoffs by slicing a day from everyone's workweek, cutting total hours and wages by 20%. The idea hasn't caught on widely in the U.S., but some American companies are trying it.

In practice, a four-day schedule – most often Monday to Thursday or Tuesday to Friday – can create problems as well as solve them. A visit to the Sanofi plant here illustrates some surprising consequences and trade-offs.

The four-day week, which the animal-pharmaceutical plant has embraced for most of its 130 employees, wins enthusiastic praise from some employees. But others complain that the schedule's long workdays can be exhausting and overly pressured. Some managers say the longer days deprive them of the quiet time necessary to get their work done, forcing them to come in on Fridays anyway.

Call It a Day?

Moreover, the four-day week has been a source of tension between Sanofi's plant here and the company's headquarters in Overland Park, Kan., which has remained on a five-day week. Executives there have considered revoking the shorter week because it has engendered internal frustrations as well as customer complaints.

Such problems promise to become more common as the four-day week grows in prevalence. Labor authorities expect many more concerns to adopt the shorter workweek in the next few years. One reason is growing employee pressure for more flexibility.

Another big factor: environmental regulations, most notably the federal Clean Air Act, requiring employers to reduce commuter auto emissions. Cutting one day of commutation each week can significantly help companies comply, regulators say. The rules, to be fully enacted over the next several years, will affect businesses of more than 100 employees in 11 major urban areas.

Sanofi Animal Health had a different – and simpler – motive for introducing the shorter week: money. In 1992, Sanofi asked its managers here to cut costs. A major performance drag was the need to keep a germ-free environment for making certain drugs. Cleaning and testing for every production run takes long periods, cutting into output. And then there is extra overhead, including single-use items such as sterile uniforms.

While simply extending the length of production runs would help, the overtime requirements would increase costs. But by repackaging the week into four regular long shifts, more product could be generated with minimal overtime. And by idling production entirely on Fridays, the company could also save on utility bills.

The projected annual savings from the shift totaled $204,400 – equal to nearly the entire operating profit the company had hoped to get from the Fort Dodge plant in 1992. (Sanofi Animal Health, a unit of France's Sanofi SA, had total U.S. revenue of about $100 million last year.) That projection persuaded headquarters officials to approve the four-day plan, though Jim Smith, the unit's president, acknowledges that he had some doubts. "I was slow to make the move," he says. "I thought, if this is such a great idea, why hasn't everyone done it?"

Employees were more enthusiastic, though many say adjusting to the longer days wasn't easy. The plant's new regular hours started at 7 a.m., instead of 8, and some shifts began even earlier. The lunch period was halved to 30 minutes to keep the day as short as possible.

Changing Times

Understandably, employees quickly grew accustomed to the extra day off. Linda Itzen, a secretary, eats breakfast out with her husband, cleans her house, runs errands and tries to sneak in a soap opera on Fridays. Linda Davis, a laboratory technician, likes to shop in Des Moines, 90 miles away, and beats the weekend traffic by making the round trip on Fridays. Dave Clarahan, a chemist, often uses Fridays to get a jump on a weekend excursion. And Marilyn Hanson, a 50-year-old plant veteran who works on the production line, typically spends time with two young granddaughters. Having Fridays off, she

Time Trials: Four-Day Workweek Gains Converts But Prompts Worker Complaints Over Longer Shifts

Continued From First Page

says, "is one of the things that make life nice."

But Jane Marquart, an administrator who maintains the plant's production records, finds the four-day week to be a mixed blessing. She uses the free Fridays to pack for summer camping trips and take classes toward a teaching degree at the local community college. But to get to work on time, she leaves before her children awaken. And when she takes night classes, she gets home after they are asleep. Ms. Marquart has gone days without seeing her children.

The long shifts were so tough on Rosa Ahrens that she returned to a five-day schedule. In a typical day, the 42-year-old Ms. Ahrens inspects thousands of the company's printed product labels, which must be flawless. Hour after hour, a machine whips spools of labels in front of her watchful eyes. She says that toward the end of a 10-hour shift she has had to run the machine much slower and has had more problems staying alert than during an eight-hour day.

"I was getting up at 4:30 to be here at 6; then I'd look at the clock and it would only be 9 o'clock. I felt tired already, and I'd still have seven more hours to go," says Ms. Ahrens.

After Hours

Employees who continue to work 10-hour days complain that overtime can be onerous. "On an eight-hour day if you have to put in a couple of extra hours, it's no big deal," says Rod Kenkel, a 30-year-old supervisor who started working at the plant last fall. But after a 10-hour day, "you feel it."

Repetitive-stress injuries are a fear, too. Sanofi hasn't had the problem, but other companies worry that extended work days may exacerbate injuries from certain tasks, such as typing at a computer terminal. "The eyes get tired and the body starts to hurt if it's too long a day," says Susan B. Thomas, director of employment policies and programs for Cigna Corp., the Philadelphia insurer.

Cigna has documented a link between unbroken stretches of computer work and physical strain. It urges rest breaks and exercises to reduce the problem, which has soared at Cigna as computer use has risen and more employees have shifted to four-day workweeks.

At the Sanofi plant, even with many managers working, Friday isn't a typical business day. Dress is casual, the front door is locked and the front-desk receptionist is gone. A recorded message tells callers that regular working hours end Thursday. But at one point last year, one of those callers was a customer demanding to know the whereabouts of an order. The customer phoned headquarters in Kansas, where the call got bumped to the office of Mr. Smith, the president.

Clocking In

"There was something he wanted out the door, and there was nothing anyone could do, because it was Friday," Mr. Smith recalls. "And we had to explain that to the customer, which was very frustrating." The incident caused plant managers to shore up skeletal Friday staffing with more shipping and customer-service people. It also prompted Mr. Smith to request a review of the four-day week.

Harold Byram, vice president of manufacturing, re-examined the savings analysis, which convinced him that the shorter week made good financial sense. But it hasn't worked wonders thus far, he concedes. Despite the projected savings, the plant lost $2.9 million in 1992, on $8.8 million of revenue, though that result included a $2 million charge for renovations. The loss narrowed in 1993 to $360,000 on revenue of $12 million. Mr. Byram says the losses would have been as much as $250,000 greater without the four-day week. The company is projecting that the Fort Dodge plant will generate $1.6 million in profit on about $13.2 million in revenue this year.

Still, the four-day schedule has continued to generate tensions between headquarters and the plant here. "It's led to a perception that the people in Fort Dodge have an extra benefit, and that they're not putting in a full week," Mr. Byram says. The result: periodic grumbling, frustration and jealousy among some headquarters staff. "It can still be aggravating when things come up on the spur of the moment on a Friday and you can't get an answer," he says.

Scott Aladeen, the plant's quality-assurance director, says he and other managers feel the heat. "It's not very assuring to be perceived as gaining an unfair benefit within the company, even if that perception is incorrect," he says.

Mr. Byram also concedes that productivity has dropped and errors have increased when people have been forced to work extensive overtime. Officials are trying to reduce the problem by training more people to handle the tasks that most often generate such additional hours. The company has also moved to schedule more work on Fridays rather than simply squeeze it into the rest of the week; the factory will probably run about a dozen Fridays this year to meet customer demand, Mr. Byram says.

He and Mr. Smith both say they personally dislike the four-day schedule and wouldn't choose it for themselves. While a smaller Sanofi facility in Minnesota is also on a four-day week, the company hasn't considered extending it to its two other plants or to headquarters. "The fiscal rationale to support it isn't there," Mr. Smith says. But as long as it remains in Fort Dodge, he says, "there doesn't appear to be any reason to go back on it."

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1994

Cleanup prompts new park, pool

Mound project to help other areas

By Jim Babcock
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Miamisburg and the U.S. Department of Energy are laying plans for a new city park that would include replacement of Miamisburg's 60-year-old municipal swimming pool.

The proposed park is a 42-acre tract of open land bordered by Heinke and Maue roads near Sycamore Medical Center.

City Manager John Weithofer said plans call for purchasing the site with city funds and building the park and new pool with an energy department grant.

The estimated cost of the land is $640,000 and construction of the new park and all facilities is expected to total $2.4 million.

Weithofer said the city would like to have the new park and pool ready by the summer of 1996.

He said Miamisburg already has an option on the land and the Energy Department recently approved funding for design work on the new park.

He also said approval of the city's application for a construction grant is still pending, but Energy Department officials have indicated that "at this point they are comfortable with the concept."

Weithofer explained that the Energy Department's involvement is a direct result of the agency's plans to end nuclear weapons production work at the Mound Plant.

He said the energy department grant for the park's construction will come from federal funds allocated for the Mound Plant environmental restoration program.

The phase-out will include years of "environmental restoration" work to clean up radioactive and chemical contamination caused by 45 years of Mound operation. Miamisburg's 24-acre Community Park will be included in the cleanup, he said.

The park is included because a portion of the old Miami-Erie Canal bed in the park is contaminated with traces of plutonium waste.

The contamination, discovered more than 20 years ago, has not been considered a health hazard because it is lodged in bottom sediment shielded by several feet of water. But the energy department feels that the contaminants must now be removed because "they're not going to be around anymore to continue to monitor it," Weithofer said.

He said the cleanup is tentatively set to begin in 1996 and a substantial portion of Community Park will then have to be closed to allow room for a staging area, a contractor's office and heavy equipment.

"From a health standpoint, there will be no danger because the work area will be fully enclosed," he said. "But there is really a concern in having equipment and truck traffic interfacing with park-users, so we thought it would be wise to move all activities out of the location during the environmental restoration."

That includes Miamisburg's current municipal swimming pool, a concrete complex built in the 1930s as a Depression-era Works Progress Administration project.

Weithofer said replacing the old pool seems the best way to go simply because of the pool's age if nothing else.

In addition, Community Park's tennis and basketball courts will be reopened after the work is finished and the area converted to a neighborhood park, he said. The park will feature modern tennis and basketball courts and playground equipment.

Community Park is in southern Miamisburg near First Street and Mound Avenue.

Weithofer said the new swimming pool complex will be a modern facility offering accommodations for people with physical disabilities and a variety of water-play apparatus.

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(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1994

Mound won't take outside waste

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Mound plant in Miamisburgmay end up disposing of its own low-level radioactive and hazardous waste but waste generated elsewhere will not be buried there, the Department of Energy said Tuesday.

Late last month the DOE dropped five sites in California, Florida and Illinois from consideration for a national waste graveyard.

Four others, including Mound, were put on a "low priority" list for limited further consideration.

Mark Becker, manager of public affairs for EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, which operates the Mound, said because of Mound's proximity to Miamisburg and its recent economic investment, it will probably not be used by the DOE as a storage site for radioactive and hazardous waste.

"Places like Mound are cleaning up their facilities for economic development," Becker said. "The Department of Energy downgraded Mound from being a storage site to being reevaluated," Becker said. "It appears that we will probably be taken off the list."

Currently, Mound stores its own low-level radioactive and mixed waste. Becker said it does not accept other agencies' hazardous waste. The federal government plans to end bomb making at the plant by the end of 1995.

Two other Ohio plants are still under consideration as potential burial sites for the low-level mixed waste — containing both radioactive and hazardous materials — generated by government-owned nuclear weapons plants.

The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant near Piketon and the Fernald Environmental Management Project near Cincinnati are being studied as low-level waste burial sites, the department said.

The DOE said it would work with the states of Missouri, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania "to further evaluate these sites in terms of their ability to dispose of their own mixed waste on-site only if no other options for disposal of their wastes could be identified."

"In no case would these sites be considered as a disposal option for wastes from other sites," the DOE said in a summary released Tuesday.

Becker said the goal at Mound is to get all of its waste off-premises so the plant that makes nuclear bomb detonators can be redeveloped by the city.

Mound's main production work is winding down and plant workers are beginning the cleanup of contamination accumulated over the years of Cold War manufacturing.

WASTE STORAGE SITES

These 16 sites remain under consideration:

- **Lawrence Livermore** National Laboratory, Site 300, California
- **Rocky Flats** Plant, Colorado
- **Idaho National** Engineering Laboratory
- **Argonne National** Laboratory, Illinois
- **Paducah Gaseous** Diffusion Plant, Kentucky
- **Nevada Test Site**
- **Los Alamos** National Laboratory, New Mexico
- **Sandia National** Laboratory, New Mexico
- **Knolls Atomic** Power Laboratory, Kesseiring, N.Y.
- **Knolls Atomic** Power Laboratory, Niskyuna, N.Y.
- **West Valley** Demonstration Project, N.Y.
- **Savannah River** Site, South Carolina
- **Oak Ridge** Reservation, Tenn.
- **Pantex Plant,** Texas
- **Hanford Site,** Washington

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MOUND

Environmental Restoration Program

NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Operable Unit 4
Miami-Erie Canal
Removal Action Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

Beginning July 18, 1994 and continuing through August 19, 1994, the Dept. of Energy will accept public comments on the Removal Action Engineering Evaluation/ Cost Analysis (EE/CA) within Operable Unit 4, the Miami-Erie Canal.

In this Removal Action EE/CA, the DOE is recommending Excavation and Disposal as the preferred removal action alternative.

This Removal Action EE/CA has been reviewed by the regulatory agencies.

The public is invited, and encouraged, to review the EE/CA at the DOE Mound CERCLA Public Reading Room, Miamisburg Senior Adult Center, 305 Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio.

All comments regarding the EE/CA should be directed to Jolene Walker, EG&G Community Relations, P.O. Box 300, OSE-245, Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-3000.

EG&G MOUND APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY · UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1994 SECTION B

NLO managers made millions

Consulting fees paid in lawsuit

BY PAUL BARTON
Enquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Former employees of National Lead Co. of Ohio made more than $2 million in legal consulting fees during nine years of litigation related to Fernald, vouchers submitted to the federal government show.

Weldon Adams, former assistant plant manager, made $657,133. He was the highest-paid of a group of 23 consultants hired during the two lawsuits related to the former uranium-processing plant.

Of that group, 19 were former management and supervisory-level employees. Three others besides Adams got amounts totaling six figures for their consulting work on the cases.

NLO, a subsidiary of NL Industries of Houston, stopped operating the plant after 1985. Since then, it has existed only as a shell corporation to handle litigation.

A $20 million settlement in the second of the Fernald cases, one related to health effects on past and current workers, was announced this week. Residents near the plant received a $78 million settlement in 1989.

Taxpayers will pay for those settlements as well as the legal costs run up by NLO and its attorneys, including the money paid to the former employees serving as consultants.

The financial oversight of the Department of Energy (DOE) cases has come under scrutiny in Congress. Congressional and General Accounting Office investigations have showed that auditing and oversight of the legal costs passed on to taxpayers often are lax.

Under the contracts the DOE has had with companies that have run its nuclear-weapons-related plants, taxpayers ultimately are liable for the costs related to lawsuits against the contractors.

The two Fernald cases have cost the DOE $26.67 million in legal costs, showed the latest accounting, dated May 31.

Of that, more than $15.7 million relates to the Fernald workers' case. A final accounting of the case is still pending, however.

"I have thought from the beginning that outside-fee thing was outrageous because there was no one monitoring it," U.S. Rep. Rob Portman, R-Cincinnati, said Fri-

(Please see FERNALD, Page B3)

Fernald: Fees to come from taxpayers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE B1

day.

Stan Chesley, attorney for the Fernald workers, said the government could have saved itself a lot of money by agreeing to settle four years ago, when the workers' case was filed.

"Instead, they chose to fight it tooth-and-nail," Chesley said.

Besides Adams, others who received six-figure amounts over nine years were William J. Granzin, in-house attorney for NLO, $227,549; Nelson R. Leist, engineering division director, $248,999; and Robert W. Lippincott, fire and safety supervisor, $206,000.

The total paid to the former employees and four other outside consultants was $2 million.

Arnold Capano, assistant manger of the existing NLO office, said the employees were needed because they were "very knowledgeable" about plant operations.

"You wouldn't want to hire a plumber to give information about the plant," Capano said.

But others find the costs hard to accept.

"It's unbelievable," said Louise Roselle, another of the plaintiffs' attorneys.

Roselle said taxpayers were not well-served by this spending, especially because the government ended up settling the case anyway.

"The money could have been better spent providing medical monitoring to workers and residents," she said.

U.S. Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, held a hearing last month on the legal costs paid by the DOE.

Robert Nordhaus, new DOE general counsel, testified the department over the last 10 years has failed to give a "meticulous and comprehensive review of invoices for legal bills, and that this was a serious shortcoming given the very substantial sums being spent."

Five suits similar to the Fernald cases are still pending at other DOE sites around the country.

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Fernald workers win settlement

Reaction to deal mixed

BY BEN L. KAUFMAN
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Thousands of past and present Fernald workers won unique concessions Tuesday when a proposed settlement ended their class-action trial against former managers of the government's uranium-processing plant.

Those concessions were:

▶ Unlimited federal money for annual, lifelong medical monitoring.

▶ Cash awards for emotional distress, based on each worker's years at Fernald rather than clinical assessments.

▶ An end to automatic opposition to workers' compensation claims on radiation exposure.

Tuesday was the first time the Department of Energy (DOE), which owns Fernald and 16 other nuclear-weapons-related plants, has yielded to workers on any of those points, said Louise Roselle, one of the workers' lawyers. "This is the first time they've even given the workers the time of day."

Barring significant objections, U.S. District Judge S. Arthur Spiegel is expected to approve the settlement by year's end.

There is no cap on the cost of the settlement, and federally funded monitoring would continue "until the last worker has died," according to Paul De Marco, another workers' attorney. At least $20 million has been pledged in the next 18 months.

Reaction was mixed among aging, former Fernald workers who had listened to two weeks of testimony and heard Spiegel announce the surprise settlement.

"You people are wonderful," Carroll E. Ammons, 61, of Aurora, Ind., told lead counsel Stanley Chesley, Roselle and their colleagues during an emotional courtroom gathering after the judge and attorneys for NLO Inc. left. (NLO ran Fernald from 1951 through 1985.) "You helped a lot of people." Ammons worked at Fernald in 1951 and 1952, when the plant was built and production began.

But Hillery Webb, 66, of Fairfield called the trial "a waste of time. . . . I don't like it at all. We got the shaft. . . . All you're doing is making a bunch of doctors rich." Webb worked in the shop where metal uranium was machined from 1954 to 1969 and again in 1982.

Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary personally approved the settlement, said Lisa Schiavo, special assistant to Robert R. Nordhaus, DOE general counsel.

But Schiavo said the Fernald settlement will not necessarily serve as a model for five similar cases pending at other Energy Department sites. "Each case will be looked at individually," she said.

The dollar amount of the settlement would fluctuate depending on the number of workers who participated in the medical monitoring, but the department is confident the $20 million figure "substantially reflects the liability," Schiavo said.

"I think the thinking was that this was the best deal for all of the parties concerned," she said.

While the department has been concerned about skyrocketing litigation costs, Schiavo denied that issue is forcing the DOE to try to resolve cases as soon as possible.

The litigation costs were the subject of a Capitol Hill hearing held two weeks ago by Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

Under NLO's management contract, taxpayers are footing the entire bill — including defense costs — through the Energy Department.

If the accord is approved, cash should flow swiftly to workers and examining physicians, using procedures similar to those developed after Fernald neighbors settled an earlier class action.

In both cases, the defendant was NLO Inc.

"We're delighted," said Chesley, lead trial attorney for the more than 7,000 men and women in the just-ended class action. "Every worker is going to be monitored."

Pete Sansone, 66, of Mount Healthy agreed. "I think they did a helluva good job; a win is a win. Everybody wants a little bit more, but you have to be satisfied with what you get." Sansone used can-

(Please see FERNALD, Page A4)

What's next

▶ Workers' lawyers will send out letters, telling potentially eligible people about the settlement, and what they must do to share the settlement and obtain medical monitoring.

▶ In the next two or three months, U.S. District Judge S. Arthur Spiegel will have a public hearing to determine the fairness of the proposed settlement.

▶ Barring any surprises, Spiegel will approve it, possibly with some modifications if both sides agree.

▶ Spiegel will appoint trustees — probably three — who will be paid from the $15 million settlement fund to handle claims for emotional distress.

▶ Spiegel will appoint three experts to have hearings on workers' claims that they suffered physical injuries related to radiation or toxic exposure at Fernald. One will be nominated by each side, and one will be neutral, chosen by the other two experts.

▶ Trustees will begin paying emotional distress claims, experts will begin hearing occupational injury claims, and physicians will begin examining eligible past and present workers.

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Fernald: Energy secretary OK'd settlement

CONTINUED FROM PAGE A1

cer-causing chemicals to remove grease from uranium metal from 1952 to 1990.

Floyd Grubb was disappointed. "I was looking for medical insurance and a prescription card and some compensation up front, because I got bone cancer." On the other hand, "We're better off than what we was when we came in here."

Grubb, 64, of Hamilton, was a forklift driver from 1955 to 1970 and 1982-1985. He was a truck driver from 1985 to 1989.

The class action, filed in 1990, said NLO intentionally exposed about 6,000 employees to harmful radiation and hid the risks from them. It also claimed NLO negligently exposed 1,000 subcontractors to similar risks and kept them in the dark.

NLO admitted no wrongdoing in the proposed settlement.

Rather, NLO attorneys David Bernick and Kevin Van Wart said that no one was overexposed, injured or sickened by radiation, and that NLO complied with the best science and safety advice.

"All cases have a reasonable settlement value," Bernick said.

Congress mandated — but never funded — medical monitoring for DOE weapons plant employees three years ago, so the primary sticking point was other demands by Fernald workers.

Even as they battled in court for much of the past month, Chesley and Bernick sought a settlement.

Finally, in addition to medical monitoring, they agreed to a $15 million settlement fund. It will cover workers' lawyers' fees, awards for emotional distress and trustees' fees for handling those claims.

Dollar amounts have been fixed only for individual medical exams: $800 for initial workups and $400 for subsequent, annual checkups.

Spiegel has not set attorneys' or trustees' fees, and he told workers that their awards for emotional distress would be "modest."

The DOE is to deposit the first half of the $15 million settlement fund by Oct. 31, plus $2.5 million to inaugurate medical monitoring. Like amounts are due next year.

After that, the DOE would pay only for medical monitoring for two groups:

▶ NLO employees who worked at Fernald for at least six consecutive weeks.

▶ Subcontractors who worked in Fernald production areas continuously for at least 50 out of 52 weeks before Dec. 31, 1981, or for at least nine months in a two-year period.

Workers who have been hired since NLO gave up its management contract are ineligible for any part of the settlement.

Emotional distress payments would be available for heirs of workers, but family members would be ineligible for medical monitoring or emotional distress payments.

The medical monitoring fund would not treat work-related illnesses or injuries; that's up to Ohio's workers' compensation program.

NLO has fought every claim alleging radiation injuries, and few workers won benefits. Under the proposed accord, that policy would end, and this would be the procedure:

▶ Three court-appointed experts would hear workers' claims that illnesses were caused by job-related exposure to radiation or toxic substances. If the panel agreed with the worker, neither NLO nor DOE would contest the claim for compensation.

▶ Neither DOE nor NLO would go to common pleas court to appeal any workers' compensation awards for exposure to toxic or radioactive materials.

What the accord would not do also is important: It wouldn't bar workers from pursuing individual, private suits against NLO if they thought NLO knowingly or intentionally caused their physical injuries or illness.

"If they get cancer tomorrow, they can do whatever the heck they want to do," Roselle said.

Paul Barton contributed to this story.

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Monitoring can't link illness to Fernald

BY TIM BONFIELD
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Participation in medical monitoring may help spot health problems among past and present Fernald workers, but it won't prove whether radiation or toxic substances at the plant caused their illnesses, say those conducting a similar program for Fernald neighbors.

Since December, 1990, more than 9,100 people who lived within 5 miles of the former government uranium-processing plant have participated in a medical monitoring program established by a $78 million settlement of a neighbors' class-action lawsuit.

Nearly all have had one exam; about 600 have had a second checkup.

Workers were excluded from that suit and monitoring program. With the settlement announced Tuesday, workers will start getting medical checkups.

The catch: Finding an illness doesn't establish the cause, said Dr. Robert Wones, director of the neighbors' medical monitoring program.

"We have found cancers, heart disease, diabetes and other illnesses," Wones said. "But we have no idea whether we are seeing more than we'd expect from this population or whether the illnesses are caused by Fernald."

Those issues will be studied, eventually. Other studies, including a detailed radiation dose estimate due sometime this year from the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, must be completed first, Wones said.

Neighbors' monitoring is directed by the University of Cincinnati Medical Center under a contract with court-appointed trustees for the $78 million class-action settlement fund.

Neighbors who qualify and volunteer can have their health checked every three years for up to 20 years. Tests are done at Mercy Hospital Fairfield. Results are compiled and analyzed at UC.

So far, about $9 million has been spent on the exams, Wones said. Here's how the program works:

▶ On their first visit, neighbors get an extensive physical exam, including a chest X-ray, a lung function test, an electrocardiogram, and blood and urine tests for various diseases. The process takes up to three hours.

▶ Physicians also collect a detailed history of where neighbors lived and for how long; where they get their drinking water; even where they have worked.

This information will be used to estimate how much radiation individuals were exposed to — once a more detailed study of Fernald's actual radiation releases is complete.

▶ If health problems are detected, patients are referred to their own physicians. The settlement does not cover treatment costs. If no problems are detected, the resident gets a report in about a month.

▶ Follow-up exams are every three years and they last about an hour because they require less paperwork.

▶ Neighbors also are sent annual health questionnaires and women over 50 get annual mammograms.

The workers' medical monitoring program is expected to be similar but with a few key differences: it will be lifelong, workers can get tested annually, and the program could include more psychological tests and counseling.

"I think it has gone really well," said Lisa Crawford, president of Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health (FRESH). "I think it helps allay some of the fear of cancer. If you can walk away from that exam with a clean bill of health, it makes you feel better."

Crawford hopes test data will help researchers determine the full extent of the health risks posed by Fernald, but researchers say medical monitoring data won't be enough by itself.

Monitoring programs cannot collect health data from people who have already died nor from people who refuse to participate, Wones said. Voluntary programs also may attract people who are naturally more health-conscious, which could result in the group seeming healthier than the entire neighbors' class.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Mound employees will begin their own businesses at local complex

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

The present employees of the Mound facility are an important part of the facility's commercialization, Mound Transition Manager Mike Grauwelman told the Miamisburg City Council at council's July 19 meeting.

"The employees understand the capabilities of the Mound better than everyone else," he said. "They're familiar with markets and can tap into them from a different perspective."

Grauwelman said that Mound employees are "finding small niche markets" for technologies at the facility and are beginning to start up businesses for those markets.

He said that employees are working on employee-owned businesses at present in three major areas of the Mound – the machine shop, the analytical area and developing small detonating devices.

In fact, a total of 15 small businesses are in the works in those areas, he said.

"These will mean jobs for 75 employees if they all come to fruition," said Grauwelman.

In an effort to help these entrepreneurs, the Mound transition office has been offering a small business development program that includes weekend seminars and is helping them develop economic development plans.

"Developing a business plan is hard for a lot of these people because they are technically oriented," said Grauwelman. "We'll be offering further assistance to them as well."

That assistance could include cost sharing services and even financing when possible, he said.

"We're looking at starting a business incubator at the Mound down the road in the fall," said Grauwelman.

OUTSIDE BUSINESSES coming into the Mound will also be an important part of the commercialization, he said.

"Other businesses are looking to come into the Mound, but business deals take time," said Grauwelman. "It typically takes one year for a location decision

(Continued on Page 15)

Mound...

(Continued from Page 1)

like this, but several of those pending look good."

He said that he expects more announcements in the fall about additional businesses wishing to locate in the Mound complex.

Grauwelman related other news about the Mound as follows:

• A mass mailer has been developed and is being sent out to prospective businesses that may want to locate at the Mound.

• The Mound complex will now be known as the Mound Advanced Technology Center.

"We're hoping it will eventually be a mall-type atmosphere with several businesses," he said. "Businesses that will be feeding off of each other."

• The Mound had display space at the Dayton Air and Trade Show and has made arrangements to lease window space at the Dayton airport.

• The U.S. EPA has okayed the release of Building 29 to allow the transition team to lease it to outside operations wishing to locate there.

• The U.S. Department of Energy's Ohio Field Office at the Mound is up and running.

"The challenge of commercializing the Mound is a great one," said City Manager John Weithofer. "But the effort is beginning to bear fruit."

"I believe that once we get that first business up and running, the rest will fall into place," said Mayor Dick Church Jr.

Grauwelman said that he expects more announcements in the fall about additional businesses wishing to locate in the Mound complex.

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Senate bill boosts funds for Mound, Wright-Pat

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Senate Armed Services Committee on Friday unveiled a $263.3 billion defense authorization bill for 1995 that includes important spending increases for the Mound Plant in Miamisburg and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

The bill would add $29 million to Wright-Patterson's military construction budget, including $18 million for the third phase of the Aeronautical Systems Center's acquisition management complex.

Ron Wine, Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce vice president, said the acquisition facility is the top priority of a local task force formed to promote development at Wright-Pat during this time of military cutbacks.

Local leaders believe high-quality facilities reduce chances Wright-Pat will lose operations and increase chances it will re- c activities from other installations.

The bill also would approve an Energy Department request to add $28 million to Mound's spending plan, saving 329 jobs and allowing redevelopment efforts to continue at the nuclear weapons plant, which is slated for closure.

Miamisburg officials have said the budget increase is needed to safely end nuclear weapons operations at Mound and to successfully convert the plant to commercial uses. The increase brings the plant's 1995 spending plan to $137.9 million.

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, chairs the Armed Services subcommittee that han-

SEE FUNDS/5A

LOCAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Senate Armed Services Committee on Friday approved a defense authorization bill that includes the following provisions:

■ **Adds $28 million** to the Mound Plant's spending plan, saving 329 jobs and allowing redevelopment efforts to continue at the plant.

■ **Adds $29 million** to Wright-Patterson's military construction budget, including:
- □ $18 million for the third phase of the Aeronautical Systems Center's acquisition management complex.
- □ $6.9 million for a water treatment plant.
- □ $4.15 million to upgrade an electrical distribution system.

■ **Construction** projects in President Clinton's budget:
- □ $3.35 million to improve a storm drainage system at Wright-Pat.
- □ $1.25 million for aircraft-maintenance facilities at the Springfield Municipal Airport's Air National Guard installation.
- □ $400,000 to replace underground fuel storage tanks at Springfield.

■ **Funds** key weapons programs managed at Wright-Pat:
- □ $2.4 billion to buy six C-17 transports.
- □ $2.5 billion to continue development of the F-22 Advanced Tactical Fighter.
- □ Adds $150 million to the administration's $800 million request for the B-2 Stealth bomber program.
- □ Adds $100 million to the administration's $200-million request for M1 tank modernization.

Funds

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dles military construction. He added two other Wright-Pat projects — $6.9 million for a water treatment plant and $4.15 million to improve an electrical distribution system.

The committee approved sever- ea construction projects that in President Clinton's budget, but the bill does not contain projects added in the House — $4.9 million to expand the National Air Intelligence Center at Wright-Pat and $4.3 million for medical training and dining facilities at Springfield.

A Glenn aide said the senator is hopeful that all of the projects will be included in the final versions of the authorization and appropriations bills that pass both chambers. Rep. David Hobson, R-Springfield, said he is optimistic that will occur.

Hobson, a member of the House Appropriations Committee's military construction subcommittee, said he doesn't think he and Glenn disagree about wanting to fund the projects. "It's just a different strategy" about which projects to push at what time, Hobson said.

The Senate bill's total spending authorization is $400 million below Clinton's request and $500 million above the authorization approved by the House on Thursday. It's next stop is the Senate floor.

Separate authorization and appropriations bills have to be approved by both chambers and signed by the president before the money can be spent.

The Senate bill would fund key weapons programs managed at Wright-Pat, including money to buy six C-17 transports and to continue development of the F-22 Advanced Tactical Fighter.

The bill would increase the administration's request for procurement, research and development in the B-2 Stealth bomber program, which is to be capped at the 20 planes already authorized. The committee chairman, Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., said the increase would preserve the option of buying more B-2s in the future, while not authorizing additional production.

The bill would add funds to the administration's request for M1 tank modernization, much of which is done in Lima.

The House bill also funded the weapons programs, although in some cases at different funding levels.

The Senate committee would add $250 million to the Clinton request of $7.2 billion for equipment maintenance at military depots, such as those managed by the Air Force Materiel Command, headquartered at Wright-Pat. It would require the Defense Department to conduct competitions before moving work out of a depot.

The Air Force has proposed using competition to allocate work among depots and private businesses, but high-ranking Defense Department officials have been skeptical of the idea.

Like the House bill, the Senate legislation contains a 2.6 percent military pay raise, up from 1.6 percent in the administration proposal.

Unlike the House, the Senate committee did not move up military retirees' cost-of-living adjustments to July, when civilian adjustments are made, instead of making them wait until October, as current law requires. When the bill is on the Senate floor, Nunn said, committee members will ask the Senate to equalize treatment for civilian and military retirees.

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Major WPAFB programs survive House's budget plan

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The House voted 260-158 Thursday to pass a $262.8 billion defense authorization bill that supports major weapons programs managed at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

The bill also contains provisions designed to assist redevelopment of the closing Gentile Air Force Station and Mound nuclear weapons plant.

The Senate Armed Services Committee is working on its version of the bill to authorize military spending in the 1995 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

The House-passed bill generally tracks President Clinton's budget proposal, with some notable exceptions.

The bill would spend $900 million less than Clinton asked, but contains a bigger military pay raise. It includes measures that would counter administration plans to privatize work at military maintenance depots, such as those managed by the Wright-Patterson-headquartered Air Force Materiel Command.

The bill contains a 2.6 percent military pay raise, up from 1.6 percent in the president's budget. It would give military retirees their 1995 cost-of-living adjustment on April 1, the same as civilian retir-

SEE BUDGET/3B

Budget

CONTINUED FROM/1B

ees, instead of delaying it until Oct. 1 as current law would do.

The legislation would allocate $14.2 million for military construction projects at Wright-Pat and the Springfield Municipal Airport, including:

- $4.9 million to expand the National Air Intelligence Center, a classified operation at Wright-Pat that analyzes other nations' military equipment.
- $4.3 million for medical training and dining facilities for the Air National Guard at Springfield.
- $3.35 million to improve a storm drainage system at Wright-Pat.
- $1.25 million for aircraft-maintenance facilities at Springfield.
- $400,000 to replace underground fuel storage tanks at Springfield.

It would continue major weapons programs managed at Wright-Pat, authorizing:

- $3 billion to buy six C-17 transports and to continue testing the controversial aircraft.
- $2.5 billion to continue development of the F-22 Advanced Tactical Fighter.
- $795 million for procurement, research and development in the B-2 Stealth bomber program, which is to be capped at the 20 planes already authorized.

The bill would authorize $600 million more than Clinton requested for maintenance at depots. It would require that at least 60 percent of funds for depot-level maintenance be spent for work by federal employees. It would expand the definition of the work to which the restriction would apply.

It would allow military depots to bid for maintenance contracts awarded by other federal agencies and to lease unused facilities to private companies. It would establish pilot programs to test the ability of depots and private companies to cooperate in performing commercial work.

The bill and an accompanying committee report are critical of another important mission at Wright-Pat — efforts to modernize the Defense Department's computer systems. The bill would cut $700 million from the president's $3.3 billion request for computer modernization.

The legislation would authorize $3.6 billion for defense conversion programs, up $200 million from Clinton's proposal.

The funds are important to redevelopment efforts at Mound and Gentile. Some Dayton-area businesses and nonprofit institutions are competing for conversion funds designed to help commercialize military technology and to assist defense contractors in shifting to civilian markets.

An amendment by Democrat Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, would allow the General Services Administration to give priority to facilities such as Gentile when leasing space for federal activities.

An amendment by Hall and Rep. David Hobson, R-Springfield, would permit the Air Force Museum at Wright-Pat to trade unneeded artifacts in exchange for transportation of new acquisitions.

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Funding to create new jobs

County allocates millions to projects

By Jim Bland
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Montgomery County commissioners have allocated $5.1 million from a special fund-sharing program to 19 projects — including an expansion at Emery WorldWide Airfreight that could bring more than 370 jobs to the Dayton area.

The money is from the county's Economic Development/Government Equity (ED/GE) program.

The commission established the program in 1992 to keep the county's tax base strong and encourage communities to cooperate in development efforts.

Each year for 10 years the county is providing $5 million from sales taxes to be used for economic development projects. They're chosen by a panel representing local governments and business. This is the program's third year.

The $650,000 grant to make improvements to the former Hills Department Store in Kettering and to the public services supporting it came as no surprise. It's part of the package put together by local and state development officials to secure the Victoria's Secret catalogue center, which is expected to create 1,000 jobs.

Announced for the first time was a $200,000 grant to the Rouse Corp. to help the Salem Mall Shopping Center owner assemble a package of incentives for a major retailer to locate a new department store there.

Emery WorldWide Freight will get a $300,000 grant to be used toward building an additional 13-acre, concrete aircraft parking area at its cargo hub at Dayton International Airport. That will allow Emery to expand its operations, creating an estimated 378 jobs. Airport Director Roy Williams said the grant matches $300,000 the airport is putting up and an expected $4.4 million in federal money.

Other development grants:

■ Center Point 70 Industrial Park in Huber Heights, $510,000, to extend utilities to serve eight new businesses, creating or keeping 737 jobs.

■ ECOFAB, $400,000, to help the company move to Dayton from Cleveland and Washington Court House. Expected: 204 jobs.

■ Dayton's Santa Clara, Oregon and Point business districts, $800,000, to attract businesses. An estimated 435 jobs will be created and 130 retained.

■ The Montgomery County Community Action Agency, $100,000 for renovation of 1818 W. Third St. as a family service center, creating 20 jobs.

■ Germantown, $235,114 for relocating part of Butter Street. and widening Ohio 4 to accommodate the Triangle Station shopping center. It's expected to create 42 new jobs and keep 52.

■ Germantown, $421,000 to erect a 250,000-gallon water storage tank to meet needs of a manufacturing park.

■ Miamisburg, $61,670 to install a water line to serve the Trader Publishing Co., which is consolidating operations at Lyons and Maue roads, creating 50 new jobs and retaining 82.

■ Centerville, $99,000 for extending South Suburban Road to Clyo Road, providing a second access point to businesses and creating 20 new jobs.

■ Montgomery County, $561,325 for the second phase of the Wolf Creek interceptor sanitary sewer to serve the northwest part of the county.

In addition, six grants were made from the special projects/research fund. Those were:

■ $69,000 to make a plan for reuse of the Defense Electronics Supply Center site in Kettering.

■ $18,900 to determine the best way for Miamisburg to provide the Mound Laboratory with water and sanitary sewer service when the Department of Energy pulls out.

■ $112,500 to the Downtown Dayton Partnership to help pay for efforts to retain businesses and plan redevelopment of the Lazarus building and Arcade.

■ $135,000 to identify strengths at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and pursue actions to retain and create jobs.

■ $90,000 to set up and operate a display and demonstration area at Sinclair Community College that would be a marketing tool that local economic development organizations could use to encourage projects with Wright-Patterson.

■ $90,000 to help Enterprise Ohio Investment Co. provide equity capital, long-term loans and management help to minority-owned and -operated small businesses.

■ $76,500 to develop and implement an economic development strategy for the Dayton area.

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Awards

■ **MOUND PLANT DESIGNATED HISTORIC:** The Mound facility in Miamisburg, which is operated by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, received an ASM International Historical Landmark designation. The Mound was recognized for its efforts in applied materials research and development that supported the Manhattan Project and radioscopic thermoelectric generators for space exploration.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1994

Dayton Daily News

We're dreaming up a possible car of the future

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

GREG STRICHARCHUK

Last September the federal government announced an effort to "reinvent" the automobile. Uncle Sam hasn't made much headway as far as we can tell.

But a bunch of us at the paper believe that Dayton is a logical place to reinvent the car. Why? Because of the region's history of innovation, especially in the automotive industry, its manufacturing capability and its high-technology expertise.

Indeed, we feel that some of the technology needed to build the light, fuel-efficient car of the future is probably already available at places such as Wright Labs at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, the Air Force Institute of Technology, the University of Dayton Research Institute and the Mound nuclear weapons plant.

Our plan: later this year we'll publish a special report that would not only look at futuristic car concepts but show readers the technologies that could be utilized in our own backyard. The credit for the idea goes to military/aviation reporter Tim Gaffney.

Further, we decided this should be a community project. Our goal is to tap regional brain power to help guide us in our reporting. The Dayton area, we feel, is blessed with hundreds of experts in both manufacturing and high technology who could meet, discuss this project and make it happen. Our paper would be the forum for their ideas.

There's also a self-serving reason for our interest. We feel that if our region doesn't remain at the edge of innovation in the automotive industry, we'll ultimately lose thousands of high-paying jobs, especially in auto manufacturing.

What's more, we feel that the reinventing the car project could focus our region. If anything, our region currently doesn't have a focus and that's the reason why we are forced to react to crisis after crisis instead of building on our strengths.

By focusing our energies and talents on the car of the future, we feel there would be almost no downside for our region. Simply getting folks together from our region to talk about such a project, we feel, would almost have to produce new alliances between our high-tech experts and companies that have a major local presence such as General Motors, Acustar (Chrysler), Navistar and Honda.

Are we being naive or far-fetched about this project?

We don't think so. Not long after we began to brainstorm about this project, a copy of Battelle's regional manufacturing study landed on my desk. As I previously reported, the Columbus think tank was retained to identify the region's industrial strengths and to make suggestions on how to enhance them.

One of the programs suggested by Battelle is similar to what we're propos-

SEE STRICHARCHUK/3G

Stricharchuk

CONTINUED FROM/1G

ing: establishing a community coalition with the government and the Big Three auto makers to provide facilities and support to develop a car with very high fuel economy. Battelle also suggested that local GM representatives and Wright-Patterson staff get together to brainstorm.

Bill Odorizzi, vice president of development at the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce, said earlier this week that some talking already has begun between the automaker and Wright-Pat. "GM has had their eyes opened" to the vast storehouse of technologies available, especially related to advanced materials.

To be sure, there are hurdles. Who owns the technologies developed at Wright Labs and other government labs? How can that technology be transferred to the private sector?

"If we could just let the engineers talk instead of having lawyers involved," said Odorizzi.

Other challenges noted by Battelle include a need for funding as well as strong political support and a "highly visible, charismatic leader." Timing is critical, the opportunity is immediate, said Battelle. So let's get rolling.

If you or your company is interested in getting involved in this project please fax me at 225-2241. Ideas/suggestions welcomed.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1994

Dayton Daily News

Expected Mound budget increase may save 329 jobs

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department will ask Congress to add $28 million to the 1995 spending plan for the Mound nuclear weapons plant, Rep. Tony Hall said Tuesday.

That would save 329 jobs at the Miamisburg plant, as Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary promised in May, Hall said.

The Dayton Democrat said he expects Congress to approve the request, which would bring Mound's 1995 budget to $137.9 million.

Hall and Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr. said the increase would enable the plant to be operated safely and would allow community leaders to proceed with efforts to convert the plant to commercial uses. Church had complained earlier that the original spending plan compromised safety and would have jeopardized redevelopment efforts.

The Energy Department is ending weapons production at the plant, as the end of the Cold War allows reduction in the nation's military forces.

Even with the spending increase proposed Tuesday, 349 jobs will be cut at the plant by Oct. 1, which is the beginning of the 1995 fiscal year. The original Mound plan called for cutting 678 jobs.

Energy Department officials informed Hall's office of their new budget proposal Tuesday night.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

115th Year, No.11 June 8, 1994

Mound budget figures released; officials cautious, encouraged

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

Finally, workers at the Mound will have a better idea of their fate as budget figures have been released for fiscal 1995.

President Bill Clinton will submit today a budget amendment increasing fiscal 1995 funding for the Mound from the originally-proposed $83.8 million to $137.9 million, according to Congressman Tony Hall.

The additional funds include a new appropriation of $28 million and authorization of other fiscal 1994 funds amounting to $26.1 million. The legislation must be voted on by both houses of Congress.

Miamisburg City officials, working closely with Hall, have driven the effort to persuade the Department of Energy to increase funding levels for the Mound.

"We are very encouraged by the news," said Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr. "But there will be no victory celebration until the budget clears Congress."

Some 329 jobs will be saved in 1995 at the new funding level. Workforce reductions are now projected at 450-500 workers over the next 18 months – reductions that will be accomplished through a

(Continued on Page 12)

Mound budget ...

(Continued from Page 1)

voluntary program and layoffs as necessary.

The additional funds will also make possible the safe stand down of the facility and continued environmental clean up efforts. Local DOE officials are preparing the Mound's 1995 budget work program based on the increased funding level.

CHURCH AND Hall met with DOE Secretary Hazel O'Leary on March 14 to discuss increasing the Mound budget and were promised a response by March 21. However, a response was not forthcoming, causing Mound workers to be unable to make plans about their futures at the facility as they didn't have enough information.

"These people need the information so they can make some major decisions about their lives," said Church. "Many of them have only until June 15 to decide if they will participate in a early retirement program or voluntary separation."

Now, Mound employees should have the information they need.

"It took an extra 79 days of waiting, but we're pleased that our major concerns – the fate of Mound employees and the safe stand down of the site – are being addressed," said Church. "We are especially grateful to Congressman Hall for his efforts on our behalf."

Other state officials helped as well. Ohio Governor George Voinovich has sent letters to Ohio's Congressional delegation and the DOE urging support for the increased Mound budget and city officials also contacted Congressmen Dave Hobson, John Boehner and Rob Portman, as well as U.S. Senators John Glenn and Howard Metzenbaum, for their support.

"In addition with the opening of DOE's Ohio Field Office at the Mound, another $10 to $12 million in budget funding is being generated by the site," said Church. "With these funds and with the revised budget, we'll be in a better position to accomplish our goals of environmental clean up and economic development."

Hall said the House is expected to vote on the bill next week. The Senate has not yet begun work on its version of the budget.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

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CONGRESSMAN
TONY HALL NEWS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1994

CONTACT: MICHAEL GESSEL
(202) 225-6465

House Approves Additional $28 Million For Mound

WASHINGTON—By a voice vote, the House of Representatives adopted the Energy Department's budget, which includes an estimated $137.9 million for the Miamisburg Mound Plant. Earlier, the House approved a last-minute amendment requested by President Clinton which added $28 million to help the safe shutdown of Mound.

Speaking in favor of the amendment, Rep. Tony P. Hall (D-Ohio) told his House colleagues that Mound faced a "critical need" for the additional funds. Hall has been pressing the Energy Department to increase Mound's budget because the funds are required for the safe operation of the plant.

The Energy Department estimates the revised budget would provide funding for as many as 370 jobs that were scheduled to be eliminated under the original budget.

"Without the extra funds, Mound would be forced to lay off many skilled workers, making it much more difficult to convert the facility to commercial work," Hall said.

The funds would be added to Mound's "Stockpile Support" account, which the administration's original February 7 budget slashed from $70 million this year to $25 million in 1995. The Stockpile Support account provides the basic operating funds for the Mound Plant.

"The Energy Department made a serious mistake by cutting so deeply and so quickly. This budget amendment will correct the mistake," Hall said.

Hall and Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church, Jr., met with Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary on March 14 to ask for more money for the Mound Plant, citing the need for a safe shutdown of the plant. Church has been working with Hall to increase the Mound funding.

The Energy Department budget, including the funds for Mound, are contained in the Energy and Water Appropriations Bill. The bill funds programs in fiscal 1995, which begins October 1, 1994.

The amendment, which increases funds for Mound, shifts a total of $113 million in Energy Department spending. Other major sites receiving additional funds through the amendment are the Kansas City Plant, the Y-12 Plant near Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and the Pinellas Plant near Tampa, Florida.

The amendment was offered by Rep. Tom Bevill (D-Ala.), chairman of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittee.

Last Thursday, The Senate Armed Services approved the higher budget figure for Mound. The full Senate has not yet acted on the measure. The Senate and House must pass the same version of the budget before it becomes law.

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Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

. ax loss is topic

Montgomery County commissioners approved a study on how much property tax the county and entities lost because of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies' tax-exempt status. **See story, Page 2B.**

Montgomery County approves tax study

Will see how much Mound exemption has cost

By Franki V. Ransom
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Montgomery County commissioners Tuesday unanimously approved a study to determine how much property tax the county and other government entities lost because of EG&G Mound Applied T nologies' tax-exempt status.

The three-month tax-impact study will cost roughly $48,188, county Treasurer Hugh M. Quill said. Funding for the study will be paid by Miamisburg, the Miami Valley Regional Transit Authority and the county, he said.

Quill said the case is unique because most nuclear development facilities were in barren areas, but the EG&G Mound plant is in a metropolitan area.

"Our goal is to evaluate the tax viability of the Mound site as it exists today and what its potential could have been had the site been allowed to develop commercially, industrially, or residentially," Quill said after the hearing. "The ultimate objective is to establish a trust fund for the Miamisburg School District and to soften the negative economic impact of the down-sizing and closure of the Mound."

Quill said the school district is entitled to an average of 60 cents of every dollar of property tax in the settlement.

amisburg school Superintendent Carl J. Berg said the 350-acre site made a significant impact on the school system.

"The burden was placed on taxpayers to create new facilities and necessary materials, and we're looking to recover costs," Berg said.

He said school officials are researching past records but haven't yet come up with a dollar amount. The difficulty is trying to translate the value of the lost taxes with current value.

Mound had not paid taxes on equipment purchases and other items since the nuclear plant was established in 1947, arguing that it was exempt because it was a contractor for the U.S. Department of Energy.

In addition to the study, Quill said, total interest paid by taxpayers in Miamisburg to carry the cost of school construction during Mound's peak employment years will be considered.

He said that Pennsylvania-based Clark & Clarke Associates, hired to complete the county study, will calculate the peak amount of Mound's sales, property and income tax figures and compare them with revenue generated during down-sizing. They will also evaluate the Department of Energy's environmental cleanup to see if it's reasonable and if the property has potential for commercial development.

The consultants are expected to come up with a figure on how much money the county lost and will lose in property taxes. They will compare Miamisburg with similar communities that didn't have a nuclear site to see if Miamisburg growth was affected by the nuclear site.

House passes bill to postpone 336 job cuts at Mound Plant

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The House on Tuesday approved a $20 billion energy and water appropriations bill that would allow the Mound nuclear weapons plant to postpone 336 job cuts that otherwise would occur by Oct. 1, 1995.

The bill includes an amendment that would set Mound's 1995 spending plan at $137.9 million, $28 million more than originally proposed by the Clinton administration.

With the higher budget, the Miamisburg plant would still have to eliminate about 350 jobs by Oct. 1, 1994, and another 250 by Oct. 1, 1995, according to the latest Mound projections. Without the $28 million increase, Mound expected to cut 700 jobs by October and another 236 in the next 12 months.

The full Senate has not acted on the bill yet. But the Senate Armed Services Committee has recommended the higher spending level.

The Energy Department is halting weapons production at Mound, as the end of the Cold War allows reduction in the nation's military forces.

Miamisburg leaders had complained that the original spending plan would prevent production from being ended safely and would damage attempts to convert the operation to commercial activities.

HUBER HEIGHTS COURIER

HUBER HEIGHTS, OH
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Energy Budget provides for Saving Mound Lab jobs

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The Energy Department plans to submit to Congress a revised budget for the Miamisburg Mound Plant that will save 329 jobs this year, Rep. Tony P. Hall (D-Ohio) told a group of Dayton community leaders meeting in Washington.

"The revised budget will take care of Mound's critical funding needs and ensure that the plant can be safely and responsibly operated next year as operations continue to phase down," Hall said.

"The new budget will help the effort to commercialize Mound's facilities by preserving the high-tech jobs at the plant. It will also reduce the safety risks of the original, dangerously low level of funding." Hall added.

Under the President's budget, which he submitted to Congress in February, an estimated 677 positions would be eliminated because of a funding shortfall. Under the revised budget, that number is estimated to drop to 348, saving an estimated 329 jobs.

The revised budget—once approved by the Office of Management and Budget—will take the place of the old budget and become the official planning document for all Energy Department decisions. Then it will be sent to Congress which must adopt the provisions along with the rest of the President's budget.

On March 14, 1994, Hall and Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church, Jr., met with Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary to urge increases in the original budget.

"I have been assured that Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary will fight for the higher budget numbers," said Hall, who talked to the Secretary by telephone last night.

The revised budget would only affect spending in fiscal 1995, which begins October 1. However, because the original funding levei was so low, Mound anticipated laying off workers this year to save money for next year.

Once Congress receives the revised budget, it will incorporated into the normal cy of authorization and appropriati bills which govern spending for Energy Department's defei programs.

Hall and Church have h working together to increa Mound funding since President's budget was fi announced on February 7, 1994.

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

Uranium cleanup funding proposed

BY IRENE WRIGHT
The Cincinnati Enquirer

HAMILTON — Workers who machined uranium for the Atomic Energy Commission's nuclear reactors in the 1940s and 1950s left costly residue at three Butler County sites.

Now the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), successor to the Atomic Energy Commission, is proposing to clean up leftover low-grade uranium contamination next year at a cost of about $5 million.

Much of the problem at all three sites is dust, said Chuck Jenkins, a spokesman for cleanup contractor Bechtel National in Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The uranium dust — left behind from shaping and drilling of uranium slugs — sticks to floors, beams and other surfaces, he said.

While the dust contains low levels of radiation, exposure for a number of years can produce serious health effects, a Physicians for Social Responsibility fact sheet says. Radiation exposure has been linked to higher incidence of leukemia, breast cancer, bone cancer and lung cancer.

If Congress approves the financing, the danger probably would be swept away — via high-tech vacuums and screens — from the Butler County sites.

"It now looks like the 1995 federal budget will support cleanup of each of the sites," said David Adler, site manager for the department's Former Sites Restoration Division program.

The empty Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. on Ohio 4 in Hamilton, a building Diebold Safe Co. owns, recently has been added as the third cleanup site in southwestern Ohio. The company also subcontracted work for the government.

Previously designated:

▶ Force Control Industries on Ohio 4 in Fairfield, a building that is still in use by a firm that makes clutches and brakes. It also was a government subcontractor.

▶ The former Alba Craft Laboratory plant on West Rose Avenue

(Please see URANIUM, Page A8)

Uranium: Oxford officials lobby for cleanup

CONTINUED FROM PAGE A6

in Oxford. From 1952 to 1957, the plant produced uranium slugs for nuclear reactors as a subcontractor of Fernald contractor National Lead of Ohio. Records show the site was decontaminated in 1957, but an Energy Department test two years ago revealed trace amounts of uranium in and around the building. A company that designs fraternity and sorority sportswear still uses part of the plant.

Last year a house in Oxford where the Alba plant owner lived was cleaned at a cost of about $200,000 and is now off the list. It was contaminated because the man carried in uranium dust on his clothing. The present residents remained in the home.

Now that one Oxford site has been decontaminated, Oxford City Manager James Collard is lobbying to make the Alba plant site a top priority.

That's because the former lab is in the middle of a residential neighborhood, next door to a sizable student-housing building, close to a school and near a railroad track, he said.

Collard, other Oxford officials and residents have been active in having meetings and going to Washington to push cleanup of the Alba site.

"We have nothing but good feelings about the fact the budget request has been made, but we are still at odds with DOE about the process being used to allow the community and public to participate in decisions," said Linda Kimball, director of the Peace Center in Oxford. The center is headquarters for Oxford Citizens for Peace and Justice.

Though Kimball is concerned that Oxford residents have not had input on or seen an Alba cleanup plan, she said her biggest worry is that Congress will not approve money to cleanse the site.

"The mood in Congress is deficit reduction," she said.

Ohio is one of about 14 states that have been identified as having low-grade uranium contamination from Atomic Energy Commission work. Other sites across the state are in in Columbus, Luckey, Painesville and Toledo.

34 states have contaminated sites

The Department of Energy (DOE) is faced with cleaning up 138 sites in 34 states because of contamination from radioactive and hazardous wastes.

They range in size and scope from the 560-square-mile Hanford reservation in western Washington state, which has a 1994 cleanup budget of $1.5 billion, to the now-cleansed house in Oxford that had uranium dust carried in through the years on a factory owner's clothing. It cost $200,000 to decontaminate.

Eighty percent of the sites nationwide are contaminated with low-level radioactive wastes like the sites in Butler County, according to the DOE report *Environmental Management 1994*.

In Ohio, the DOE has responsibility for 13 sites with high-level, low-level and mixed wastes. Kentucky has two sites outside Northern Kentucky.

Ohio DOE sites are receiving $447 million in cleanup dollars this year, ranking the state seventh nationwide in the amount of environmental-management money allotted. Kentucky ranks 12th with $54 million spent on cleanup this year. Indiana has no DOE sites.

If approved, 1995 budget requests for Fernald, the former uranium-processing plant northwest of Cincinnati, would rank it the sixth-highest financed site in the country.

— Linda Dono Reeves

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

PICTURED LEFT to right: John H. Birden, Mound retiree; Larry D. Kirkman, area manager, Miamisburg Area Office, U.S. Department of Energy; Pat Schleitweiler, 60-Watt Heat Source program manager, EG&G and chairman, Dayton Chapter of ASM International; Dr. Linda Horton, manager, Basic Energy Sciences Program, Metals and Ceramics Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory and ASM International Board of Trustees; Richard C. Church, mayor, city of Miamisburg.

Mound Plant named historical landmark

The Mound facility, which is operated by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies for the U.S. Department of Energy, recently received an ASM International Historical Landmark Designation during a special dedication ceremony.

During this special presentation, Mound was recognized for its pioneering efforts in applied materials research and development that successfully supported the Manhattan Project and radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTG's) for space exploration.

Mound joins an impressive list of recipients of ASM Landmarks that includes the Statue of Liberty, the world-renowned Eiffel Tower and America's first Bessemer Steel Mill in Michigan.

Mound's rich history can be traced back to the early 1940s. It originated as a technical organization in Dayton in 1943, when the Monsanto Chemical Company provided support for what is now known as the Manhattan Project.

In 1946, the Mound site in Miamisburg was selected. The facility is adjacent to the site of the largest conical ancient Indian Mound in the state of Ohio. It is from this historic burial site that the Mound facility receives its name.

The ASM Historical Landmark Designation was established in 1969 to identify permanently the many sites and events that have played a prominent part in the discovery, development and growth of materials.

ASM International's mission is to gather, process and disseminate technical information. ASM fosters the understanding and application of engineered materials and their research, design, reliable manufacture, use and economic and social impacts.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

115th Year, No. 7 May 11, 1994

Miamisburg officials stung by accusations of MESH members

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

Miamisburg city officials were stung by allegations that they don't care about alleged possible contamination of areas of the city by the Mound facility.

Representatives of the citizens group MESH (Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Health) attended the Miamisburg City Council meeting on May 4 to complain that the city had allegedly blocked soil testing efforts by the ATSDR. MESH had asked the agency to test soil near the Mound complex and they were scheduled to take samples on April 25.

However, ATSDR didn't submit the paperwork the city needed for the city to be able to allow the agency to come onto city property to take samples.

"Why did you refuse to let them come?" asked Sharon Cauldrey, president of MESH. "We can't depend on the records kept by the contaminators, we need the independent samples taken so we can be sure its safe."

City Manager John Weithofer said the city fully supports the efforts to have independent testing done for contamination of the Mound site and surrounding areas, but since testing was to be done on public land, a completed access agreement and the submission of a test plan was required.

> *Our health comes first, not the jobs.*
> *Diane Tregesser*

"We have problems with liability by giving people permission to come onto city property," he said. "We have to require they hold the city harmless should anyone get hurt during the testing procedure. It's standard procedure."

Weithofer said the city tried to work with ATSDR, but they didn't come up with the proper paperwork.

"We did offer to call a special city council meeting to approve the testing if they would get things in place," he said. "But they did not provide us the additional paperwork we needed.

"They rescheduled the testing; that was their choice," he said. "We fully support the testing and we'll continue to work with them."

"THE CITY has known this was coming and its hard to believe that in a year the city couldn't have helped them get the paperwork they needed," said Cauldrey. "(ATSDR) is going to try again in June or July and I hope the people of Miamisburg won't tolerate the city stopping them."

Another member of MESH, Gary Nilley, who said he was an employee at the Mound, said he believes the city isn't doing enough to help the workers and insure the safety of citizens from the effects of the Mound facility.

"You don't know what's going on up there," he said. "I work

(Continued on Page 14)

MESH...

(Continued from Page 1)

there every day."

Another MESH member, Diane Tregesser said the city not allowing ATSDR to take the soil samples because of paperwork was a "ridiculous excuse to cover up the danger this city is in because of the contamination from the Mound. Our health comes first, not the jobs."

City council members expressed anger at the accusations.

"We live in the same city as you," said Council member Bill Fuller. "We're not your enemy. We meet on a monthly basis with the people at the Mound and we are working toward the same goal as you. I don't want my wife and myself exposed to chemicals and radioactivity."

Mayor Dick Church Jr. pointed out that the city had even attempted to join MESH, but the citizens group refused them membership.

"You sent back our check," he said.

Cauldrey said membership in the organization is limited to individuals and families, but that each council member or city official would be welcome to become a member.

Church said he was disappointed with the statements from the MESH group, saying that the city has been working very hard to meet their concerns as well as preserve jobs at the Mound.

"We're proud of our efforts in standing up for the workers rights at the Mound," he said. "The city has been fighting for the budget on behalf of those workers and for the clean up operations at the facility.

"Getting adequate funds for the safe clean up is one of the reasons we went to Washington to fight for the budget," said Church. "It's simply not fair and not true to say we don't care."

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Cincinnati, OH
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AROUND THE TRISTATE

OHIO

EPA seeks comment on Mound plant

MIAMISBURG — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will accept public comment until June 5 on a proposal to monitor radioactive emissions at the Mound nuclear weapons plant, 10 miles southwest of Dayton.

The EPA is considering an agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy to do the monitoring because a May, 1992, EPA inspection found that the Mound facility was not in compliance with Clean Air Act requirements.

The proposal is on display at the Miamisburg Senior Adult Center, 305 E. Central Ave. in Miamisburg.

Written comments may be sent to Michael Murphy, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. EPA Region 5, Radiation Section AT-18J, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604.

Unions Fight Unions for Dwindling Weapons-Plant Jobs

By ROBERT TOMSHO
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The peacetime cleanup of nuclear-weapons facilities has sparked a civil war among the nation's labor unions.

At issue are thousands of jobs cleaning up 17 major facilities and more than 100 other sites at an estimated cost of as much as $300 billion over the next 50 years.

On one side are the unions that operated the plants through the Cold War, like the Steelworkers and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, who say their members should be retrained to clean them up. "The current work force knows the history of those buildings," says Dennis Wise, president of a Denver Steelworkers local.

But construction unions, like the Teamsters and the Laborers, want those jobs, too. Plant workers "are not really capable of cleaning it up," says Joe Maloney, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO's Building and Trades Department, which represents the Operating Engineers, Laborers and other construction unions. Anticipating a growth industry, these unions began teaching their members to handle hazardous-waste cleanups more than a decade ago.

The hostilities broke into the open last year at the Fernald plant, northwest of Cincinnati, which processed uranium for nuclear warheads until 1989 and has now ceased production. When the Energy Department awarded a Fluor Corp. unit a $2 billion cleanup contract in 1992, the project was supposed to set the standard for other facilities nationwide. The cleanup jobs involve carting and cleaning dirt, decontaminating buildings of hazardous material and in some cases demolishing the plant. At some locations, the cleanup could take 20 years or longer.

Last August, Fluor laid off 260 of the 2,300 employees maintaining the plant, many of whom belonged to one of 13 unions that make up the Fernald Atomic Trades and Labor Council, known locally as FATLC. The union's leaders were enraged to learn that, even as the Fluor unit was laying off FATLC members, it was negotiating to hire new cleanup workers from a council of Cincinnati construction unions.

"We are opposed to the notion that this should be a free-for-all to bring in new workers," says Philadelphia attorney Reuben Guttman, who represented FATLC in a lawsuit against the Fluor unit and the Greater Cincinnati Building and Construction Trades Council in a U.S. District Court in Cincinnati.

The lawsuit was dropped after the Fluor unit, under pressure from the Energy Department, agreed to give existing employees preference for the cleanup jobs.

Shifting Forces

Shift in employment in defense production vs. environmental management at major facilities from September 1992 to September 1994

	DEFENSE PRODUCTION		ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	
	1992	1994*	1992	1994*
Fernald, Ohio	1,464	0	1,489	3,301
Idaho Nat'l Engineering Lab, Idaho	1,230	118	7,279	8,062
Mound, Ohio	1,160	1,119	304	331
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	8,323	5,872	3,178	5,159
Rocky Flats, Colo.	5,677	2,801	1,715	4,100
Savannah River, S.C.	12,977	11,388	7,113	8,430

*Estimated

Source: Department of Energy

But that decision prompted officials of the construction unions to walk out of truce talks with Fluor and FATLC. "I don't think it's over by any means," says Robert Connerton, general counsel for the Laborers' union, who predicts more such battles. "It's going to be a bloody mess."

There are growing signs of trouble elsewhere in the nation's nuclear-weapons complex. At Tennessee's Oak Ridge Reservation, construction unions have begun lobbying for cleanup jobs and protesting minor construction work being performed by operating unions. Steelworkers at Rocky Flats, outside Denver, are upset by the Laborers' recent public-relations efforts touting their hazardous-waste expertise, and construction unions nationwide are trying to sign hiring pacts with potential cleanup contractors.

"They are going to raid wherever they

Please Turn to Page B5, Column 1

Continued From Page B1

can," says Robert Wages, president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union, which represents about 7,000 weapons-plant workers. "But they are not going to jettison incumbent workers without a . . . blood bath."

Leaders of unions involved in the dispute say that so far, the AFL-CIO's national leadership hasn't made any substantial moves to resolve the fight among its member unions. "I don't know that there is anybody nationally who would talk about that," an AFL-CIO spokeswoman said when asked for comment.

Meanwhile, the hostilities threaten to delay and increase the cost of the Energy Department's cleanup program. "What's at stake is our ability to get on with the job of cleaning up," says Thomas Grumley, assistant energy secretary for environmental management. "The failure to resolve who is going to do the work and under what circumstances leads to corporate, governmental and labor paralysis at all of these sites."

The Energy Department is now beginning to try to forge a policy on the hiring issue. But under the shadow of more production layoffs, that effort has been hampered by the lack of any reliable estimates on how many and what kind of cleanup jobs there will be.

Congress helped fuel the confusion when, in the 1993 defense appropriations act, it instructed the Energy Department to cushion the impact of defense-plant closings by retraining existing workers for cleanup work wherever practical. "We had a moral obligation to those people who had spent lifetimes with this dangerous work of looking after the national defense," says Rep. David Skaggs, a Colorado Democrat whose district includes Rocky Flats.

But Congress didn't try to navigate the murky waters of union jurisdiction. Although operating unions such as the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers have long dominated most weapons-plant work forces, construction unions have also been represented. The allocation of job duties varies widely from plant to plant, and the division of labor becomes even more difficult in the decommissioning of a nuclear facility.

"You can't draw a neat line," laments one federal negotiator. "Demolition is generally thought to be the construction unions, but if you demolish a building with traces in the duct work of radioactive material, you have a process of decontamination, which is clearly the atomic workers."

The confusion has created an opening for nonunion subcontractors. That has prompted some local union leaders to try to hash out agreements on their own. "Everybody has an interest in protecting the work," says Terry Perez, president of an Idaho Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers local involved in such talks.

Mound facility gets landmark designation

The Mound facility in Miamisburg, which is operated by EG&G Applied Technologies for the U.S. Dept. of Energy, has joined the ranks of the Statute of Liberty and Eiffel Tower be being named an ASM International Historical Landmark.

The facility's history includes pioneering efforts in research and development that supported the Manhattan Project, and led to radioisotope thermo-electric generators for space exploration.

Its name is derived from its proximity to the largest conical ancient Indian mound in Ohio.

Workplace violence a growing danger

Companies slow to respond

By Kara Swisher
WASHINGTON POST

More often than ever, violence rupts in the settings where Amer-cans toil. A man angry over a legal lispute with the San Francisco aw firm of Pettit & Martin at-acked it one afternoon last July vith a 9mm Uzi machine gun and a 45-caliber pistol, killing eight and vounding six. A terrorist bomb at New York's World Trade Center early last year killed six persons and injured 1,000. Just last month, in angry Federal Express Corp. pi-ot came at three colleagues with a claw hammer during a flight.

Such incidents illustrate a rise in wo. ace violence, a trend that is clearly documented by govern-ment and private studies. The growing toll of office victims has sharpened the focus on what U.S. businesses are doing — and, per-haps more important, not doing — about workplace violence. While many employers have become much more aware of the problem over the past two years, few are de-signing plans to deal with it before or after it happens.

"The top executives don't really want to hear it," said a personnel staffer at a medium-sized manu-facturing company, who has dealt with a stalker, a fistfight and sever-al death threats this year and now considers workplace violence as one of his top concerns. "It's like if we talk about it too loudly, some-thing bad will happen to us."

But companies may have to pay more attention, because the stakes could be high in the future. Aside from the impact of violence on productivity and employee turnover, several important legal ...es have been waged and won ag... t companies because of in-ad... date protections against workplace violence. In some, the results have been multimillion-dollar settlements.

In addition, federal and some state governments are considering whether to classify violence as a workplace hazard and add regula-tions to specifically require busi-nesses to protect their workers from it. The question: Is workplace violence an occupational health threat that is preventable?

"Overall, the workplace is still the safest place to be; it always has been," said Michael Losey, presi-dent of the Alexandria, Va.-based Society for Human Resource Man-agement. "But businesses are go-ing to have to act on this issue as the evidence builds. . . . Let's face it, a million-dollar fraud just does not get as much visibility or have as much impact as poking some-one in the nose."

Workplace violence takes many forms, according to experts, and falls into five basic categories: emotionally enraged employees, who attack for personal or busi-ness reasons, such as after a layoff; angry spouses or relatives tracking employees at work; random vio-lence, such as robbery and com-mercial crime; violence against law enforcement personnel and those in other dangerous jobs; and ter-rorism or hate crimes, an area many think could increase the most in the future.

Serious on-the-job violence has been a relatively unfamiliar issue until recent years, except at busi-nesses more obviously danger-prone, such as banks. But over the last decade a string of violent kill-ings — almost three dozen since 1986 — at the high-profile U.S. Postal Service began to ring an early warning signal.

Most of the post office incidents were perpetrated by current and former employees frustrated by what many observers view as a rig-id and authoritarian management style at the Postal Service.

According to the Bureau of La-bor Statistics, about 1,000 people were murdered at work in 1992 — up from an average of 760 a year during the 1980s. Homicide, the second-leading cause of death in the workplace overall, is the No. 1 killer of women there, and ranks third for men after machine and highway accidents.

Along with the violence comes the stress it creates, and most polls indicate a higher level of work force fearfulness. A 1993 survey of 600 representative civilian workers by Minneapolis-based Northwest-ern National Life Insurance Co.

"Perhaps businesses don't yet realize the cost of doing nothing," said Peggy Lawless, research pro-ject director of the Northwestern poll. "Lower productivity, mental health problems, lower morale, le-gal problems and higher turnover — employers are going to have to see it makes good business sense to create a safe and nonhostile working environment."

What experts recommend

By Kara Swisher
WASHINGTON POST

The rise in violent incidents in the workplace has created a mini-boom in consultants, books, reports and studies pushing ideas about how to re-spond. Here are some of their recommendations:

■ First, create a harmonious workplace. Signs of a "toxic" work environment needing at-tention include: chronic labor-management problems; a large volume of personal complaints by employees; a large volume of work-related physical injuries or psychological complaints; excessive overtime; understaff-ing; and an authoritarian man-agement system.

In response, say experts, im-prove communications and give employees more control over their work environment.

■ Beef up employee assis-tance programs. Learn to rec-ognize a potentially violent employee.

Signs of stress are not as hid-den as many think. Symptoms include: depression, frequent absences, talking in a louder-than-normal voice, being star-tled easily, being increasingly ir-ritable and impatient, concentration and memory problems, sleeping problems and a tendency to blame others for lack of success.

■ Take more care in hiring and firing.

In hiring, experts advise a thorough search of employ-ment gaps and more behavioral screening. After hiring, watch for aggressive behavior and deal with it immediately.

■ Encourage employees to report unusual behavior.

■ Strengthen security.

Recommendations include safety drills, easy-to-use phone systems, tighter sign-in policies, emergency notification but-tons, safe rooms, more security guards, restricted access key-card systems, better lighting and safety awareness training.

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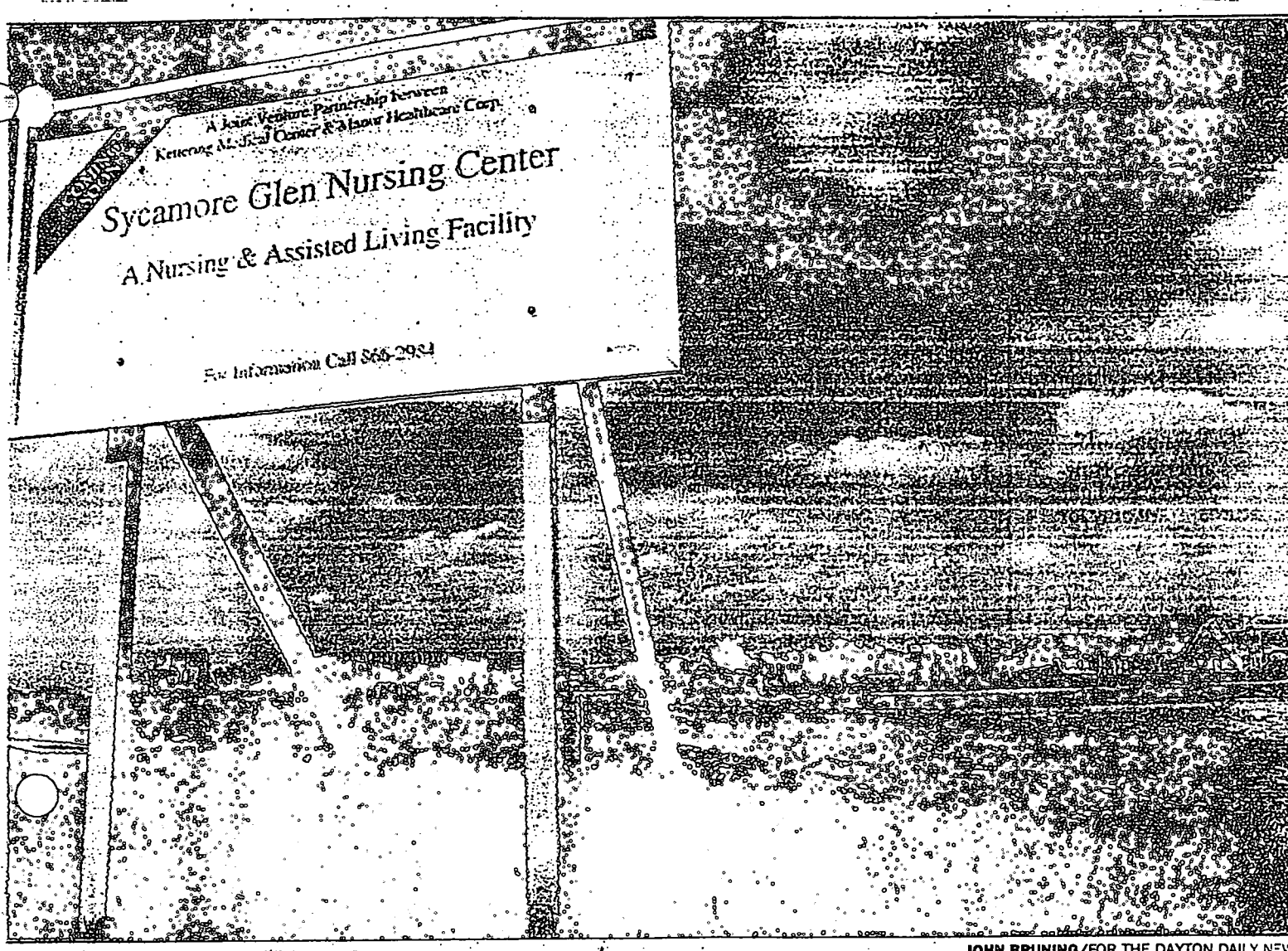


JOHN BRUNING/FOR THE DAYTON DAILY NEW

Sycamore Glen Nursing Center on Leiter Road in Miamisburg is beginning to take shape

Miamisburg still alive and kicking

Development thrives even as Mound cuts

By Gillian Gaynair
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Watch out. Miamisburg is booming.

The city of 18,600 is bursting at the seams with new developments that promise to create 400 additional jobs, a variety of new residential living choices and more department and specialty stores where you can spend your money.

With this growth, Miamisburg may finally bury its historical image of being a rough and tough river town.

Even more, city officials are hoping the developments will lift the dark cloud that's been hovering over the city since the Mound Lab announced its job cuts.

"We've kept these cutbacks in mind," said Miamisburg Development Director Ron Parker. "I'm trying to re-create some balance elsewhere in the community. . . . Every job we lose at Mound, we have to create three more, because Mound

Although the new jobs won't fully make up the difference of income lost from the Mound Plant, revenue generated from the city's 1¾-percent income tax will continue to benefit Miamisburg, Mayor Dick Church said.

But what is most important is city officials want residents to know that Miamisburg is still alive and kicking.

"It's going to be a long, hot summer," said City Planner Keith Johnson. "We're expecting to make

announcements on new developments every month, there's that much going on."

Some of the news may not be new to some residents, though; this boom has been bubbling for years, said Parker, who's worked for the city for almost a decade.

Preparing itself for this growth, Miamisburg has spent an estimated $5 million over the last six years on such necessities as improving infrastructure, extending utility lines, and building a 1-million-gallon water tank.

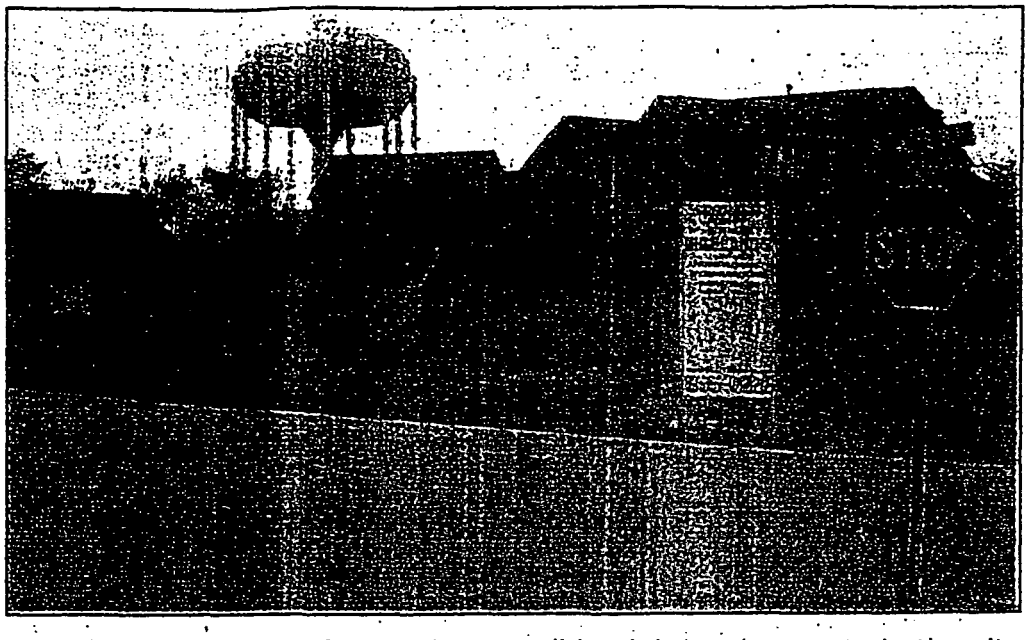
The city also has annexed about 2,000 acres in the last 18 years, Parker said. Now that all its available land is designated for more homes and business, more annexation is likely, he said.

"Our growth has been of very good quality. It wasn't helter-skelter, it was very well planned," Parker said.

With more growth to come, city officials are addressing how Miamisburg will be able to efficiently provide services to citizens during the next 10 years.

In its residential developments,

SEE MIAMISBURG/8



The Highlands is one of several new residential developments in the city

Miamisburg

CONTINUED FROM/1

Miamisburg plans to offer more choices. New homes are ranging from $150,000 to upwards of $400,000, and are attracting a diversity of families to the city.

Last year a record 126 new homes were built in Miamisburg; the total is likely to surpass that this year, Parker said.

Industrial and commercial growth is healthy, too.

For instance, near Miamisburg Plaza on the corner of Central Avenue and Lawrence Street, there'll soon be a Taco Bell; McDonald's and its golden arches will find a home on Heinke Road; and on Central Avenue and 12th Street, a video renting franchise called Video Image will be opened.

Because of the nature of businesses moving into the area, the city has hired a private engineer to conduct a study on how to control traffic.

"We're going to be looking at the impact of the McDonald's at that intersection and also the land behind it," Johnson said. "We're doing a lot of 'what ifs' regarding the commercial impact on that section. If those impacts warrant improvements, what are they?"

Heading toward Dayton Mall, traffic control also will be a concern since Best Buys will eventually emerge near the Kids 'R' Us store on Ohio 725. It's scheduled to open Aug. 19.

"They've estimated they'll generate $45 million in sales in this 45,000 square foot building .... If they can do that, that's unbelievable. The city and state will certainly benefit," Parker said.

Miamisburg had been negotiating with officials from Best Buys, whose headquarters are in Minneapolis, for two months.

Best Buys requested that a left-turn signal and lane be built for its entrance at Mall Woods and eastbound Ohio 725. With approval from the Ohio Department of Transportation, the agreement was sealed.

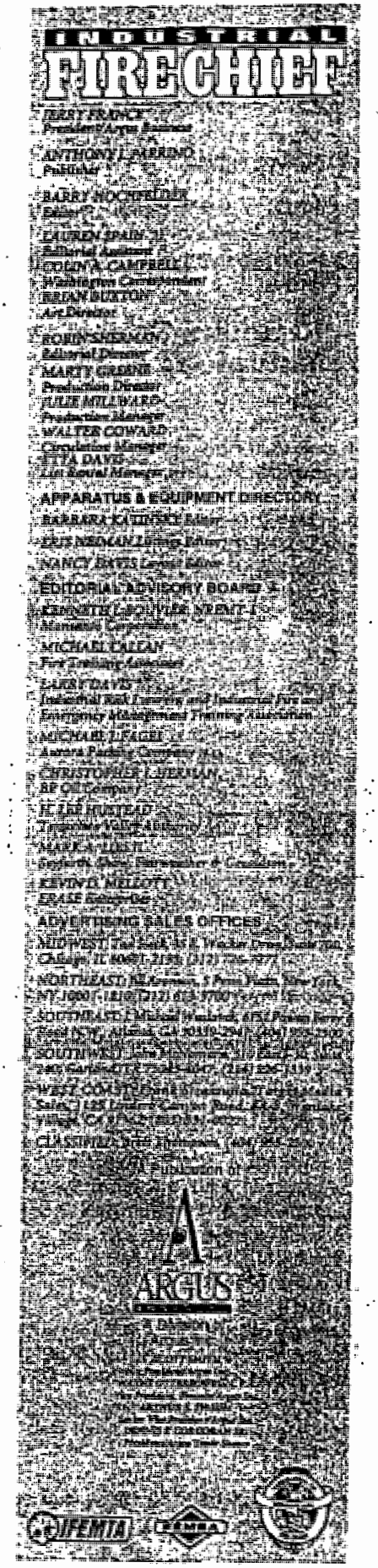
"I know we got it because of the traffic light," Parker said. Best Buys "told us that was the deal breaker."

Here's a peek at more of what's likely to come in commercial and industrial growth in Miamisburg:

- Ameristop, a convenience store.
- Sears Home Life.
- Lone Star Steakhouse.
- Southwest Paint, a painting contractor.
- Shoe Carnival, a brand-name, discount shoe store.
- Hi T.E.Q., a company that manufactures furnaces for aluminum.
- Trader Publishing, the company in charge of publishing *The Trading Post*.
- Sycamore Nursing Home.
- A.P.T., truck parts distribution.
- First Steps Foundation, a rehabilitation unit for people with multiple sclerosis and spina bifida.
- M.I.M./Brother, which manufactures sewing machines.

Parker and Church said they think the developments are bringing a good mix of new offerings to the city. Plus, Miamisburg can still boast the charm of its historic downtown, which is currently undergoing its own development with a streetscape improvement project.

"I just want Miamisburg to continue growing, and keeping up in the time that we're living in," said Church, "but still maintain that sense of history and heritage we're all accustomed to."



EDITORIAL

DOE or DOA? Safety Lacking at U.S. Weapons Factories

That eminent philosopher Pogo once said, "We have met the enemy and he is us."

The late Walt Kelly's pithy possum could well have been describing the U.S. Department of Energy's nuclear-weapons plants. The warheads and other devices aren't the only bombs. Poor safety procedures at many of the 100-plus facilities often trigger death, injury and illness.

According to a *U.S. News & World Report* investigation, 12 DOE workers have died, 22,824 have been injured and 2,829 have been diagnosed with work-related illnesses over the past 4½ years. The investigation says records at some DOE plants are so bad that no one knows what the levels of radioactive exposure were.

How lax were some of these plants? How horrendous the damage?

- Workers at the Savannah River site in South Carolina inadvertently connected a drinking-water pipe to a process line that contained trichloroethylene. It went undetected for 16 months.
- In Los Alamos, N.M., Post-it notes on an alarm at a tritium-processing facility read "Alarm Rings Intermittently: Ignore."
- In Rocky Flats, Colo., according to a DOE whistle-blower, employees often arrived intoxicated and others fell asleep during the night shift. One person dozed off on his stool and fell face first into the box where he was leaching uranium and plutonium.
- In Oak Ridge, Tenn., a worker named David Wicks was killed when a 2,900-pound water tank that was being hoisted fell on him.

The tie-down assembly used to hoist the tank was clearly marked as not to be used for lifting. One of the straps, which were not properly tied to the tank anyway, had deteriorated and had a ½-inch cut. The forklift was not designed for such lifts, the personnel had no hoisting and rigging experience, and three of the five crew members had not attended the morning safety briefing.

It gets worse. A new safety representative wasn't aware that he had to complete a safety checklist prior to moving the tank. Finally, nobody bothered to weigh the 1½-ton vessel. The crew assumed it weighed less than 500 pounds.

In a disturbing bit of irony, Wicks' wallet held a list of safety problems he had been documenting, not the least of which was management's lack of commitment to safety.

Private industry, of course, has state and federal OSHA, EPA and other regulatory agencies peering over its shoulder. The DOE does not. When a private company so flagrantly disregards safety, it runs a strong risk of heavy fines and civil suits that can bring financial ruin. It's a lot more difficult to punish government plants and the companies contracted to run them.

Often, when problems become so egregious that the public hears about them, action is taken. In our next issue, we'll take a look at what happened when the Department of Justice sued the operator of one nuclear-bomb facility. IFC

Barry Hochfelder

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

Ohio goals outlined by OEPA official

BY CHRIS HAWLEY
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Environmentalists will have their hands full for the next six years if they hope to meet state goals for cleaning up Ohio, according to this area's top state environmental regulator.

Goals for the year 2000 introduced last winter by Gov. George Voinovich call for quick and innovative thinking by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA), Thomas Winston, district chief for the agency's southwest district, said Thursday.

"These are tough times to work in the regulation arena," he said.

Speaking to a group of University of Cincinnati environmental scientists and students, Winston said the state's objectives will probably increase OEPA's involvement in planning construction, advising businesses on non-polluting alternatives for manufacturing processes, and educating local government agencies.

He said OEPA wants to be able to farm out more of its inspection duties to local agencies and private corporations. He gave Hamilton County's Environmental Action Commission high marks for recent projects, including efforts to clean up the Mill Creek.

Winston said by 2000 the state wants to:

▶ Get pollution in all of the state's 88 air districts within acceptable federal limits.

▶ Inspect 75% of the state's streams to ensure compliance with federal environmental guidelines. Only 50% have been checked, Winston said.

▶ Check the safety of all public water supplies. Currently, the agency does not check "non-community" sources of public water such as restaurants with their own wells.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Awards

■ **MOUND PLANT DESIGNATED HISTORIC:** The Mound facility in Miamisburg, which is operated by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, received an ASM International Historical Landmark designation. The Mound was recognized for its efforts in applied materials research and development that supported the Manhattan Project and radioscopic thermoelectric generators for space exploration.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

115th Year, No.9 May 25, 1994

Mound budget proposal could save 329 jobs

DOE will send new figures to OMB

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

The news last week that the U.S. Department of Energy will submit a revised budget for the Miamisburg Mound that will save 329 jobs this year, is "good news, but not definite news yet," said Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr.

Under President Bill Clinton's budget, which was submitted to Congress in February, an estimated 677 jobs would be eliminated because of funding shortfalls.

Under the proposed revised budget, that number is expected to drop to 348, saving the 329 jobs.

Church said that Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary has submitted an approved amendment to her department's budget dealing with the Mound that will bring the facility more funds.

"What I'm told is that the amendment will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget and, if they approve the request, it's a done deal. Congress will approve," he said. "We should hear the OMB's decision within three weeks."

Church said he couldn't release any exact budget figures yet.

"I'm satisfied with the amount," he said. "It's not the $146 million we wanted but with the budget we can safely stand down and proceed with our commercialization efforts."

CITY AND Mound officials have been waiting for word on budget for several weeks and Church traveled to Washington D.C. last week to meet with U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, U.S. Rep. Dave Hobson, Cincinnati Congressman Rob Portman, U.S. Rep. John Boehner and Senator John Glenn about the Mound.

Speed was of the essence in getting some funds added to the budget for fiscal year 1995, which begins October 1. Because the original funding was so low, Mound anticipated laying off workers this year to save money for next year. Workers have been hanging on, delaying decisions on whether to accept incentive buyouts, because of the delay in hearing about the budget.

"People at the Mound have to make decisions by June 15," said Church. "But that have been awaiting the outcome of the budget.

"We hate to lose any employee at the Mound, but we knew we were going to," he said. "We need to retain as many of those high tech employees as possible to help the commercialization effort. They are important to its success."

Hall said: "The revised budget will take care of Mound's critical funding needs and ensure that the plant can be safely and responsibly operated next year as operations continue to phase down.

"The new budget will help the effort to commercialize Mound facilities by preserving the high tech jobs at the plant," he said. "It will also reduce the safety risks of the original, dangerously low level of funding."

"At least now we have an idea of what we'll have to work

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Man wants Mound as recycling center

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

Ray Mitchell, a Democratic candidate for State Representative, appeared before the Miamisburg City Council on May 17 to once again stump for his idea of turning the Mound into a hazardous waste recycling center.

Mitchell angered city officials by stating that the Mound has had to wait on final budget figures because of partisan politics. He said that he believed Montgomery County officials were holding things up because of party politics.

City Councilman Paul Gutshall took issue with Mitchell's statements and his proposals.

"For months, we have had to listen to Mr. Mitchell's disjointed, unintelligible concepts to this board," he said. "He wants to create a hazardous waste dump and recycling center at the Mound."

Gutshall said Mitchell has been invited to submit written, detailed proposals to the city in the past, but hasn't done so.

"And to try to make a partisan issue out of the situation at the Mound is unconscionable," he said. "There are no partisan issues involved as far as the Mound is concerned.

"This is an issue that affects people's lives and income," he said.

PHOTO BY STEVE SANDLIN

KYLE GARNER with Mayor Church at City Council.

Mayor Dick Church Jr. agreed that the city's work to save jobs at the Mound has been exempt from party politics.

"From day one it has been a non-partisan issue," he said. "Leaders from both political parties have been fighting for the Mound."

In other business, the city council:

- Passed a resolution of appreciation for Kyle Garner, recognizing his "exemplary service and dedication to the city of Miamisburg as the student representative on the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board" from June 19, 1992 to May 17, 1994.
- Passed a resolution appointing Dawn Brown as the student representative to the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board for a two year term from May 17, 1994 to May 17, 1996.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
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Plutonium may be stored at U.S. bases

50 metric tons left over from weapons program

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interim storage of up to 20 years may be needed for tons of highly radioactive plutonium left over from the Cold War, administration officials told a Senate hearing Thursday.

The Energy Department disclosed that among the alternatives is to use military bases as warehouses for plutonium taken from thousands of warheads at the department's Pantex weapons plant in Texas. The department said it was prohibited from disclosing specific sites under consideration because of Pentagon secrecy rules.

Energy Undersecretary Charles Curtis told senators that no decision has been made on how to eventually dispose of an estimated 50 metric tons of excess plutonium left over from the U.S. weapons program. He said interim storage of 10 to 20 years is anticipated.

Plutonium poses a radiation risk for 24,000 years. About 10 pounds is enough to make a bomb.

Curtis said a range of options was being examined with a decision expected later this year. He did not elaborate on the use of military bases — options outlined separately in a DOE regulatory notice — during his testimony before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

The Energy Department's renewed interest in military bases for plutonium storage came to light as part of an environmental impact review for the handling and storage of plutonium at the Pantex weapons plant near Amarillo, Texas.

Texas authorities had demanded the review as part of an agreement with Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary in which she promised to limit storage of plutonium at Pantex, where thousands of warheads are being dismantled.

The Energy Department would like to eventually keep as many as 20,000 plutonium "pits" — as the warhead triggers, or cores, are called. About 6,000 of the softball-size pits already are being stored in igloos scattered across a field at Pantex. The department has promised to limit the total number to 12,000.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

EG&G Dynatrend: Treasury's Large Business Partner of the Year

On May 4, 1994, Secretary Lloyd Bentsen presented the U.S. Treasury's *Large Business Partner of the Year* Award to EG&G Dynatrend.

The Award was given for excellent contract performance and for an extraordinary outreach program that exceeded subcontracting goals for small, minority, and women-owned businesses. As the U.S. Customs Service's prime contractor for seized property management, EG&G Dynatrend has reduced government costs and increased government revenues.

Our sincerest thanks to the Treasury Department and U.S. Customs Service for the prestigious honor. Our heartiest congratulations to the men and women of EG&G Dynatrend and the more than 1,000 subcontractors who worked so hard to earn it.

EG&G

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Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

OpEd Page

SPEAK UP!

Call 453-4636, then 1015

Want to get something off your chest? Call us and make your point in 45 seconds. Comments on regional and state issues especially welcomed. First 75 calls accepted.

■ I would like to comment on the downsizing going on at the Mound plant in Miamisburg. They're offering an incentive package to leave early, but they're so unorganized about it that they won't give us any budget numbers. They say they won't have the budget until September or October and they won't tell us how many people they're going to lay off. What Tony Hall said in the paper apparently was wrong and we have to make our decision on this by June 30 but they refuse to give us any information whatsoever.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Monday, May 30, 1994

■ EG&G Inc., Wellesley, Mass.: **Donald E. Michel,** former president and general manager of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc., operator of the Mound Plant for the Department of Energy in Miamisburg, and currently the director of EG&G Inc.'s Washington, D.C. office, has been named vice president .

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Tribe's plan to store waste makes waves

CLEVELAND (AP) — An American Indian tribe in New Mexico has offered to temporarily store the radioactive waste from 33 electric companies — including one in Ohio — but New Mexico's governor and congressional delegation oppose the plan.

The 3,200-member Mescalero Apache tribe would store the nuclear power plant waste until the federal government finds a permanent storage site.

It's a way to make money, said Silas Cochise, great-grandson of the warrior Cochise, who led resistance against white settlement in the Southwest in the 1860s.

The arrangement could mean millions of dollars and 300 to 500 high-tech jobs on a reservation that has a 20 percent unemployment rate, Cochise said.

The money could be used to create a school district, build a new elementary school and create college scholarships, he told *The Plain Dealer* for a story published Monday.

"We see it as a money-making venture and a way to improve our tribe," said Cochise, a member of the 10-person tribal council. "Give us something else that is better, that will offer the same finances that nuclear storage will offer. We want longevity for our tribe. We want better education, better health, better homes. This is one opportunity."

But New Mexico Gov. Bruce King and other state officials don't want more waste.

New Mexico already is home to a federal government waste dump near Carlsbad for defense-related waste classified as both radioactive and hazardous.

"We've done our share," said John McKean, King's spokesman. "If you don't want to deal with that kind of waste, utilities ought to think about the way they generate electricity."

The Department of Energy was supposed to start taking the waste from the country's 109 nuclear power plants in 1988 for storage in a federal site.

The government has spent $1.5 billion since 1987 studying Yucca Mountain, 80 miles northeast of Las Vegas on federal property where atmospheric and underground atomic bomb tests were conducted.

But if reviews show that site is unsuitable, the study will stop, said DOE spokeswoman Samantha Richardson. No alternative site exists.

Seven nuclear power plants are out of storage room, and six more will run out in two years. Centerior Energy Corp.'s Davis-Besse nuclear power station in Oak Harbor, 70 miles west of Cleveland, will run out of room next year.

Spring 1994

City of Miamisburg

Civic Focus 1994

A QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF MIAMISBURG CIVIC AFFAIRS

Action Plan Being Created

Downtown Making Comeback

Miamisburg's downtown is getting a new lease on life. Physical improvements are under way, an action plan is being created by top national experts and a committee of interested citizens is putting their spin on a vision for the area. City officials are hoping the improvements will be a catalyst for redevelopment and reinvestment, giving downtown a chance to reclaim its historic prominence.

A new look for a mature landmark

Work is beginning on the downtown streetscape project to give Main Street an old-fashioned character that invites visitors to step back in time. Victorian-era lamp posts, a street clock, colorful banners, tree plantings and special pavers are the main features of the plan, which was put on hold last year so construction would not interfere with the 175th anniversary celebration. Federal funds of $85,000 and City funds of $114,000 will pay for the project.

Mayor forms citizens committee to focus on downtown

Mayor Dick Church chairs the new "Friends of Miamisburg" citizens committee, a group looking for ways to promote and improve downtown and Miamisburg's historic neighborhoods — everything west of Seventh Street.

"We'll be looking at how we can get new businesses in and work with existing businesses to fix up their buildings," Church said.

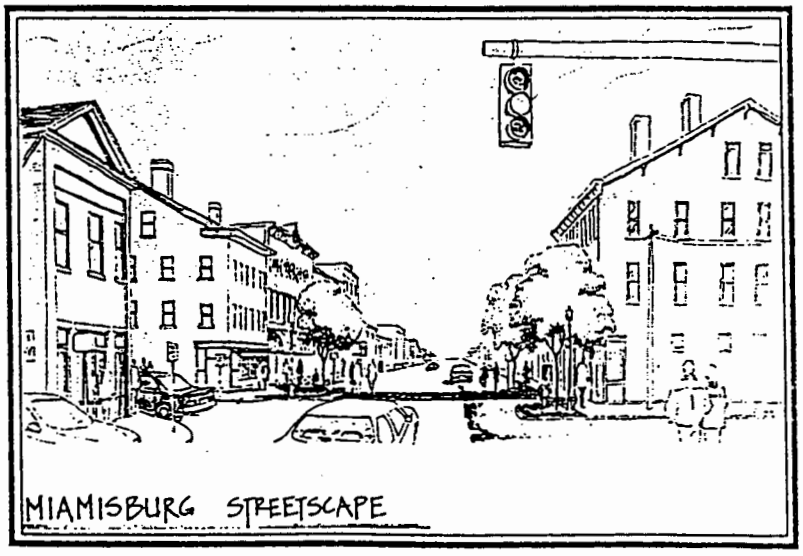
The effort will also incorporate previous studies of downtown to make use of their research and the recommendations they made.

A seven-member steering committee has been meeting and their work is well under way. The committee, which consists of Marilyn Didrichsen, Terry Prosser, Ron Parker, Chris Cavender, Bob Bell, Leslie Lyons and Mayor Church, is responsible for fund raising, promotion and coordination of activities of the subcommittees.

A committee on residential renovation is headed by Terry Prosser; one for commercial renovation, by Ray Cluxton; and one for promotion, co-chaired by Howard Pauley and Bobbye Sweny.

The Friends of Miamisburg will make recommendations to City Council in early summer.

"The people on the committees are enthused and committed," Church said. *(continued on page 3)*



Right: Downtown Miamisburg will get a fresh look with the streetscape project.

OHIO'S NEW YARD WASTE LAW EFFECTIVE APRIL 1 – SEE PAGE 7

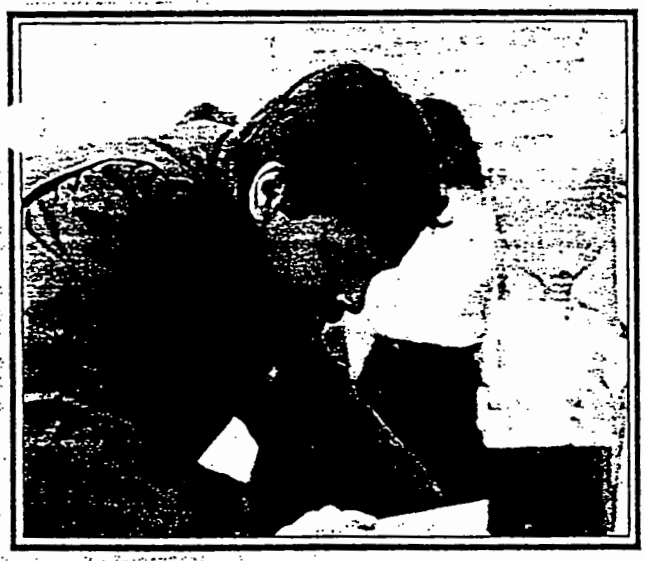
making science fun

If, as a youngster, you ever locked the bathroom door to conduct scientific experiments with your parents' toiletries, you'll understand the fascination of the Expericenter. From January to May, the facility transformed the bathhouse of the Miamisburg WaterPark into a wonderland of science for the 150 or so students each week who come by the busloads from all parts of Montgomery County.

Expericenter is the brainchild of Deborah Gill, whose desire to teach her own children how nature works set her off on a personal journey of discovery. As she and her children explored the natural world, she became so fascinated with what she found, she wanted to share her discovery with other children and adults. So, Gill set the wheels in motion to make the Expericenter a reality.

Hands-on experience

The program features about a dozen hands-on scientific experiments exploring the properties of water, soil and air. It also includes an "invention alley." Groups of students are guided by Expericenter volunteers in each of the experiments.



Students are fascinated when they see science at work rather than just reading about it from a book.

"I think the idea of hands-on is very important," Gill said. "Most people don't know science can be so much fun."

Gill's message to students visiting Expericenter is based on a philosophy of caring for the earth. She tells them they have to be aware of the world in order to take care of it. To become aware, they must observe, consider, experiment and play to find out what happens when you experiment with things. Then, they have to be creative before they can learn to make things better.

"We don't push theory," she said. "We try to help people understand the world so we can ensure it's not misused."

Support comes in different forms

Expericenter is being funded by a $12,000 contribution from the Department of Energy and EG&G Applied Technologies, and the City provided use of the bathhouse for $1.00. Gill would like to find a permanent location and more volunteers to extend the hours of operation beyond just weekday mornings.

Expericenter volunteer, Ann Diller, helps this young Vandalia-Butler student learn about the properties of water.

"I think it's been extremely positive," she said. "We get people immersed in activities that change the way they look at things."

New clubhouse for Mound Golf Course

To the delight of many area golfers, ground was broken May 6 on a new 2,400-square-foot clubhouse at Mound Golf Course. The new building will include a pro shop, snack bar and a terrace all the way around.

According to Finance Director George Perrine, money was donated years ago by businesses and individuals to build a new clubhouse. That fund has grown to $94,000, which will be used toward the estimated $300,000 cost of the new building and site improvements. The remainder will be paid with City capital improvement funds.

With play continuing to rise and the anticipated course improvements, the City expects Mound Golf Course to please its regular golfers as well as new ones.

Dayton Daily News
D[illegible]n, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton Daily News

Mound overseers arriving

The first 20 employees of the U.S. Department of Energy's new Ohio Field Office will begin work Monday in Miamisburg. The workers will begin to establish the new operation at the Mound Nuclear Weapons plant. **See story, Page 2B.**

DOE field office to open Monday in Miamisburg

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Department of Energy's new Ohio Field Office will set its first 20 employees to work in Miamisburg on Monday, the department announced Friday.

The workers, led by acting office manager Gary Voelker, will begin to establish the new operation at the Mound nuclear weapons plant.

"This moves us a big step closer to being able to more fully address any and all concerns of the Department of Energy, the state of Ohio and the local communities," said Don Pearman, the department's acting associate deputy secretary for field management.

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr. agreed, saying "it's a big step."

"We feel like, once the office is operational, at least we'll be in charge of our own destiny," Church said.

The office will oversee Mound, the Fernald plant near Cincinnati and a nuclear-waste processing plant in upstate New York.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Plan to attend the ATSDR Public Health Forum for the Mound Plant Superfund Site.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), an agency of the U.S. Public Health Service, is conducting a ***public health assessment*** of the Mound Plant. The ***public health forum*** is to discuss some of the concerns raised during the previous public availability sessions (small group meetings), and to answer additional questions which may arise as a result of these discussions.

WHEN: ***April 6, 1994, 7:00 p.m .***

WHERE: ***Carnegie Center, 5th & Central Avenue, Miamisburg***

Topics for this meeting include discussions of the following:

- door-to-door cancer incidence surveys,
- exposures to hazardous materials in the environment, and
- ATSDR public health assessment conclusion categories.

NEED MORE INFORMATION? Call the ATSDR Regional Representative ***Louise Fabinski,*** in Chicago, at ***312/886-0840.*** You may also call the ATSDR Health Assessors ***Bill Taylor or Burt Cooper,*** at ***404/639-6068.***

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Military issues for area smaller, more complex

TOM PRICE
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A year ago, the key military issues facing the Dayton area were big and easy to understand: Would Gentile Air Force Station and the Mound nuclear weapons plant be closed? Two decisions — one by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, the other by the secretary of energy — would settle the matters.

Now, the region's leaders are grappling with a larger number of smaller issues that add up to a significant impact on the local economy. The questions are complex, with decisions to be made in various places around Congress and the federal bureaucracy.

Many revolve around efforts to promote civilian economic development at Gentile and Mound. Others involve trying to protect Wright-Patterson Air Force Base as Dayton's last major military installation. Still others deal with attempts to help defense-related businesses sell in civilian markets.

The most immediate issue is the Energy Department's 1995 budget proposal, which local leaders say does not allocate enough operating money to Mound.

The Miamisburg plant's share of the budget, which was sent to Capitol Hill in February, is insufficient to safely phase out nuclear production at Mound and to convert the facility to commercial activities, the locals say. They also want changes in regulations to make it easier for Mound to obtain commercial contracts while it remains a federal facility.

Those matters are being handled within the bureaucracy. Miamisburg officials had expected the Energy Department to raise Mound's share of the budget on March 21. But the issue's complexity was illustrated when it was discovered that other plants had similar complaints and department officials said it would take them longer to resolve the matter.

Local leaders want to change other regulations to make it easier to keep some federal activities at Gentile. While Gentile's biggest tenant — the Defense Electronics Supply Center — is moving to Columbus, some smaller operations might stay in the Dayton area if adequate locations can be found.

Kettering officials would like to lease space to those operations when Gentile is converted to civilian purposes. But some federal bookkeeping procedures might stand in the way.

Future military cutbacks remain important to Wright-Patterson, which could lose more jobs or pick up activities from bases that close. No one worries about Wright-Pat closing, but there are numerous congressional and Defense Department decisions that will determine how the base shrinks, grows or remains stable in coming years.

The Defense Department is under heavy pressure to cut expenses by closing facilities, consolidating activities at bases that remain open and eliminating unnecessary duplication. As a large base that won't close, Wright-Pat stands to be a site for consolidation within the Air Force. But Dayton benefits are less certain in consolidation of activities among the services.

Defense Department officials are looking for ways to make department-wide consolidations in laboratories, which are a major function at Wright-Pat. They're also looking to consolidate maintenance depots and test facilities, which the Air Force manages from the Dayton base. Questions are raised perennially about whether the military should run its own educational institutions, such as Wright-Pat's Air Force Institute of Technology.

The general goal of area leaders is to protect what's at Wright-Pat now and to make the base as attractive for consolidation as possible.

A key effort this year will be to try to convince Congress to increase the base's 1995 military construction budget — a tough task. New facilities will be less likely to be abandoned, the theory goes, and more likely to be chosen for consolidation.

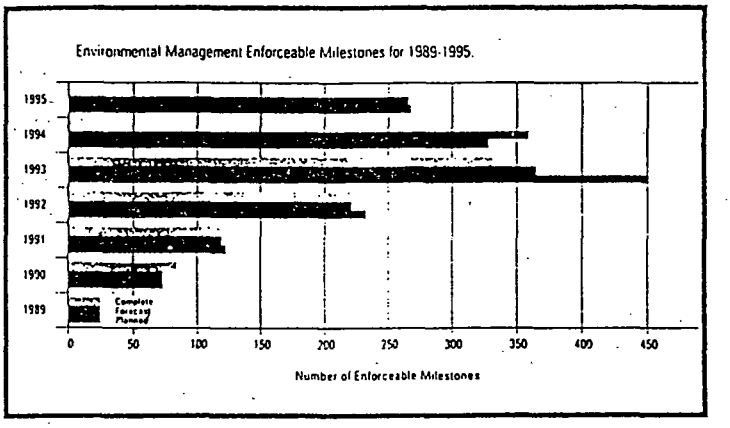
DOE: Missed Cleanup Milestones Largely Out Of Its Control

BY GEORGE LOBSENZ

The Savannah River Site missed more legally enforceable cleanup milestones in fiscal 1993 than any other Energy Department facility, failing to meet more than half of its 83 formal commitments, according to a recent DOE report.

But the report says most of the seriously overdue milestones at the South Carolina facility are the result of delays by federal and state environmental regulators, not DOE.

The department's first annual assessment of the performance of its cleanup program also found that the Los Alamos National Laboratory missed 19 deadlines last year—33 percent of the total due—and the Oak Ridge Reservation missed 10 deadlines, or 22 percent of the total.



One facility, the Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute, missed all of its three deadlines in fiscal 1993 and DOE's Mound, Ohio, plant missed six of its eight milestones.

Altogether, the report said DOE's environmental cleanup program met 331, or 74.4 percent, of its 451 cleanup milestones in 1993. That represents a marginal worsening of performance when compared to DOE's track record over the past five years, during which the department met 784, or 87 percent, of its 904 enforceable milestones.

The report's findings reflect DOE's growing difficulties in meeting a recent profusion of state-imposed cleanup deadlines. DOE cleanup officials have warned states that it does not have sufficient funds to meet all the deadlines and, therefore, more enforcement flexibility is needed. However, state officials are pressuring DOE to live up to its commitments, and a few actually have imposed penalties for missed milestones.

The report, *Environmental Management 1994*, cited a variety of reasons for missed milestones, including "the discovery of new problems, lack of technology, or inadequate knowledge of the problem when milestones were established."

Another key problem, said the report, are delays caused by federal and state regulators.

For example, most of the seriously overdue milestones at Savannah River are attributable to regulatory problems, the report maintained.

The South Carolina facility missed 43 cleanup milestones in fiscal 1993, including 13 that were more than six months overdue. Nine of the 13 badly overdue milestones were directly affected by the failure of regulators to act in a timely manner, said the report, which was released earlier this year.

"The most overdue milestone is nine months delayed because the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control is not expected to approve a [facility] closure plan until the end of 1994," the report said. "Of the remaining 12 milestones, eight are overdue because of the failure of regulators, including the state and the Environmental Protection Agency, to review, comment, and/or approve activities in a timely manner.

"Two additional milestones are delayed due to a regulatory change in scope. The final two milestones are awaiting approval of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Part B permit applications. The reasons include delays in the regulatory review process, and the inapplicability of one of the milestones."

The report also said five of the eight seriously overdue milestones at Los Alamos are related to delays caused by slow regulatory review of cleanup plans.

It appears DOE will face fewer milestones in the next two years. The report said the department currently is responsible for meeting 328 deadlines in 1994 and 265 in 1995.

Enforceable Milestones More Than Six Months Overdue

Site	1993 Enforceable Milestones (including prior year carryovers)	Total Overdue 1993 Enforceable Milestones (percent of total)	1993 Enforceable Milestones Six Months or More Overdue (percent of overdue)
Savannah River Site	93	43 (52%)	13 (30%)
Los Alamos National Laboratory	57	19 (33%)	8 (42%)
Hanford	75	5 (7%)	4 (80%)
Mound	8	6 (75%)	3 (50%)
Rocky Flats	37	6 (16%)	3 (50%)
Oak Ridge Reservation	46	10 (22%)	2 (20%)
Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute	3	3 (100%)	2 (67%)
Grand Junction Project Office	3	2 (67%)	1 (50%)
Sandia National Laboratory-Livermore	6	2 (33%)	1 (50%)
All other sites	189	14 (7%)	0 (0%)
TOTAL	507	110 (22%)	37 (34%)

DOE nuclear team arrives in Ohio to monitor several plants

P. Times 4/5/94, p. A3

DAYTON, Ohio (AP) — The U.S. Department of Energy has set up a new shop in an effort to better oversee nuclear weapons sites in Ohio and New York.

On Monday, about 15 Energy Department officials moved into their new field office at the Mound nuclear weapons plant in Miamisburg, about 10 miles south of Dayton.

"We've been waiting for this to happen for a long time," said Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church. "We feel we're going to be in charge of our own destiny once this thing is fully operational."

The office, which was previously located in Albuquerque, N.M., will oversee operations at Mound, at Fernald near Cincinnati, and at West Valley, N.Y.

The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon falls under the jurisdiction of the Energy Department's Oak Ridge, Tenn., office.

The field office at Mound is expected to employ about 120 workers by October when it becomes fully staffed.

Rep. Tony Hall, D-Ohio, whose district includes the Mound plant, said establishment of the Ohio office will give the state more control over what happens to the plants and the workers.

The department plans to end defense production at Mound by the end of 1995, resulting in the loss of about 600 of the 1,600 jobs at the site. Most of the remaining workers will be involved in cleaning up radioactive and hazardous materials at the site.

The move is part of a government effort to reduce the nation's weapons complexes following the end of the Cold War. Local officials are hoping to commercialize the 306-acre site.

"Mound is a really good example of hopefully making a very nice transition from weapons production through environmental restoration and decontamination and conversion over to private industry jobs," said Gary Voelker, acting manager of the Energy Department's field office.

Voelker said the field office employees are setting up the organization and preparing to hire more workers. He said the staff will increase to about 40 within a few weeks.

Voelker said the office's mission at Mound will be to oversee the winding down of defense programs, management of waste and environmental cleanup.

"What we want to do is place a major emphasis on economic development at Mound," he said.

Cleanup is the mission at Fernald and West Valley, neither of which are in operation. Voelker said small area offices will be maintained at Fernald and West Valley.

Portsmouth Daily Times
4-5-94
pg. A3

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To MARK BECKER	From TIM MATCHETT
Co.	Co.
Dept.	Phone #
Fax #	Fax #

Nuclear team now in Ohio office

Energy Department officials will oversee Mound, Fernald

DAYTON (AP) — A U.S. Energy Department team that will oversee nuclear weapons sites in Ohio and New York moved into its new office yesterday.

About 15 Energy Department officials moved into their field office at the Mound nuclear weapons plant in Miamisburg, about 10 miles south of Dayton.

The office will oversee operations at Mound; at Fernald near Cincinnati and at West Valley, N.Y. The office had been in Albuquerque, N.M.

It is expected to employ about 120 workers by October when it becomes fully staffed.

U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, whose district includes the Mound plant, said establishment of the Ohio office will give the state more control over what happens to the plants and the workers.

"We've been waiting for this to happen for a long time," said Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church. "We feel we're going to be in charge of our own destiny once this thing is fully operational."

Church said he and other officials felt they had made enemies in the Albuquerque office by trying to force the Energy Department to continue weapons production at Mound.

"And we felt we hadn't gotten a fair shake since that time," said Church. "Now they're going to know what's going on and what we're doing. It's just going to be easier to communicate."

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Cleanup is the mission at Fernald and West Valley. Both are closed.

C. Disp, 4/5 3C

Columbus Dispatch
4-5-94
pg. 3C

Nuclear team opens Ohio office

The Associated Press

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Chillicothe Gazette 4-15-94 Pg. 3A

C. Gaz. 4/15/94, 3A

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Radiation tests involve 5,000, government says

WASHINGTON (AP) — More than 5,000 people are being exposed to low levels of radiation — with their permission — in government-funded medical research, the Department of Energy reported Monday.

The Department of Energy has been under pressure to release information about current radiation experiments after reports of Cold War-era testing in which people were unwittingly exposed to radiation.

The 41 research projects with 5,056 participants do not seek to study the effect of radiation on humans, but use radiation as a diagnostic tool, the report said.

All require the consent of the subjects and are approved and supervised by an independent Institutional Review Board, or IRB.

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, said he was reassured by the Energy Department report and by the creation of a new database to allow easy public access to information on Energy Department testing.

But Glenn said the Energy Department should do more to check on the testing.

The 41 tests involving radiation use are part of a much broader array of research using human subjects conducted under the auspices of the Energy Department. In all, DOE is funding or overseeing 175 studies.

The 41 projects involving radiation break down into three groups:

- 31 with 3,208 subjects involve exposure to radiation in trace amounts similar to those used in the nuclear medicine tests given in hospitals.
- Seven projects with 1,228 subjects are follow-up health studies that include the use of routine diagnostic X-rays.
- Three projects with 560 subjects involve the use of radiation in the development of new treatments for cancer.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

MEETING NOTICE

EG&G

The United States Department of Energy (DOE) and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies will be hosting a public meeting workshop for the Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFCAct). The workshop will be held on April 14, 1994, at 7:00 p.m. at the Miamisburg Civic Center, Council Chambers, 10 N. First Street, Miamisburg, Ohio.

Legislation was passed in October 1992 to bring federal operations into full compliance with federal hazardous waste laws. This includes those operations under the jurisdiction of the DOE.

This act requires federal facilities to work with the states and Environmental Protection Agencies to provide comprehensive data on mixed waste inventories, treatment capacities, and treatment plans for each site. One part of developing the treatment plan is stakeholder involvement regarding treatment options. The purpose of this public meeting will be to explain three specific treatment technologies under consideration for use at Mound: Tritium Capture Devices, DETOX, and Amalgamation.

A copy of the Federal Facility Compliance Act is in the DOE Public Reading Room at the Miamisburg Senior Adult Center, 305 E. Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio.

If you have any questions, please contact EG&G Mound Community Relations at (513) 865-4140.

MOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Schools hit mark in academic events

Cedarville student, Beavercreek team place 1st

HERE-ABOUTS

DIANA BLOWERS
429-2191

Many area students don't leave studying and testing to the classroom. They seek out opportunities to be quizzed on their knowledge through events like science bowls and citizen bees.

Spring is the time for a wide variety of competitions and area students did well in two recent challenges.

The Greene County Office of Education hosted the regional Citizen Bee which tested knowledge of American History, government, economics, geography, culture and current events.

Nine area schools sent 36 students to the competition. **Dennis Frost** of Cedarville High School took first-place honors and was awarded a $500 savings bond.

Jessica Allen, of Yellow Springs High School, took second place and earned a $300 savings bond. **Andrew Hetzel** of Beavercreek High School received a $200 bond as the third-place winner.

Max Clark, of Beavercreek High School, will be the alternate as the team advances to the state competition Saturday at Pickerington High School.

Lynn Hickman-Long, secondary supervisor for the Greene County Office of Education, was organizer of the local competition for the first time.

"I was just amazed at the difficulty of the questions. ... It was amazing the knowledge of the students, the talent of the students involved."

In another competition, hosted by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies in Miamisburg, a team of Beavercreek students took top honors.

For the second year in a row and the third time in the four-year-old competition, the Beavercreek High School team was first in the Miami Valley Science Bowl.

Seniors **Daniel Schelper**, **Eleanore Chuang** and **Karthik Natarajan**, along with juniors **Scott Roh** and **David Storch**, came in first out of 32 teams. They will now advance to the National Science Bowl in Washington, D.C., April 22-25.

Jerry Clegg, a chemistry teacher at Beavercreek is the team's coach.

"It's a really intense competition. ... There are questions in physics, chemistry, biology, earth science, astronomy, general science, computer science and mathematics," Clegg said.

The contest is sponsored by the United States Department of Energy and local contests are sponsored by Department of Energy installations, such as EG&G Mound.

DOE narrows hazardous waste sites

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Energy Department has slimmed down its list of possible places to set up a burial ground for low-level radioactive and hazardous waste.

After examining all 49 sites that produce low-level mixed waste — containing both radioactive and hazardous materials — 26 remain in contention, department spokesman Brad Bugger said Saturday.

Three sites in Ohio were under consideration.

In the first round of the study, a department committee asked three questions about each potential burial site:

—Is it at least 61 meters from an active fault?

—Is it outside a 100-year flood plain?

—Is a 100-meter buffer zone available around the disposal site?

The answers to those three questions removed 23 sites from contention.

Next, the department will confer with the National Governors' Association, which is representing state governments in determining how to choose one or more low-level waste graveyards for the nation.

"We are doing this in cooperation with the states," Bugger said. "This isn't just a DOE attempt to find a disposal site."

The governors' group and the federal government have not yet determined how many sites will be needed to dispose permanently of more than 2 million pounds of low-level mixed waste generated each year by the Energy Department.

However, Bugger said the governors and the department are working toward a December 1995 goal for proposing "a final disposal strategy."

"It could be a regional approach; it could be several sites; it could be just one," he said.

In the meantime, the department has agreed to spend up to $23 million this year to dispose of some of the low-level mixed waste from weapons plant cleanups. Envirocare of Utah Inc. will store the wastes under a contract that could be extended to as much as five years and $350 million.

Bugger said he did not know how the Utah disposal capacity might influence decisions about new waste disposal sites.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton, Ohio, Sunday, April 17, 1994
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Some DOE labs fall short

Nearly half of the Energy Department's research laboratories that produce low-level hazardous waste are not suitable places to bury it permanently, the department said Friday.
See story, Page 8B

3 Ohio sites still in running for hazardous waste dump

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nearly half of the Energy Department weapons plants and research laboratories that make low-level radioactive and hazardous waste are not suitable places to permanently bury it, the department said Friday.

The department has examined all 49 sites that make low-level mixed waste — containing both radioactive and hazardous materials — and dropped 23 of those sites from the disposal site search, spokesman Brad Bugger said.

The list was trimmed to 26 sites, including three in Ohio: at Fernald, Mound and Piketon.

The Battelle Columbus Laboratory and RMI Titanium plant in Ohio were dropped in the first round, according to a list provided by the Department of Energy office at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, where the head of the search team works.

In the first round, a department committee asked three questions about each potential site:

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- Is it outside a 100-year flood plain?
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Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

EG&G Mound worker wins special grant

A National Science Foundation grant has been awarded to the West Region of Project Discovery. Dr. Aaron Burke, a senior research specialist at EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, played a major role in obtaining the grant, and will serve as principal investigator.

The grant is for $2.3 million and will cover a three year period through February of 1997. Dr. Burke wrote the proposal titled "Project Grow: The Development of Hands-on, Inquiry Based Middle School Mathematics and Science Teachers."

"This grant enables Project Discovery to expand our work with middle school science and mathematics teachers," said Dr. Burke, pointing out that the primary emphasis will be on improving the way science and mathematics are taught. He also noted that over a three year period, Project Discovery will work with 570 teachers in the 11 counties served by the West Region of the statewide project. At this point, The West Region is the only region in the state to receive additional funding to greatly increase the number of teachers that can be involved in professional development efforts.

The Project Discovery Leadership Team is broken into three content areas that will work towards the development of the hands-on, inquiry based teaching and is broken into three groups — Mathematics, Life Science and Physics. Bernard Thompson, a mathematics educator heads up the Mathematics Leadership Team and is assisted by Rebecca Maggard from the Twin Valley South High School and Carl Jones of Ansonia High School. Dr. Rob Busch, a Life Science educator, heads up the Life Science Tam and is assisted by Linda Freeman from Tower Heights Middle School in Centerville and Phylliss Frysinger from Miamiview Elementary School in South Charleston.

Dr. Burke heads up the Physics Leadership Team and teacher leaders are Marilyn Scott from Stivers Middle School in Dayton and Darlene Liem from Greeneview High School in Jamestown. Dr. Janice Chappel, formerly in charge of staff development for the Greene County Board of Education, is the Regional Coordinator for the West Region.

With the grant money, five institutes will be offered this summer and nine each the following two summers. A total of 130 teachers are scheduled to participate in the six-week institutes which will be held at Sinclair Community College and Edison State College in Piqua. Dr. Burke also pointed out that the institutes in 1995 and 1996 will have available space for 220 teachers each year.

"These are very intense, hands-on, inquiry-based institutes," said Dr. Burke about the summer sessions, "that's what will make these much different than day-long workshops."

A second element of the program brings the teachers back together for six day long workshops in the school year following the institutes.

The third element of the grant calls for the leadership team to provide support with in-school visits.

"Members of each team will go to the schools and work with the teacher and give them in class support," said Dr. Burke.

For their involvement, teachers receive a significant stipend, cost-free graduate credit in the content area and a $250 grand to purchase materials to implement the hands-on inquiry instruction.

Dr. Burke said that the grand proposal was written in two months but that the review and approval process took roughly one year.

"It was a long year to wait," he said, explaining that the National Science Foundation does not allow for any personal presentations for funding but bases its decision on the proposal in a written form with some follow-up questions.

Dr. Burke has been loaned to Project Discovery by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies with approval from the United States Department of Energy.

The National Science Foundation is one of two primary federal agencies that fund basic research and educational enhancements in the mathematics and science areas.

For more information on how Project Discovery works, contact the West Region office at 873-4592.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton Daily News

Time short on money for Mound

Officials worry delay by EPA may cost jobs

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Local officials are still waiting for word on the fate of the Mound nuclear weapons plant's 1995 budget — and they're worried that time is growing short. At stake are 500 facility jobs as well as efforts to convert technologies from the plant to commercial purposes.

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church, U.S. Rep. Tony Hall and several other officials met with Department of Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary on March 14 to plead for more money in the Mound plant's 1995 budget. At that time, she promised to give them an answer in one week.

Nearly four weeks later Church is still waiting.

"It's aggravating to us and aggravating to the work force," Church said Tuesday.

The Clinton administration plans to slash the plant's spending from $184 million this year to $84 million in 1995. That would eliminate 750 workers by year end.

What Church wants is an increase in the plant's budget to $146 million, a move he said would save 500 jobs and would enable redevelopment efforts to continue.

A severe reduction in the budget, Church and other officials contend, would cripple efforts to find commercial uses for the plant and make it difficult to shut down production without leaving environmental cleanup problems.

City Manager John Weithofer said he's concerned that the delay in getting a decision on the '95 budget will eat up time needed to gear down for whatever the final figures are.

"It takes time to manage a downsizing and do it right," he said, and as weeks pass, "You have to begin to wonder if you can manage that type of reorganization."

Mike Reker, acting manager for the Energy Department's Dayton Area Office, said he hasn't seen official budget figures.

"It is a little frustrating from our perspective," he said.

An aide to Hall said the budget situation is more complicated than it appeared when O'Leary met with them.

"They are looking at a number of changes from the DOE budget that go beyond Mound and it requires more signoffs," or approvals by high-level agency officials, said Michael Gessel, Hall's press aide.

Church said he has heard the Energy Department has discovered the proposed budget cuts have proved too steep all across the nuclear weapons production complex, requiring the agency to shift money from other budget areas.

Church said he has asked Hall to contact O'Leary to find out what's happening, but he said he's reluctant to press her directly.

"You have to be sympathetic to the political process. If you push too hard, you can alienate the top officials," Weithofer said.

At the same time, he added, "We're at the point in time now where we simply need to know."

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Science Day at UD attracts more than 400 students

More than 400 elementary, middle and secondary school students participated in Montgomery County Science Day at the University of Dayton.

That was an increase of more than 100 from last year.

Those students who received a superior or excellent rating moved on to the West District Science Day at Wright State University on March 26.

Special county award winners, their school and project title or categories were:

■ U.S. Navy/Marine Corps Awards — Distinguished Achievement Winners

David Jang, Dayton, senior, Chaminade-Julienne High School, "Propellers, Efficiency of Design."

Michelle Forsythe, Dayton, sophomore, Dayton Christian High School, "Can Phosphorus Aid Lime Combatting the Effects of Acid Rain?"

Paul Gemin, Beavercreek, sophomore, Carroll High School, Riverside, "Optical Commutated Capacitor Discharge Electromagnetic Launcher."

Matt Temple, Dayton, sophomore, Colonel White High School, "Simulated Ecosystem."

■ U.S. Air Force

□ Senior Division

Paul Ramey, junior, Carroll High School.

Joshua Anderson, senior, Chaminade-Julienne High School.

□ Junior Division

Heather Livingston, ninth grade, Carroll High School.

Matthew Levy, eighth grade, St. Helen Catholic School.

■ Special Awards:

□ American Meteorological Society Awards

Barrett Robinson, junior, Chaminade-Julienne High School.

□ National Association of Biology Teachers

Jade Goreman, Randolph Twp., junior, Chaminade-Julienne High School.

□ National Association of Corrosion Engineers

Carolyn Kim, junior, Carroll High School.

□ National Council of Teachers of Mathematics

Adam Hazlett, junior, Carroll High School.

■ U.S. Army

Paul Gemin, Beavercreek, sophomore, "Optical Commutated Capacitor Discharge Electromagnetic Launcher."

David McManamon, junior, Carroll High School, physics.

Jessica Brown, senior, Brookville High School, microbiology.

Oliver Furby, sophomore, Brookville High School, environmental.

Jesse Arnett, senior, Chaminade-Julienne, computers.

■ Certificates of excellence:

Adam Hazlett, junior, Carroll High School, Riverside, mathematics; Eric Southerington, ninth grade, Carroll High School, zoology; Lauren Miyamasu, sophomore, Dayton Christian, medicine; Richard Jansen, sophomore, Carroll High School, chemistry; Rachael Anne Wilson, ninth grade, Studebaker Junior High School, Huber Heights, biochemistry; and John Helt, eighth grade, Tower Heights Middle School, Centerville, botany.

■ Junior Engineering Technical Society Awards

Gwyn Fox, Dayton, seventh grade, St. Rita Elementary School, engineering.

■ U.S. Department of Energy

Gwyn Fox, Dayton, seventh grade, St. Rita Elementary School, engineering.

■ U.S. Metric Association

Joshua Anderson, senior, Chaminade-Julienne, engineering.

■ U.S. Department of Health

Joseph Ward, Englewood, ninth grade, Dayton Christian High School, "Is There Any Safe Cigarette?"

■ Special awards:

□ Eastman Kodak Co. student gift and school gift

Elizabeth Johnson, Beavercreek, sophomore, Carroll High School, "Bacterial Inhibitors from the Tissues of the Rana Pipiens."

□ NASA

Paul Gemin, Beavercreek, sophomore, Carroll High School, "Optical Commutated Capacitor Discharge Electromagnetic Launcher."

Gary Grogg, Beavercreek, senior, Carroll High School, "Wind Tunnel Tests of Automobiles."

Scott Kretz, Kettering, junior, Dayton Christian High School, "The Effects of Weight, Length and Amplitude on the Period of a Pendulum."

Kris Kleehamer, Riverside, sophomore, Carroll High School, "Producing an Electromagnetic Field Under Water."

Katie Hurm, Riverside, sophomore, Carroll High School.

■ Air Force Dayton Chapter of Sigma Xi

Eric Hill, Carroll High School, Riverside.

■ Montgomery County Litter Prevention and Recycling

Lilly Sedeghat, Tower Heights Middle School, Centerville.

■ American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics

Paul Gemin, Carroll High School, Riverside.

■ The Affiliate Societies Council of the Engineering and Science Foundation

David Jang, Chaminade-Julienne High School, Dayton.

■ American Chemical Society

Mark McGrader, Precious Blood Elementary, Madison Twp.

Richard Jansen, Carroll High School.

Michelle Cosi, Dayton Christian High School.

■ Teacher Award

Phyllis Strayer, Tower Heights Middle School, Centerville.

■ American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Eric Hill, Carroll High School, Riverside.

■ Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers

Paul Gemin, Carroll High School, Riverside.

Greg Laugle, Wayne High School, Huber Heights.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

• FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1994

Beavercreek fields team for science

By Franki V. Ransom
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Five Beavercreek High School students will represent their school in its third attempt at winning the annual National Science Bowl in Washington.

This is the fourth year the U.S. Department of Energy has sponsored the event, which will be held at the Convention Center in the capital city, on Sunday and Monday.

Beavercreek won its second straight trip to the national event after defeating Franklin High School in the finals of the Miami Valley Science Bowl in February at the University of Dayton.

The high school also won regional titles in 1991 and 1993. In the 1991 national competition, Beavercreek finished fourth.

This year's Beavercreek team will face 52 national teams that will vie for the two top honors, an all-expense paid trip to either the International Youth Science Forum in London or an environmental conference in Geneva.

Eleanor Chuang, Daniel Schleper, Ronald Reichers, Scott Roh, and Karthik Natarajan, the five who competed against 32 other schools in the Miami Valley, will arrive in Washington today or Saturday. Their coach, Jerry Clegg, is a chemistry teacher at Beavercreek.

"I go with them to help prepare for the competition," Clegg said. "I give them material to look at of things we don't spend much time on in school."

The contest will have a "buzzer format," said Clegg, that includes "toss up" and bonus questions. A toss up is worth 4 points and a bonus will bring in 10. Each round will consist of two, 10 minute halves or 25 questions.

"We picked kids who think fast and respond quickly in class," Clegg said.

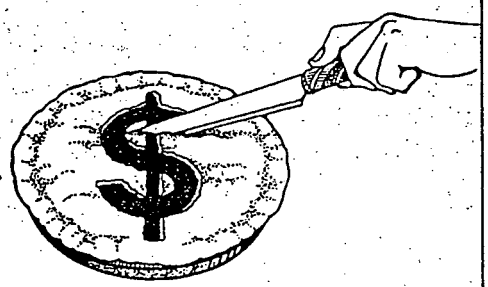
Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

MOUND

Environmental Restoration Program

CERCLA Fiscal Year 1996 Budget Meeting

Thursday, April 28, 1994, 7:00 p.m.
Miamisburg Civic Center
Community Room
10 N. First Street
Miamisburg, Ohio

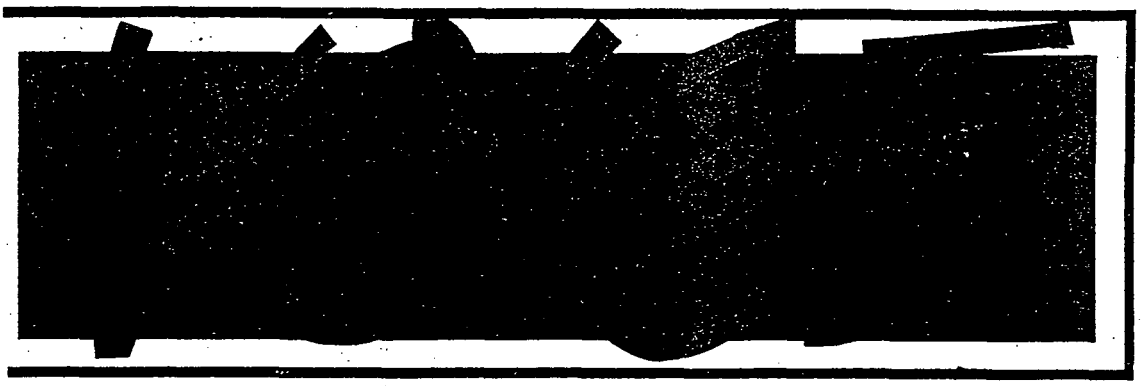


The Department of Energy (DOE) reconfiguration of its nuclear weapons facilities and the planned commercialization of the Mound Plant site has created a need for balancing of the existing budget priorities. In addition to the emphasis on site cleanup, there is also an emphasis on transition of site property to outside businesses for commercialization. The DOE, through the Dayton Area Office, is now soliciting public input on how the Fiscal Year 1996 (October, 1995, through September, 1996) budget should be prioritized for the Environmental Restoration Program at the Mound Plant.

The purpose of this meeting will be to define the tasks required for Fiscal Year 1996 and to solicit public input on what work should be funded and in what priority. Results will be used for Budget Requests to Congress.

If you have any questions, please contact EG&G Mound Community Relations at (513) 865-4140

THE DAYTON



Dayton's Independent News & Entertainment Weekly April 21 - 27, 1994

V.2 N.15 Free!

By Barbara Spencer Hawk

At least part of the time, the Ohio EPA is fighting the good fight. Consider the case of Thermal-tron Inc., an infectious waste incinerator in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1987, Thermal-tron opens for business. The owner is a former air quality agency employee, so he knows the rules which govern such operations.

Nonetheless, he opens his facility without the Ohio EPA permits required by law. Citing more than 20 violations, the Ohio EPA obtains a court injunction to shut down the operation, based on non-compliance with state regulations for infectious waste handling.

In response, Thermal-tron finally applies for the required permits. After five public hearings on the facility, its operations, and its impact on the community, the Ohio EPA denies the application. Such blatant non-compliance makes this operator a poor candidate for the long-term safe operation of the facility.

Score one for the Ohio EPA and the environment, right?

Wrong. The story doesn't end here ... but, more on that later.

(Cont. on page five)

Part 1: How do local environmental groups get along with Ohio EPA? Depends which one you ask.

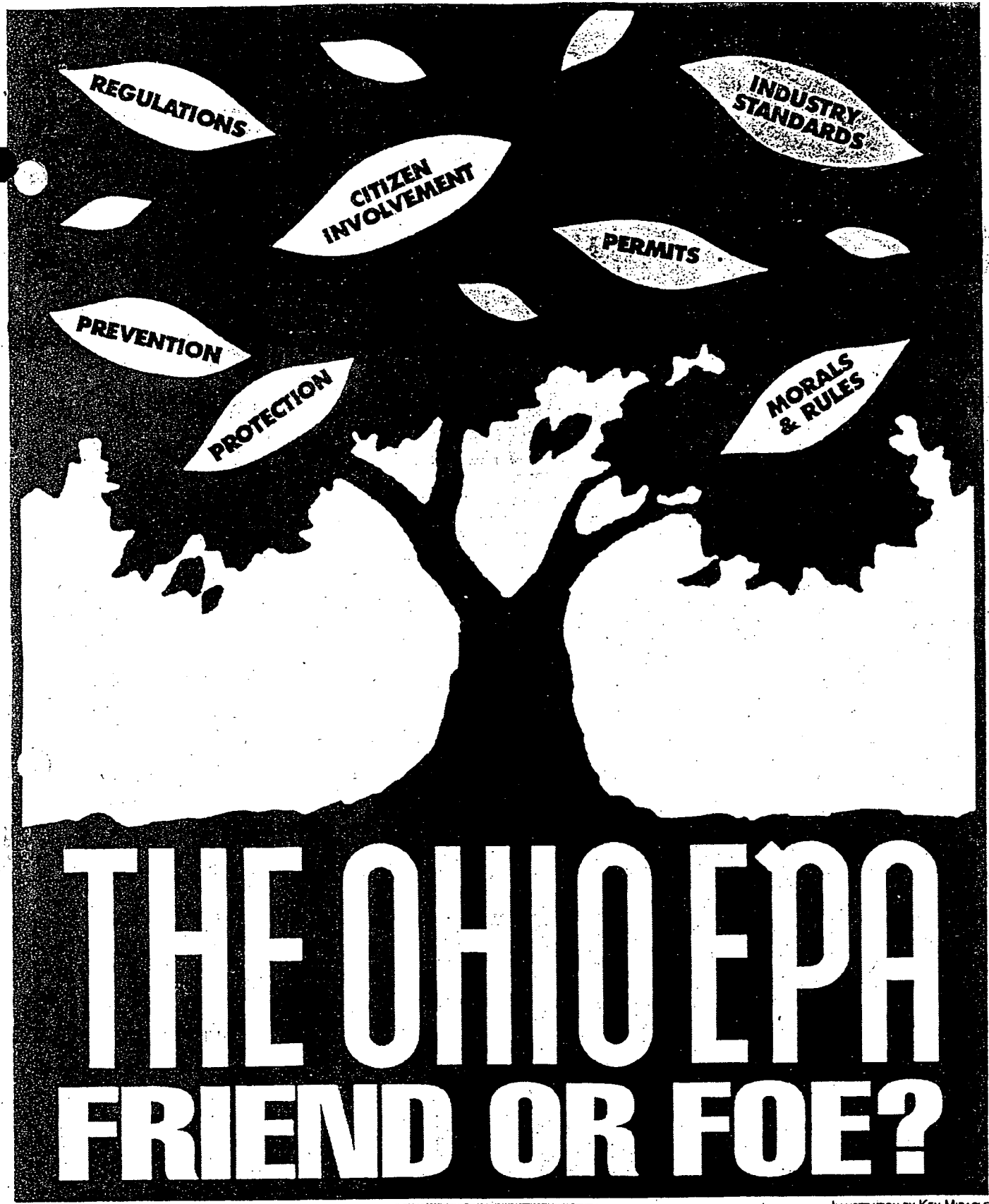


ILLUSTRATION BY KEN MIRACLE

Ohio EPA — FRIEND OR FOE? —

(Cont. from page one)

Permission to pollute

Local environmental groups who are fighting existing industrial polluters have strong feelings — and strong words — to share about both industry and the Ohio EPA.

"The Ohio EPA is nothing more than the BPA in disguise — the Business Protection Agency. We have one of the weakest EPAs in the country," says Diana Jackson, a founding member of the Greene Environmental Coalition (GEC).

The GEC was founded in 1990 to halt the burning and storage of hazardous waste by the Southwestern Portland Cement Company in Fairborn. Until recently, companies which burn hazardous substances to recycle the heat value during a manufacturing process have not been subject to the same guidelines as facilities which burn hazardous waste as a disposal method.

The GEC has spent roughly $50,000 during the past three years. Money comes from members' pockets, citizen donations and fund raisers. Several of these volunteers work nearly [illegible] time on this cause.

"Our biggest obstacle has been the inaction and overtly protective stance the Ohio EPA has taken toward the company," Jackson continues. "We had to threaten to sue [the Ohio EPA] to order the company to clean up one of their large, contaminated landfills."

GEC believes that the Ohio EPA merely permits industry to pollute. They're right.

Morals vs. rules

By law, the Ohio EPA operates under the premise that everyone has a right to have a business. If that company pollutes, they issue permits to regulate the pollution. They don't prevent it, they measure it. And they don't have the authority to judge whether that type of pollution is right or wrong. As Shelby Thurman Jackson, Public Involvement Manager for the Ohio EPA, says, "Morals are not written in our rules at all."

They operate according to detailed rules, which only serve to implement environmental laws passed by the Ohio legislature. The Ohio EPA cannot levy fines unilaterally; they must take the case to the Ohio Attorney General (OAG). If the OAG makes a good case, fines may be levied by the court.

In other words, the Ohio EPA is the technician not the doctor.

If you're a patient in a hospital, you understand that the technician takes your blood sample and analyzes it. You do not expect the technician to come up with the cure. That's doctor business, so to speak.

The Ohio EPA operates similarly. They can tell you what's in your sample and whether you're within acceptable parameters or not. But at present, they can't provide the cure.

The public just doesn't understand th[illegible]

"They ask us 'Why are you helping them? ... that's wrong!' When we follow patterns consistent with the rules and regulations but which may not be consistent with what [citizens] want, they call us 'in bed with industry,'" Thurman Jackson says.

Or, as Bruce Cornett of the GEC says, "I believe the Governor has instructed the Ohio EPA to encourage industry to come to Ohio by loosely administering the rules. It's a means for encouraging growth ... They've been told not to damage industry."

The high cost of fighting polluters

Fighting polluters isn't cheap. Just ask the Greene Environmental Coalition. This is what they have spent battling Southwestern Portland Cement Company over the last two years.

November 1990
Greene Environmental Coalition files two verified complaints with the Ohio EPA against Southwestern Portland Cement Company. GEC contends:
1) Improper analysis of waste burned in the kilns.
2) Pollution from a company landfill is contaminating the Beaver Creek Wetlands.
Estimated cost: $ 5000

September 1992
GEC files two lawsuits against Southwestern. GEC contends:
1) The company must obtain a hazardous waste facility operating permit in order to continue burning hazardous waste in their kilns.
2) Runoff from their landfill is violating the federal Water Pollution Control Act.
Estimated cost: $ 20,000

1990 - present
GEC files repeated motions before the Hazardous Waste Facility Board to battle Southwestern's hazardous waste storage permit.
Estimated cost: $ 25,000

Total expenditures: $ 50,000 +

Strange alliances

Groups, like GEC and MESH (see box on page seven), feel they are fighting both the Ohio EPA and existing polluting industries. The GEC had to threaten lawsuits in order to get the Ohio EPA to do its job. Groups working to prevent new polluting industry, however, describe their relationship with the Ohio EPA differently.

"Our group was brought about by the county's decision to contract a New Jersey vendor to build a massive solid waste incinerator," explains Keith Byerman of Clarke County Citizens Against Incinerator Dangers (3C-AID). This incinerator is designed to handle nearly 10 times the volume of solid waste produced by Clarke County. To remain profitable, the incinerator must import waste from other parts of the country.

Byerman describes their situation as "a strange alliance" of citizens and the Ohio EPA against the county and Ogden Martin Company.

Why is this strange? "Because we're the enemy," says Thurman Jackson of

(Cont. on page six)

(Cont. from page five)

the Ohio EPA.

According to Byerman, 3C-AID asked for the Ohio EPA's help, and they gave it. Together, they're breaking new ground, and they've dealt with good people at the Ohio EPA.

3C-AID is working with the Enforcement Division to challenge the incinerator based on the premise that it violates the existing Clarke County Solid Waste Management Plan. This plan specifies the site and economic feasibility studies which must be conducted prior to signing a contract with a specific vendor. The plan serves as a contractual agreement with the citizens, 3C-AID contends, and the county violated this contract by signing with Ogden Martin before the studies were conducted.

The Ohio EPA has provided good guidance, Byerman notes, but nonetheless, he believes that overall the Ohio EPA serves business interests more than

citizen interests. They're not here to shut down existing companies. Their job is to bring them into compliance — even if it takes a very long time.

The progress 3C-AID has seen is because they're fighting a proposed operation, rather than an existing one. Southwest Montgomery County Environmental League (SMEL) has experienced similar cooperation, for much the same reason.

SMEL formed in response to plans to install yet another landfill in the southwest region of Montgomery County. Jim Sweeney, one of the founding members, says, "They send us copies of anything related to the proposed landfill. We're well informed on what they're doing."

"But," he goes on, "we aren't relying on the EPA to stop this. Their hands are tied with regulations ... They have no authority to say 'this is the wrong site'."

"Half the problem is that citizens are not involved in the review process," Sweeney adds.

Which is precisely the major bone of contention between citizen groups and the Ohio EPA.

Protection doesn't equal prevention

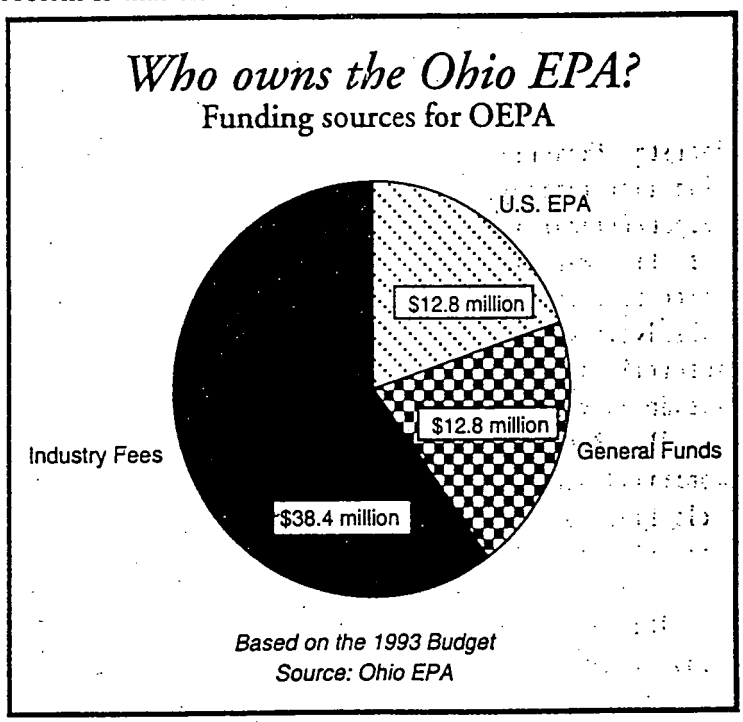
By the time you learn that the quiet industry next door is dumping toxic by-products into the neighborhood stream, it's too late. The environmental law has been passed and the rules are in place. All the Ohio EPA can do, they contend, is monitor pollutants and make sure the industry remains in compliance with the law, which is designed to "protect human health and the environment," says Thurman Jackson.

In the past, the Ohio EPA was charged with monitoring and controlling the pollution emitted by existing industry. Prevention has not been a mission, until recently. Patricia Madigan, Deputy Director of Communications for the Ohio EPA, says, "For years we focused on counting the number of permits. Now, we're trying to measure a real goal, such as how much cleaner is the air, the water, the land?"

But, Byerman argues, "All the enforcement agents in the world won't help if there's not the right things there to regulate. Ohio has lousy standards to begin with."

Rick Sahli, former Ohio EPA employee and current executive director of the Ohio Environmental Coalition, agrees. Ohio is the third "dirtiest" state in the nation, he points out.

Madigan says Ohio has more violations because "we actively look for them." Ohio has one of the largest numbers of air monitoring stations in the country. The same is true for the water quality program. Ohio is not weak in environmental law, she contends.



Who owns the Ohio EPA?

"Who are the real employers of the Ohio EPA?" Sahli asks pointedly. "Who are the customers?"

As a citizen, you probably see yourself as both. You pay state taxes, hence you "employ" the Ohio EPA. When you breathe air, drink water, or plant a garden, you're a "customer" of the Ohio EPA. You're counting on them to ensure your air, water and soil aren't dangerous.

But if whomever pays the most is the primary employer, then industry wins hands-down. "Approximately 60% of our operating funds come from industry. Another 20% comes from the Federal EPA and 20% comes from [state taxes]," says Madigan.

Who is the Ohio EPA responsive to? Whomever owns the largest chunk of the pie, Sahli contends — the industries which do the polluting. (See pie chart on page six.)

Is the Ohio EPA our friend or foe? Local environmental groups give them mixed reviews.

Dawn Falleur of the GEC says, "We thought they protected us ... But now we realize that citizens have to take action ... and force the Ohio EPA to do its job." Conversely, Sweeney of the SMEL group, says "The Ohio EPA has been extremely cooperative."

All groups agree that intervening *before* the industry is in place allows citizens greater impact and elicits the appearance of greater cooperation from the Ohio EPA.

Is the Ohio EPA performing the duties they've been charged with by law? Apparently so. Is the Ohio EPA actively preventing pollution in our state? Apparently not. Are they diligently counting how much pollution exists? Yes. Is this sufficient? No.

What can you do to make your voice heard? Write your state representative. How can you influence the development of stiffer regulations? Get involved in the rule development process. Is this easy? No.

In Ohio, there's a whole grab bag of agencies and committees which adopt, implement and enforce environmental policy. It's one heck of a snarled mess.

Plus, this particular information highway has few "on ramps." Once you bypass the designated access point, well, it's just too late. Your only recourse becomes a costly, time-consuming process of verified complaints and law suits.

Variations on a theme: Keeping federal sites clean

Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Health (MESH) is also actively battling for increased restrictions on toxic pollution, particularly radioactive by-products. Their concern is the EG&G Mound facility, which is owned by the Department of Energy (DOE) and operated by a private contractor.

Historically, federally-owned defense industry sites have been among the worst polluters. Hanford (Washington state), Savannah River (South Carolina), and Fernald (Ohio) have made national headlines because of toxic pollutants released into the air, ground, and water. The Mound has seen its share of these headlines, too.

However, these facilities are among the hardest to combat. Much of their operations has been secret until recent years. A change in the management company means shifting accountability, and each one brings a different level of competency to hazardous substance handling.

The DOE has a history of providing cash for the cleanup of spills and toxic releases. Sharon Cowdrey of MESH says, rather than punishing polluters with fines, this "rewards them for booboos."

When MESH became concerned about the possibility of toxic pollutants in their water, they called the Ohio EPA who said they didn't regulate the Mound; the Mound regulates itself. So, according to Cowdrey, even if they find a problem, the Ohio EPA doesn't act on it.

"When we call the Ohio EPA, our contact 'doesn't know'," she says. "The relationship is very distant and they've not been helpful. They're a dog with a bark but no bite, so no one pays attention to them."

This frustrating relationship may begin changing soon. A new Ohio EPA function has been created, the Office of Federal Facility Oversight. Their goal is to provide direct oversight of cleanup and prevention efforts at federal facilities, and to provide an informed contact for both federal "customers" and public "customers." Effective March 20, Brian Nickel became the Ohio EPA's primary contact for the Mound facility; three staff people will also be assigned to work with this site.

—B.S.H.

Losing the battle

What happened with Thermal-tron in Cleveland? In what seemed like an appropriate action, the Ohio EPA refused to issue operating permits to Thermal-tron.

The Ohio Environmental Board of Review disagreed. They overthrew the Ohio EPA action. According to Thurman Jackson, the ERB said, 'the Ohio EPA has no authority to deny a person permits based on a history of poor compliance.'

After three years of battling this situation, the Ohio EPA issued the necessary permits. Thermal-tron continues to operate.

Next week, we'll look at the processes which govern both rule development and permits, some changes in the rule development process, and how you can become effectively involved in shaping Ohio's environmental protection policy.

Before it's too late.

Barbara Spencer Hawk is a writing instructor at Sinclair Community College and a regular contributor to The Dayton Voice.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1994

Dayton Daily News

Cleanup meeting set

EG&G Mound officials are looking for public input on 1996 cleanup priorities at the nuclear weapons plant. A meeting will be at 7 p.m. Thursday at the Miamisburg Civic Center, 10 N. First St. For information, call Mound community relations at 865-4140.

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Sigma Tech First Mound Tenant

Mound Partnership officials announced that Sigma Tech is committed in principle to locate at the nuclear weapons plant, marking the beginning of the Mound's conversion to a high-tech commercial center.

But the announcement comes as preliminary 1995 budget figures for the Mound nuclear weapons plant indicate a much bigger layoff than expected this year, something that could threaten efforts to commercialize the high-tech facility.

An analysis of proposed federal budget figures by Mound managers shows between 650 and 750 jobs would be eliminated by October, when the fiscal year ends.

Tight Time Frame

According to Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church, this gives the city less time to replace the lost jobs with commercial work. Church said he will ask Ohio's congressional delegation to work on easing the cuts. The Energy Department had promised a two-year period to commercialize the Mound plant, and the proposed cuts reduce the time frame by a year.

Also, a $3.5 million drop in environmental restoration and waste management funds will not allow for safe operation of the Mound, Church said.

Church had earlier indicated the Sigma Tech news was the first in a series of announcements about business developments that will bring 85 new jobs and involve the lease of several buildings at the Mound.

Sigma Tech is ready to begin its manufacturing operations as soon as the lease agreement for Building 29 between the city and DOE is finalized. The company will employ 15 people in the start-up phase, and projections based on market demand forecast the need for 180 employees by 1997.

"It's great to see the visible signs that our efforts are paying off," Church said. "The benefits of Congressman (Tony) Hall's bill, which was also supported by Senator Glenn, are being reaped by this community. Governor Voinovich has also lent his full support to all our initiatives."

Cutting Edge Research

Sigma Tech's founder-chairman, Victor Rivas of Lincoln, Nebraska, developed the ultralight electromagnetic interference (EMI) shielding composite, trademarked Vartex, in 1991 as part of research his company was conducting for the U.S. Department of Energy at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Rivas said the Sigma Tech shielding technology developed at Oak Ridge is an example of a public-private partnership which will give birth to new EMI shielding material with a wide range of electronic applications.

The Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce brought Sigma Tech and the Mound together in September, 1993, after being contacted by Rivas, who read about the Dayton area in a consultants' newsletter.

Preliminary 1995 budget figures for the Mound nuclear weapons plant indicate a much bigger layoff than expected this year.

Sigma Tech is currently engaged in a space act agreement with the NASA Lewis Research Center in Cleveland to develop a new generation of the product for the space station-shuttle program and communications satellites. The enhanced product also would shield against low-frequency magnetic fields of the type emitted by high voltage power lines.

In 1992, Rivas developed the process to use Vartex in injection molding, allowing its use in the manufacture of plastic cabinetry for electronic devices such as phones and fax machines to protect them against EMI. His discovery is considered a breakthrough because unlike metallic coatings, conductive plastics made with this material do not require an additional application process.

There appear to be vast domestic and international markets for the Vartex technology because current litigation alleges that health risks are posed by electromagnetic fields, and the Federal Communications Commission has tightened EMI shielding requirements for electronic devices.

Sigma Tech has completed preliminary DOE review, in which it was noted that the operation is environmentally friendly. ▲

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14th Year, No. 49 March 2, 1994 Miamisburg, Ohio 50 cents per copy

D.O.E. field office manager may give greater voice to Mound

Budget decisions are focus

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

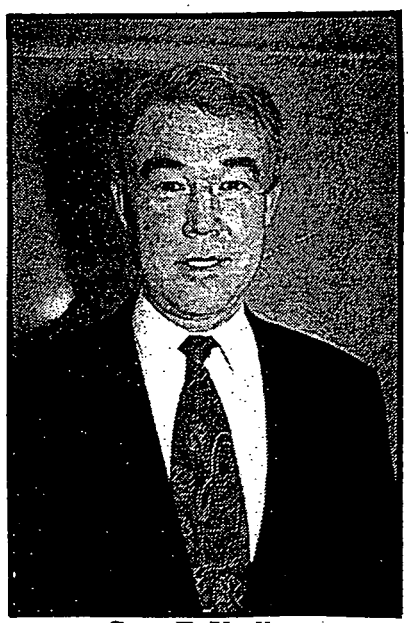
The U.S. Department of Energy has named an acting manager for the planned Ohio Field Office, a move that could give the Mound Transition Team a greater voice in decisions affecting the Mound.

The new acting manager of the Ohio Field Office is Gary E. Voelker, currently the Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Technology Development in the Energy Department's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management.

Voelker and other DOE officials met with Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr. and other city officials Tuesday.

Church said the Ohio Field Office of the DOE will still not officially open until Oct. 1, when all defense operations are moved from the Mound; but Voelker will be on board much sooner than that.

Mound currently falls under the direction of the department's Albuquerque field office, which is responsible for manufacturing nuclear weapons. The Energy Department plans to phase out the nuclear weapons work at Mound by the end of 1995.



Gary E. Voelker

"Mr. Voelker will come in on April 4 with about 30 people," said Church. "While the office won't officially be open until October, he will have input on DOE decisions concerning the Mound."

THAT INPUT could be critical as the Mound enters some tough negotiations, according to U.S. Representative Tony Hall, who has been a principle backer of the Ohio Field Office.

"The new Ohio Field Office will get involved right away with the negotiations over next year's Energy Department budget," said Hall. "The office will be able to represent Ohio's interests in helping to restore some of the most severe budget cuts."

During the next months, Congress and the Energy Department will make key budget and operational decisions that will determine employment levels at the Mound Plant. In February, the DOE announced their proposed budget which included cuts of $80-90 million dollars for the Mound's 1995 budget.

Following that, Hall made an urgent appeal to Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary to begin operations as soon as possible at the department's field office planned for Miamisburg.

"Any delay will severely handicap and possibly doom the efforts to commercialize the Mound Plant," Hall told O'Leary in a letter.

Hall said the Ohio Field Office would make the commercialization and environmental cleanup efforts at Mound a top priority.

The Ohio Field Office will supervise the DOE's Mound Plant, Fernald Field Office and the West Valley Project Office in New York.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

THE MIAMISBURG/WEST CARROLLTON NEWS
March 3, 1994 Section A, Page 8

EG&G

MEETING NOTICE

The United States Department of Energy (DOE) and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies will be hosting a public meeting workshop for the Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFCAct). The workshop will be held on March 10, 1994, at 7:00 p.m. at the Miamisburg Civic Center, Council Chambers, 10 N. First Street, Miamisburg, Ohio.

Legislation was passed in October 1992 to bring federal operations into full compliance with federal hazardous waste laws. This includes those operations under the jurisdiction of the DOE.

This act requires federal facilities to work with the states and Environmental Protection Agencies to provide comprehensive data on mixed waste inventories, treatment capacities, and treatment plans for each site. One part of developing the treatment plan is stakeholder involvement regarding treatment options. The purpose of this public meeting will be to explain two specific treatment technologies under consideration for use at Mound: the Glass Melter and the Packed Bed Reactor/Silent Discharge Plasma (PBR/SDP).

A copy of the Federal Facility Compliance Act is in the DOE Public Reading Room at the Miamisburg Senior Adult Center, 305 E. Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio.

If you have any questions, please contact EG&G Mound Community Relations at (513) 865-4140.

EG&G

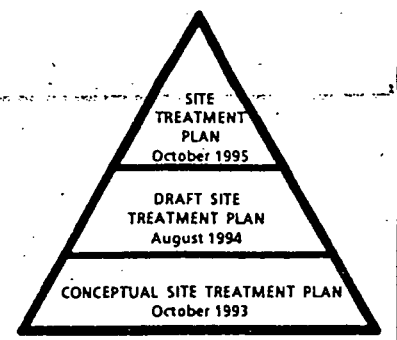
NOTICE

On October 6, 1992, the Federal Facility Compliance Act was signed into law. The Act directs the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to prepare a site treatment plan for each DOE site generating or storing mixed waste (waste containing both hazardous and radioactive constituents). The Mound Plant in Miamisburg, Ohio, is developing its Plan in three phases: a **Conceptual Site Treatment Plan**, which was submitted to the Ohio EPA in October 1993, followed by the **Draft Site Treatment Plan** by August 1994, and concluding with the **Site Treatment Plan** by October 1995. The Site Treatment Plan is subject to approval by the Ohio EPA. Upon approval, the Ohio EPA will issue an order requiring DOE to comply with the Site Treatment Plan.

The **Conceptual Site Treatment Plan (CSTP)** has been completed and is available for your review and comments. The CSTP is a preliminary approach to identify specific mixed wastes at the Mound Plant, state how these wastes will be brought into compliance, and develop schedules and milestones to bring those wastes into compliance. It is intended to be a starting point for discussions both within the complex and with the general public.

To assure that the plan is addressing community concerns, public comments are invited beginning now with release of the **Conceptual Site Treatment Plan** and continuing throughout all stages of plan development. Throughout this development period, DOE and EG&G Mound will review any comments received in writing and will consider any input accordingly.

If you have questions or comments on the **Conceptual Site Treatment Plan**, please write or call Jolene Walker, EG&G Mound Community Relations, P.O. Box 3000, Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-3000, (513) 865-4140.



The Conceptual Site Treatment Plan is available for review at:

DOE Mound Public Reading Room
Miamisburg Senior Adult Center
305 E. Central Ave.
Miamisburg, Ohio 45342

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

EG&G

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iamisburg News
iamisburg, OH
' = 7,000)

114th Year, No. 50 March 9, 1994

BURG OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church and other city officials are traveling to Washington D.C. to discuss with Department of Energy officials the Mound's proposed 1995 budget. Church expects to meet with DOE Secretary Hazel O'Leary to discuss budget cuts that will result in large layoffs and threaten the commercialization of the facility.

Other issues to be discussed with DOE officials include the Ohio Operations Office and economic development activities.

While in the capital Miamisburg officials will also meet with Senator John Glenn and Congressman Tony Hall on the DOE budget and participate in meetings of the Energy Community Alliance of communities in which DOE facilities are located.

Church will stay in Washington for next week's National League of Cities meetings. City Manager John Weithofer and Mound Transition Manager Mike Grauwelman will return Friday.

NOTICE

EG&G

Beginning February 21, 1994, and continuing through March 23, 1994, the Department of Energy will accept comments on the Action Memorandum for the Operable Unit 5 Fire Fighting Training Area Site at the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, Ohio.

In this Action Memorandum, DOE is recommending Ex-situ Biological Remediation as the preferred Interim Response action for the on-site Fire Fighting Training area.

The Action Memorandum was submitted to the regulatory agencies in February of 1994, and on-site remediation is expected to begin in the Spring of 1994.

The public is invited to review the Action Memorandum for the Fire Fighting Training Area Site at the DOE Mound CERCLA Public Reading Room, Miamisburg Senior Adult Center, 305 E. Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio.

All comments regarding the Action Memorandum should be directed to Jolene Walker, EG&G Community Relations, P. O. Box 3000, OSE-245, Miamisburg, OH 45343-3000; (513) 865-4140.

MOUND

Environmental Restoration Program

EG&G

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Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton Daily News

Martin Marietta-Grumman merger sign of tough times

WASHINGTON (AP) — The sale of Grumman Corp. to Martin Marietta is described as "a complementary fit" for two defense industry giants. But it's more like two battleships girding for a tidal wave of peace.

In the last year, Martin Marietta swallowed up General Electric's aerospace business for $3 billion and agreed to buy General Dynamics' space systems division for $209 million cash. On Monday it announced it was buying Grumman, subject to federal approval, for $1.9 billion.

"A year and a half ago, Grumman was a $5 billion-a-year sales company and rinking, and today it's on the edge of

ANALYSIS

being a $13 billion-a-year company and growing — not bad in a shrinking market environment," said Paul Nisbet of JSA Research in Newport, R.I., an international defense consultant.

The merger tightens the belt just one more notch in the ailing defense business. Each sale or merger results in a loss of jobs and the shakeout continues.

"We are probably 30 or 40 percent of the way through the process of consolidating the defense industry in the United States," Nisbet said.

The outcry for cutbacks in Pentagon spending have had their effect. According to Gary Pagliano of Congressional Research Service, the United States spent $103 billion for defense procurement in 1987 but will spend $56 billion to $57 billion in 1995. The amounts are adjusted for inflation.

"The industry's employment has gone down about 33 percent since 1989, about 400,000 people, and it's continuing," said Don Fuqua, president of the Aerospace Industries Association. "We've gone from a high of 1.3 million workers to less than 800,000 people by the end of this year."

Martin Marietta, headquartered in suburban Bethesda, Md., has nearly 93,000 workers, with sales of $9.44 billion in 1993. Much smaller Grumman of Bethpage, N.Y., has 18,000 workers and had 1993 sales of $3 billion.

Grumman, founded in 1929 by the late Leroy Grumman, is one of the grand old names in the aerospace business. In his announcement of the merger, Martin Marietta Chairman Norman R. Augustine noted the World War II comment by a Navy admiral that "the name Grumman on a product is like the name Sterling on silver."

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

MOUND

Environmental Restoration Program

CERCLA Quarterly Public Meeting

Thursday, March 17, 1994

7:00 p.m.

Miamisburg Senior Adult Center
305 E. Central Ave.
Miamisburg, Ohio

EG&G

In January, the Mound Plant CERCLA Public Reading Room moved from the Miamisburg Public Library to the Miamisburg Senior Adult Center. This CERCLA Quarterly Public Meeting will be held at the new home of the Public Reading Room. Meeting topics will include the use and importance of the Public Reading Room, the results of the Miamisburg Public Library soil sampling demonstration and the results of the Mound work schedule negotiations for Fiscal Year '94.

If you have any questions, please contact EG&G Mound Community Relations at (513) 865-4140.

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Monday, March 14, 1994 Dayton Daily News

6 Examples of Our Good Business Sense

1. On April 26, 1994 the Dayton Daily News will profile the top 100 privately held companies in the Miami Valley. **TOP 100**

2. On July 5, 1993 the Dayton Daily News recognized leadership and cultivated entrepreneurship in the Miami Valley. **ENTREPRENEUR of the YEAR**

3. On August 8, 1993, the Dayton Daily News explored how the Miami Valley could turn a potential disaster into a community opportunity. **MOUND**

4. On December 5, 1993, the Dayton Daily News proved that an end to the Cold War doesn't have to bring an end to jobs. **DESC**

5. On January 18, 1994 the Dayton Daily News profiled the top 50 publicly traded companies in the Miami Valley. **MIAMI VALLEY 50**

6. Now, we proudly tell the success stories of many area companies. **FORECAST 94**

Dayton Daily News

GET IT.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Local officials expect increase in Mound budget

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Local officials are expecting an increase in the 1995 budget for the Mound nuclear weapons plant following a meeting with Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary on Monday.

"I feel confident there will be an increase," Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church said.

"I think they admitted that they need to do better," U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, agreed.

Church, Hall and several other local officials met with O'Leary and her top aides to complain that Mound's 1995 budget is insufficient to safely phase out nuclear production and to convert it to commercial activities.

The Clinton administration plans to slash the plant's spending from $184 million this year to $84 million in 1995, Church said. That would force 750 workers out of their jobs and would cripple conversion efforts, Church said.

Church wants an increase to $146 million, which he said would save 500 of the 750 threatened jobs and would enable redevelopment efforts to continue.

MIAMI VALLEY
$2.00
BUSINESS NEWS
NOW IN OUR 5th YEAR!
Volume 5, Number 3 | Metro Dayton's Leading Business Journal | March, 1994

Sigma Tech First Mound Tenant

Mound Partnership officials announced that Sigma Tech is committed in principle to locate at the nuclear weapons plant, marking the beginning of the Mound's conversion to a high-tech commercial center.

But the announcement comes as preliminary 1995 budget figures for the Mound nuclear weapons plant indicate a much bigger layoff than expected this year, something that could threaten efforts to commercialize the high-tech facility.

An analysis of proposed federal budget figures by Mound managers shows between 650 and 750 jobs would be eliminated by October, when the fiscal year ends.

Tight Time Frame

According to Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church, this gives the city less time to replace the lost jobs with commercial work. Church said he will ask Ohio's congressional delegation to work on easing the cuts. The Energy Department had promised a two-year period to commercialize the Mound plant, and the proposed cuts reduce the time frame by a year.

Also, a $3.5 million drop in environmental restoration and waste management funds will not allow for safe operation of the Mound, Church said.

Church had earlier indicated the Sigma Tech news was the first in a series of announcements about business developments that will bring 85 new jobs and involve the lease of several buildings at the Mound.

Sigma Tech is ready to begin its manufacturing operations as soon as the lease agreement for Building 29 between the city and DOE is finalized. The company will employ 15 people in the start-up phase, and projections based on market demand forecast the need for 180 employees by 1997.

"It's great to see the visible signs that our efforts are paying off," Church said. "The benefits of Congressman (Tony) Hall's bill, which was also supported by Senator Glenn, are being reaped by this community. Governor Voinovich has also lent his full support to all our initiatives."

Cutting Edge Research

Sigma Tech's founder-chairman, Victor Rivas of Lincoln, Nebraska, developed the ultralight electromagnetic interference (EMI) shielding composite, trademarked Vartex, in 1991 as part of research his company was conducting for the U.S. Department of Energy at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Rivas said the Sigma Tech shielding technology developed at Oak Ridge is an example of a public-private partnership which will give birth to new EMI shielding material with a wide range of electronic applications.

The Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce brought Sigma Tech and the Mound together in September, 1993, after being contacted by Rivas, who read about the Dayton area in a consultants' newsletter.

Preliminary 1995 budget figures for the Mound nuclear weapons plant indicate a much bigger layoff than expected this year.

Sigma Tech is currently engaged in a space act agreement with the NASA Lewis Research Center in Cleveland to develop a new generation of the product for the space station-shuttle program and communications satellites. The enhanced product also would shield against low-frequency magnetic fields of the type emitted by high voltage power lines.

In 1992, Rivas developed the process to use Vartex in injection molding, allowing its use in the manufacture of plastic cabinetry for electronic devices such as phones and fax machines to protect them against EMI. His discovery is considered a breakthrough because unlike metallic coatings, conductive plastics made with this material do not require an additional application process.

There appear to be vast domestic and international markets for the Vartex technology because current litigation alleges that health risks are posed by electromagnetic fields, and the Federal Communications Commission has tightened EMI shielding requirements for electronic devices.

Sigma Tech has completed preliminary DOE review, in which it was noted that the operation is environmentally friendly.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

114th Year, No. 51 March 16, 1994 Miamisburg, Ohio 50 cents per copy

Officials seek bigger piece of Energy Dept. pie

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

The U.S. Department of Energy is going to give the Mound a bigger piece of the budget pie, but probably not as much as Miamisburg city officials would like.

City officials and U.S. Representative Tony Hall met with Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary and other Energy Department officials in Washington D.C. Monday to ask for more money for the Mound.

The department had cut the Mound budget to $83.9 million in its initial budget for 1995 – a cut of about $100 million. That budget would lead to layoffs of 650 to 750 employees at the Mound.

City officials said that the Mound needs a 1995 budget of about $146 million to be able to safely downsize and continue commercialization efforts.

"We had a very cordial meeting with Mrs. O'Leary and they seriously looked at our budget request," said Mayor Dick Church Jr. "She called in representatives from Albuquerque and the Dayton area office to ask questions."

CHURCH SAID that O'Leary seemed very concerned about the city being able to meet its goals for commercialization of the Mound facility and she said they would try to increase the amount of money in Mound's budget.

"She told us 'I'll be up front with you, you're not going to be everything on your plate that you want' but she said she would work to get us more money," said Church.

The reason cuts for such facilities have been so deep is that President Clinton has mandated across the board cuts in many departments, including within the Department of Energy.

"That $100 million cut is just too steep for us at this time," said Church. "We're going to get more money, but how much, we just don't know."

Church said Tuesday he is sure that Energy Department officials are sincere in their desire to find more funds for the Mound for 1995.

"We know that today they are going back to the drawing board, trying to scrape up funds for us," said Church. "We'll find out on Monday how much we'll get."

News Break

ATSDR PLANS HEALTH FORUM

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), an agency of the U.S. Public Health Service, is conducting a public health assessment of the Mound plant.

The agency has set a public health forum for 7 p.m. on April 6 at the Carnegie Center in Miamisburg to discuss some of the concerns raised during the previous public availability sessions (small group meetings), and to answer additional questions which may arise as a result of these discussions.

Topics for this meeting include discussions of the following:

- Door-to-door cancer incidence surveys.
- Exposures to hazardous materials in the environment.
- ATSDR public health assessment conclusion categories.

TOWNSHIP TRASH DAYS TO CHANGE

Beginning April 6, Blaylock Trucking will pick up all trash in Miami Township on Wednesdays, according to Trustee President Shirley Omietanski. The new regular trash pickup day will not affect the township's regular large item pickup days.

MOUND

Environmental Restoration Program

CERCLA Quarterly Public Meeting

Thursday, March 17, 1994

7:00 p.m.

Miamisburg Senior Adult Center
305 E. Central Ave.
Miamisburg, Ohio

EG&G

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If you have any questions, please contact EG&G Mound Community Relations at (513) 865-4140.

DOE, Mound to hold workshop

The upcoming CERCLA public meeting on cleanup activities at the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, being conducted by the United States Department of Energy (DOE) and its contractor, EG&G Mound Technologies, will feature a workshop format. The meeting will take place Thursday, March 17 at 7 p.m., in the Senior Adult Center, 305 Central Avenue in Miamisburg. The Senior Adult Center is the home of the new DOE/ CERCLA Public Reading Room.

The meeting is being presented by the DOE and the management and operating contractor for the plant, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies.

Art Kleinrath, DOE Coordinator for the Mound Environmental Restoration /CERCLA Program, will conduct a budget priorities update. Discussion will be focussed on the results of Fiscal Year 1994 budget negotiations and how input from the December survey was used in the negotiations.

Monte Williams, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies', Manager, Environmental Restoration/ CERCLA Program, will lead a workshop on the new CERCLA Public Reading Room.

The public is encouraged to attend these meetings.

For more information contact the EG&G Mound CERCLA Community Relations Office at (513) 865-4140.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

4th Year, No. 52 March 23, 1994

News Break

MOUND BUDGET STILL UNDECIDED

The City of Miamisburg still doesn't know what the final budget for the Mound Facility will be for next year. The U.S. Department of Energy is still examining the budget and will not release any new figures until next week, according to Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr.

Church and other city officials recently visited the DOE in Washington D.C. and met with Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, seeking an increase for the Mound budget. Church said he expects more money to be put into the budget, but he doesn't know how much.

MOUND CONVERSION DISCUSSION SET

A special meeting is being called to hear William J. Weida speak on the conversion of the Mound Facility and the employment impacts upon the Miamisburg region. The meeting is being held at 7 p.m. Friday at the Miamisburg Civic Center Community Room.

Dr. Weida, Professor of Economics and Business at Colorado College, Colorado Springs is in the midst of a lecture tour across the United States in which he is addressing the problems of job transitions, additional employment which communities need to break even, and the techniques to involve all aspects of the community in change. His specialties are regional and defense economics, hence his special interest in the Mound Facility and the Miamisburg region. He was formerly a Colonel in the U.S. Air Force.

The meeting is open to the public. Sponsors for the meeting are MESH (Miamisburg Safety and Health) and NIN (Neighbors in Need), both local organizations.

NOTICE

EG&G

Beginning March 21, 1994, and continuing through April 25, 1994, the Department of Energy will accept comments on the Action Memorandum for the B Building Solvent Storage Shed Removal at the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, Ohio.

In this Action Memorandum, DOE is recommending Soil Vapor Extraction as the preferred Interim Response alternative for the B Building Solvent Storage Shed area. Soil vapor extraction can remove Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) from the subsurface with minimal soil disturbance, thus there is little increased potential exposure risks to workers or the surrounding community during implementation. The soil vapor extraction system can extract VOCs from areas that would be inaccessible by standard excavation techniques. Soil vapor extraction is constructed with standard, available equipment and is the least expensive treatment alternative evaluated.

The Action Memorandum will be submitted to the regulatory agencies in March of 1994. Site remediation is also expected to begin in March of 1994.

The public is invited to review the Action Memorandum for the B Building Solvent Storage Shed Removal at the DOE Mound CERCLA Public Reading Room, Miamisburg Senior Adult Center, 305 E. Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio.

All comments regarding the Action Memorandum should be directed to Jolene Walker, EG&G Community Relations, P. O. Box 3000, Miamisburg, OH 45343-3000; (513) 865-4140.

MOUND

Environmental Restoration Program

Miamisburg combines best of old and new

Now that she's gotten her 175th birthday out of the way, there's one Miami Valley grande dame who's scheduled for a facelift. After a year-long celebration of the city's 175-year history, Miamisburg officials are ready to tuck and tighten the image of the downtown area.

Main Street will be the site of this spring's facelift, with the addition of Victorian-style lamp posts, colorful banners, special pavers and tree plantings. An old-style street clock in front of the Market Square parking lot will top off the improvements.

"We're trying to recreate the old town charm and generate new

continued on page 4

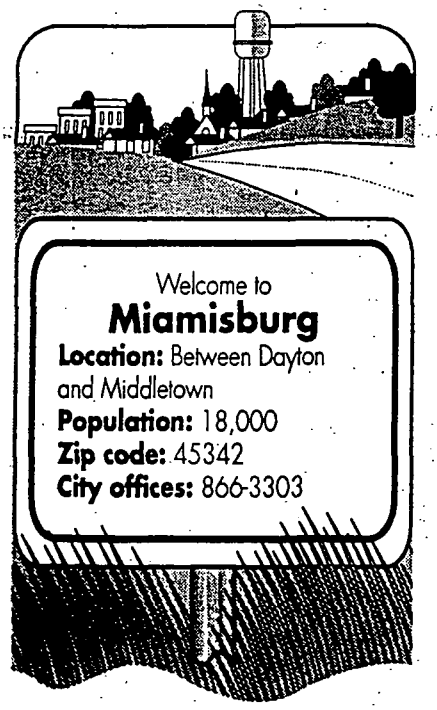
continued from page 3

business activity," said Ron Parker, development director. "We're perfectly willing to let businesses try different things, and we'll accommodate them."

The city will participate in a downtown revitalization technical assistance program sponsored by the National League of Cities, according to Parker. Experts will collect information about Miamisburg's oldest business district and work with the Friends of Miamisburg, a special citizens committee formed by Mayor Dick Church, to study and promote downtown. The outcome will be an action plan to breathe new vitality into the area.

Photo by James Foster

■ **Claude Justis and a helper fix hamburgers at the stand, right**



Just up the hill from the downtown area at EG&G Mound, another economic development effort has been undertaken by a partnership consisting of the city of Miamisburg, EG&G, the contractor operating Mound and the U.S. Department of Energy.

"Our goal is to preserve the livelihoods of over 1,650 individuals and find commercial uses for the technological resources that exist at the facility," said City Manager John Weithofer.

Mayor Church has been a driving force in rallying support for the transition effort from key legislators, business leaders and citizens.

The city has created its own Office of Mound Transition to spearhead the commercialization process and the first businesses have committed to locating their operations — and 85 new jobs — at the facility.

New business also is booming. With the development of three industrial parks and roadway

Photo by James Foster

■ The hamburger stand in Miamisburg is part of its 'old town charm,' above

This is one of the things that makes Tipp-Monroe unique. When we are able to coordinate, we get the most for the tax dollar.
— John Evans

improvements in the Lyons-Byers Road area, about 800 new jobs have been brought to Miamisburg in the past five years, Parker said.

"Interstate Technical Park will provide the greatest opportunities for growth in 1994," he said. "It's only half-developed and 10 new lots are still available."

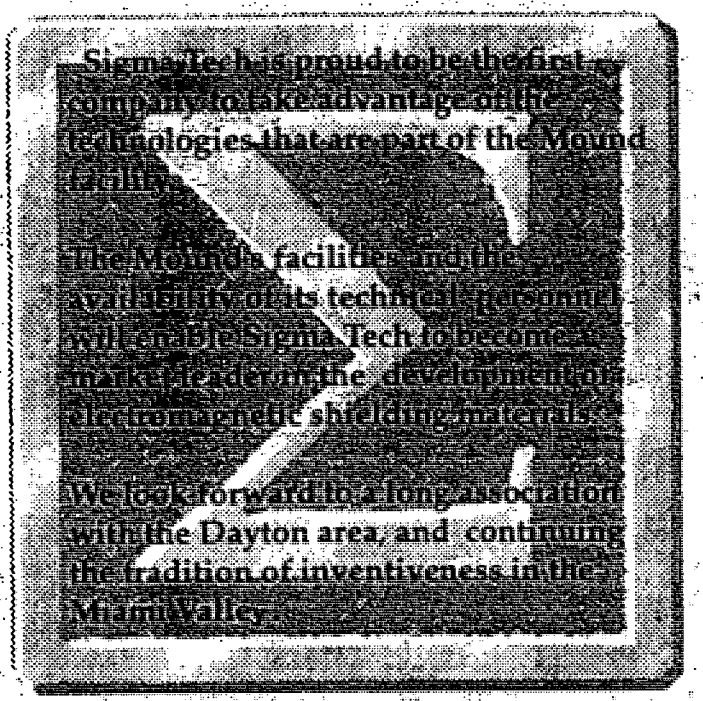
During 1993, the city issued a record $21 million in building permits, a 51 percent increase over 1993. New housing starts totaled 125 last year, and an equal number are projected for this year.

In 1994, it seems that Miamisburg is poised to continue doing what it does best: preserving the old and promoting the new while providing the best of both worlds. ■

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Advertising Supplement To Dayton Daily News Sun., March 27, 1994

COMMITMENT TO THE MOUND



Sigma Tech

7441 Steinway Road
P.O. Box 5786
Lincoln, NE 68505

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Cleanups generate jobs, prof says

CINCINNATI (AP) — Cleaning up three contaminated federal plants in Ohio would create more jobs than production, an economist said.

"It is an employment generator, but it is a bit hard to think of it that way," said Bill Weida, an economics professor at Colorado College in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Weida spoke to citizens groups near the Fernald, Miamisburg and Piketon plants within the past week showing them computer projections that he worked on with the U.S. Department of Commerce.

"The direction of cleanup and use of the site is a community responsibility," he said. "You have to use that waste the same as the production capacity."

Fernald Environmental Restoration and Management is an idle uranium-processing plant in the midst of cleanup. From 1951 1989, the 1,050-acre site was the first stop for uranium ore used in nuclear weapons.

Computer projections show Fernald would create 38 jobs both on- and off-site for every $1 million spent in cleanup. That compares with 15 jobs per $1 million while it processed uranium.

Budget proposals for Fernald for 1995 will shrink allocations by $10 million to $294 million, its 1993 level.

Cleanup contractor Fluor Daniel has a five-year, $2 billion agreement.

Because most of Fernald's cleanup jobs are blue-collar, about 80 percent of the workers' salaries are spent in the region. White-collar workers have higher salaries but are more likely to travel and invest out of town, Weida said.

Citizens groups said they have been told the plant's cleanup would take about seven years. Weida estimates cleanup really will span 33 years at present financing levels.

"I think it's going to be a stable, dependable source of employment," Weida said. "That begs the question of what will happen 33 years from now, but this will be more stable (than Cold War days) ... because it's not dependent on foreign policy."

The U.S. Enrichment plant in Piketon enriches uranium for nuclear power plants.

Weida said projections show that for each $1 million spent, the Piketon plant would generate 38 jobs regionwide, compared with 12 jobs per $1 million now.

The plant competes with a similar one in Paducah, Ky. Officials have fought to keep the southern Ohio plant open because it is the region's largest employer.

"These politicians really don't know what's going on here. That's why they are lobbying to keep production," said Vina Colley, president of Portsmouth/Piketon Residents for Environmental Safety & Security and a former worker there. The group wants to stop production.

"We're pushing for cleanup money. That's the reason we need it — the jobs," she said.

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies in Miamisburg does research and makes triggers for nuclear weapons. It was scheduled to lose weapons-related work by the end of 1995. Up to 56 percent of its $180 million budget could be cut next fiscal year.

The computer projects cleanup would create 38 jobs as opposed to the 12 jobs per $1 million.

PROJECTED JOBS FOR CLEANUPS

The U.S. Department of Commerce's Regional Impact Modeling System and Colorado economist Bill Weida have computed projections that cleanup at nuclear weapons plants would generate more jobs and money for the plants' regions than production during the Cold War.

■ Fernald Environmental Restoration and Management in northwest Hamilton County

- ☐ Stopped production in 1989, contracted for cleanup.
- ☐ 1993 budget: $304 million, entirely for cleanup.
- ☐ Employs about 2,000 people.
- ☐ Production: 15 jobs, including four on site, for each $1 million spent.
- ☐ Cleanup: 38 jobs, 17 on site, for each $1 million spent.

■ EG&G Mound Applied Technologies in Miamisburg

- ☐ Conducts research and produces triggers.
- ☐ 1993 budget: $180 million.
- ☐ Employs about 1,500 people.
- ☐ Production: 12 jobs, three on site, for each $1 million spent.
- ☐ Cleanup: 38 jobs, 16 on site, for each $1 million spent.

■ U.S. Enrichment in Piketon

- ☐ Enriches uranium for nuclear power plants.
- ☐ 1993 cleanup budget: $50 million.
- ☐ Employs about 2,700 in region.
- ☐ Production: 12 jobs, three on site, for each $1 million spent.
- ☐ Cleanup: 38 jobs, 22 on site, for each $1 million spent.

Perils seen in old landfills

CINCINNATI (AP) — Some old landfills in use for decades contain unknown wastes that could be leaking underground to pollute rivers and other water supplies, health officials said.

They were used long before environmental laws restricted what could be dumped in the ground.

"Nobody knows what's in them," said Tim Ingram, director of the Hamilton County Health Department. "We don't know what's been dumped and in what manner."

Cincinnati, with its older industrial neighborhoods, is home to nearly 50 old dumps. But suburbs also are littered with closed landfills.

Cheviot turned its landfill into a subdivision. Wyoming's dump got a new life as a park.

Experts said the old dumps are potential threats because hazardous waste might have been dumped in them even though they were not designed to handle the substances. The wastes can leak years later into the underground water supply.

Many dumps were next to rivers, where the soil wasn't good for farming or building. But years later, those rivers are at risk of being polluted.

"Where these things exist, it's a potential concern for human health," said John Loper, a University of Cincinnati environmental health professor.

Wyoming's suburban landfill has been transformed into Oak Park, a recreation area with soccer fields, child's play area, fitness course and basketball court. The 10-acre landfill was closed in 1978.

Portions of Greenhills' landfill are being used as ball fields. Other parts are being used to compost yard waste.

Loveland plans to use its closed Harper Street landfill for recreation after it is cleaned up. In 1985, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency found drums of paint, paint sludge, pesticides and herbicides at the site. Closed in 1980, it was intended only for household waste, officials said.

The Loveland landfill is on the Little Miami River's west bank and is a half-mile from Loveland's water wells.

Group worried about wastes-by-rail

CINCINNATI (AP) — Neighbors of the U.S. Department of Energy's idled Fernald uranium processing plant are worried about a government plan to haul radioactive wastes by rail from the site to a Utah dump.

"I have some concerns about moving it by rail," Lisa Crawford, president of Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health, said Friday. "It's going to have to be moved through a lot of communities.

"It's going to have to be stabilized," she said. "You need to talk to people whose communities it's going to have to be shipped through."

The proposal is part of the Energy Department's long-term plan to clean up thousands of tons of radioactive wastes at the 1,050-acre site 18 miles northwest of Cincinnati.

The wastes remain in ground pits, steel barrels and concrete silos from almost 40 years of processing at the plant, which machined uranium ingots used in reactors elsewhere to make the government's nuclear weapons. The work stopped in 1989 to focus on the cleanup.

Two weeks ago, the Energy Department presented a plan for dealing with the largest volume of radioactive waste at the Fernald site. The plan could cost $500 million to $850 million.

It calls for heat-treating radioactive waste and moving it by rail to the Envirocare of Utah disposal site in the Salt Lake City area.

The plan is still subject to review and approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The decision is to be made by November.

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

Cleanup reveals a silver lining

Fernald project seen as economic boon

BY LINDA DONO REEVES
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Cleaning up southern Ohio's nuclear-weapons plants will provide more of an economic boost to the area than Cold War production, a Colorado economist says.

The blue-collar cleanup jobs likely will last for a generation and spawn at least as many jobs off the plants' sites as on, said Bill Weida, an economics professor at Colorado College in Colorado Springs.

"Most people have not thought of local waste as an asset," said Weida, who spoke to citizens groups near Fernald, Miamisburg and Piketon over the past three days. "It is an employment generator, but it is a bit hard to think of it that way."

Southern Ohio's three Department of Energy plants all are contaminated with radioactive wastes:

▶ Fernald Environmental Restoration and Management in northwest Hamilton County is a now-idle uranium-processing plant in the midst of cleanup. From 1951 to 1989, the 1,050-acre site was the first stop for uranium ore used in nuclear weapons.

▶ EG&G Mound Applied Technologies in Miamisburg, which employs about 1,500, does research and makes triggers for nuclear weapons; it is scheduled to lose weapons-related work by the end of 1995. Up to 56% of its $180 million budget could be cut next fiscal year.

▶ U.S. Enrichment in Piketon, formerly the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant, enriches uranium for nuclear power plants. Politicians there are fighting to keep its almost 2,700 jobs in the region because it is Southeast Ohio's largest employer, but the facility is competing with a similar plant in Paducah, Ky.

Computer projections that Weida worked on with the U.S. Department of Commerce show that per each $1 million spent, the Piketon plant would generate three times as many jobs regionwide as a cleanup site than it does in production: 37.5 jobs in cleanup vs. 12 jobs now.

"It's an important part of getting people to listen," said Vina Colley, president of Portsmouth/Piketon Residents for Environmental Safety & Security and a former worker there.

"These politicians really don't know what's going on here. That's why they are

(Please see FERNALD, Page B4)

Fernald: Cleanup jobs last for years

CONTINUED FROM PAGE B1

lobbying to keep production," she said. Her citizens group wants to stop production entirely and focus on cleanup. "We're pushing for cleanup money. That's the reason we need it — the jobs."

The Piketon's plant's cleanup budget is about $50 million, compared with Fernald's budget — entirely for cleanup — of $304 million this fiscal year, Weida said.

Citizens groups near Fernald say they've been told the Crosby Township plant's cleanup will take about seven years. Weida estimates cleanup really will span 33 years at present financing levels.

Cleanup contractor Fluor Daniel has a five-year, $2 billion agreement. About 2,000 people now work at Fernald.

"I think it's going to be a stable, dependable source of employment," Weida said. "That begs the question of what will happen 33 years from now, but this will be more stable (than Cold War days) . . . because it's not dependent on foreign policy."

Computer projections show that Fernald will create 38 jobs both on- and off-site for every $1 million spent in cleanup vs. 15 jobs per $1 million while it processed uranium.

Budget proposals for Fernald for 1995 will shrink allocations by $10 million to $294 million, its 1993 level.

Because most of Fernald's cleanup jobs are blue-collar, about 80% of the workers' salaries are spent in the region — a boon to area businesses. White-collar workers have higher salaries but are more likely to travel and invest out of town, Weida said.

"The direction of cleanup and use of the site is a community responsibility," he said. "You have to use that waste the same as the production capacity."

Cleaning up on waste removal

Computer projections show nuclear-weapons plants generate more money for the local economy while they're being cleaned up than while they're making weapons. The results for each $1 million spent:

Fernald Environmental Restoration and Management in northwest Hamilton County
▶ Production: 15 jobs, including 3.5 on site
▶ Cleanup: 38 jobs, 17 on site

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies in Miamisburg
▶ Production: 12 jobs, 2.5 on site
▶ Cleanup: 38 jobs, 16 on site

U.S. Enrichment in Piketon, formerly the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant
▶ Production: 12 jobs, 2.5 on site
▶ Cleanup: 37.5 jobs, 21.5 on site

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce's Regional Impact Modeling System

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Monday, March 28, 1994

Business news is a lot more than downsizing, restructuring and takeovers. A simple shift in perspective allows one to see potential problems as exciting opportunities.

Top 100 Profiled the top 100 privately held companies in the Miami Valley. *April 1993*

Entrepreneur Of The Year Recognized leadership and cultivated entrepreneurship in the Miami Valley. *July 1993*

Mound Explored how the Miami Valley could turn a potential disaster into a community opportunity. *August 1993*

DESC Proved that an end to the Cold War doesn't have to bring an end to jobs. *December 1993*

Miami Valley 50 Profiled the top 50 publicly traded companies in the Miami Valley. *January 1994*

Dayton Daily News

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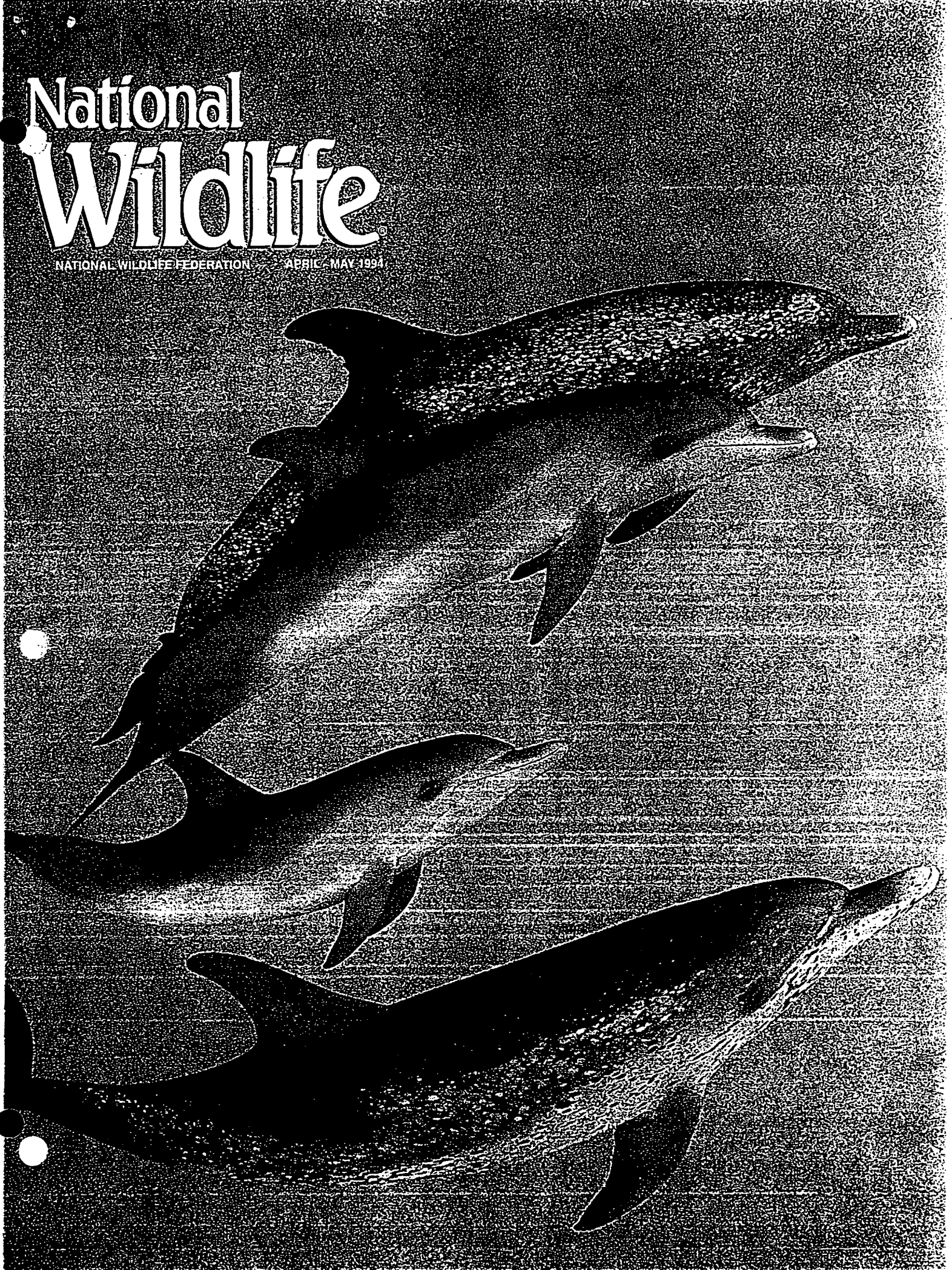


CAN SUPERFUND

While poisons still seep and drift from the nation's waste site

By Karen Schmidt

FOURTEEN YEARS AGO, the future of 140 miles of Montana's Clark Fork River looked as bleak as any science fiction writer could have imagined. Forming the largest polluted area in the nation, some 50,000 acres of the river corridor were littered with arsenic, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead. Heavy rains swept these toxic metals into the river and periodically killed massive numbers of fish. Toxic dust denuded a forest where otters, deer, elk and osprey once lived, leaving it a barren moonscape. The cause? More than a century of extensive and poorly regulated mining and smelting activity.

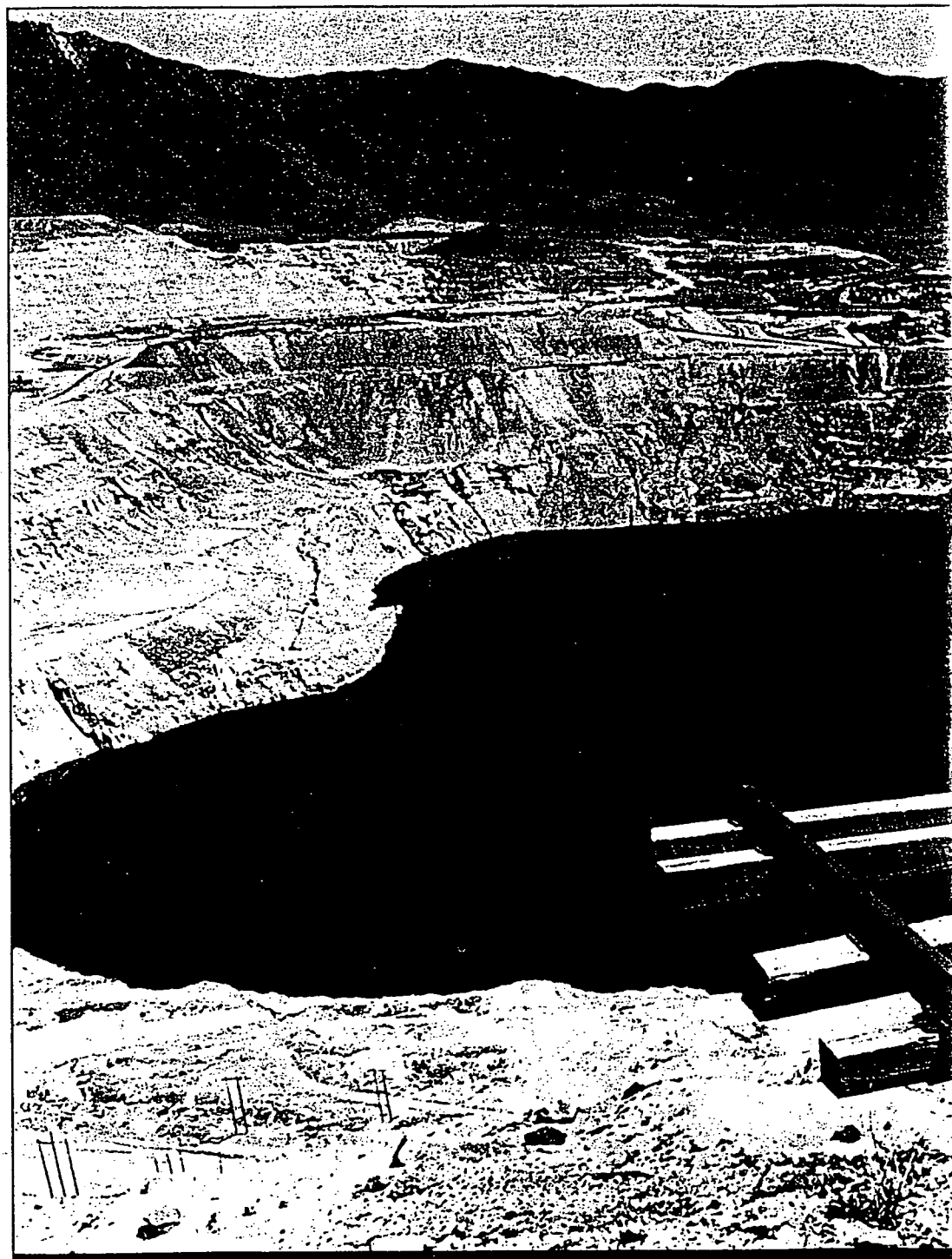
Locations of Superfund Sites

Suburban: 39.3 percent

Urban: 18.4 percent

Rural: 42 percent

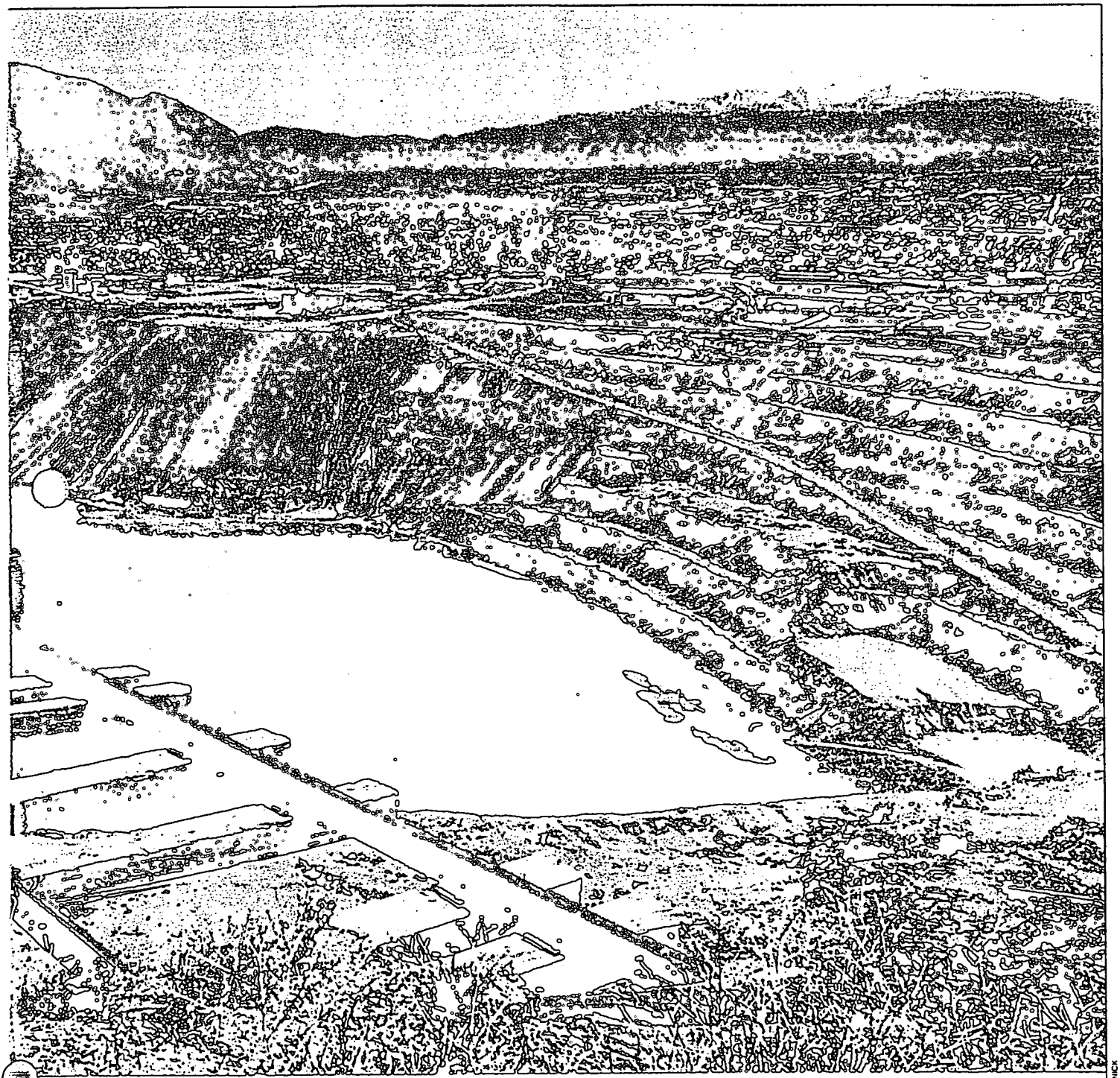
Then came Superfund, formally known as the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)—an ambitious plan to finance the cleanup of the nation's most hazardous abandoned dumps. Now, the Clark Fork region comprises four separate Superfund sites.



Part of the Clark Fork Superfund area, comprised of four sites that make up

GET ON TRACK?

awmakers decide the fate of our most ambitious clean-up legislation



na's largest polluted area, the Berkeley Pit once produced copper next to Butte, Montana.

WALTER HINCK

Companies testing waste-treatment strategies have sprouted around Butte, Montana, and more than $100 million worth of cleanup is underway. Tailings are being scooped from stream banks in Butte, tainted soil is being removed from the town of Anaconda, and a clean new drinking-water system is operating in Milltown.

But for all that, surprisingly little has changed. The hazardous material still abounds, and people and wildlife are still suffering from the pollution. As residents who live near Clark Fork can attest, cleaning up is hard to do. Here, on a grand scale, can be found the pitfalls of Superfund—variations of themes playing at most of the country's Superfund sites, including a history of lawsuits upon lawsuits, cases of poor management and confusion about how best to proceed. As for finances, most of the millions spent in the Clark Fork area, as at other sites, have gone until recently to solving legal disputes and conducting preliminary studies, while the pollution persists.

This year, as Superfund makes its way through reauthorization in Congress, just about everyone involved is voicing dissatisfaction—government officials, industry representatives and environmental organizations alike. Even President Clinton has said flatly, "Superfund has been a disaster."

It was not supposed to be this way. Recalls Congressman Al Swift (Democrat, Washington), chairman of the subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials, "Superfund was passed in 1980 to address what many believed to be a serious, but relatively limited, problem. The EPA was instructed to find the 400 worst hazardous sites, known as the National Priority List (NPL). Most believed that cleaning up a site was relatively inexpensive and involved removing containers or scraping a few inches of soil off the ground."

Now, legislators envision the Superfund program as lasting for decades. So far, 221 long-term cleanups have been completed and 55 have been removed from the list. But the National Priority List now names more than 1,192 sites and is expected to continue expanding. To clean up the sites presently on the list will cost more than $28 billion, EPA estimates.

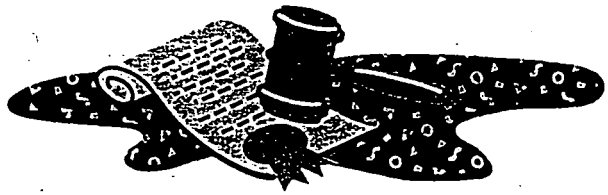
This year, Congress will try to identify Superfund's successes, diagnose its ills and come up with a corrective prescription: amendments to the law, changes in EPA administration or the much more unlikely creation of a new kind of public works program.

At the heart of the legislation is the protection of both human health and natural resources. At Superfund sites, EPA evaluates public health threats. One example is the exposure of Milltown residents to metals in their drinking water. However, the law assigns the duty of defending natural resources to other federal agencies, states and Native American groups. For example, the state of Montana is assessing how toxic pollution around Clark Fork has harmed wildlife and water resources. The state is suing ARCO, the multinational giant responsible for the site's cleanup, and hopes to one day coordinate a plan for revitalizing the ecosystem.

Congress must also decide how much money to authorize EPA for funding enforcement of the law. The agency orders companies that contributed to the pollution to pay for a site's restoration. When EPA can find no responsible party, it draws money out of the "Superfund," a trust fund of taxes collected for the most part from the chemical and petroleum industries.

The question of the law's fairness is also generating considerable debate. Industry says it forces big companies to pay too much—in the form of taxes, defensive litigation and clean-up costs. "We're not fighting the polluter-pays concept," says Morton Mullins, Vice President of Regulatory Affairs for the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA). "But we're against the polluter paying and paying and paying."

CMA, the American Insurance Association (AIA) and other industry groups are urging Congress to convert Superfund to a public works program funded by taxpayers—or, at the very least, to overhaul the rules for determining who pays. Industries blame the current rules for gumming up the works with too many lawsuits (which they themselves often initiate). As

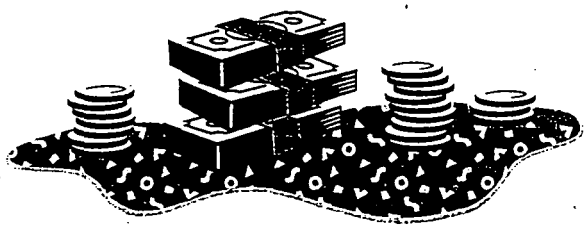


Litigation Soup

At last count, some 25,000 different parties had been named in Superfund lawsuits.

Hundreds of potentially responsible parties can be held liable in the cleanup of a Superfund site.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY PAUL YOUNG



Superfund Funds

Superfund comprises 22 percent of EPA's 1994 budget.

Since 1980, Congress has appropriated $13.5 billion for the Superfund program thru 1994.

To date, $12.1 billion of that has been spent.

Since 1980, $1.4 billion has been spent on "direct enforcement," or negotiation and litigation with potentially responsible parties.

The total public and private Superfund bill through 1992 was approximately $20 billion.

the AIA explains in its Superfund briefing book, companies "challenge EPA clean-up decisions throughout the investigation and remediation process in order to protect themselves."

Environmentalists believe the law's mandate to collect funds whenever possible from polluters, called "joint and several liability," is the best solution—and the least likely to further burden taxpayers. But that still leaves the way EPA administers the program."This program has become bureaucratized to the nth degree," says Erik Olsen of the Natural Resources Defense Council.

Despite the criticism and the dire statistics, so far the nation has no better solutions for cleaning toxic dumps. Fortunately, Superfund's very existence has lit a fire under companies to reduce waste. From 1987 to 1991, the chemical industry cut releases of toxic chemicals to the environment by 35 percent, largely in response to Superfund. Says CMA's Mullins, "The threat of liability strengthens the commitment to pollution prevention."

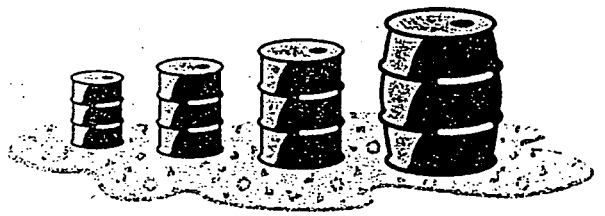
Referring to the tragic toxic dump in a residential area that first provided the impetus for Superfund, EPA Administrator Carol Browner has credited the program with saving "thousands of communities all over the United States from becoming Love Canals." Under Superfund, EPA has responded to 3,300 emergencies that involved safely removing chemical dangers such as leaky drums of hazardous waste and radioactive medical materials improperly stored in urban warehouses.

Until the act passed in 1980, the poisoned Montana region and hundreds of other sites had little or no hope of reclamation. In a sense, the first Superfund cleanups have been pioneer projects. Site managers at Clark Fork had to develop their own safety standards for lead in soil, for example, because no general federal guidelines were in place. Says Robert Fox, EPA's Clark Fork Superfund coordinator, "We've had to break new ground in many areas."

Indeed, the future of Superfund may well depend on whether the program can learn from the lessons of these pioneer sites. Take the case of New Bedford, Massachusetts. From the mid-1940s to 1978, factories that manufactured electrical capacitors spewed tons of wastes laden with polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, into the town's picturesque harbor. The cancer-causing chemical has settled in sediments and entered the food chain. As a result, fiddler crabs have declined in number and soft shell clams are not reproducing well. One study found that the PCB levels were highly toxic to some members of all major groups of organisms. In 1979, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health banned fishing and seafood harvests from the harbor, but that hasn't stopped the tides from transporting PCBs ever farther into the ecosystem.

Today, New Bedford residents are inhaling small, but not insignificant amounts of PCBs, says Gayle Garman, EPA's sixth and current project manager for the site. The chemical evaporates from the harbor and is carried by the ocean breeze. EPA posted danger signs a decade ago near the most heavily contaminated area, a 5-acre zone called the "hot spot," which contains an estimated 120 tons of PCBs. But people still catch fish there and teenagers drink Cokes on the banks.

After New Bedford harbor joined the Superfund list in 1982, EPA took eight years and $25 million to identify a relatively safe way to remove the "hot spot" sediment without dispersing more PCBs. In 1990, the agency made its recommendation: Carefully dredge the sediment, pump it



The Nation's Mounting Mess

As of September 30, 1993, 37,537 potential-hazardous-waste sites had been identified for EPA's review under the Superfund program.

Of those, 26,913 had been evaluated (selected for Superfund action, deferred to other programs or designated as not requiring action) and 10,624 sites were still waiting for evaluation.

EPA expects to add 1,200 sites to its review list every year.

As of December 1993, 1,192 sites were on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) of the nation's worst hazardous dumps.

Of those sites, 221 were "construction complete," meaning all pumps and other clean-up devices were in place.

Fifty-five sites have been cleaned up and deleted from the NPL list since 1980.

So far, Superfund cleanups have taken an average of 11 years from initial site studies to reach "construction complete" status.

About 17 percent of Superfund sites are municipal landfills.

More than 4,800 existing sites may be eligible for Superfund listing.

directly onshore and incinerate it in New Bedford.

As engineers prepare to run a trial burn this spring, they face bitter local resistance to the plan. Though the goal is a permanent reduction in risk, during the four-month burn there will be a slight increase in risk of exposure to emissions of toxics such as dioxin. "This is a Catch-22 situation," laments Jackie Duckworth, a young mother who lives near the harbor. "We can't let the PCBs sit there, but it's dangerous to take them out." Angry local citizens and members of Congress have demanded that an allegedly safer (but untested) technology for burning hazardous waste, called EcoLogic, be tried. According to EPA, the risks associated with the burn are very small, and the EcoLogic option would further delay the cleanup by several years.

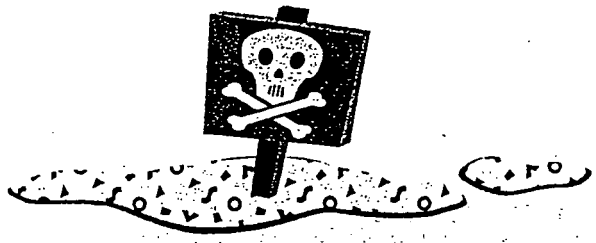
As for the harbor's wildlife, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) emerged victorious from one of the first resource damage cases ever filed. The landmark case, which took 10 tortuous years, should now pave the way for other resource damage claims, says Thomas Bigford, chief of NMFS's Habitat and Resource Protection Division in Gloucester, Mass. To restore New Bedford's wetlands and marine environment, however, could take another 13 to 20 years, he estimates.

In a very different setting, downtown Pensacola, Florida, is marred by two Superfund sites and a third one waiting to join the list. At that last site, the Escambia Treating Company, the low-income minority community has been critical of the emergency action taken there. A local group called Citizens Against Toxic Exposure complains that the opinions of residents have not been respected by federal officials. President Margaret Williams quips, "When EPA talked to us, they acted like they were doing us a favor by cleaning up a site." Tillman McAdams, EPA North Florida site assessment manager, points out that the agency has removed the immediate threat to the town's drinking water. "We're working as hard as we can to address the problem," he says. "That's our job."

Across town, several thousand people live within a mile of one of the two listed Superfund sites, American Creosote Works, where a plant once treated telephone poles with wood preservatives. After years of dumping creosote, which contains cancer-causing hydrocarbons, and a compound called pentachlorophenol (PCP), which degrades to toxic dioxin, the company declared bankruptcy. The money for cleanup now comes from the federal Superfund pot and the state of Florida.

In 1983, EPA took emergency action there to reduce the community's potential exposure to the chemicals. Workers drained contaminated lagoons, dried the toxic sludge and then capped it with a layer of impermeable clay. Now, ten years and five project managers later, the "temporarily" capped piles still sit on a lot bigger than a city block. According to Mark Fite, EPA's project manager for the site, cleanup has been slow because federal and state agencies have had to reach agreement every step of the way. "It's not technical problems that are slowing things down here," he says. So far, a plan has been approved for treating the site's groundwater contamination. Plans are still on the drawing board for treating the 100,000 cubic yards of toxic sludge and soil.

Suburbs too have their share of Superfund sites. In Southern California, a 145-acre unlined gravel pit in Monterey Park began in 1948 to accept all kinds of industrial and residential wastes. When the Operating Industries, Inc., (OII) landfill closed in 1984, houses had been built next to



The Human Factor

Human exposure to releases from hazardous-waste sites has been documented at about 40 percent of Superfund sites; exposure could occur at another 40 percent.

About 2 percent of Superfund sites present an imminent and urgent public-health hazard.

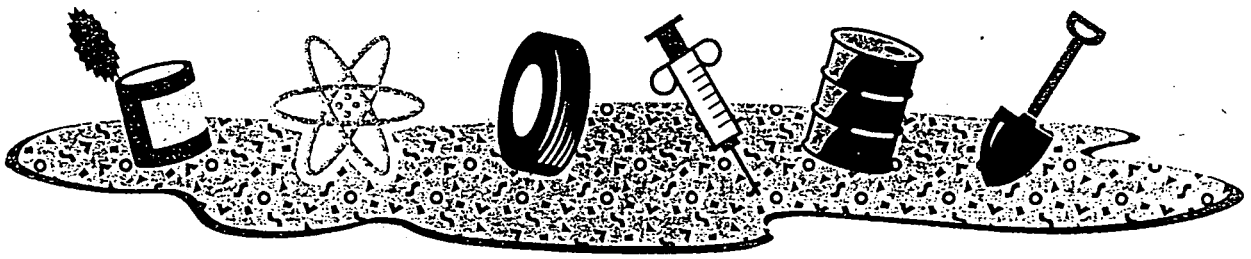
The most common pathway by which people are exposed to contaminants: groundwater.

Numbers of self-reported community-health problems at 1,607 hazardous waste sites:
Cancer: 1,335
Reproductive defects / disorders: 428
Lung and respiratory disease: 173
Neurotoxic disorders: 155
Liver dysfunction: 141
Kidney dysfunction: 96

An estimated 72 million Americans reside within 4 miles of a Superfund NPL site—and about 4.4 million people live within 1 mile of a Superfund site.

Every year, this country produces 275 million tons of hazardous waste, which adds up to 1,900 pounds per year per person.

The top ten Superfund hazardous substances: lead, arsenic, mercury, vinyl chloride, benzene, cadmium, polychlorinated biphenyls, chloroform, benzo(a)pyrene, trichloroethylene.



Ten Worst Toxic Dumps

The following list represents a sort of triage: EPA scores possible hazardous sites according to their potential impact on human health and the environment. Using those scores, the agency determines which sites are eligible for the Superfund program. This list of the top-ten sites with the highest scores, compiled from the most recent data available, dates from October 1992. Once on the National Priorities List, a site goes through far more extensive and costly studies that might find a hazardous spot much more or less dangerous than when it was initially assessed.

SITE	WHAT MADE THE WASTE	MAIN CONTAMINANTS
Big River Tailings Desloge, Missouri	Mining	Lead, cadmium, zinc
Lipari Landfill Pitman, New Jersey	Municipal wastes	Household and industrial chemical wastes
McCormick & Baxter Creosoting Co. Stockton, California	Treatment of utility poles and railroad ties with creosote	PCBs, arsenic, chromium, copper
Tybouts Corner Landfill New Castle County Delaware	Municipal and industrial wastes	Various inorganic and organic chemicals
Helen Kramer Landfill Mantua Township New Jersey	Municipal, industrial and hospital wastes	Insecticides, heavy metals
Industri-Plex Woburn, Massachusetts	Manufacture of chemicals such as arsenic and insecticides for textile industry	Industrial byproducts and wastes
Price Landfill Pleasantville New Jersey	Industrial chemical waste disposal	Heavy metals
Pearl Harbor Naval Complex Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	Naval military base	Pesticides, PCBs, solvents, waste oil
Pollution Abatement Services Oswego, New York	Chemical waste incineration facility	Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), PCBs, mixed hydrocarbons, waste oil
Hanford Nuclear Reservation 200 and 300 Areas Benton County, Washington	Plutonium production for nuclear weapons	Radioactive and hazardous wastes, PCBs, VOCs

the resulting pile. In places it was 300 feet deep, garbage rotting along with a toxic brew of more than 300 million gallons of hazardous liquids. When the site joined the Superfund list in 1986, toxic vapors and liquids were migrating toward neighborhoods, and the steep slopes of this poisonous mountain—which now had the Pomona Freeway cutting through it—threatened to give way.

Since EPA took emergency action to stabilize the slopes, 180 companies that contributed to the dump have settled with the agency and are now leading the cleanup. They're working toward controlling the spread of the hazardous liquids, the landfill gas and the groundwater contamination. Engineers have nearly finished their design for a huge multilayer cap that will cover the site. Although cleanup has moved along at a good pace, the OII landfill will require decades of monitoring and maintenance, according to Roy Herzig, an EPA project manager.

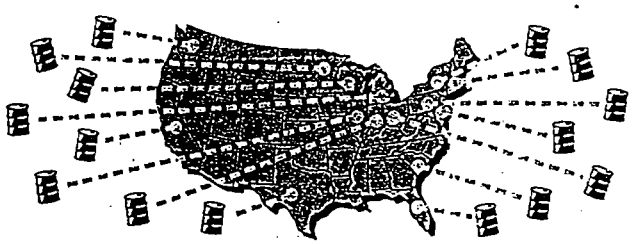
Cleanup often requires that level of attention. Along with that difficult lesson has come a greater understanding of the magnitude of the tasks at hand. One hundred kinds of chemical pollutants exist in various combinations and mixtures at Superfund sites. The substances are poisoning settings as diverse as mountain streambeds, coastal harbors, urban blocks and suburban neighborhoods. And yet only a limited number of technologies can be counted as ready tools for cleaning up the contamination.

For destroying toxic materials, only incineration has a proven record of effectiveness and high standards for safety. But even though it may be the only option available for treating highly concentrated and hazardous substances, incineration has become unpopular, as EPA's Garman has found in New Bedford with residents who fear the slight risk of exposure to toxic emissions. "I'm concerned that because of politics we may lose this technology," says Garman, an environmental engineer. "We need it in our bag of tricks to clean up the environmental messes out there."

One promising new alternative for treating some contaminated soils is bioremediation, an inexpensive strategy in which microorganisms break down certain toxic chemicals into harmless substances. However, bioremediation has yet to be critically evaluated and refined for use in the field. So far, the technique does not appear to work on metals, highly concentrated chemical wastes or complex mixtures of toxic substances. At the American Creosote site in Pensacola, bioremediation failed to detoxify the sludge. Although the organisms readily digested the simpler organic chemicals in the mixture, EPA found that the microbes did not degrade more than 30 percent of the carcinogenic compounds.

Another lesson comes from the program's sometimes poor administration, which EPA has been working to improve. After studies found that three of every five African Americans and Hispanic Americans live near toxic dumps and that Superfund sites in minority areas took as much as 42 percent longer to clean up, the agency opened an Office of Environmental Equity in November 1992. In June 1993, EPA also outlined a model for accelerating Superfund cleanups. The plan calls for a single comprehensive assessment of a site and "cookbook" remedies for certain common and well-studied contamination problems, such as wood-preserving chemicals in soil.

The agency is also rounding up more polluters these days. According to Bruce Diamond, director of EPA's Office of Waste Programs Enforcement, EPA now gets compa-



States with the Most Superfund Sites

New Jersey	109
Pennsylvania	99
California	95
New York	85
Michigan	76
Florida	55
Washington	55
Minnesota	41
Wisconsin	40
Illinois	37
Ohio	36
Indiana	33
Massachusetts	31
Texas	30
South Carolina	24

Wildlife Week Focuses On Pollution Solutions

"Let's Clean Up Our Act: Pollution Solutions" is the theme of this year's Wildlife Week, celebrated April 17-23. The theme is part of a National Wildlife Federation campaign to provide information on cleaning up the nation's pollution problems, including hazardous-waste sites like those in the Superfund program.

The Federation has designated the entire month of April as Earth Action Month to highlight steps individuals can take to protect the planet's environment and natural resources. As part of its Wildlife Week program, NWF is distributing more than 600,000 pollution-solution educator kits free to schools all across the United States. The Federation also maintains a permanent staff of resource experts, attorneys and legislative representatives that focuses on key pollution-related issues.

nies to pay for more than two-thirds of Superfund cleanups—double the rate five years ago, when the majority of projects drew from the trust fund.

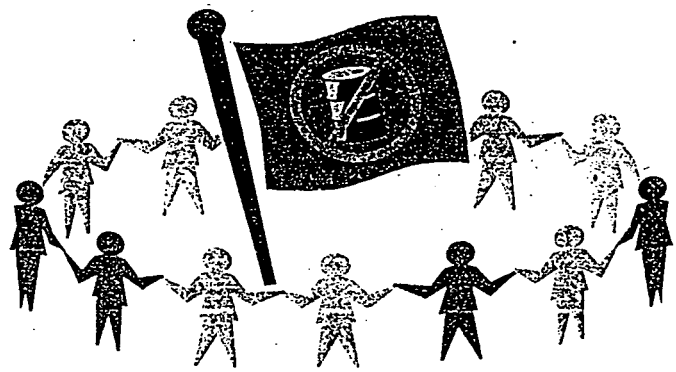
Fixing Superfund, however, may take more than vigorous enforcement and other administrative improvements at EPA. "We've acknowledged that administrative changes are not enough; the law will probably be changed," says Timothy Fields, director of EPA's Superfund Revitalization Office.

EPA Administrator Carol Browner has said she is committed to the law's polluter-pays principle but has expressed interest in changing other parts of the legislation. She may, for example, propose that Congress require EPA to actively involve communities early during cleanups and set national clean-up standards.

Though Congress hopes to set the federal program on a new and accelerated course, streamlining Superfund, like reclaiming toxic dumps, won't be easy. Adding and removing clauses to the already dense and complex law could even slow cleanups at first as site managers adjust to the changes.

Even so, cleanups are finally gaining momentum at many sites, including Clark Fork. There, ARCO and the community of Anaconda are preparing to build a world-class golf course where a mountain of toxic tailings once stood. And negotiations between ARCO and the state of Montana on restoration of the ecosystem are wrapping up. Some day, maybe everyone involved with Superfund will be able to agree with D. Henry Elsen, EPA's Clark Fork legal coordinator, who says, "The Superfund horror stories are mostly from years past." ❑

Karen Schmidt is a free-lance writer in Chapel Hill, North Carolina—a state with 22 of the nation's Superfund sites.



Making Superfund Better: The NWF Perspective

The National Wildlife Federation is working to ensure that the country does the best possible job of protecting both human health and the environment in the effort to clean up our worst hazardous-waste sites. Those are already the twin goals of Superfund, but NWF recommends they can be strengthened in the following ways when Congress takes on the law's reauthorization in 1994.

- **Maintain joint and several liability.** This provision, now in effect, ensures that the polluter and not the taxpayer pays for the cleanups. Because it means that any one of a number of potentially responsible parties can be held liable for the entire amount of the clean-up cost, many companies want to change this part of the law. But the alternatives all mean that taxes would fund more of the work, and NWF is concerned that without joint and several liability, in the end there simply would not be enough tax revenues to pay for needed cleanups.
- **Involve local communities and governments in cleanups.** Affected communities should be kept well informed of clean-up progress, and they should have more of a chance to give input into decisions. "They are not now involved in any meaningful form," says NWF legislative representative Patricia Williams. "Usually clean-up decisions are already made by the time affected communities know about them." Early community input would be especially useful for helping decide acceptable levels of risk at individual sites and for making future land-use decisions that would help steer technical experts when exploring remedies.
- **Provide funding for natural resource damage assessments.** The law now contradicts itself on this point, in one place providing for such assessments and in another taking it back. Information about ecological damage and status of wildlife at individual sites is essential to making informed decisions about clean-up strategies designed to protect the environment as well as human health.
- **Direct the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to help with cleanups.** The Corps is now involved in only a handful of Superfund cleanups on a somewhat ad hoc basis. A formal arrangement could help speed up the work and keep costs down by reducing reliance on outside contractors, which have in many cases mismanaged contracts and proceeded more slowly than they originally promised.
- **Consider land use, potential treatments and available technology when deciding how clean a Superfund site should be.** Future use of a site should be a factor in deciding clean-up levels, which are now assumed always to be quite strict. Meeting those standards can be extremely expensive and in some cases not necessary. The money in those cases might be better spent. "This goes back to the idea of the affected community," says Williams. "It can tell you the uses of the site and what's best for the town." Industrial sites, for example, may not require the same standards as residential or rural sites. For example, at the Industri-Plex site in Woburn, Massachusetts, one alternative is to cover soil containing toxic heavy metals with uncontaminated soil, and then to contain and completely isolate it all within or under the structures of a new commuter train station. Removing the toxic soil completely would create far more hazard and expense.

If you would like to stay informed on Superfund issues, write: Department number PS75F003, National Wildlife Federation, 1400 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036-2266.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Cowdrey attends environmental workshop

Sharon Cowdrey

Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Heath (MESH) president Sharon Cowdrey recently attended a workshop on Community, Tribal and Labor Involvement in Public Service Activities at Department of Energy Facilities in Atlanta.

The purpose of the workshop was to shape as broadly as possible an agreement on community, tribal and labor involvement among representatives of affected populations, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (DCP) and the Agency for Toxic substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).

MESH will be working with CDC-ATSDR, at the Mound site, to conduct a public health assessment.

There will be a public meeting held in Miamisburg on April 6, 7 p.m., at the Carnegie Center. anyone interested in the environment and health of the community are asked to attend.

Cowdrey was also chosen to be on a expert health panel put together by Boston University.

The University was contracted by ATSDR to help with public health assessment of the Mound plant. Staff from the university will be in attendance at the April 6 meeting.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

1B □ SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1994

NOTICE

EG&G

Beginning February 21, 1994, and continuing through March 23, 1994, the Department of Energy will accept comments on the Action Memorandum for the Operable Unit 5 Fire Fighting Training Area Site at the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, Ohio.

In this Action Memorandum, DOE is recommending Ex-situ Biological Remediation as the preferred Interim Response action for the on-site Fire Fighting Training area.

The Action Memorandum was submitted to the regulatory agencies in February of 1994, and on-site remediation is expected to begin in the Spring of 1994.

The public is invited to review the Action Memorandum for the Fire Fighting Training Area Site at the DOE Mound CERCLA Public Reading Room, Miamisburg Senior Adult Center, 305 E. Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio.

All comments regarding the Action Memorandum should be directed to Jolene Walker, EG&G Community Relations, P. O. Box 3000, OSE-245, Miamisburg, OH 45343-3000; (513) 865-4140.

MOUND

Environmental Restoration Program

MOUND PLANT STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC MEETING

There will be a Public Meeting for the review of the Mound Plant Workforce Restructuring Plan (3161 Plan) at the Dayton Convention Center, 22 East Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 2, 1994. The meeting will begin at 6:30 p.m. There will be a panel of representatives, knowledgeable of Public Law 102-484, Section 3161, (Workforce Restructuring Plan), available from the U.S. Department of Energy to answer questions. You may provide written comments that you wish to have addressed during the meeting at the door when you enter, or questions/comments will be received from the floor. An interpreter for the hearing impaired will be in attendance. Questions/comments from the floor will be limited to five minutes for each person.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1994

Energy office chief named

The U.S. Energy Department has named Gary E. Voelker as acting director of a new field office being opened in Miamisburg. The Ohio field office, in part, will supervise the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, where the department is phasing out operations. The top priorities of the local office include environmental cleanup and converting Mound for private use, said U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton. Voelker works in environmental management for the Energy Department.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

DOE Site Treatment Plan developed for Mound Plant

The Department of Energy has developed its Conceptual Site Treatment Plan for the Mound Plant which is currently available for public inspection and comment at the DOE Mound Public Reading Room.

The Conceptual Site Treatment Plan is a preliminary approach to identify specific mixed wastes at the Mound Plant, state how these wastes will be brought into compliance, and develop schedules and milestones to bring those wastes into compliance. It is intended to be a starting point for discussions within the DOE complex and with the general public.

The Federal Facility Compliance Act was passed by Congress and signed into law on October 6, 1992. The Act directs the U.S. Department of Energy to prepare a site treatment plan for each DOE site, including Mound, generating or storing mixed waste (waste containing both hazardous and radioactive constituents).

The Mound Plant is developing its plan in three phases: a Conceptual Site Treatment Plan, which was submitted to the Ohio EPA in October 1993, followed by the Draft Site Treatment Plan by August 1994, and concluding with the Site Treatment Plan by October 1995.

The Site Treatment Plan is subject to approval by the Ohio EPA. Upon approval, the Ohio EPA will issue an order requiring DOE to comply with the Site Treatment Plan.

To assure that the plan is addressing community concerns, public comments are invited and continue throughout all stages of plan development. Throughout this development period, DOE and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies will review any comments received in writing and will consider any input accordingly.

The Conceptual Site Treatment Plan is available for public review at the DOE Mound Public Reading Room located at the Miamisburg Senior Adult Center.

Individuals with any questions on the plan can write or call, Jolene Walker, EG&G Mound Community Relations, P.O. Box 3000, Miamisburg, OH 45343-3000, or phone (513) 865-4140.

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The Action Memorandum was submitted to the regulatory agencies in February of 1994, and on-site remediation is expected to begin in the Spring of 1994.

The public is invited to review the Action Memorandum for the Fire Fighting Training Area Site at the DOE Mound CERCLA Public Reading Room, Miamisburg Senior Adult Center, 305 E. Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio.

All comments regarding the Action Memorandum should be directed to Jolene Walker, EG&G Community Relations, P. O. Box 3000, OSE-245, Miamisburg, OH 45343-3000; (513) 865-4140.

MOUND

Environmental Restoration Program

EG&G

NOTICE

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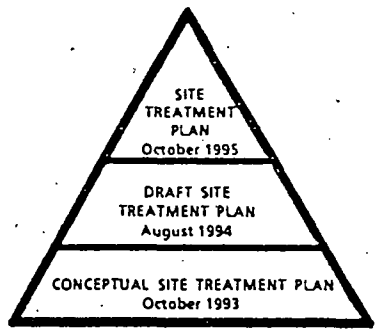
The Conceptual Site Treatment Plan (CSTP) has been completed and is available for your review and comments. The CSTP is a preliminary approach to identify specific mixed wastes at the Mound Plant, state how these wastes will be brought into compliance, and develop schedules and milestones to bring those wastes into compliance. It is intended to be a starting point for discussions both within the complex and with the general public.

To assure that the plan is addressing community concerns, public comments are invited beginning now with release of the Conceptual Site Treatment Plan and continuing throughout all stages of plan development. Throughout this development period, DOE and EG&G Mound will review any comments received in writing and will consider any input accordingly.

If you have questions or comments on the Conceptual Site Treatment Plan, please write or call Jolene Walker, EG&G Mound Community Relations, P.O. Box 3000, Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-3000, (513) 865-4140.



The Conceptual Site Treatment Plan is available for review at:

DOE Mound Public Reading Room
Miamisburg Senior Adult Center
305 E. Central Ave.
Miamisburg, Ohio 45342

MOUND PLANT STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC MEETING

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Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Miamisburg and West Carrollton to compete in Science Bowl

Thirty-two high school teams from Ohio and Michigan, including teams from Miamisburg and West Carrollton, will face off in the 4th Annual Miami Valley Science Bowl Saturday, February 26, at the University of Dayton's Kennedy Union.

The Science Bowl team from Miamisburg High School is coached by Wayne King. Members of the team are Min Young Sohn, Todd Lang, Neal Pierce, Emily Shade and alternate Nicholas Aultz.

The Science Bowl team from West Carrollton High School is coached by Judy Johnson. Members are Dawn Bocock, Kristi Buxton, Joel Philips, Mike Kanady and alternate Terry Stark.

The teams will be vying for a top prize of an expense paid trip to Washington, D.C., for the Department of Energy National Science Bowl.

This annual event is sponsored locally by United States Department of Energy's Dayton Area Office, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, and the University of Dayton.

The competition involves answering science-related questions in a quiz format.

The competition begins at 9:30 a.m. and will continue until 4 p.m. when the finals of the double elimination tournament are scheduled.

The trip to the national competition April 22-25 goes to the local winning team, but the top three teams will share in a variety of prizes, including U.S. Savings Bonds ($500, $200, and $100), specially designed wrist watches, and championship plaques.

The initial competition in 1991 saw 24 high schools compete, with Beavercreek High School taking the competition title and advancing on to the National Science Bowl, where they finished fourth. the one sponsored locally.

Regional competitions are being sponsored at all DOE facilities plus the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA).

Invitations to compete in the Miami Valley Science Bowl were sent to over 90 area high schools in a nine county area surrounding the Miami Valley.

The opening round at 9:30 a.m. has the following matches: Trotwood-Madison vs. Meadowdale; West Carrollton vs. Wayne; Wilmington vs. Alter; Fairborn vs. Middletown Fenwick; Little Miami vs. Carroll; Harrison vs. Middletown; Hamilton Badin vs. Franklin; and Vandalia-Butler vs. Hamilton.

The second half of the opening round at 10:15 a.m. has the following matches: National Trail vs. Fairmont; Greenville vs. Eaton; Lebanon vs. Dunbar; Colonel White vs. Blanchester; Beavercreek vs. Bellbrook; Centerville vs. Arcanum; Chaminade-Julienne vs. Miamisburg; Preble Shawnee vs. Little Miami.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

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MOUND

Environmental Restoration Program

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Tutors, students go one-on-one

By Jim DeBrosse
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

In a temple-like conference room of marbled walls and stained glass windows, Shelia Huffman, a Citizens Federal Bank employee, sits with Kendra Johnson, a Meadowdale High School senior.

Elbow-to-elbow, Huffman and Johnson go over practice math problems for the ninth-grade proficiency exam. Huffman quietly reads the questions, and in a gentle dialogue, guides Johnson through the computations.

It's a Socratic scene taking place in hundreds of offices and classrooms across Ohio every day: business people working one-on-one with students to help them pass the state proficiency exam.

Participants on both sides of the table say they're learning from the experience.

"What's hardest for me is, I know how I would approach a (math) problem but that may not make sense to someone else," Huffman says. "And word problems like the ones on the test were always the hardest for me. In high school I struggled with them."

Johnson has struggled, too. "A lot of this stuff I hadn't even learned in class," she said. "I don't think it's fair."

Johnson has failed the math portion of the proficiency exam seven times since ninth grade. But the last time she took the exam, in October, she came within two points of the 198 needed to pass.

She has two more tries — in March and again in May. If she fails then, she won't graduate this spring.

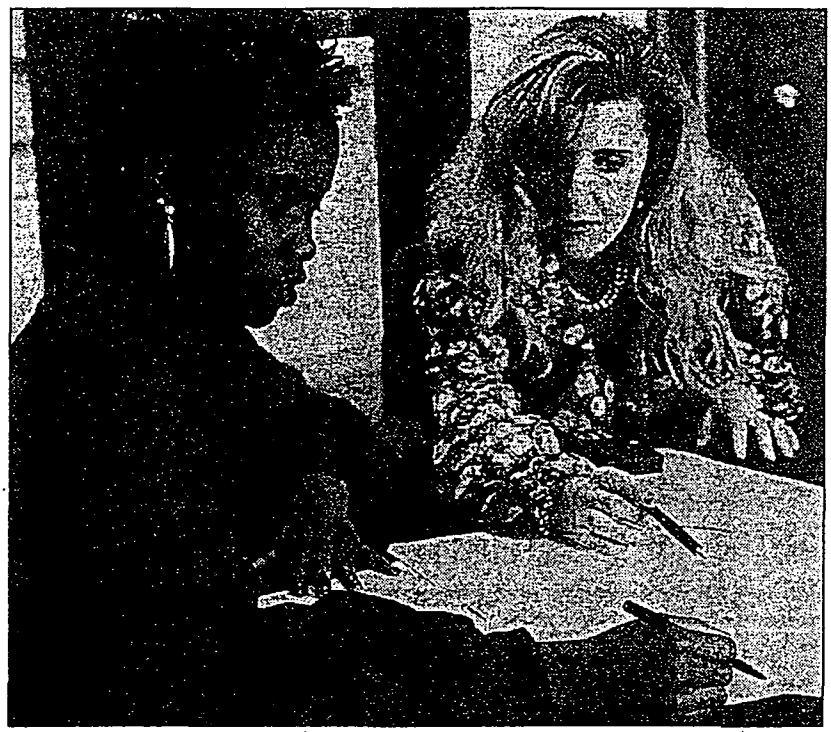
A C-average student, Johnson is determined to attend college next year and major in criminal law. So three times a week after school, she takes the bus downtown to meet with Huffman at the Citizens Federal building.

Huffman, who works in the commercial lending department, is one of 17 employees of Citizens Federal Bank tutoring Meadowdale seniors as part of the bank's Partners in Education program. The employees spend several hours a week tutoring on company time.

Kay Sandusky, a vice president at Citizens Federal, said supervisors agreed "that it would be a worthwhile use of time because that's where our future employees are coming from." Sandusky is a 1974 graduate of Meadowdale. Huffman graduated from Colonel White.

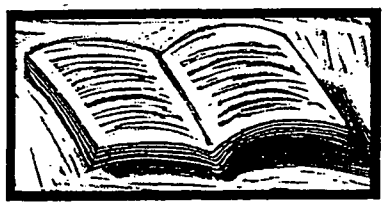
Another 40 tutors for Dayton schools have been drawn from the Downtown Rotary Club, including Paul Weaver, co-owner of Mousain Oriental Rugs.

Weaver said the time has come for community members to quit complaining about public schools and do something to help them.



BILL REINKE/DAYTON DAILY NEWS
Kendra Johnson, a senior at Meadowdale High School, works on her math with Sheila Huffman of Citizens Federal

YOU CAN HELP



■ **Anyone interested** in volunteering can call the program's toll-free number (1-800-2GRAD94). Project PASS also provides materials to school districts to help train volunteers.

"We can't dismiss the ills (faced by urban schools)," he said, "but one of the keys to improving the situation is parents and community people getting involved in the process."

At Belmont High School, tutors include some well-known names, such as former Paula MacIlwaine, a former Montgomery County Commissioner, and Robert French, a former member of the Dayton school board. They're helping guide students through a computer-assisted tutorial for the exams.

The Dayton Urban League will also be providing computer tutorials in math to Dayton students, thanks to a $5,000 grant from the Ronald McDonald Children's Charities.

In Jefferson Twp., volunteers from EG&G Mound are working with more than 20 students at Jefferson High School who need to pass the test.

Thousands of volunteers across Ohio have gotten involved in their school districts through the Pro ject PASS program, according to state coordinator Linda Nusbaum. Project PASS matches potential tutors with the appropriate school official in each district.

Anyone interested in volunteering can call the program's toll-free number (1-800-2GRAD94). Project PASS also provides materials to school districts to help train volunteers.

Nusbaum said that sometimes the simplest service performed by a tutor can be the most important — such as calling the student on the morning of the exam, or taking them out to breakfast.

"It's really that person-to-person contact that makes a difference — someone who comes forward to let a young person know they care," Nusbaum said.

"It might be just telling the student not to give up. It's so easy to get discouraged when you've taken a test six or seven times and still haven't passed. Having the right attitude is one of the top priorities in passing the test."

2-20-94

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

114th Year No. 42 February 16, 1994

Church hot over DOE budget proposal

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

It isn't over yet.

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr. has no intention of giving up the fight for the commercialization of the Mound in light of the U.S. Department of Energy's proposed budget that severely cuts funds for the complex.

Last week, the DOE announced a proposed budget of $90 to $100 million for the Mound, a deep cut from this year's budget of about $182 million.

"The DOE promised us a two-year window of opportunity to convert the Mound to commercial use and this budget ignores a promise," said Church.

He expressed his opinion of the DOE's proposed in a "heated" 2 1/2 hour meeting last Wednesday with Bruce Twining, manager of the DOE field office in Albuquerque, which oversees Mound.

"I really came down strong on our concerns about our commercialization efforts and the safety of the Mound with this budget," he said. "He assured me that the Mound would be operated in a safe manner and he said that he would re-examine the budget figures for the Mound.

"No promises were made," said Church.

Church also fired off a strong letter to Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary protesting the proposed budget.

In the letter, Church reminded O'Leary of the promises her Department made in May of 1993 when the DOE announced the decision to end defense production work at the Mound.

HE STATED: "The most important promise made to the city at that time was a commitment by the Department of a two-year period to undertake commercialization efforts. This commitment that defense production work would not end until October, 1995 is critical to preserving the human resources and talents at the Mound that are essential to the commercialization and economic development efforts at this facility. This two year commitment was the foundation of the commercialization efforts being undertaken by the city."

Church continued, "The proposed 1995 budget for the Mound completely destroys this commitment made by the Department in May, 1993. At the proposed 1995 funding levels, defense production work would stop at the Mound immediately. This decision will result in large layoffs, destroying any commercialization efforts at the Mound.

"Even worse, the proposed funding levels will not permit the proper and safe standdown of defense production operations, endangering the safety of this community and greatly increasing the cost for environmental restoration and decommissioning at the Mound," he stated.

In the letter, Church said he finds the DOE's approach to the future of the Mound "shocking and disturbing.

"The Department's budget allocation to the Mound is totally contrary to your budget theme of 'We Keep Our Promises.' Through its 1995 Budget decisions, the Department has chosen not to honor its promise of a two year period to commercialize the operations at Mound. The budget also violates your promise to operate DOE facilities in a safe and responsible manner," he stated in the letter.

"As this community's chief elected official, I will not tolerate budget levels that will create environmental risks for the residents of this community and the employees of Mound."

CHURCH SAID that figures he has been given state that at least an additional $46 million will be required to operate the Mound properly.

(Continued on Page 14)

Mound ...

(Continued from Page 1)

"I'm not going to sit back and accept this budget," he said. "We need to come up with $46 million."

Church pointed out that the budget is not final, that is has to be approved by Congress. He said he has met with representatives from Congressman Tony Hall's office and has been in contact with Senator John Glenn, Ohio Governor George Voinovich and Congressman Dave Hobson in search of help for the Mound.

Soon, perhaps as soon as this week, the DOE will name an acting director for the Ohio Operations Office at the Mound and that should help the city's efforts to forestall the proposed budget, said Church.

"Once we get the Ohio Operations Office, we will be better able to control our own destiny," said Church. "We fought are hard fight on reconfiguration and we made some enemies in Albuquerque that are hurting us now.

"But we'll fight just as hard to get that budget turned around," he said. "I feel confident we'll get some money back in the budget."

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Letters

City too busy with Mound to help her

To the Editor:

Since October 1993, I have been trying to convince the city government, from the mayor on down, that both a "STOP" sign, and a "CHILDREN AT PLAY" sign are badly needed on Lawrence Avenue.

On any given day, it's not uncommon to see RTA buses, pizza delivery cars, even police cruisers, travel in excess of 50 and 60 mph on Lawrence. The posted speed limit on this residential street is 25 mph.

I have become extremely frustrated and concerned that my numerous phone conversations with the mayor and chief of police, and signatures of neighbors on my petition for these signs, have been met with one excuse after another as to why the signs should not be installed.

The numerous times I have called the city's police department with the sign request I get the same response: "Sorry, ma'am. We don't have the manpower to cover all we're supposed to cover." "We can't be everywhere for everyone." Unfortunately, I not only heard that statement come from the city's police department, I heard similar comments come from the city engineer's office, as well.

The underlying message coming from city hall is quite obvious: "We're too busy with annexation activities and working to fill up the Mound to be concerned with simple requests for signs."

The message we want to send to city hall is just as obvious: "Mr. Mayor, ordinary folks living in Miamisburg feel that city representatives seem to have reached a point in their feverish activities to "grow the city" that they no longer have the time, nor the manpower, to follow through with an ordinary, simple request for signs that may save lives."

Don't you think it's time to reassess the city's thinking in terms of more growth, and begin thinking in terms of taking care of what the city already has. Perhaps, then, there will be more time to seriously consider requests that make living in the city safer and more enjoyable.

Sincerely,
Kathy Flynn
Miamisburg

Budget May Aid Sandia Labs, Hurt Los Alamos

By Richard Parker
And John Fleck
JOURNAL STAFF WRITERS

Buried in the piles of Clinton budget data released Monday is good news for Sandia National Laboratories and the potential for bad news for Sandia's sister lab in Los Alamos.

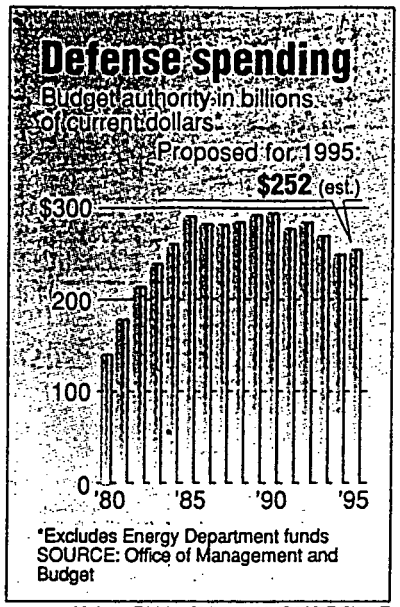
Elsewhere around New Mexico, the budget includes a proposed increase in grazing fees on federal lands and a shift in spending away from dam construction at the Department of the Interior.

In the $252.2 billion defense budget, which takes the biggest cut under Clinton's plan in 1995, some disconcerting jolts that shook the Air Force have stopped for now.

The active-duty Air Force would still drop by 25,000 people by year's end, but no more fighter wings are being disbanded.

The Air Force now plans to sink money into maintaining, flying and modernizing its fighters. Modernizing the F-117 at Holloman would continue at a price tag of $11.2 million.

The F-111 and its electronic warfare counterpart, the EF-111, both based at Cannon Air Force Base would continue to get new avionics equipment — about $7 million for both in 1995.



Knight-Ridder Tribune/JUDY TREIBLE

However, the 1995 budget does not decisively settle the future of

MORE: See SANDIA on PAGE A10

Sandia Funding May Rise

CONTINUED FROM PAGE A1

the F-111 which the service has been weighing in its tactical bombing role against the larger B-52.

"I expect that debate to continue," a senior Air Force official said over the weekend.

The other major military spending in New Mexico comes through the Department of Energy, which proposes a $12 billion budget for next year to maintain the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

Funding Sandia and Los Alamos national laboratories, the Energy Department is the largest employer in New Mexico.

Bucking the defense cutting trend, the department wants to increase Sandia's nuclear weapons budget in 1995, as manufacturing once done in small factories around the country migrates to Sandia.

That is enough to support an 8.5-percent increase next year in Sandia's nuclear weapons budget.

Los Alamos, by contrast, could see its budget decline in every major category, from nuclear weapons to energy research to environmental cleanup.

The biggest pain for Los Alamos comes in two places. First, the administration's proposal calls for a continued decline in nuclear weapons research with a 5-percent budget cut next year at Los Alamos.

Second, the budget includes a proposal to close the Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility, with a caveat that the administration may change its mind in coming months and keep the physics research laboratory alive.

None of the budget numbers released Monday are a sure bet. The proposal submitted by the Clinton administration faces at least eight months of scrutiny and tinkering by Congress before federal agencies can start spending the money next spring.

The budget tables passed out Monday are full of holes, which could be filled with additional dollars for the laboratories, offsetting Los Alamos's declines and beefing up Sandia even more.

"This is the first step in the presidential budget," said Sandia spokesman Rod Geer. "Things change a lot."

Indeed, the numbers are so uncertain that officials at Sandia and Los Alamos would not comment on their effects on the laboratories, preferring to wait at least a few days to sort through the numbers.

The proposed budget for the Interior Department, another major federal player in New Mexico, calls for a shift in environmental protection and public lands management.

The department's proposed $9.4 billion budget, down slightly from last year's, would shift dwindling resources into protecting ecosystems and draw it away from other

programs, such as loans to Indian businesses and building dams in the West, according to Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt.

There's a geographical shift, from Western water projects for example to the Florida Everglades, coastal Alaska and the 2,000-mile U.S.-Mexico border. The department wants $10.9 million to protect wildlife habitat, as part of the North American Free Trade Agreement. The Fish and Wildlife Service's Albuquerque office is finishing recommendations on how — and where — to spend that money.

The decline in dam-building — the Bureau of Reclamation would be transformed into a watchdog over water quality — would slow funding slightly for the Animas-La Plata project straddling New Mexico and Colorado. Funding would dip by $400,000 from last year to $6.6 million, which is only enough to continue studies.

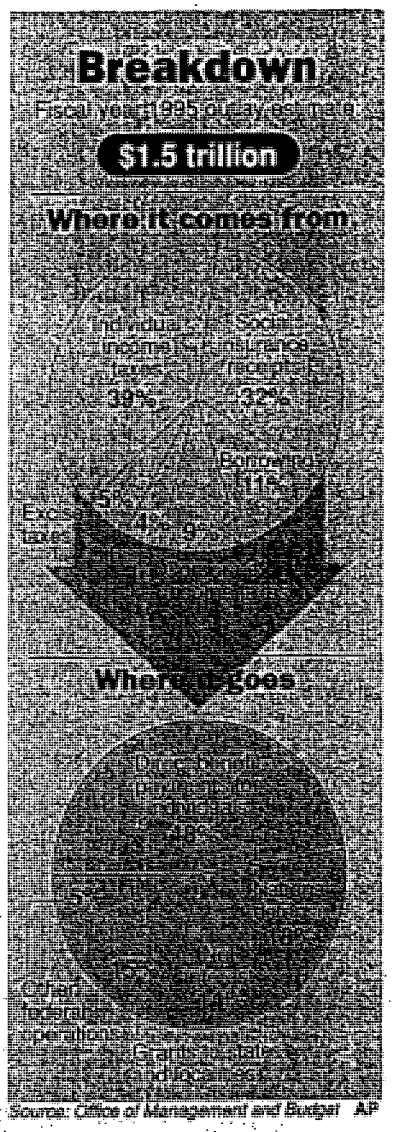
The BIA budget, dropping $24.2 million from last year, would put the squeeze on employees in some places — such as Oklahoma where it plans to close a key office. But the impact on New Mexico would only involve the Albuquerque area office losing about $120,000 and nine jobs.

Many in Congress already are complaining about favorite programs on the chopping block. Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., said he liked the overall $1.52 trillion budget, particularly increased funding for Head Start, highway construction, job training and hiring police. But he also said he would try to restore funding for low-income housing as well as a BIA drug and alcohol abuse program.

Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., criticized the budget for not revealing costs for such large proposals as the president's health-care reform plan. And he complained that the "squeeze continues" on nuclear weapons work at the Energy Department, adding that he would try to restore cuts in Indian health programs as well as money for the Meson Physics Facility at Los Alamos.

"I'm not going to give up fighting things in our state," he said.

Rep. Bill Richardson, D-N.M., who chairs the House Subcommittee on Native American Affairs, said he would hold hearings on BIA cuts.



And Rep. Steve Schiff, R-N.M., who chairs a Republican task force on crime, criticized a $358 million Justice Department cut in grants to states.

Rep. Joe Skeen, R-N.M., withheld comment to study the budget further, according to a spokeswoman.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton, Ohio, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1994
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Clinton pushes deficit cut

Budget wields ax at existing programs

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Clinton sent Congress a $1.52 trillion no-frills budget Monday, declaring cuts in hundreds of programs would achieve a deficit-reduction record unequaled since Harry Truman and show the world "we mean business."

Clinton's federal spending plan for 1995 includes no new general tax increases, but it does propose quadrupling the cigarette tax to 99 cents a pack to help finance universal health care, and it puts forward almost three dozen fee increases.

To find the money for expanding Head Start, putting 100,000 new police officers on the streets and increasing government support for the high-tech jobs of the future, Clinton asked lawmakers to make cuts large and small.

For example, he wants Congress to slash operating support for urban mass transit by 25 percent, cut home heating subsidies in half and eliminate export subsidies going to oil seed farmers.

Liberals complained the budget cuts would hurt the poor. Conservatives said the president virtually ignored the cost of putting into effect his two most important initiatives — health care and welfare reform.

But Clinton, speaking to busi-

SEE BUDGET/5A

VALLEY IMPACT

- **Heat, energy:** Home energy assistance cut for about 2,600 low-income households in Montgomery County.
- **Education:** Funds trimmed for districts like Fairborn and Mad River Twp. that teach the children of military personnel from Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.
- **Transportation:** More money to buy buses, less money to run them.
- **Medicare, Medicaid:** Cuts could squeeze area hospitals, cost more for Medicare users.
- **Mound:** Budget picture still murky at Miamisburg nuclear weapons plant; officials draft plan to eliminate 600 defense jobs.
- **Housing:** Dayton Metropolitan Housing Authority could lose more than $300,000 a year from a 5 percent cut in subsidies.

See stories, Page 4A.

Budget

CONTINUED FROM/1A

ness executives in Houston, dismissed the criticism, saying his new budget showed the world that "we mean business" about cutting the deficit. Still, he conceded his plan would face a difficult time in Congress.

"It's the toughest budget on spending cuts that Congress has yet seen," Clinton said. But he also said Congress could not waver from the deficit plan that he initiated last year and that he said has brought prosperity by lowering interest rates.

Clinton's 1995 budget contained little in new initiatives, basically keeping faith with last year's five-year deficit reduction program that had boosted the gasoline tax and raised taxes on the wealthy while restraining government spending.

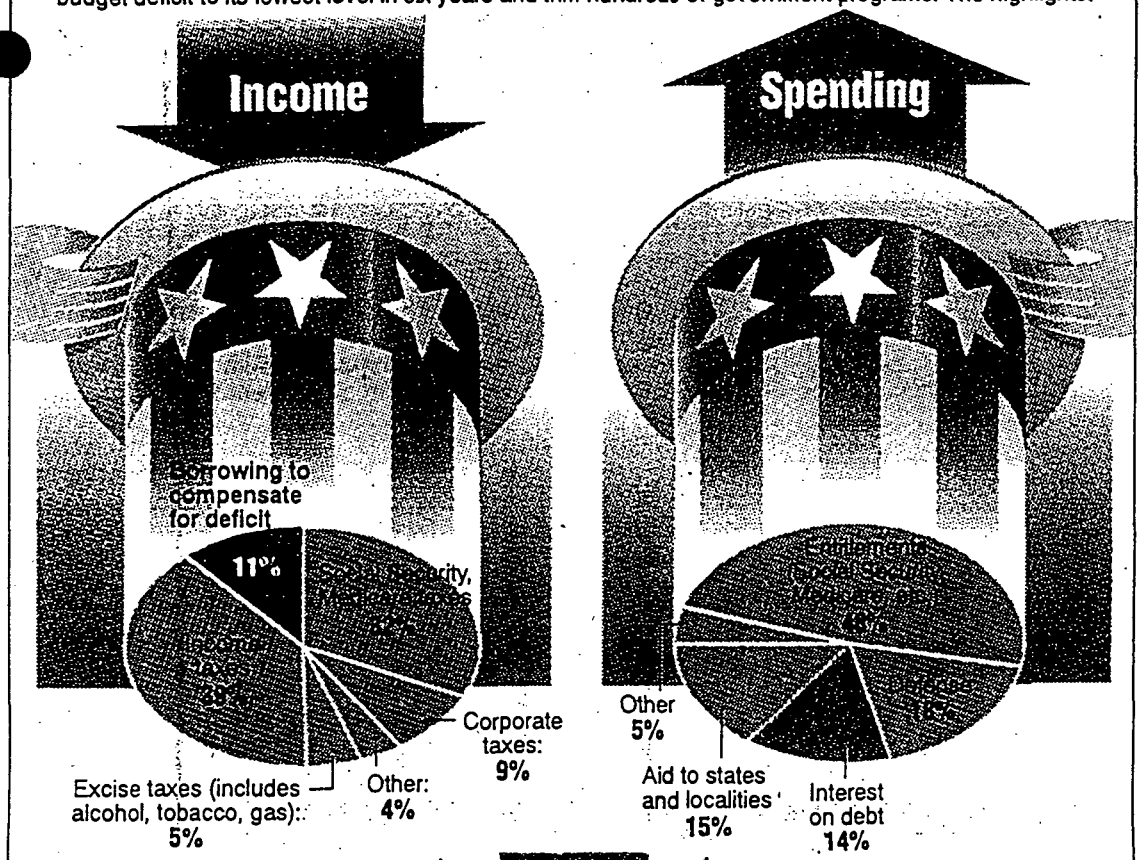
For the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, Clinton proposed spending $34.3 billion more than this year. That would push the budget to a record level, as always. But all of the increase reflected higher spending on mandatory programs such as Social Security and interest payments on the national debt.

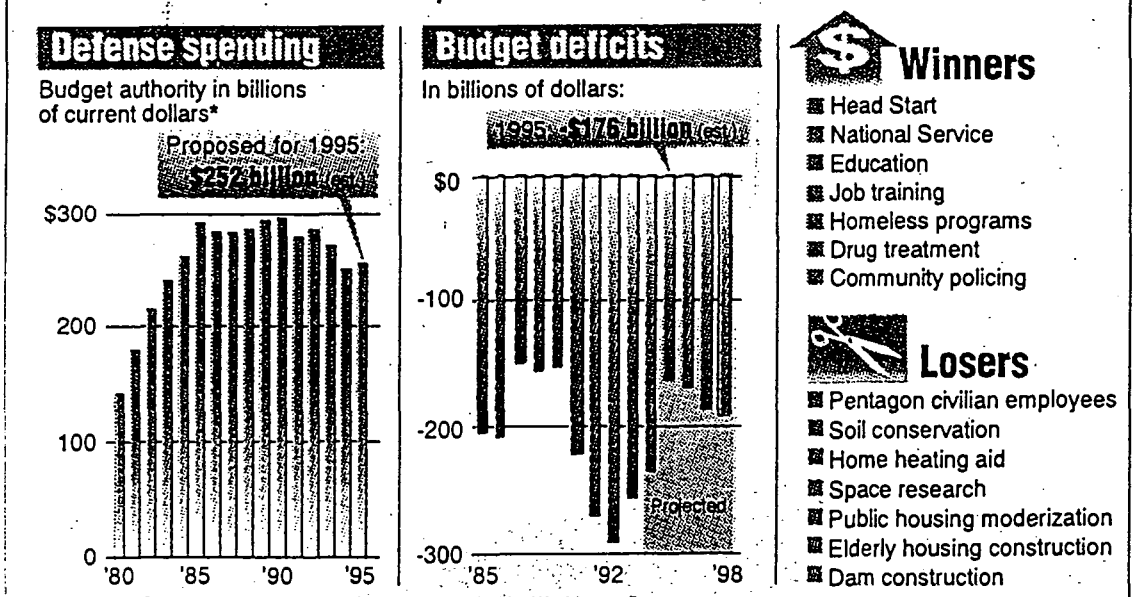
Spending on the one-third of the budget affected by annual appropriations — everything from paper clips to battleships — would actually decline by $7.7 billion below the current level, something that has not happened for a quarter of a century.

For the first time since Truman was president, the deficit will have shrunk for three consecutive years, if Clinton's forecasts prove accurate. The president projected that the deficit for 1995 would drop to $176.1 billion. That would be down from a projected deficit of $234.8 billion this year. When Clinton took office, it was expected that the 1995 deficit would be $302 billion.

Clinton's $1.5 trillion plan for 1995

President Clinton presented a $1.5 trillion budget plan for fiscal year 1995 to the Congress that would cut the budget deficit to its lowest level in six years and trim hundreds of government programs. The highlights:





SOURCES: Office of Management and Budget, Knight-Ridder Washington Bureau

KNIGHT-RIDDER TRIBUNE

2-8-94

But as the price for cutting the deficit, Clinton had to work with tight spending caps that forced him to reduce other government programs to free money for his favored "investment" initiatives.

Clinton did manage to come up with a token $8.2 billion to support such programs as building more prisons and finding living places for the homeless.

To help pay for the new spending, Clinton proposed cutting spending for more than 200 programs and eliminating 115 others.

The program that pays heating bills for millions of poor Americans would be cut by $70 million, and several of the largest public housing programs would be sharply reduced as well.

The National Alliance to End Homelessness welcomed Clinton's 60 percent increase in spending on the homeless but it said the increase was financed "by taking funds from permanent housing programs that are, for many Americans, the only safety net between them and homelessness."

Clinton also proposed shrinking the federal work force by 118,000, as a step toward an eventual overall reduction of 252,000.

Republicans belitted the size of Clinton's cuts and charged that the document virtually ignored the true costs of his health care and welfare proposals.

"This is an MIA budget because most of the administration's most important proposals — such as health care and welfare reform — are completely missing," said Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M.

Senate Republican leader Bob Dole said that Clinton's program eliminations amounted to only "about one-fifth of 1 percent of the federal budget."

While it took nearly a year for the administration to get rid of a handful of programs last year, such as subsidies for honey bee production, White House budget director Leon Panetta said he believed this year's attack on an even larger number of programs would be more successful.

Panetta said passage of the budget was essential to keep long-term interest rates low and the economic recovery on track.

The budget is based on a projection that the economy, as measured by the gross domestic product, will expand by 3 percent this year, a forecast the administration insisted was not jeopardized by Friday's decision by the Federal Reserve to begin boosting short-term interest rates to battle inflation.

While avoiding any new general tax increases, the Clinton budget

WHAT'S NEXT

■ **Spring:** The House and Senate budget committees approve a budget resolution, a nonbinding outline of the year's plans for spending and revenue collections. It does not require the president's signature.

■ **Summer, probably into fall:** Congress will work on Clinton's health care package, which includes a higher tobacco tax and savings in Medicare and Medicaid.

■ **Fall:** Congress' appropriations committees will consider the 13 annual bills that actually govern agencies' spending. The goal, to finish before the Oct. 1 start of the new fiscal year, is almost never met.

proposed raising $11.6 billion in 1995 by increasing the tax on tobacco products. It would raise another $1.5 billion by increasing more than 30 fees for such things as meat inspections.

As with the program eliminations, both the Reagan and Bush administrations tried to achieve many of the same fee increases only to have them rejected by Congress.

2-8-94

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

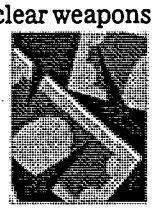
Mound figures puzzling

Officials can't find cut confirmation

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

The 1995 Department of Energy budget contains the bad news about the Mound nuclear weapons plant that officials there expected.

They think.



Spending cuts

But budget figures shipped to Mound over the weekend appear to leave out many funding items, and officials spent Monday afternoon scratching their heads as they looked for confirmation of a $50 million funding cut in the proposed 1995 budget the agency released Monday.

Anticipating the cut, plant officials have drafted a plan to eliminate 600 defense jobs at the facility — 260 by the end of September and 340 in the following 12 months. Another 100 jobs would be transferred to environmental restoration as the Energy Department's weapons funding dwindled.

The plant employs about 1,650 people, many of them scientists, engineers and highly skilled technicians. The Energy Department is phasing out the weapons work at Mound, leaving only some space-related work and environmental restoration. Miamisburg is trying to replace the government work with commercial enterprises.

U.S. Rep. Tony Hall said his first glance at the proposed budget figures raised concerns about the impact on conversion plans.

"I'm concerned that the severe reduction in the Energy Department's defense activities could hurt the effort to commercialize the Mound plant," the Dayton Democrat said.

The 1995 budget line for Mound released Monday was $83.6 million, but it also listed the current 1994 budget as $129 million. Mound officials said the current budget is really $183 million, and they doubted whether the $83.6 million was a complete figure for 1995.

"We just got these numbers and we haven't had a chance to analyze them," said Patricia J. Marx, vice president for business development of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, the plant operator.

Mound distributed the budget figures to the press and local officials who watched a televised Energy Department budget briefing in the Mound auditorium.

Afterward, Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church tapped his pencil impatiently. "I don't know what to think," he said. "I guess we'll have a sleepless night."

Marx said one line that appears to be accurate is a reduction in stockpile support, a euphemism for keeping the nation's nuclear warheads in working order. The budget report shows funding for stockpile support dropping from $70 million this year to $25 million next year.

Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

114th Year, No. 45 February 2, 1994 Miamisburg, Ohio 50 cents per copy

Mound defenders hit million-dollar pay dirt; first business coming

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

The Mound Partnership of the City of Miamisburg, EG&G and the U.S. Department of Energy has worked hard on plans to commercialize the Mound.

On Monday, those efforts began to pay off.

At a press conference held at the Miamisburg Civic Center, Mayor Dick Church Jr. announced that a Nebraska-based company, Sigma Electromagnetic Shielding Technologies Inc. or Sigma Tech, has agreed to lease seven buildings at the Mound complex.

"The commitment of Sigma Tech is the first in a series of announcements associated with these buildings, which represent 85 new jobs," said Church. "Sigma Tech's commitment represents the first step toward our vision of transitioning the Mound from a nuclear weapons facility to a high tech mall."

He said Sigma Tech will initially employ 15 people, a number that is expected to increase to 180 by 1997. The company has also indicated that it will give Mound employees employment preference as positions become available.

The president and founder of Sigma Tech, Victor A. Rivas, said his company will be involved in a cooperative effort with the City of Miamisburg and the NASA Lewis Research Center involving the development and commercialization of its new electromagnetic shielding materials, Vartex and Vartex Plus.

"Our mission is the make our world a safer place to live by designing, producing and applying the most advanced electromagnetic shielding materials in the world," said Rivas.

"The profusion of electronic equipment in nearly every aspect of the work place has increased the possibility of electromagnetic interference (EMI) or damage to unprotected equipment."

Monday's Announcements

- Nebraska-based business coming with new jobs; expected to reach 180 by 1997.
- EG&G to put up $7.5 million toward new venture capital fund.
- DOE gives $4.5 million toward planning, projects.

Rivas developed his ultralight EMI shielding composites in 1991 as part of research his company was conducting for the U.S. Department of Energy at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. He said the Sigma Tech shielding technology is a perfect example of a public-private partnership which will give birth to new EMI shielding materials with a wide range of electronic applications.

"Its potential for high tech job creation is limited only by the size of one's imagination," he said.

Rivas said he first learned about the availability of the Mound buildings from reading an article in a newsletter from Battelle, a Columbus based international research firm.

(Continued on Page 9)

DOE ...

(Continued from Page 1)

Battelle is currently working on a strategic manufacturing plan for the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce.

"The announced availability of some of the Mound's facilities and the transition of the Mound's technical personnel fit Sigma to a 'T,'" he said. "It answered our dream for a home. I telephoned the Chamber that very day."

EG&G ANNOUNCEMENTS

EG&G Inc. also had several good news announcements about the Mound conversion at the Monday press conference.

Mayor Church met with EG&G Chairman of the Board John Kucharski last week and t meeting resulted in new initiatives in support of the commercializing the Mound plant.

"EG&G does have a long term interest in remaining a member of the Miamisburg Community," Kucharski stated. "Having Mayor Church journey to our Massachusetts headquarters and point out that, perhaps, EG&G was looking at Mound with the wrong perspective was sobering."

EG&G made two major commitments to Church concerning the Mound.

First, an EG&G Corporate team will be sent to the Mound to do an in-depth facility inventory of available technologies, in order to identify additional commercial opportunities that can be pursued quickly.

Second, EG&G has put up 5 million in seed money for a v venture capital fund, EG&G Technology Access Partners (EG&G TAP). The fund is designed to address the need for commercialization at U.S. National Laboratories, Facilities, Plants and Research Centers around the country.

According to Jack Blaeser, president of EG&G Ventures Inc., the TAP anticipates up to $75 million in partnership funding and will leverage its venture capital experience and contacts to place the available technology, not just in start-up companies, but also in compatible later stage companies that are not associated with EG&G.

"It's a change of strategy for us," said Blaeser. "It's a challenge, but also a great opportunity with the facilities and scientists the DOE now has available for commercialization.

"We will focus on the technology and find commercial homes for this technology," he said.

Blaeser said the venture capital fund will help give new companies "a window of opportunity" to use the technology available at plants like the Mound and would also give existing companies working capital and access to the technology.

"It will bring economic development to the communities involved and will give us the opportunity for great financial return," he said.

Blaeser said it will take from six to 12 months to raise the fund and when complete, it will contain 15 to 20 investors. He said the fund will begin making investments by next fall.

Jack Clark, president of EG&G Applied Mound Technologies also announced that the company is near making an announcement on a new business under the company's Star City Ordinance division. Star City was developed by EG&G to take advantage of Mound's explosives capabilities.

"We have some very interested customers," said Clark. "And we'll soon have another business under the Star City banner."

DOE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Larry Kirkman, manager of the Department of Energy's area office, gave Mayor Church two big checks for the transition efforts.

The first check was a $500,000 check that represents the DOE's contribution to a 3 to 1 matching grant for studies and planning efforts. Miamisburg raised their match with funds from local, county and state governments.

The second check was for $4,000,000 and it is designed to fund specific projects. Miamisburg's Mound Transition Manager Mike Grauwelman said that $1 million of these funds will fund a revolving loan fund, $1 million will fund development of prototype products and $500,000 will be used to fund a community improvement corporation that will handle transition activities. Allocation of the rest of the funds has yet to be determined.

"The DOE is a full partner in the transition effort," said Kirkman. "It is a locally driven process, but we will provide support and resources when necessary.

"Consider this a down payment," he said.

MAYOR CHURCH said the cooperation of countless people and entities has made the progress in the Mound transition efforts happen.

"The Department of Energy and EG&G have been enthusiastic partners, committing valuable resources to accomplishing the goal we share," he said.

Church also praised the efforts of Congressman Tony Hall, Senator John Glenn, Congressman Dave Hobson, Governor George Voinovich, Lieutenant Governor Mike DeWine, the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce, the Miamisburg City Council and the city staff. DeWine representatives of Glenn and Hall were present at the press conference.

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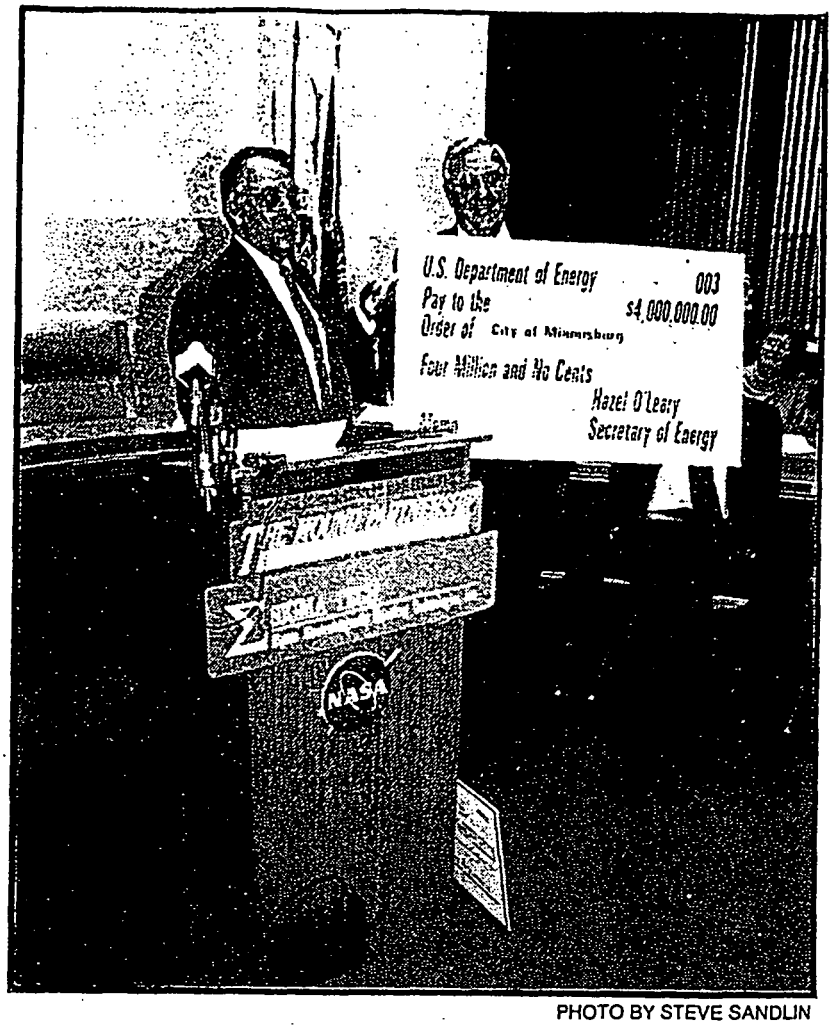


PHOTO BY STEVE SANDLIN

LARRY KIRKMAN of the Department of Energy presents a $4 million check to Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church.

"If someone had told me five years ago that the City of Miamisburg would be involved in economic development at the Mound – a nuclear weapons facility – I would have said it's impossible," said Church. "But now, it seems like the most natural thing in the world.

"Sigma Tech's decision to locate at the Mound is a classic example of what cooperative team efforts can produce," he said.

The next big fight for the Mound transition efforts is likely to be the federal budget.

"We had been promised that there would be no cuts for two full years and I'm going to hold the DOE to that," said Church. "We need to be able to keep the jobs here for the high tech people until we have other opportunities in place for them. We need the time."

The federal budget is expected to be finalized on Feb. 7.

Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

THE MIAMISBURG/WEST CARROLLTON NEWS
February 2, 1994

Voinovich sets up $5 million dollar conversion fund

Miamisburg's Mound and Kettering's DESC to get important financial help from Ohio state budget

by DON MOTTLEY
State Representative

Lost in the Dayton Daily News accounts of state budget issues are two developments of great importance to the Miamisburg and Kettering areas.

The State of Ohio is moving toward important financial commitments to assist the Mound and DESC with their effort to convert from defense to non-defense employment.

EG&G Mound Applied Systems recently made a one-time tax payment to the state of about $15 million.

Miamisburg city officials, working through the Governor's regional economic representative, asked that this money be earmarked for defense conversion needs at the Mound and elsewhere.

To support this request, the city, in consultation with EG&G, developed a $3.5 million plan for state and/or federal funding for the Mound.

This play includes $2 million for site improvements to facilitate commercial enterprises on the site, a $1 million revolving loan fund for companies locating there, and $500,000 for marketing efforts.

With one new commercial enterprises already identified for Mound, the need for this funding is imminent.

PLANNING for DESC commercial development is not as far advanced, but Kettering officials estimate a need for up to $2 million for site improvements and other projects to support new enterprises locating on the DESC site.

There are numerous companies who have expressed an interest in DESC, including a company that has bid to supply trolley buses to the RTA that are assembled and tested on the DESC site.

As a result of Miamisburg's efforts, Governor George Voinovich recommended a $5 million defense conversion fund in his State of the State message. In a recent visit to Dayton, the Governor stated that money from this fund would be available for the Mound and DESC.

UNFORTUNATELY for our area, other parts of the state have defense conversion needs as well. This $5 million is not enough even for the Mound and DESC, which may need up to $5.5 million for their plans.

If DESC and the Mound must also compete with other Ohio projects, the fund is woefully inadequate.

I am working with other area legislators, including State Senator Chuck Horn and State Representative Bob Corbin, to bring about adequate state support for the Mound and DESC conversion efforts.

We recently requested an additional $2 million for the Mound and DESC to come from another pot of money: the state's upcoming capital budget.

IF APPROVED by the Governor and the state legislature, these would be the only Montgomery County projects funded that are wholly outside of the Dayton city limits.

Our desire to add these projects to a list endorsed by the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce was one of the reasons for a well-publicized disagreement between our local state legislators and the Dayton business community.

The Dayton Chamber has now endorsed this funding request for DESC and the Mound.

The Governor will propose a capital budget bill, as well as a separate bill that includes his proposed $5 million defense conversion fund in February.

I WILL work with other area legislators to increase the statewide defense conversion fund to $7 to $10 million, and also to obtain the $2 million capital budget request for the Mound and DESC conversion.

The capital budget request would assure these two facilities of at least $2 million of the $5.5 million needed to implement their plans; increasing the statewide defense conversion fund would give us the opportunity to obtain the rest of the funding needed for our area.

Lentz kept busy at Parks and Rec and the CERCLA Reading Room

by DAPHNE ARMSTRONG
Special Writer

Tammy Lentz and the Energizer Bunny have a lot in common, they both keep on running. Tammy is the new volunteer/special events coordinator for the Miamisburg Parks and Recreation Department.

She also is the Supervisor of the CERLA Reading Room at the Senior Center.

A native of Miamisburg, Tammy graduated from Miamisburg High School in 1984. She attended the Kettering College of Medical Arts afterwards. During school she worked at the Mound Family Practice as a receptionist, and later worked at the Kettering Breast Evaluation Center for two and a half years.

She began working for the City of Miamisburg in 1993.

Tammy knows about volunteering, working with the Spring Fling Committee, the Starving Artists and as Program Coordinator for the 175th Celebration. She is also the Individual Development Vice-President with the Greater Miamisburg Jaycees.

IN HER spare time she loves working on crafts, sewing, needlepoint, etc. and is active in her church. She manages a home for her husband John and 2-and-a-half year old daughter, Kaitlyn.

She is very enthusiastic about her new job and has some ideas she would like to try including a reading program between Senior Citizens and Day Care children, and she would like to work with a 9th grade Mentor Program. But her first big project is a Volunteer Recognition Banquet for the City volunteers.

Cindy Budzinski, Acting Director of Parks and Recreation, said, "Tammy worked so well with volunteers during the 175th, we were happy to keep her on board as Volunteer Coordinator. She is well organized and is a welcome addition to our staff."

"I'm looking forward to all the new experiences," Tammy said, "and I know I'll find it very challenging."

Keep on running, Tammy, just don't let your batteries run down.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

GREG STRICHARCHUK

Capital is fine, but ventures should be local

The announcement last week that the company that operates the Mound nuclear weapons facility is proposing a $75 million venture capital fund could be good news.

Making cash available to help convert defense-related technologies into commercial businesses is much needed for our region and the country.

But if the Miami Valley is to tap the love of technology and research at the Mound, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and the Air Force Institute of Technology, we're going to have to create our own high-tech venture capital funds.

Why? Because EG&G, which pledges to kick in about 10 percent of the seed money for its proposed fund, will probably wind up acting like a kid in a candy store.

Essentially, the EG&G-led venture would cherry-pick the most promising commercial opportunities from the nation's network of laboratories, according to a confidential company memo describing the offering.

Consider that these labs operate on an annual budget of $23 billion and employ 150,000 — two-thirds of them scientists and technical personnel.

Mound is a dwarf

Mound, with its $100 million annual budget, is the dwarf of EG&G's offering. Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore each boast budgets that exceed $1 billion. NASA appears to be the mother lode of technology, based on its 4 million annual budget.

But regardless of Mound's size, EG&G by now has a pretty good idea of its technological strengths as well as those at nine other facilities with which it has federal contracts, including the Kennedy Space Center.

It would be terrific if the EG&G fund invests in commercializing a handful of Mound technologies, especially if those businesses were launched here.

But in looking over a select portfolio of investments made in the past by EG&G Venture Partners, which would be the general partner of the proposed fund, I didn't find a single Ohio venture.

The bulk of the portfolio was investments in software and information systems, biotechnology, electronics and medical businesses based mostly in Massachusetts, where EG&G is headquartered, and California.

Competition needed

Call me parochial, but I'd like to see regional investors — be they banks, businesses or individuals — funding the commercialization of our homegrown technologies. A regional venture capital fund might even provide some healthy competition for EG&G.

We can learn from EG&G. The company's proposed offering, which seeks from limited partners minimum investments of $4 million, can be our model.

What better way to chart our own destiny heading into the next century than by helping to expand our commercial base of high-tech businesses.

As our newspaper pointed out last year in a special report, the Dayton area is a leader both in Ohio and in the country in innovation. But we need to become much more aggressive in controlling our technology.

More than 50 percent of patents filed by area residents over a recent two-year period, according to a computer analysis by our reporters, were essentially "exported" outside the region.

That means we are not benefiting as much as we could from producing the widgets that folks here dream up.

Certainly it's nice to live in a region where we have such brainpower. But I'd like to see plants and workers in our region cranking out these new products. We have an opportunity through the creation of venture capital funds to bolster our eroding base of high-paying manufacturing jobs.

If you have an idea about creating a regional venture capital fund, please drop me a line at:

Greg Stricharchuk
Dayton Daily News
45 S. Ludlow St.
Dayton, Ohio 45402
Fax: 225-2489.

If you'd like information about EG&G's proposal write to:

EG&G Technology Access Partners
700 E. El Camino Real, Suite 270
Mountain View, Calif. 94040
Telephone: (415) 967-2822
Fax: (415) 967-2616

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

New, improved Superfund said to clean quicker, easier

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

In 1984, with toxic chemicals seeping from the closed Powell Road Landfill in Huber Heights, federal regulators took action. They declared it a Superfund site.

A decade later, the seeping continues. Cleanup hasn't started.

Instead, more than 1,000 companies and municipalities throughout the Miami Valley — everybody the U.S. EPA can prove sent municipal or industrial garbage to the landfill — are sweating over how much of the estimated $14 million cleanup tab they'll be forced to pay.

Most have hired attorneys. Many expect their legal costs to exceed what they'll be forced to pay for the actual cleanup.

With the average Superfund cleanup taking 15 years, and up to 90 percent of spending going toward legal costs, environmentalists and business groups unanimously agree: The Superfund program badly needs reform.

On Thursday the Clinton administration, throwing itself into a complicated and controversial arena, took a first step toward revamping the massive program. EPA administrator Carol M. Browner introduced to Congress her agency's long-awaited proposal for overhauling the Superfund law.

"The administration is committed to ensuring that the funds go to cleanups, not lawyers," Browner said in Washington, D.C. "America needs Superfund, but it needs a Superfund program that works."

The administration's proposal doesn't change the fundamental strategy of Superfund, created in 1980: When the companies or municipalities that created the pollution can be identified, they're forced to pay the cleanup costs. When no one

SEE SUPERFUND/4A

Superfund

CONTINUED FROM/1A

can be found, the federal government finances cleanup from a multibillion dollar fund created by surcharges on chemical sales and taxes.

With environmentalists and industry groups deeply divided about how the Superfund should be fixed, few expect the administration's proposal to survive intact. Still, the proposal includes measures that drew praise from both sides Wednesday.

■ Environmentalists are pleased that polluters will still be asked to pay most cleanup costs. Insurance groups had lobbied for the government to pay for all cleanups. But Clinton's proposal helps small business by setting limits on how much the smallest contributors to toxic sites can be asked to pay.

■ Business groups are pleased that the proposal would let regulators set different levels of cleanup, depending on whether the site is intended for industrial or residential re-use. That provision could cut overall cleanup costs by 25 percent, the EPA said.

■ The proposal would give community groups more input into choosing cleanup plans.

"The president should be commended for showing strong leadership on Superfund," said Fred Krupp, executive director of the Environmental Defense Fund, a major Washington environmental group. "We are greatly encouraged by the overall structure of the program."

Even Waste Management Inc., which owns the Powell Road Landfill and hundreds of other Superfund sites across the country, supports the Clinton plan. "The changes that are proposed will make the law work better," said Richard O'Hara, director of technical support in Oak Brook, Ill. "Decisions will be faster, the law will be fairer."

Successful reform of the law would be good news for the Miami Valley because the Powell Road Landfill is just one of seven Superfund sites in the region. Federal regulators are also considering adding the Valleycrest Landfill, a closed landfill near downtown Dayton, to the Superfund list.

"This is really going to be a complex and unpleasant issue for the entire community," said Steve Stanley, vice president of Danis Environmental Management Co., which is directing a group of companies organizing the cleanup of the Cardington Road Landfill, a Superfund site in Moraine. "What's going to happen here is that everybody's going to get sued."

Cleanup at the most polluted area Superfund sites — the Mound Plant in Miamisburg and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base — will be paid for by the federal government. Cleanup of two other sites, former factories in Darke and Miami counties, is being financed by the EPA and the companies that caused the pollution. And about two dozen Miami County companies have agreed to finance the cleanup of the Miami County incinerator site in Troy.

But the Powell Road Landfill, the Cardington Road Landfill, and, if it is declared a Superfund site, the Valleycrest Landfill, could embroil virtually every manufacturer, waste hauler and municipality in the region.

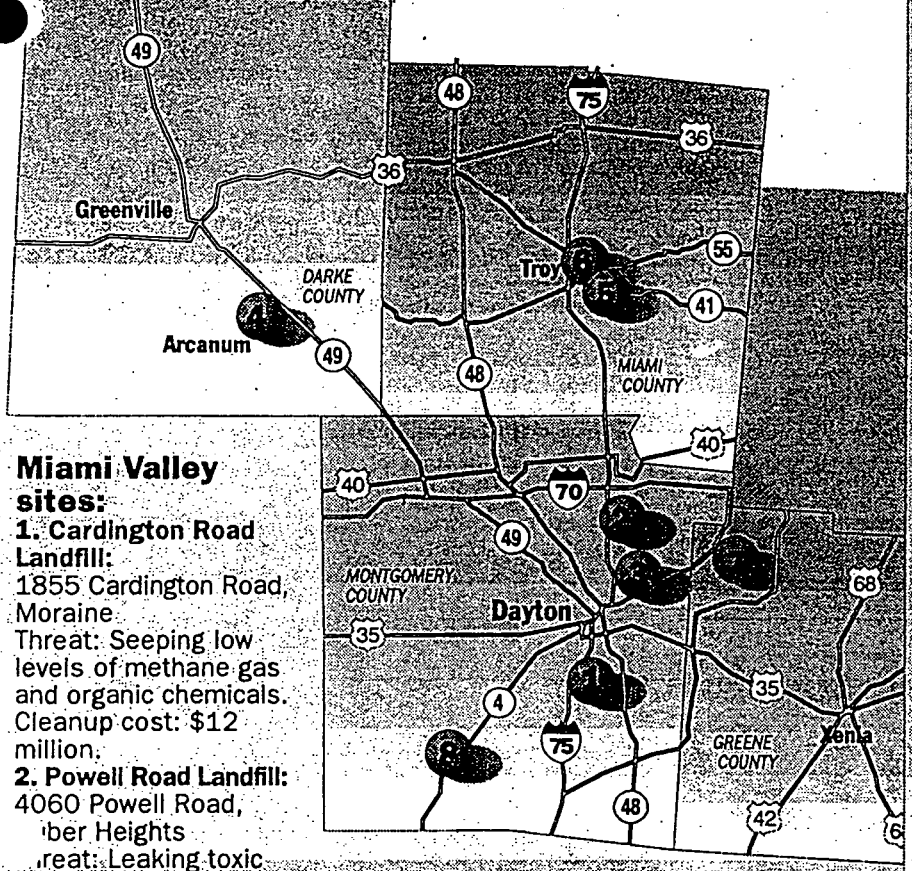
Lawsuits abound around Superfund sites because of the EPA's collection strategy: The agency often convinces the largest contributors of waste to pick up the tab, then sits back while those companies attempt to recover their expenses from anybody they can. The result is a legal free-for-all.

For the Powell Road landfill, which is owned by Waste Management, that has already started.

Several hundred company officials and their attorneys gathered this summer in an Airport Inn conference room, where EPA and

Miami Valley Superfund sites

The region has seven Superfund sites, and one landfill that the U.S. EPA has proposed adding to the Superfund list.



Miami Valley sites:

1. Cardington Road Landfill:
1855 Cardington Road, Moraine
Threat: Seeping low levels of methane gas and organic chemicals.
Cleanup cost: $12 million.

2. Powell Road Landfill:
4060 Powell Road, ıber Heights
ıreat: Leaking toxic solvents into groundwater near Dayton water wells.
Cleanup cost: $26 million

3. Valleycrest Landfill:
200 E. Valleycrest Drive, (Possible site)
Threat: Leaking toxic solvents into groundwater.
Cleanup cost: Unknown

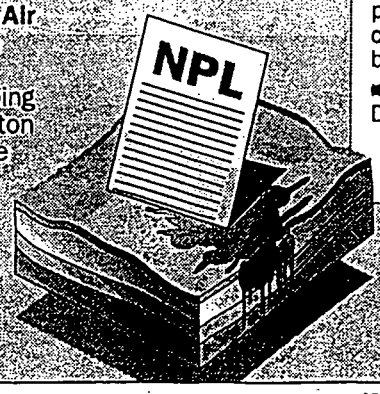
4. Arcanum Iron & Metal
Pop-Rite Lane off Rte. 49, Arcanum
Threat: Groundwater on the site contains lead.
Cleanup cost: $10 million

5. Miami County Incinerator
2200 North County Road, Troy
Threat: Contamination of Great Miami River buried valley aquifer.
Cleanup cost: $12 million.

6. United Scrap Lead
1425 South Dixie Highway, Troy
Threat: Lead and battery acids could seep off the site.
Cleanup cost: $3 million

7. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Fairborn
Threat: Organic chemicals were seeping off base toward Dayton water wells. There are 65 contaminated sites on the landfill.
Cleanup cost: About $300 million.

8. Mound Facility
Mound Road, Miamisburg
Threat: Organic solvents and tritium leaking into groundwater; soil contaminated with low radioactivity.
Cleanup cost: More than $500 million.



The Clinton plan:

Goals:
- To cut legal costs by 50 percent.
- To speed up cleanup and cut cleanup costs.
- To increase community input.
- To help developers build on old sites.

Currently:
Companies have to wrangle among themselves over who should pay what share of the a site's cleanup cost.

☛ ***The Clinton Plan:***
The U.S. EPA would divide up the costs. Companies could opt to accept that allocation.

Currently:
Even the smallest contributor is legally responsible for the entire cleanup cost.

☛ ***The Clinton Plan:***
Small contributors would have their liability limited.

Currently:
Cleanup must be the same, regardless of whether the site will be used for an industry or a school.

☛ ***The Clinton Plan:***
Would set different cleanup requirements for different uses.

Currently:
The U.S. EPA only involves community groups after it has already chosen a proposed cleanup plan.

☛ ***The Clinton Plan:***
Community groups will be involved right from the start deciding how the site will be used.

Currently:
A developer who buys a property is responsible for cleanup of contamination by a previous owner

☛ ***The Clinton Plan:***
Developers are not liable for past contamination.

NPL: *National Priorities List*
SOURCES: U.S. EPA, Ohio EPA

JOHN HANCOCK/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Waste Management officials outlined how much the cleanup could cost. The companies were told had a choice: Voluntarily join a group that will fund the cleanup, or refuse and risk being sued.

Charles E. Robinson, controller at Frank W. Schaefer Inc., a small Dayton-based manufacturer of aluminum-melting furnaces, said he doesn't believe his company sent anything hazardous to the landfill. But he decided to join the group — which cost $500 — to avoid being sued.

Another company, Brainerd Industries Inc., a manufacturer of decorative trim, also joined to protect itself. "We're going to spend more money figuring out what we owe than paying what we owe," said Sherwin Eisman, head of environmental compliance for Brainerd. "We just wish that the whole program would get rewritten."

Timothy Hoffman, a Dayton attorney with extensive experience in Superfund cases, called the EPA's policy of letting companies fight among themselves "a real waste of resources."

"There's a saying that Superfund is actually a lawyers retirement fund," Hoffman said. "But there's plenty of environmental law to do without this squabbling."

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Resource center planned

Dayton hopes to aid math, science teachers

By Jim DeBrosse
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Dayton city schools hope to open a $1.6 million resource center this fall to help teachers across the district deliver hands-on, practical instruction in math and science.

Plans call for converting the old Jackson Elementary School on McCall Street into a resource center and laboratory where teachers would be trained in new techniques and could design and preview classroom lessons.

"The laboratory will be a godsend, especially for our high school teachers," said Carolyn Day, Dayton's curriculum supervisor for math and science. "If they want to do things after school, the space is not available to them now because our buildings close."

In addition, the center would serve as a warehouse for assembling and distributing hundreds of kits to bring math and science lessons to life for young students.

Tailored to topics in earth, life and physical sciences, the kits might include anything from mi-

SEE TEACHERS/6

Teachers

CONTINUED FROM/1

croscopes and magnets to live worms and beetle larvae. They will be distributed to students in kindergarten through sixth grade.

The district currently issues a limited supply of kits from temporary offices in the Roosevelt Center.

School officials estimate the cost of renovating Jackson Elementary at $719,000. Another $800,000 would be needed for staffing, operational expenses and equipment.

The district is seeking community financial support, as well as a grant from the Department of Energy, to finance the project. Bids are now being sought on the renovation work.

Dayton Superintendent James Williams said the district is looking down the road to opening the center to teachers from other school districts in Montgomery County, as well as those from private and parochial schools.

The project is part of a strategy to upgrade math and science instruction throughout the Dayton City School District, with help from the University of Dayton and local businesses.

"This is a need all over the nation, not just the Dayton system," Day said. "We're trying to improve the science curriculum, to make it more realistic, more hands-on and more practical for our students."

The district also plans to renovate science facilities in seven middle schools during 1994 at a cost of $245,000. Laboratories in the five high schools have already been refurbished.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton, Ohio, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1994
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What a difference a year makes; Mound making progress

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

In May, Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church said the town had been handed a lemon when the Department of Energy decided to end weapons work at the Mound Plant and eliminate most of its high-tech jobs.

On Monday, the only lemons in evidence were used to make lemonade as Church announced several breakthroughs in efforts to find commercial work for Mound.

Mound tenant
Sigma Electromagnetic Shielding chnologies Inc. chief hails Mound site/**1B**

They include the first private business to commit itself to locating at the Mound; $4.5 million in Department of Energy grants to help Miamisburg bankroll businesses there; and the start of a $75 million venture capital fund by Boston-based EG&G Inc. to help start businesses at Mound and other U.S. research centers.

At a news conference in Miamisburg's council chambers, Church also formally presented an Energy Department representative with a proposal to lease seven buildings for commercial use, and an EG&G representative said the company will scrutinize Mound's capabilities for business opportunities.

But the good news doesn't mean an end to Mound's problems. Its 1,650-person work force faces the elimination of hundreds of jobs over the next two years as funding for weapons work dwindles.

"Our next big fight is probably going to be the (federal) budget," Church said. The city wants the Energy Department to stabilize funding and preserve the work force until new jobs can be found.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Mound tenant happy

Sigma chief says site suits to a 'T'

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

e technical know-how at Mound is what prompted Sigma Electromagnetic Shielding Technologies Inc., to relocate from Lincoln, Neb., company president Victor A. Rivas said.

"The announced availability of some of Mound's facilities and the transition of Mound's technical personnel fit Sigma Tech to a 'T,'" he said.

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church, saying he did not have a key to the city to present to Rivas, handed him a Mounds candy bar instead at a news conference in Miamisburg council chambers Monday.

Sigma Tech's specialty is developing lightweight shielding materials for cellular phones, medical equipment, computers and other products that emit or could be damaged by electromagnetic interference.

Previously, Rivas said, Sigma Tech only developed prototypes of new products for military use. He said the company "shifted gears" when the Mound opportunity arose and now plans to manufacture products in volume.

Church said the company will initially employ 15 people, but will grow to 180 by 1997.

Church said several other business proals are in the works. The seven Mound buildings the city wants to lease from the Energy Department represent 85 jobs, he said, including at least two new businesses being planned by Mound employees.

Allowing the city to lease buildings from the Energy Department avoids the complications of transferring federal facilities to the private sector.

The Sigma Tech announcement was expected, but Church said other major developments solidified just last week when Miamisburg officials paid visits to top EG&G executives in Boston and Energy Department officials in Washington, D.C.

At Monday's news conference, the Energy Department presented two grants to the city worth $4.5 million.

One grant gives the city $4 million to help fund specific projects. Miamisburg City Planner Michael J. Grauwelman, who is also the city's Mound transition manager, said $1 million is earmarked for a revolving loan fund; $1 million will fund development of prototype products; and $500,000 will be used to set up a community improvement corporation.

The corporation will handle Mound

SEE MOUND/2B

MOUND DEVELOPMENTS

■ **New business:** Sigma Electromagnetic Shielding Technologies Inc. will relocate to Mound from Lincoln, Neb., to develop and manufacture lightweight shielding materials for electronic products. It will initially employ 15 people and is expected to grow to 180 by 1997.

■ **Grants awarded:** The Department of Energy awarded $4.5 million in grants to help Miamisburg study, plan and finance business ventures at Mound.

■ **Venture capital fund** established: EG&G Inc. announced plans to scour Mound for commercial business opportunities. It also announced the creation of a venture capital fund to provide up to $75 million to invest in business ventures at Mound and other U.S. laboratories, plants and research centers.

■ **City wants to lease** buildings: Miamisburg submitted a proposal to lease seven Mound buildings for business use. Business plans for the buildings represent 85 potential jobs.

■ **For more info:** Call the Mound Transition Office, 847-6680, fax 866-0891

Mound

CONTINUED FROM/1B

conversion activities, he said. "We're trying to separate city business from Mound business." Its creation will require city council approval, he said.

Allocation of the rest of the grant has not been determined.

The second grant adds $500,000 to the $200,000 the Energy Department gave Mound last year for studies and planning efforts. It's a 3-to-1 match with funds Miamisburg raised from local, county and state governments.

EG&G announced it is building a $75 million venture capital fund, EG&G Technology Access Partners, to invest in business opportunities at Mound and other U.S. research centers.

Jack Blaeser, president of EG&G Ventures, said EG&G has put up $7.5 million as an anchor investment and is looking for other corporate investors. He said he expects it to be making investments by next fall.

EG&G also announced that a corporate team will do an inventory of Mound's available technologies in order to identify additional commercial opportunities.

It has already spun off Mound's expertise with explosives to form a division named Star City Ordnance. Jack Clark, president of EG&G Mound, said Star City is close to announcing its first contract. He declined to name the customer.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1994

EG&G reports decline in profit in 4th quarter

By Raju Narisetti
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

EG&G Inc. reported fourth-quarter profits of $24.2 million, or 43 cents a share, a 6 percent drop over the same quarter last year.

After accounting charges, profits for 1993 were $59.1 million, or $1.05 cents a share, a 32 percent drop from 1992.

EG&G is the parent of the company that operates Miamisburg's Mound facility.

EG&G said its Department of Energy-generated operating income fell 35 percent in 1993 to $39.6 million. The DOE is scheduled to halt all production at Mound by September 1995.

"On balance, 1993 has been a difficult year," said John M. Kucharski, EG&G chairman.

DOE-generated revenue fell to $1.39 billion from $1.49 billion in 1992.

EG&G Inc

Results for the fourth quarter ended Jan. 2. All figures in millions except for per share earnings.

	1993	1992
Net gain (loss)	$24.18	$25.85
Per share	$.43	$.46
Sales	$640.7	$689.2

Closing price: $19 Stock symbol: EGG
Newsline: 463-4636, enter code 1-4000-324141*

EG&G also said it was restructuring operations to strengthen its instruments group and also "set the stage" to enter the environmental services market.

Environmental services is expected to generate jobs and revenue at Mound after the facility halts production.

The Wellesley, Mass.-based EG&G has annual sales of about $2.7 billion and employs 31,000 worldwide.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
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STATE DIGEST

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bart Schasfoort examines debris left by the Rocky River

FROM WIRE SERVICES

FLOOD VICTIMS RETURN HOME: About 235 Cleveland-area residents went home Monday as the Rocky, Chagrin and Vermilion rivers receded. The Coast Guard cleared ice jams from the mouths of some rivers. About 150 of the 230 boats stored at the Cleveland Yachting Club on the Rocky River were damaged. Ice blocks swept away boat equipment, outdoor gear and other material. Southeast Ohio residents affected by flooding also returned to their homes Monday, but authorities waited for a break in the cold weather before cleaning up the muddy mess the rivers and creeks left.

FERNALD CLEANUP HEAD NAMED: An executive with experience in environmental cleanup projects will manage the cleanup of radioactive waste at the idled Fernald uranium processing plant. Don Ofte will become president March 1 of Fernald Environmental Restoration Management Corp., the company said Monday. The Energy Department in 1992 gave FERMCO a five-year contract to manage the cleanup at its 1,050-acre Fernald site, 18 miles northwest of Cincinnati.

TEENS SENTENCED IN CHILD'S DEATH: A judge sentenced two 15-year-old boys to life in prison Monday for setting a house fire that killed an 8-year-old girl. Judge Edward Zaleski of Lorain County Common Pleas Court found Brian Hill and John McDerment guilty of aggravated murder, aggravated arson, aggravated burglary and three counts each of attempted murder and attempted felonious assault. He said they will not be eligible for parole until they are nearly 40.

2 KILLED IN COLUMBUS CRASH: A two-car crash late Sunday killed two people and injured two others on a county road in east suburban Columbus. Deputies identified the dead men as Kenneth Fisher, 25, of Blacklick and Robert Harris, 38, of Albuquerque, N.M. Harris' vehicle apparently went left of center, striking Fisher's car head-on, deputies said.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1994

Ohio EPA to list what's risky, riskier, riskiest

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

The ozone shield is disappearing. Radioactive radon gas is seeping into our basements. Closed landfills are oozing toxic chemicals, threatening groundwater.

We're being told of so many frightening things, it's hard to know what to be scared of most.

Now, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency is launching a program, called the "Comparative Risk Project," designed to help citizens, regulators and elected officials separate real environmental threats from ones that sound frightening, but aren't that dangerous.

It sounds straightforward enough: The agency wants a group of environmental activists, academics, business representatives and others to rank all of Ohio's environmental problems. Project staff will then draft documents outlining strategies for dealing with each of the top threats.

Here's the wrinkle:

The list and the strategy documents are intended to help set Ohio's environmental priorities, guiding resources — and agency enforcement efforts — to critical areas.

That has business and environmental groups paying very close attention. Both groups think the project could hurt them. Companies don't want their industries targeted. Environmental advocates see the program as a ploy to take attention off industrial polluters.

"This whole concept has become a way to shift regulatory focus to areas like indoor air pollution and lead poisoning where you

SEE RISKY/2B

OHIO'S COMPARATIVE RISK PROJECT

- **What it is:** A two-year, $200,000 effort to identify Ohio's most pressing environmental problems and develop strategies to address them.
- **How it will work:** Committees appointed by a panel of state officials will identify environmental risks, rank them and produce strategies for reducing them. The committees will hold public hearings throughout the state.
- **The results:** The project will produce two sets of documents — a State of the Environment Report and reports with ways for individuals and policymakers to reduce environmental threats.
- **Getting involved:** The agency is looking for people to serve on the committees. For information, call Michele Morrone, (614) 644-3638.

Risky

CONTINUED FROM/1B

don't have corporate bad guys," said Rick Sahli, executive director of the Ohio Environmental Council. "We're extremely worried."

Michele Morrone, the project's director, says she's aware of the concerns. But she said that doesn't make the project any less important.

"People are scared, people are nervous. But we can't let this stop us from proceeding," Morrone said. "We don't have unlimited resources, but we do seem to have unlimited environmental problems. We need to set priorities."

The project, which will take two years, is modeled after similar efforts in other states, including Washington, Michigan, Louisiana and Colorado. The most successful of those programs, Morrone said, have clear, focused goals and high levels of public involvement.

The Ohio effort will be guided by three committees: an oversight group made up of the directors of all seven state departments, a representative from the governor's office and state legislators; work groups of technical experts; and a public advisory group made up of environmentalists, business representatives and others.

The public advisory group will rank the environmental risks. Members of the group will be appointed by the oversight group.

The program is funded by a $100,000 grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and $100,000 in Ohio general revenue funds.

After two years of planning, the program is just about to be officially launched. Gov. George Voinovich plans to sign an executive order sometime before Feb. 28.

Now, the agency is looking for people to serve on the technical advisory groups and the public advisory group.

Morrone said people who are worried about the program should get involved. "Here's a chance for you to be at the very ground level of policy decisions," she said.

The project is not without supporters. Douglas "Dusty" Hall, Dayton's environmental manager, said environmental issues need the kind of scrutiny this process will deliver.

"If the outcome of this work surprises somebody, and enforcement priorities change, they should have," Hall said.

THE PLAIN DEALER, SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1994

Plan offered to avert layoffs at nuclear weapons plant

By JAMES HANNAH
ASSOCIATED PRESS

MIAMISBURG, O.

The U.S. Department of Energy last week announced a plan to avert 600 layoffs at the Mound nuclear weapons plant by encouraging transfers, early retirements and resignations.

The draft plan, which proposes financial incentives for the workers, is aimed at cushioning the blow that will come when defense production at the plant ends in 1995.

The plan assumes Mound's budget will decline from $183 million in 1994 to about $118 million by 1996. Under that plan, 260 jobs would be eliminated in 1994 and 340 more in 1995.

About 1,650 people currently work at Mound, which is operated for the Energy Department by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc. The defense workers make detonators for nuclear weapons.

Other workers produce power supplies for space probes or are involved in the plant's environmental cleanup. Those two operations are expected to continue after the defense work ends.

Judy Williams, the Energy Department's manager for central training, said "If these options don't attract a sufficient number (of workers), we may be forced to have an involuntary layoff."

Ken Sprankle, the department's transition program manager for Mound, said layoffs could begin this summer.

"I think all employees understand what's going to have to happen over the next several years," Sprankle said. "Obviously, they have to make their own personal decisions."

The draft plan, which is expected to be modified after workers make their own suggestions, must be approved by top Energy Department officials before it goes into effect.

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church said he plans to ask department officials in Washington next week to delay any layoffs for as long as possible.

Church said that is critical to his efforts to attract private businesses that could employ the Mound workers.

Meanwhile, EG&G spokesman Mark Becker said Mound officials are still trying to determine whether four Mound employees were subjected to radiation testing in the 1950s.

A contractor report prepared for the federal government said radioactive solutions were placed on the hands of the workers to determine the best way to wash them off.

Becker said Mound officials are trying to identify the workers and determine whether they gave their consent. He said officials continued to study old laboratory reports.

COLUMBUS DISPATCH

COLUMBUS, OH
DAILY 264,601

WEDNESDAY
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Ex-nuclear plant worker also wants compensation

1003H

By Michael B. Lafferty
Dispatch Science Reporter

■ Nuclear plant sued / 6A

A Piketon, Ohio, environmental activist and former worker at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant is grumbling about the federal government's willingness to compensate victims of radiation experiments while leaving her and other former workers out in the cold.

"We're also victims of the Cold War. We've been experimented on," said Vina Colley, a former electrician at the the atomic plant. "I hope some day the government will compensate the plant workers."

While named for nearby Portsmouth, the plant is at Piketon, about 70 miles south of Columbus.

Colley and some other plant workers blame radiation and chemical releases at the plant for illnesses they suffer.

Colley, 47, suffers from chemical bronchitis and several other conditions. Her medical records indicate her blood is tainted with chemicals used in the nuclear fuel enrichment process conducted at the plant.

She said she hopes Energy Department Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary's offer to compensate radiation experiment victims bodes well for her and other workers claiming injury.

Colley blasted the federal government for paying about $9.4 million to the Columbus law firm of Vorys Sater Seymour & Pease between October 1990 and May 1992 to defend operators of the Piketon plant and the Energy Department's Mound Laboratory at Miamisburg.

The department paid the law firm $5.9 million to defend Martin Marietta Energy Systems and $3.5 million to defend Monsanto Chemical, former operator of Mound.

Both suits are class-action suits filed on behalf of neighbors of the two facilities. The plaintiffs are seeking damages from radioactive and chemical contamination they say came from the sites over decades.

The legal fee payments are part of an estimated $47 million the Energy Department has paid to defend lawsuits against civilian contractors who operate seven of its major nuclear fuel and weapons facilities.

The Military Production Network, a consortium of 40 environmental and safety groups that obtained a copy of the analysis, said the department paid Vorys Sater $2.4 million in fiscal year 1991, $2.2 million in 1992 and $1.3 million for the first eight months of fiscal year 1993. Martin Marietta took over operation of the Piketon plant from the former Goodyear Atomic Corp.

Vorys Sater was paid $3.5 million in the Mound lab suit between October 1991 and May 1993. But Vorys Sater partner Edgar A. Strause said he couldn't confirm those amounts.

Defense fees

The U.S. Department of Energy spent about $47 million to defend the contractors of seven of its nuclear fuel and weapons plants in lawsuits.

PLANT	COST
Fernald	$7.5 million
Hanford	19.7 million
Los Alamos	2.2 million
Mound	3.5 million
Oak Ridge	1.3 million
Portsmouth	5.9 million
Rocky Flats	7.0 million

Source: Military Production Network

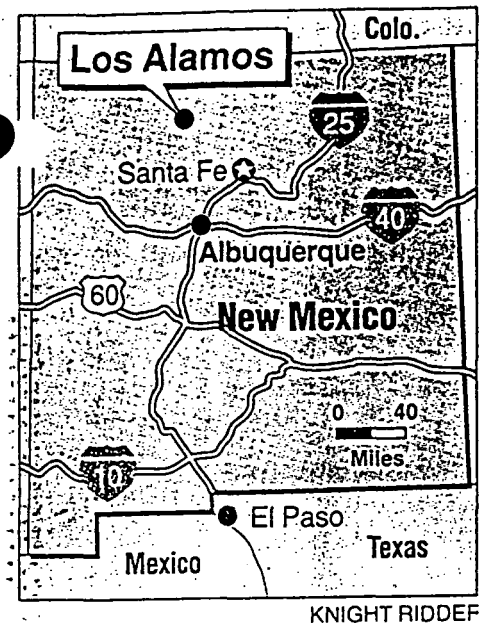
Dispatch graphic

The Piketon case seeks $600 million in compensatory and punitive damages. The Mound suit seeks an unspecified amount.

The government, which owns the facilities, is liable for judgments under its operating contracts.

While the lawsuits could prove expensive, estimates of the cost of the cleanup at all the department's nuclear sites continue to increase. At a hearing in Washington in December, U.S. Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., pegged the cleanup cost at a minimum of $200 billion over the next 50 years.

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)



KNIGHT RIDDEF

Time casts shadow over A-bomb lab

By Maggie Rivas
LAS MORNING NEWS

LOS ALAMOS, N.M. — In 1943, when Robert Oppenheimer brought his cadre of scientists to the isolated mesas of northern New Mexico, it was to develop a cutting-edge technology that would be used to build the atomic bomb.

In the early days, secrecy cloaked the everyday lives of those men and women. Mailing addresses were simply a Santa Fe post office box; no name was assigned to what had been a boys' summer camp.

Today, a museum run by the Los Alamos National Laboratory commemorates the lab's contributions. But while that history is glorious, the future in the post-Cold War era is less certain.

Some of the best and brightest, viewing a career at Los Alamos as an opportunity to combine public service and scientific inquiry, now wonder what will happen as the lab's defense-related work winds down.

The lab is searching for a new mission — some proposals have involved joint ventures with civilian industry — bureaucrats discuss conducting research on nuclear-waste disposal elsewhere.

It is a stunning reversal for a place that some believe won World War II.

Like Mound plant

The Los Alamos effort is very similar to efforts at other Department of Energy facilities. In Miamisburg, the Mound nuclear weapons plant is trying to get private businesses interested in its technologies.

In fact, Miamisburg officials are expected to announce Monday that a Nebraska-based start-up company will begin using some Mound capabilities for a new plastic additive, according to published reports.

In Los Alamos, Dr. Siegfried S. Hecker, the lab's director, said there will no longer be a great demand for new weapons. There are, to be sure, worrisome foes — North Korea and Iraq, for example. As long as there are countries seeking to develop nuclear weapons, Los Alamos will have a role, Hecker said in a report last spring.

"The nuclear weapons genie is not back in the bottle and never will be," he said.

Still, the Los Alamos employee count has dropped dramatically. More than 800 people opted for early retirement last year, eliminating the need for large layoffs. Only 20 workers were given pink slips, leaving the lab with 6,800 employees.

In Los Alamos' 1994 budget, money has been diverted from defense areas into other projects. The defense sector fell 12 percent, to $495 million, from $563 million in 1993. The second-largest chunk in the budget is for environmental and waste-management projects, up 26 percent, to $232 million, from $184 million last year.

One project, for example, seeks to develop more efficient brick production methods for producers in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. A Powder X-Ray Defractometer determines the chemical composition of the brick, another device tests the strength of pieces of several bricks, and a computer model seeks to improve kiln operations using cleaner fuel.

"We're using high technology to produce a low-technology product," says Dr. Karl P. Staudhammer, a Los Alamos scientist whose specialty is materials research.

Possible competition a cloud

The future of Los Alamos is clouded in another way: It may gain competition from Amarillo, Texas. On Dec. 17, Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, visiting the Pantex plant there, said that facility might go beyond its current function of removing the radioactive material from nuclear weapons and begin researching alternative uses and

Los Alamos

CONTINUED FROM/1F

methods of disposing of plutonium.

Los Alamos has the only full-service plutonium-processing facility in the Energy Department's complex of 34 labs. It has 2.6 metric tons of the synthetic plutonium for testing.

Pantex has been the sole weapons-production facility in the country and has been converted into the only plant that dismantles nuclear weapons in volume. Although the number of nuclear warheads is classified, it is projected that Pantex will dismantle 20,000 weapons this decade.

In the last year, Pantex has hired 300 workers, and some Los Alamos employees work in Amarillo on the dismantling effort.

Dr. Robert G. Behrens, program manager of the nuclear materials office at Los Alamos, said he is unclear how Pantex could affect his operation.

"We've made an offer ... to be open with them, to let them look at our plutonium operation," Behrens said. "We don't know what that mission (of a lab at Pantex) might be or who would manage it."

Los Alamos, set atop the mesas of the Pajarito Plateau northwest of Santa Fe, looks largely like a temporary settlement. Many of the older houses have that military housing look. Many of the buildings of the national lab, scattered at several sites over 43 square miles, are of the double-wide trailer variety.

But there are indications that this is more than just a small burg of 18,000 residents. Blue signs positioned at turnoffs carry arcane messages, such as "Tech Area 39"; one of the major streets is Trinity Drive; there is an office complex named after Oppenheimer.

In this city where the average household income is $32,000, housing is expensive: a three-bedroom, two-bath ranch house averages $185,000. Apartments and condos are hard to come by.

Most residents are related to the lab in some way. Mary Dealy, a real estate agent, has lived in the area for 43 years with her husband, a scientist.

"It's all wrapped around the lab," Dealy said.

1/30/94

As with other residents, Dealy is very much aware of change at the lab.

Preparation called key

"They're getting away from bombs," Dealy says simply. "I think we need to be prepared, but think it's great if we can help the community and help the world."

Not that the city hasn't tried to extricate itself from the lab. The Los Alamos Economic Development Corp. has been trying since 1983 to diversify the city's economy. The concern is not simply survival, says the corporation's executive director, Jim Greenwood.

"Most people are not concerned about whether we'll be here or not, but rather if it will be a prosperous community, a progressive community or does it become a sleepy little town with a scaled-down lab," said Greenwood, a native of Los Alamos whose father came to work at the lab in the 1950s.

Greenwood's office offers new, small companies a shot at getting contracts with the lab, as well as counseling, advice and work space. The new businesses are an easier fit for Los Alamos than getting companies to move, he said.

"It's an area that ... (by) many traditional standards is tough to market from," he said. "Housing is scarce and expensive, and so is commercial property.

"What we do have is a nice small-town atmosphere, very good schools, very stable government."

The mood in the town toward the new order has been generally favorable, Greenwood said.

"There are some people who feel like fish out of water; everything they've trained for, everything they know, is passing them by," he said. "Now, it's not a priority in the mission."

Razors, eye surgery

Dr. William O. Wray is a bearded, bespectacled Los Alamos scientist who works on two products he doesn't use.

One, in cooperation with the Gillette Co., is a better-contoured razor that doesn't tug at beards; the other is to improve the success rate of radial keratotomy, an operation in which the cornea of the human eye is surgically reshaped to make eyeglasses unnecessary.

He's also helping General Motors develop less expensive ways to anticipate injuries than with the crash dummies now used. General Motors has entered into other Cooperative Research and Development Agreements. Companies that enter such partnerships with a national lab agree to pay for at least half of the study.

"It's not the sort of thing that the lab usually gets into," Wray says of the razor blade project. "But actually, this is very similar to a machining problem," he says, pointing to a computer-produced representation of a blade and a hair, enlarged so the hair is about 4 inches across.

Lab spokesman Jim Danneskiold adds that such research has national security implications.

"Industry is cutting back in terms of R&D (research and development), and if we can solve the problems by getting into noncompetitive research, we will," Danneskiold said. "Without long-term R&D, they can't get an edge against international corporations.

"University research isn't capable of that."

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1994

Dayton Daily News

1st Mound occupant will work with NASA

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

A company that plans to become the first commercial enterprise at the Mound nuclear weapons plant will work with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to apply a new technology to products such as cellular phones, a NASA spokesman said Thursday.

Sigma Electromagnetic Shielding Technologies Inc. of Lincoln, Neb., has a contract with NASA's Lewis Research Center at Cleveland to perfect a new shielding technology, said Richard Soltis of the center's Technology Utilization office.

Miamisburg officials on Monday plan to announce the first business to locate at Mound, which will lose its weapons-related work by the end of 1995. They have declined to name the company, but sources have identified it as Sigma. NASA and Sigma officials plan to be on hand for the announcement.

The new business is expected to employ only a handful of people, but Miamisburg and Mound officials consider it a crucial first step in converting the plant to commercial uses to save jobs and find ways to take advantage of the high-tech facilities. EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, which operates the plant for the Department of Energy, has drafted a plan to eliminate 600 Mound jobs this year and next as funding dwindles.

Soltis said the shielding technology, invented by a Lewis scientist, could be useful in cellular phones and other electronic products. Electromagnetic fields can interfere with radio signals and electronic circuits.

"It's a new process. We've used it, but we haven't used it this way," Soltis said in a telephone interview. "It's not perfected. We're not sure it's going to work. We think it has possibilities."

He said companies that make electronic communications products are "extremely interested" in the technology.

"We see it as like a two-year program" to perfect the technology for commercial uses, he said.

A source familiar with the plans said Sigma will occupy a building close to Mound Road and outside Mound's high-security area, avoiding the need for special security arrangements and making it easier for customers to get to the company.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1994
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Mound on brink of signing its first tenant

Nebraska high-tech company would employ 15-20

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

A high-tech company from Nebraska appears poised to become the first commercial tenant at the Mound nuclear weapons plant in Miamisburg.

Miamisburg city officials have notified the news media of plans to announce the new business on Monday. A source familiar with the negotiations and a business magazine report that Lincoln-based Sigma Electromagnetic Shielding Technologies, Inc., is preparing to move to Mound.

Few details about the deal were available Tuesday.

"We're just not ready to make an announcement," said Dick Schaffer, who answered for the company in Lincoln. He said more information will be released Monday.

The Jan. 31 edition of *Business Week* magazine reports the company "could move in within weeks" and employ 15 to 20 people. The magazine said the company wants to make a new kind of plastic additive.

Miamisburg has been working with plant operator EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, Inc., and the U.S. Energy Department to find commercial work for the plant and its 1,650 workers. The Energy Department plans to end defense work at the plant in 1995.

The city, EG&G and the Energy Department's Dayton area office have formed a coalition they call the Mound Partnership to convert the plant to commercial uses.

A notice of Monday's announcement said it will break new ground "for the federal government's goals of defense conversion, technology transfer and job creation in the post-Cold War era."

NEW TENANT AT MOUND?

- **What:** A Nebraska-based high-tech firm appears set to announce plans to become the first commercial tenant at the Mound nuclear weapons plant in Miamisburg.
- **What do they do?** *Business Week* magazine reported in its Jan. 31 edition that the company wants to open a plant to make a new kind of plastic additive.
- **Announcement coming:** An official announcement is expected on Monday, but few details about the deal are now available.
- **Why is this good?** Miamisburg city officials, plant operator EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc. and the U.S. Energy Department are trying to find commercial uses for the plant and its 1,650 workers.
- **Deadline:** The Energy Department plans to end defense-related work at the plant in 1995. EG&G officials have put together a plan to eliminate at least 600 jobs by then.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

EG&G

MEETING NOTICE

The United States Department of Energy and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies will be hosting a public meeting for the Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFCAct). The meeting will be held on January 27, 1994, at 7:30 p.m. at the Miamisburg Civic Center, 10 N. First Street, Miamisburg, Ohio.

Legislation was passed in October 1992 to bring federal operations into full compliance with federal hazardous waste laws. This includes those operations under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Energy (DOE).

This act requires federal facilities to work with the states and Environmental Protection agencies to provide comprehensive data on mixed waste inventories, treatment capacities, and treatment plans for each site. One part of developing the treatment plan is stakeholder involvement regarding treatment options. The initial phase of this input involves soliciting public comment on the role that stakeholders wish to take in this process.

The purpose of this public meeting will be to explain the FFCAct and allow for public comment, both verbally and in writing, to be taken and included in the plans.

A copy of the Federal Facility Compliance Act is in the DOE Public Reading Room at the Miamisburg Senior Adult Center, 305 E. Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio.

If you have any questions, please contact EG&G Mound Public Affairs at (513) 865-4450 or (513) 865-4140.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

114th Year, No. 44 January 26, 1994 Miamisburg, Ohio 50 cents per copy

FIRST NEW MOUND BUSINESS COMING

The Mound Partnership of the City of Miamisburg, the U.S. Department of Energy and EG&G Applied Mound Technologies will announce on Monday the first business committed to locating at the Mound and beginning the transition of the defense weapons facility to peacetime use as a high-tech commerical center.

The annoucement will take place at 10 a.m. Monday at the Miamisburg Civic Center. Mayor Dick Church Jr. and a principal of the new business will be joined by officials of the Department of Energy and EG&G in making the announcement.

In announcing the first business that will locate at the facility, the Mound Partnership is breaking new ground in goals of defense conversion, technology transfer and job creation.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Options will be available to Mound workers when released

Provided restructure plan is approved by Dept. of Energy

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

When layoffs begin at the Mound, employees will have several options if the draft of the Work Force Restructuring Plan is approved by the U.S. Department of Energy.

But is it hoped by all concerned that the federal budget process will give the Mound facility enough funds for a smooth transition that would include no layoffs in 1994.

According to Judy Williams, manager of Central Training for EG&G, when downsizing takes place at the Mound, workers, under the draft plan, will have several options including accepting a retirement incentive, take an incentive to voluntarily leave the Mound or receive an involuntary layoff.

"Those employees with critical skills to the defense mission may choose to finish the mission and get retirement or voluntary leave incentives later," said Williams.

Other features of the draft plan are training and retraining for other work inside and outside of the Mound, outplacement services, resume services, relocation assistance and tuition reimbursement.

"The draft plan is a proposed plan and any incentives are subject to DOE approval," she said.

Ken Sprankle, Transition Program Manager for the DOE, said he hopes that when the budget figures for the Mound occur on Feb. 7, that the Workforce Restructuring Plan will not have to be used earlier than originally planned.

"We hope to have sufficient times to have a good phased process in the transition," he said. "Right now, we are hopeful there will be no reductions in 1994, but it all depends on the budget."

HE SAID that once workforce reductions are mandated by the budget, the agency will open a window of time for people to take incentives to retire, then other another window of time for people to voluntarily leave with incentives.

"If not enough accept the incentives to meet the required reductions, then we would have to have a layoff," said Sprankle.

He said that while he hopes no layoffs will occur in 1994, there is the possibility that budget cuts for fiscal year 1995 could cause layoffs in late 1994.

"But we do not anticipate layoffs in 1994," he said.

It is vital to the Mound Partnership's efforts that layoffs don't come too quickly, said Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr.

"If the DOE cuts the budget too soon and layoffs begin, we'll lose the people," he said. "The people are the most important part of the reorganization.

"Without them, the technology at the Mound is just a lot of expense junk," said Church.

Church applauded the efforts of those who worked on the Workforce Restructuring Plan.

"It's a good plan," he said. "It was basically put together by the employees."

Church, Miamisburg City Manager John Weithofer and the city's Mound Transition Manager Mike Grauwelman are in Washington D.C. this week to meet with legislators and DOE officials to talk about the budget of the Mound.

"We need the full two years the DOE committed to us to make the transition work," said Church. "And we are going to talk to them about it."

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Hands on science...

Looking up close at what plastic does when in soil...

Learning the workings of a water pump...

Miamisburg's Waterpark plays host to science's Experi-Center

by MIKE KELLY
Staff Writer

In past years the Miamisburg Community Waterpark Bathhouse has remained closed until warm weather is an everyday occurrence.

This year, however, the Bathhouse is playing host to a hands -on, non-profit science exhibit called Experi-Center.

The center opened Monday to rave reviews by the first class of students to go through the facility, the kindergarten classes from Kinder Elementary.

"This is neat," said one girl as she learned how a pump worked using plastic straws and a rubber ball. "She was then startled as a stream of water shot in her face."

"Many adults don't know how a pump works and this is an easy way to teach kids the principals involved," said Miamisburg resident and president of the center Deborah Gill.

"Most of the items we use are straws, cardboard milk cartons, and anything use that has been used before," she said.

Gill said she sought and received some funding from EG&G Mound for the project, but most of the items used have come as donations.

The environmental science center, grades K through 5, the chance to explore 15-21 different station concerning the four topics of water, soil, air and inventions.

"My husband and I started the project at home but it soon outgrew us," Gill said. "We were looking for a place to set things up and the city was kind enough to lease this space to us until April for only $1."

GILL SAID most days have been scheduled with visits from not only Miamisburg and West Carrollton schools, but other schools as far away as Spring Valley and Vandalia.

This year the center is focusing on – which is appropriate for its location – on the properties of water. Children have a chance to work with a water wheel, a clock which is made of old egg cartons and propelled by water, as well as see the danger of water pollution.

She said she gets most of her ideas from the children's museum in Boston.

"Not only does this program teach science, but also more importantly, I think, is creative thinking," she said. "Students are being flooded with all kinds of fact and figures, but they have to learn how to think and put that knowledge to a practical use."

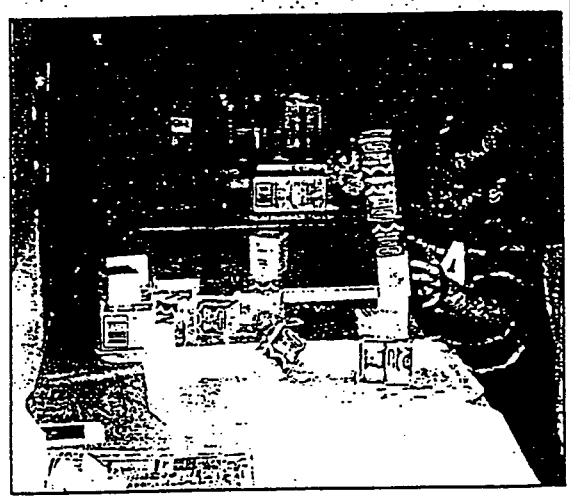
"This center allows teachers and students to take part in numerous experiments where they wouldn't normally have a chance to do them in a classroom because of the space need and the mess involved," said one of the four people who work for Gill in the center.

"The children really learn a lot more when they have a chance to do things hand-on and not having to worry about being yelled at for making a mess."

Gill said she would like to have a permanent location for the center in the future, the only things holding her up is the actual site and the funds needed.

For now the center of science for youth can be found between the walls of the Miamisburg Bathhouse.

Photos by Mike Kelly



How high can he stack those milk cartons?...

Watching a water wheel made of cardboard and recycled plastic in action...

Building bridges to withstand increases in weight...

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
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Dayton Daily News

O'Leary in the DOE danger zones

Fernald plant's manual said volumes about safety priority

Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, who has been busy seeking out Americans who might have been used as guinea pigs for radiation experiments, has also confronted the safety-last culture of some of department's weapons-related plants.

Unlike the radiation experiments, the worker-safety horrors aren't ancient history. Since mid-1989, 22,824 workers at DOE plants have been injured, and 2,829 diagnosed with worker-related illnesses. Over the last two years, a dozen workers were killed

The Jan. 24 *U.S. News and World Report* documents a list of horrors, long hidden by the secrecy of the operations. Consider the Fernald, Ohio plant's *safety manual* in early 1993. Among other things, the manual told employees not to tell visiting safety inspectors about, or admit to, safety violations. DOE ordered revisions, which were made last November.

Hazel O'Leary

Secretary O'Leary has appointed one of DOE's loudest worker-safety critics to try to push safer practices. Ironically, DOE also is bound by contracts to *defend* some of the contractors against lawsuits alleging unsafe conditions and practices. *That*, the secretary must know all too well, is a hazard to taxpayers, and to the government if contractors running the plants can shed responsibility and get off the hook so easily they don't have much incentive to change their ways.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
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Mound layoffs hinge on budget

Number, timing to be determined

By Katherine Ullmer
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

President Clinton's federal budget announcement on Feb. 7 will help determine the number and timing of future layoffs at EG&G Mound Applied Technologies in Miamisburg, employees were told Thursday.

"If greater than expected, cuts would have to come soon," said Kenneth A. Sprankle, transition program manager for the Department of Energy.

On Jan. 11, the government mailed drafts of the Work Force Restructuring Plan to Mound employees which outlines the Energy Department's efforts to minimize the impact of layoffs caused by the end of the defense mission at the plant. It outlines retirement incentives and other job options for those laid off. Employee briefings on the plan were held Thursday.

According to the plan, the 1,700-person work force would probably be reduced by at least 600 people, with 700 positions lost in defense work and 100 positions gained in environmental restoration and waste management work.

Though layoffs are not expected until this summer, an announcement of layoffs could occur within 60 days of the President's budget announcement, Sprankle said. The 1994 budget supports the current work force, but Clinton's recent signing of an agreement with the Russians to eliminate nuclear stockpiles could affect work being done for the Department of Defense, Sprankle said.

The restructuring plan, which still must be accepted by Congress before it can begin, is not to be finalized until March. Input from employees and others is to be gathered in January and February.

The plan requires employees to choose between five options: stay and complete Defense Programs mission work; transfer to other work at the Mound, if available; retire; take a voluntary transition incentive; or be laid off.

According to the plan, federal budget allocations to Mound are declining from $183 million in 1994 to about $136 million in 1995 and $118 million in 1996. This requires reduced employment levels at Mound in fiscal year 1995, which runs from Oct. 1, 1994, through Sept. 30, 1995, the plan said.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
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Mound inspection team deserves no blue ribbon

The *Dayton Daily News* front-page story of the cleanup at the Mount Atomic Weapon Plant, Dec. 20, "Funds fall short for Mound cleanup: Ability to market site could be affected," brought to mind a meeting held several years ago in the Miamisburg City Hall concerning the plant. Representatives of the contractors, EG&G, were elated to have received a complementary report from a Blue Ribbon Department of Energy inspection team. The report gave excellent marks on the plant — except for three rooms.

At the end of the presentation, a question was asked about the three rooms. Enough pollution could be discharged from those rooms to the air and ground water to seriously affect the county for decades to come. The response was that the Blue Ribbon panel did not have proper clearance to enter these rooms. A Department of Energy team inspecting a Department of Energy facility, and they are satisfied with only a partial inspection?

Prominent in the *Dayton Daily News* and other news sources, stories reveal that unwary citizens were exposed to atomic radiation either accidently or on purpose. Some experiments were instituted to determine the physiological effect of exposure on humans. Was this Department of Energy charade in Miamisburg a part of that careless procedure, or were they trying to determine if their propaganda would be swallowed by a gullible public?

And where did that inspection team win their blue ribbon?

RALPH C. JONES
Kettering

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Radiation data stifled during Reagan terms

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former President Reagan's energy secretary says Cold War radiation tests on humans, divulged by Congress in the mid-1980s, were not a high priority for his agency.

Energy Department documents show the Reagan administration sought to play down the experiments, arguing against compensation or follow-up exams for the human subjects.

The department argued there was "no scientific reason" to believe the subjects suffered long-term harm and that follow-up studies would "violate privacy," according to documents obtained by The Associated Press.

"I was satisfied with our answer. There had not been enough work done to establish that there was a problem," then-Energy Secretary John Herrington said Thursday from California.

"We're finding out that it's something that needs more scrutiny, and I think it does," said Herrington, now a private lawyer and vice chairman of the state Republican Party.

Herrington said the ongoing Cold War also played a part in the decision not to launch the type of extensive disclosure of past radiation testing now begun by the Clinton administration under Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary.

The impetus seven years ago was a congressional report that — based largely on DOE files — singled out 31 radiation experiments involving humans, including the injection of plutonium to 18 civilians in the 1940s and radiation experiments on genitals of more than 100 prisoners in the Northwest.

In a Feb. 10, 1987, letter to Rep. Edward Markey, D-Mass., chairman of the subcommittee that wrote the report, Herrington maintained that the concerns "appear to have been based on misunderstandings of ... the principles of human experimentation."

The congressional findings outlined in a 39-page report titled *American Nuclear Guinea Pigs: Three Decades of Radiation Experiments on U.S. Citizens* barely caused a ripple among the public or inside the Reagan administration.

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Dayton, OH
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Contamination common, ex-Mound workers say

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

A 1953 report on tests that involved contaminating the hands of three Mound Plant workers with radioactive material doesn't appear to be a cause for concern about health safety, a Mound spokesman said Friday.

The report describes how a consulting firm tested various methods for removing radioactive contaminants by deliberately contaminating the hands of four workers with small amounts of radioactive material. Another three or four workers were tested, but their hands had become contaminated in the course of their work, according to the report.

Retired workers who have called the plant in the wake of news reports about the 41-year-old study said it wasn't uncommon then for workers to get their hands contaminated, spokesman Mark Becker said.

But the report leaves many questions unanswered. It doesn't reveal who the test subjects were, what kind of material was used or how much was used.

The Mound workers were among about 118 people across the United States who were used in the study, which tested a variety of cleansing agents for the Army. The *Dayton Daily News* obtained the part of the report dealing with Mound.

The test identified the radioactive material only as an "alpha emitter." Experts say alpha radiation can be deadly if it gets inside the body, but it isn't powerful enough to penetrate skin. Becker said the most common alpha emitter at Mound in the early 1950s was polonium, a metal used in manufacturing nuclear weapons.

The report, "Removal of Radioactive Contaminants from Human Skin," was prepared for the Army by the Foster D. Snell consulting firm. Becker said the firm is no longer in business.

The study appeared to be aimed at finding cheap, effective ways for soldiers in the field to clean off contamination. It found some common household cleansers to be more effective than special decontamination products available at the time.

The Mound tests are among hundreds of radiation experiments the government conducted during the Cold War. Some tests apparently subjected children, prisoners and medical patients to radiation exposure without their knowledge or consent.

U.S. Sen. John Glenn, chairman of the governmental affairs committee, has scheduled a hearing on radiation experiments for next Thursday, a Glenn aide said.

Leaders reduce wish list

Businesses, legislators reach compromise

By David Mendell
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Dayton-area business leaders and state legislators have reached a compromise in a dispute over whether to request state funds for two downtown Dayton projects.

Arcade Square would be off the list of funds requested from the state's 1995-96 capital improvements budget, while reduced funding is being requested for redevelopment of the former Lazarus department store building.

Meanwhile, funds would be requested for neighborhood businesses and conversion of the Mound Plant and the Defense Electronics Supply Center to private facilities.

The agreement stresses jobs and technology at the expense of cultural projects such as the International Women's Air and Space Museum.

"It's a real compromise," said Brad Tillson, chairman of the Public Policy Committee of the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce. "Everybody gave a little bit."

Tillson, publisher of the *Dayton Daily News*, said legislators will present the package — trimmed from $26.5 million to $19 million — to Gov. George Voinovich and the General Assembly from "united" leaders in Montgomery, Greene and Clark counties.

In December, Miami Valley business and government leaders announced a similar wish list, but apparently did not sell the legislative delegation on the package. Legislators and business leaders said Friday they will strive for improved communication to avoid future dissension.

"We clearly need to move beyond this adversarial negotiation," said state Sen. Charles Horn, R-Kettering.

Legislators balked at two initial requests for downtown Dayton — $3 million to renovate the Arcade for a children's museum and $4 million to refurbish the Lazarus building. The new request includes $1.5 million for a children's museum, which legislators said may not be in the Arcade, and $2 million for the Lazarus site.

Ed Armentrout, president of the Downtown Dayton Partnership, said he was satisfied with the revisions. He said the Lazarus project is "more mature" than the Arcade renovation. Expanding the Lazarus site to a retail center could cost up to $30 million and employ up to 3,000 people, he said.

Officials agreed to seek $3 million for neighborhood business districts — a proposal of Dayton Mayor Mike Turner. That marks a "shift in policy" of city officials, he said.

"The neighborhoods have at times been neglected for downtown projects that have not worked," Turner said.

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Dayton, OH
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Law prohibits cuts at Mound before April 6, officials say

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

No decision has been made to lay off Mound Plant workers, and no jobs will be cut before April despite plans to phase out the plant's nuclear weapons work, local Department of Energy officials said Thursday.

Federal law forbids cutting jobs for at least 120 days from notifying employees of work force reduction plans, Alan Jones, legal counsel for the Energy Department's Dayton Area Office, said. He said workers were notified on Dec. 6 that Mound was starting such a plan.

The *Dayton Daily News* reported Thursday that Mound was preparing to announce plans to cut 600 defense-related jobs at the Miamisburg plant — 260 by the end of September and 340 in the following 12 months. Sources say Mound officials expect their budget to be reduced by $50 million in fiscal year 1995, from $180 million to $130 million.

Jones said the numbers aren't firm, but are based on assumptions about the Energy Department's budget for Mound in fiscal year 1995, which starts Oct. 1. He said he couldn't discuss numbers because Mound hasn't yet received exact budget figures.

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, which operates the plant under an Energy Department contract, will give all employees a copy of the draft plan next week, Jones said. They will have a chance to comment before it's submitted to the Energy Department next month.

The plan is a "rolling document," said Kenneth Sprankle, Mound transition manager for the Energy Department's Dayton office. "It will be revised continuously."

"We have been working very hard to involve the local community," Jones said.

The officials said they started planning early to improve their chances of getting Energy Department funds for retraining, tuition and other benefits to help workers prepare for career changes.

EG&G Mound employs about 1,650 workers, Sprankle said. About 1,000 to 1,050 work in jobs funded by the agency's defense programs budget. That budget will shrink as the Energy Department phases out weapons-related work in the wake of the Cold War.

Miamisburg officials are concerned the agency is moving faster to downsize than officials promised last year. City Manager John Weithofer said the city was promised in May that jobs wouldn't be cut in this fiscal year.

"We understand defense production needs to end, but we need to make the timing work to keep the people on site to make the defense conversion work," he said.

The city has been working with EG&G, the Energy Department, the state of Ohio and members of Congress to preserve Mound's skilled work force by finding commercial uses for the site.

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• THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1994

Mound job cuts around the corner

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Mound Plant officials are preparing to announce a reduction in force of 600 people — more than a third of its work force — over the next two years.

The eventual elimination of about 700 jobs at the Miamisburg plant has been expected since the Energy Department decided in May to end nuclear weapons work there. But the cuts are coming sooner than expected, and Miamisburg officials say this will make it harder to save jobs by converting Mound to private enterprise.

MOUND CUTS

- **Work force:** 1,650
- **1994 cuts:** 260
- **1995 cuts:** 340
- **Other job changes:** 100 to be transferred from defense to environmental work
- **Why:** Budget to shrink from $180 million this year to $130 million next year

"It's making our job a little bit tougher because we're going to have to move more quickly," Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church said Wednesday.

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, which operates the plant for the Energy Department, will eliminate 260 jobs by the end of the 1994 fiscal year — Sept. 30 — and another 340 in fiscal 1995, sources said Wednesday. Another 100 jobs are to be transferred from defense work to environmental management, the sources said. Total employment is about 1,650.

The cuts are necessary because the Energy Department plans to cut Mound's $180 million budget to about $130 million in the 1995 fiscal year, the sources said. They said Mound officials plan to announce early retirement and other separation incentives to reduce the need for layoffs.

A Mound spokesman declined to comment on the claims that the cuts are coming sooner than expected, but said the incentives are part of the restructuring plan.

Employees will receive a draft plan that will outline the incentives, said Mark Becker, public affairs manager for Mound. The draft is coming on the heels of the 120-day notice employees received on the incentives in December.

"That doesn't mean employees will be laid off in the 120 days," Becker said. "It doesn't necessarily mean they will be laid off after the 120 days."

Miamisburg city officials have been working with EG&G, the Energy Department and the state of Ohio to find commercial operations that can take advantage of Mound's high-technology research and production facilities. The goals are to find new jobs for the plant's highly skilled work force and preserve its technology base.

Church said the city hopes to announce by the end of the month a decision by two companies to begin commercial operations at the plant. He declined to give details but said it wouldn't be a major offset to the expected job cuts.

Church said he, City Manager John Weithofer and Mound transition manager Michael Grauwelman plan to visit EG&G's corporate headquarters in Boston and Energy Department headquarters in Washington, D.C., in two weeks.

"My message to the Energy Department is going to be, if they are truly committed to economic development (of the Mound site) then they need to give us time. . . . I've been talking about a two-year window of opportunity. If this does happen, that window's been cut in half," Church said.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1994

Mound seeks ex-subjects

Officials of the Mound Plant are looking for residents of the Miami Valley who took part in radiation contamination experiments in the early 1950s. See story, Page 1B.

Mound seeks 1950s 'guinea pigs'

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Somewhere in the Miami Valley may be one or more people who took part in radiation contamination experiments at the Mound Plant in the early 1950s.

If you're one of them, Mound wants to hear from you.

Mound officials have not been able to unearth details of the experiments, which are said to have been conducted on seven individuals who were intentionally or accidentally contaminated with radioactive materials, Mound spokesman Mark Becker said Tuesday.

"We want to get to the bottom of this," he said.

The Mound subjects were among more than 100 people used in decontamination experiments across the United States in the early 1950s. The experiments were described in a 1986 congressional report.

The report is getting fresh attention because the Clinton administration has said it was searching for all records on Americans subjected to radiation experiments during the early years of the Cold War. White House officials said President Clinton will work with Congress to get compensation for any victims wronged by questionable radiation experiments.

Last week, U.S. Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, asked the Energy Department to compile all available records of radiation experiments conducted in Ohio.

According to the report, the Foster D. Snell consulting firm conducted the experiments in 1953 for the U.S. Army's Chemical and Radiological Laboratories. The procedure was to place a drop of liquid mixture on the palm or arm of a person, allow it to dry, measure the radioactivity level with a Geiger counter and then wash it off with various cleaning agents. Afterward, the skin was checked again for any remaining radioactivity.

The purpose of the experiments was to test the efficiency of decontamination methods. Becker said the tests appeared to be aimed at finding ways for Army soldiers to decontaminate themselves on nuclear battlefields.

But the congressional study left critical questions unanswered.

"We don't know what it was they put on (the subjects') hands (or) what the level was," he said.

The report only said most of the work involved a watery mixture of "synthetic soil" and "fission products." It said the Mound tests involved an unidentified "alpha emitter," a material that gives off alpha radiation. Alpha radiation will not penetrate skin, but alpha-emitting materials are considered extremely toxic if a person ingests them, inhales them or absorbs them through breaks in the skin.

"We have a feeling it might have been polonium because that's what we dealt with then," Becker said. "We don't know though."

The study didn't find out what safety precautions may have been taken to prevent workers — or testers — from accidental internal contamination.

Worse, Mound officials said they can't find any records telling who the subjects were. The study said four individuals were intentionally contaminated, and three more were tested when their hands became contaminated in the course of their work.

Becker said he is asking anyone who took part in the experiments to call him at 865-4450.

"If they're out there, it would be helpful, first of all for their benefit. Second, it would help us get the air cleared," Becker said.

EXPERIMENTS AT MOUND

- **Who:** Seven unknown individuals
- **What:** Experiments removing radioactive materials from skin
- **When:** 1953
- **Where:** Mound Plant, through Foster D. Snell consulting firm
- **Why:** Possibly to help Army develop battlefield decontamination methods
- **Now What:** Mound is trying to reconstruct details of the experiments. Public affairs director Mark Becker asks anyone who took part in the experiments to call Mound at 865-4450.
- **The Energy Department** has set up a toll-free information hot line, (800) 493-2998 concerning radiation experiments done on hundreds of people during the Cold War. Twelve operators answer calls from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., but the department says the lines have been jammed with 10,000 calls per day.

■ **No radiation records**
Dayton VA Medical Center fails to find any records of radiation experiments/**1B**

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton, Ohio, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1994
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Local vet cites fears of radiation

By Julia Helgason
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

The white-hot explosion was eerie — unlike anything John Whitt had ever seen.

The earth shook, and Whitt watched mesmerized as the huge toxic cloud rose and spread into a telltale mushroom shape.

■ Inside: Mound employees exposed/8A

It was an atomic bomb, all right. No doubt about it.

Actually, it was one of 14 atomic bombs detonated above the Nevada desert in 1951 and 1952 while Whitt was stationed at Nellis Air Force Base. The base, just north of Las Vegas, was within 10 miles of the then-Atomic Energy Commission's test site, said Whitt, 63, of

SEE VET/8A

JAN UNDERWOOD/DAYTON DAILY NEWS/
John Whitt holds service papers

Vet

CONTINUED FROM/1A

Springboro.

"There had to be ionizing radiation all over the place," he said. "The Santa Ana winds would create a veritable sandstorm. It would blow for days. We had to cover our eyes and mouths when we went out."

Now Whitt wonders how much of that sand was contaminated, and whether it could have caused his unusual maladies.

"I'd like to know if anyone else who was there has suffered strange, undiagnosed medical problems through the years," he said.

Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary has established a national hot line for people wrongfully exposed to radiation through federally funded medical experiments.

Though Whitt doesn't exactly fit those parameters, he called the hot line anyway.

"They took all the information and they seemed real interested," he said. "They gave me another number to call and an address in Washington, D.C., to write to."

Whitt, an Air Force Reserve enlistee, was called to active duty during the Korean War and was honorably discharged in August 1952.

A former employee of Mead Data Central, he said his medical problems began with a rectal abscess in 1956. In the course of his treatment, he met his wife, Veeda, a nurse who recently retired from Kettering Medical Center.

In the late 1950s blisters began appearing spontaneously on both of his hands and arms, Whitt said. "My fingers looked like raw hamburger. Over a period of time, all my fingernails fell off."

Whitt said he suffered a second rectal abscess in 1958, and that he suffers from chronic arthritis in his spine from a service-related back injury.

Perhaps the most bizarre of his symptoms occurred within the last two years, he said. He has undergone two surgeries for fibromas in his mouth. Fibromas are nonmalignant tumors made up mainly of fibrous connective tissue.

No doctor, he said, has been able to tell him what caused the fibromas, abcesses or skin eruptions.

Whitt believes the ailments resulted from radiation exposure, and he's encouraged by the government's recent interest.

"I've filed with the Veterans Administration for disability compensation numerous times, and they always turned me down," he said. "Maybe now I can get them to pay attention."

A VA spokeswoman said she could not comment on Whitt's eligibility. Each disability application from the Dayton area is evaluated on its own merits in the regional benefits office in Cleveland.

Dayton Daily News
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Dayton, Ohio, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1994
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Mound workers in '50s test

Exposed to radiation, Senate report says

By Janette Rodrigues
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

EG&G Mound Labs officials scrambled Monday to find more information on a 1986 Senate committee report that reveals a contractor working for the plant exposed four employees to radiation during tests in the 1950s, a spokesman said.

The radioactive material spread on the hands of the employees would not harm humans when exposed to skin, said Mark Becker, public affairs manager for the Mound.

"The only time it is harmful to humans is when it is ingested," Becker said. Mound officials learned about the 1986 report last week.

A 1986 investigation by Rep. Ed Markey, D-Mass., disclosed that four Mound employees were used as radiation test subjects in the early 1950s.

Markey's report said researchers placed a mixture containing some radioactive material on the palms of four employees to test whether certain detergents could remove the radioactivity from their hands.

The same detergents also were tested on three employees "whose hands were contaminated in the normal course of work," the 1986 report said.

The report did not say what level of radioactivity was involved in the tests, performed by a contractor for the Army Chemical and Radiological Laboratories.

"I don't know how this revelation (came up) all of a sudden," Becker said. "It is amazing. We don't have any of the details."

Becker said Mound officials don't know the four employees apparently exposed to radiation.

"We have done a search in our records, and they did not indicate any such (tests)," he said. "We need to get this technical report to evaluate what is going on."

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
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Dayton, Ohio, Sunday, Jan. 9, 1994
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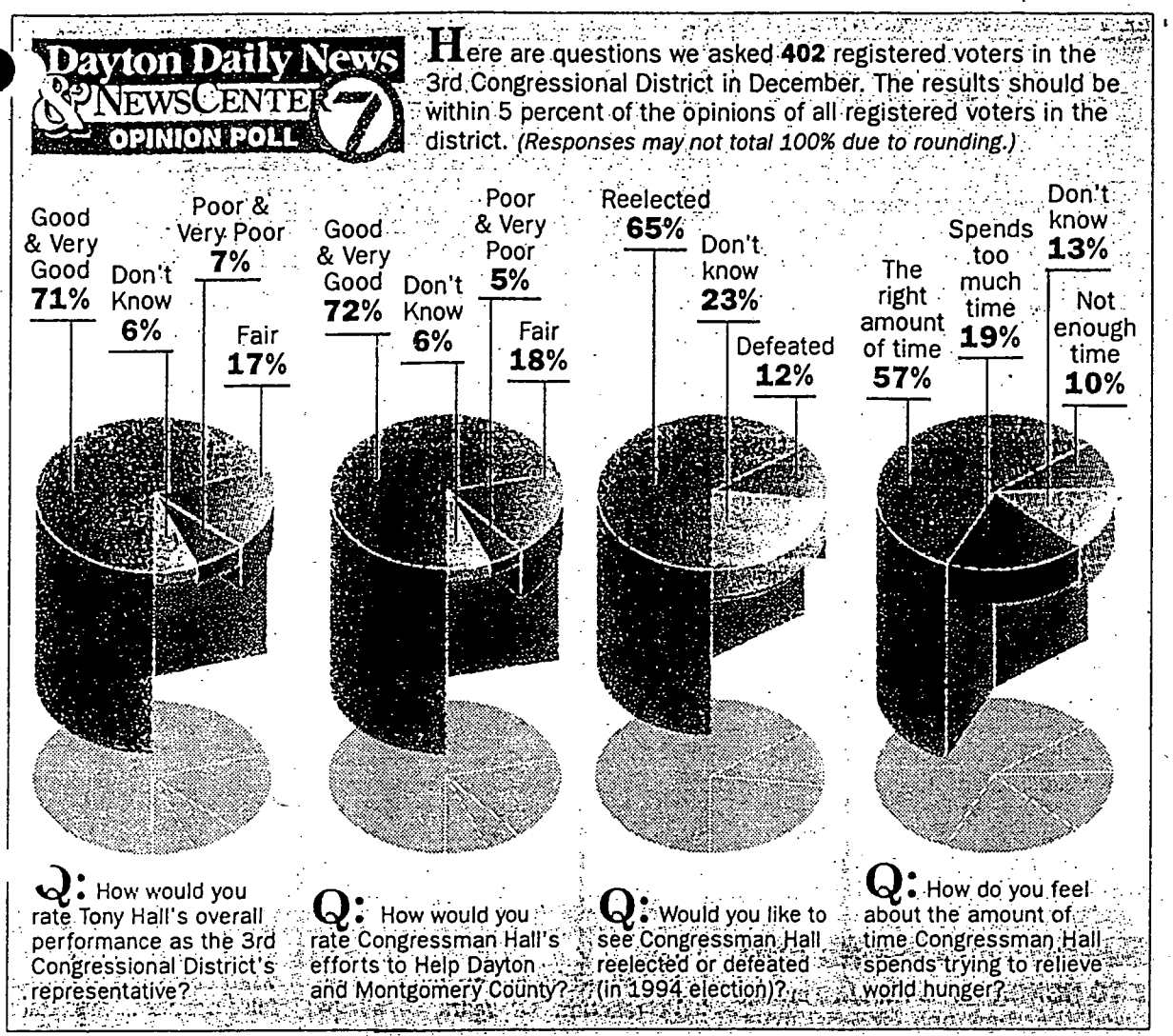


JOHN HANCOCK/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Hall's ratings high

Survey gives congressman top marks

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

After U.S. Rep. Tony Hall finished his speech about hunger to students at St. Anthony School in East Dayton, Joannna Stegeman stepped to the microphone to pose her question to the Dayton Democrat.

"If we have hunger in America," the 11-year-old fifth-grader asked, "then why are we helping people overseas?"

"We're in other countries because we are not only citizens of this country," Hall replied. "We are citizens of the world. We have enough food to feed other people, and I think it's our duty to reach out."

Later, the student said she liked Hall's answer and approves of his efforts to relieve hunger around the world.

So do most of Hall's constituents.

A *Dayton Daily News*/Channel 7 survey found that more than 70 percent of Montgomery County voters believe Hall is doing a good or very good job — both overall and in his efforts to help Dayton and Montgomery County. A majority said he spends the right amount of time on his anti-hunger activities, compared with a fifth who said he spends too much time. Two-thirds want to see Hall win re-election this year, compared with only 12 percent who want to see him defeated.

Although the federal government served up some big-time bad news to the Dayton area last year, the survey suggests voters in Hall's 3rd Congressional District

1/9/94

WALLY NELSON/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Rep. Tony Hall visits with students at St. Anthony School

do not hold him responsible.

That popularity stands in stark contrast to the public's generally negative attitude toward Congress. Just a fifth of the 3rd District voters said Congress as a whole did a good or very good job last year.

"My priority is to take care of my district first," Hall says. "The

SEE HALL/**10A**

Hall's '94 agenda

☐ Busy congressman has full plate/**10A**
☐ Hearing on health care/**1B**

☐ Hall

CONTINUED FROM/**1A**

second thing I do is concentrate on issues that I am very concerned about — like hunger, poverty, human rights and so forth.

"I can't be involved in these issues if I can't take care of my district. The voters aren't going to let me do it."

Hall's popularity has remained intact even though his constituents tend to view him as being more liberal than they are.

In the *Daily News*/Channel 7 poll, 39 percent of the voters described Hall as liberal or somewhat liberal, 33 percent as middle of the road and 16 percent as conservative or somewhat conservative. Asked to describe their own political philosophy, 24 percent placed themselves on the liberal side, 33 percent in the middle and 41 percent on the conservative side.

Only among the most conservative group of voters did fewer than two-thirds rate Hall's overall job performance as good or

percent of the conservatives rated Hall's performance poor or very poor.

Hall, who won re-election in November 1992 with about 60 percent of the vote, faces another election this year. Despite the lofty approval ratings, Montgomery County GOP Chairman Jeff Jacobson said he has potential candidates eager to run against the Dayton Democrat.

"Since 1981, he has a 100 percent record voting with the liberal majority of Congress," Jacobson said. "People don't realize the problems we have with Congress are problems with Tony Hall. The issue facing a challenger is to make the connection between Congress and Hall. Tony Hall has done a good job of disassociating himself from his record."

Voters confused

Many voters are confused about Hall's positions on two of the most controversial issues that Congress addressed last year — abortion and homosexuals in the military.

Asked whether they agreed with Hall on those issues, half said they didn't know his abortion position and two-thirds said they didn't know his position on homosexuals in the military.

Hall favors banning homosexuals from the military and outlawing most abortions. Yet, of voters who said they knew his abortion position, most said they agreed with him. Of those who said they knew Hall's position on the homosexual ban, most who favored it said they disagreed with him while most who opposed the ban said they agreed with him.

The voters' positions on those issues had little impact on their evaluations of Hall's performance.

Hall said the lack of knowledge may mean that most voters don't care deeply about the issues. He added that he believes voters honor positions taken because of strongly held principles, such as the religious beliefs that shape his stands on abortion and homosexuality.

"The people of Dayton, I think, are understanding," he said. "When you stand on an issue because of principle, they might disagree with you, but they respect you."

Hall stuck to his principles last April when he quit eating for three months to protest the death of the House Hunger Committee, which he chaired. The fast

1/9/94

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

Cutbacks in military spending made 1993 "one of the tougher years" for the Dayton area, Rep. Tony Hall said, "but I think it's turned around."

"The people have seen major change in Dayton over the past 20 years, and they have responded well," Hall said, noting earlier cutbacks at NCR, General Motors and other major local employers.

"We've seen a lot of ups and downs, but we've come back," he said. "I expect us to come back" from the loss of the Defense Electronic Supply Center, the end of nuclear weapons work at the Energy Department's Mound Plant and job reductions at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

Congress approved legislation to promote conversion of Mound and DESC's Gentile Air Force Station to commercial activities, Hall noted, and "there's a lot of good local leadership in Miamisburg and Kettering" to take advantage of it.

With diversified development, he said, "it's possible that DESC and Mound could come back even stronger and more stable than what they were."

Despite the cutbacks at Wright-Patterson, he said, "that base is here to stay for a long, long, long time." As military cuts continue, Wright-Pat could receive activities transferred from closing bases elsewhere, he said.

This year, Hall said, he will focus on monitoring the federal bureaucracy's implementation of conversion policies and supporting local leaders' redevelopment efforts at Mound and DESC.

His 1994 agenda includes:

- Pressing the Energy Department to speed opening of its planned Ohio Field Office in Miamisburg, keep nonmilitary work at the plant, add to its nonmilitary operations there and expand its economic development activities.
- Encouraging the federal government not to move Gentile's non-DESC activities out of the Dayton area.
- Preparing for the 1995 round of base closings in hopes of protecting activities at Wright-Pat and making the base a likely recipient of operations moved from other installations.
- Helping area businesses take advantage of federal conversion programs.

To make sure Dayton is a focal point of the 100th anniversary of the Wright brothers' first powered flight, Hall plans to introduce legislation that would establish a federal advisory commission to plan for the centennial commemoration in 2003.

POLL METHOD

This survey was conducted following standard public opinion polling procedures. Telephone interviews were conducted Dec. 10-14 with 402 registered voters in the 3rd Congressional District whose households were selected at random from the Montgomery County voter registration list. Opinions of all registered voters in the district should be within 5 percent of those reported for all voters interviewed in this survey. The variation could be greater when the results are reported for smaller groups, such as voters who call themselves conservatives.

brought Hall worldwide attention and offers of support from the World Bank, the Clinton administration and thousands of individuals across the country.

Local concerns

Although world hunger remains a big concern of Hall's, he said he tries to return to the district every other week to keep focused on local concerns and visit bases all around the community.

On the day he spoke at St. Anthony School, he also participated in ceremonies at the Dayton Veterans Affairs Medical Center, met with participants in an anti-poverty program, conferred with two entrepreneurs about their efforts to launch a new enterprise, and heard dietitians' ideas for national health care reform.

The next day he had a similar schedule, visiting two local plants, meeting with about 20 business executives at the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce, helping to launch a program for the homeless and hungry at the Dayton Salvation Army headquarters and hearing from locals on a wide range of issues.

'The people of Dayton, I think, are understanding. When you stand on an issue because of principle, they might disagree with you, but they respect you.'

U.S. Rep. Tony Hall

"I think Tony tends the home front conscientiously," said Ron Budzik, the Mead Corp.'s vice president for government affairs, who attended the Chamber of Commerce meeting. "His office is very helpful. He runs a good shop."

Although Hall often votes against business positions on major national issues, Budzik said, "I think you have to give him credit for listening and trying to understand the issues."

Hall's local successes include helping secure military construction projects at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, waivers to preserve an innovative health-care program for the area's poor and funding for the Aviation Heritage National Historical Park.

Pass legislation

The federal government decided to close the Mound nuclear weapons plant and the Defense Electronics Supply Center, but Hall said he believes his constituents appreciate his recent efforts on behalf of both facilities.

"From day one, I was in the middle of it," he said.

Hall helped to pass legislation designed to encourage conversion of Mound and DESC to commercial uses. He also won a $7 million appropriation to facilitate

through establishment of a National Center for Industrial Competitiveness in Dayton.

The competitiveness center, Hall said, is an example of how his humanitarian efforts can produce parochial benefits.

He said his relationship with Pennsylvania Democrat John Murtha was the prime reason Dayton got $7 million for the center. The relationship stemmed from Hall's participation in a visit to Somalia that was organized by Murtha, who chairs the House defense appropriations subcommittee.

Local action

Hall said he likes to hear questions like the one from the 11-year-old St. Anthony's student because they enable him to explain why he devotes time to humanitarian causes. He said he also tries to build a "constituency for hunger in Dayton" by promoting local action.

In 1985, for example, he organized "Stop Hunger. . .Fast" — a fund-raising campaign in which participants sought pledges of contributions for each hour they went without eating. The weekend fast attracted 4,000 participants and raised $280,000, half sent to the African Relief Fund and half to Dayton-area nutrition efforts, he said.

St. Anthony School Principal Mike Cullen said he admires Hall for taking care of his constituents and providing moral leadership.

"He is what a man should be — acting on his beliefs, doing what is right," Cullen said.

1/9/94

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Glenn seeks all records on radiation tests

Data could include Mound

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. John Glenn on Friday asked the Energy Department to compile all available records of radiation experiments conducted in Ohio.

His request could lead to new information about workers used as human guinea pigs at the Mound Laboratory in Miamisburg.

A 1986 investigation by Rep. Ed Markey, D-Mass., disclosed that four Mound employees were used as radiation test subjects in the early 1950s.

Markey's report said researchers placed a mixture containing some radioactive material on the palms of four employees to test whether certain detergents could remove the radioactivity from their hands.

The same detergents also were tested on three employees "whose hands were contaminated in the normal course of work," the 1986 report said.

The report did not say what level of radioactivity was involved in the tests, performed by a contractor for the Army Chemical and Radiological Laboratories.

An Atomic Energy Commission report said in 1953 that the experiments involved 118 human subjects, but when Markey's staff sought more information, the Energy Department was able to provide scant information.

Tests were done on both men and women who ranged in age from 18 to 66, and "the Department of Energy reported no medical follow-up on any of these subjects," Markey's 1986 report said.

Except for Mound, the department "has not been able to identify where these experiments were conducted or how the 118 human subjects were obtained," the Markey report said.

Until recently there were no further attempts to find and declassify records about the tests that have been in storage for decades.

The Clinton administration has said it was searching for all records on Americans subjected to radiation experiments during the early years of the Cold War.

Glenn's letter was a broad request for all documentation of experiments done in Ohio.

It specifically seeks information on tests done at the University of Cincinnati between 1960 and 1971. In those tests, 87 terminally ill cancer patients were exposed to whole-body radiation.

Officials who investigated the program in the early 1970s concluded the patients had consented in advance to being exposed to the radiation, which was intended to attack tumor cells. But the patients were not told that the Defense Department helped pay for the research.

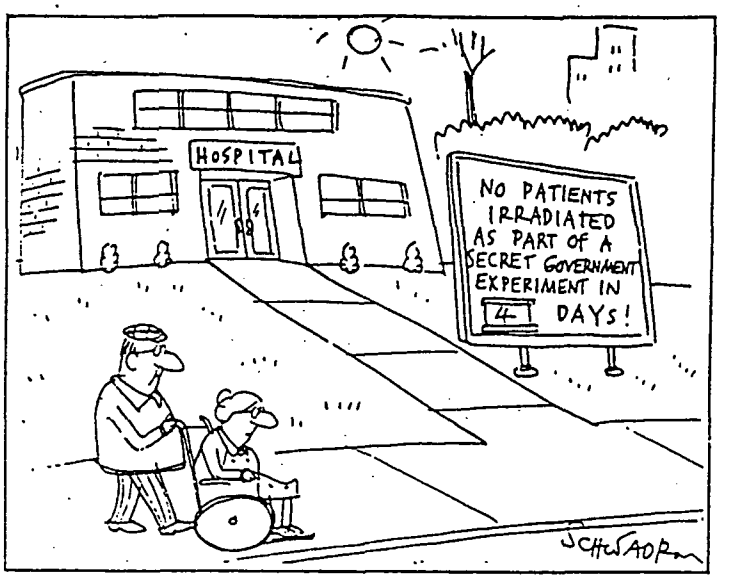
Glenn also asked for information about follow-up studies on radiation victims conducted at Case Western Reserve University in the 1950s. The university checked for changes in the thyroids of people from the Marshall Islands and others who had been exposed to radiation.

Those tests also were revealed in 1986 by Markey.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

A SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1994

Secret radiation tests hurt science in long run



Americans by now are used to hearing stories about Americans who were victimized by radiation in the early days of the nuclear age.

People living near nuclear test sites, for example, were exposed to fallout. And some people who worked at nuclear labs appear to have suffered from radiation poisoning in the days before the dangers of radiation were fully understood.

But in those cases the explanation for the government's policies was generally an urgent concern for national security. Nuclear tests had to be conducted if the bomb was to be developed, after all; and the labs had to exist. Moreover, the irradiations that took place were accidental.

In the current spate of stories about hospital patients being experimentally irradiated, though, it's hard to find the national-security necessity.

Moreover, it's hard to see any national-security reason that the experiments — which, apparently went on for a quarter of a century — had to be kept secret. Indeed, there is evidence that the reason for the secrecy was unprincipled concern about lawsuits.

Why the test were conducted is not hard to see. Obviously, some information about the effects of, say, plutonium on humans would be useful to the military. It might even be useful to civilian doctors.

Indeed, some scientists who were involved in the secret experiments insist to this day that the data that was gathered saved lives, rather than cost them.

Still, there's a right way and a wrong way to do things in a free society, and this way was wrong, even in the context of the Cold War, which has been used to justify so many dubious practices.

One problem with secret experiments on humans is that when they become known, they undermine faith in doctors, scientists, government and authorities generally. In the long run, they may do science more harm than good.

How much harm the experiments did to patients is still not clearly known. Apparently, some patients lived for a long time *believing* that they had been harmed at the hospital. But, after all, they were apparently very sick to begin with.

Still, a lot is known.

With new revelations still coming in (about experiments in Cincinnati, for example), the evidence is mounting that the problem was not a renegade hospital, doctor or scientist here and there, but an orchestrated government policy.

The evidence is also mounting that poor and poorly educated people were the ones most likely to be used as guinea pigs.

Some would find comfort in the fact that modern authorities are ending the secrecy. In fact, though, this is fairly easy for them, because they weren't responsible.

In truth, the search for something comforting about this situation has yet to succeed.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
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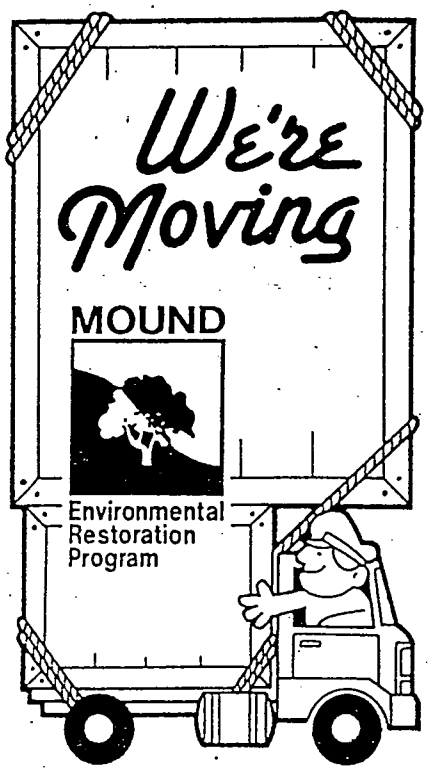

The Department of Energy's CERCLA Public Reading Room is moving from the Miamisburg Library to the Miamisburg Senior Adult Center, 305 E. Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio. To facilitate this move, the Reading Room will be closed to the public from January 3, 1994, to January 10, 1994. Questions regarding the Public Reading Room can be referred to EG&G Mound's CERCLA Community Relations Office, at (513) 865-4140.

MIAMI VALLEY
BUSINESS NEWS
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Business Leaders To Advise Mound Plant Conversion Efforts

By Liz Parker
Staff Reporter

Four local business leaders will serve on an advisory committee for the Mound Plant as efforts intensify to commercialize its nuclear weapons capabilities.

Robert J. Kegerreis, Wright State University's president emeritus, heads the committee.

He is joined by Allen Hill, president and chief executive of Dayton Power and Light; Gil Williamson, retired chairman and chief executive officer of NCR Corp.; and James H. Van Tassel, retired vice president of NCR's Microelectronic Products Division.

The group was announced at the beginning of Mound's second Business and Industry Day. Jack Clark, general manager of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc., the Mound's operator, described the panel as "our sanity checkers, our reviewers, our bring-us-back-to-earth people."

The Energy Department plans to move Mound's weapons work to other sites in 1995 as part of a downsizing plan.

The Mound Plant enjoys a wide variety of technical capabilities that could be made available to the private sector, including analytical capabilities, flexible circuit technology, laser applications, non-destructive testing, plating, surfacing and film deposition, work with glass ceramics, product testing design and fabrication, robotics, thermite processing and advanced welding capabilities.

Hill pointed to tool design and computer expertise as examples of "very transferable technologies."

No businesses have signed up for commercial work at the Mound, and the Energy Department is still working on guidelines to streamline procedures such as making property available.

A proposal for two commercial enterprises should be ready for submission to the Energy Department by February. ▲

MOUND PLANT/CERCLA PRESS CLIPPINGS
1993

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

White House sets meeting to review radiation trials

WASHINGTON (AP) — Concerned about the government's role in radiation experiments on humans, the Clinton administration Thursday summoned officials from an array of federal agencies to a White House meeting.

The White House called the meeting for Monday as Defense Secretary Les Aspin ordered the armed forces and the Defense Nuclear Agency to review all files that may shed light on hundreds of radiation experiments the government conducted on humans in the 1940s and 1950s.

Staffers from the departments of D[illegible]nse, Veterans Affairs and En[illegible] and from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will meet with Clinton administration officials "to coordinate the process of going through the records of these agencies," White House spokesman Jeff Eller said Thursday night from Hilton Head Island, S.C., where Clinton is vacationing.

The meeting is the outgrowth of discussions between White House Chief of Staff Mack McLarty and Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, said Eller. President Clinton will not attend.

"This is something that the White House is going to carefully review as we continue to investigate this situation and then work with Congress on what we need to do to remedy it in the future," said Eller.

Aspin's action follows a directive from O'Leary telling her department to investigate the scope of human radiation testing beginning in the 1940s.

"I am concerned about reports that human beings may have been u[illegible]n conducting radiation tests without their knowledge," Aspin said in a statement.

"I want to make sure we explore all avenues to uncover any information held by the Department of Defense that may shed light on those allegations," he said. "We want our veterans and civilians to know how seriously we consider this matter."

Aspin named Dr. Harold Smith, assistant secretary of defense for atomic energy, to coordinate the review. He called on the Pentagon to cooperate "openly and fully" with the Energy Department's parallel efforts.

Nutrition studies gave 125 children radioactive doses

BOSTON GLOBE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Perhaps as many as 125 mentally retarded children — some as young as 10 years old — ate or were injected with radioactive material in federally sponsored nutrition studies at the Fernald State School in Waltham, Mass., in the 1940s and 1950s, Massachusetts Institute of Technology records show, suggesting that the tests were far more extensive than previously believed.

MIT records also indicate that 23 pregnant women at the Boston Lying-In Hospital, now part of Brigham and Women's, were injected with a radioactive form of iron in the early 1950s to help researchers understand the blood of pregnant women and their babies, under a grant from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Doctors today strongly urge pregnant women to avoid radiation exposure.

In another experiment, researchers gave radioactive iodine to patients at Massachusetts General Hospital even though they acknowledged that they did not know what the long-term effects would be.

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Radiation payments urged

Official critical of human tests

WASHINGTON (AP) — People who wrongfully were exposed to radiation through federally funded experiments more than 40 years ago deserve to be compensated, Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary said Tuesday.

She promised to collect as many government documents as possible on such experiments and "let the Congress of the United States and the American public determine what would be appropriate compensation."

In an interview with CNN, she did not indicate how many people might be compensated or what that compensation might be.

"We're still trying to take a look at the whole thing," department spokesman Sam Grizzle said.

O'Leary earlier this month said as many as 800 people might have been subjected to human experiments involving radiation, many of them in the 1940s and '50s. Some of the experiments were believed to be within medical guidelines and with consent, but others clearly were not, officials have said.

O'Leary told CNN that some of those affected by the radiation tests are suing the government, but others involved in earlier tests cannot sue because the statute of limitations has expired.

"My view is that we must proceed with disclosing these facts and information regardless of the fact of whether it opens the door for a lawsuit against the government," she said. "And many have suggested, and I tend to agree personally, that those people who were wronged need to be compensated."

O'Leary has told her agency to find out how many human studies were done, find test subjects and their survivors and check the legality of the research. A hot line asking survivors to contact the Energy Department has received hundreds of calls.

■ **THE HOT LINE NUMBER** is (800) 493-2998. The line is open Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

ASSOCIATED PRE

Hazel R. O'Leary

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

The Department of Energy's CERCLA Public Reading Room is moving from the Miamisburg Library to the Miamisburg Senior Adult Center, 305 E. Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio. To facilitate this move, the Reading Room will be closed to the public from January 3, 1994, to January 10, 1994. Questions regarding the Public Reading Room can be referred to EG&G Mound's CERCLA Community Relations Office, at (513) 865-4140.

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton, Ohio, Monday, Dec. 20, 1993
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The First Cox Newspaper

Funds fall short for Mound cleanup

Ability to market site could be affected

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Federal funding of the environmental cleanup at the Mound complex in Miamisburg is falling behind, and the shortfall could threaten efforts to market the site for re-use.

Miamisburg and state officials worry that companies won't consider moving into polluted areas or areas with unknown levels of contamination.

The Department of Energy is scheduled to stop its operations at Mound in 1995. Converting the facility to private use is key to saving up to 1,500 jobs.

"It's absolutely critical the site be cleaned up quickly," said Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church.

The 306-acre complex, used since the 1940s for research and to manufacture components for nuclear weapons, is dotted with areas contaminated with low-levels of radioactive particles and nonradioactive toxic solvents. Final cleanup could take 25 years and cost more than $700 million.

Early this year, Mound officials told the Department of Energy they needed $27.8 million in fiscal year 1994 to keep dozens of cleanup operations on schedule. But Mound will likely get an allocation of $17 million, plus an additional $1.6 million for cleanups related to economic development. Annual funding shortfalls are projected to continue into the next century.

The total for 1994, $18.6 million, is 33 percent less than requested. For 1992 and 1993, Mound received 5 percent less than requested.

After learning about the funding shortfall, Mound officials this fall asked the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency for permission to delay plans to spend millions of dollars finding out exactly what kind of contamination exists in two areas, the "main hill" and the "south property."

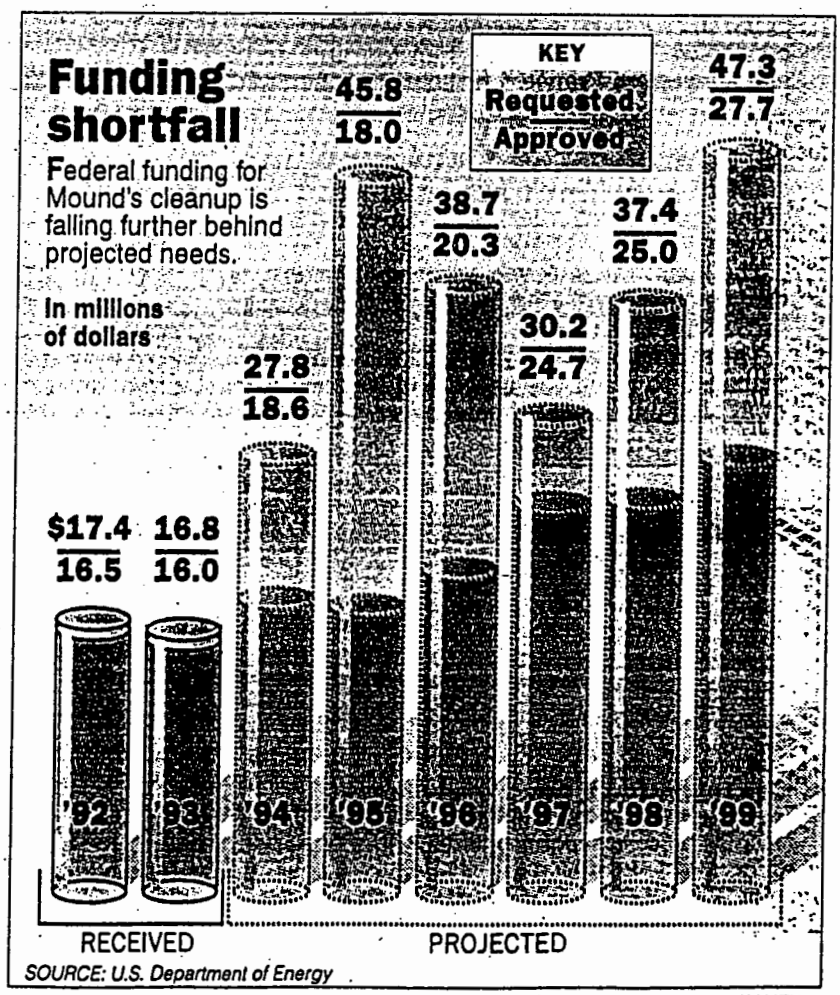
Mound asked for the delay because the two areas are among the least contaminated on the property. But they're also the most attractive to private investors.

The main hill includes most of the high-tech operations at the Mound that officials consider the most enticing to private business. Those include a high-temperature ceramics lab, an isotope-separation facility, and a diagnostics laboratory that uses X-ray, computer analysis and ultrasound to determine the internal structure of parts without dismantling or destroying them.

The south property, which includes 106 acres of undeveloped land, would be ideal for a company seeking to build a manufacturing operation near the research labs.

Now that the Department of Energy has announced its closure plans, Mound officials are reconsidering their decision to put investigations of the two areas on hold. The problem, though, is that resuming work at the two areas could mean delaying cleanup of more contaminated sites.

SEE MOUND/13A



JOHN HANCOCK/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Mound

CONTINUED FROM/**1A**

"The south property is very much desired by economic development," said Art Kleinrath, the Department of Energy official directing the cleanup at the site. "We're in a quandary now that the budget reductions have hit."

Kleinrath is seeking input from Miamisburg residents and others on how Mound should allocate the limited funds. At a public meeting earlier this month, Kleinrath set out a mock board game, with squares for every cleanup project planned for 1994. Then he handed out "cleanup" dollars. There weren't enough dollars to cover every square.

Kleinrath has mailed a survey asking people to rank the importance of different projects. "Frankly, there isn't enough money available to do the work we had planned for 1994," Kleinrath wrote. "We must now make the tough decisions."

Joseph Martino, a University of Dayton research scientist conducting a study of Mound's commercial potential, says that once public health is protected, Mound should focus its cleanup dollars on areas most attractive to business.

Sharon Cowdrey, a Miamisburg resident and member of MESH, an environmental group, says the top priority should be keeping toxic chemicals and radioactive materials out of groundwater flowing off the site.

"I want economic development to happen, but I have to be more concerned with off-site contamination and the drinking water," she said. "If the community isn't reassured, nothing's going to happen at Mound."

State officials say that the Mound cleanup has been historically underfunded.

In a December letter to Mound, agency officials cited "a continued concern with the history of delays and funding problems that have plagued the environmental restoration program at Mound." The recent funding shortfall, the agency wrote, "suggests a lack of commitment to the timely cleanup of the site."

Part of the reason the Mound cleanup is underfunded, said Tom Winston, district chief of the Ohio EPA, is that Mound is much less ss contaminated than other parts of the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons complex, such as Fernald near Cincinnati or Hanford in Washington State.

"It's almost a matter of folklore at this office," said Jeff Hines, unit supervisor of the EPA's Division of Emergency and Remedial Response. "The Department of Energy has not been giving the Mound site the priority of other sites."

WHERE THINGS STAND

■ **Cleanup work** at Mound is grouped into six "Operable Units." They include:

☐ **Area B:** Includes a closed landfill, the site's current landfill, and an overflow pond. Proposed 1994 actions: Complete studies, begin removing contaminants from groundwater. Cost: $2 million.

☐ **The Main Hill:** Source of low-levels of tritium seeping off the site. Proposed 1994 actions: Remove contaminants from area around a solvent-storage shed, install ground-water sampling wells, test soil. Cost: $4 million.

☐ **The Miami-Erie Canal:** Contaminated with low levels of plutonium. Proposed 1994 actions: Begin designing cleanup plan: Cost: $260,000.

☐ **The South Property:** Parts of the ground may be contaminated with plutonium or thorium. Proposed 1994 actions: Begin cleanup of several areas. Cost: $10.75 million.

☐ **Final evaluation** of sites that have been decontaminated by the Department of Energy's "Decontamination and Decommissioning" program. Cost: $500,000.

☐ **Investigation and cleanup** of areawide and off-site contamination. Proposed 1994 actions: Complete ecological assessment, complete residential well survey, continue groundwater tests, other actions. Cost: $10.35 million.

■ **Total 1994 cost:** $27.86 million.

■ **Expected allocation:** $18.6 million.

■ **To get involved:** Mound managers want input on which projects to fund in 1994. For a copy of a survey, call Jolene Walker, 865-4140. Surveys are due by Jan. 3.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton Daily News

EDITORIALS

DOE ought to adjust its clean-up priorities

If the Department of Energy doesn't adjust its clean-up priorities, the Mound Plant is at risk of getting caught in a trap.

Because of federal budget cutbacks, the department has less money for cleaning up old pollutants — 33 percent less than Mound requested of DOE for 1994. That means the environmental restoration work will have to be stretched out longer.

Mound's problem is similar to that of those working at low wages — too poor to afford health care, not poor enough to receive Medicaid. These people fall in the gap. Mound is sliding into its gap.

CONVERTING **The MOUND**

Specifically, Mound isn't dirty enough to get the big, big bucks for emergency work. But it is polluted enough to alarm companies considering starting operations there after the Department of Energy ends its work there in 1995. As staff writer Jonathan Brinckman has reported, the 306-acre plant has some sites contaminated with low-levels of radioactive particles and non-radioactive toxic solvents. The total clean-up might take 25 years and cost more than $700 million. (That it costs nearly a billion dollars to clean up one location is pretty amazing and depressing, but that's a separate issue.)

As for how Mound should allocate its clean-up funds, a sensible approach is offered by Dr. Joseph Martino, a University of Dayton research scientist conducting a study of Mound's commercial potential. He recommends that the department first appropriate enough to take care of areas that pose health risks, then clean up the areas that have the most economic-development potential.

The department should first appropriate enough to take care of areas that pose health risks, then clean up the areas that have the most economic-development potential.

The problem, though, is that there doesn't seem to be enough money to do both at once.

Still, Mound needs to find a way to work out prompt environmental restoration of areas that have the most potential for commercial use. Perhaps the state could spring for the bucks to clean up areas with economic potential, or, if that's too much, at least Ohio might come up with enough for studies to show that those areas *do not* have pollution, an equally important step to clear the way for developers. DOE can't afford conversion delays any more than can local scientists and technicians here and elsewhere who are on a make-or-break schedule. They can't hang around idle for five or six years waiting for the Superfund to make their site marketable.

Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

Management shake-up hits Fernald cleanup team

BY STEVE BENNISH
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Amid mounting criticism that threatened the loss of a $2 billion federal contract, the company managing the cleanup of the former Fernald uranium-processing plant announced a management shake-up Wednesday.

Fernald Environmental Restoration Management Corp. (FERMCO) said its president, Nick Kaufman, will take on other duties within parent company Fluor Daniel Inc. FERMCO said it was appointing an "action team to intensify its management efforts."

The change would "provide maximum concentration on all health, safety, labor, environmental, cost, schedule and quality aspects of the project," the company said.

The announcement came two weeks after FERMCO's first-year performance at Fernald got a scathing critique from the Department of Energy (DOE) and a congressional committee that monitors the cleanup at the former nuclear weapons plant.

FERMCO was faulted for carelessness, inattention to worker safety, poor cost controls and splurging on non-essentials such as a $108,000 employee picnic.

The criticism occurred during a hearing Dec. 1 by Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. DOE Assistant Secretary Thomas Grumbly said FERMCO had to improve rapidly or risk losing its five-year contract.

Gene Branham, spokesman for the Fernald Atomic Trades and Labor Council, which has been critical of FERMCO, said Wednesday that Fluor Daniel "heard the message from Congressman John Dingell and the Department of Energy. It appears they have taken steps to address the issues and hopefully correct them."

DOE spokesman Ken Morgan called the move "within the authority of the corporation's management. . . . It's their job to meet the expectations of the contract."

The "action team" includes three Fluor Daniel executives. Kaufman said Wednesday that his departure date was not certain. "I will stay here as long as it takes to make sure it's off and running well," he said.

FERMCO this week took a step toward easing concerns about the job it is doing. It delivered a report detailing 17,000 remediation projects to be performed in six years at Fernald at an estimated cost of $2 billion.

Jim Thiesing, executive vice president of environmental programs at FERMCO, said the projects in the 30-volume report range from the $2 million demolition of a production plant abandoned since 1954 to the leveling of support structures at another plant that will cost a few hundred thousand dollars.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

U.S. spread radiation in 3 states

Government studied results of nuke attacks

WASHINGTON (AP) — After the bomb ended World War II, the government wanted to know more about how to protect America if the Soviets developed a radiation weapon, and considered building radiation weapons of its own.

So it experimented, dropping radiation from the sky to see how fallout traveled and putting it on the ground to see how it spread.

A dozen secret tests were conducted in New Mexico, Tennessee and Utah from 1948 to 1952. They became public Wednesday, when Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, released an unclassified version of a report by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress.

The investigators said simulated nuclear explosions in New Mexico caused fallout tracked 10 miles in one case, 70 miles in another, and unknown distances two other times.

John Gustafson, a spokesman for Los Alamos National Laboratory, said the government set off explosions using small amounts of radioactive material in 1950, but those were to test the explosives process, not to track fallout.

The GAO report identified four tests in 1950 "but the site was used from 1944 to 1961 for a total of about 250 tests," Gustafson said.

The GAO report also said radiation bombs dropped at an Army site in Dugway, Utah, spread a short distance, but 50 percent farther than expected. In a test at the Atomic Energy Commission's office in Oak Ridge, Tenn., 60 times more radiation than escaped from the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in 1979 was deliberately put on the ground.

"In some cases, GAO was unable to uncover much specific information about the radiation releases," Glenn said. "I do not believe that it is currently possible to determine whether civilians or workers were unwittingly exposed to health-damaging doses of radiation, or if there was significant impact on the environment."

The Energy Department couldn't provide those details, either.

"We're researching the source documents and will make every attempt to get them declassified as soon as possible," said spokesman Sam Grizzle.

In Los Alamos, an environmental activist called the revelations "absolutely shocking."

"It is very, very horrifying that it just isn't a suspicion, it's a reality," said Margret Carde, nuclear waste project director for Concerned Citizens for Environmental Safety.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Vol. No. 38 December 15, 1993 Miamisburg, Ohio 50 cents per copy

Mound restructure doesn't signal layoffs

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

The Department of Energy's recent announcement that it will begin the restructuring of the Mound Plant's work force does not mean that layoffs are imminent, according to Mike Grauwelman, Miamisburg's Mound Transition Manager.

Rather, the announcement signals a key step in the transition process.

The announcement triggers a process which will allow local officials to apply for funds from the $200 million set aside by Congress for assistance to workers and communities affected by defense cutbacks.

"What we have elected to do is pursue the financing now instead of later," said Grauwelman. "We want to get to the resources early to set up our plan and have it in place."

The announcement began the 45-day period in which officials of the Dayton Area Office of DOE have to submit to Department headquarters a specific plan for human resource activities and economic development initiatives.

The goal of the Mound plan will be to find ways to make best use of the knowledge and skills of Mound employees to accomplish existing and new missions in commercial areas.

While the economic development portion of the plan is taking shape, the needs of the Mound employees will be determined primarily through a survey of Mound employees.

Some examples of the human resource activities might include training or retraining opportunities, tuition assistance, outplacement services, relocation assistance and voluntary separation incentives.

LOCAL OFFICIALS are hopeful that most employees will take advantage of retraining opportunities leading to careers available at the site or in the local community.

The plan will be drafted by representatives of DOE's Albuquerque Operations Office, DOE's Dayton Area Office and the City of Miamisburg in consultation with Mound employees, contractors, community leaders, union representatives, educational institutions, local elected representatives and other interested parties.

The Mound plan will be routed to DOE headquarters, where it will be reviewed first by a special task force established for this purpose. It will then be reviewed and approved by Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary before it is ultimately submitted to Congress.

If the plan is approved, funds for local initiatives are expected to become available after the first of the year.

Many Mound employees were concerned that the announcement signaled the beginning of a Congressional mandate that the DOE give employees at least 120 days notice of any layoffs.

"The announcement is not a mandate to layoff people in 120 days," said Grauwelman. "That is not the case here. I have no knowledge of any layoffs.

"There's no question we will be faced with layoffs in the future," he said. "This work force restructuring plan will allow us to deal effectively with the needs of the employees when layoffs do occur in the future."

Business

Conversion ideas fall, but '94 offers chances

The Dayton area was all but shot down in its efforts to obtain a piece of nearly a half billion dollars that the government made available to help commercialize defense-related technologies.

In the third and final round of funding this year, Wright Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base emerged as a winning participant in two contracts. But the lab's work will be used outside the Dayton area.

Perhaps the region can get back in the air next year. Another $474 million is appropriated for defense conversion projects in 1994.

Certainly, it should be noted that the area was fortunate to receive $7 million

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

GREG STRICHARCHUK

o establish the National Center for Industrial Competitiveness in Dayton. Its mission will be to help small and medium-sized companies move from defense o commercial markets.

Meantime, people such as Robert effeyes, executive director of the Ohio dvanced Technology Center in Dayn (253-0217), are wondering why the reon did so poorly in tapping defense nversion funds.

OATC, in conjunction with the Unirsity of Dayton, proposed a means to lp link people who have lost their jobs cause of Defense Department cutcks with the creation of new products d companies.

Had the proposal been accepted, our region's companies would have had a more formal way to tap the pool of brain power that is here, but largely goes unnoticed.

For instance, when the OATC ran an ad for an opening it received 190 responses. A quarter of those who answered the ad had doctorate degrees. Many of them had been displaced as a result of defense department spending cuts, Deffeyes said.

"We're going to lose these people unless we create new jobs," he said.

What OATC wanted to do was prevent brain drain — the loss of people with special skills and advanced degrees — especially those people who previously worked at places such as Wright-Patterson and the Mound nuclear weapons plant.

OATC's idea was to create teams of these people who could be brought into companies to help create new products or to create new companies built around new products from technologies that had been defense-related.

The fancy part of the proposal was to create a bevy of data bases that would list everything from people and expertise available to companies and their products and technological capabilities.

The estimated cost of the project: $2.5 million.

Now, Deffeyes is hoping the project can be salvaged through some other means, including possibly linking it to the National Center for Industrial Competitiveness.

"We feel that what we proposed was critical," he said. "We have all the resources here. We just gotta do it."

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1993 SECTION C

Accident holds up Fernald project

BY STEVE BENNISH
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Work stopped on the demolition of uranium ore silos at the former Fernald uranium-processing plant this week because of two accidents involving a subcontractor.

Monday, a worker for Martech was shocked while using a pneumatic hacksaw to cut through 'ectrical wires that workers thought were without current, said Perry Richardson, spokesman for Fernald Environmental Restoration Management Corp. (FERMCO).

Five of seven wires were without current, but two carried a charge, Richardson said. The worker, who was installing scaffolding in a concrete utility trench, wasn't seriously hurt, he said.

A few weeks ago, a concrete silo cone being lifted by a Martech-operated crane was dropped. No one was injured in that incident. The work of Martech, an Alaska-based construction firm, will be suspended for a week while the company completes a safety assessment, Richardson said.

"Martech has to give us a corrective action plan," he said. "Worker retraining has to be completed before the project is restarted."

Martech employs 29 workers at the site.

FERMCO is under contract with the U.S. Department of Energy to clean up and dismantle the site. Production ended at Fernald in 1989.

The demolition, due to be completed in December, 1994, is the first major dismantling effort.

It is at least the second time this year the work of a subcontractor has been stopped in the multibillion-dollar cleanup of the 1,050-acre site in northwest Hamilton County.

On Aug. 30, a worker was burned in a flash fire in an experimental, high-temperature project designed to melt uranium-contaminated soil into molten glass beads for waste disposal. That project, by a different subcontractor, was stopped for a month.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Next CERCLA meeting to use workshop format

The next CERCLA public meeting on cleanup activities at the Mound Plant, being conducted by the DOE and its contractor, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, will feature a workshop format.

It will take place Thursday, Dec. 2, 7 p.m., in the Carnegie Center, 426 E. Central Ave. The Center is located in Miamisburg's Library Park and parking is available at the rear of the building.

CERCLA stands for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amend-d by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. It was established to identify and remediate contaminated sites across the country. Mound was added to the National priority List in 1989.

The meeting is being presented by DOE and the Management and Operating contractor for the plant, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies.

It will feature workshops on the current budget priorities affecting the Mound Plant's environmental restoration activities and interim response actions.

Art Kleinrath, DOE Coordinator for the Mound Environmental Restoration / CERCLA Program, will conduct the budget priorities workshop. Discussion will be focused on the cause-and-effect of Fiscal Year 1994 budget reductions, and in particular, the choices that must now be made on how and where to best use the money available.

Chuck Friedman, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies', Manager, Environmental Restoration / CERCLA Program, will lead a workshop on interim response actions as a cost effective method to expedite cleanup efforts at the Mound Plant.

The public is encouraged to attend these meetings and to ask questions regarding the environmental restoration activities, offer suggestions and evaluate result and decisions.

Citizens who wish to be added to the Mound mailing list for twice-quarterly newsletters, fact sheets, etc., or to receive a compilation of previously distributed materials in a CERCLA notebook, should arrive a few minutes early.

For more information or to be add to the mailing list, contact the EG&G Mound CERCLA Community Relations Office at

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Nation

Nuclear tests hidden

Humans injected with plutonium

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government has concealed more than 200 nuclear weapon tests since the 1940s and conducted about 800 radiation tests on humans, some of whom were unaware of the risks, the Energy Department acknowledged Tuesday.

"It left me appalled, shocked and deeply saddened," said Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary about information she learned only recently that 18 civilians had been injected with highly radioactive plutonium in the 1940s to determine safe doses for workers.

"It is apparent that informed consent could not have taken place," she said. All the individuals are dead, although many of them lived for years after the experiment.

Recently the *Albuquerque Tribune* reported the testing and identified five of the 18 individuals. Those five persons were injected with plutonium as part of the development of the first atomic bomb in the 1940s.

That some tests were done on humans has been known for years, but few details have been available.

Meanwhile, the department said it conducted 204 more underground nuclear tests between 1963 and 1990 at its Nevada test range than previously had been announced, or about one-fifth more than officially acknowledged over the years.

Thirty-four of the tests resulted in some release of radiation into the environment, but did not affect workers.

Other declassified data released Tuesday disclosed that:

■ The government since the 1940s produced 102 metric tons of plutonium and that about a third of it (32.5 metric tons) still exists in various forms.

■ About 24 million pounds of mercury is believed to have been used at the Y-12 weapons plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., but that "incomplete records ... prevent a fully accurate accounting of the quantities received, used, and lost to the environment. The department's previous estimate was 750,000 pounds."

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

Wife blames husband's death on Fernald

Study to reveal possible exposure

BY KRISTEN DELGUZZI
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Angela Supe is determined to prove that her husband died because of radioactive emissions from the former Fernald uranium processing plant.

For 25 years, Terry Supe lived on Buell Road, within 2 miles of Fernald in northwestern Hamilton County. He worked and played outdoors. He breathed the air, drank the water and ate the food grown on his family's farm.

Then, last December, he was diagnosed with a rare form of kidney cancer. On Oct. 29, at age he died.

In four to five months, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will release figures on the level of radiation doses Fernald neighbors received. The figures, more than four years in the works, will show which, if any, of Terry Supe's organs was exposed to radiation.

While the figures will not prove radiation exposure affected him, they could support the need for an epidemiology study — which could link radiation exposure and disease.

But Angela Supe, a registered nurse, already believes the radiation affected her husband's kidneys.

"No one is going to tell me (the cancer) wasn't because of Fernald," Angela Supe said. "I know it was, and I promised Terry I'd take care of this no matter what happened. At least I can say I tried."

Dr. Paul Garbe, acting chief of CDC's epidemiology section, said high doses of uranium can lead to forms of lung, bone and kidney cancer. All types have been reported among Fernald-area residents, but it is premature to assume a link between dosage and

(Please see FERNALD, Page B6)

Fernald: Figures to show exposure to organs

CONTINUED FROM PAGE B1

illness, he said.

"The way to make a direct connection like that unfortunately does not yet exist," Garbe said. "There is a lot of research going on, but there is not yet a single test that we can use on a single person to determine the effects of radiological exposure."

Instead, doctors must study the effects of radiation on entire communities to determine if there is a connection between exposure and disease.

CDC officials still are trying to determine if there is enough information to conduct an epidemiology study near Fernald. CDC will decide whether to do the study within months after the report on dosage levels is released in the spring, Garbe said.

When the analyses are complete and the dosage levels are released, the figures will provide a range of possible doses based on age, sex and proximity to Fernald, said John Till, a scientist with Radiological Assessments Corp., which is compiling the figures for CDC. They also will show which organs in the body were most affected by radiation.

But they will not detail the amount of radiation each individual was exposed to.

"My doses will be for hypothetical people, what you might call a typical individual," Till said. "But it will probably be that what I show you in some typical cases will be very close to what an individual dose might show."

To determine the levels of exposure, Till and a team of six scientists have formulated their own, highly technical and complex mathematical models and written their own sophisticated computer programs.

"They are right at the cutting edge of technology in dose reconstruction work," Garbe said.

Informational meetings

Representatives from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will be in the Cincinnati area Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss health problems possibly related to Fernald.

Several sessions will be conducted to give residents an opportunity to tell CDC why an epidemiological study should be done in Fernald, said Dr. Paul Garbe, acting chief of the epidemiology section at CDC.

Doctors also want to determine if Fernald is still a health risk.

Garbe said representatives will meet individually — "to ensure privacy and openness" — with residents willing to discuss health problems at either of the following locations:

- Crosby Township Community Building in New Haven: 4:30 to 8 p.m. Monday and 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tuesday.
- Ross Township Firehouse - Community Building in Ross: 3:30 to 7 p.m. Tuesday and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Wednesday.

Scientists also had to calculate how much uranium was released during Fernald's period of operation between 1951 and 1988. Numbers released last Tuesday ıow the plant probably emitted 1 million pounds of uranium, a figure three times higher than previously estimated.

Scientists will use the technology to compare weather, geographical and geological data with the amount of uranium released from the plant to determine how the radiation spread throughout the area on a particular day and throughout the 38-year-history of the plant's operations.

The highly sensitive equipment even takes into account breathing patterns for various age groups when calculating doses, Till said.

After the figures are released, scientists will turn over to CDC officials their computer equipment, Till said. CDC then can use the state-of-the-art computer equipment and programs to calculate accurate doses for any individual who wants it.

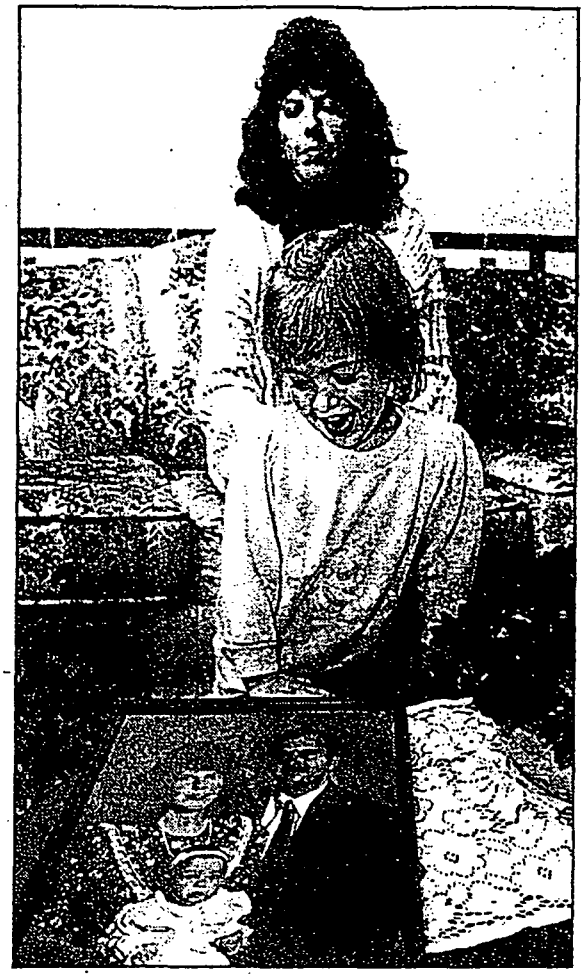
"If a particular person wants to know what a dose might have been and they're willing to come in and 'l out papers with information on their lifestyle, including where they lived, worked and what they ate, we can put that information into a model and figure out the dose for that particular person," Till said.

CDC has not decided how the computer equipment will be used, but there are two likely possibilities.

Garbe said if an epidemiology study is done, the equipment will be used to enhance the study. CDC also could choose to set up a "dial-a-dose" facility, where residents could call to request individual information.

If CDC makes the information available, Supe said she plans to have a personal dosage assessment done on her husband's behalf. But she's not sure what she will do if it reveals that his kidneys were exposed to massive amounts of radiation.

"It would be nice if I could find someone to look at his medical data nd dosages and say, 'Yep, he got cancer because of Fernald,'" she said. "But they're never going to be able to do that."



Angela Supe and daughter Meredith, 2, look at the family portrait they had taken a year ago, shortly after Angela's husband, Terry, was diagnosed with cancer. He died recently, and Angela thinks his illness was caused by fallout from Fernald.

The Cincinnati Enquirer
Phaedra Singelis

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

Commercial use sought for Mound nuclear plant

The Associated Press

MIAMISBURG, Ohio — Nearly 100 people toured the Mound nuclear weapons plant Tuesday as part of an effort to spark interest in commercializing the site.

The Department of Energy owns the plant and plans to end production in 1995. The plant employs 1,600, and makes triggers for nuclear weapons and power sources for space probes.

Robert Kegerreis, chairman of a committee on commercialization of the site, said technologies such as tool design and computer expertise could be transferred for use by private businesses.

So far, No businesses have signed up for commercial work at Mound.

(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

A GANNETT NEWSPAPER THURSDAY DECEMBER 2, 1993

Contractor at Fernald is warned

BY PAUL BARTON
Enquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department threatened Wednesday to fire Fluor Daniel as the contractor cleaning up Fernald if the company doesn't improve its attitude and performance immediately.

The California-based company has until Jan. 31 to show more concern for worker safety, cost controls, labor and community relations, and other issues in its work at the Fernald plant, the Department of Energy (DOE) said. The plant processed uranium for nuclear weapons during the Cold War.

"We are preparing to exercise our options if they don't improve rapidly," said Thomas Grumbly, head of the DOE's environmental restoration and waste-management program.

"It would be our preference to see FERMCO toe the mark."

FERMCO — the Fernald Environmental Restoration Management Co. — is the Fluor Daniel subsidiary handling cleanup work at Fernald.

The company took over the work from Westinghouse on Dec. 1, 1992.

If the $2 billion, five-year contract is terminated, the department could keep FERMCO on the job until a new contractor was ready to take over, Grumbly said.

There are about 2,000 workers at Fernald.

The threat to fire the firm was made during a wide-ranging hearing on problems at Fernald conducted by the oversight and investigations subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., is chairman of both.

'Major attitude adjustment'

Both FERMCO and the DOE were criticized, but the company took the most.

Grumbly said FERMCO is in need of a "major attitude adjustment" in its relations with the government, workers and the community.

FERMCO officials said afterward they thought that the issues could be resolved. "We are confident that we can satisfy DOE, that we can provide safe, least-cost, earliest final cleanup of Fernald," FERMCO spokesman Bob Walker said.

Union members were jubilant about the harsh reception that the company received at the hearing.

"We feel vindicated," said Gene Branham, vice president of the Fernald Atomic Trades and Labor

(Please see FERNALD, Page A8)

FERMCO's bills under microscope

WASHINGTON — Taxpayers are being billed for dinners, company picnics and chamber of commerce memberships at Fernald.

Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, raised questions about expenses during a hearing Wednesday on the cleanup of the former uranium-processing plant.

Dingell reviewed several of the expenses that the Fernald Environmental Restoration Management Co. (FERMCO), the prime contractor at the site, had turned in to the Energy Department this year for reimbursement. FERMCO is a subsidiary of California-based Fluor Daniel.

Among the charges:

- $108,000 for an annual employee picnic.
- $80,000 for FERMCO Appreciation Night involving room rental, food and beverage costs for a reception for 2,000 to 2,300 employees.
- $70,000 for service and safety awards.
- $25,000 for additional recognition awards.
- $17,000 for annual Continuous Performance Improvement Awards banquet.
- $30,000 for "public affairs" costs.
- $12,000 for a membership in the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.
- $20,000 for management dinner meetings.
- $10,000 for special events, including Earth Day activities.
- $20,000 for employee recreational softball leagues.

Nicholas Kaufman, FERMCO president, said many of the costs were vital to enhance employee morale and community relations.

He called the picnic "a reasonable thing . . . to pull together a work force that is highly fragmented."

Said Dingell: "$108,000 is what we back home would call one hell of a blowout."

— Paul Barton

Fernald: Panel critical of cleanup contractor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE A1

Council (FATLC). "This is just the t."

The union has complained that union workers were being unfairly laid off and that plant management was callous about safety. The union, which represents 504 workers, filed a federal suit against FERMCO in September.

The Fernald contract is getting congressional attention because it represents a new management approach designed to hold down costs of the nuclear weapons cleanup.

Latest estimates show that the cleanup effort nationwide will cost $200 billion to $300 billion, making it more expensive than the savings and loan bailout.

Under previous contracts, contractors were allowed to pass costs on to the government with little scrutiny. Under the Fernald contract, the DOE is supposed to be able to reject expenditures it deems unjustified.

However, Dingell, who has had his staff investigating Fernald, said the new approach is falling short of expectations so far.

"Predictably, things are not go- well at Fernald," he said.

Among the charges leveled by Dingell:

▶ The invoice system that was supposed to help the government determine whether FERMCO's costs are justified has functioned little better than the old system.

▶ Despite contract requirements, FERMCO has failed to provide a "baseline" analysis of what it will take to clean up different sections of the plant. DOE officials regard the study as vital to measuring future performance by the contractor.

▶ FERMCO has failed to establish sound financial controls.

▶ FERMCO has been less attentive than it should be to worker health and safety. Dingell said the company's safety plan explicitly discouraged workers from pointing out infractions to government regulators and inspectors. He said another FERMCO document allowed management to evaluate whether "it was cheaper to violate health and safety regulations and potentially endanger workers' lives than it was to comply with the regulations."

▶ The DOE must "dramatically increase the number and caliber of personnel available to oversee the contracts it signs." Concerns about DOE employees not being "technically competent" also were voiced by the General Accounting Office (Congress' investigative arm) and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

Grumbly agreed that the FERMCO contract "has had a rocky start at best" and that it was time for the firm to realize that Fernald is not "just another construction project."

Nicholas Kaufman, FERMCO president, defended the company's performance, saying it faced a difficult task in assimilating workers left by previous contractors and in dealing with changing DOE budgets.

Kaufman denied any intention of applying a cost-benefit analysis to safety concerns and said he considered those allegations as "very offensive."

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton Daily News

Mound piles on tax cash

By David Mendell
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Montgomery County will receive about $1 million in unanticipated tax revenue within the next several months, compliments of the U.S Department of Energy and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies.

The windfall brings unexpected taxes collected from EG&G Mound to about $2.6 million, and bolsters the sagging 1993 and 1994 county budgets.

"I would expect it to be another million and we're not sure when we'll get it," said Rick Carne, whose last day as Montgomery County treasurer was Tuesday.

The payments result from two EG&G Mound sales tax payments of $15.7 million and $9 million to the Ohio Department of Taxation. The first payment was made earlier this year and the second payment is forthcoming. Carne said local officials learned this week that the second $9 million payment is on the way.

Montgomery County receives a portion of the state collection.

The state sought the funds after learning of a U.S. Supreme Court decision that required contractors for a New Mexico nuclear plant to pay state sales taxes. EG&G had not paid taxes on purchases of equipment and other items, arguing in Ohio courts that it was exempt because it was a contractor for the U.S. Department of Energy, an arm of the federal government.

But a similar decision by the Ohio Supreme Court involving National Lead of Ohio, a federal contractor at the Fernald nuclear plant, caused EG&G Mound to give up its fight and begin making payments in mid-1992. State audits then determined the back taxes EG&G Mound owed the state.

Of the 6.5 percent sales tax, the state gets 5 percent, the county 1 percent and the Miami Valley Regional Transit Authority 0.5 percent. Carne estimated that RTA will collect about $500,000 from this payment.

The RTA received about $800,000 from the earlier EG&G payment, and this payment likely won't come until next year, said John F. Tucker III, RTA's executive director. The RTA's proposed 1994 budget of $41 million, now before the authority's board of trustees, includes a $2.4 million deficit.

"This would obviously help us on our way of closing that gap," Tucker said. EG&G's payment this year "got us a good chunk of the way to a balanced budget, but we aren't quite there yet."

After streamlining operations and hiking fares, the RTA likely will dip into cash reserves to finish 1993 in the black, Tucker said.

It is uncertain, meanwhile, how county officials will allocate the additional funds. County budget officers are now assembling the 1994 budget, which should run close to $430 million, said Bertha Henry, assistant county administrator.

Mark Becker, public affairs manager for EG&G, said the DOE is working through budget constraints and he was uncertain specifically when the payment would be made. "I know it is on DOE's agenda, though," Becker said.

Communities nationwide that play host to DOE facilities have organized to put pressure on the department for Payments in Lieu of Taxes, or PILT. Carne, who begins work this week for U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, is a member of the Nuclear Communities Working Group, one such organization.

Mound creates tax windfall

Montgomery County will receive about $1 million in unanticipated tax revenue within the next several months, compliments of the U.S Department of Energy and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies. **See story, Page 1B.**

Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

Fernald's 'serious problems' to be studied by House panel

BY PAUL BARTON
Enquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Staff shortages, lack of training and undisciplined operations impair safety and cleanup efforts at Fernald, according to testimony that will be presented to a congressional subcommittee today.

The House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on oversight and investigations is set to review those and other "serious problems" at Fernald, committee staff members said Tuesday.

At issue will be the management concept implemented last December when California-based Fluor Daniel took over cleanup at the plant, which the government ed to process uranium for nuclear weapons during the Cold War.

Known as an environmental restoration and management contract, it was designed to make contractors more accountable for their performance and make tax dollars devoted to the nuclear weapons cleanup go further.

A key part of it was that contractors would be required to justify expenses before they could be passed on to taxpayers.

Problems with waste and mismanagement have been prevalent throughout the nation's nuclear weapons complex. It was hoped that the new management scheme tried at Fernald would be a model for other DOE plants.

The inquiry will be conducted by Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of Energy and Commerce.

Testifying at the hearing will be representatives of:

▶ The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, an independent agency charged with overseeing safety issues at nuclear weapons plants.

▶ The General Accounting Office, the investigatory arm of Congress.

▶ Thomas P. Grumbly, assistant secretary of energy in charge of the nuclear-weapons cleanup.

▶ Nicholas C. Kaufman, president of the Fernald Environmental Restoration Management Co., the Fluor Daniel subsidiary hired to clean up Fernald.

In written testimony filed in advance of the hearing, John T. Conway, chairman of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, said that from a safety standpoint, the agency has found "lack of disciplined operations" to be a fundamental problem in how the plant operates.

In addition, he said, the board "found that at least some of the safety and management problems at Fernald derived from the (Energy) Department's inadequate plans and preparations to supervise the contractor's activities."

Conway said several "instances and mishaps" reflecting inadequate contractor management occurred last year and this year, including a spill of radioactive uranyl nitrate solution into the environment and worker overexposure to dangerous fumes from chemicals on site.

The General Accounting Office, in its testimony, said the Energy Department training and staffing of government personnel to oversee the work of contractors is generally lacking at Fernald.

The Energy Department has identified the need for as many as 200 full-time employees to supervise the cleanup but had only 66 on site as of last month, the GAO report said.

Grumbly, in his written testimony, faults FERMCO for not developing a revised analysis of the cost of cleaning up the plant.

The company was supposed to have that analysis finished by the end of August.

Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

A GANNETT NEWSPAPER WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 1, 1993

Fernald emission estimate tripled

BY STEVE BENNISH
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Airborne radioactive releases from the former Fernald uranium refinery were three times greater than earlier estimates, according to a report released Tuesday by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The study does not estimate possible health effects from the releases, but its figures have aroused concern among residents who lived near the Fernald plant in northwest Hamilton County during its nearly 40-year operating history.

About 65 residents; employees of FERMCO, the company supervising the Fernald cleanup; and others heard the t[illegible]our technical presentation Tuesday at the Sheraton-Springdale.

The study said 1 million pounds of uranium probably was released to the atmosphere between 1951 and 1988. An earlier estimate from the Department of Energy (DOE) put the figure at 299,300 pounds.

Releases into the water were also higher than earlier estimates but by lesser amounts.

The study estimated that 217,800 pounds of uranium was released into the Great Miami River. That compares to an earlier estimate of 169,974 pounds.

The figures represent the best estimate of the scientists who performed the study. But because of great uncertainties owing in part to unmonitored emissions, total airborne releases could be as high as 1.32 million pounds and emissions to the river as high as 264,000 pounds.

James Smith, chief of the radiation studies branch of the CDC in Atlanta, said the public should not be alarmed by the latest figures, but some concern is justified.

"Right now, it's too early to judge what [illegible]rm that caused," he said. "When we [illegible] to quantify the effect on people, we'll know."

Testimony today

Staff shortages, lack of training and undisciplined operations impair safety and cleanup efforts at Fernald, according to testimony that will be presented to a congressional subcommittee today.
Story, A6

Efforts to calculate possible health effects should be completed by spring. The study was performed by Radiological Assessments Corp. of Neeses, S.C., and was commissioned by the CDC.

Uranium was the primary air- and water-borne radioactive material released during Fernald's operation. A primary source of releases were the furnaces used to refine uranium ore, the study said.

The scientists said major sources of unmonitored emissions included solid-waste incinerators and waste pits.

The most important questions were not answered by Tuesday's report: exactly where the uranium emissions went and who, if anyone, was affected among Fernald's rural neighbors.

The CDC says estimates of doses to people in the area won't be available until the first quarter of next year. Ultimately, studies could show whether cancers or other illnesses are linked to radiation emitted from the plant.

CDC representatives will meet Dec. 6, 7 and 8 with residents to discuss possible health problems related to the plant.

The Energy Department last year hired Fernald Environmental Restoration Management Corp., or FERMCO, under a five-year contract to manage the cleanup.

The department's cleanup agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires the DOE during the next few years to decide how long the cleanup will last and determine final cleanup stan-

(Please see ESTIMATE, Page A7)

▶ Summer fire slowed cleanup, B4

Estimate: CDC report troubles residents

CONTINUED FROM PAGE A1

dards.

DOE cites 'progress'

Energy Department spokesman Ken Morgan, conducting a plant tour Monday, was quick to admit the job is a tough one — politically and practically.

"There is a general sense of frustration in Congress," he said. "But the taxpayers need to know we are making progress."

Many members of Tuesday night's audience knew that results of a 1990 DOE-sponsored study of people who live near the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in eastern Washington state showed that 13,700 residents were exposed to levels high enough to cause illness.

Lisa Crawford, president of Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health, said an "unscientific" study by her group has mapped cancer deaths in the area. The map, she said, "clearly shows there are clusters were wind blows and where water flows."

Crawford, who once lived across from Fernald, said her water well was contaminated by uranium emissions.

John Till, a scientist with Radiological Assessments Corp., said, "I'm a bit surprised by the magnitude of some of the numbers. There's been a wide range of previous estimates, but we're on the high side of most of those estimates."

He said the biggest surprise is the level of total uranium released into the air over the entire period of operations, more than three times higher than earlier esti-

mates.

Till said the numbers could be higher because "no one has looked at this in as great a depth as we have," and because "our mathematical procedures are more state of the art" than those used in the past.

Angela Supe, whose husband died at 40 on Oct. 29 of kidney cancer, said she is convinced that the cancer was the result of uranium exposure. Her husband lived within 2 miles of Fernald for 25 years.

"I can say that nobody will ever convince me that it wasn't because of Fernald," Supe said. "He was not a smoker and he had no other risk factors.

"It seems as though it's worse than they originally thought," she said. "I'm not a scientist, but that's what I think. I think they're going to find there was enough exposure to affect people's health."

Emissions now called small

Tuesday night, the audience got tables and graphs showing monthly and annual releases broken down by air and water and the buildings releasing them. Water runoff flowed into the Great Miami River.

The plant ceased operations in 1989.

Bob Walker, a spokesman for FERMCO, said emissions from the plant now are very small — limited to seepage from existing waste.

Dairy cows in the vicinity are routinely tested, Walker said, and the results have shown no contamination.

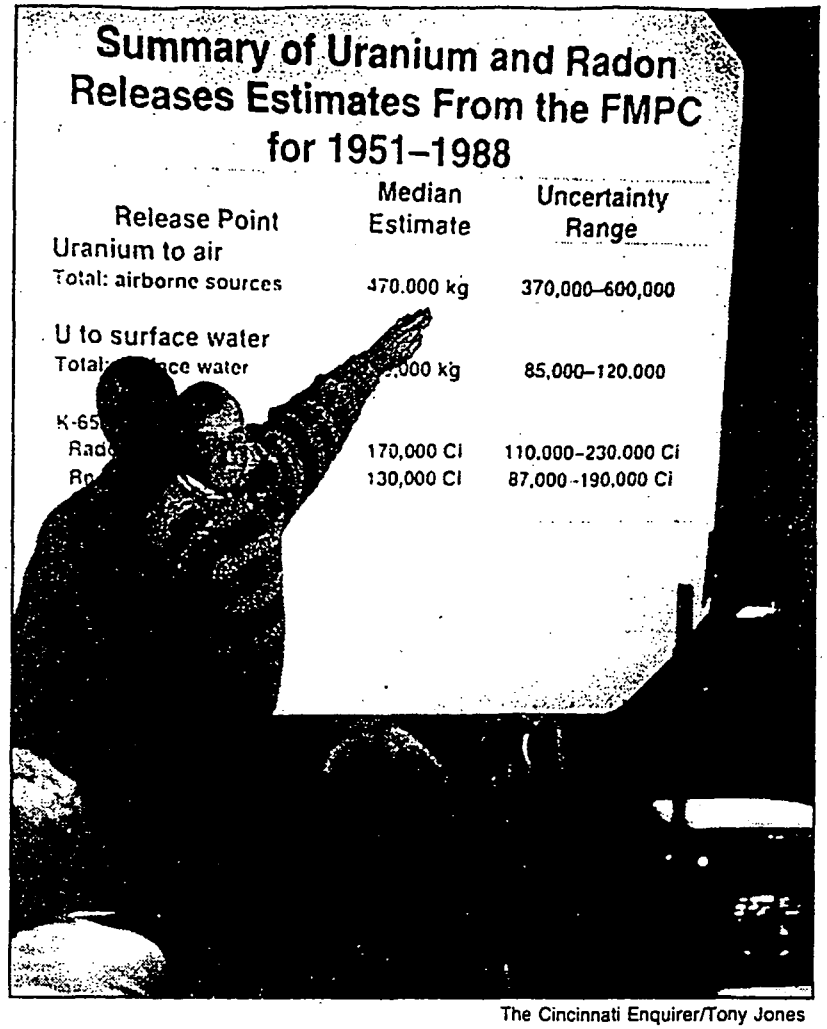
When it did operate as a uranium processing plant, Fernald was a vital link in the nation's highly classified nuclear weapons manufacturing industry.

But in 1984, a discovery that ground water south of the plant was contaminated led to a citizens' class-action lawsuit and a settlement of $78 million.

Four years later, Fernald became a national story with the admission by the DOE that it had known for years that the plant was polluting the environment but did nothing to stop it.

Today, workers at Fernald have a new mission. The site is alive with waste-disposal workers in special environmental suits and respirators.

Kristen Delguzzi contributed to this story.



The Cincinnati Enquirer/Tony Jones

John Till, one of the authors of the study of radioactive releases at Fernald, explains the findings at Tuesday's meeting.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton Daily News

Mound gets 'sanity checkers'

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Four local business leaders will serve on an advisory committee as "sanity checkers" in the Mound Plant's quest to commercialize its nuclear weapons know-how, the plant operator's chief executive said Tuesday.

Robert J. Kegerreis, Wright State University's president emeritus, leads the new panel.

Also serving on it are Allen M. Hill, president and chief executive of Dayton Power and Light; Gil Williamson, recently re-ed chairman and chief executive of R Corp., and James H. Van Tassel, retired vice president of NCR's Microelectronic Products Division.

The panel was announced at the beginning of Mound's second Business and Industry Day.

The event offered fast-paced tours of the Miamisburg plant's unclassified facilities for people interested in commercial opportunities.

Approximately 96 people attended, said Jennifer Beavers, EG&G spokeswoman. In August the first open house drew about 170 people.

Jack Clark, general manager of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc., said of the new panel: "They're our sanity checkers, our reviewers, our bring-us-back-to-earth people."

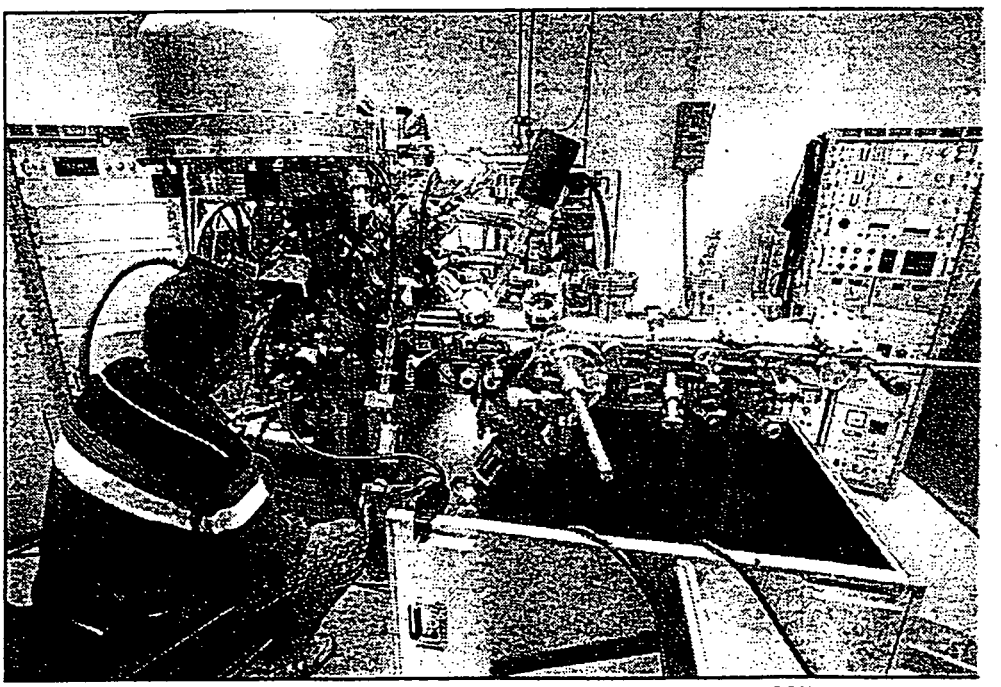
EG&G operates the plant for the Department of Energy.

Kegerreis and Hill were upbeat about efforts to find new activities for the plant. The Energy Department plans to move Mound's weapons work to other sites in 1995 as part of a downsizing plan.

"There's been significant progress in the last six months," Kegerreis said, particularly with the recent passage of feder- legislation aimed at making it easier to joint research with businesses and transfer property for commercial use.

'They're our sanity checkers, our reviewers, our bring-us-back-to-earth people.'

Jack Clark



WALLY NELSON/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Officials hope for commercial uses for technology such as this spectrometer

"The technologies here are very transferable," Hill said. He cited tool design and computer expertise as examples.

So far, no businesses have signed up for commercial work at the Mound. Kenneth Sprankle, the Energy Department's transition coordinator for the site, said the agency is still working on guidelines to streamline procedures such as making property available.

But Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church said a proposal for two commercial enterprises at Mound should be ready for submission to the Energy Department by February.

■ **CONTACT:** Businesses interested in commerc opportunities at Mound should contact the EG& Mound Business Development Area at 865-504 Fax: 865-3124.

Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

73th Year, No. 36 December 1, 1993 Miamisburg, Ohio 50 cents per copy

Advisory named at Mound Industry & Business Day

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

More than 100 representatives from businesses in the Miami Valley were on hand to meet the key players in the Mound's commercialization and to see the technology available at the plant first hand at the Mound's second Business & Industry Day on Tuesday.

The special day was hosted by the U.S. Department of Energy, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies and the City of Miamisburg so that area business leaders could tour the plant and discuss potential business plans utilizing Mound's vast technological capabilities.

One of the highlights of the event was the introduction of the four businessmen who will comprise the Mound's new Business Advisory Committee by EG&G Mound's general manager Jack Clark.

"We are primarily scientists and engineers," said Clark. "We needed businessmen who have had experience in actually running businesses to help us get the commercialization off the ground."

The chairman of the Business Advisory Committee is Dr. Robert Kegerreis, president emeritus of Wright State University. Other members of the committee are Allen Hill, president and CEO of Dayton Power and Light; Gil Villiamson, retired CEO of NCR and Jim Van Tassell, vice president of micro-engineering at NCR.

"These people will help us learn how we can best use these tremendous capital and human resources," said Clark. "We have interesting, exotic and even unique technology here and it will be available for use by businesses in the Miami Valley."

And the Department of Energy is solidly behind the commercialization efforts at the Mound, said Clark.

"THE COMMITMENT from DOE has been outstanding," he said. "There is no doubt as to their commitment to economic development at the Mound."

To that end, the DOE has assigned Kitty Gandee as the full-time person in charge of economic development at reconfigured plants like the Mound.

"Economic development is a whole new world for us," said Gandee. "But it is now a major mission of the department.

"We have a commitment to make things happen here," she said. "In fact, we are working on and will have the property release procedures in place by the end of the year."

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr. said he is satisfied that the DOE is committed to making the partnership between

(Continued on Page 18)

Mound ...

(Continued from Page 1)

the city and the Mound work.

"They proved themselves when they announced they would open the Ohio Operations Office here and give the community those 150 jobs," he said.

"The Mound is a treasure chest of human and technology resources," said Church. "But the clock is ticking, we have only a short window of opportunity before those highly trained workers leave to find work somewhere else."

Warren Sherrard, area deputy manager for the DOE, invited the businessmen to "bring your vision.

"The technology and equipment here are mind-boggling," he said. "We can supply the means to develop your vision and turn it into something meaningful."

Pat Marx, EG&G's business development person, said that businesses interested in being a part of the commercialization of the Mound should contact her, Ken Sprinkle at EG&G or Mike Grauwelman, the City of Miamisburg's Mound Transition Manager.

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

MOUND

Environmental Restoration Program

The United States Department of Energy

will conduct a

CERCLA Public Meeting

TO DESCRIBE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACTIVITIES AT THE MOUND PLANT IN MIAMISBURG

Thursday, December 2, 1993 at 7 p.m.

Carnegie Center

426 E. Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO ATTEND

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 11/30/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Mound meeting Thursday

A public meeting on the Superfund cleanup of the Mound Plant will be at 7 p.m. Thursday at the Carnegie Center, 426 E. Central Ave., Miamisburg. The meeting will focus on the effects of budget cutbacks and on quick-clean actions as a way to speed the Superfund process. DAYTON DAILY NEWS 11/30/93

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 11/28/93
Daily; Circulation 230,000 (Sunday)

DAYTON DAILY NEWS
11/28/93

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Daily; Circulation 230,000 (Sunday)

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 11/21/93

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THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO ATTEND

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 11/19/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Mound tenant coming soon

Dayton Daily News 11/19/93

Expected to be named by year's end

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The first company to move into the Mound nuclear weapons plant probably will be announced by the end of this year, Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr. said Thursday.

"We've got to move quick," he said. "We've just got two years" before the Energy Department ceases production at the Miamisburg facility.

Church made the comments during a meeting in U.S. Rep. Tony Hall's office, where local and Ohio officials gathered to celebrate the Energy Department's decision to open a field office at Mound.

CONVERTING The MOUND

Church said he expects the office to open before the end of next year. It is to have 120 to 140 employees, a net increase in Mound employment of between 85 and 105. Over time, the office's work force might grow to 300, Church said.

The Energy Department has about 35 employees at Mound, where EG&G, the contractor that operates the plant, employs about 1,700.

The field office will facilitate cleanup and redevelopment at the plant, officials said. Its establishment demonstrates that the Energy Department is serious about helping to convert the facility to commercial uses, they said.

"Since the Clinton administration has taken over," Church said, "it's like a breath of fresh air."

During the Bush administration, "they would not return calls, not answer letters," Church said. "Now they're very responsive."

Hall said Energy Department officials now "want to make (redevelopment) easy for us."

The field office "streamlines the process, cuts through a lot of red tape," the Dayton Democrat said.

University of Cincinnati, The News Record, 11/19/93
Cincinnati, Ohio

Mound cleanup underway

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI NEWS RECORD

By JAMES HANNAH
The Associated Press 11/18/93

DAYTON — Creating a high-level Energy Department office at the Mound plant should speed up environmental cleanup and boost efforts to commercialize the site, state and local officials said Thursday.

Rick Oborn, a spokesman for the Energy Department in Washington, said the department plans to open the Ohio field office in Miamisburg to oversee cleanup at the Mound nuclear weapons plant, the Fernald plant north of Cincinnati, and at sites in Ashtabula, near Columbus and at West Valley, N.Y.

"By moving the field office to Miamisburg, we'll have more influence over the decisions that affect the plant and the workers," said Rep. Tony Hall, D-Ohio, whose congressional district includes the plant.

The Mound plant has been under the jurisdiction of the department's field office in Albuquerque, N.M. Oborn said between 120 and 140 employees will work in the new office at the Mound plant. He said he did not know when it would open.

Defense production at Mound, which produces triggers for nuclear weapons, is scheduled to end in 1995, leaving environmental cleanup of the site as the department's primary mission.

State and local officials are hoping to preserve the 1,500 jobs at Mound by converting the site to commercial use.

Miamisburg Mayor Frank Church said the new office sends a signal that the Energy Department is willing to take the "critical first step" toward converting Mound to a high-tech commercial center.

Church said he hoped the new office, in vacant office space at the plant, will begin operating by the end of 1994. He said it eventually could employ up to 300 people.

John Weithofer, city manager for Miamisburg, said the Albuquerque office had not been focused on economic development, partly because it was so far away.

Establishment of the new office also will likely mean faster cleanup of environmental contamination at the plant, he said.

"Albuquerque is 3,000 miles away, and mentally they are 3,000 miles away," Weithofer said. "The decision-makers are going to be at the Mound and see it every day."

Tom Winston, district chief of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's southwest Ohio office, said the new office will improve coordination between the Energy Department and the EPA during cleanup.

"I would hope it would bring additional resources to the Mound cleanup," Winston said. "I think it will expedite it because it will draw attention to the problems and opportunities at Mound."

The other sites are: Battelle Columbus Laboratories buildings in Madison County, where nuclear research was done; the RMI site in Ashtabula, where uranium from the Fernald plant was made into tubing; and the West Valley, N.Y., site, a former Energy Department operation.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 11/17/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

MESH MEETING

The Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Health group will be holding regular meetings on Nov. 19, and Dec. 22 (election night).

Meetings begin at 7 p.m. and are held at the Civic Center Community room.

For more information call 847-9697. Miamisburg News 11/17/93

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 11/17/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

Miamisburg ...

Alford, Wood on in January

MIAMISBURG NEWS 11/17/93

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

Business in the city of Miamisburg is going to be the focus of the two new members of the city council as they start their terms next year.

Republican Andy Alford won his Ward 2 seat and Democrat David Wood won his Ward 1 seat on the council at last week's general election. Incumbents Bill Fuller and Dan Kirchner also won re-election to their seats.

Both Alford and Wood said they hope to participate with other city council members in dealing with the privatization of the Mound.

"Basically, we must continue to seek opportunities for Mound, to continue the work the city has already done," said Alford.

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued from Page 1)

Wood agreed, saying "we must make sure the Mound is viable.

"We must encourage private businesses to come into the Mound to lessen the impact of its closing," he said. "And as a part of that, we must make sure that, since the Mound is a nuclear site, that the cleanup is done right."

Other businesses, not connected with Mound, must be aided and attracted to the city as well, both men said.

"We need to put a lot more effort into helping our businesses that are already downtown," said Alford. "I've heard concerns from our downtown businessmen that they feel their concerns are being ignored because the city is concentrating so much of their attention on the Mound.

"WE NEED to revitalize our downtown," he said. "We have three of the finest restaurants in the Dayton area here, so we have a lot to offer.

"I want to see some things go in down there," he added.

Wood agreed that other business in the city, apart from the Mound, needs attention from the city.

"We do need to aid and assist our older businesses and encourage other businesses to move into the city," he said.

Alford said the fact that dozens of CEOs of companies in the area visited the Mound in August during the facility's first Business and Industry Day shows that the interest in Miamisburg is high among businessmen in the Miami Valley.

"They are seeing that we have a lot to offer here in Miamisburg," he said.

Wood said that as a member of the city recreation board for more than 20 years, he wants the city to continue to provide quality recreation programs and facilities for all the citizens of the city.

"People need a place to work, but they also need a place to play," he said.

Wood said that the city will probably have to soon address the problems of the city's swimming pool. "We've got a lot of leaks to deal with," he said.

Both men expressed their pleasure at being elected to the city council.

"Miamisburg is a wonderful place to live and I look forward to serving," said Alford.

"It's a great little town," said Wood. "I chose to live here in 1960 and now I wouldn't want to live anywhere else."

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 11/17/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

Privatizing Mound gains momentum

MIAMISBURG NEWS 11/17/93

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

The result of government actions this week could be the key to the future of the Mound Plant in Miamisburg.

According to Mayor Dick Church Jr., it is important that provisions in the 1994 defense authorization bill pass to help the city in its efforts to privatize the Mound Plant and save jobs.

The House passed the bill Monday and the Senate is also expected to pass the bill this week. Local officials hope that the needed provisions make it through Congress.

Also, the U.S. Department of Energy is scheduled to announce their decision Friday on the location of the proposed Ohio Operations Office of the department. Local officials have been lobbying to have the office located at the Mound Plant.

Church and Mike Grauwelman, Miamisburg's Mound Transition Manager, are in Washington D.C. this week to participate in joint meetings of the Energy Community Alliance (ECA) and the Department of Energy (DOE) Economic Development Working Group.

Representatives of ECA, an alliance of communities in which DOE facilities are located, will discuss the Department of Energy's economic development efforts and programs in the ECA member communities, of which Miamisburg is one.

Also, while in the capital, Church said he will again speak to DOE officials about the Ohio Operating Office as well as meet with DOE officials, Senator John Glenn and U.S. Representative Tony Hall about the proposed defense legislation.

According to Hall, a joint House-Senate panel completed work on legislation last Wednesday to help maintain jobs at the Mound Plant and speed up the conversion of the government facility to private work. That legislation has been approved by the House and awaits the vote of the Senate.

"The bill will give the City of Miamisburg and the Energy Department the legislative tools and the Congressional mandate they need to attract commercial business to the Mound Plant, said Hall. Hall is the author of several of the Mound-related provisions contained within the 1994 defense authorization bill.

THE LEGISLATION contains a compromise version of a provision Hall added on the House floor which would permit the Energy Department to lease the buildings and land at Mound to the City of Miamisburg for ten years at no cost to the city and with an option for additional time.

The provision also requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to review the proposed leases within a 60-day period. The

(Continued on Page 14)

Mound ...

(Continued from Page 1)

provision would apply to buildings and land that the Energy Department no longer needs.

Existing law permits leases of only up to five years, which is not long enough to attract business investment. Also, existing law requires the EPA to approve the leases of contaminated Energy Department facilities, such as Mound, but the law sets no time table for the review process.

The House-Senate panel directed the energy department to assist communities such as Miamisburg to reduce the adverse effect of a facility closure. The Congressional panel also established that it is in the public interest for the Energy Department to help with the economic recovery of the community.

"This will be a big boost to the Mound conversion effort because, for the first time, Congress has established economic development as a mission for the Energy Department," said Hall.

THE PANEL also acknowledged that a delay in the reutilization of Energy Department property, facilities and equipment for commercial use could result in the loss of the skilled work force and reduced business opportunities.

"This was included because of the fear in Miamisburg that the Energy Department won't move fast enough to reutilize the buildings and the workers would get other jobs before the plant closed," said Hall.

Another provision in the legislation would permit the Energy Department to sell at reduced cost or give away equipment no longer needed.

The legislation would allow Mound to form partnerships with private businesses to solve technological and industrial problems. A provision would permit cooperative research and development agreements (CRADA) which involve a wide range of collaboration between government and private industry. Hall was the author of the House version of the provision.

Mound is specifically restricted from entering into CRADAs under existing law.

The City of Miamisburg is attempting to adapt the buildings and equipment to do work for the private sector. The legislation will permit the property to be turned over to the city when it is no longer needed. The city will attempt to maintain the jobs by shifting Mound's activities to commercial work.

The Mound Plant, which employs about 1,800 people, manufactures non-radioactive components for nuclear weapons. It is scheduled to close in 1995 because of a significantly reduced need for a nuclear arsenal. It is involved in a wide range of research, development and production involving metallurgy, robotics, calorimetry, explosives, tritium handling and other specialties.

"The work which goes on at Mound can readily be adopted for commercial work. There is an immediate demand within the private sector for some of the unique capabilities at Mound," said Hall.

Church said that if the bill passes as proposed, it would provide the tools the city needs to save jobs at the plant.

"It does look good, very good for us if the bill passes as it is written now," said Church. "We hope there will be some exciting news for Miamisburg out of Washington this week."

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 11/18/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

DOE office may bring jobs

A high-level DOE office in Miamisburg may create about 100 jobs, according to Sen. John Glenn's office. See story, Page 1B. 11/18/93 DAYTON DAILY NEWS

U.S. planning job-creating clean-up center at Mound

11/18/93 DAYTON DAILY NEWS

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

The U.S. Department of Energy has decided to create a high-level office in Miamisburg to coordinate operation and cleanup of the Mound Plant and other federal nuclear facilities in Ohio and New York, Sen. John Glenn's office said Wednesday.

The decision, which comes after months of lobbying by Glenn, Gov. George Voinovich, U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, and other state and local officials, will bring about 100 new jobs to Miamisburg.

More than that, though, the establishment of an Energy Department "field office" should give a significant boost to efforts to convert the Mound Plant to nonmilitary use, preserving some of the 1,500 jobs that could be lost when government production ends there in 1995.

"It's a fantastic piece of news for the Mound Plant and the city," Miamisburg City Manager John Weithofer said. "It's a strong statement that the Department of Energy is going to push hard for economic development at the Mound."

The announcement also represents a victory for the Mound site over the former Fernald uranium-processing plant near Cincinnati, which had been a top contender as the site of the new field office.

The new office will coordinate all activities at Mound, Fernald, two smaller energy department facilities in Ohio and an Energy Department nuclear plant in West Valley, N.Y. The Department of Energy is to make the announcement Friday.

Mound is now under the jurisdiction of an Energy Department field office in Albuquerque, N.M. Miamisburg officials re-

SEE MOUND/2B

Mound

11/18/93 DAYTON DAILY NEWS

CONTINUED FROM/1B

peatedly have complained that the Albuquerque office has not adequately conveyed their concerns to Washington.

"Centralizing the field office will cut down on travel costs, make public meetings more accessible, allow DOE officials to make more rapid decisions and answer residents's questions faster," Glenn said in a prepared statement.

One factor in the Department of Energy's decision to locate the field office in Miamisburg was the announcement last month that the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency is creating an office in Dayton to oversee clean up at Mound, Fernald, and the energy department's Portsmouth Uranium Complex in Piketon, Ohio.

Tom Winston, the Ohio EPA's district chief, said the location will help speed cleanup at Mound. Cleanup of toxic chemicals and nuclear contamination at there could cost $2 billion and take 15 years.

"It really creates a great opportunity for the Mound site to be a leader in the Department of Energy complex for cleanup and possible reuse," he said.

The new field office, one of about a dozen in the country, will employ 120 to 140 people, Glenn's office said. Some 35 Energy Department employees work at the Mound Plant.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 11/16/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

House OKs bill that allows leasing Mound

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 11/16/93

By Raju Narisetti
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

The House on Monday approved the defense authorization bill that would permit the Department of Energy to lease the buildings and land at Mound to Miamisburg for 10 years at no cost.

CONVERTING The MOUND

The Senate is scheduled to consider the bill this week.

Passage of the bill would be a significant boost to Miamisburg, which is trying to convert Mound to commercial use.

The Mound related provisions were drafted by a joint House-Senate panel last week and also contain an option to renew the lease for more than 10 years.

"This will be a big boost to the Mound conversion effort because, for the first time, Congress has established economic development as a mission for the Energy Department," said Rep. Tony P. Hall, D-Dayton.

The bill also contains provisions that would require the Environmental Protection Agency to review the proposed leases within a 60-day period. This time limit is important because the EPA has to approve leases of contaminated DOE facilities, such as Mound.

Existing law permits leases of up to five years and has no timetable for EPA to ap-

SEE MOUND/8B

THE MOUND BILL

- **Permits** DOE to lease land and buildings at Mound for 10 years with option to renew at less than fair market value or no cost.
- ☐ Existing law permits leases at below fair market value for up to five years.
- **Requires** EPA to approve/reject leases within 60 days. If no action is taken by EPA within the period, lease can be granted.
- ☐ EPA now has no time limit on making decisions.
- **Directs** DOE to develop long-range policy on leasing of closed DOE facilities by early 1994.
- **Puts** timetable on DOE to ensure no job losses occur because of long delays.
- **Permits** DOE to sell at below fair market value — or give away — property and equipment at Mound.
- ☐ Current law establishes numerous requirements and restrictions on sale.
- **Allow** Mound to form partnerships with private businesses.
- ☐ Current law specifically excludes Mound.
- **Directs** DOE to assist communities to alleviate adverse economic impact of closing facilities and establish that it is in the public interest of DOE to help Miamisburg.
- **Expresses** Congress' concern that delay in reutilizing facilities could mean loss of skilled workforce and business opportunities and puts pressure on DOE to quickly reutilize Mound.

☐ Mound

CONTINUED FROM/5B

prove such leases.

Another provision in the legislation would permit DOE to sell at a reduced cost or give away equipment no longer needed by the department.

DOE owns the Mound nuclear facility at Miamisburg. All government production there is slated to end in 1995. The facility is operated by EG&G Applied Technologies Inc. and has about 1,500 employees.

"The bill contains some of the exact provisions we have been trying to get," said Daniel R. Grove, a Mound manager who also heads the Mound Citizens Action Group, an organization working to convert Mound to commercial use.

Miamisburg officials in charge of Mound conversion could not be reached. They are in Washington to discuss setting up an Ohio field office of the DOE at Mound.

Locating a field office in Miamisburg would allow Mound conversion decisions to be taken at the local level. Currently, DOE's Albuquerque field office is in charge of Mound.

Miamisburg officials, including Mayor Richard Church, had said they expected the DOE to decided on the Ohio field office within the next week or two.

Mound will host its second open house Nov. 30. Businesses interested in touring the facility and discussing potential business ventures should call Kay Miller at (513) 865-3873.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 11/10/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

PLAN TO ATTEND

PUBLIC AVAILABILITY SESSIONS

Miamisburg News 11/10/93

FOR

MOUND PLANT

WHEN: Tues., Nov. 9, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. and 4:30 p.m.-8:00 p.m.
Wed., November 10, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

WHERE: The Carnegie Center
5th and Central Avenue
Miamisburg, Ohio

WHY: The Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR), part of the U.S. Public Health Service, is developing a public health assessment for the Mound Plant. ATSDR is also gathering community and personal health concerns from people who live or work near the Plant and who are concerned about its possible contamination. ATSDR will evaluate these concerns, along with information about the Plant chemicals, possible routes of exposure to those chemicals, and other health data, to reach an independent assessment of whether or not present or future exposures might cause adverse health effects.

ATSDR has scheduled informal "Public Availability Sessions," to learn about the community's personal health concerns that may be related to the Plant. These sessions are not intended to be large-scale public meetings to disseminate information, but to meet with the public one-on-one while the assessment is being drafted to ensure individual health concerns have been identified. ATSDR staff will meet individually with those who attend. *Individual conversations will be confidential.* Please plan to attend one of the scheduled sessions listed above.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:

ATSDR Regional Representative, Louise Fabinski (312) 886-0840 or the health assessors William Taylor or Burt Cooper at (404) 639-6068.

Miamisburg News 11/10/93

MESH MEETING

The Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Health group will be holding regular meetings on Nov. 19, and Dec. 22 (election night).

Meetings begin at 7 p.m. and are held at the Civic Center Community room. For more information call 847-9697.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 11/10/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

Bill to privatize Mound vital to plant's survival

Miamisburg News 11/10/93

City could get option to lease local facility

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

If expected provisions reach the final version of the U.S. 1994 defense authorization bill, the bill will be just what the City of Miamisburg needs in its efforts to privatize the Mound facility and create jobs in the city.

A conference committee of the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives has announced proposed provisions in the defense authorization bill will allow the city to gain a lease of the Mound facility from the U.S. Department of Defense at a nominal cost so the city may, in turn, sub-let facilities to private businesses, said Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr.

These provisions, said Church, are vital to the success of Miamisburg's efforts to privatize the Mound.

"We are being cautiously optimistic because we are going on what people have told us," he said. "We have not seen the final language on it, but if what we are being told is correct, it will be good for us.

"According to what Senator (John) Glenn's office has told us, Miamisburg is going to get the option of leasing the facility," said Church.

This would be important to the success of the privatization of the Mound because it would allow

(Continued on Page 8)

'Industry Day' at EG&G

On Tuesday, Nov. 30, the U.S. Department of Energy, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies and the city of Miamisburg will host a Fall Business & Industry Day at the Department of Energy's Mound Plant in Miamisburg.

Companies will have a unique opportunity to view advanced capabilities that have been used in the Department of Energy's Nuclear Weapons Program over the past 40 years.

In addition, this half-day event will provide information for the potential establishment of cooperative agreements between Mound and the business community to develop technology transfer programs and explore limited manufacturing needs.

"This event is a way to market and expose the technologies at

(Continued on Page 8)

Mound legislation ...

(Continued from Page 1)

for easy transfer of the facility to businesses.

"That's got to happen because businesses will not wait two or three years to begin doing business there," he said.

THE PROVISIONS favoring Miamisburg in the conference committee version of the defense authorization bill could still be changed when the bill is heard by the U.S. Senate or the U.S. House.

Church said that the final bill will depend on what the two legislative houses come up with in their final version, following votes on each individual item.

"We're still optimistic that things are going our way," he said.

Church said he hopes that the city will be able to give the community some good news during the upcoming Business and Industry Day at the Mound on Nov. 30.

"We hope we'll have an announcement on the Ohio Operations Office and maybe introduce some businesses that will locate at the Mound," he said. The city has been lobbying the U.S. Department of Energy to put its planned Ohio Operations office at the Mound site.

EG&G industry ...

(Continued from Page 1)

Mound," explains Mike Grauwelman, Mound transition manager for the city of Miamisburg.

This is the second time in the plant's history that such an event has been held at the site. The Mound Plant, which is operated by EG&G under a contract with the Department of Energy, has a variety of technical capabilities available to the private sector. These include: flexible circuit technology, laser applications, non-destructive testing, plating, surfacing and film deposition, work with glass ceramics, product testing design and fabrication, robotics, thermite processing and advanced welding capabilities.

Various companies from around the state will be invited. For registration information call Kay Miller at (513) 865-3873.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 11/09/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Superfund changes due, EPA chief says

11/9/93
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Communities will have a bigger say in cleaning up the nation's most toxic waste sites, and in some cases that may mean less cleanup, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol Browner said Monday.

The much-maligned Superfund law is "perhaps the most important" environmental statute the nation has, but it needs a dramatic overhaul, Browner said in a speech in Cleveland.

The administration wants to speed up the cleaning process, minimize hardship on small businesses that may have contributed to hazardous waste and allow greater community involvement in deciding remedies.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 11/07/93
Daily; Circulation 230,000 (Sunday)

Study to probe Mound effect

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 11/7/93

Research asks if plant has harmed neighbors

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Sharon Cowdrey's 11-year old son died of leukemia three years ago. Theresa Stepp's grandfather died of a brain tumor in 1989. Ramona Weaver's 10 year-old son has unexplained rashes.

All three Miamisburg residents wonder whether the illnesses were caused by radiation from the Mound Plant, a nuclear weapons research and production facility owned by the Department of Energy. The 306-acre complex sits almost in the center of town, on a hill overlooking the Great Miami River.

Now an independent branch of the federal government is beginning a year-long effort to determine if the Mound Plant has hurt its neighbors. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, known as ATSDR, will conduct private, confidential interviews with area residents Tuesday and Wednesday. The ATSDR has contracted with the Boston University School of Public Health to assist with the study.

HEALTH STUDY

- **What:** A federal agency established by the Superfund law is conducting a public health assessment of the Mound Plant.
- **Why:** To reach an independent conclusion on whether past or present exposure to radioactivity or toxic chemicals has hurt nearby residents.
- **How:** Private, confidential interviews with area residents will launch the study.
- **When:** Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
- **Where:** The Carnegie Center, 5th Street and Central Avenue, Miamisburg.

The study will be more thorough than a 1990 National Cancer Institute report that reported no adverse health effects among nearby residents.

Cowdrey, who helped found MESH, a citizens group that monitors clean-up efforts at the site, hopes that lots of people turn up for the ATSDR interviews. "If people don't go and complain about health issues, we're never going to get any answers," Cowdrey said.

The ATSDR study is required because the Mound complex is on the Superfund list of the nation's most contaminated places. Environmental contamination at Mound is much less severe than at other energy department sites, such as Hanford, Wash., or Fernald near Cincinnati, where large quantities of nuclear materials where processed.

Still, the Superfund clean-up at Mound will cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

SEE MOUND/2B

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 11/7/93

Mound

CONTINUED FROM/1B

Most of the contamination is on site, and includes old landfills and areas where industrial solvents were spilled. Miamisburg residents are most worried about two off-site sources of contamination:

- The Miami-Erie Canal. A pipe rupture in 1969 sent an estimated 3/10 of a gram of plutonium into the canal, which runs beside the Miamisburg Community Park. The canal is drained now, but the soil is considered to be contaminated with low-levels of plutonium. If ingested or inhaled, plutonium is dangerous even at low levels.

- Seeping Tritium. Tritium, a type of hydrogen which releases low-energy radioactive particles, is present in groundwater seeping off the Mound complex. It has been found at about 20 nanocurries per liter, the level allowed in drinking water by federal law.

A group of residents, led by James and Theresa Stepp, have filed a class-action lawsuit against EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc., which operates the Mound Plant now, and Monsanto Research Corp., which operated the plant prior to 1988.

The suit, filed in federal court, charges EG&G and Monsanto with negligence and asks for unspecified compensatory and punitive damages and asks the defendants to set up a medical monitoring fund to provide treatment and diagnosis.

James Stepp doesn't hold out much hope for the ATSDR study. "If they just do a public records search and call it an assessment, I won't think too much of it," he said. "I bet if they do a health assessment door-to-door they'd find a lot of things."

In an earlier study, the ATSDR concluded that levels of plutonium-238 in the canal bed are not a public health hazard. It also found no evidence of contamination in the park. That study recommends additional air, water and soil tests.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 11/06/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Mound, Gentile action proceeds

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 11/6/93

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Gentile Station, home of the Defense Electronics Supply Center, and the Mound nuclear weapons plant could be converted to commercial uses under legislative provisions announced Friday.

The provisions — contained in the 1994 defense authorization bill — would not give local leaders everything they hoped for. But their initial reaction was that the bill would apparently let them move forward with redeveloping the defense facilities slated for closing, if not as quickly as they would like.

The conferees' version of the bill — which must go to the full House and Senate for final approval — would:

■ Permit the Defense Department to transfer or lease Gentile and its equipment to a local development authority at low cost or for free.

■ Permit the Energy Department to lease Mound and its equipment to businesses or local public agencies at low or no cost.

■ Expedite procedures for transferring the property and cleaning up environmental contamination.

Other provisions of the bill would:

■ Continue to finance the National Aero-Space Plane and other programs managed at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

■ Create a task force to assess the performance of military maintenance depots, including the Air Force depots directed by the Materiel Command from Wright-Patterson.

Local officials hedged their reactions, as details will not become available until the conferees file their report. That will likely happen next week.

"It looks like a home run for Mound and at least a double for

SEE MOUND/6A

☐ Mound

CONTINUED FROM/1A

Gentile," Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce Vice President Ron Wine said. "But I've got to be cautious until I see the (legislative) language."

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr. said that "the quick and easy transfer — cutting the red tape — is very important" to redeveloping Mound. "That's got to happen, because businesses will not wait two or three years," Church said.

Kettering Mayor Richard Hartmann similarly focused on the importance of speed and certainty in redeveloping Gentile.

In resolving differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill, the conferees dropped a House provision that would have required the Defense Department to give Gentile to the local development authority for free.

"We have businesses that have already made inquiries" about using portions of Gentile, Hartmann said.

Under the conferees' bill, transfer of the property is at the Defense Department's discretion and the price has to be determined..

In matters important to Wright-Patterson, the conferees allocated $40 million to the space plane, a joint Air Force-NASA attempt to develop a vehicle that could use ordinary runways for flights to and from space.

Another $20 million in NASA funds already has been appropriated for the program which the Senate tried to kill. The Clinton administration had wanted to give the program $43 million from the Air Force budget and $80 million from NASA.

The bill authorizes the full administration request of $1.7 billion for the B-2 Stealth bomber and $2.3 billion for the F-22 Advanced Tactical Fighter. It also contains a $2.3 billion airlift program that must consider alternatives before continuing work on the troubled C-17 transport.

The depot task force is to look at the quality of work in Defense Department facilities and to advise Congress about how the workload should be divided between government and private operations. Defense contractors are trying to get more of the work.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 11/03/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

ATSDR to hold public availability sessions

MIAMISBURG NEWS 11/03/93

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), a public health service for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will hold public availability sessions for the Mound Plant on Tuesday, November 9, 10 a.m.to 2 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. and Wednesday, November 10, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at

The Carnegie Center, Fifth & Central Avenue in Miamisburg.

The ATSDR is developing a public health assessment for the Mound Plant. ATSDR is also gathering community and personal health concerns from people who live or work near the Plant and who are concerned about its possible contamination. ATSDR will evaluate these concerns, along wit information about the plant chemicals, possible routes of exposure to those chemicals, and other health data, to reach an independent assessment of whether or not present or future exposures might cause adverse health effects.

ATSDR has scheduled informal "Public Availability Sessions," to learn about the community's personal health concerns that may be related to the Plant. These sessions are not intended to be large scale public meetings to disseminate information, but to meet with the public one-on-one while the assessment is being drafted to ensure individual health concerns have been identified. ATSDR staff will meet individually with those who attend. Individual conversations will be confidential. Please plan to attend one of the scheduled sessions listed above.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 11/03/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

Miamisburg News 11/3/93

PLAN TO ATTEND

PUBLIC AVAILABILITY SESSIONS FOR MOUND PLANT

WHEN: Tues., Nov. 9, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. and 4:30 p.m.-8:00 p.m.
Wed., November 10, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

WHERE: The Carnegie Center
5th and Central Avenue
Miamisburg, Ohio

WHY: The Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR), part of the U.S. Public Health Service, is developing a public health assessment for the Mound Plant. ATSDR is also gathering community and personal health concerns from people who live or work near the Plant and who are concerned about its possible contamination. ATSDR will evaluate these concerns, along with information about the Plant chemicals, possible routes of exposure to those chemicals, and other health data, to reach an independent assessment of whether or not present or future exposures might cause adverse health effects.

ATSDR has scheduled informal "Public Availability Sessions," to learn about the community's personal health concerns that may be related to the Plant. These sessions are not intended to be large-scale public meetings to disseminate information, but to meet with the public one-on-one while the assessment is being drafted to ensure individual health concerns have been identified. ATSDR staff will meet individually with those who attend. *Individual conversations will be confidential.* Please plan to attend one of the scheduled sessions listed above.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:

ATSDR Regional Representative, Louise Fabinski (312) 886-0840 or the health assessors William Taylor or Burt Cooper at (404) 639-6068.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 10/28/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

10/28/93 DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Ohio wins grant for Mound work

By Raju Narisetti
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Environmental cleanup at the Mound Plant in Miamisburg and two other nuclear sites in Ohio got a boost Wednesday as the state received $11 million in federal dollars for monitoring activities.

The grant is in addition to another $21.5 million that the Department of Energy has committed to Ohio.

An office to coordinate the state activities will be set up in Dayton, Gov. George V. Voinovich said. Initially staffed by five employees, it will be a part of the Southwest District Office of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

The move is significant because it gives local officials funds as well as a say in the cleanup. A successful environmental management

SEE CLEANUP/11A

Cleanup

CONTINUED FROM/1A

program is considered critical for Mound, which is trying to woo commercial businesses to use the former nuclear weapons facility.

"The federal government does not have a good record of responsible waste management at major federal facilities," Voinovich said. "Thanks to this agreement, the state of Ohio can ensure that cleanup activities adequately protect public health and the environment."

The Dayton office will coordinate cleanup at Mound, the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon and the Fernald Environmental Management Project in northwest of Cincinnati. All three are in various stages of being phased out by the Department of Energy.

Graham Mitchell, environmental manager with Ohio EPA's southwest district office, said that depending on approvals, the Dayton office could be operational by the end of the year. Eventually, it could be staffed by about 20 people, he said.

Miamisburg officials welcomed the announcement. "Coordinating activities will be much easier, and the fact that it falls to the state now to oversee cleanup will make that job more efficient," said Michael J. Grauwelman, Mound transition manager at the city.

The federal dollars will come to Ohio under two agreements over a five-year period. An $11 million grant will go for monitoring the DOE's environmental activities, supplementing emergency response programs and educational activities.

The DOE has committed an additional $21.5 million to pay for state regulatory activities at the three sites. Of this, Mound will get about $6 million.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 10/27/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

RESOLUTION NO. 2192

A Resolution expressing the City's and the Partnership's support of the creation of a Department of Energy Ohio Operations Office at the Mound Facility, acknowledging the work and efforts of the Governor and the Congressional Delegation on locating the office at the Mound Facility, and declaring an emergency.

The full text of the Resolution may be viewed at the Office of the Clerk of Council, City of Miamisburg, Ohio.

Judith E. Barney
Clerk of Council

Passed October 19, 1993
10/27/93 10/27(10)
10-27-05 miamisburg news

10/27/93 miamisburg news

MESH MEETING

The Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Health group will be holding regular meetings on Oct. 27, Nov. 19, and Dec. 22 (election night).

Meetings begin at 7 p.m. and are held at the Civic Center Community room.

For more information call 847-9697.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 10/24/93
Daily; Circulation 230,000 (Sunday)

To Sen. Glenn: Fight with us, not against us.

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 10/24/93 SUNDAY

An open letter to Sen. John Glenn:

We need your help.

If the Dayton area is to recover from the impending closure of the Defense Electronics Supply Center in Kettering and the phase-out of weapons work at the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, we need legislation that clears the way for speedy commercialization and redevelopment.

As chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee and the Armed Services Committee's readiness subcommittee, you possess great influence over defense-conversion issues.

But according to an account of your meeting with people involved in local defense conversion efforts, it appears that you might be more concerned with the short-term financial hit the federal government might suffer if it didn't extract some cash from sale of the properties rather than the long-term payoffs that could result from commercialization.

In an Oct. 15 story you were quoted as saying, "I wish it was possible to just take these properties and turn them over to the local people. But — if you're looking out for the best interests of the taxpayers of all the United States, and you've got bases closing all over the country — you have to consider that the value of those properties is up in the billions of dollars."

Certainly that's true. But how valuable is Gentile Station, the Air Force property that houses DESC and other facilities? If the place is closed in 1996, Kettering will have a big piece of property with a bunch of abandoned warehouses on it.

Our region already is littered with dozens of such properties. The most famous — the former Dayton Tire manufacturing site — was cleared only after a long and costly battle waged by the city of Dayton. Kettering certainly doesn't need to worry about a rotting Gentile Station.

If the federal government strips Mound of its equipment and curtails work in 1995 except for environmental cleanup, how much would someone pay for its abandoned buildings?

Miamisburg would end up with an eyesore, and the federal government ultimately would end up forking over millions of dollars to raze the buildings in addition to the millions or billions it will pay to clean up contamination.

More important than the potential for Uncle Sam to turn into a slumlord, however, is blowing two opportunities for defense conversion.

At minimum Gentile Station could possibly be converted into a commercial version of DESC; that is, it could buy electronic parts for companies. Other possibilities include being turned into a distribution/warehousing hub. Dozens of other such sites have been turned into light industrial parks, community colleges and even jails.

A key consideration would be maintaining and bolstering jobs; about 2,800 people currently work at Gentile. If Kettering comes up with a plan to commercialize the property, and it has even a few companies and a couple hundred folks paying taxes, wouldn't Uncle Sam be pleased?

But if Kettering can't come up with a plan to save jobs, perhaps it could produce something creative that our entire region could enjoy.

Could Kettering use the land for recreation, for instance? If so, why would the federal government want to charge for the land? Or if the site was used to bolster education, why would Uncle Sam need to line its pockets?

Mound is even more intriguing because it can be a model for high technology defense conversion for the entire United States. We are lucky in that many of its 1,600 employees — and the city of Miamisburg — want to move Mound's technologies into the commercial sector to create new businesses and jobs.

If anything, Mound's efforts are in line with those of President Clinton. He is pressing the government to accelerate the commercialization of defense-related technology.

Wouldn't Uncle Sam be thrilled if the same technologies that were developed for mass destruction — nuking of enemies — could be converted into high paying, high growth jobs? The Cold War has ended, but now the race is a technological one. The potential payback for our region — and country — stands to be far greater from defense conversion than from counting beans.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 10/20/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Commercialization of EG&G Mound is topic of discussion

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 10/20/93

State Senator Charles F. Horn will be the luncheon speaker Oct. 27 at a one-day symposium to discuss the results of research investigating ways to commercialize special technologies developed by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies.

The symposium is sponsored by the Dayton Chapter of the IEEE-/Dayton Engineering Management Society and the Dayton Area Technology Network.

Research was recently completed by the University of Dayton Research Institute.

Specific topics to be addressed include: isotope sales, surface analysis laboratory, laser detonated initiators and glass-to-metal seals.

The symposium and luncheon will be at the Dayton Engineers Club, 110 E. Monument Ave., with registration beginning at 8 a.m. For additional information and reservations, call **Barbara K. McQuiston**, 429-1466, or fax 429-3390.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 10/20/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

Miamisburg News 10/20/93

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Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 10/13/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

MIAMISBURG NEWS 10/13/93

Miamisburg city council approves EG & G's CERCLA reading room

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

The City of Miamisburg has joined with EG&G Mound Applied Technologies again, this time to create a CERCLA public reading room at the Senior Adult Center.

In action Tuesday morning, the city approved an ordinance that will allow EG&G to place the federally-required reading room in the conference room in the west wing of the center.

EG&G's present CERCLA reading room is at the Miamisburg Library, but it has outgrown the space available there.

According to City Manager John Weithofer, the funds the company will pay the city for the space will allow the city to hire a volunteer coordinator for the recreation department.

"It's a wonderful opportunity for the city to fund the volunteer coordinator position," he said. "It's a good match between their needs and ours."

In other business, the city agreed to join with the Montgomery County Solid Waste District in hopes of limiting their liability for the clean-up of two landfill sites.

Two landfills in the county, the Cardington Road and the Powell Road landfills, are now going through the Superfund and CERCLA clean-up and remedial process and because the City of Miamisburg has been the originator for trash that has gone into those landfills, they could be held liable for a portion of the clean-up costs, said Weithofer.

THE CLEAN-UP for the Cardington landfill is expected to cost $6-9 million and the clean-up for the Powell landfill is expected to cost a whopping $22-26 million.

"More than likely, the city will be named as a PRP (potentially responsible party) in the matter and the liability is unknown," said Weithofer. "But there is a potential for a significant liability."

By joining with the county solid waste district and other communities, the city could be in a better position to deal with the matter, he said.

Weithofer said joining the consortium would help because a unified approach might produce a better settlement, the consortium would prevent the city from being hit as both a member of the solid waste district and an individual entity and "it is possible that the cost for the negotiations and any settlement could be funded from a surcharge on the tipping fee.

"It the city approached this issue separately, any negotiating costs and settlement would have to come directly out of our general fund," he said.

However, Weithofer said the city would be able to pull out of the consortium should it no longer be in the city's interest.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 10/13/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

CERCLA schedules next public meeting

MIAMISBURG NEWS 10/13/93

The upcoming CERCLA quarterly public meeting on clean-up activities at the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, being conducted by the United States Department of Energy and its contractor, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, will feature a workshop format. The meeting will take place Wednesday, October 20 at 7 p.m. in the Carnegie Center, 426 E. Central Avenue in Miamisburg. The Center is located in Miamisburg's Library Park and parking is available at the rear of the building.

The meeting is being presented by the United States Department of Energy and the management and operating contractor for the plant, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies.

Workshop sessions will be held concerning recently initiated investigations into area hydrology (how water interacts with geologic materials and processes) and background soils (the chemical content of soils not affected by Mound operations).

The small group discussions and demonstrations will focus on both of these areas and will include soil sampling demonstrations, a groundwater model, and Mound area hydrogeologic illustrations.

Following the group discussions, Dr. William Taylor of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Control (ATSDR) will discuss results of the agency's recently completed Health Consultation on the Miami-Erie Canal and Community Park. The consultation examined the potential health risks posed by contamination in the canal and park areas. ATSDR, a branch of the Public Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Resources, was created by Congress under CERCLA to monitor health issues at Superfund sites.

CERCLA stands for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation Reauthorization Act of 1986, and was established to identify and remediate contaminated sites across the country. Mound was added to the national priority list in 1989.

The public is encouraged to attend these meetings and to ask questions regarding the environmental restoration activities, offer suggestions and evaluate results and decisions. Citizens who wish to be added to the Mound mailing list for twice-quarterly newsletters, fact sheets, etc. or receive a compilation of previously distributed materials in a CERCLA notebook, should arrive a few minutes early.

For more information or to be added to the mailing list, contact the EG&G Mound CERCLA Community Relations Office at 865-4140.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 10/13/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

MIAMISBURG NEWS 10/13/93

The United States Department of Energy

will conduct a

CERCLA Public Meeting

TO DESCRIBE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACTIVITIES AT THE MOUND PLANT IN MIAMISBURG

Wednesday, October 20, 1993 at 7 p.m.

Carnegie Center

426 E. Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO ATTEND

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 10/10/93
Daily; Circulation 230,000 (Sunday)

Kettering owes Miamisburg a big thank you

Dayton Daily News 10/10/93

Kettering residents should send a marching band, roses, or at least a thank you note to the city of Miamisburg.

Why? Months of work on proposed legislation to help commercialize the Mound nuclear weapons plant appear to have cleared the way for a windfall for Kettering.

Kettering stands to gain a huge chunk of real estate — roughly 165 acres including buildings, warehouses, a rec center, swimming pool and lots of trees — for free because of spadework done to assist the Mound conversion.

The Kettering land mostly houses the Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC). Its work, ordering electronic parts for the government, is slated to be consolidated in 1996 in Columbus. half their fair market value.

Ironies abound. The proposal of turning over the DESC land to Kettering was tacked on in the eleventh hour to proposed legislation aimed at assisting in the conversion of the Mound Plant. Mound is slated to be phased out as a weapons facility in 1995.

The larger irony is that Miamisburg doesn't stand to benefit to the same degree that Kettering would under current proposed legislation.

For example, a House version of the proposed legislation says the Department of Energy, which owns Mound, would be allowed to transfer the plant and equipment for as little as half their fair market value.

Half can be expensive

Half of fair market value is a heck of a lot more expensive than not having to pay anything.

"DESC got the benefit," said Dick Church Jr., Miamisburg mayor.

Yet Church has his fingers crossed. He believes Rep. Tony Hall and Sen. John Glenn will press for a similar deal for Miamisburg.

Michael Gessel, an aide to Hall, said he expects "significant changes" as the House and Senate hammer out the 1994 defense authorization bill in the next few weeks.

A plus is that Glenn will be a "major negotiator" in the Senate-House conference over the bill.

Still, some officials in Miamisburg had their feelings hurt when they first heard about how Kettering would fare under the current proposal.

"We were a little upset," said John K. Weithofer, Miamisburg city manager. "It's not fair to treat them (Kettering) differently. If they are to get DESC at no cost, it puts Mound at a disadvantage in the community."

However, Weithofer and Church are pleased with how far they've come on

However, Weithofer and Church are pleased with how far they've come on Mound and point out that the apparent victory for Kettering is a victory for the entire region.

They're right. The region should be cheering them on. If anything, the huge push Mound has given DESC opens a golden opportunity.

This past week a panel set up by the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce and Kettering were flying around the country to look at other sites facing futures similar to DESC.

Grand ideas timely

I certainly hope they come back with some grand ideas — pie in the sky kinds of concepts — that really could bolster our region.

Still, I'm troubled by language in the current proposed bills related to Mound. In particular, I'm suspicious of any provision that says the DOE could transfer Mound equipment at half the fair market value.

I could see bidding wars breaking out that could undercut Mound's conversion efforts.

Gessel acknowledges that there's nothing in the current bills to prevent the DOE from selling equipment to the highest bidders.

But he says the DOE isn't expected to allow companies to cherry-pick equipment to the detriment of communities so hard hit by military downsizing. Let's hope not.

Mayor Church says he's confident that two commercial spinoffs from Mound will be up and running within six months. A good sign is that some Dayton area banks have expressed interest in providing loans.

Meanwhile, the anxiety level is building both inside Mound and among activists concerned with its future.

Some folks still suspect the DOE will cart away Mound's most gee-whiz equipment. Others say companies interested in teaming with Mound won't be able to wait much longer for DOE restrictions to fall.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 10/10/93
Daily; Circulation 230,000 (Sunday)

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 10/10/93

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Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 10/10/93
Daily; Circulation 230,000 (Sunday)

Defense bills carry weight in Dayton

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

By Tom Price 10/10/93
WASHINGTON BUREAU Sunday

WASHINGTON — Congressional conferees are getting ready to make decisions that will have great impact on the Dayton area's attempts to recover from military spending cuts.

In writing the final versions of two 1994 defense spending bills, the conferees will determine how much money goes to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, whether Dayton is guaranteed a defense conversion center and how hard it will be to transform Gentile Air Force Station and the Mound nuclear materials plant into economic development projects.

On issues of prime importance to the Dayton economy, the House and Senate versions of the defense authorization and appropriations bills have million-dollar differences. The area also has a significant stake in other conflicting provisions that set policies without specifying spending levels.

In most cases, the House legislation would be more favorable to Dayton. But Dayton advocates would like to see some Senate provisions incorporated into the final legislation.

The House has passed its versions of the bills, and the Senate is trying to complete its work by passing the defense appropriations bill this week.

Two House-Senate conferences will resolve the differences. The full Congress is expected to ratify the conferees' decisions.

Mound and Gentile

Central to the region's economic recovery plans is converting closing defense installations to commercial uses. The authorization bills contain differing provisions for transferring Gentile Air Force Station and the Mound nuclear materials plant to local development agencies.

The House bill would require the Defense Department to give Gentile and its equipment to a local development authority at no cost. The Senate bill would allow — but not require — free transfer of the Kettering base, which houses the Defense Electronics Supply Center and other federal government activities.

The House bill would allow the Energy Department to sell Mound and its equipment to a local agency for as little as 50 percent of fair market value. The Senate bill would allow transfer of Energy Department equipment at a discount but would not address real estate.

Both bills contain provisions that would allow Mound to form research-and-development partnerships with private businesses even before the Energy Department halts government operations at the plant.

Other conversions

The House appropriations bill earmarks $10 million to establish a National Center for Industrial Competitiveness in Dayton. The House authorization bill contains provisions designed to encourage the Defense Department to make defense-conversion grants to the center. The Senate bills do not.

The center, initially proposed by the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce, would help small and me-

SEE DEFENSE/8B

Defense

CONTINUED FROM/1B

dium-sized businesses convert from defense to commercial markets. It also would receive $10 million in state funds.

Weapons programs

All of the bills would provide close to what the Clinton administration requested for most major weapons programs managed at Wright-Patterson, including the F-22 Advanced Tactical Fighter, the B-2 Stealth bomber and the C-17 transport. The authorization bills contain provisions designed to force the Defense Department to explore alternatives to the C-17.

The House bills would provide $80 million in Defense Department funds for the National Aero-Space Plane. The Senate bills contain no military money for the joint NASA-Air Force program, which is an attempt to develop a vehicle that would use normal runways for flights to and from space. NASA appropriations legislation also contains no money for NASP, although NASA could contribute from its research and development budget.

Both chambers' defense bills contain funds for upgrading the Army's M1 Abrams tanks at the Lima tank plant.

Maintenance

The House authorization bill would prohibit consolidating management of maintenance depots in a single Defense Department agency, as has been recommended by some reformers. The Senate appropriations bill would ban establishment of B-2 maintenance facilities in Air Force depots, on the grounds that that job should be left to private businesses.

Currently, each service manages its own equipment maintenance, most of which is done by government employees. Air Force maintenance is directed by the Materiel Command, which is headquartered at Wright-Pat.

Military construction

Conferees Friday agreed to military construction appropriations that contain the more generous Senate provisions for Wright-Pat.

Both chambers' bills contain $12.85 million for Phase 2 of the Aeronautical Systems Center's new and renovated management complex, $5.65 million for an addition to the Avionics Research Lab, $4.45 million to renovate electric substations, $3.2 million to upgrade underground storage tanks and $1.5 million to pave containment areas around fuel tanks. Also approved by the conference were Senate provisions that would earmark $1.4 million for fire protection sprinkler systems, $1.25 million for a new fire station and another $14.4 million to speed work on the management complex.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 10/06/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

Hall's legislative push opens options at Mound

MIAMISBURG NEWS 10/6/93

by STEVE SANDLIN
Assistant Editor

U.S. Rep. Tony Hall pushed through an amendment to the 1994 defense authorization bill in the House of Representatives last week that will allow the U.S. Department of Energy to sell property at the Mound Plant to the city of Miamisburg at half price.

Hall's legislation creates a program to assist communities in recovering from base closures by making it easier to transfer surplus property and equipment to local development agencies.

The legislation affects Mound differently because the Energy Department plants are governed by different laws from Defense Department facilities.

"I offered the amendment to help our community recover from the planned closings of DESC and the Mound Plant and to assist economic development in the Dayton area," said Hall.

The Hall amendment bars the Energy Department from moving equipment from the Mound Plant to other Energy Department sites unless moving the equipment would be substantially less expensive or would cause substantial delays.

"This will give Mound the benefit of the doubt when the Department of Energy decides what to do with the surplus equipment here," said Hall.

(Continued on Page 9)

Hall...

(Continued from Page 1)

MIKE GRAUWELMAN, the city's Mound Transition manager, said the legislation, if passed by Congress, would be of great assistance to the city's transition efforts for the Mound facility.

"It helps us avoid the very lengthy bureaucratic process for property disposal and places the decision right into the hands of the Secretary of Energy," he said.

"She can complete the property and lease transfers herself if she feels it is in the interest of the country and the workers at Mound."

Hall said "the amendment will help achieve one of the goals for the Mound Plant to allow private businesses to take over many of the activities now conducted by the government. This will save jobs and preserve the unique technologies at Mound."

Now, differences in the House of Representative version of the defense authorization bill and the Senate version must be resolved and Hall urged Congress to proceed quickly.

"Speed in necessary because highly training, skilled workers whose jobs are slated for elimination will not wait for the day when they are notified of their last pay check," he said.

Grauwelman said those skilled workers are vital if the Mound transition is to be successful.

"Hopefully, we can get it passed quickly," he said.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 10/06/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

Mound plant receives historical landmark designation

MIAMISBURG NEWS 10/6/93

Miamisburg's Mound Plant, which is operated by EG&G Applied Technologies for the U.S. Department of Energy, has received an ASM International Historical Landmark Designation.

Mound was selected for its pioneering efforts in applied materials research and development which successfully supported the Manhattan Project and radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTG's) for space exploration.

Pat Schleitweiler, Mound's Terrestrial Heat Source Program Manager and Chairman of The Dayton Chapter of ASM International, is pleased to see the landmark designation for the Mound.

According to Schleitweiler, countless contributions to the materials industry stem from the plant. He credits the extraordinary mix of skills that have been utilized at the site.

Hundreds of Mound's staff hold advanced degrees and many are specialized craftsmen and technicians with long-term experience in Mound's technologies. Over 80 patents, most in the materials area, have been awarded for work done at the facility.

A cast bronze plaque will be presented to Mound in the spring 1994 at a dedication ceremony.

The ASM Historical Landmark Designation was established in 1969 to identify permanently the many sites and events that have played a prominent part in the discovery, development and growth of materials.

ASM International's mission is to gather, process and disseminate technical information. ASM fosters the understanding and application of engineered materials and their research, design, reliable manufacture, use and economic and social impacts.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 10/04/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Gentile giveaway an unexpected victory

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 10/4/93

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Michael Gessel and Gail Amidzich knew they were winning a major, unexpected victory for the Dayton area when a key House Rules Committee staffer telephoned Rep. Tony Hall's office with the question: "How do you spell 'Gentile?' "

Hall

It meant that the House was about to approve legislation that would transfer Kettering's Gentile Air Force Station to a local development authority at no cost.

For several months, Gessel and Amidzich, who are aides for Hall, had labored with their boss to promote legislation that would let Miamisburg acquire the Energy Department's Mound nuclear weapons plant for as little as half its fair market value. On Tuesday, they added a provision that would give Gentile to the Kettering community for free.

The provisions involving Mound and Gentile, where the Defense Electronics Supply Center is located, were added to the 1994 defense authorization bill. They must survive a House-Senate conference on the bill.

But Hall seemed pleased that he got the provisions in the defense-authorization bill. It elevates the campaign to turn the area's closing defense facilities into economic development projects.

"I find it amazing," Hall chuckled after the House acted. "It's taken me years to pass other things."

Hall had slowly maneuvered his Mound proposal into position for all-but-guaranteed passage last week. At the last minute, other lawmakers proposed expanding it to cover some Defense Department facilities. Hall agreed, as long as Gentile was one of the facilities covered.

The Dayton Democrat had been concentrating on Mound because needs at the nuclear weapons plant seemed more pressing. The Energy Department planned to cease production there earlier than the Defense Department planned to close Gentile.

Local hopes for converting Mound to commercial operations required quick action to hang onto the plant's workers and equipment. Hall knew that other lawmakers were working on plans for converting military bases.

As Gessel put it: "Many communities need to transfer property from a closing military base for economic development. Practically no one was paying attention to the transfer of Energy Department facilities."

Hall's goal was to produce a noncontroversial amendment that would be approved with no fuss when the defense bill went to the House floor. Because he wanted to transfer government property that was managed by the Energy Department and funded from the defense budget, he had to obtain the consent of key members of the committees on Rules, Armed Services, Government Operations, and Energy and Commerce.

It was, Gessel said, "an excruciatingly painstaking process."

Hall wanted to streamline the application of rules that had been adopted to protect the environment, to guard the federal treasury against giveaways to private interests and to make surplus federal property available for specific public service activities. Lawmakers who supported those rules would not abide wholesale change. Different members had different concerns.

As a result, every time Hall agreed to one member's alteration of his amendment, he had to go back to each member who had signed off earlier.

SEE GENTILE/6A

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILLS

■ **House version:**
- Establish a pilot project requiring the Defense Department to give several closing military installations and their equipment to local development authorities at no cost. Included would be Gentile Air Force Station, site of the Defense Electronics Supply Center and other federal facilities in Kettering.
- Allow the Energy Department to transfer closing weapons plants and equipment for as little as half their fair market value.
- Miamisburg's Mound plant would be covered.

■ **Senate version:**
- Allow, not require, the Defense Department to transfer military bases and equipment for free.
- Allow the Energy Department to transfer equipment — but not real estate — at less than fair market value.

Differences between the two versions must be resolved in House-Senate conference.

Gentile

CONTINUED FROM/1A

Hall's efforts were aided by his seniority and membership on the Rules Committee, which reviews almost every piece of legislation that moves to the House floor. Near the end, when the last objection came from Republicans on the Government Operations Committee, he called on David Hobson, R-Springfield, for help. Hobson, a former member of the committee, quickly brokered a compromise.

Armed Services Committee Chairman Ronald Dellums agreed to put Hall's proposal into a noncontroversial, catchall amendment that was expected to win easy passage when it was brought to the floor.

At the same time, other lawmakers were promoting amendments to transfer closing military bases — with less success.

Last week, with the House close to completing action on the defense bill, competing proposals by Olympia Snowe, R-Maine, and John Conyers, D-Mich., were headed for the floor.

Snowe, who has a closing Air Force base in her district, wanted to require the Defense Department to transfer surplus installations at no cost. Conyers, chairman of the Government Operations Committee, wanted more federal control over the property disposal.

Tuesday afternoon, the lawmakers compromised. They would establish a pilot program to test Snowe's proposal.

Dellums was willing to add it to his catchall amendment. Under House rules, however, the proposal could be added only as a modification to a land-transfer provision that already had cleared the Rules Committee. There was only one — Hall's Energy Department proposal. And it could be modified only with Hall's consent.

As Hall noted later: "The Rules Committee was in the driver's seat, and I was in the driver's seat."

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 9/30/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Mound pays millions in tax

Windfall saves county, RTA from deficit dips

By Adrianne Flynn
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 9-30-93

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies paid the Ohio Tax Commissioner $15.7 million in back sales taxes — an unanticipated windfall for Montgomery County and the Regional Transit Authority, which are both running deficits this year.

"That would be pennies from heaven for us," said John Tucker, the RTA executive director. The 1993 RTA budget was written with a $2 million deficit to be covered out of reserve funds. The windfall would reduce the deficit and spare the reserves.

The same is true for Montgomery County, said Bertha Henry, director of the county's Office of Management and Budget. The county budget shows a deficit of about $1 million in 1993, but the EG&G money would pay that off and more.

"That means we'd have a one-time shot in the arm," she said.

Up until about a year ago, the Mound paid no sales taxes on its purchases of equipment and other items, arguing it was exempt from state and local taxes because it was buying for the federal government, which is exempt. Jim Walton, EG&G vice president of public affairs, said Mound has steadily paid sales taxes for more than a year.

SEE MOUND/7A

Mound

CONTINUED FROM/1A

"The Department of Energy wanted to do the right thing," Walton said of the reason payments are being made now.

Sales taxes are split among the state, county and the transit authority. Of the total 6.5 percent tax, 5 percent goes to Ohio, 1 percent to the county and .5 percent to the RTA.

For the state, which will collect more than $4 billion in sales taxes this year, its $12 million share of the EG&G money is relatively small. But the impact is much larger for Montgomery County and the RTA. The county stands to gain roughly $2 million and the RTA roughly $1 million, depending on where EG&G made its purchases.

But how the $15.7 million — which covers sales taxes from 1982 to the present — came to be paid is a tale of courts, precedent and pressure.

It began with a 1982 U.S. Supreme Court decision requiring the contractors for a New Mexico nuclear plant to pay state taxes.

When the state of Ohio learned of the decision, it ordered audits of all contractors for Department of Energy facilities in Ohio. The state Tax Commissioner audited Mound in 1986 and twice in 1990 and found it to have a total tax liability of $18.33 million according to Bernie Johnson of the Tax Commissioner's office.

The Ohio nuclear facilities, including Mound and the operator of the Feed Materials Production Center in Fernald, fought the audits in court. National Lead of Ohio, the Fernald contractor, finally lost in the Ohio Supreme Court, spurring the other contractors to begin payments.

Also, for more than a year, the communities that play host to DOE nuclear facilities nationwide banded together to demand Payments in Lieu of Taxes, a special payment to communities to replace property taxes that would be generated by the land if it were in private hands.

Montgomery County Treasurer Rick Carne said the pressure the communities are putting on DOE on PILT could have contributed to the timing of EG&G's sales tax payment.

"As has happened across the country, federal contractors cannot avoid state taxes," he said.

Carne is a member of the Nuclear Communities Working Group, which includes representatives from 16 states that play host to DOE facilities. The group met earlier this month with DOE Secretary Hazel O'Leary to discuss the PILT payments.

O'Leary, he said, confirmed the Energy Department will begin making PILT payments as soon as details are negotiated. And, Carne said, the DOE will begin paying for working group representatives' trips to Washington, D.C., to negotiate those details.

"Hazel O'Leary has been a breath of fresh air," Carne said. "She truly has expressed the willingness of the department to settle these accounts."

TAX BREAKDOWN

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies paid the Ohio Tax Commissioner $15.7 million in back sales taxes.

■ **The breakdown:** Purchases in Montgomery County are taxed 6.5 percent. Here is the breakdown of the taxes:

- ☐ **5 percent** goes to the state of Ohio
- ☐ **1 percent** goes to Montgomery County
- ☐ **.5 percent** goes to the Regional Transit Authority

■ **Assuming** Mound officials made all purchases in Montgomery County, the Mound's sales tax payment would break down roughly like this:

- ☐ **Ohio:** $12 million
- ☐ **Montgomery County:** $2.3 million
- ☐ **RTA:** $1.2 million

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio 9/29/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

House committee approves Hall's $10 million Dayton grant request

MIAMISBURG NEWS 9/29/93

The House Appropriations Committee approved a request by Rep. Tony P. Hall (D-Ohio) for $10 million to fund Dayton's National Center for Industrial Competitiveness to protect the defense industrial base, create jobs and promote long term economic growth in the Dayton area.

"These funds will help Dayton to be a national leader in creating partnerships between the Defense Department and industry to preserve critical technologies needed for our national defense and economic security," said Hall.

"Dayton is the logical place because of the high concentration of defense activities which develop, new materials, advanced manufacturing and information system technologies. This includes Wright Patterson Air Force Base and Mound as well as private industry," he said.

The center was conceived by the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce two years ago and developed in coordination with a range of technology and business organizations including Wright Patterson Air Force Base, educational institutions and technology transfer groups.

The $10 million is expected to be matched with state funds and will be used mostly to provide grants and loans to industry and casework services to help small and medium-sized defense-dependent companies diversify into commercial business.

Hall hopes that the center will also be able to help protect jobs and technologies at the Energy Department's Mound Plant which is scheduled to phase out defense work. The center intends to work with private businesses that want to continue some of the work which is now being done by the government.

The center could be used to help contractors which are dependent on business with Kettering's Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC), which is scheduled to be closed in 1996.

To avoid duplication, the center will rely on existing service providers whenever possible by providing a framework for coordinating existing local, state and federal programs serving the target industries. The center will serve as an information clearinghouse and technical assistance hub in a multi-state region.

"I expect t the center to be a national model for government and business partnerships to preserve defense technologies and reduce the effect of defense reductions, said Hall.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 9/29/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Vote favors 2 sites

Hall's plan added to bill

DAYTON DAILY NEWS SEPT. 29 1993

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The House voted Tuesday for legislation that would allow Gentile Air Force Station at Kettering and the Mound nuclear weapons plant at Miamisburg to be converted into sites for commercial economic development.

Added to the 1994 defense authorization bill was an amendment by Tony Hall, D-Dayton, that would:

■ Give Gentile to a local development authority at no cost.

■ Allow a local agency to obtain Mound for as little as half its fair market value.

The Defense Department plans to close Gentile, the site of the Defense Electronics Supply Center and other federal government activities. The Energy Department plans to close Mound.

Dayton-area leaders want to convert both to civilian uses, and the amendments to the defense bill would make that easier.

One section of the amendment would create a pilot program through which six military bases that are being closed would be given away for economic development purposes. Gentile is named as one of those bases.

The other section would allow the Energy Department to lease or transfer weapons plants that it plans to close.

The sections cover real estate and equipment.

The Defense Department section is mandatory, requiring the bases to be given to local authorities. The other section does not require weapons plants to be transferred, but contains provisions designed to make transfer likely.

The amendment says that it is in the national interest to transfer closing weapons plants to pro-

SEE SITES/6A

Sites

CONTINUED FROM/1A

mote economic development and to preserve technology. It requires equipment to be left at facilities such as Mound unless the federal government would save a significant amount money or time by moving the equipment to other facilities.

Hall had been working on the Energy Department section for several months. The Defense Department section, originally offered in different forms by other lawmakers, was added to his amendment at the last minute. In adding the provision, he was able to list Gentile as a pilot project site.

Hall said the amendment "will allow for the speedy transfer of DESC property to Kettering so that we can return the land to productive use and jobs creation." It also will "help to achieve one of the goals for Mound — allow private businesses to take over many of the activities now conducted by the government, save jobs and preserve the unique technologies at Mound," Hall said.

The transfer provisions are not included in the authorization bill that has been passed by the Senate. After the House passes its bill, differences will be worked out in a House-Senate conference.

"It sounds like a positive step," Kettering City Mahager Steven Husemann said. "We've been working on the assumption that steps would be taken to make the land available, and it sounds like this will streamline the process."

Local officials, who already have put together a 17-member committee of community volunteers to work on the reuse of DESC, would submit a redevelopment plan to the Defense Department. Kettering officials are in the process of applying for federal grants to help pay for the planning.

After DESC is closed as a military base, the Defense Department would turn the site over to a local agency for redevelopment. "That's something we'd still have to work on," Husemann said. "That local body may be the city, or some agency we'd set up."

Even though the closure is three years away, officials are laying the groundwork for marketing it. DESC and Kettering officials arranged for Ohio development director Don Jakeway to tour the base on Tuesday to help him promote the site to industry.

■ STAFF WRITER Tom Beyerlein contributed to this report.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 9/26/93
Daily; Circulation 230,000 (Sunday)

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

GREG STRICHARCHUK

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 9/26/93

Miami Valley has technology, but who knows?

The University of Dayton Research Institute is perhaps one of the country's best university research facilities.

Unfortunately it's virtually invisible — despite its $45 million budget and its huge staff of scientists.

UDRI's problem is one of image and is best illustrated through an anecdote. Soon after joining the institution as its head last fall, Joseph Rowe solicited a university colleague's opinion of the 37-year-old facility.

"It's out at Wright-Patterson base isn't it?" the person asked.

When Rowe said it was housed in the Kettering Labs, he was met with, "Where is that?" (It's a large building on UD's campus).

These days Rowe, who moved here from Pittsburgh, acknowledges that UDRI is "a well-kept secret." At least in the business community.

No more. To the right you'll find an in-depth story that examines some of the challenges ahead for UDRI.

Similar problems

The story is important because reporter Raju Narisetti found that its situation isn't all that different from those facing the Mound nuclear weapons facility in Miamisburg or Wright Labs at Wright-Patterson Air Force base.

All three are under pressure to transfer defense-related technologies to commercial uses. The upshot: our region stands to benefit because so-called defense conversion can create businesses and hundreds of high-paying jobs.

To his credit, Rowe is driving change at UDRI. He knows that it must alter its course and lessen its dependence on government research contracts if it is to survive into the next century. It's making some headway in doing business with private companies.

Still, UDRI has much to learn. It's non-government projects aren't a pretty picture. One partner has gone bankrupt; a couple of others have fallen by the wayside.

Narisetti also learned that Rowe is considering trying to raise $1 million to $2 million to build a center for nondestructive testing.

I would suggest that Rowe visit the nondestructive facilities at the Mound Plant. If suitable, can UDRI propose to the Department of Energy, which owns Mound, a plan to utilize Mound's facility rather than building new ones?

At the same time, I applaud a proposal being worked on by Rowe and others for a 'high-risk fund.' The concept is creating a pool of capital which could be tapped to advance concepts into prototypes that could then be hawked to venture capital firms. That way local entrepreneurs would have a means to invest in UDRI projects.

High rollers needed

"I am sure there are dormant disclosures (a form to submit ideas) lying around," says Rowe. "We need individual entrepreneurs who can say 'we have some gambling money to invest.'"

Rowe would like to kick off the fund with seed money of about $200,000. Is there anyone out there who would like to kick in a few bucks?

I'd also like to see UDRI, Mound and Wright Labs linking up as much as possible. They all need better marketing; perhaps they'd gain strength by being marketed as a package?

In fact, the Dayton region is Ohio's technology valley. But few people here even know that — much less residents throughout the state.

I envision a slogan or bumper sticker that says something like: Dayton, Ohio: Where ideas take flight. (Hey, if you have another idea please fax it to me at 513-225-2489.)

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 9/24/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Mound used as example

UD researcher says U.S. can't run labs

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU 9/24/93

WASHINGTON — Experiences at Miamisburg's Mound nuclear weapons plant demonstrate that the federal government cannot run laboratories for commercial purposes, a University of Dayton researcher told Congress' Joint Economic Committee Thursday.

In addition, much government research either is mediocre or should be left to private industry, said Dr. Joseph Martino, who is heading a study of ways to commercialize facilities at Mound, which the Energy Department plans to close.

Testifying at a hearing about deteriorated conditions at federal laboratories, Martino said many federal facilities should be shut down instead of repaired. The government should not attempt to keep underused federal labs in business by opening them to commercial work, he said.

The Air Force is trying to make its laboratories more useful to businesses. But, Martino argued, if they're not needed for military research, they should be allowed to close or shrink.

"As a hawk, I'm in favor of strong defense," the former Wright-Patterson Air Force Base scientist said after the hearing. "I'm familiar with the dismal conditions at the (Wright-Patterson) lab. But, before we knee-jerk rebuild everything, let's take a look and see what is still required."

Martino's comments were not well received by Democratic Sen. Paul Sarbanes of Maryland, who chaired the hearing. Some government labs may need to be downsized or closed, Sarbanes said, but Martino's criticisms were too broad.

Officials of the Agriculture Department, National Institutes of Health and NASA defended the quality of their research.

Martino said his Mound study has determined that, because it is a government facility, "the regulatory environment in which Mound operates is incompatible with a commercial venture."

Privatizing has a chance to succeed at Mound because it won't be a federal operation, he said.

"It is clear that, if Mound were to remain a Department of Energy facility, it would be impossible for it to respond to the demands of commercial markets," Martino said. "Each research or production activity at Mound is burdened by an enormous overhead cost which results directly from DOE regulations. The slow-moving DOE bureaucracy would make it impossible for Mound to act quickly."

For example, he said, Mound has been unable to use a new X-ray device for nearly two years because the Energy Department has not approved it for operation. Private companies put similar devices into operation within 45 days, he said.

Some of Martino's arguments were supported in a report to the committee by the General Accounting Office, Congress' nonpartisan investigating arm.

"Reassessing agencies' research and development missions is critical before spending large sums of money," the report said.

The report said deteriorated lab facilities are caused in part by the slow-moving government bureaucracy.

For example, the report said, when unable to get approval to replace a leaky laboratory roof, Wright-Pat personnel built a small building within the lab to protect equipment from the rain.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 9/17/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Development official to visit Mound, DESC

By Tom Price
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 9/17/93

WASHINGTON — A key federal development official has agreed to visit the Dayton area to see how he could help the city recover from its military losses, Dayton Mayor Richard Clay Dixon said Thursday.

Wilbur Hawkins, assistant secretary of commerce for economic development, will meet with community and business leaders from Dayton, Kettering and Miamisburg and will visit the EG&G Mound nuclear weapons plant and the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dixon said.

He also may visit Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, where cuts in the defense budget have led to job reductions, Dixon said.

No date has been set for the visit, which Hawkins agreed to during a meeting with Dixon Thursday, the mayor said.

Getting the attention of federal officials can be helpful as the city seeks federal aid to convert defense facilities to the civilian economy, Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce Vice President Ron Wine said.

"I think it's good, the more exposure we can get of the kind of unique issues that Dayton has faced in terms of having a base closing and a Department of Energy facility in transition and an industrial base trying to diversify and a major military facility that's going through down-sizing and reorganization," Wine said.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 9/16/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

VP faces Mound of tasks

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 9/16/93

CONVERTING The MOUND

The company that operates the Mound plant started reshaping itself for a future in the commercial world Wednesday by naming a new vice president of business development.

Patricia J. Marx, formerly vice president of administration, will direct EG&G Mound Applied Technologies' efforts to find commercial applications for the technologies it has been using to produce nuclear weapon components.

Marx said she will work closely with the Energy Department and the city of Miamisburg to identify business opportunities and make the high-security Mound plant more accessible.

Part of her job will be to create an organizational structure around the ad hoc groups that launched EG&G's first efforts to start the transition.

She said the idea is to support the efforts, not bog them down in red tape. "We don't want an organization that gets in the way. We want an organization that can be responsive," she said.

The Energy Department has decided to end production of nuclear components at Mound in 1995. This is expected to eliminate most of the plant's 1,650 jobs.

Marx said part of her job will be to help EG&G Mound shift its procedures from those tailored for government operations to those that match commercial needs. "We have to be able to demonstrate to the commercial customer that we can be as responsive to him as we have been to our government customer," she said.

Marx disputed a report in Tuesday's paper that the Energy Department's field office in Albuquerque, N.M., criticized her for allowing non-citizens into the facility last month during a business and industry open house and a visit by Ohio Gov. George Voinovich. The Energy Department tightly controls visits by non-citizens at its nuclear weapons plants.

Marx said Albuquerque officials brought up the issue when she visited the field office two weeks ago. She said they advised her on the procedures to get rules waived for special visits. "We simply didn't apply for any changes in procedures because we didn't have time."

MOUND'S NEW VICE PRESIDENT

- **Name:** Patricia J. Marx.
- **Residence:** Tipp City.
- **Position:** Vice President of Business Development, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies.
- **Previous positions at Mound:** Hired 1980 as coordinator, administrative affairs. Later named manager, material handling systems, then manager, operations security and emergency preparedness. Named vice president of administration in 1990.
- **Previous professional experience:** Director, handicapped student services and assistant for affirmative action, Wright State University, 1970-1980. Previously elementary school teacher.

Marx

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 9/15/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

Clark vows to do his best for Mound

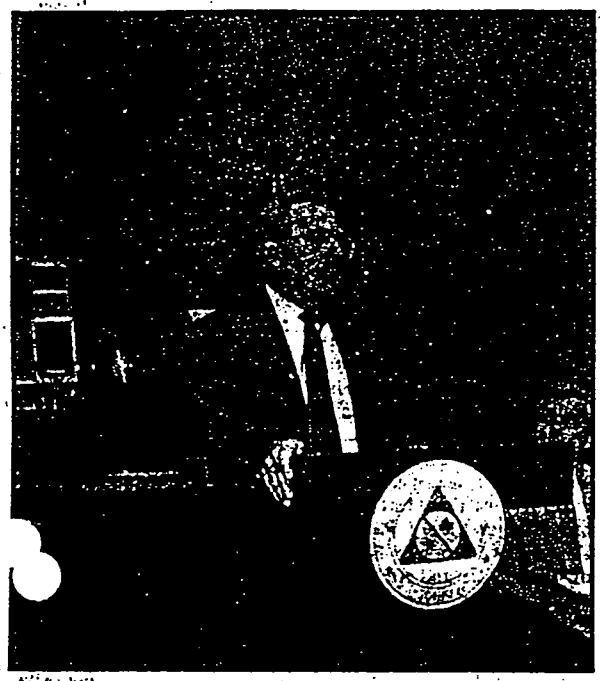


PHOTO BY STEVE SANDLIN

New EG&G president Jack Clark tells Miamisburg City Council that he vows to help Mound transition.

New EG&G president tells Burg council

MIAMISBURG NEWS 9-15-93

by STEVE SANDLIN
Staff Writer

The new president and general manager of EG&G Mound, Jack Clark, pledged his support to Miamisburg's efforts to save jobs at the site by transitioning the plant to "peaceful purposes."

Clark was introduced to the Miamisburg City Council at the council meeting on Sept. 7 by outgoing manager Don Michel.

"The tearing down of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of communism was a great change for the history of the world," said Michel. "But the effects locally were not good, and we must come up with a different future for the Mound entirely."

Clark vowed to do his best to help the Mound transition and said, "We have a challenge before us, but I'm not awed by it."

Clark said he has already presided over a similar transition in Idaho Falls, Idaho. He was in charge of the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho Falls, a site that once held 28 test reactors for the U.S. Department of Energy.

"But then that program came to an end," said Clark. "But we were able to maintain the tremendous assets there."

Out of that new beginning came the Idaho National Engineering Lab, a facility that now employs 5,000 people where the old use for the facility employed only 3,000, according to Clark.

"This situation will be a little different, a little tougher," he said. "We'll have to get the DOE to change from rules and regulations and remove some barriers for us.

"BUT WE will do whatever is necessary to keep the maximum number of people employed here in Miamisburg," said Clark. "This partnership will be successful."

The city's Mound Transition Manager, Mike Grauwelman, also gave city council an update on the Mound transition efforts at the meeting.

He said the Mound's Business and Industry Days on Aug. 12 brought 190 CEO's of area companies in to look at what the Mound has to offer.

"We have had several inquiries since then," said Grauwelman. "And the process is moving along.

"There is a great deal of work to be done, but the news is real encouraging," he said.

Grauwelman said the city has a "two-year window of opportunity" to get private industry interested in the Mound facilities while the defense mission is still ongoing and that industry has already expressed interest in

(Continued on Page 16)

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 9/14/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Mound pitches to execs

Leader solicits ideas from rotary club

By Raju Narisetti
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 9/14/93

Wanted: Six business executives to act as advisors for the Mound Plant's conversion efforts. Recently retired professionals welcome. Must be able and willing to devote a lot of time on a volunteer basis.

In a bid to overcome its lack of business skills, officials at Miamisburg's Mound facility are establishing an advisory panel to assist in converting to a commercial business operation, said General Manager Jack Clark.

CONVERTING **The MOUND**

"There is no question our technologies are state-of-the-art," Clark told members of the Rotary Club of Dayton on Monday. "But we don't know how to go about doing it (conversion)."

Mound, a Department of Energy facility that employs 1,650, will stop producing nuclear components by September 1995. Finding commercial work for its technologies is seen as a key to its survival.

Clark, who took over as general manager of the facility last month, said after the speech:

- He will appoint a vice president this week to be point person for all conversion activity and business planning. The nominee will report to Clark.
- The DOE and EG&G are still negotiating wording of a contract that will allow EG&G to manage the Mound until October 1996. The original contract will expire at the end of this month.
- The DOE will reroute its security fence to allow three administration buildings to receive visitors without them having to pass through current security clearances. This work is expected to be completed by end of this month.

"The hill we have been asked to climb is pretty steep," Clark said, asking the largely business audience to call him if they have any ideas.

EG&G has also asked its consultant, Frank Winslow of public relations agency, Edward Howard & Co., to help identify members for the advisory panel.

SKIP PETERSON/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Mound GM Jack Clark: 'The hill we have been asked to climb is pretty steep'

Audit of facility questions handling of tours

By Raju Narisetti
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

The Mound plant will be the subject of an audit by the Department of Energy's field office in Albuquerque. The audit, to be conducted next week, will also include what the DOE called the Mound's "mishandling of foreign nationals" visit.

Three non-U.S. citizens, including a reporter from the *Dayton Daily News*, were allowed to tour the Mound plant as part of Mound's first business and industry day on Aug. 12. Though the visits were approved by DOE's brass in Washington, DOE bureaucrats in Albuquerque have questioned the call.

The matter was first raised by the DOE in Albuquerque with Patricia J. Marx, vice president of administration for the Mound plant. She was criticized for allowing non-citizens into the facility both on industry day and the day Gov. George Voinovich visited the facility.

These incidents illustrate the tension between local conversion advocates and the DOE's Albuquerque field office, which is in charge of the facility. Several parties, including the city of Miamisburg, Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, and Voinovich, have asked the DOE to set up a separate field office for Ohio at the Mound.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 9/12/93
Daily; Circulation 230,000 (Sunday)

OpEd Page

The key players

Several groups and people are helping as the Mound nuclear weapons facility attempts to transfer its technologies to commercial use. Here is some background on the various efforts, as well as information on how to contact people if you're interested.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 9/10/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Bill may boost Mound plan

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 9/10/93

WASHINGTON — The House is likely to pass legislation that would improve prospects for federal funding of the proposed National Center for Industrial Competitiveness in Dayton, an aide to U.S. Rep. Tony Hall said Thursday.

The Dayton Democrat expects the provision to be added to the 1994 defense authorization bill next week, Hall aide Michael Gessel said.

Hall also is trying to win support for an amendment to the bill that would make it easier for the Energy Department to transfer property at the Mound nuclear weapons plant to the city of Miamisburg, Gessel said.

DEFENSE CONVERSION

■ **Hall's proposal:** U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, seeks to add a provision to the 1994 Defense Authorization Bill to give priority to projects that enhance industrial competitiveness, such as the proposed National Center for Industrial Competitiveness in Dayton.

■ **Washington trip:** Miamisburg city officials are also in Washington to seek support for converting the Mound nuclear weapons plant to civilian uses.

■ **Property transfer:** Hall also is trying to win support for an amendment that will make it easier for the Energy Department to transfer property at the Mound plant to the city of Miamisburg.

Miamisburg leaders, who traveled to Washington for meetings Thursday and today, want to convert the plant to civilian uses.

Key lawmakers have agreed to add the competitiveness center provision to the defense bill, Gessel said.

As proposed by the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce, the center would help small- and medium-sized businesses convert from military to civilian markets. The center has applied for federal funding through the Technology Reinvestment Project, a major defense conversion program.

Current funding guidelines are tilted toward single-purpose proposals, Gessel said, while the Dayton center would work in a variety of areas, including training, technology development and technology deployment.

Hall's amendment would make multi-purpose centers eligible for funding and would give priority to projects that enhance industrial competitiveness, which would be the Dayton center's principal purpose, Gessel said. The amendment also would give preference to proposals that would be partially funded by nonfederal sources.

The department plans to close the Mound plant, and Miamisburg wants to convert it to commercial uses.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 9/04/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Governor at bat for Mound

By Raju Narisetti
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 9/4/93

CONVERTING The MOUND

Gov. George Voinovich is throwing his support behind an effort to persuade the Department of Energy put a field office at the Mound Plant in Miamisburg.

Such an office is considered critical to smooth conversion of the nuclear weapons plant. Delays and friction have marked the relationship between local groups and the Albuquerque field office to which Mound reports. It could also bring 150 to 300 jobs to Miamisburg.

In a letter to Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, Voinovich said: "I feel strongly that the establishment of such a regional operations office in Ohio would . . . further facilitate the transition of Ohio's DOE facilities to other uses."

U.S. Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, and several groups, including the city of Miamisburg, and have been lobbying for an Ohio field office at Mound to oversee local DOE efforts to convert the facility.

Local groups such as the Mound Citizens Action Group — a grass roots employee organization — have been concerned that the Albuquerque office has not supported conversion.

The city of Miamisburg has raised similar issues.

"The city is extremely concerned about the ability of the Albuquerque office to handle transition activities given its weapons program culture and frame of reference," wrote Mayor Richard C. Church Jr. to O'Leary in July.

With DOE set to end production by September 1995, the Mound Plant is trying to save 1,650 jobs and myriad technologies by pursuing commercial work.

Voinovich's support comes on the heels of his recent visit to the Mound, where he pledged to put the weight of the state government behind the conversion.

The *Dayton Daily News* has learned that the governor asked the Ohio Department of Development to revise a letter to O'Leary. The letter had asked that a field office be set up somewhere in Ohio; Voinovich asked for a specific request for Miamisburg.

Such pressure from the governor on behalf of a specific location is unusual. Two other DOE sites in Ohio — at Piketon and Fernald — are being decommissioned or are slated to end defense production, a situation similar to Mound.

"I applaud him for it," said Mayor Church. He added that a decision by the DOE is expected before October, when the department begins begins the new fiscal year.

The letter is a boost for a delegation from the city of Miamisburg that will visit DOE officials in Washington next week to press for an Ohio field office.

Next week is also a critical period for Mound conversion effort because the U.S. House of Representatives is expected to start debate on the Defense Authorization Bill, which includes a proposal by Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, to allow Mound to work with private companies through cooperative agreements.

Hall is also expected to introduce a floor amendment, which, if passed, will enable DOE to transfer five buildings and about 100 acres within the Mound complex to the city of Miamisburg. The debate is scheduled to begin Tuesday.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 8/25/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

Offers support

Voinovich visits Mound plant

MIAMISBURG NEWS 8-25-93

by JIM PICKERING
Assistant Editor

"We have to look at things today with different glasses," said Ohio Governor George Voinovich, "to keep the facility in operation."

The governor, who was speaking to an audience at the Mound Plant last Wednesday morning, was referring to the facility's survival as it plans to convert to a peace-time operation.

Voinovich spoke for about 20 minutes to an audience comprising EG&G managers, local politicians and the media. He said the state will create incentives to attract business to the plant.

During one point the governor posed a rhetorical question to the audience: "Defense has been a big part of the U.S. economy for a long time. Can the country have a healthy economy without the Cold War?"

Voinovich paused before answering his own question – "Yes! But it will take extraordinary cooperation."

VOINOVICH commended Mound employees, local and state officials and citizens for their massive campaign to save the Mound. He cited the local G.M. plant and the construction of a new multi-million dollar paint factory as an example where employees can fight successfully to save their jobs.

Voinovich said that, aside from cooperation among labor, management and prospective businesses, a significant part of the battle to privatize is attitude.

"The glass is half full and that's how we have to look at it," the governor said.

Voinovich said he will put together an incentive package in hope of attracting major circuit board work to the plant. Other competitors are also hoping to get the work, which could bring in almost $32 million in research money over the next five years.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 8/20/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Mound machine shop may be model

Ronald Bridges uses a high-tech measurement device to inspect a quarter-sized gear machined at Mound shop.

Red tape complicates conversion

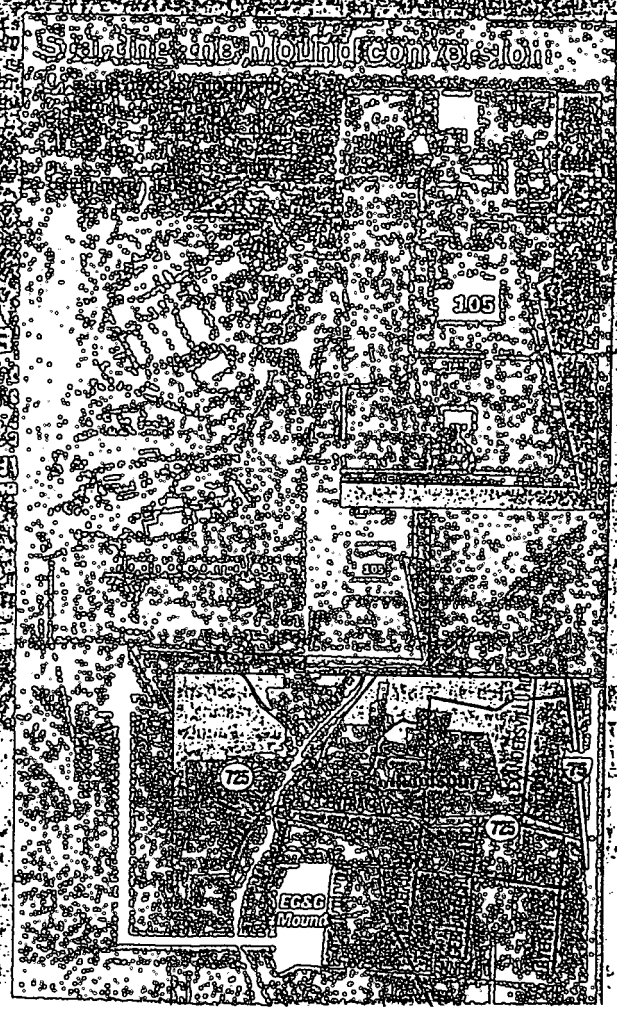
Starting Mound conversion

CONVERTING THE MOUND

The DOE is trying to figure out how it can lease the building to the city of Miamisburg, which in turn wants to lease it to private businesses. The transaction sounds simple but is so complicated that it might take longer than six months to complete.

If successful, this transaction will become Mound's model for opening other areas to commercial use and preserving its 1,650 jobs after DOE ceases weapons work there in 1995.

It also could be DOE's model for commercializing other weapons plants, including the Pinellas Plant in Largo, Fla., and the Rocky Flats Plant in Golden, Colo.



"For the department, it's a test," said Kenneth A. Sprankle, transition program manager for DOE's Dayton-area office. "Other people are looking at this site to see if it works."

Even without the lease agreement in place, DOE is working with the city of Miamisburg and plant operator EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc. to open the shop to commercial activities. EG&G will continue to operate it during that time.

Sprankle and his counterparts from EG&G and Miamisburg — Thomas W. Hughes, EG&G Mound's reconfiguration manager, and Michael J. Grauwelman, Miamisburg city planner and Mound transition manager — outlined their game plan for converting the machine shop.

As they described it, there are two critical elements to the deal: the government-to-government relationship and leasing property rather than transferring ownership. Just putting together the lease agreement is expected to take more than half a year.

"(Six months) might not sound impressive, but there are so many complexities," said Don Michel, the outgoing president of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, the company that manages the Mound plant for the DOE. "We should be able to do this in four months if everyone works hard."

Michel has reason to warn of complexities.

Cumbersome laws regulate federal agencies' dealings with private companies, so DOE can move more swiftly by working with local governments, Sprankle said. An example: the $200,000 economic development grant DOE awarded Miamisburg last week to fund its conversion efforts. Dealing directly with a private company would have required a complicated, time-consuming bidding process to ensure fair competition.

Leasing the shop instead of transferring ownership avoids an even more cumbersome process that regulates the disposal of government property. Mound's status as a Superfund environmental cleanup site would further complicate the process and could drag out a property transfer for years.

For these reasons, the lease agreement seems the most expedient way, but it is not without complications.

Even under a lease, officials will have to grapple with public access to the building, peeling back layers of security and sorting out who pays what for utilities. Mound has its own waste disposal system, for example.

The security issue is one reason the machine shop was picked. Just inside the fence along Mound Avenue, the building can be made accessible without compromising security elsewhere.

Initially, Hughes said, EG&G will continue to manage the shop and use its own employees to conduct any commercial operations. This is necessary because Mound expects to do classified machining work until DOE ends weapons production.

He said Mound is exploring ways of separating the classified work either physically or with separate work shifts. The goal is to avoid a hiatus after the weapons work ends.

Eventually, the shop's operations would be turned over to commercial users. Grauwelman said Miamisburg expects to sublease the shop to one or more companies. "They wouldn't be city employees," he said.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 8/18/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

Governor to show support of partnership

MIAMISBURG NEWS 8-18-93

by KIMM MOTE
Managing Editor

To say it was a busy week at EG&G Mound Applied Technologies last week is putting it mildly. Community tours, Business and Industry Day, the announcement Don Michel was being transferred, and a press conference regarding the future privatization of the facility kept business hopping on The Hill.

On Thursday, it was announced that a "broad-based partnership of stakeholders" had been formed in an effort to speed the conversion process of the facility. Flanked by those stakeholders, Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church commented, "The city is not only prepared, but anxious to lead the partnership in identifying and assembling the resources and capabilities needed to address both the impacts, as well as the opportunities, resulting from the Reconfiguration of the Department of Energy and Federal Defense Program Budget Reduction."

Establishment of the partnership has received support from and cooperation from the Governor, the local congressional delegation, area governments, community leaders, work force representatives, as well as local businesses and organizations.

Governor Voinovich will visit the Mound facility today to discuss the state's role in the partnership. He is also scheduled to address the facility employees before going to the Dayton Convention Center for a speaking engagement.

With an immediate goal of protecting the current skilled work force and technological base, Church announced that a Working Group within the partnership is planning to make facilities state-of-the-art parts machining building available for commercial use within the next six months. The site is a $5.8 million, 38,000 square feet facility.

In doing so, the announced partnership will aid in the "necessary skills and resources to help potential users of the facility with everything from access to the technology and locating start-up funds to developing marketing plans."

Aiding in the process will be a $200,000 check from the

Continued on Page 9

Partnership support...

(Continued from Page 1)

Department of Energy to support the Mound Transition Office through the End of the year.

Upon presenting the check on Thursday, Robert W. DeGrasse, Jr., special assistant to the Secretary of Energy said, "The Cold War is over and our practices have changed. We hope to give the opportunity to create a new future for the City of Miamisburg."

Also supporting the effort is $4 million in seed money which will be set aside for Mound's conversion at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

City Manager John Weithofer said, "It is critical that the partnership be able to move quickly and effectively with private business in transferring technology, facilities and equipment, otherwise we will lose the opportunity to retain the technology and skilled work force forever."

A tour group of more than 70 business professionals formed the backdrop for the announcement which came on DOE's Business and Industry Day.

The event provided an opportunity for potential site users to view the facility which, until now, has been veiled by fences.

The partnership announcement followed an organizational change at the facility which will be effective Sept. 1.

EG&G announced that Don Michel, president and general manager of EG&G Mound, will be leaving his Miamisburg post to assume the role of management of the corporation's Washington, D.C. office. In his new position, Michel will be responsible for all activities in Washington to further the corporation's business interest.

Michel has been at the Mound site since EG&G took over the management and operations contract on Oct. 1, 1988.

Replacing Michel will be Jack Clark, associate general manager of the Mound facility.

Clark is currently responsible for plant engineering, configuration management, systems engineering and maintenance, facility maintenance and utilities, and metrology.

Clark, 55, has 31 years of experience in the professional nuclear field. Before coming to Miamisburg, he was manager of environmental programs at EG&G Idaho, Inc. He received his Bachelor's degree in mathematics from Idaho State University and attended the U.S. Army Engineering School. He is a registered professional engineer.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 8/18/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Outsiders go inside Mound

Commercial business links heart of tour

By Raju Narisetti
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 8-18-93

Edward "Diggs" Dalton drove from Chillicothe to make The Tour.

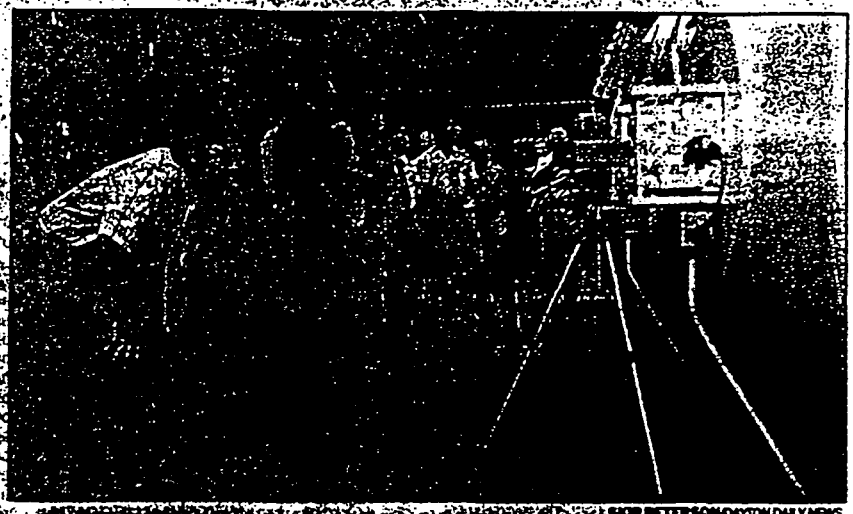
A sales representative for a packaging company, Dalton said he could probably do business with Mound's flexible circuit manufacturing operations. "They use Kapton to make circuits and we deal with it in a small way," he explained.

CONVERTING The MOUND

Dalton was one of the few who came to make sales. Others wanted to buy. But the majority wanted to satisfy their curiosity about what goes on behind Mound's fenced-off labs.

In a whirlwind two-hour tour that covered only five of 130 building, about 170 Miami Valley entrepreneurs and business professionals got their first ever look at Miamisburg's Mound labs Thursday.

The tour was a key component of a business and industry day hosted by the Department of En-



Robert Eisenhauer looks at detonating chamber while others on tour listen in background.

BOB PETERSON/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

gy, owner of the facility and EG&G, which operates the facility. Mound is seeking commercial business links to keep its operations alive after DOE work ends in September 1995.

"We want to show a glimpse of what we have, spark their interest," said James H. Walton, vice president of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc., the company which operates the facility.

CONTINUED FROM/1A

DEVELOPMENTS IN MOUND TRANSITION

- Miamisburg gets a $200,000 check to support the Mound transition office and to fund a University of Dayton study to find commercial applications for Mound technologies.
- $1 million is said money will be set aside for Mound's conversion at the beginning of the next fiscal year.
- A parts and precision machining building will be dedicated exclusively to commercial business in six months; other buildings will follow.

Complete article on Page 5A

Mound

for the DOE. "Next time we will get down to business one-on-one," indeed. Escorts, scrambled to manage the eight bus loads of visitors — the most Mound has had in its 47 years of existence. "Walk briskly, don't touch any equipment — and if you have any questions call us," was the motto of the tour guides.

To some, seeing armed guards reminded them of the Cold War era and the fact Mound is unlike most factories. "This is taking me back 25 years to when I was in the Strategic Air Command," said William Horstman, of W.H. & Associates, a Troy consulting firm, who wants to help the facility convert its technologies to commercial uses.

There was much to see, but little time. In most facilities, Mound's scientists, who had been put through rehearsals last week, apologetically compressed complex technical briefings into minute-long vignettes.

A few had thought up easy ways to convey the complexity of their work. In Mound's measurement labs, for example, Dan Szendrey put a drop of water into a half full beaker.

"Imagine this beaker is a 20 feet in diameter, four feet deep swimming pool," he said. "In this lab, we can measure the effect of one drop of water falling into the pool."

It was obvious many of the Mound technicians are keen to sell their capabilities. Joseph Martino, who has been involved in a University of Dayton study looking at potential commercialization of Mound technologies, said he noticed a marked change in Mound employees' attitudes about wanting to link up with private industry.

At the machine shop, for instance, after Supervisor David W. Burden fielded a question on ceramics from Patrick Alan Lafferty, president of Trimbach Turbine Ltd., he made sure to get Lafferty's business card.

Lafferty, whose background is in micro encapsulation — a technique used in putting perfume fragrance in magazine ads — said he is looking to "cross fertilize" his ideas with those Mound might have.

Back on the tour bus, Robert McClure of Explosive Technologies Inc. asked about Mound's destructive testing capabilities. Immediately, he was promised a phone call from an expert by Mound tour guide Daniel P. Kramer.

By the tour's end, participants who ranged from Realtors and bankers, to college professors and entrepreneurs, had soaked in waves of information, and some techno babble as well.

But Bruce Pearson, who heads the Miami Valley Research Park, said he was "very impressed."

"I've been here nine years and I had no clue (about Mound)," he said. "Space age materials are the heart beat of new products," he said. Mound could become a catalyst for commercial products, especially if it is hooked up with other high tech institutions, including Wright Labs, he added.

In the coming weeks, Mound officials hope many of the tour participants will come back, but this time with specific ideas and questions on how Mound can help them.

"We challenge the industry to be world class customers and consumers of what we have here," said Robert DeGrasse, special assistant to Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary. "Tell us what we can do better to serve you."

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 8/17/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Mound seeks boost in consortium bid

By Raju Narisetti
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 8-17-93

Computer giant IBM has emerged as a competitor to a Mound Labs bid to lure a new national printed circuit board consortium to Miamisburg.

CONVERTING The MOUND

The consortium could bring up to $32 million in research funds over a five-year period and provide commercial business opportunities to Mound's flexible circuit facilities after the Department of Energy stops production operations by September 1995.

But, faced with unexpected competition from the Big Blue, supporters of the Mound bid are attempting to beef up their offer.

The Miami Valley group leading the charge, led by Ron Underwood, president of Circuit Center Inc., is meeting with officials from Wright Labs today in an attempt to build a coalition of two of the region's technology powerhouses: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and EG&G Mound.

"This could swing the momentum this way," says Underwood, who heads the $10 million Circuit

SEE MOUND/8A

Mound

CONTINUED FROM/1A

Center and is also on a five-member committee that will decide the location of the consortium.

The Interconnection Technology Research Institute is being set up by the Institute for Interconnecting and Packaging Electronic Circuits (IPC), a Lincolnwood, Ill.-based industry group that represents about 900 U.S. printed circuit board manufacturers.

It is envisioned as a research and development facility that will develop materials, processes and manufacturing techniques for the U.S. circuit board industry. The industry generates $2 billion a year in sales, but has faced hard times in recent years with increased environmental control costs and cheap imports shutting dozens of U.S. manufacturers.

The local effort comes at a time when several suitors have emerged as strong contenders vying for the ITRI.

International Business Machines Corp., the ailing computer maker, has invited the IPC committee to its Endicott, N.Y., operations on Aug. 26. The Big Blue is expected to submit a proposal at that time.

IBM Endicott, a state-of-the-art manufacturing facility, is looking for new business now that its once $100 million-a-year business has gone down to about $20 million following the troubles and downsizing at the computer maker.

Its status as a private venture could hurt the Endicott bid, Underwood said.

"The association members really want to get involved with an organization which nobody has an ax to grind," he said. "Nobody wants to think the patent for preferential treatment." IBM is one of the largest consumers of printed circuit boards in the computer industry.

The *Dayton Daily News* has learned two other organizations have shown an interest in getting ITRI to set up shop at their campuses. The Sandia National Labs, operated by the Department of Energy in New Mexico, and Georgia Tech University in Georgia are said to have made informal offers to IPC.

None of the organizations would comment on their proposals.

"IBM being private has a strike against it," Underwood said. "Sandia is a national lab used mainly for research. They don't have a product. Mound can bring the product to many users and that is what is important for our members."

Mound has been looking for new business for its state-of-the-art flexible manufacturing facility ever since its owner, the Department of Energy, decided to stop production operations by September 1995.

ITRI expects to raise and spend about $32 million over a five-year period and is modeled after Sematech, a $250 million industry-government semiconductor manufacturing consortium based at Austin, Texas.

Both Miamisburg and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc., the contractor for the facility, offered Mound to be a site for ITRI in July.

But a Mound transition manager for Miamisburg said, "We are not in a position to offer much more at this stage because we can't guarantee anything. We are saying we would like to work with you, we don't know what our resources will be and I don't want to make false promises," said Michael [illegible]

Meanwhile, EG&G Mound [illegible] to come up with a firm time [illegible] since [illegible] time [illegible] by its researchers and technicians. However, [illegible] Manager said, there is a discussion and it is too soon to talk about [illegible]

The IPC, which is looking for a chief executive to head the consortium, is expected to make its decision of location within the next couple of months, Underwood said.

"If done right, this (ITRI) is no small thing," he said. "It will help Mound in becoming a national center for manufacturing excellence."

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 8/13/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

DOE's boost to town: $200K

Entrepreneurs tour Mound

By Todd R. Wallack
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 8-13-93

The Department of Energy handed a $200,000 check to the city of Miamisburg on Thursday, giving the Mound Labs a boost in its attempt to become the first nuclear weapons facility to become a commercial venture.

The department awarded the grant at a news conference timed to coincide with Mound's Business and Industry Day, in which 170 Miami Valley business officials got their first glimpse at the technology and talent that had been veiled in secrecy for decades.

Other key announcements:

☐ A promise of at least $4 million more by December for conversion efforts.

☐ A parts and precision machining building will be dedicated exclusively to commercial business in six months; other buildings will follow.

☐ A partnership among officials from DOE, Miamisburg and EG&G, Mound's operator.

☐ Jack Clark will replace Don Michel as Mound's top manager.

EG&G officials also clarified Michel's move to Washington, saying his new position is intended to expand the company's business with federal agencies other than DOE and was in the works for several weeks.

Since DOE's announcement two months ago that it will shut down Mound's nuclear weapons production in 1995, city and EG&G officials have pressed the DOE to help Mound commercialize by providing grants and cutting through red tape to open the facility to entrepreneurs.

The $4 million in seed money will be set aside for Mound's conversion at the beginning of the next fiscal year, said Robert DeGrasse, special assistant to DOE Secretary Hazel O'Leary. In addition, Mound will split a $3 million grant with two other DOE sites, he said.

"We must act quickly and decisively," DeGrasse said. "This initial grant is just for the rest of the fiscal year."

CONVERTING The MOUND

SKIP PETERSON/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Business representatives touring Mound lab hear information from guide in ceramics laboratory Thursday

INFORMATION

About $109,000 of the initial grant will fund the second phase of a study by the University of Dayton to identify commercial prospects for some of Mound's technologies. The rest will be used to support the city's newly created Mound transition office, managed by Michael Grauwelman.

The DOE also said it will turn Building 105, dedicated to parts and precision machining work, into a commercial operation in six months. After that, other buildings will be converted more quickly, said Larry Kirkman, who oversees the 306-acre site for the DOE.

"(Building) 105 will be a model," Kirkman said. "It will be like having a cookie cutter to make the process faster."

But DOE officials said they realize entrepreneurs may be deterred by the rigid security in place at Mound and are trying to do something about it.

"We need to move the security fences back, and put security into a smaller role," DeGrasse said.

For example, he said foreign citizens will now be able to tour the facility with only a few days notice. Until Wednesday, the DOE forced non-U.S. citizens to wait for months.

But Kirkman said it will take time to make the facility more accessible, because security, not entrepreneurship, has been DOE's top concern for years.

"It's mind boggling for a federal employee to see all these uncleared people," he said, joking about the overflow crowd of business professionals touring the site.

Officials also took advantage of the event to christen a pair of partnerships to promote conversion.

The DOE announced the formation of a seven-member "fast track working group" to accelerate economic development. Members comprise top officials from DOE, Miamisburg and EG&G Mound.

In addition, Miamisburg officials said they will join more than two dozen representatives from all levels of government, the unions at Mound, and several community and business groups.

"We'll be working to see that legislation is passed, and that more money is forthcoming," Mayor Richard Church said.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 8/12/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Mound boss transferred

Abrupt shift comes on eve of showcase day

By Raju Narisetti
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 8-12-93

In an abrupt change of guard, Don Michel, head of the EG&G Mound nuclear facility at Miamisburg, was transferred to the company's Washington D.C. office Wednesday.

CONVERTING **The MOUND**

The move comes on the eve of a first 'industry day' at Mound in which entrepreneurs and business leaders of Miami Valley will tour the facility to assess potential business opportunities.

The Mound facility is looking for new businesses because its owner, the Department of Energy, will stop production operations by September 1995. The facility employs about 1,650 people.

■ **A look-see at Mound**
Once-secret Mound facility opens to business executives today/**4B**

In his new role as general manager of EG&G's Washington office, Michel will supervise 10 employees and liaison with federal agencies.

Michel, 57, went on Mound's public address system late Wednesday afternoon to inform employees of the change.

He will be replaced Sept. 1 as president and general manager by Jack Clark, 55, now associate general manager at Mound. A formal announcement from EG&G is expected today.

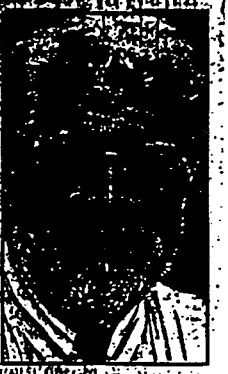
Michel could not be reached for comment. Clark, who was on vacation in Idaho, was flying back to Dayton late Wednesday night.

The timing of EG&G's move was a surprise.

"He has been a staunch advocate of our aggressive behavior in trying to transition Mound," said Daniel R. Grove, product manager and member of a Michel-appointed committee looking into new business ventures for Mound. "Some of us are a little disappointed."

Another senior Mound manager said there is concern that the DOE played a role in the change. "Don is a hard hitter who doesn't bow and scrape like he should to the

SEE MOUND/12A


Don Michel

Jack Clark

Mound

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DOE. He calls their bluff and they don't like that. This resembles standard modus operandi of DOE that we have seen in the past."

That speculation drew a "no comment" from Larry Kirkman, who heads DOE operations in Dayton.

"I think (Michel's) performance was outstanding," Kirkman said. "The transfer won't have any impact (because) EG&G is dedicated to supporting the reconfiguration of Mound."

A EG&G spokesman said the announcement was being made today because several key EG&G officials will be in Dayton for the industry day. The Wellesley, Mass.-based company said the move was part of several personnel changes that will "strengthen EG&G government operations."

"Don Michel's experience at Mound ... give him the background needed to represent the corporation in this important assignment," said John Kuchiarski, chief executive officer of EG&G Inc.

Richard Church Jr., mayor of Miamisburg, said he was concerned about the timing of the announcement, but added, "Though we hate to see Don leave, I am sure he will help us with key legislators and the DOE in Washington."

Clark, a 31-year veteran of the nuclear industry, is considered an able administrator, with a good grasp of Mound's various operations.

"He is a very capable executive who has a different style than Michel," Church said. "He is not as outgoing as Michel but he is a very effective administrator, who will will be a big asset in forming partnerships."

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 8/12/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Mound sheds the secrecy

Executives to take a look at possibilities

by Todd R. Wallack
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

When businessman Dale Brooks, 39, visited EG&G Mound a few years ago, he didn't see much.

The Cold War was raging and security was as tight as ever at the nuclear weapons facility in Miamisburg.

Today this morning, Brooks and about [illegible] executives hope to get a good look at the technology and talent at the 306-acre site that has been cloaked in secrecy for years.

"I'll go down there with my scanners willy on," said Brooks, regional development manager for TASC, an information systems company with an office in Fairborn.

Mound is trying to become the first such facility to convert its technology to commercial use. Whether that goal can be achieved depends partly on the success of today's Business and Industry Day.

Visitors will be taken around the site on eight buses, each of which will carry a pair of top EG&G managers, including a vice president.

They will also receive a copy of a brochure outlining the facilities' capabilities and a flyer from the town of Miamisburg. Mound will follow up with a thank you note and an offer to provide further information.

Some participants will be looking at the site in a new light.

Dorothy Wurst, director of [illegible] Mound, but will now be representing business interests for the Dayton Chamber of Commerce.

"I will look at it at Mound differently now," Tuttle said. "I think there's tremendous potential to apply the technology to small and medium-sized businesses. Ceramics is a good area, for example."

In addition to industry, representatives from government and academia will be on hand.

John Wurst, associate director for the University of Dayton's research institute, taught a course on corrosion for area Mound employees in the past, but hopes to see much more today.

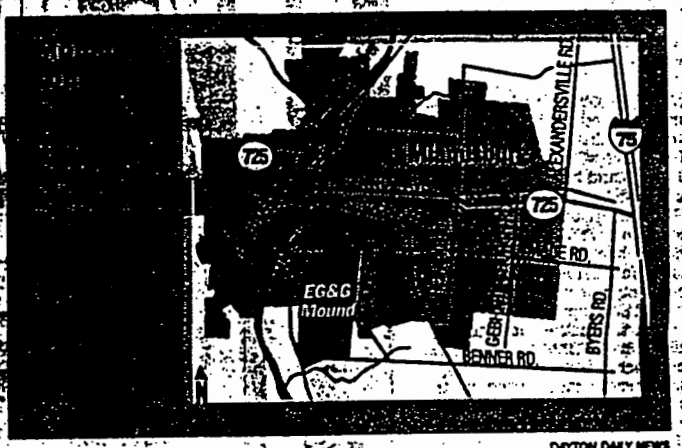
"I hope to pick up some ideas of what strengths at the research institute can be combined with work there.

"There's a lot of talent and a lot of sophisticated technology. Now they need to refocus that technology on other areas."

Others will go in with open minds, eager to learn what Mound offers, and hopeful that can be applied to their own businesses.

But not everyone is optimistic. Douglas Harris, president of Dayton's APS-Materials, said he has a negative gut reaction because his attempts to work with Mound in the past have gone nowhere.

CONVERTING The MOUND



DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Laboratory tour attracts scores; a waiting list set up

By Roger Nardozzi
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Sarah Munger would like to see what the Mound has to offer for her Miamisburg-based "small" business. But she can't. At least not today.

EG&G Applied Technologies, Inc., which operates Mound, could not handle dozens of requests from area entrepreneurs who wanted to tour the facility in response to a series of stories in the Dayton Daily News last week.

The stories, in a special eight-page section, chronicled the Mound labs' efforts to team up with area companies and find new business ventures.

"We got swamped," said Daniel R. Grove, a product manager at Mound who is also on a team putting together business plans.

Executives of the $750 million facility in Miamisburg have been trying to find new, private work for its labs after its owner, the Department of Energy, said it will stop production by the end of 1995.

As part of that effort, Mound is hosting an industry day today. Last week it received about 80 requests for the tour. But by Wednesday the number of requests soared to more than 200.

"We had to cut the list off at about 170," Grove said. "Now we are committed to holding another industry day because of overwhelming response this week."

Munger said she was told it was too late to get her on the tour. "I read in your paper that they want to make it an industrial center (so) I wanted to see what opportunities there are for the future of my company."

Munger, who is chief executive officer of Southside Electric Co., a three-year-old electrical contracting company, is also a former Mound employee.

"I am disappointed but they told me about another industry day," she said.

■ TO SET UP A TOUR of Mound call (513) 865-5589.

Senior welding engineer Roger Miller on lab's gas tungsten arc welder.
KELLY NELSON/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Hall asks DOE to set up office in Miamisburg

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Rep. Tony Hall has urged Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary to establish an office in the Miamisburg area that would coordinate the department's Ohio operations.

Mound currently reports to the department's Albuquerque office.

Locating an Ohio office in the area would assist in making Mound a model for defense conversion and technology preservation," Hall, D-Dayton, wrote to O'Leary.

The City of Miamisburg has also asked O'Leary for an Ohio office. In a letter to her last month, Miamisburg Mayor Richard C. Church Jr. said "the establishment of an Ohio field office would provide the management structure and responsiveness needed to oversee DOE facilities in the State of Ohio."

The office would not bring many jobs to the Dayton area, but a Hall aide said it would boost Mound's conversion efforts.

"The office's mission would be more directed toward what Mound is trying to do," Hall aide Michael Gessel said. "Albuquerque is in the business of making nuclear weapons."

The change also would foster better communications between Mound and the department, he said.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 8/11/93
Weekly; Circulation 7,000

EPA

The United States Environmental Protection Agency
is accepting
PUBLIC COMMENTS
on the
MOUND PLANT SUPERFUND SITE AGREEMENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) proposes an agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) on the clean-up of the Mound Superfund site, Miamisburg, Ohio. The agreement is based on a two party agreement signed in 1990, by the U.S. EPA and U.S. DOE. The new agreement brings in Ohio EPA as a full participant.

The general purpose of this agreement is to: ensure that the environmental impacts associated with past activities at the plant are thoroughly investigated and appropriate remedial action is taken to protect public health, welfare and the environment; establish a procedural framework and schedule for developing, implementing, maintaining and monitoring appropriate response actions at the site; and, facilitate cooperation with DOE, and U.S. EPA.

Under this agreement, DOE will provide funding to the State of Ohio for both past and future oversight and monitoring expenses related to environmental cleanup activities.

U.S. EPA will be accepting written comments on this agreement from July 30, 1993 postmarked no later than August 29, 1993, addressed to:

Diane Spencer (HSRM-6J)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
77 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 886-5867 or Toll Free 1-800-621-8431

Copies of this agreement, related documents, and the administrative record are available for review at:

Miamisburg Public Library
35 South Fifth Street
Miamisburg, OH 45342

MIAMISBURG NEWS 8-11-93

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 8/8/93
Daily; Circulation 230,000 (Sunday)

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Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 8/8/93
Daily; Circulation 230,000 (Sunday)

Mound can still benefit region, nation

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 8-8-93

MAX JENNINGS

The Mound nuclear plant did its job for four decades, helping to win the nuclear arms race.

Now, the skills and technology and commitment needed for that task can either be dispersed or lost or . . . what?

The scientists, technicians, engineers and other talented people at Mound could convert their technical prowess into peaceful purposes.

Instead of losing its primary industry, the city of Miamisburg could find itself with a renewed and bright economic future. This is a far bigger picture than preserving one region's industry, however.

A special section in today's *Dayton Daily News* provides a first-ever look inside the nuclear weapons plant to explain its technologies and suggest how they might be transferred to peaceful purposes.

As you would suspect, producing the stunning photographs and getting access to some of the data for the stories in this special coverage was the result of a long negotiating process.

While we provide a look at things inside the plant never seen before by the public, it's also true we don't tell you everything, because we weren't shown everything. But Dan Grove, one of the knowledgeable Mound employees who [illegible] us through this project [illegible] and photographers have been [illegible] and home-duty access [illegible] because of this we are able to tell the story about some of what is available at Mound or transfer to business [illegible] a rocky road at first. When business reporter Rajiv Narisetti [illegible] Mound's vice president [illegible] James H. Walton [illegible] was immediately [illegible] that was a citizen Narisetti from India, a so-called high-risk country in Department of Energy terms. Applied to Narisetti, this ruling was determined that Narisetti be one of the reporters on the project because of his proven abilities in handling highly technical and complex stories of this kind.

After a series of negotiations between EG&G, operator of the plant, the DOE and the newspaper, Narisetti was told every interview would have to be in the presence of a "designated authorized derivative classifier."

One of our editors joked at one point, "Don't they know India has the bomb?" We found the security restrictions on one foreign-born reporter particularly strange in view of the fact that last year a Russian team of plutonium experts toured the plant.

Despite the obstacles, Narisetti was able to develop some first-rate reporting, conducting his interviews under the rules.

The first lesson we had learned was that security issues are an important factor, at least from the government's view, of any defense conversion.

The first part of the newspaper's project was a special tour for everyone except Narisetti. Reporters, photographers and editors were escorted throughout the day to eight facilities observing perhaps 10 percent of the operations in place.

They were allowed but a glimpse of [illegible] a constant reminder [illegible] this was not just another industrial plant.

[illegible] when we arrived to [illegible] Mound employees were clearly [illegible] the security [illegible] Walt [illegible] Nelson [illegible] chief photographer [illegible] Stan Barron, who accompanied him on the site, worked two more days to choose the pictures that would run [illegible]

Over a period of three intense weeks the reporting, graphics and photographs were shaped and packaged into today's special section.

The bottom line? A successful conversion of Mound's old role to a new private-sector operation would constitute a role model for defense conversion and create a new economic base perhaps unmatched anywhere.

Mound already has helped a circuit board manufacturer learn how to reduce the toxic chemicals it was using. As a result, the U.S. circuit board industry could become more competitive.

There are obvious uses for Mound as a materials-research facility. Mound technicians have the ability to develop new commercial processes for laser welders.

And Mound employees have submitted a list of dozens of ideas for businesses that could use the facility's technology.

It's also true, though, that the obstacles for conversion of a nuclear weapons site to other uses are daunting.

The Department of Energy, which still controls the Mound plant, is putting out a brochure describing Mound's capabilities in everything from lasers to machining. But the reality is a brochure won't sell the plant.

Further, the plant will have to learn to think like entrepreneurs. Before, employees worried only about meeting DOE guidelines and specifications, not costs. A detonator cable assembly made at Mound might cost 10 times what a private company could build it for. [illegible]

You have to question the commitment to make this transfer work when it's coming down to a single plant, a single manufacturing technology transfer.

Still, the conclusion from today's reporting has to be that the Mound plant is extraordinary. Some [illegible] can be [illegible] at the benefit of the region as well as for the nation's [illegible] competitiveness.

Bearing this swording in mind, there is a many-faceted task. The rewards of successfully doing this are incalculable on this region and to the nation.

Success will be measured only if we write three months from now about a new business that takes the idea in today's section and runs with it.

■ **MAX JENNINGS** is editor of the *Dayton Daily News*.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 8/5/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Mound manager has a selling job

By Todd R. Wallack
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 8·5·93

On a clear day, Larry Kirkman has a spectacular view of the Miamisburg Mound and the Dayton skyline from his fourth-floor office in EG&G Mound.

But Kirkman, who earlier this year became the top federal official at Mound, knows he won't be able to use that view as a selling point in luring local businesses to the site.

CONVERTING The MOUND

"To be quite honest, there's little value in the land or infrastructure," he said. "What's valuable is the enormous talent that is here."

Kirkman, 46, was named manager of the Department of Energy's Dayton office in May; he had served as acting manager since February.

It is a critical time for the 306-acre, $750 million facility Kirkman oversees.

In May, the DOE announced it will end all production operations at Mound by September, 1995, putting the facility and the future of its 1,650 employees at risk.

Now, Mound is trying to become the first nuclear weapons plant to convert its technology to commercial use.

If it succeeds, Mound could become a model for other DOE installations, Kirkman said.

But Kirkman, who hopes his office can act as a catalyst in the transition, is grappling with several sticky issues.

The DOE must figure out how to give private companies access to what has always been a secure, nuclear weapons facility. Last week, the agency promised to resolve that issue by December.

EG&G and Miamisburg officials argue that the plant's tight security will deter entrepreneurs who might be interested in the plant's technology.

Mound visitors are typically asked their Social Security number and birth date in advance. If cleared, they must watch a 10-minute video, wear a security badge and a dosimeter to measure radiation, and be escorted at all times.

Kirkman said his office is trying to make the plant more accessible — by consolidating classified work into a smaller area — but says this will take time.

"It's a fine line that we're walking in how to open up the facility," he said.

Kirkman said security has already been relaxed to some degree.

Kirkman also is aware that unless there is some action, Mound may lose some of its key people to other jobs.

He said a substantial amount of government funds will continue to flow through Mound, and expressed hope many of the best people will stick around.

In addition, Kirkman pointed out, the DOE plans to start environmental clean-up operations at the Mound after 1995 which is are expected to employ about 800 people.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 8/8/93
Daily; Circulation 230,000 (Sunday)

Agencies helping cities make transition

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 8·8·93

WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — At the Mound nuclear weapons plant in Miamisburg and the Gentile Air Force Station in Kettering, one federal official has been designated as the contact to link the community with federal programs that might be tapped to provide relief or promote conversion.

This "one-stop shopping" with an Energy Department official at Mound and a Defense Department official at Gentile was established to help the community make sense of the numerous programs scattered throughout the federal government.

Here are some examples:

The Defense Department's Office of Economic Adjustment assists communities to cope with base closings and conversion.

The Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration has given $80 million in grants over three years to support communities efforts to develop business. The EDA established a Defense Conversion Hotline (800) 16-1222 to answer questions about conversion programs.

The Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency is heading a multi-agency Technology Reinvestment Project to support the efforts of businesses and other non-federal entities to develop dual-use technologies, provide technology assistance to small businesses, improve manufacturing skills and assist displaced workers.

The ARPA has a toll-free number (800) DUAL-USE — for businesses that want information on conversion programs.

The Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards through the Advanced Technology Program conducts research with businesses in such areas as manufacturing processes, biotechnology, optics and materials engineering.

Businesses can take advantage of technology developed for the federal government by entering Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs) with federal agencies. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base's Wright Laboratory is a participant. The Mound plant hopes to use CRADAs to develop business relationships that will continue after the Energy Department cease government operations there.

The federally funded National Technology Transfer Center in Wheeling, W.Va., connects businesses with technology developed in federal laboratories.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 8/3/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

COMING SUNDAY

Mound: What next?

Mound lab operator's profits drop 6 percent for quarter

By Raju Narisetti
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 8-3-93

EG&G Inc., the Massachusetts-based contractor that operates Miamisburg's Mound facility, reported a 6 percent drop in second-quarter profits mostly because of softness in aerospace and Department of Energy work.

For the second quarter, profits were $31.4 million, or 37 cents a share, compared with $33.5 million, or 39 cents a share, the previous year.

Sales fell 5 percent to $662 million.

On Wall Street, EG&G closed at $19, unchanged. About 86,000 shares were traded.

With annual sales of $2.7 billion, EG&G is among the top 200 traded companies in the United States. It employs about 30,000 people worldwide.

The company said it was hurt by reduction in fees for operating DOE sites and also poor demand in the aerospace market. DOE support accounts for 54 percent of EG&G's annual revenues and 39 percent of its operating income.

The DOE has announced it will cease production at Mound by September, 1995.

Both EG&G and the city of Miamisburg are trying to come up with a plan to keep the $750 million facility and its 1,650 employees working after DOE ends production. No decision has been made by DOE on how the facility will be used after that date.

EG&G said its technical services and components businesses performed well in the second quarter.

"I continue to expect the earnings per share for the full year, before accounting changes, will be at or slightly above the 1992 level of $1.56," said John M. Kucharski, chairman of EG&G.

Both second-quarter earnings and year-end projections are lower than consensus analyst estimates.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio 8/4/93
Daily; Circulation 180,000

Miamisburg to announce word on Mound funds soon

By Raju Narisetti
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 8-4-93

A decision on new federal funding to identify commercial markets for technologies at the Miamisburg Mound facility is expected to be announced next week.

Miamisburg has asked the Department of Energy to approve $188,000 in fiscal 1993 funds.

A favorable decision is expected, said Michael J. Grauwelman, 35, recently appointed by the city as Mound transition manager.

The city plans to announce DOE's decision Aug. 12 as part of Miamisburg's 175th anniversary celebration.

The city will also present its "vision" for the future of the Mound, including a call for a partnership between the city, DOE and EG&G, parent company of the Mound.

If approved, funds from DOE will be used to support Grauwelman's office. About $109,000 will also be used to support phase two of a study being conducted by the University of Dayton for Miamisburg.

The study will attempt to identify commercial prospects for six to eight technologies, said John E. Weller, director of the Center for Business and Economic Research at UD.

In the first phase of the study, headed by Joseph Martino of the University of Dayton Research Institute, a technical evaluation of 12 technologies will be completed by December.

Both studies are part of an initiative by Miamisburg to retain technologies and the 1,650 jobs at the Mound after the Department of Energy ceases production in September 1995.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 7/28/93
Weekly; Circulation: 7,000

EG&G adds Star City to the Star City

MIAMISBURG NEWS 7-28-93

by JIM PICKERING
Assistant Editor

With its Business and Industry Day set for Aug. 12, and the creation of a new division designed to attract business for its initiator and small pyrotechnic components, EG&G is tenaciously embracing the old adage — "If life hands you a lemon, make lemonade."

More than 50 people from area businesses have signed up for Business Day, which is designed to show off Mound capabilities and technologies, said Jennifer Beavers, Mound spokeswoman.

"We've also gotten positive responses from companies who cannot make it to Business and Industry Day but who want to know more about what we can do," she added.

Part of the day's agenda will include displays and exhibits of Mound technologies, tours of the facility, a luncheon and a golf outing at Miamisburg's Pipestone Golf Course.

On the heels of Business and Industry Day is EG&G's announcement of a new division designed to market its initiator and small pyrotechnic components toward military and commercial applications.

The Star City Division, which adds ten workers to the payroll, will pursue companies for military and commercial applications of the initiator and small pyrotechnic components.

"THERE MAY be markets out there that our initiator and small pyrotechnic components may be attractive to because of the available capabilities and techniques that have been established here at Mound," said Mound spokesman Mark Becker.

Becker cited airbags as an example where these capabilities may be applied. He said Star City Division is the first tangible step toward technology transfer programs.

Becker said the division will probably be located off-site of the plant and somewhere in the city of Miamisburg.

Aside from its initiator and pyrotechnic capabilities, EG&G hopes to lure businesses on Aug. 12 with other technologies, such as analytical services, components for automotive industry, laser technologies, packaging and shipping containers, and more.

Said Donald E. Michel, president and general manager of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, Inc., on the upcoming Business and Industry Day : "We are excited about the capabilities we have here and believe they should play an instrumental role in the American private business sector.

"This will be a key opportunity for both Mound and the private sector to examine technologies that have been used exclusively in the Nuclear Weapons program and were not readily available to the local business and industrial community."

Star City Ordnance is the first venture for EG&G separate from its M&O contract.

The Mound Plant is scheduled to close by the end of 1995 and convert to an Energy Restoration/Waste Management site for DOE.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 7/31/93
Daily; Circulation: 180,000

DOE developing tech plan

Mound could get new lease

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 7-31-93

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Department of Energy is promising to develop a plan by Dec. 31 that would allow its facilities, such as Miamisburg's Mound complex, to open access to private companies.

Such a plan would significantly help the Mound establish cooperative agreements with private companies, a key step in keeping the facility's workers and technology working after 1995.

The DOE said it will end all production operations at Mound by end of 1995.

The proposal was outlined in a "strategic plan for technology partnerships" released by Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary as part of the Clinton administration's efforts to make it easier for businesses to make use of technologies developed for the federal government.

Other proposals in the DOE plan include:

- Within a year, cut in half — to less than 16 weeks — the time it takes the department to process cooperative research and development agreements (CRADAs) between department facilities and non-federal partners.
- Prepare a simplified, off-the shelf CRADA contract that small businesses could use instead of having to negotiate unique agreements.
- "Take immediate steps" to make department facilities available as technical resources for small businesses.

O'Leary called the plan a draft that can be revised after the public has two months to comment.

In testimony to the House Science Committee, O'Leary said she plans "integration of technology partnerships into every mission of the department."

The reforms in O'Leary's plan could make it easier for Mound to establish those kinds of relationships while it remains a government-owned facility, Mound spokesman Mark Becker said.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 7/25/93
Daily; Circulation: 180,000

Coming report covers future of Mound lab

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 7-25-93

For the last couple of weeks I've been part of a team working on a special report about the Mound nuclear weapons plant.

We're creating an eight-page section that will run in the Aug. 8 paper.

Among other things, we'll be taking you on a journey of words, graphics and photos into what was the Atomic Energy Commission's first permanent installation.

That view in itself is extraordinary. Mound has been cloaked with secrecy because its specialty, dating back to the 1950s, has been making detonators for nuclear warheads.

But with the crash of the Berlin Wall, such work has become less important. The upshot: Mound must change to survive.

It's a catalyst

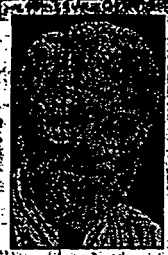
So, we envision our report as a catalyst in helping make regional businesses aware of Mound's technologies and its reservoir of highly skilled people.

The reason: If the facility is able to create commercial business from mostly defense-related technologies it will stand a chance of not only surviving the end of the Cold War, but actually stimulating growth in our region.

Mound also has an opportunity to play an even more important role in building our high-technology base. Among other things, it has the scientists, engineers and technicians to function as a research arm for companies that can't afford to do it in-house.

However, it will mostly be up to EG&G Inc., the facility's manager, to turn the opportunity into reality.

The challenge is daunting. Never before has a DOE-owned nuclear weapons facility been converted commercially, said Don Michel, president of EG&G's Mound Applied technologies unit.


Michel

Still, Michel is optimistic. He has picked six people who have sifted through more than 220 ideas for commercial businesses submitted by Mound employees.

Michel says there are several which may mushroom into "substantial businesses" of $30 million to $50 million a year in revenue.

High-tech mini-mall

Michel, who works at a standup workstation and describes himself as an "experimental manager," envisions Mound transforming into "a high-tech industrial park or a mini-mall" housing large companies and entrepreneurs.

We're timing our report so that it's available just before a Mound open house on Aug. 12 to which several hundred area chief executives and presidents have been invited. The intent of the open house and our report is to make business leaders aware of what Mound has to offer.

We will not only tell you about the six people whom Michel has charged with trying to create new businesses, but we will profile Mound's most promising technologies and talented people.

We're also working with EG&G in putting together a computer disk that includes our stories and information about roughly 70 technologies at the plant.

Also, we'll tell you about the cultural change that will have to occur at Mound if it's to succeed commercially.

"We don't have a lot of entrepreneurial thinking here," acknowledged Michel. But he added that the culture has begun to change, especially over the past six months.

Much is at stake. The plant currently employs about 1,700, down about 500 from about a year earlier. And the Department of Energy earlier this month projected that about 2,800 people whose employment is directly or indirectly tied to the facility would lose those jobs as work is consolidated at other DOE facilities.

But Michel is confident that Mound's conversion will set a pattern for other DOE installations. "We have the opportunity to put together a model that can be replicated as the government closes more and more facilities."

■ **IF YOUR COMPANY** is interested in touring Mound contact Jennifer Beavers at 865-5589; fax her at 865-3952.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 7/24/93
Daily; Circulation: 180,000

Senate panel OKs Glenn plan for Mound

By Jim Bland
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 7-24-93

The Senate Armed Services Committee agreed Friday to a proposal by Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, to allow facilities such as the Mound Laboratory to engage in technology transfer agreements with private corporations.

The committee included that proposal and $28 million worth of military construction projects at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in its 1994 Defense Authorization Bill. The sum is identical to that in President Clinton's budget proposal this spring.

The bill, which still must be passed by the full Senate and House, is a mixed bag for aircraft development and acquisition activities managed from Wright-Pat.

"This is excellent news, it's what we wanted, and what we've been waiting to hear," Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church said of the committee's acceptance of Glenn's proposed change in federal law. "Now we can go out and deal with private corporations, try to work out contracts with them."

Glenn's provision would give Department of Energy facilities, such as Mound, the authority to engage in cooperative research and development agreements that allow private companies to contract out government laboratories for work.

"American businesses will benefit by tapping into the skills and expertise at Mound," Glenn said. "It (the bill) brightens the future for Mound and its employees because work at the facility may continue beyond its government mission. And continued work means continued jobs."

Church said Miamisburg is trying to gradually obtain ownership of the Mound facility.

The major construction at Wright-Pat included in the bill is $12.85 million for the Acquisition Management complex.

Also included is $5.85 million for an addition to the Avionics Research Lab; $4.45 million to remove unneeded electric substations; $3.2 million to remove old underground fuel storage tanks; 1.23 million for a fire station and 1.4 million for improvement of the fire protection system.

The bill also includes:

- $604 million for procuring additional B-2 Stealth bombers.
- $2.2 billion for the F-22 Advanced Tactical Fighter, plus $50 million for work toward a Navy version.
- $2.6 billion for the C-17 transport, but only after the Pentagon certifies the trouble-plagued, over-budget project meets performance goals.

No money was authorized for the National Aerospace Plane program.

The bill also includes $250 million to cover the benefits authorized for civilian Defense Department employees leaving jobs as part of the reduction in force and $238 million in adjustment assistance money for communities affected by the latest round of military base closings and realignments.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 7/23/93
Daily; Circulation: 180,000

Plant seeks tenant

Mound pursuing circuit industry

By Raju Narisetti
Dayton Daily News 7-23-93

EG&G's Mound facility in Miamisburg is in the running to lure a new research and production consortium being established by the U.S. printed circuit board manufacturing industry.

Locating such an institute in Miamisburg could bring up to $32 million in research projects over a five-year period.

It could also provide commercial work for Mound's flexible circuit manufacturing operations once the Department of Energy's work runs out at the end of 1994.

"We have had other invitations," said Thomas Dammrich, executive director of the Institute for Interconnecting and Packaging Electronic Circuits (IPC). "We are in the process of hiring a chief executive now, and will make a decision (on a site) soon." He declined to say which other sites were in consideration.

The Interconnection Technology Research Institute is modeled after Sematech, a $250 million industry-government semiconductor manufacturing consortium based in Austin, Texas.

Set up with a $300,000 seed grant, ITRI is being floated by the IPC — a Lincolnwood, Ill.-based industry group that represents the 900 U.S. printed circuit board manufacturers.

Miamisburg and EG&G have formally invited IPC to locate the new institute in Miamisburg, possibly on-site at Mound, so it can use the flexible circuit manufacturing capabilities there.

Mound is trying to find commercial business for its state-of-the-art flexible circuit manufacturing facility, since the DOE announced production would stop by the end of 1994. The facility directly employs 10 technicians but draws on dozens of support personnel at Mound.

"Mound is a very attractive possibility,"

SEE MOUND/5A

Mound

CONTINUED FROM/1A

Dammrich said. "When you look at federal facilities, Mound is unique because it not only does pure research but also has manufacturing capabilities. That is probably its biggest strength."

Dammrich said it is premature to say if Mound has a good shot at being selected.

Miamisburg officials said they have had only preliminary discussions on the proposal.

ITRI is conceived as a research and development facility which will develop new materials, processes and manufacturing techniques for the U.S. circuit industry.

IPC intends to seek federal funding of up to $32 million in the first five years to set up the institute. IPC estimates close to 200 of the 900 U.S. circuit board manufacturers will shut down within the next five years because of competitive pressures and environmental regulations.

"This new institute could be the cornerstone to save a $2 billion a year American industry," said James D. Martin, R&D Director at Circuit Center, Inc., a Kettering company that has been instrumental in promoting Mound as a potential site.

Ron Underwood, president of Circuit Center, is on a committee at IPC which is considering different options for the institute.

One hurdle in Mound being chosen as a site for ITRI is the uncertainty over future ownership of the facilities at Mound.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 7/21/93
Weekly; Circulation: 7,000

City officials still at bat for Mound

MIAMISBURG NEWS 7-21-93

by MIKE KELLY
Staff Writer

Miamisburg city officials have spent a lot of time in airports and traveling the United States, paid for by the Department of Energy, gathering information about the closing of the EG&G Mound facility.

In Oakland, Mayor Dick Church and City Manager John Weithofer, along with other EG&G officials, attended an Economic Development Workshop sponsored by the DOE. The conference was attended by representatives of the closed energy sites and discussions were held on the different approaches being taken for the transition of the sites from private to commercial use.

"This is all new to the DOE because they haven't closed too many facilities like this before," Church said. "There were of a lot of speakers from the Department of Defense there, who discussed how they had handled things when they had to close some of their facilities."

In addition, Church said they were told about other funds that were available for work transition and training programs. The funds are available through the Department of Commerce, Department of Defense and Department of Labor. "The seminar was useful because it gave us a chance to see where some of the monies were and how

(Continued on Page 7)

DOE...

MIAMISBURG NEWS 7-21-93

(Continued from 1)

we go about getting them," Church said.

On June 28, Weithofer, Church, Mound's General Manager Don Michael and Mound Transition Manager Mike Grauwelman met for two hours to discuss numerous items with representatives from the Albuquerque Field office of the DOE.

"The main thing we discussed was the creation of an Ohio Field Office which would report directly with Washington. We feel that this would streamline communications and make things much easier for everyone involved," Church said.

He also stated that an open house at Mound will be held on Aug. 12, which will hopefully be attended by over 250 C.E.O.s of companies that might be interested in doing work with the Mound or moving into the facilities.

"We are currently having officials at Mound and the DOE give us a list of the companies that might be interested." Church said that some interest has already been shown in the Mound, but it is too early to release any information on those parties.

IN ADDITION, some of the other topics discussed were:

- Commercialization efforts being pursued through the University of Dayton study on commercial opportunities and EG&G's internal efforts in this area.
- Building, equipment and facility reuse issues including procedures for potential transfer of ownership to Miamisburg and the importance of timing to transition and economic development.
- The importance of the technology transfer mechanisms to transition.
- The city's leadership role in regional government on transition activities including an interim request for fiscal year 1993 funds and its internal reorganization.
- Environmental funding including the importance of sufficient funding to maintain Mound's work objectives and prioritizing environmental management work to match building and facility reuse opportunities.

In other news concerning the Mound, an agreement was signed July 19 by state and federal officials which gives power to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency to oversee the environmental cleanup at the Mound Plant.

Under the Federal Facility Agreement, the DOE will provide funding to the state for both past and future oversight and monitoring expenses related to environmental cleanup activities.

Costs for past activities total $525,000, and it is estimated that future oversight and monitoring costs will total $5.5 million for the five-year period beginning with fiscal year 1993.

"I am pleased that Ohio now has the ability – both financially and legally – to supervise and monitor the cleanup of the Mound," said Attorney General Lee Fisher.

"This formal agreement means that the cleanup will be conducted in a thorough, conscientious manner. It also assures us that the safety and protection of Ohio's families and environment will be the foremost issue during the cleanup."

Hamilton Journal-News, Hamilton, Ohio, 7/14/93

)EPA, DOE near pact to oversee nuclear sites

ie Felertag
l-News

e Ohio Environmental Protection cy and the U.S. Department of gy report they are close to an ement to increase state oversight ntaminated nuclear sites in Ohio.

io is currently home to radioactive ıups at the Fernald plant, the nd plant near Dayton and the smouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant. hree DOE sites have played inte- roles in the production of nuclear erial for national defense.

Agreements currently under negotiation would provide the Ohio EPA with $32 million in federal funds during the next five years to pay for environmental monitoring and to increase its number of staff people overseeing the DOE cleanups.

The DOE funding would enable the Ohio EPA to assign about six people to oversee each of the three cleanups, instead of the current two to three people. The staff would be directed by the Ohio EPA's southwest district office in Dayton, said Jennifer Tiell, acting deputy director of the Ohio EPA.

Tiell said the current negotiations stem from an "agreement in principle signed by the DOE" last fall.

"The negotiations are real near the final stages" and should conclude "within the next four to six weeks," said Tom Winston, head of the Ohio EPA's Dayton office.

"I agree we are in the final stages of negotiation," said DOE spokeswoman Margaret Fernandez.

Winston sees the funding as a means to "assure the DOE is living up to its cleanup agreements and is operating in compliance with environmental regulations," which Ohio would verify through air, water and soil sampling.

"We would also look at whether they are spending money wisely," Winston added. "We would spend a good amount of time interacting with the public to (get input on) cleanup standards and future land use."

The agreement under negotiation with Ohio is similar to those negotiated with 11 other states, said DOE spokeswoman Amber Jones.

Winston said he has been told that pending federal budget cuts will not affect the funding currently being negotiated.

"The negotiated funding levels are still intact," he said. "I haven't been informed of any funding problems."

Fernandez said agreements with states fall near the top of the hierarchy when the DOE receives funding from Congress each year.

"If we don't get everything (in the budget) we ask for, we put at the top of the priority list those immediate health and safety risks that need to be funded. Next on the list are agreements with states," Fernandez said.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 7/15/93
Daily; Circulation: 180,000

Pact near for cleanup at Mound

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 7-14-93

State and federal officials are scheduled to sign an agreement today that would give the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency oversight of environmental cleanup at the Mound Plant in Miamisburg.

The agreement calls for the U.S. Department of Energy to give the Ohio EPA $5.5 million to finance the agency's oversight, federal officials said Wednesday. It's part of a $10 million package offered to the Ohio EPA to help the agency supervise environmental compliance at the plant, which is on the federal Superfund list of the country's most contaminated places.

"This involves us in the cleanup and gives us the resources to make sure it happens," said Tom Winston, chief of the Ohio EPA's southwest district office. "It protects Ohio's interests."

The agreement will be signed at the plant, which is operated by EG&G Applied Technologies Inc. as part of the nation's nuclear weapons manufacturing complex. The Energy Department has announced plans to close the plant.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 7/7/93
Weekly; Circulation: 7,000

MESH given $50,000

Burg environmental group receives grant

MIAMISBURG NEWS 7-7-93

A local environmental group, Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Health, has received a $50,000 grant under U.S. E.P.A.'s Technical Assistance Grant program or TAG.

This grant will be used to hire technical advisors to assist citizens in understanding technical information that accesses potential hazards and the selection and design of appropriate response actions during clean-up at the Mound EG & G Superfund site.

The TAG program is an amendment to the Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and is designed to facilitate public involvement and to encourage two-way communication between EPA and communities affected by a Superfund site. None of the grant will be used for functional purposes of the group MESH. MESH will continue to operate from money received through donations and group membership fees.

MESH's purpose will be selection of advisors and distribution of task.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 7/9/93
Daily; Circulation: 180,000

Shutdown at Mound could cost 2,800 jobs

ASSOCIATED PRESS

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 7-9-93

Nearly 2,800 jobs would be lost if the federal government pulls the plug on the Mound nuclear weapons plant, according to a report released Thursday.

The U.S. Department of Energy report, published in the Federal Register, estimated that 1,020 jobs at Mound and 1,776 other regional jobs indirectly linked to the plant would be lost.

The study said recent revisions showed the number of indirect jobs lost actually would be lower, but didn't give a number.

The department announced in May that it intended to proceed with plans to move most operations from Mound to sites in South Carolina, Missouri and New Mexico to downsize the nation's nuclear weapons complex.

With the release of the report, the department will accept public comments for 30 days before making a final decision.

About 1,700 people work at Mound.

The report said consolidating would have no significant environmental impact.

There would be adverse economic consequences at Mound, the DOE concluded.

It said the city of Miamisburg would lose $800,000 annually in income tax revenue — about 10 percent of the city's total — because of the jobs lost at the plant. Clean-up of the plant, however, will keep an undetermined number of jobs filled, perhaps for several years.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 7/7/93
Weekly; Circulation: 7,000

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND

THE EG&G-MOUND PLANT SITE TOUR

AUGUST 10, 1993

In conjunction with the City of Miamisburg's 175th Anniversary Celebration, EG&G Mound is sponsoring a Plant Site Tour on August 10, 1993. This Tour will consist of a guided bus trip through the Mound Plant Site. If you are interested in being part of the Tour, please complete the registration form below. Due to security regulations, participation on the Tour is limited to U. S. Citizens, 18 years and older. Participation is limited to 1350 people, and seats will be filled on a first-come, first-serve basis. Registration will be open through July 14, 1993. Registration confirmations will be sent by July 30, 1993. If you have any questions regarding the Plant Tour, please contact Mound Public Affairs at (513) 865-3001 or (513) 865-4140, Monday through Thursday, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

EG&G
MOUND APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES

DOE Security Program Requirements prohibit certain articles from entering the Mound Facility for the protection of the plant classified interests, as well as the safety of the employees, visitors, and surrounding areas. The items are:

1. Firearms, other dangerous or deadly weapons, explosives, incendiary and explosive devices.
2. Recording equipment (audio, video, optical or data).
3. Electronic equipment with a data exchange port.
4. Cellular telephones.
5. Radio frequency transmitting equipment.
6. Computers and associated media.
7. Controlled substances, including illegal drugs and associated paraphernalia.
8. Other items prohibited by law.

All Tour participants will be required to sign statements that none of the above items are being brought onto Plant site the day of the Tours. Packages and other hand-carried items may be inspected to assure compliance. Violations are subject to criminal prosecution.

Department of Energy Regulations require Environmental Monitoring to be completed for all personnel entering the Plant site. Environmental Monitoring will be conducted prior to, and at the conclusion of, all Tours. Registrants should note any radiological or isotopic medical treatments conducted during the last six months on the registration form.

Tour Participants are to meet at the Miamisburg Memorial Building, Park Street, Miamisburg, Ohio, 30 minutes prior to assigned Tour time for sign-in. Due to limited seating and security requirements, there can be no reassignments for Tours.

Tour Times:
8:00
10:00
1:00
3:00

EG&G-MOUND PLANT TOUR REGISTRATION FORM

Name: _____
Last First Middle

Address: _____

Social Security No. _____

Date of Birth: _____

U.S. Citizen: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Telephone No. _____

Please note any special accessability requirements:

Please note any radiological/isotopic medical treatments within last

Questions/Concerns/Comments:

Mail Registration Form To:
EG&G Mound Applied Technologies
Public Affairs/Plant Tour
P.O. Box 3000
Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-3000

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 6-13-93
Daily; Circulation–180,000

and the parking lot.

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 6-13-93

Mound cleanup on agenda

The U.S. Department of Energy and operators of the Mound Plant in Miamisburg will hold a public meeting at 7 p.m. Monday on the plant's Superfund cleanup. The meeting will be in the community room of the Miamisburg Civic Center, 10 N. First St.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg Ohio, 6-16-93
Weekly; Circulation–7,000

Dayton Daily News ed. misses the Mound story

MIAMISBURG NEWS 6-16-93

To the Editor:

There is a wonderful scene from the movie, "Stripes", in which Sgt. "Big Toe" Hulka takes a wise-guy private (Bill Murray) into the latrine. The private alludes to the marching and other menial tasks the recruits must perform and lets Hulka know his contempt for them. Hulka then allows the private to take a swipe at him, ducks it, and decks the private. Hulka then explains to the private that the chores are not the end, but the means to develop self-discipline, and by extension, honor and courage and trust in each other.

I couldn't help but recall that scene when I read the "Opinion" page of the *Dayton Daily News* on Friday, May 28. Rarely do we see such creative manifestations of honor, courage and trust embodied so concisely in print.

From the Editorial Board of the community's largest newspaper, on the day following an announcement to remove work and jobs from the Mound Facility and therefore from the Miami Valley, come these courageous words: "...giving up looks like a very attractive option...", and, "Other communities have survived much worse blows quite well."

They honor the likes of the Mound Citizens Action Group, Mayor Dick Church and the City of Miamisburg, John Glenn and Tony Hall by alluding to contributions to the U.S. "victory" in the Cold War, and the "...effort to save the Mound facility." Then they award decorations with, "There's a blurred line between being an aggressive advocate for your constituents and a stubborn nag."

We are asked to trust the judgment of Gottlieb and the rest when they assure us that, "...Secretary O'Leary...seemed to want to make a decision based on the merits as seen by nonpolitical professionals. "We are told that, "...the blow (to flatten Mound) seemed to have been a clean one."

HAD THE BOARD been at all concerned about the real issue: that the DOE be forced to act openly, honestly and APOLITICALLY, it would have availed itself of the wealth of extant data from many sources. This data, properly understood and presented, could have formed a basis for DDN support for Mound and the exposure of DOE's blatant disregard for due process.

Instead, we were exposed to the results of the board's failure to grasp nearly all topics involved. Or refusal to consider them. We were told that, "...technical and other legitimate concerns loomed larger than purely political ones." and, "A truly political decision would likely have left something at the Mound."

Despite the findings by the GAO, by U.D., and by those with intimate knowledge of the Nuclear Weapons Complex, despite concerns voiced by Ohio EPA regarding the Energy Department's consolidation plan, the Editorial Board sagaciously proclaims that politics had no part in this just and courageous action by DOE. Trust us.

What honorable deceit this is! One journalistic tack dictates that any veiled agenda be expressed at the end of an essay, allowing the thought to be carried by the reader. At the end of both essays (by "The Editor", and by Gottlieb) the agenda is clarified: there is "concern", and therefore let's "...handle the post-Mound cleanup aggressively." POST-MOUND...imagine that. As if no more work at all were to be done at the site. This is most interesting. It seems not to matter that cleanup is ongoing and will be accomplished whether Mound is open or closed, but POST-MOUND....

I suggest that the Board take a look at Howard Charbeneau's "Other Voices" article in the May 30 issue of DDN. And let me borrow the aforementioned journalistic ploy. Honest support for the site would have required staunchness; political "Incorrectness" (that "nuclear" thing); effort; positive front page spots now and again; courage. But like the private in that scene from the movie, we saw the symptoms of perhaps some physiological condition.

Keith H.F. Sansalone
West Carrollton

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg Ohio, 6-9-93
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

EG&G Mound CERCLA meeting to feature new workshop format

MIAMISBURG NEWS 6-9-93

The upcoming CERCLA quarterly public meeting on the cleanup activities at the Mound Plant, being conducted by the United States Department of Energy and its contractor EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, will feature a workshop format. The meeting will take place at 7 p.m. Monday, June 14 in the Community Room of the Miamisburg Civic Center, 10 N. First Street, Miamisburg.

The workshop's small group sessions will allow for more discussion of program issues between the public and cleanup planners. This interactive format has been initiated in response to comments by members of the public who regularly attend CERCLA quarterly meetings. The topic of the workshop will be the newly defined CERCLA Operable Units (OUs), including cleanup priorities and budgets for Fiscal Year 1994.

Operable Units are divisions of a cleanup project based on geographical locations of suspected contaminants or types of suspected contaminants. The Mound Plant currently has seven Operable Units, one of which will be eliminated this year.

Chuck Friedman, Manager of the CERCLA Program for EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, will lead the workshop, which will feature Mound's Operable Unit managers. Art Kleinrath, Site Manager for the U.S. Department of Energy, will also attend, as will representatives from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

The newly defined Operable Units reflect progress in the CERCLA Remedial Investigation since 1990, when the OUs were originally defined. These changes, along with budgets and plans for future work, will be explained by the Operable Unit managers. The new Operable Units better divide the site geographically. They also address the disposition of potential release sites identified since the Remedial Investigation began and previously identified sites found to contain no contamination.

Attending members of the public will receive information packets on the Operable Units. Refreshments will be served.

CERCLA stands for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, commonly called "Superfund."

Note that the public workshop will be held in the Community Room of the Miamisburg Civic Center and not in the Council Chambers that has been used for previous meetings.

For more information on this meeting, individuals may contact Mark Becker, EG&G Mound Public Affairs at 865-3001.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg Ohio, 6-9-93
Weekly; Circulation–7,000

EG&G sets special Industry Day event

Area CEOs invited to examine facilities

MIAMISBURG NEWS 6-9-93

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies will be inviting CEO's, Presidents and key members of the staffs of Miami Valley businesses and industry to the Mound Plant this August as part of EG&G Mound Business and Industry Day, tentatively scheduled for Thursday, Aug. 12.

Don Michel, president and general manager of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies explained that this event will allow for the potential establishment of cooperative agreements between Mound and the business community to develop technology transfer programs and explore limited manufacturing needs.

"We will be extending invitations to 250 CEOs and key staff members to come to Mound," said Michel in announcing this event, which is tentatively scheduled for the week of Aug. 9. "We plan to give those in attendance a briefing on what technologies, capabilities and expertise we have available. This will also give us an opportunity to tour our guests into areas where we actually do these various types of work and discuss potential uses of these technologies within the private sector.

"We are excited about the capabilities we have here and believe that they should play an instrumental role in the American private business sector. This will be a key opportunity for both Mound and the private sector to examine technologies that have been used exclusively in the Nuclear Weapons program and were not readily available to the local business and industrial community.

The Mound Plant, which is operated by EG&G under a contract with the Department of Energy, has a wide variety of technical capabilities available to the private sector including analytical capabilities, flexible circuit technology, laser applications, nondestructive testing, plating, surfacing and film deposition, work with glass ceramics, product testing design and fabrication, robotics, thermite processing, and advanced welding capabilities.

The EG&G Mound Business and Industry Day will be a method to allow the private sector to view advanced capabilities that have been used in the Department of Energy's Nuclear Weapons Program over the past 40 years.

Michel explained that personal invitations will be sent to key corporations in the Miami Valley in late June or early July.

The EG&G Mound Business and Industry Day will be held in conjunction with a planned community Open House, tentatively scheduled for Friday, Aug. 13, coinciding with Miamisburg's celebration of its 175th anniversary.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 6-6-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

You are Invited

to a public meeting on Mound Plant's Environmental Restoration/ CERCLA Program. The upcoming quarterly meeting will be held as an *Operable Units Workshop.*

Managers from Mound's geographically divided cleanup areas, or *Operable Units*, will discuss recent progress, plus cleanup priorities and budgets for Fiscal Year 1994. Attending members of the public will receive information packets and will have the opportunity to speak directly with these cleanup planners.

The workshop will be held:

Monday, June 14, 1993 at 7 pm
Community Room in the Miamisburg Civic Center
10 N. First Street, Miamisburg, Ohio

Presented by the U.S. Department of Energy and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies. For more information, please contact EG&G Mound Public Affairs at (513) 865-3001.

MOUND
Environmental Restoration Program

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY · UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 6-6-93 (3A)

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 6-5-93
Daily; Circulation--230,000 (Sunday)

Mound study suggests 13 alternative uses

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 6-5-93

A preliminary study of non-military uses for the Mound plant has identified more than a dozen possible ways the Miamisburg complex could be used by private industry.

The possibilities include:

■ **Laser fired detonators:** Mound builds bomb detonators fired by lasers, not electric signals. They could be used commercially in the manufacture of blasting equipment that would not be affected by interference from two-way radios or mobile phones.

■ **Isotope separation:** Mound produces "isotopes" — chemical elements with a slightly different molecular structure than normal — for Department of Energy use. Wide medical and commercial uses are possible, but the Energy Department would have to lift restrictions on commercial sales.

■ **Machine shop:** Mound has an extremely high-tech machine shop, for both metals and ceramics, used to produce delicate weapon parts. It could be used for highly specialized, precision tool manufacture.

■ **Non destructive testing:** Mound has an X-ray, computer analysis and ultrasound laboratory which can determine the internal structure of parts without dismantling or destroying them. Used to evaluate weapons. It could contract out work to many industries.

■ **Radioactive recycling:** Mound recycles and restores tritium and other radioactive isotopes used in nuclear warheads. Possible commercial use: A wide range of possibilities for restoring radioactive material that would otherwise require disposal in nuclear dumps. One example: "Glow in the dark" exit signs that contain tritium could be recycled.

The $125,000 study, being done for the State of Ohio, the city of Miamisburg and Montgomery County, is not scheduled for completion until 1995.

The study is being conducted by Joseph P. Martino, a research scientist at the University of Dayton Research Institute.

The 13 possibilities outlined in the interim report would keep less than 20 percent of Mound's 1,600 employees working, said Don Michel, president and general manager of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc.

Michel said the Department of Energy, which owns the Mound, has said it will leave about 85 percent of its equipment at the site.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 6-5-93
Daily; Circulation–230,000 (Sunday)

Mound future upbeat

Plant preparing for other uses

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 6-5-93

There may be enough commercial applications for workers and equipment at the Mound plant in Miamisburg to keep the entire operationopen after the Department of Energy drops it from its nuclear weapons complex, Mound officials said Friday.

■ Study
Possible uses/3A

Don Michel, Mound's president and general manager, cautioned that some of the commercial uses are speculative and far from certain — but the conclusion is the most optimistic assessment since the Energy Department announced in May that it will stop using the 1,600 worker plant by 1996.

Also at the Friday meeting of the Mound Task Force, a consultant said an ongoing study of uses for the Mound plant is discovering dozens of possible research and manufacturing possibilities.

Those possibilities range from exploiting Mound's high-tech machine shop to establishing a center for recycling radioactive materials.

"From the beginning I thought that Mound had the right people and the specialized equipment for high-tech work," said Joseph P. Martino, a research scientist at the University of Dayton Research Institute and director of the $125,000 study. "I'm confirming my view."

The plant, which designs and tests components of nuclear weapons and does other manufacturing and research, is owned by the Department of Energy and operated by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies.

The challenge now is to find private companies that would use Mound facilities and workers for research and manufacturing.

Those companies must be found before Mound workers — the plant's greatest asset — give up and move out of the area.

"We've got to market it, we've got to sell it, we've got to promote it," said Jerry Paprocki, regional representative for the Ohio Department of Development. "We've got to do everything we can to keep the workers here."

EG&G could itself be one of those private companies, Michel said. The company has identified two major operations that it is considering taking over after it loses its contract with the Energy Department.

Michel wouldn't say what the operations are.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg Ohio, 6-2-93
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

Mound plant T.K.O.'d in second round

Hope may be found in the private sector

MIAMISBURG NEWS 6-2-93

by KIMM MOTE
Managing Editor

As promised, Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary gave reconfiguration a second look. The results, however, remain the same.

O'Leary announced last week that EG&G Mound Applied Technologies will close as originally proposed by Bush administration DOE Secretary James Watkins. Under the reconfiguration plan, Mound will begin trimming personnel in the 1995-96 fiscal year.

After being informed of the decision, Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church said: "Naturally, we are disappointed in the result, but we asked Secretary O'Leary for a fair review and she delivered with the independent consultants. The city put forth the best case for keeping the Mound open.

"We've invested so much time, money and personal commitments to this that it's difficult to accept, but we also recognize that we did everything within our means to get an objective review of DOE's plan. We do accept this decision and appreciate that Secretary O'Leary gave it an independent review."

Church, along with City Manager John Weithofer, members of the Mound Citizens Action Group, Sen. John Glenn and Rep. Tony Hall, began fighting the closure of the Mound facility the moment Watkins announced the proposal. For almost two years, the group has worked to prove the Mound plant was the most economic option for the DOE.

The three-member independent panel selected to study the consolidation plan agreed that the original plan to consolidate was a sound decision. John Foster Jr., one of the consultants, wrote in his report that since there would be less to move from the Mound facility, consolidating tritium operation at Savannah River should be the economic option.

The reports of the other two consultants gave similar statements.

HALL COMMENTED after the announcement: "I am shocked and disappointed that the consultants appointed by the Energy Secretary recommended to close Mound. I found some shortcoming in the process. The consultants did not have enough time and some Energy Department officials attempted to unduly influence the outcome.

"However, the process has been fair and I cannot say that the results would have been any different even if my concerns were handled better. I am grateful to the [illegible] Secretary for taking a second look and giving us a

(Continued on Page 18)

Mound...

MIAMISBURG NEWS 6-2-93

(Continued from Page 1)

few extra months of hope."

So, what does this mean to the city and the site on the hill which has been occupied by the DOE for more than 40 years? According to Church, the focus will shift to the option was has en in the works throughout the process – transition from a nuclear weapons facility to a commercial center.

Referencing a study being completed by the University of Dayton Research Institute, Church said, "This will hopefully identify resources and strategies for Mound's transition to private sector activities and application. We would like to to ultimately establish a partnership with DOE in managing this transition. I think it could be a sort of demonstration site for the nation in terms of the defense conversion process."

Hall said, "Now is the time to look for a new era for Miamisburg – an era without Mound as we know it today. The Energy Secretary has promised generous assistance to the community and to the workers to help with the transition. I have received assurances that the Energy Department will take full responsibility for the Mound property during the transition period.

"The Energy Department has also promised that some the equipment will remain at the Mound site for continued productive use... I intend to continue to work with the greater Miamisburg community, Sen. Glenn, the State of Ohio, and the Department of Energy. We need to find creative new uses for the scientific talent and equipment that served mound and our Nation so well over these years. We also need to oversee the Energy Department's Mound-related activities in the years to come."

Private industry was the thought on most people's minds once the decision was handed down and voices tended to be optimistic.

DON MICHEL, EG&G Mound president, in response to a question about the future role of EG&G at the Mound site, said the company would remain throughout its contractual obligation (1996) and, "It's not impossible, as a matter of fact I think it is very likely that EG&G might become one of those relatively large industrial corporations that might have interest in certain parts of this site and might attempt to acquire assets and commercialize for their purposes."

He added that other large industrial companies have expressed interest in the site. " I think as we take down our nuclear weapons face and put on our normal industrial face in coming months, there will be a lot more of that sort of interest. I'm optimistic about that."

Ohio Governor George Voinovich said the closing of the facility was "disappointing and a setback for southwestern Ohio. We had hoped that the consultants would recommend another course of action. The Mound Plant is a valuable economic and technological asset to the Dayton area, and we very much wanted it to remain part of the nuclear weapons complex."

He did, however, echo the optimism of local officials when looking toward the future. "We must now focus on the future. That means exploring new opportunities to convert the Mound facilities to private sector uses and, in doing so, to preserve the talented workforce there, which has served Ohio and the nation so well."

In an effort to ease the impact of the closure and to aid in the transition of the plant's mission, the DOE has committed $1.5 million to assist in developing worker retraining and potential facility reuse plans. An additional $1.5 million will be set aside for economic development planning from which $3 will be contributed for every $1 a community provides.

The department has also indicated it will provide up to $12 million for the affected communities to use in applying for matching funds for defense conversion projects.

Additionally, the department will "facilitate the conversion of these facilities to non-defense purposes by leaving equipment in place unless replacement cost is significantly more expensive."

Local officials have indicated that clean-up at the facility would take approximately 10 years. It was also indicated that the DOE would attempt to absorb some of the employees into other facilities and many of the current employees would be utilized in the clean-up process.

xt Week: More on the clos-..ıg of Mound and its effect on the City of Miamisburg.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg Ohio, 6-2-93
Weekly; Circulation–7,000

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Managers from Mound's geographically divided cleanup areas, or *Operable Units*, will discuss recent progress, plus cleanup priorities and budgets for Fiscal Year 1994. Attending members of the public will receive information packets and will have the opportunity to speak directly with these cleanup planners.

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Presented by the U.S. Department of Energy and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies. For more information, please contact EG&G Mound Public Affairs at (513) 865-3001.

MOUND
Environmental Restoration Program

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY · UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MIAMISBURG NEWS 6-2-93

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 5-30-93
Daily; Circulation--230,000 (Sunday)

Mound effort laid useful groundwork

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-30-93

MAX JENNINGS

As a boy in the late 1940s, Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church used to sneak up to the fence around the Mound Plant on the hill near his house and play with his friends.

Occasionally, guards would come out and run them off, but it all was just a game. The forbidding Mound Plant, a 300-acre island in the center of Miamisburg, always seemed a friendly place to Church, and it still does. He's never lived farther than a half mile from it in his life. Like the other natives of Miamisburg, he heard all the rumors about Mound when he was growing up: that it was 14 stories deep in the ground; that there were all kinds of bombs being built there; that because of it, Miamisburg would be one of the first targets of a nuclear strike by the Soviet Union.

Church

Such talk never bothered him.

Church decided to spend his life in Miamisburg next to the plant, and as fate would have it, become its biggest defender and champion.

His work may have just begun.

Church, now 52, retired a few years ago when the family florist business was sold, and has since devoted himself to civic causes and politics.

He served four years on the city council. Last November, as mayor-elect, he was attending the National League of Cities meeting in Las Vegas when he got the phone call he remembers so vividly.

It was from Miamisburg City Manager John Weihofer.

"We've just gotten word from the (U.S.) Energy Department," Weihofer said. "They've announced they're closing the Mound facility."

From that moment, Weihofer and Church were bonded. Together, they are credited by many observers with helping to develop a new kind of regional approach to dealing with regional economic challenges that will become increasingly important in the years ahead.

The two men and the quickly formed Mound Citizens Action Group enlisted the help of the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce, and the staffs of Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio (where was Sen. Howard Metzenbaum during all of this and what did he really do?), and Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton. The office of Gov. George Voinovich also was quickly involved.

In many respects, it was making something work that had been talked about for a long time. There had been few success stories for regional unification in the Miami Valley to attack specific issues. This time, says Tom Heine, president of the Dayton Chamber, the Mound challenge brought the region together.

When stories first surfaced that Kettering's Defense Electronics Supply Center was on the chopping block, Heine says, the first thing DESC supporters wanted to know was how the Mound community was able to organize so effectively.

As it turned out, what the Mound organization accomplished was a hollow victory of sorts. The new Clinton Department of Energy agreed to review the decision to close Mound and to take new testimony a few weeks ago.

But the decision was the same, with a few wrinkles.

One insider to the Mound negotiations portrayed the Bush administration Department of Energy as "arrogant, obnoxious, ugly." Under new Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, however, the blow of closing Mound is being viewed as softened and much more sympathetic to local community impact.

Says Church: "I really think that with what was told to us Thursday, with the funds that are available, the Energy Department would like to see us take this facility and commercialize it. I see the potential here for a high technology center. I really believe, as disappointed as I was, that we have the opportunity to turn this thing around and probably in the long run be better off."

But, says Church, Miamisburg can't do it alone.

"We want to take the lead, but it's going to take us all (in the region) working toward that goal — the chamber, the county, the state. I'm getting calls already that they want to be part of it."

By Friday, Church was back at work with the Mound citizens group, planning strategies for the conversion.

But is the Mound experience a wake-up call for regional cooperation? After all, in the end, Mound will lose hundreds of more jobs. There seems to be a similar fate in store for DESC. It, too, appears doomed although some jobs may be salvaged.

It's just part of the national reality of defense conversion. The other reality is competition.

Parochial interests will not prevail in this competition. But strong regional economies and resources, working in harmony and buttressed by the state, can prevail.

Hard times in Miamisburg, Kettering, downtown Dayton and elsewhere translate to hard times for all of us in the region.

But standing together, assisted by the state, the dream of Dick Church may become real. Once forced to cooperate, we may come out of this stronger than ever.

■ **MAX JENNINGS** is editor of the *Dayton Daily News*.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 5-30-93
Daily; Circulation--230,000 (Sunday)

No, the decision on Mound was not 'fair'

By Howard Charbeneau

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-30-93

The citizens of the Miami Valley and their political leaders have just reason to be outraged at the recent decision on Mound handed down by the secretary of energy. The decision was no decision at all, but only an extension of the iniquitous dealing of the previous administration.

The telling point in the review consultants' reports is that there was absolutely no dealing with the costs related to maintaining tritium operations at Mound versus movement to Savannah River.

Here are the facts compiled in Mound reports and an analysis by the Mound Citizens Action Group, both of which are supported by the investigation of the U.S. Government Accounting Office:

- Any other option would require $500 million to replace tritium facilities.
- Mound's current gas reservoir facilities can be used to deliver all requirements for the nuclear stockpile with a minimal investment of $6.4 million.
- Nearly $100 million are saved in annual operating costs by maintaining the work at Mound.
- Savings of more than $450 million are possible in capital costs for tritium upgrades and replacements at Savannah River.
- Tritium is more efficiently used at Mound's tritium facilities because the in-process inventory is reduced by 85 percent.
- Taxpayers have been handed a mortgage that could run into billions of dollars in future clean-up if tritium is introduced into Savannah River's yet-to-be-proven facilities.

There are other financial facts that point to significant savings by maintaining explosive manufacturing and testing at Mound. All of this, however, carries no weight, despite the Clinton administration's proclamations of fiscal responsibility and reduced spending.

Many have said that the review process by the consultants was "fair," but if "fair" means "impartial" and "objective," then one must disagree.

The "independent" consultants used the former Secretary of Energy James Watkins as a consultant themselves. The Department of Energy architects of the very plan the consultants were reviewing appeared at the affected sites and interjected themselves into the process. And the Department of Energy information being proffered to the consultants was being provided by those who had created the outrageous plan in the first place. You see, below the level of the DOE secretary's immediate assistants, all the players are holdovers from the previous administration.

Do not be deceived: This is a significant political slap in the face for the state of Ohio, its citizens and its political leadership. During the last presidential election, Montgomery County was identified as pivotal for a Clinton victory in Ohio. Now Ohio suffers an inexplicable loss.

The beneficiaries of this questionable conclusion are the states of Missouri, Kansas, South Carolina and New Mexico, whose Republican senators play a big role in the life or death of President Clinton's economic agenda.

Looking back, it is difficult to fault any actions taken by the real protagonists of this challenge of the bureaucracy. The city of Miamisburg, the Mound Citizens Action Group, Sen. John Glenn and Rep. Tony Hall propelled the cause forward with hard, validated facts and figures. They took the high road, not getting very much support from the local news media or Dayton's business community. They were granted a "review" by the DOE, but the results of that review are indeed questionable.

Now there is a call for acquiescence and moving on to an alternate use for Mound and its wealth of technologies. That will be a difficult task. Unless things change, the DOE will finish off a great organization after wounding it mercilessly for more than two years.

It is easy for bystanders to dispassionately advise forging ahead on a new course. But for those who were involved in the fray, the time to put aside anger and passion has not yet come.

OTHER VOICES

This column gives readers a format to share ideas, opinions and experiences. Columns should be of interest to the general public, timely and concise. Length should be between 400 and 1,000 words. Send to Other Voices, *Dayton Daily News*, P.O. Box 1287 Dayton, Ohio 45401. Include your address and a telephone number where you can be reached during business hours.

HOWARD CHARBENEAU, who was public relations manager for Mound for 20 years, now has his own communication and public relations firm in West Carrollton.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio, 5-29-93

Mound nuclear site viewed as prime for industry

The Associated Press

MIAMISBURG, Ohio — The technology and expertise at the Mound nuclear weapons plant could help transform the plant into a home for private industry, officials said Friday.

"The possibilities are vast," said Howard Charbeneau, spokesman for the Mound Citizens Action Group. "The place is a gold mine for small industry."

The U.S. Department of Energy said Thursday it would end weapons production at the 40-year-old plant in 1996. Most of its operations will be transferred to other facilities around the country.

Mound, which produces triggers for nuclear weapons and power sources for space probes, employs about 1,700 workers.

Don Michel, president of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc., which has operated the plant, said the 130-building, 306-acre site could become home to private industry.

Michel said Mound's strong suit is its ability to develop advanced technologies and quickly find practical uses for them.

Charbeneau said the citizens action group, which was formed to try to save Mound, now will focus on attracting commercial ventures to the site.

He said Mound workers could use the plant to strengthen appliances through heat-treating, improve the efficiency of auto engines, weld metals with electron beams, use state-of-the-art ceramics technology and make thermite chips that could provide security for computer systems.

The University of Dayton is studying Mound's commercial possibilities. "We see some definite potential," said Joe Martino, senior research scientist with the UD Research Institute and co-author of the study.

Unlike the former Feed Materials Production Center at Fernald, Mound was never used for the production of large amounts of radioactive materials.

"Cleanup at Mound is with a scalpel as opposed to a steam shovel," said Art Kleinrath, the department's Superfund project manager. "Whatever cleanup needs to be done at one building or site won't prevent companies from moving into buildings nearby."

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EG&G commits to Mound

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-29-93

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc. absolutely will work with employees and the local community to find new uses for the Mound Plant, president and general manager Don Michel said Friday.

The company, which operates the plant under a Department of Energy contract, carefully stayed out of the fray while its employees and community supporters waged a 15-month campaign against the federal agency's plan to end Mound's nuclear weapons work.

In a noon meeting Friday, members of the Mound Citizens Action Group — an organization largely made up of Mound employees — discussed their next steps and pondered whether EG&G Mound will support their efforts now that the battle to save Mound is over.

Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary has blessed the idea of finding alternative uses for Mound and two other plants scheduled to go out of the H-bomb business.

"Absolutely, there's an opportunity to do that," Michel said Friday afternoon. "We've already, inside the corporation, had some discussions on those things."

He said EG&G Mound's parent company, EG&G Inc., is looking at "two or three" possible commercial ventures to pursue with Mound resources and noted the corporation, which operates a number of government facilities, also has divisions that manufacture commercial products. He said it was premature to discuss EG&G's interests.

Meanwhile, Mound supporters showed little inclination to dwell on their loss one day after O'Leary announced her decision to go ahead with the plan.

"We have to show the community, the state and the nation that we can do them good.... We have to show those folks in Washington that we have what it takes to continue," Mound employee Charles Wood said.

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church told the group he was encouraged by its attitude because the community will have to work hard to take advantage of $12 million in matching funds the Energy Department has pledged for defense conversion projects.

The money won't come soon, however.

Energy Department spokesman Sam Grizzle said the Miamisburg area will get no conversion money from the department before fiscal year 1994, which starts Oct. 1.

Michael Gessel, an aide to U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, said Hall will continue his efforts to help Mound.

Three independent consultants this spring reviewed the department's plan to shrink its nuclear weapons complex by consolidating work from Mound, the Pinellas Plant in Florida and the Rocky Flats Plant in Colorado to other sites in Missouri, New Mexico and South Carolina.

An internal Mound study, a University of Dayton study commissioned by the state of Ohio and a congressional General Accounting Office found the department's plan flawed and incomplete. But the consultants on Monday all recommended going ahead with the plan, and O'Leary announced her decision to do so on Thursday.

Mound's work force will shrink from about 1,600 to roughly 800-1,000 in two years. Most of the work remaining at the plant will be environmental cleanup.

■ NEW DESC PLEA
Backers get 2nd chance to plead case/2B

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 5-28-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

Mound will be closed

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-28-93

WASHINGTON — Energy Department officials Thursday pledged to help find new uses for the Mound Plant at the same time they confirmed plans to stop nuclear weapons work at the Miamisburg facility.

Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary said her predecessor's plan for consolidating the nation's nuclear weapons production system "is cost effective and should be implemented."

In a sharp break with Bush administration policy, however, O'Leary said the Energy Department "will make every effort to assist in transitioning these facilities productive operation in the nondefense arena."

The plan will move Mound's nonnuclear weapons production work to the Energy Department's Kansas City site. Mound's work with radioactive tritium will go to the Savannah River site in South Carolina.

Two other plants also will lose work under the plan: Nonnuclear production work now done at the Pinellas Plant in Florida and the Rocky Flats plant in Colorado will be relocated.

The consolidation is to begin around Sept. 1, Energy Department officials said, but it's not expected to have an immediate effect on employment at Mound.

Layoffs probably won't begin until 1995, and even with loss of weapons work, the Mound Plant will keep a work force of 800 to 1,000 people, a local Energy Department official said.

Most of those workers will be involved in environmental restoration at the site, an effort that is expected to last at least 10 years.

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc. now employs 1,644 people at the plant.

Current employees will be given

SEE MOUND/10A

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS

Questions and answers on the Mound closing:

Q. How much will the government save by closing the plant?

A. Only one of the three independent consultants included estimated cost savings in his report. It estimated the nonnuclear reconfiguration overall will save more than $700 million through fiscal year 2004.

Q. Will some workers be transferred to the plants in South Carolina and Florida?

A. A local Department of Energy official said he expects some employees to have opportunities to transfer, but one goal of the consolidation plan is to shrink the work force.

Q. How long will it take for environmental restoration efforts to clean up Mound?

A. The Energy Department estimates the cleanup will take at least 15 years.

Q. How soon will special federal aid be available to help affected communities?

A. Energy Department officials said the government will make $15 million in economic assistance available in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1993. They said additional funds will be available from other federal agencies.

Mound

CONTINUED FROM/1A
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-28-93

priority in applying for clean-up jobs, said Michael Gessel, aide to U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton.

A small number of employees also will continue working on plutonium-fueled electrical generators and heat sources for spacecraft for the next several years. The plutonium work will also require Mound to retain a security force.

Mound supporters repeatedly clashed with the Bush administration, which originally decided to close the plant and offered little assistance for converting the facility to civilian uses.

The Clinton administration has made a priority of defense conversion, and the Miamisburg area could be a beneficiary.

O'Leary said the department will provide $15 million in economic assistance in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, which Mound will share with the Pinellas and Rocky Flats plants.

Other department officials said more money will be available from other sources. They also said the department will try to place some of its nondefense work at Mound and will help Mound seek contracts with private businesses.

Hall said he was "shocked and disappointed" by the decision, which followed a review of the plans by three outside consultants.

"I found some shortcomings in the process," he said.

But overall, he said, "the process has been fair and I cannot say that the results would have been any different even if my concerns were handled better."

"The closing of Mound is a direct result of the end of the Cold War and the reduction of hostility between the superpowers of the world. We have to view this decision as an opportunity for new directions."

Similarly, Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, said "you can't very well argue with" O'Leary's decision.

"We asked for experts to re-look at this thing," Glenn said. "I don't quarrel with these guys. I don't doubt they gave their independent judgment to it."

Nonnuclear consolidation is to begin around Sept. 1, Energy Department officials said. Mound is to stop producing nonnuclear components of nuclear weapons by Sept. 30, 1995.

Mound's work with radioactive tritium is to end sometime in 1996, when a new tritium facility is to become fully operational at the Savannah River site.

Mound's production of nuclear power sources for NASA space vehicles would end in 1997 or '98, unless NASA ordered additional work that could be carried out at the plant.

The plans initially were prepared by the Bush administration's energy secretary, James Watkins. At the request of Hall and Glenn, O'Leary agreed to reconsider.

In three independent reports presented to O'Leary on Monday, the consultants said Watkins' plans were reasonable and cost-effective.

"Detailed calculations" showed that the Watkins plan would be less expensive than consolidating work at Mound or Pinellas, consultant John Foster Jr. said.

"Simple reasoning" also supported the plan, he said.

Consolidating tritium operations at Savannah River should be less expensive because there is less to move and Mound then could be closed, Foster wrote. The Savannah River site is expected to be open for decades for other work, he said.

"The Kansas City plant should be the appropriate place to consolidate (nonnuclear) fabrication simply because most of it already takes place there," he said.

Similarly, consultant Terry Lash said "the easiest element to decide is the consolidation of the proposed activities at the Kansas City plant.

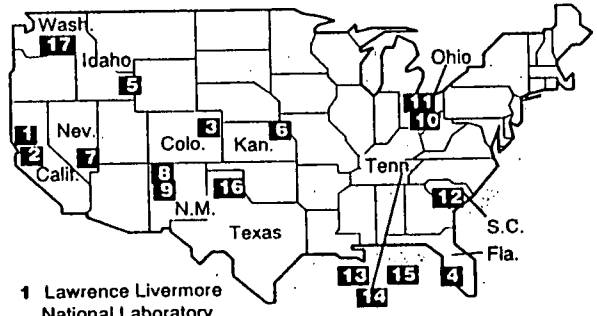
"The majority of nonnuclear work is already performed at the plant," Lash wrote. "It is a very well-managed facility that clearly has the capability to perform the functions that it would receive under the proposed consolidation."

It was more difficult to decide where the tritium work should go, the consultants said.

The department will publish an "environmental assessment" around the end of June. It will include an analysis of the proposal to consolidate tritium at Mound and a report on radiological risks the tritium consolidation might pose to workers.

■ **STAFF WRITER** Timothy R. Gaffney contributed to this report.

Federal government nuclear plants



1 Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
2 Sandia Natl. Lab - Livermore
3 Rocky Flats Plant
4 Pinellas Plant
5 Idaho Natl. Engineering Lab
6 Kansas City Plant
7 Nevada Test Site
8 Los Alamos Natl. Lab
9 Sandia Natl. Lab - Albuquerque
10 Fernald Plant
11 Mound Plant
12 Savannah River
13 Oak Ridge Gaseous Plant
14 Oak Ridge Natl. Lab
15 Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant
16 Pantex Plant
17 Hanford

KNIGHT-RIDDER

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Congressional fight looking pointless

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-28-93

MARTIN GOTTLIEB

Sen. John Glenn and Rep. Tony Hall are not now required to give up on their effort to save the Miamisburg Mound Plant. Technically, at least, Congress still has a potential role in this issue.

But giving up looks like a very attractive option, now that the Clinton Energy Department has decided to carry out the plan of the Bush Energy Department to close the Mound site.

There's a blurred line between being an aggressive advocate for your constituents and a stubborn nag.

Glenn and Hall have fought for the Mound for long time and have gotten *almost* everything they wanted.

The Ohioans wanted a delay in implementation of the Bush administration's decision (one of the easiest things to get in Washington); that happened. They wanted a study done by a government office independent of the Bush administration; they got that.

They wanted that report to criticize the Energy Department's methods; it did.

They wanted Bill Clinton to win the election so that, among other things, there would be a new secretary of energy; they got that. They wanted the new secretary to be open-minded on the subject of the Mound; she appears to have been. They wanted a new study; they got that.

If this were a boxing match, they'd have been ahead on all cards going nto the last round.

Then they got flattened with one blow. And the blow appears to have been a clean one. They would have difficulty arguing that they were robbed.

They seem to have nothing with which to interest their congressional colleagues in pursuing the matter. That means they hav› little reason to believe they could prevail.

For Hall and Glenn to continue the fight now would be to mislead the people at the Mound. There's no point in keeping false hopes alive.

Something could conceivably still come up that would reopen the issue. If the consultants that are advising Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary turn out to be Bill Clinton's Missouri cousins, tune back in. Short of that, no.

The closing of the Mound has to be considered an embarrassment for Glenn. He threw a lot into this fight, including his reputation for expertise on energy issues and his weight as committee chairman who has investigative authority on matters relevant to Energy.

If the Energy Department's processes had been more political, he might have prevailed. After all, Bill Clinton carried Ohio by the membrane on the skin of his teeth. He credits Glenn with advising him to make the effort. And he still has to worry about the state.

Meanwhile, a big winner in the contest that Mound lost at Energy was the site in Kansas City, Mo., on the Kansas border. Missouri has two Republican senators, but it is a relatively easy state to carry for a Democratic presidential candidate who has any national strength. And it's smaller than Ohio.

And Kansas, which also has two Republican senators, is out of the question for Democrats in presidential elections.

Unfortunately for Glenn, Secretary O'Leary, in the apparent absence of White House pressure, seemed to want to make a decision based on the merits as seen by non-political professionals.

Tony Hall would probably have even more political reason for continuing the fight now than Glenn. Hall faces re-election next year, and Glenn doesn't until 1998. More important, if the Defense Electronics Supply Center in Kettering is also shut down — as is very possible — Hall's claim that his seniority helps his district is going to look pretty tattered.

(Of course, the DESC-closing process is even more removed from congressional influence than the Mound-closing process, having been consciously designed — by Congress — to be so removed.)

So, if the fight for the Mound is abandoned, political opportunism is not the reason.

Hall hopes that he can convince his constituents that his best possible service to Mound people now would be to push the executive branch to look out for displaced workers and to handle the post-Mound clean-up aggressively.

It's not much. But, unlike continuing a pointless fight, it's not nothing.

■ **MARTIN GOTTLIEB** is a member of the *Dayton Daily News* editorial board.

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Mound put up good fight; someone had to lose. . .

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-28-93

The people at the Mound Plant in Miamisburg and in the Miamisburg community gave it their best shot. Energetic volunteer work — organizing, researching, lobbying — went into the effort to save the Mound facility.

The Mound and its people and the community deserved that effort.

Every indication is that the effort did attract the serious attention of the decision-makers, at least in that it prompted reconsideration.

But now the Clinton Energy Department has made essentially the same decision as the Bush Energy Department:

That, as part of the downsizing of the nation's nuclear weapons complex in the wake of the Cold War, the Mound Lab should be shut.

This isn't the official announcement of the closing, because theoretically Congress still has a say. But overriding the judgment of two consecutive administrations would be a difficult task for the Mound's congressional supporters.

The news of Energy's decision is particularly disappointing because local hopes had risen high. That happened even before a May news report out of South Carolina — the site of a Mound competitor — saying that the Mound was going to be saved.

Frequently, when that kind of story turns out to be wrong, it's an indication of a lack of unanimity among some inside players. So maybe this was a close call for Energy.

At this stage, the fairest guess is that technical and other legitimate concerns loomed larger than purely political ones. Politically speaking, after all, the Mound had a lot going for it. The state is an important one to Democrats. Sen. John Glenn, a committee chairman who is a deeply involved advocate for the Mound, is fairly important to the Clinton administration.

The proposed closing is no reflection upon the work of the people at the Mound. Their problem is that American effort in the Cold War — which they helped — succeeded.

A truly political decision would likely have left *something* at the Mound.

Energy Department consultants concluded that, all things considered, certain tasks could best be done elsewhere. But this is no reflection upon the quality of the work done by people at the Mound. They've been doing important work well, in a wide variety of fields. Nobody has disputed that.

During the Cold War it was often said that the mission of the people in the defense complex was to put themselves out of work, to see the country through to a time when defense spending could be reduced. The Mound can certainly claim a role in that success. Perhaps that is some comfort to the people whose jobs are jeopardized.

. . . The region can handle this

People at the Mound Plant in Miamisburg have been reacting to the proposed shutdown of their facility for some time. Employment levels have shrunk and will continue to. The actual closing is still a couple of years off and will be gradual.

So the real problem posed by the Energy Department's decision to shut the site is not people being put suddenly out of work.

One major problem is that Miamisburg would be practically reinvented by the closing of the Mound. The town's tax base and identity would be shattered.

For the region as a whole, the gradual loss of federal income and jobs can be handled if the general economy is reasonably vibrant. Other communities have survived much worse blows quite well.

Of course, the Miami Valley may still face worse, what with the Defense Electronic Supply Center in Kettering being threatened with the same sort of shutdown (i.e., one to be decided upon now and enacted some years hence).

The brainpower at Miamisburg has contributed to the quality of life in this community for decades. It's the kind of asset that cannot be measured but cannot be ignored.

As of today, the special loss to the Miami Valley is not the loss of an income, but the loss of an institution and its people. The brainpower at Miamisburg has contributed to the quality of life in this community for decades. It's the kind of asset that cannot be measured but cannot be ignored. The same is true of the contribution the Mound makes to the reputation of the Dayton area in scientific and defense circles.

. . . Feds owe a thorough clean-up

The federal government owes the Miami Valley something now: an aggressive clean-up of whatever radioactive wastes may be left behind at the Mound.

The Mound has never been seen as one of the trouble spots in the terribly spotty — make that shoddy — environmental record of the Department of Energy. And the Dayton area community has never hassled the Mound much over environmental issues.

Still, given the Energy Department's egregious overall record, there is legitimate reason for concern.

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DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-28-93

MOUND PLANT

- **Owner:** Department of Energy.
- **Operator:** EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc.
- **Plant size:** 306 acres.
- **Buildings:** 130.
- **Current work force:** 1,544.
- **Payroll:** $70 million.
- **Peak employment:** 2,400 in 1985.
- **Function:**
  - ☐ Develops and manufactures nonnuclear components of nuclear weapons, including explosive detonators.
  - ☐ Recovers and refills radioactive tritium vessels used in H-bombs.
  - ☐ Tests parts pulled from stockpiled nuclear weapons.
  - ☐ Manages commercial tritium sales and sales of stable isotopes.
  - ☐ Assembles plutonium-fueled generators and heat sources for space probes and military uses.

HISTORY

- **1926** — Thomas and Hochwalt laboratories established in Dayton (acquired by Monsanto Chemical Co. in 1936).
- **1942** — Army Gen. Leslie Groves, head of the Manhattan Project to develop the atomic bomb, orders the Dayton Project. Monsanto studied properties of radioactive polonium, the neutron source that would start the atom-splitting process. The project was first located at 1601 W. First St. in Dayton, then moved to the Runnymeade Playhouse in Oakwood.
- **1946** — Miamisburg selected as site of permanent polonium production plant. Located close to Ohio's largest conical prehistoric burial mound, the $25.5 million facility becomes known as the Mound plant.
- **1948** — Mound Plant begins operations, becoming first permanent Atomic Energy Commission facility.
- **1949** — Polonium processing starts. Later, plutonium and tritium are added to the list of radioactive materials processed or handled at Mound.
- **1981** — Department of Energy spends $635,000 to buy 123.8 acres of land on the south side of the Mound plant as a "buffer zone" between the facility and adjacent residential development.
- **1984** — Mound begins work on a $24-million construction project to add two new buildings. They house laboratories, development and production facilities, telecommunications, computer operations, offices and a cafeteria.
- **1986** — Mound dedicates a $40-million facility for production of nuclear weapon components.
- **1988** — EG&G becomes Mound operator.
- **1989** — Workers in protective suits dismantle buildings associated with plutonium processing and clean up site. Cost: $146 million.
- **Dec. 16, 1991** — Energy Secretary James Watkins announces "preferred option" for reconfiguring the nation's nuclear weapons complex that would end production work at Mound.
- **Jan. 14, 1992** — *Dayton Daily News* discloses internal Mound study that concludes DOE would save $2 billion over 20 years by consolidating work at Mound instead of closing it.
- **July 1992** — More than 500 Mound employees take advantage of separation or retirement incentives, cutting Mound's work force so severely that some are asked to delay their departures.
- **Nov. 18, 1992** — GAO report says Energy Department's reconfiguration plan is flawed, incomplete and says agency should take another look.
- **Jan. 19, 1993** — In final act before leaving office, Energy Secretary James Watkins, submits his non-nuclear reconfiguration plan to Congress. This frees the agency to begin spending money on Mound, including preparations to close Mound, unless Congress acts within 90 days.
- **March 9, 1993** — New Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary orders a halt to the plan and commissions three independent consultants to review it.
- **May 24, 1993** — The consultants submit independent reports to O'Leary, supporting the reconfiguration plan.
- **May 27, 1993** — O'Leary affirms the agency's plan to move operations from Mound to plants in South Carolina and Missouri.

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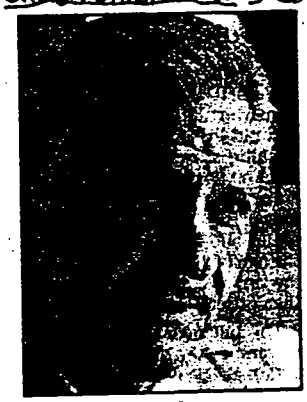
Daily; Circulation–180,000

REACTIONS

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-28-93



Gino Sansone
Miamisburg resident
"It'll definitely have a negative impact on city services and various businesses. I think the city might have to raise taxes to make up for the loss of the revenue base. It'll definitely stall the progress of downtown (Miamisburg)."

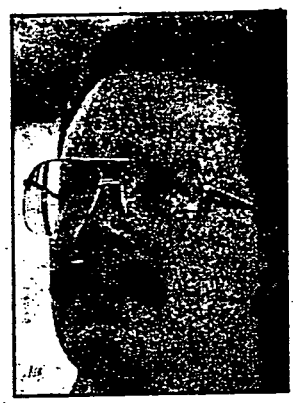
Pamela Sansone
Miamisburg resident
"Just when the city seemed like it was improving the businesses downtown, now this. Probably, a lot of people will move out."

Jeremiah Israel, Mound training analyst
"It's a solemn, shocked mood — disbelief. They'd been expecting brighter news than this. When all of this dies down, we'll see what the government and the city will do.

Lynn Coleman
owner of the Koffee Kup restaurant in Miamisburg
"It's not good news. I've been here 22 years and I've fed a lot of people from Mound. It's going to affect the whole community — it's got to. It just won't be the same."

Shirley Coleman
Lynn's wife, whose father was a construction worker who helped to build the Mound Plant
"It's the pits — it's awful. It's going to affect all of us in one way or another."

Warner Gooden
25-year Mound employee
"Life goes on, so I'll be looking at my options. The other places (where Mound's operations will be moving) didn't have the same capabilities we have. It's totally political. Totally."



Bob Schneider
advertising company owner
"It's a nuclear facility and they're closing it. Isn't that the kind of news we want to hear? I'm very optimistic. It might even open more business if new people come in."

Paul Gray
search engineer at Mound, whose early retirement after almost 30 years of service was effective Thursday
"I'm disappointed they made the decision they have. I think it's the wrong decision. We had a lot to offer, and they didn't take advantage of it."

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Miamisburg to get federal money

By Sandy Theis
COLUMBUS BUREAU
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-28-93

COLUMBUS — Although state officials expressed disappointment with the U.S. Energy Department decision to shut down operations at the Mound Plant, they welcomed news that federal money will help ease the economic burden on the area.

"We must now focus on the future," Gov. George Voinovich said. "That means exploring new opportunities to convert the Mound facilities to private-sector uses and, in so doing, to preserve the talented work force there, which has served Ohio and the nation so well."

The state had joined Congressional and local leaders in fighting the original recommendation to move defense related work out of Mound. The state convened a task force to study the assumptions on which the federal proposal rested.

Now that the decision has been made, the governor pledged to work with the energy department, Mound Plant workers and management, and the Miamisburg community to help the facility evolve into one oriented to the private sector.

Jerry Paprocki, the governor's economic development representative for the Miami Valley, said the Mound facility offers a tremendous opportunity for conversion to commercial uses, and the federal funds could help the state evaluate those opportunities.

He said it is "critically important" for Ohio to employ defense-related technologies to enhance the private sector and create jobs.

Because Ohio has been so dependent on the defense industry, the downsizing of the military threatens to hurt the state's economy.

To ease the impact of the closing, the state Department of Development will ask the Controlling Board on Monday to allow the department to spend $250,000 on proposals to get a chunk of $472 million in federal funds available for defense conversion, said Jay Tieber, manager of the development department's Thomas Edison Program.

Officials are working on proposals to seek as much as $100 million of the federal money that will be available to help the workers, companies and the communities affected by downsizing, he said. The money also would fund research and development projects to enhance industry.

"This really doesn't offer any hope for the Mound situation — it offers hope for the long-run," Tieber said.

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Miamisburg officials undaunted by annual tax loss of $1.8 million

By Adrianne Flynn
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-28-93

E.M. Russell has lived in Miamisburg for 30 years. For the last 10, he has been pumping gas, making change and asking customers of the Shell station on Ohio 725 if they'd like a cold drink.

He says that's not going to change just because EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc. will close in 1995.

"Miamisburg's still a growing town. We haven't given up yet," he said.

Mound employees only make up about 5 percent of the gas station's business, said Shell dealer Steve Fisher, so closing the plant is not going to make a huge dent in the station's finances.

That's not true for the city of Miamisburg. It will lose at least $1.8 million a year in income and corporate profits taxes — 16.2 percent of the city's general revenue fund.

Some of the city's brightest and most talented minds may move out of town. And EG&G, one of the area's major contributors to the arts and education, may be forced to close its wallet.

But city officials are not worried — housing construction is booming with 40 new permits issued in the first quarter of 1993, as opposed to 100 in all of 1992. And they've got a plan.

"It's not like we're going to lose that $1.8 million tomorrow. It's a gearing down," said Michael J. Grauwelman, Miamisburg city planner. "The good thing ... is we've already started down the road to plan for closure."

Miamisburg has commissioned a study by the University of Dayton on possible new uses for the complex. Grauwelman said there's a machine shop and ceramics-making facility inside Mound that have great potential for re-use.

But with defense industry cutbacks, the market is going to be saturated with weapons-making talent and facilities with no place to go.

Montgomery County Commissioner and former Miamisburg Mayor Don Lucas said it's not clear whether the talents and facilities can be utilized by smaller manufacturing companies.

"Unless we can reconfigure, we will lose some very, very high quality talent that we'll never be able to assemble in one place again," he said.

Taking the lab private will have other benefits. The schools, which usually are the big losers when businesses move out, will actually gain money. Because it's a federal nuclear facility, Mound Laboratories pays no property taxes, most of which go to school districts.

Montgomery County Treasurer Rick Carne has joined a national group trying to assess federal energy facilities for payments in lieu of taxes, and sent Mound a $4 million bill for past and current payments. The U.S. Department of Energy has a fund set aside for such payments, but has made no determination on Mound's bill.

The Energy Department will provide some money to assist communities losing their nuclear facilities — $15 million to all communities for retraining workers, converting plants and economic development assistance. Grauwelman said that should help the city weather the closing.

Mound's closing could also jeopardize EG&G's charitable contributions. It has contributed more than $15,000 to ArtsDayton in the past three years. It has given $11,000 in the same period to Miamisburg schools for science equipment.

EG&G spokesman Mark Becker said the funding won't stop as long as the company remains in Miamisburg. He said EG&G hopes to win the cleanup contract and, if it does, those commitments will continue.

MIAMISBURG FACTS

- Population: 17,834 in 6,671 households
- Residents working in the city: 2,225
- Residents working outside the city: 6,236
- Residents with graduate degrees: 478
- Median income: $32,436
- Annual budget: $18 million
- Annual income taxes from Mound: $1.66 million
- Annual corporate profits taxes from Mound: $120,000

SOURCE: 1990 U.S. Census and city of Miamisburg

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Mound modifies its mission

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-28-93

The Mound Plant's 306-acre hilltop site might become something like a business park in several years, with a small number of commercial enterprises replacing the plant's nuclear weapons work, the plant operator's president said Thursday.

The Department of Energy might continue operating in a smaller, fenced-off area, said Don Michel, president and general manager of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc.

With the fate of the plant's military work decided, Mound employees and community leaders say they will concentrate on making Michel's vision become a reality to shore up the technical work force at the plant that overlooks Miamisburg.

Most of Mound's work is the manufacturing of nuclear weapons components and the reprocessing of tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen used in hydrogen bombs. Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary on Thursday reaffirmed the agency's plan to consolidate that work at other plants in a downsizing move.

The switch will eliminate 600 to 800 jobs, many of them requiring unusual scientific or technical skills, according to local energy department officials and Mound employees.

The employees and the city of Miamisburg want to find commercial work requiring their skills so they won't have to settle for lower-paying jobs or leave the area. The current work force draws a $70 million payroll and supplies 16.2 percent of the city's general fund through their income and corporate profits taxes, according to the city.

Michel said EG&G Inc., EG&G Mound's parent company, is one company that has an active interest in Mound's commercial potential. He declined to say what specific commercial activities EG&G is considering.

He didn't suggest it will be easy or that anybody yet knows how to make it happen.

"A lot is still up in the air," he said. "You've got to remember that we've never done something like this before.... It's a grand experiment we're involved in."

The University of Dayton is finishing the first phase of a study aimed at identifying Mound's commercial possibilities.

"We see some definite potential," said Joe Martino, senior research scientist with the UD Research Institute and a co-author of the study. He said he could not discuss the study's specific findings until after it has been reported to the study's sponsors, the city of Miamisburg and the Ohio Department of Economic Development.

Miamisburg is seeking funds for a $149,000 follow-up study that would develop business plans for Mound. Last week, Montgomery County awarded the city a $40,000 Economic Development/Government Equity grant to help fund the study.

Some funds will become available from the Energy Department as part of a $15 million economic assistance package Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary announced Thursday for the communities losing plants in 1994.

Communities will divide $12 million of the $15 million for use in matching other funds that will be available for defense conversion projects. Another $1.5 million will be used to plan worker retraining and new uses of the facilities. Another $1.5 million will be available to match local funds — three federal dollars for each local dollar — for economic development planning.

Other Energy Department officials, who briefed reporters on the condition they not be identified, said additional money might be available in later years and that other funds will be available from other federal agencies.

One official said the agency will "try to assist (Mound and other weapons plants) in any way we can" to convert to commercial activities. The official said conversion would be a way of maintaining the defense industrial base.

While calling the decision to close Mound's production work disappointing, Miamisburg mayor Dick Church said the energy department's offers of help are a positive development. O'Leary's predecessor, James Watkins, didn't offer local communities help in finding other uses for the weapons plants.

But Church said the conversion process isn't simple and will require some changes in federal law to loosen restrictions on the plant's involvement with commercial activities.

Michael Gessel, press aide to U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, said Hall "will aggressively and quickly pursue any legislative changes which are necessary to permit the Mound plant to perform work for non-Energy Department clients." Hall's district includes Miamisburg.

Michel said Mound's strong suit is its ability to develop advanced technologies and find practical uses for them in a short period of time.

Mound has some experience in this under the banner of technology transfer — transferring government-owned technologies to the private sector to help economic development.

Norwich Aero Products Inc. of Norwich, N.Y., tapped Mound expertise to find a quicker, cheaper way to make temperature sensors for the aircraft industry. John Palmer, director of engineering for Norwich, said Mound scientists provided information and did some analytical work with equipment the 70-employee company never could have afforded.

As a result, Norwich not only met its production goals for the sensor, it developed a new component, an electrical connector it has begun selling separately. "We would expect in the future that this product and the technology we've received would be worth millions to our company in terms of sales revenue," Palmer said in an interview earlier this year.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 5-28-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

Mound workers wonder what the future holds

By Mary McCarty
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-28-93

Bev Heatherly usually isn't part of the Thursday night happy hour crowd at Bullwinkle's Top Hat Bistro in Miamisburg. She goes home to her family in Jackson Twp. while friends and co-workers at the Mound Plant pack the bar to celebrate the end of their four-day workweek.

Thursday night, she stopped by for a few drinks — but it wasn't the alcohol that was making her numb.

"We had so many hopes that it would all be OK," said Heatherly, still in shock from the announcement that the nuclear weapons plant, where she works as a planning clerk, would close in two years. "I've put off dealing with it; for the last two years, it just hasn't seemed real. But today, it feels very real to me. That's why I'm here."

When the plant closes, Heatherly loses half her family income. She wonders if she and her husband, Larry, also will lose their house and their hopes for a college education for their 12-year-old son, Isaac.

'I don't know anywhere I could work in this area that pays that well. This is a bad time to be unemployed in Dayton.'

— Bob Jones
safety worker

Her co-workers found release in laughter: "At least we won't have to pay child care any more," someone said, and the table roared.

Despite their jokes and camaraderie, the friends gathered around the horseshoe-shaped bar table were clearly preoccupied with the

SEE MOUND/11A

Mound

CONTINUED FROM/1A

same questions: How would they put their children through college? Would they be able to find other jobs in the Dayton area, where so many industries have been hit?

Several, like Barry Pugh of Miami Twp., are faced with the loss of *both* family incomes. He and his wife, Pam, are electrical engineers at the plant.

When Pugh was growing up in Miamisburg, the Mound was *the* place to work, a place where you knew you had a future. When he graduated from college 11 years ago with a degree in electrical engineering, he was proud to take a job there. He thought the plant would be around when it was his time to retire, just as it had been for so many of his friends' fathers. His family security seemed extra-strength because of his wife's job.

Now, the Pughs and couples like them are rethinking their futures and their finances. An easygoing man, Pugh laughs when asked how the announcement affects his family's plans.

"Well, we were thinking about buying a new house and having another kid," he said. "I guess that's on hold for a while." The couple also postponed plans for Pam to stay home to raise their family.

Ruth and Jeff Boston, who also both work at the Mound, said they want to remain in their Centerville home because of the school system and proximity to relatives. They hope one or both can stay on during the plant cleanup.

"My husband could get another job, but I wouldn't be crazy about relocating," said Ruth, a clerk.

A manufacturing engineer, Jeff is optimistic that his expertise with explosive detonators could get him hired if a commercial enterprise moves into the plant.

Bob Jones, a safety worker, said he also hopes he will stay on for the cleanup — long enough to see his three teen-age daughters through high school. He was laid off from his job as a maintenance worker at the Dayton Mall nearly 10 years ago. He was sure his luck had changed when he landed the Mound job.

"I was sure I would retire from there," he sighed.

If he loses his job, Jones fears he'll have to move.

"I don't know anywhere I could work in this area that pays that well," he said. "This is a bad time to be unemployed in Dayton." Jones relieved stress Thursday afternoon by teeing off at a Miamisburg golf course.

The laughter at Bullwinkle's, meanwhile, was tinged with nervousness as the friends contemplated their uncertain futures.

Heatherly, 45, has worked for the government for 25 years, and retirement was starting to seem like more than a distant dream.

"There are a lot of baby boomers like me at the Mound, with their 20 to 25 years of service, and getting to the point of thinking about what it would feel like to retire."

This morning, they'll be thinking about starting over.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 5-28-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

Cleanup will help ease impact of closing

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 10-28-93

Environmental cleanup at the Mound Plant weapons facility could cost $2 billion and employ up to 1,000 people a year into the next century, taking some economic shock off the closure plans announced Thursday.

While huge, those cleanup costs pale compared to environmental spending planned at other Department of Energy facilities across the country. The Hanford Nuclear Reservation at Richland, Wash., for example, could cost more than $50 billion to clean up.

"Mound's a different animal than many of the other Department of Energy plants," said Tom Winston, district chief of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

Mound's less severe contamination could help the area's economy because it means that private companies will able to move onto the site more quickly. But it also means that the Mound cleanup won't be a top federal priority, raising the specter of funding shortages that could delay completion of environmental work.

Unlike Hanford or the former Feed Materials Production Center at Fernald, Mound was never used for the production of massive amounts of radioactive materials. So environmental problems at Mound are localized, restricted to individual buildings or waste sites where radioactive materials or toxic chemicals left contamination.

"Cleanup at Mound is with a scalpel, as opposed to a steam shovel," said Art Kleinrath, the Energy Department's Superfund project manager. "Whatever cleanup needs to be done at one building, or site won't prevent companies from moving into buildings nearby."

Still, until the cleanup is completed at Mound there will remain buildings and areas unsuitable for use by the manufacturing or research companies many hope to attract to the site. That could work against the facility's ability to attract new tenants.

"The quicker the cleanup, the better the chances of finding alternative uses of the site," Winston said. "So far it's been disappointingly slow."

Sharon Cowdrey, president of MEBH, a Miamisburg citizen group concerned about environmental dangers posed by facility, is worried that if the cleanup is delayed too long, there may be no money left to complete it.

"I'm probably never going to be satisfied until the cleanup is done," she said.

Already, the facility is getting less money than it could use for an optimal cleanup pace, Kleinrath said. And there are signs that that funding could be cut even further.

In fiscal year 1994, for example, the Superfund program needs $27.8 million to move as quickly as possible on studies and cleanup work. The facility was only budgeted at $15.6 million, and that was cut by about $3 million in March.

"As a national environmental priority, we rank pretty low," Kleinrath said. "So we've done poorly in terms of budget allocation, too."

Still, Kleinrath said that many buildings could be quickly available to research laboratories or other companies. "There's available space right now," he said. "Truthfully, the cleanup at Mound shouldn't interfere with that."

FOUR MAJOR SUPERFUND CLEANUP AREAS

- **Aquifer contamination:** A 4-acre site on the western part of the property is leaking toxic chemicals into the Great Miami Buried Aquifer, an underground source of drinking water. The chemicals come from a closed landfill, an area used for open burning, and from a waste disposal building. Cleanup is scheduled to start in 1995, end by 2002.
- **Seeping springs:** Groundwater contaminated with low levels of toxic chemicals and tritium is seeping out of the slopes surrounding Mound's 100-acre main area to the north. Cleanup scheduled to start in 1998, end by 2007.
- **Contaminated sites:** About 73 sites scattered throughout 200-acres in the middle and southern portion of the property are known or suspected to be contaminated with radioactive materials or toxic chemicals. Cleanup scheduled to start in 1998, end by 2007.
- **Miami-Erie Canal:** A mile of abandoned canal bed is considered to be contaminated with low levels of plutonium released when a waste pipe broke in 1969. A decision is due this summer on whether to remove contaminated soil.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 5-27-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

Mound announcement due today

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-27-93

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department will announce today whether it will proceed with Bush administration plans to close the Mound nuclear weapons plant in Miamisburg.

Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary will reveal whether she accepts or rejects her predecessor's plan to reorganize the way the department produces nonnuclear components of nuclear weapons.

That plan would consolidate nonnuclear work at the department's Kansas City plant and close Mound and another plant in Pinellas, Fla. Mound's work with nuclear materials would be moved elsewhere.

Rep. Tony Hall described his expectations as "hopeful, but cautious."

"I think that our arguments to keep Mound open were well received, but I don't know whether they were good enough to keep the plant open," the Dayton Democrat said. "We fought a good fight, and now the matter is out of our hands."

Hall and other supporters of the Mound and Pinellas facilities contended that it would be less expensive to consolidate work at their plants. After taking office with the Clinton administration this year, O'Leary appointed three outside consultants to evaluate the consolidation debate.

O'Leary received the consultants' written reports Monday.

Although the Bush administration plan would shift 1,700 production jobs away from EG & G Mound, total employment at the site could remain fairly stable.

That's because it will take years for the department to clean up contamination from a half-century of nuclear weapons work at the facility.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 5-26-93
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

EG&G to work for technology

MIAMISBURG NEWS 5-26-93

In order to "bridge the gap" and facilitate the transfer of environmental technology from Department of Energy (DOE) laboratories and plants to private industry, EG&G, Inc. has teamed up with the department to form the Center for Applied Development of Environmental Technology (CADET), and officially opened its offices May 11 in Idaho Falls, ID.

CADET will work with the five EG&G DOE Management and Operating (M & O) contract organizations, and as such will perform as the DOE-oriented "market pull" model for bridging barriers to technology transfer and closing the DOE-to-industry technology transfer gap.

According to Dr. Clyde W. Frank, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Technology Development in DOE's Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, "the objective of CADET is to serve as the agent for identifying and 'de-risking' licensable environmental restoration and waste management technology having near-term commercial potential to the private sector. CADET's mission is to help bring innovate products into the marketplace and to create new business opportunities."

The five EG&G operating contractors are as follows:

- EG&G Energy Measurements, Inc., (Nevada)
- EG&G Idaho, Inc. (Idaho National Engineering Laboratory)
- EG&G Mound Applied Technologies (Ohio)
- EG&G Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (Nevada)
- EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.

transfer to private industry

(Colorado).

Facilities operated by these contractors are located in six states: Nevada, New Mexico, California, Idaho, Ohio and Colorado. CADET will help local business gain access to the technologies developed by these EG&G organizations in their vicinities. The geographical diversity and variety provides the broad base necessary to commercialize a wide range of technologies and still maintain a regional emphasis.

"The success of CADET is crucial to our organization and will receive senior management visibility and support from EG&G, Inc. in Idaho Falls. "We are well aware that CADET needs strong champions and leadership at the top. A great deal of enthusiasm for this new venture exists in EG&G, and all participating EG&G M&O companies will fully cooperate in this effort."

During the early phase of technology transfer/business development, CADET will work closely with inventors and other interested parties to create a commercialization strategy. The end result is the transfer of technologies to industry which can help DOE to make its environmental restoration and waste management operations, "better, faster, safer and cheaper" and to provide a strategic advantage to the commercializing entity.

The Center for Applied Development of Environmental Technology is a not-not-for-profit corporation supported by the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management and EG&G, Inc. Its primary purpose is to assist in promoting the economic and environmental well-being of the Nation by licensing environmental technologies developed with DOE funding to the commercial sector.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 5-19-93
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

EG&G explains cause

Explosion-like sound at Mound

MIAMISBURG NEWS 5-19-93

An explosion Monday afternoon that prompted a couple phone calls to *The Miamisburg/West Carrollton News* has been traced to the Mound plant. EG&G spokesman Mark Becker called the newspaper to explain the disruption.

On a daily basis, Becker said, the plant performs "waste explosives" to get rid of various waste from the facility. Becker added that this form of destroying waste is EPA-approved.

"We were getting rid of 4.8 pounds of waste pyrotechnic explosives," Becker explained, "and the EPA allows for a maximum of 8 pounds."

Becker said the explosion caused some smoke and vibrations, but that no one was hurt in the incident. This type of procedure, he said, is done in a remote area of the plant.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 5-12-93
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

Mound officials cautious on S.C. newspaper story

[illegible]

Correction

MCAG member said chief architect of... quote

[illegible]

Mound...

MIAMISBURG NEWS 5-12-93

(Continued from Page 1)

remain open."

Though the reports are encouraging, local officials aren't celebrating a victory yet.

RG&G spokesperson Mark Becker said employees are being reminded that no official decision has been made yet and official recommendations from the panel and Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary are expected sometime around June 1.

With a cautious attitude, Becker said they will wait and see what happens.

He commented further by saying that when the panel visited the Mound facility they asked some excellent questions and wanted good factual information.

DAN GROVE, president of the Mound Citizens Action Group, said, "We are happy with what we are hearing and seeing."

U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, who has been fighting to retain the facility, said, "I certainly hope the consultants are supporting the Mound position. However, I have no idea which way they will go when they make their final recommendation later this month. Even if they do want to keep Mound open, the energy secretary will still make her own decision. It is really to early tell what will happen."

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church also spoke with the same caution "I hope it is true," he said, "but I won't get excited until I hear it from O'Leary herself." He continued, "It would be terrific news."

Church also indicated that tritium is the key to the survival of the facility.

Official who met with the consultants during their stop at the Mound Facility on April 16 were confident in the reports they issued. They felt they had presented the Mound story with conviction and truth and believed the consultants would see that in the end.

The panel is expected to issue their report to O'Leary by May 2[illegible] with her recommendation expected around June 1.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 5-9-93
Daily; Circulation–230,000 (Sunday)

Waste law dumps mess on taxpayers

By John E. Petersen
GOVERNING MAGAZINE
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 5-9-93

Superfund, the national solution to toxic waste, looms ahead as a drain on local government purses and a drag on local economies.

Created to clean up the country's most dangerous hazardous waste sites, Superfund (officially the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980) is financed by petroleum and chemical excise taxes and a corporate environmental tax.

But the primary costs are supposed to be born by polluters. Using a broad-brush method of assigning liability to owners, operators, transporters and generators of hazardous waste, Congress hoped to minimize governmental expenditures for the sins of the past and encourage environmentally correct waste disposal in the future.

Many landfills contain municipal solid waste collected from households and businesses, and this is why municipalities and counties are becoming intricately involved in Superfund sites.

So far, precious little of the more than $16 billion spent on Superfund sites in the past dozen years has gone to actual cleanup. Rather, most of the bills have been run up finding culprits — paying for the legions of consultants and lawyers that are busily measuring and planning, suing and defending.

For localities ensnared in the liability morass and identified as "potentially responsible parties" — known among Superfund junkies as PRPs — Superfund presents its own big-time and fiscally threatening mess.

The glacial process of fingering PRPs and toting up the bill for cleansing a site is just beginning; 100 new sites are being added every year to the 1,250 sites already on the dreaded National Priorities List of hazardous waste sites.

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The glacial process of fingering PRPs and toting up the bill for cleansing a site is just beginning; 100 new sites are being added every year to the 1,250 sites already on the dreaded National Priorities List of hazardous waste sites.

In the past two years, litigation has been filed or seriously threatened against more than 750 governments at 450 sites in 13 states, with another 250 or so governments possible targets.

The adding machines are still humming, but the best estimate to date is that the average cleanup cost per site is $30 million, with the total conceivable cost to these localities spiraling upwards into the billions.

The problem is that in the multiparty lawsuits, it's to everyone's advantage to fight it out to the bitter end in the allocation of costs.

While in the aggregate the final costs might not constitute a disaster for local governments, the impacts are highly concentrated on an unfortunate few, many of which are small and have few resources.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 5-5-93
Weekly; Circulation–7,000

MCAG voices concerns to Rep. Hall

MIAMISBURG NEWS 5-5-93

by STEVE SANDLIN
Staff Writer

While Secretary Hazel O'Leary of the U.S. Department of Energy has ordered a halt in the reconfiguration of the nation's nuclear weapons program, some department bureaucrats are continuing the process, to the detriment of EG&G Mound in Miamisburg, according to the Mound Citizens Action Group.

The group met with Congressman Tony Hall to discuss their concerns Saturday. Hall wanted to meet with the group to "touch base" after his recent battle and fast over the discontinuation of his hunger committee.

Hall said he understood that the independent panel appointed by O'Leary to study the proposed reconfiguration – that would have eventually closed down the Mound plant – is expected to have their final report to her by May 24. A final decision is expected by June 1.

But some bureaucrats at DOE are attempting to influence the independent panel, group members said.

"Earl A. Whiteman (manager of the DOE's Weapons Quality program in Albuquerque, New Mexico), who we are calling the chief architect of our demise, is touring with the consultants," said Tom Hughes of the committee. "He definitely has a vested interest in keeping the reconfiguration as it was.

"But we want to see a fair appraisal," he said.

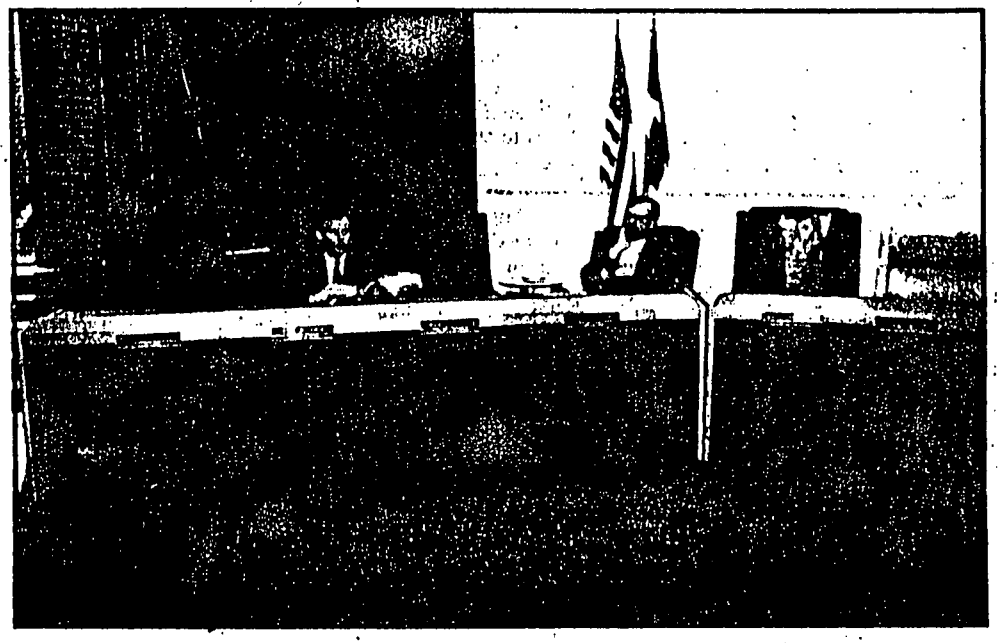
The bureaucrats at the DOE have continued the reconfiguration by using the budget process against the Mound, according to Dan Grove, president of the group.

HE POINTED out that the budget for Mound has been cut by 25 percent in 1993 and 26 percent in 1994 and that the budget cuts for the Mound are targeted at speoific programs that make the continued existence of the facility necessary.

For example, the budget cuts slice 90 percent of the budget for the Mound's advance gas transfer systems work for Tritium and 70 percent of the budget for the facility's PCAP program, while the Albuquerque office, where Whiteman works, received only a 10 percent cut for the same program.

"It's very insidious," said Grove. "They're using the budget process to make sure Mound can't compete."

The Mound Citizens Action Group members believe that O'Leary is trying to be fair, but the word isn't getting to the bureaucrats who implement her policies.



Tony Hall and Dan Grove talk about reconfiguration... PHOTO BY STEVE SANDLIN

"THEY'RE PLOWING ahead, doing everything they were before," said Grove. "The field offices (of the DOE) aren't carrying out her policies."

Hall said he found this information disturbing.

"That's something I can get right on," he said. "This is similar to what happened to my hunger committee. Government can be so stupid sometimes in how they do things.

"They're are still a lot of people out there that don't want to see Mound get a fair hearing," he said. "I intend to see that it does."

Hall also agreed, at the request of the committee, to see what it will take to get the Mound facility recognized as a national laboratory and allow the facility to do research and development with private businesses as well as the government.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 4-28-93
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

Planet Earth Expo!

MOUND NOT MENTIONED

80 exhibits at the Dayton Mall

MIAMISBURG NEWS 4-28-93

by STEVE SANDLIN
Staff Writer

Businessmen and environmentalists joined hands at the Dayton Mall Friday through Sunday to help protect the planet.

The weekend-long event was the second annual Preserve Planet Earth Expo, presented by the Rotary Club of Dayton and Miami Valley Earth Central, and sponsored by Wright Patterson Air Force Base, General Motors, Recycled Fibers of Ohio and the Cross Pointe Paper Corporation of West Carrollton.

More than 80 exhibits were on display throughout the mall featuring environmental education, products and services. Also included was a exhibition of General Motor's electric car of the future, the "Impact." The event also featured activities and entertainment for the whole family include live animals and performances by the nationally acclaimed musicians, the Van Manens, winners of the Parents Choice Award.

The Preserve Planet Earth Expo was born two years ago, when area environmentalists decided to approach local businesses with concerns about the health of the planet, according to Madonna Allread, director of Miami Valley Earth Central.

"We had a very exciting, novel idea that we who had a high interest and a great love for the environment would seek help from business to get our message out," she said. "That's when Miami Valley Earth Central and the Preserve Planet Earth Expo was born.

"It was a tremendous success," said Allread. "And it's now something that we want to do every year."

Miami Township resident Bob Rajkovich manned a booth for the Society of Plastics Engineers at the expo with students from Montgomery County JVS.

"There's a lot of misinformation out there on plastics," he said. "And this was a way we could get information out on plastics and recycling."

Rajkovich pointed out such items as plastic shingles that can be made from recycled plastics.

"People don't realize that plastics can be recycled so successfully," he said.

That's the purpose of the Preserve Planet Earth Expo, said Allread.

"If people just know what they can do to preserve our environment, they'll be more willing to do their part," she said.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 4-21-93
Weekly; Circulation–7,000

Officials meet DOE panel

Groups and individuals present case at conference

Officials...

MIAMISBURG NEWS 4-21-93

(Continued from Page 1)

Dan Grove, MCAG president, said the city's presentation to the panel was destined to be the finest and most complete they would hear on their tour of involved facilities. It marked discrepancies which have not been given satisfactory answers and shows the benefits of retaining the Mound facility.

Additionally, Glenn said he stressed to the consultants that politics be kept out of the issue and the closure decision be made via legitimate numbers. He said that he believed politics would not play a part and called the consultants "top-notch people."

As a part of Mottley's presentation, he said: "Mound is unique in having the demonstrated ability to do so many things, so well, and so cost-effectively. The current reconfiguration plan actually calls for a hiatus during which several existing capabilities and technologies presently at Mound will not be available anywhere within the Energy Department.

"Some of these capabilities relate to the monitoring and maintenance of our existing nuclear stockpile. Aside from leaving us vulnerable during the hiatus period, allowing this active operation to cease makes it more difficult to eventually re-establish these capabilities at other sites. You will no longer have an operating facility as a model, or the expertise of that operating facility to assist in training those who will be asked to take over these responsibilities."

The panel's report is expected t be given to O'Leary by May 24.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 4-14-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

Using defense assets

Glenn, Brown discuss conversion

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 4-14-93

U.S. Sen. John Glenn and Commerce Secretary Ron Brown headed a panel of government and business experts at Wright State University on Tuesday to discuss ways to boost the economy by tapping the government's Cold War treasure chest of military technologies.

The panelists seemed to agree the Dayton area offers a wealth of assets to help companies take advantage of the Clinton administration's defense conversion plans.

But some questioned how effectively Clinton's plans — which utilize 1993 defense conversion funds and propose a $16.5-billion technology investment strategy — will create jobs for the many thousands of highly skilled workers who are being converted from defense work to unemployment.

It's no small issue in the Miami Valley:

■ Just last month, 2,800 federal workers at the Defense Electronics Supply Center and Gentile Station in Kettering learned the Defense Department has recommended closing the installation and transferring DESC's work to Columbus.

■ At Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, nearly 1,000 civilian Air Force employees retired in one day to take advantage of early-out incentives and avoid the prospects of a workforce reduction in October. Total base employment has dropped from 30,600 in 1989 to 26,900 last year.

■ The Energy Department wants to close the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, eliminating 1,600 highly technical positions that include about 60 people with doctorates. Most of Mound's work is related to nuclear weapons production and stockpile maintenance.

Brown said Clinton's plans will help create jobs and restructure the nation's economy to make it more competitive in the global marketplace.

Noting that national unemployment has hovered around 7 percent despite other signs of economic recovery, Brown said, "The fact is we haven't turned the corner. The fact is there hasn't been any real impact on employment."

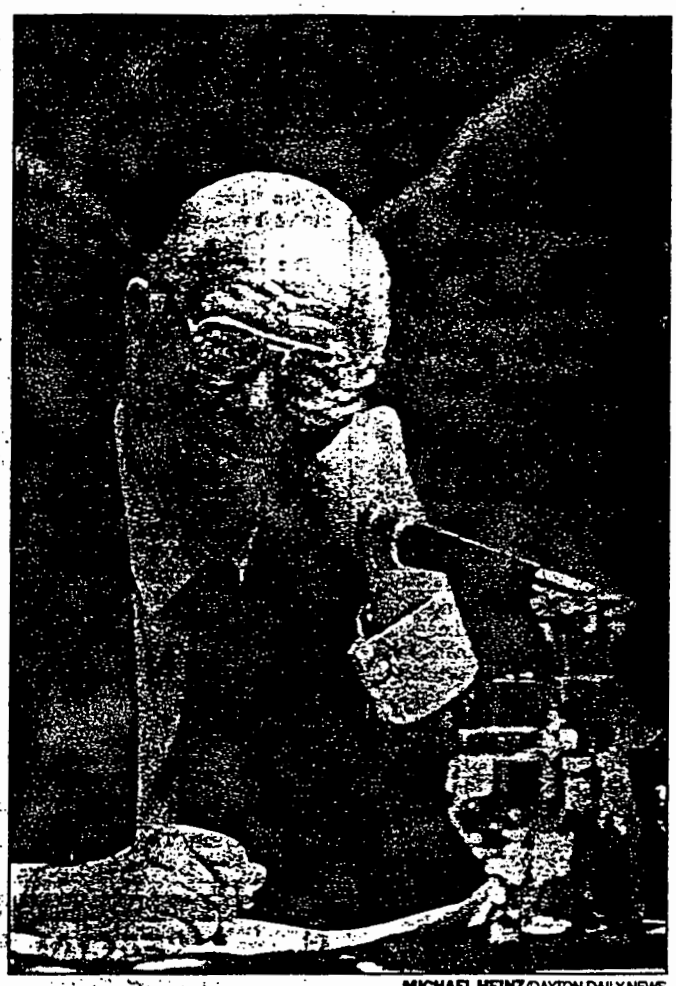
Glenn said Ohio and the Dayton area in particular can benefit from Clinton's defense conversion plan, which is being coordinated by the Advanced Research Projects Agency but includes several federal agencies, including the departments of defense and energy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Glenn also favors Clinton's emphasis on spending defense dollars to develop "dual-use" technologies with both military and commercial uses. He said it makes government resources available for commercial use while helping to preserve a strong military technology base against the possibility of future threats.

Air Force Gen. Ronald Yates, head of the Air Force Materiel Command at Wright-Patterson, said the Air Force has developed or sponsored a wealth of practical technologies from microchips to wide-body jets. It operates a technology transfer office at Wright-Patterson to help businesses tap Air Force technologies and expertise.

But some panelists weren't sure future technology developments will solve pressing current problems for struggling businesses and families.

"The problem is really in the short term," said Bonita Frank, manager of business development for the Battelle Institute in Columbus. "One to three years is long-term for a small company . . . and it is long-term for a family of four that is living below the poverty level."



MICHAEL HEINZ/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

U.S. Sen. John Glenn laughs at a speaker's joke

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 4-9-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

Energy Department cuts to dig deeper into Mound budget

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 4-9-93

The Department of Energy wants to cut the Mound Plant's 1994 budget deeper than local managers thought — 24.2 percent instead of the 18.6 percent announced locally last week.

Local managers learned this week that funding for Mound's environmental restoration and waste management would increase only $3 million from this year's $45 million. Last Friday, Mound announced its environmental budget would increase to $57 million.

The $57 million would have added 140 environmental jobs and would have helped to limit Mound's overall job loss to between 50 and 100 positions. The smaller number will mean proportionately fewer new environmental jobs, said Art Kleinarth, manager of Mound's environmental restoration project.

The new figure means Mound's total budget would be cut by $39 million from this year's $161 million.

Kleinarth said it wasn't clear whether the new number reflects a last-minute budget cut at Energy Department headquarters or an error correction.

A local group opposing the Energy Department's plan to close Mound called the cut more evidence that agency officials are trying to circumvent Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary's decision to reconsider the plan.

Under the Bush administration, the Energy Department crafted a "reconfiguration" plan to shrink its nuclear weapons complex by consolidating work at fewer sites. Most of Mound's work would be moved to the department's Savannah River site in South Carolina and the Kansas City site in Missouri.

Three independent consultants appointed to review a Department of Energy consolidation that would move most of Mound's work to other sites will visit the Miamisburg plant next Friday. The consultants have scheduled more than three hours to hear from elected officials and local citizen groups, Mound spokesman Mark Becker said.

A Mound study contradicted the agency's findings, and a General Accounting Office study found the plan flawed. O'Leary has appointed three independent consultants to review the plan.

Howard Charbeneau, spokesman for the Mound Citizens Action Group, said the cut in environmental restoration funds will make it harder for Mound to stay in compliance with environmental regulations.

Kleinarth said Mound had hoped to get $69 million, the amount he said the facility needs to meet its 1994 cleanup requirements.

The budget would reduce Energy Department funding for Mound's defense work by 53 percent since 1992, when former Energy Secretary James Watkins announced the Mound-closing plan as his "preferred option" for consolidation.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 4-8-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

Superfund a waste, companies say

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 4-8-93

WASHINGTON (AP) — A coalition of business and insurance companies called for an overhaul Wednesday of the federal toxic waste cleanup law, saying it is unfair, wastes millions of dollars and isn't cleaning up the environment.

Congress is expected this year to consider changes in the Superfund law, which since its enactment in 1980 has been the subject of dozens of critical studies. So far, work has been completed on only about 150 of more than 1,200 priority cleanup sites, while taxpayers have spent more than $9 billion and industry considerably more.

Some critics charge that much of the money has not gone for cleanup but for legal expenses connected with trying to determine who should pay.

"Superfund is broken. It has never worked the way it was intended, and it never will unless it is changed," said John W. Johnstone, chairman of Olin Corp., a major chemical company.

Olin and a number of other *Fortune* 500 companies have formed the Coalition on Superfund to push for changes in the Superfund law.

Among the key changes being sought, according to the industry group, are:

■ Change the liability requirements. Currently, Johnstone said, corporations with "deep pockets" are forced to pay for cleanup although they may have contributed marginally to the contamination and in some cases did not violate any laws.

■ Establish new methods of determining what cleanup sites receive priority.

■ Promote remedies to cleaning up sites that are realistic and take into account the land's future use.

The Superfund law is based on the assumption that the polluter should pay for cleaning up toxic wastes. However, critics argue that money has been wasted to determine who is responsible.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 4-8-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

Energy secretary appoints panel to review Mound

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS 4-8-93

Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary has named three independent consultants to review a consolidation plan that would close the Mound Plant in Miamisburg.

Mound supporters worry whether the consultants will challenge some controversial assumptions behind the plan.

The consultants are to evaluate the findings and analysis contained in the Energy Department's Non-nuclear Reconfiguration Cost Effectiveness Report. The Jan. 15 report held that closing Mound and consolidating its work at other sites was the most cost-effective way to reduce the size of the agency's nuclear weapons complex.

O'Leary agreed to reconsider the plan last month after meeting with U.S. Sen. John Glenn and U.S. Rep. Tony Hall. The Ohio Democrats contend the plan would waste money and was conceived with the idea of closing Mound.

Central to the debate is Mound's work with tritium, a radioactive gas used in nuclear warheads. The Energy Department's reconfiguration plan assumes Mound's tritium work will be moved to the Savannah River site in South Carolina. Mound supporters say the work could be continued at Mound at far less cost.

The consultants have 30 days to report interim findings and until May 24 to provide a final report. They will work individually.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 4-7-93
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

Mound plant budget to be reduced 53 percent

MIAMISBURG NEWS 4-7-93

Independent panel named for reconfiguration review

by JIM PICKERING
Assistant Editor

While calling an Energy Department official yesterday, to question what he sees as excessive budget cuts for the Mound facility, Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church learned that a three-member panel to study reconfiguration had been announced.

Secretary of Energy Hazel R. O'Leary announced Tuesday that the panel will study the Department of Energy's proposal to consolidate the nonnuclear activities of the country's nuclear weapons complex. The DOE in December 1991, under then DOE Secretary James Watkins, recommended that Mound be closed and work be moved to Kansas City and other locations.

"This is a step in the right direction," said Church of the announcement that a panel had been named. "We're still confident that we can keep operations here at Mound, but we're still very concerned over what look like unfair budget cuts at Mound."

Named to the panel are: Dr. John S. Foster Jr., chairman of the Defense Science Board, members of whom comprise eminent engineers and researchers; retired Navy Rear Adm. Kenneth L. Woodfin, a recognized expert in financial management; and Dr. Terry R. Lash, an independent consultant and a former member of the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Facility Safety to the U.S. Secretary of Energy.

THE PANEL will provide their findings by May 24.

Church had Bob Degrass, assistant to the secretary of energy, on the phone Tuesday afternoon. The mayor wanted to know if recently released budget figures were any indication that reconfiguration was back on the table.

"I told him about our concerns over the discrepancy in budget cuts between Mound and Kansas City," Church explained. "I asked him right out if this discrepancy was another way to reconstitute reconfiguration."

Those cuts and their percentages run high for Mound – 53 percent over the next two years – and may cost about 100 jobs at the facility, based on DOE estimates. The budget still must be approved by Congress.

Church is especially concerned when Mound's budget is compared with Kansas City's, whose budget reduction over the same period is 10 percent.

Church said Degrass told him that budget cuts were based on workload at each facility and that reconfiguration was not a factor. He told Church that reconfigura-

(Continued on Page 6)

Mound budget...

MIAMISBURG NEWS 4-7-93

(Continued from Page 1)

tion is still on hold until the panel returns its study.

While the overall federal defense budget will be cut from $5.77 billion in fiscal year 1993 to $4.66 billion next year, Mound will see its budget cut from $97.4 million in fiscal year 1993 to $71.25 million in 1994.

WHILE CHURCH seems confident that the Mound plant can be saved, and that budget figures may be negligible, the Mound Citizens Action Group is livid at the discrepancy between their facility and Kansas City.

"If you look at these figures," said Howard Charbeneau, spokesman for the MCAG, "you can see a definite bias against the Mound site which cripples technical capabilities by eliminating program dollars.

"It is insidiously couched in the name of defense budget reductions. By reducing Mound's defense programs budget by over fifty-three percent in a two-year period, it takes Mound out of the running as a candidate for consolidation."

According to MCAG, only Mound has the broad and multiple roles of nuclear stockpile production, maintenance, safety, upgrades and performance assurance.

The group contends that Secretary O'Leary's review panel will find that closing Mound, based on economic and technical factors, would be "essentially flawed."

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 4-6-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

Budget: 100 fewer jobs at Mound

Cleanup crew mitigates loss

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 4-6-93

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Mound nuclear weapons plant will have a net loss of about 100 jobs during the next fiscal year as the Energy Department shifts the emphasis from weapons production to cleanup, according to Clinton administration budget documents released Monday.

Weapons-production employment at the Miamisburg plant would drop to 870 from 1,110 at the end of the fiscal year that ends in September 1994. Cleanup employment would increase to 640 from 500.

The weapons-production budget would drop to $71.3 million from $97.4 million, while the cleanup budget would rise to $57 million from $45 million.

The figures don't include Mound money and employees involved with other work at the plant, such as making components for NASA spacecraft.

Energy Department officials promised to work closely with communities to soften the blow of the budget cuts and to decontaminate the sites.

Workers who lose their jobs will be eligible for retraining, preference in hiring at other Energy Department sites, job-hunting and relocation assistance and continuation of health benefits for three years. In some cases, the department will offer incentives for early retirement or voluntary separation, as was done at Mound last year. Funds also will be available to assist communities hit especially hard by the cutbacks.

Drawing a contrast with previous administrations' conflicts with states and local communities, acting Assistant Secretary Paul Grimm said the department "will work closely with federal and state regulators and the public" to clean up the sites.

Sen. John Glenn, a longtime leading advocate of cleaning up the sites, hailed the budget as evidence that "a new culture is finally beginning to take hold" at the Energy Department.

"It is heartening to see that the health and safety of the environment and people living and working at these plants has moved up to the top of (the department's) list of priorities," said Glenn, D-Ohio.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 4-6-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

Memo: Plutonium work to remain at Mound

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 4-6-93

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

While the Mound Plant awaits the review of the Department of Energy's plan to close it, an agency memo says the assembly of plutonium-fueled spacecraft generators will continue.

Mound and the Los Angeles National Laboratory in New Mexico will continue work on so-called Radioisotopic Thermoelectric Generators. Such generators are being used to power the Jupiter-bound Galileo spacecraft and several others.

The Energy Department had planned to move Mound's generator work to a plant it was renovating at its Hanford site near Richland, Wash. But a March 29 Energy Department memo said work at the Hanford site has been called off because of recent budget reductions.

U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, had said the move would waste $90 million by the end of the decade — $34.5 million to construct facilities duplicating Mound's and $60 million in extra operating costs. It also would have eliminated about 80 highly specialized Mound jobs.

Cutting Hanford leaves Mound as the only site capable of assembling, fueling and testing the generators, said Wayne Amos, Mound programs manager. The memo indicates Mound will keep the generator work even if other operations leave, he said.

Most of Mound's work is tied to nuclear weapons, and Energy Department officials have proposed closing Mound as part of a plan to streamline the nuclear weapons complex. Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary has ordered a review of that plan, but Mound's employment is likely to shrink even if it stays open.

Amos said keeping the generator work at Mound doesn't hinge on keeping the rest of the plant open, but advocates for Mound say the generator work strengthens their case. They say the presence of plutonium — used in the generators — will require Mound to maintain an elaborate security force, and high-tech support services.

■ Mound shrinkage
Job additions and deletions will leave Mound with 100 fewer workers /3B

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 4-3-93
Daily; Circulation--230,000 (Sunday)

Mound braces for cuts

Budget reduced by 18.6 percent

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 4-3-93

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

The U.S. Energy Department has proposed an 18.6 percent cut next year in the Mound plant's $161 million budget, local energy officials said Friday.

The plant's nuclear weapons-related work would take the steepest cut — from $97.4 million this year to about $71.3 next year, or about 26 percent less.

■ DESC
Base closing commissioner to visit DESC/2B

Still, that reduction isn't part of the plan to close the Miamisburg plant, said Larry Kirkman, manager of the Energy Department's Dayton-area office.

He said, President Clinton's Energy Secretary, Hazel O'Leary, has ordered work on the closure plan halted pending an independent review.

Mound's proposed closure was part of a plan prepared by the previous administration to reduce the nuclear weapons complex by consolidating Mound and other sites.

Mound advocates say Energy Department officials carried over from the pretious administration are implementing the plan through budget cuts.

Howard Charbeneau, spokesman for the Mound Citizen Action Group and a former Mound employee, said two sites where Energy officials want to relocate Mound's work have been targeted for much smaller cuts in defense work between 1992 and 1994.

While Mound's defense budget would be cut by 53 percent, the Kansas City site in Missouri would be cut by 10.8 percent and the Savannah River site in South Carolina, 30.9 percent, according to Energy Department figures.

At the same time, in a March 22 letter Howard Canter, the Energy official in charge of the weapons complex consolidation, said Mound will keep the job of assembling and testing plutonium-fueled electrical generators for space probes and military operations.

Mark Becker, spokesman for Mound Plant operator EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, Inc., said EG&G has not received an official notice on the generator work. The Energy Department had planned to move it to its Hanford site in Washington.

Kirkman said the budget cut's impact on jobs will be "minimal" because more than 500 people took advantage of voluntary separation incentives last year.

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr. estimated the cut would eliminate between 50 and 100 jobs from the 1,600-person work force.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 3-24-93
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

Environmental Restoration to hold meeting

MIAMISBURG NEWS 3-24-93

The United States Department of Energy (DOE) will hold its annual public meeting to receive formal comment on its Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Five-Year Plan, Fiscal Years 1994-98, and the Mound Site-Specific Plan, Fiscal Year 1993.

This meeting will be held on Thursday, March 25 at 7 p.m. in the Council Chambers of the Miamisburg Civic Center, 10 N. First Street.

From 7-7:30 p.m., representatives of DOE and its contractor of the Mound Plant, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, will be available to informally answer questions on progress made over the last year and the challenges DOE faces in the years ahead. These include clean-up and disposal of hazardous waste, radioactive waste and mixed waste, as well as the setting of environmental priorities and the determination of budgets and clean-up timetables.

At 7:30 p.m., formal public comment on the Five-Year Plan and Site-Specific Plan will be taken. These comments will be responded to in detail in Volume III of the Five-Year Plan, which will be released later in 1993.

The Five-Year Plan is the primary document for environmental planning at than 100 DOE sites nationwide, including the Mound Plant. The Mound Site Specific Plan represents in greater depth the information on the site found in the Five-Year Plan.

Volume I of the Five-Year Plan covers strategic program activities and outlines the most important Environmental Restoration and Waste Management programs at its sites nationwide. Volume II describes clean-up activities at 37 DOE sites, including Mound.

The Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Five-

(Continued on Page 9)

Environmental...

MIAMISBURG NEWS 3-24-93

(Continued from Page 4)

Year Plan and the Mound Site Specific Plan are available for public review at the Miamisburg Public Library, 35. S. Fifth St.

The Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Program began in 1989 when Energy Secretary James Watkins called for a "new culture" of DOE environmental responsibility. The pram provides the public with direct opportunity to help guide long-term environmental planning.

In 1989, EM set a 30-year goal for the clean-up of its various sites, most of which – including Mound– were part of its nuclear weapons complex. Currently, the EM Program handles more than 100 DOE sites in 36 states and U.S. Territories.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Department of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies at 865-3001.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 3-19-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

Mound's future as bright as its staff

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 3-19-93

By Larry R. Dosser, Ph.D.

OTHER VOICES

The proposed DOE reconfiguration and retirement incentives at Mound has had the effect of reducing the technical staff. Many of these people, however, are not lost.

Scientists do not stop thinking creatively just because an advantageous early retirement came along. They pursued a career in science because of a keen interest in the nature of the physical world. Such interest, developed and honed over a professional lifetime, does not stop with the final walk out the gate. Their knowledge and experience, while not on plant site, is only a telephone call away.

Dosser

Furthermore, they can offer consulting services to private industry and are an excellent source of talent for local secondary schools and colleges that desperately need people with strong backgrounds in science and mathematics. They have not left the technology pool of the Miami Valley but will continue their contributions to it.

There is no denying that their absence left a vacuum at Mound. The only question is how this vacuum will be filled. With the resources in the Miami Valley there are numerous possibilities.

Mound currently works with area universities and colleges, which are a valuable source of technical personnel in chemistry, physics, engineering, and other areas of applied and basic research. The scientists at Mound have an ongoing graduate education program where they direct the research of M.S. or Ph.D. students on projects at Mound in conjunction with a university.

These students receive the chance to view firsthand the value of applied research, and represent potential new members for the Mound work force when they graduate. The potential for postdoctoral research and sabbaticals by university professors also exists.

A second way to fill the vacuum is the pursuit of cooperative agreements (CA's) with local industry. Through these agreements, industry and Mound contribute similar efforts in kind to solve specific problems. Mound has much equipment that was purchased in support of defense programs at taxpayer expense that can provide answers to many industrial problems.

Equipment in any given laboratory can easily be worth $1 million or more. Clearly this is an expenditure that small businesses cannot afford and there is no reason they should when the equipment and the trained scientific personnel are readily available at Mound.

Application of such equipment, through cooperative agreements with local industry, is perhaps one of the best ways to utilize Mound and the investment this country has in it. The buildings, laboratories, and equipment at Mound were purchased with taxpayer dollars and should be used for the good of the country.

Problems in high technology, waste minimization, and alternative energy sources, for example, can be pursued by Mound scientists. They can use their equipment through cooperative agreements to solve industrial problems and at the same time create new job markets to give the U.S. a competitive edge in the 21st century. What an extraordinary peace dividend — a peace dividend of challenging science and technological growth instead of the one of decommission and dismantlement proposed by the Bush administration.

Many people may wonder just what type of high technology work goes on at Mound. After all, it is a "bomb factory" — or is it?

Mound has an outstanding welding laboratory that includes resistance welding, electron beam welding, and laser welding.

Mound has a state-of-the-art flexible circuit manufacturing capability that is second to none in this country.

Mound has an extremely active laser and photonics group pursuing applications from fiber optics to ultrasensitive spectroscopy to plasma diagnostics.

Mound also has tritium — a radioactive isotope of hydrogen that is used in nuclear weapons. To handle tritium, Mound pioneered the most environmentally safe gas handling techniques in the country. Furthermore, tritium has many other uses (e.g., medical, hydrogen embrittlement studies, and fusion research) all of which can be performed safely at Mound with no threat to the environment.

Mound has an excellent capability in ceramics manufacturing and ceramics machining to fabricate high-strength components.

A modern Explosive Component Test Facility also exists at Mound. It is the best facility of its kind east of the Mississippi, and again the applications are numerous: DOD, NASA, DOT, or any other organization that has a need to test explosive devices in a safe manner with a complete diagnostic capability can do so.

Mound also makes radioisotopic thermoelectric generators (RTG's) that power spacecraft on their missions.

And finally Mound is education — teaching at universities, graduate research, development of training programs, and science demonstrations.

The aforementioned is only a partial listing of the scientific endeavors at Mound. There is no limit to the applications for the scientists, technical staff, and support shops. All of the science and technology that makes up Mound, clearly obviates "bomb factory" in favor of "center of excellence."

The past administration chose a path of decommission and dismantlement through a narrow-minded reconfiguration proposal. The challenge to the new administration is to utilize the facilities at sites like Mound in the national interest.

All politicians speak of increasing the capabilities of our students in science and math — Mound is doing this now.

If one looks closely at Mound, there emerges from the turmoil of the past year a tremendous potential — the potential for improving education, the potential for research for the national good. Are these not goals of what could easily become a center of excellence or a national laboratory? This should be the future of Mound.

The scientists at Mound need to be challenged, not "retrained" as the Cold War ends. They are prepared to hammer their swords into plowshares, but not to throw them into the ocean where they will be lost forever. Under appropriate guidance from Washington, the swords of the Cold War will be applied to research and education to benefit all mankind.

■ **LARRY R. DOSSER**, Ph.D., a research specialist at EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, is also a member of the Mound Citizens Action Group.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 3-19-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 3-19-93

Community should be greatly indebted to Mound Laboratory

In view of the $5 million request by the Montgomery County treasurer to the Department of Energy for its operation of Mound Laboratory, I believe the *Dayton Daily News* should look into the history of the relations of the DOE facility with the community.

First, Mound has depended minimally on the community for services. It furnishes its own water, sewer and security-police services. In addition, all through the Cold War, Mound has maintained a large reservoir of health physics and decontamination personnel that continually furnishes radioactive surveillance of the entire area and is prepared to react to any radioactive emergency of foreign or domestic origin.

In the early 1960s Miamisburg engineered an election by which, through the votes of a few landholders surrounding Mound, it was annexed to the city. This enabled Miamisburg to collect its 1.5 percent income tax from everyone employed at Mound, most of whom were non-residents. These taxes on non-residents by now total well over $10 million.

Mound has furnished employment to 500 to 2,500 families for more than 45 years. This is generally considered an asset, as evidenced by the community's drive to convince the DOE that it should continue the Mound operation rather than close it down.

Who owes whom?

MARTIN R. HERTZ
Yellow Springs

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 3-10-93
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

DOE to give Mound another look

MIAMISBURG NEWS 3-10-93

by Kimm Mote
Managing Editor

"It doesn't mean we've completely won yet, but it's the best news we've had in a year and a half," was the response from Mayor Dick Church following the announcement yesterday that Department of Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary had agreed to reconsider a consolidation plan which would have closed the Mound nuclear facility in Miamisburg and moved its operations to Kansas City and other locations.

Sen. John Glen and Rep. Tony Hall met with O'Leary Tuesday morning to discuss the reconfiguration process. Following the meeting, the announcement was made by Glenn's office that the "90 day clock," which would have allowed Mound to begin shut-down operations on April 19, will be stopped effective immediately.

In reconsidering the reconfiguration, Glenn and Hall received a commitment from O'Leary that several steps would occur. Included will be setting aside for the time being the non-nuclear consolidation plan Glenn and Hall have attacked as flawed; a three-person board selected in consultation with Glenn , Hall and Congressmen from affected states (Ohio, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri and Tennessee) would be established to study and reconsider the Bush Administration's plan and recommend a course of action.

This report should be completed by June 1; the DOE will look into the status of current management contracts at Mound with a view toward permitting outside businesses contracting or partnerships in addition to Mound's DOE work. These partnerships would probably be similar to research contracts at the federal government's Los Alamos facility in New Mexico.

From Washington, D.C., Mayor Church added, "We're hoping the independent review will come up with the same results as a recent U.D. study and a report by the GAO." Those reports indicated flawed figures in the DOE reconfiguration study.

SPEAKING FOR for the Mound Citizens Action Group, Howard Charbeneau stated, "This is a new opportunity. It's a different field of play – an even playing field. It's a new beginning. We are back to what is the best thing to do. It's a new journey which will be done in the light of day instead of in a conference room."

In talking about why it has taken a new administration to have the reconfiguration re-evaluated, Charbeneau commented, "The old administration had a preset agenda. In the course of the last couple of years, the agenda became flawed.

"Hall, Glenn and Church worked those flaws in the plan. Also, the new administration has a new agenda. They believe you have to do different things with the resources we have. That's the Mound. You don't throw away that kind of technology."

With the Clinton/Gore mindset

(Continued on Page 5)

Mound...

MIAMISBURG NEWS 3-10-93

(Continued from Page 1)

of doing different things with what already exists, Mound, according to Charbeneau, is the place to bring the consolidation and reconfiguration. He cited the breadth of technology at the facility and the capabilities which cannot be duplicated at any other facility. The Mound facility has the capability to work well with private industry, can take a product from concept to production and has many other capabilities in technological areas.

It has been a little more than a year since the DOE announced its consolidation plan. Since that time, city and state officials, as well as members of the Mound Citizens Action Group have taken the fight to save the facility from "The Hill" to the State House to the White House.

"There have been some really strong players here," commented Charbeneau. He cited the mayor's efforts to gather 46,000 signatures, Hall and Glenn's support and the technical assistance provided by MCAG.

Dan Grove, who has been instrumental with the citizens action group, echoed this sentiment, "I'm grateful our elected officials came through for us." He added that Hall's office gave tremendous credit to MCAG. "They told us that without MCAG Hall wouldn't have had the resources to fight."

In response to the announcement, Grove simply said, "This is the break we've been waiting for."

Dave Collinsworth, Miamisburg assistant city manager, commented, "It certainly is a radical change. It's a reflection of the new approach the administration is taking. We're a long way from home, but this is the recognition giving merit to what we have been saying all along."

Sen. Glenn stated, "For over a year, we have battled a flawed decision made haphazardly by DOE. Today, the Clinton Administration has agreed to go back to the drawing board. This is an affirmation of fairness for the workers at Mound and for the entire Dayton area."

Adding to that, Rep. Hall stated, "Secretary O'Leary made it clear that she does not have to follow the plan to close Mound and that there will be a new process to determine Mound's costs and capabilities. Now, we have a real chance to demonstrate that Mound has a role in our future defense needs."

Mark Becker, EG&G spokesperson, said they had received nothing official from the Department of Energy as of Tuesday afternoon. However, he did say the release from Glenn's office had been read to employees over the public address system and was being viewed by the employees as an opportunity for Mound to be looked at differently for the future.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 3-10-93
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

The Department of Energy

invites you to its quarterly public meeting on the Mound's Environmental Restoration

The CERCLA, or Superfund, cleanup of Mound Plant is run by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies for the U.S. Department of Energy, under the DOE Environmental Restoration Program. Topics at the quarterly public meeting will include:

- **Progress of Remedial Investigation Fieldwork**
- **New CERCLA Documents**

The meeting will include a time for members of the public to discuss any issue related to the Mound's cleanup with Environmental Restoration managers.

The quarterly public meeting will be held:
Thursday, March 11, 1993 at 7 pm
Council Chambers in the Miamisburg Civic Center
10 N. First Street, Miamisburg, Ohio.

For further information, please contact Mark Becker of EG&G Mound Public Affairs at (513) 865-3001.

MOUND
Environmental Restoration Program

MIAMISBURG NEWS 3-10-93

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 3-7-93
Daily; Circulation--230,000 (Sunday)

The Department of Energy

Five Year Plan Public Comment Period and Public Meeting

We all are concerned with the preservation of our environment. Since 1989, the U.S. Department of Energy has provided you with the opportunity to learn about and offer input to its program for the environmental restoration of more than 120 DOE sites nationwide, including the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, Ohio.

The Department of Energy will hold a public meeting to take comments on its latest Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Five-Year Plan (FY 1994-98) and the Mound Site-Specific Plan for fiscal year 1993:

Thursday, March 25, 1993, 7 p.m.
Council Chambers in the Miamisburg Civic Center
10 N. First Street, Miamisburg, Ohio

Individuals will be available from 7:00–7:30 pm to discuss the documents and answer questions. From 7:30–9:00 pm, formal oral comment will be taken from the public. Written comments may be made until March 30 to:

EG&G Mound Public Affairs
ATTN: Five Year Plan
Box 3000
Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-3000

The Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Five-Year Plan (FY 1994-98) and the Mound Site-Specific Plan (FY 1993) are available for public review at the Miamisburg Public Library, 35 S. Fifth Street, Miamisburg, Ohio. Limited numbers of copies are available to individuals who desire. A request should be made in writing to the address above.

For further information, call EG&G Mound Public Affairs at (513) 865-3001.

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The CERCLA, or Superfund, cleanup of Mound Plant is run by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies for the U.S. Department of Energy under the DOE Environmental Restoration Program. Topics at the quarterly public meeting will include:

- **Progress of Remedial Investigation Fieldwork**
- **New CERCLA Documents**

The meeting will include a time for members of the public to discuss any issue related to the Mound's cleanup with Environmental Restoration managers.

The quarterly public meeting will be held:

Thursday, March 11, 1993 at 7 pm
Council Chambers in the Miamisburg Civic Center
10 N. First Street, Miamisburg, Ohio.

For further information, please contact Mark Becker of EG&G Mound Public Affairs at (513) 865-3001.

MOUND
Environmental Restoration Program

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 3-3-93
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

City and state officials go to bat for Mound

MIAMISBURG NEWS 3-3-93

by Kimm Mote
Managing Editor

Activity surrounding the Miamisburg Mound Facility is gearing up once again as Senator John Glenn, Rep. Tony Hall, Mayor Dick Church and John Weithofer, city manager, have two meetings scheduled in Washington, DC regarding the future of the facility.

On Friday, as a part of the Energy Communities Alliance conference, a conference for communities with nuclear facilities, Church and Weithofer will meet with Ann Cecchetti, Acting Assistant Secretary of energy for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs.

At the meeting, Church has said they hope to stop the 90 day clock the former DOE secretary started when he certified the reconfiguration at the end of his term. "We hope the Secretary will resend the former secretary's certification to Congress. We want Secretary O'Leary to look into the reconfiguration herself. We will also urge the further investigation of using the facility for outside purposes."

The Mayor went on to explain that the city understands the DOE must downsize nuclear facilities. However, in order to retain the technology at the Mound, outside business must be brought in. "We don't want to lose the expertise which is up there. We want them (DOE) to give us a fair chance."

On March 9, Sen. Glenn and Rep. Hall will meet with Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary. At this meeting, Glenn and Hall will have the opportunity to present the evidence they believe proves Mound is the best location for consolidation.

Church and Weithofer will meet with Hall following that meeting.

Also attending the conference will be three members of the Mound Citizens Action Group.

(Continued on Page 11)

City...

MIAMISBURG NEWS 3-3-93

(Continued from Page 1)

This trio is attending at their own cost and on their own time.

In other Mound news, Montgomery County Treasurer Rick Carne has announced he will seek compensation from the Department of Energy for the Mound facility in accordance with a law requiring DOE to financially compensate communities with nuclear facilities.

If Carne is successful in getting the funds, the Mound bill could exceed $5 million. The bulk of those funds would go to the Miamisburg City School District.

Mayor Church indicated the city became aware of the issue a year ago.

However, since the city was deep into the battle to save the Mound facility, Carne was asked to back off. City officials were afraid this would make the battle to save Mound more difficult.

Since that time, according to Church, the city has learned these are two separate issues and the collection of funds would not impact the financial viability of the facility.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 3-3-93
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

Make Mound a leader in the region

MIAMISBURG NEWS 3-3-93

To The Editor:

Representative Tony Hall and Senator John Glenn are leading a gallant effort on behalf of Mound Applied Technologies, its present and its future. Both gentlemen recognize that much more is at stake here than 1,600 jobs and some assorted equipment. What is at stake is whether Mound will be a key player in re-invigorating the manufacturing sector of the US economy and what role it should play.

Several universities, manufacturing firms and trade associations believe that Mound Applied Technologies can be transformed into a research, development and manufacturing center unequaled in all the world. This is important because a new Mound would fundamentally address what has been widely identified as a serious shortcoming in US industry; that is, moving research from laboratory to production and thence to market.

How would a new Mound best deliver in its new role?

For starters, we need to enlist the support f both academic institutions and industry. A core group consisting of The Ohio Manufacturers Association, The Ohio State University, The University of Dayton, Wright State University, The University of Cincinnati and Miami University.

The aforementioned provide a depth and breadth of experience in working with industry and will augment the delivery of already existing Mound "know how," which is truly broad in spectrum. From this core group, along with Mound personnel, the network would be expanded to the industrial Midwest and from there to the entire nation.

The Ohio State University, The University of Dayton, Wright State University and The Ohio Manufacturers Association either have on going efforts or are ready to join in the effort. The others, I feel certain, will be on board soon.

To emphasize my previous point regarding the manufacturing component of a new Mound Manufacturing Center, we are not talking about one more passive know how center, but rather, an active, far-reaching show-how center. This is an opportunity for the federal government, Mound Applied Technologies, industry and academic institutions to join together in an effort which would provide the means for US industry to not only catch-up, but to pass our global competitors.

Mound should be one of the flagships centers envisioned in Sen. Glenn's Advanced Civilian Technology Agency.

Finally, we need to let Representative Hall and Sen. Glenn know how we feel. Take a few minutes and write to each. What we think does mater.

Rep. Tony Hall, 501 Federal Building, Dayton, Ohio 45402.
Sen. John Glenn, 503 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510.

Len Smith
Dayton

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 3-3-93
Daily; Circulation--180,000

The Department of Energy

invites you to its quarterly public meeting on the Mound's Environmental Restoration

The CERCLA, or Superfund, cleanup of Mound Plant is run by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies for the U.S. Department of Energy under the DOE Environmental Restoration Program. Topics at the quarterly public meeting will include:

- **Progress of Remedial Investigation Fieldwork**
- **New CERCLA Documents**

The meeting will include a time for members of the public to discuss any issue related to the Mound's cleanup with Environmental Restoration managers.

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MOUND
Environmental Restoration Program

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 3-3-93; 50

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 3-3-93
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MOUND
Environmental Restoration Program

MIAMISBURG NEWS 3-3-93

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 2-24-92
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

The Department of Energy

Five Year Plan Public Comment Period and Public Meeting

We all are concerned with the preservation of our environment. Since 1989, the U.S. Department of Energy has provided you with the opportunity to learn about and offer input to its program for the environmental restoration of more than 120 DOE sites nationwide, including the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, Ohio.

The Department of Energy will hold a public meeting to take comments on its latest Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Five-Year Plan (FY 1994-98) and the Mound Site-Specific Plan for fiscal year 1993:

Thursday, March 25, 1993, 7 p.m.
Council Chambers in the Miamisburg Civic Center
10 N. First Street, Miamisburg, Ohio

Individuals will be available from 7:00–7:30 pm to discuss the documents and answer questions. From 7:30–9:00 pm, formal oral comment will be taken from the public. Written comments may be made until March 30 to:

EG&G Mound Public Affairs
ATTN: Five Year Plan
Box 3000
Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-3000

The Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Five-Year Plan (FY 1994-98) and the Mound Site-Specific Plan (FY 1993) are available for public review at the Miamisburg Public Library, 35 S. Fifth Street, Miamisburg, Ohio. Limited numbers of copies are available to individuals who desire. A request should be made in writing to the address above.

For further information, call EG&G Mound Public Affairs at (513) 865-3001.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 2-24-92
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

Tom Rauch to speak to M.E.S.H. on environment

Miamisburg News 2/24/93

A "Town Meeting" with Tom Rauch as guest speaker and meeting coordinator is being held by MIAMISBURG ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (M.E.S.H.) at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, March 2, at the Carnegie Center, 426 E. Central. Parking and entrance in the back.

Rauch will discuss today's pertinent questions: How much to spend on cleaning up contamination at weapons sites? How can we stop nuclear proliferation? What does the cold war mean to our community?

Rauch is coming in from Denver, Colo., where he educates and organizes for the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker-related organization devoted to peace, justice, and community service.

Rauch, a graduate of a Jesuit Seminary and an ordained Catholic priest, worked in church ministry for seven years, and then gave up that ministry to devote more time to his growing commitment to work for peace.

Mrs. Rauch, a clinical psychologist in private practice, was formerly a member of a Catholic religious order (the Daughters of Wisdom) and a nurse in a variety of medical institutions. Her work now with clients centers on feminist, religious, and spiritual issues.

The meeting is open to the public.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 2-24-92
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

EG&G to conduct seismic surveys under CERCLA law

MIAMISBURG NEWS 2-24-93

As part of EG&G Mound's geological investigation under the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), seismic (geophysical) surveys will be run in the City of Miamisburg's Community Park beginning on Wednesday, Feb. 24 through Sunday, Feb. 28.

Seismic surveys are used to determine the depth to bedrock and to gain information on the types of rock present in an area..

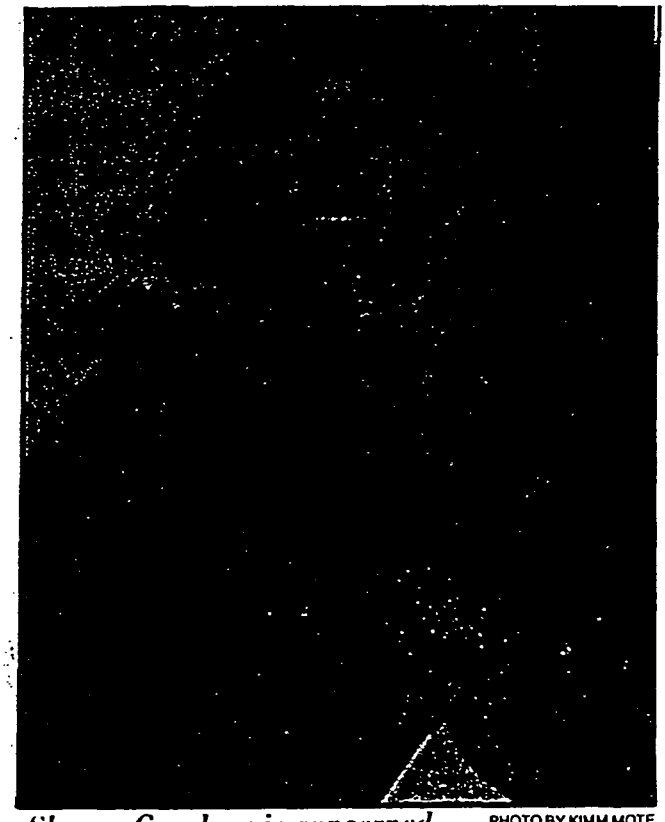
In a seismic survey, acoustical energy is sent into the ground either through the use of a large hammer or falling weight striking a metal plate resting on the ground. This is known as "thumping."

For deeper surveys, small explosive charges, about the size of three shotgun shells, are set off approximately three feet below the surface of the ground. When the explosive is ignited there will be no dust, and the noise will not be heard more than several feet away.

The sound of the hammer or the charge travels through the ground. Because sound travels at different speeds in different materials, such as soil and rock, the sound waves are refracted or "bent" and return to the surface at different times. These sound waves are picked up by special microphones, called geophones, and the time and distance of travel from the source to the geophones is recorded and used to determine the depth to bedrock. There will be no hazard to people, and their will be minimal disturbance to the ground.

For more information, contact EG&G Mound Public Affairs at 865-4450.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 1-27-93
Weekly, Circulation--7,000



Sharon Cowdrey is concerned. . . PHOTO BY KIMM MOTE

MESH focuses on healthy concerns

MIAMISBURG NEWS 1-27-93

by KIMM MOTE
Managing Editor

The motivation for Sharon Cowdrey's involvement in MESH (Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Health) is quite simply her son. Sharon lost Richey to Leukemia and she is convinced he contracted the disease as a result of the environment he was exposed to.

Her continued passion is to ensure the environment is restored to a natural healthy state so others will not have to endure that pain of loss.

"This is our one environment and we have to protect it," she commented during a recent interview.

THE GROUP KNOWN as MESH actually came to being when a group of residents began fighting for clean water. During their battle, they became aware of off site contamination by the Mound facility and realized a need for an environmental group.

Since the inception of the organization, its members have worked to educate themselves, citizens and businesses about the business of living healthy and eliminating exposure to toxic and radioactive materials.

Cowdrey says the largest misconception about the group and its members is, "We are out to get the Mound." This she says, just is not true. "MESH is in no way against the Mound facility or the Mound workers."

What the group would like to see is a change in mission. And, if the facility is closed out, "We have made numerous requests that workers be retained, and they be retrained and educated for work which will need to be done at the facility."

COWDREY, PRESIDENT OF the organization, would like to see the work being done by the group on education given increased recognition.

As a group, MESH conducted research into public documents, monitors field work, checks reports of environmental pollutants, attends DOE and grass roots meetings, corresponds with elected officials, collects health data and attends educational seminars.

With an intense focus on information and education, the group has become active in procuring grant money for the purpose of hiring advisors in areas such as chemistry, toxicology, epidimiology and various environmental engineers.

With the help of those advisors, the group hopes to begin to achieve their big goal of education on environmental issues which include, but are not limited to, Mound.

REGARDING THE MOUND facility, though city officials and Mound employees feel optimistic about saving the Mound, Cowdrey sees closure as inevitable. "This area is just too residential," she says. "Its (Mound's) location is the reason Mound has been as good as it has been (minimizing incidents and releasing information.)

However, Cowdrey believes even the smallest incident impacts the community and the citizens who reside within. "We have a good community, but we have to protect it and ourselves. Tolerable levels (of exposure) shouldn't be tolerated. It all effects our systems."

Cowdrey, a registered nurse, realizes there are no quick solutions to her battle, but believes education and a change in lifestyle will help to win the battle to save the environment.

Giving examples of items people use on a regular basis, Cowdrey easily discusses their dangers and alternatives for those items. "It will be a long process to retrain lifestyle habits," she says, adding that our ancestors survived well without all the household chemicals we use today.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 1-20-93
Weekly, Circulation--7,000

Looking for answers at Mound

MIAMISBURG NEWS 1-20-93

TO THE EDITOR:

As I stated before, I would like a simple yes or no answer to the following questions. No long, drawn-out explanations are needed. Just circle the correct response and forward your answers to the Miamisburg News so that the citizens of our community and other nearby communities can judge for themselves if the Mound Plant is safe and not a sore thumb in Miamisburg.

#1. Was there an accident at the Mound facility within the last 2-3 months involving a worker being contaminated by tritium? YES NO

#2. Is or has the Miami Erie Canal ever been contaminated by the Mound Plant? YES NO

#3. Is there an alarm system on the Mound property that is to be sounded in the case of an incident, to let the local citizens of Miamisburg know to evacuate the area. YES NO

#4. Are there contamination sites on Mound property? YES NO

#5. Is there off-site contamination due to accidents at the Mound Plant? YES NO

#6. Has the Great Miami Valley Buried Aquifer been contaminated by the Mound Plant? YES NO

#7. Does plutonium cause cancer? YES NO

#8. Has the Mound Plant released plutonium and/or tritium into the air / water / ground? YES NO

#9. Has there ever been an INCIDENT at the Mound Plant where high levels of any radioactive material has escaped into the air / water / ground that has been labeled as a TYPE A investigation? YES NO

#10. In regards to the INSIGNIFICANT release of tritium in November 1989, Dick Neff was quoted as saying "half the tritium will pass through a persons body in 12 days; it's RELATIVELY low risk compared to other radioactive materials — BUT, IS IT HARMFUL IN ANY EXTENT? YES NO

#11. Has ANY MOUND WORKER ever been exposed to a radioactive material due to an accident at the Mound Plant and then later died of cancer / especially lung, prostate or brain cancer? YES NO

#12. Is there a notable amount of cancer deaths in Mound employees or in the city of Miamisburg? YES NO

#13. Has there ever been an accident at the Mound Nuclear Weapons Facility in which it was so bad that the City of Miamisburg's fire station had to be called? YES NO

#14. Is it a fair assumption on my part to say the Mound has never contaminated my child or myself since I live within the city limits of Miamisburg? YES NO

#15. Should a company and/or facility be held accountable for problems it has caused to the environment, the health of innocent people who have been contaminated, and the company's employees? YES NO

And I must also say that the lawsuit against the Mound Nuclear Weapons Plant is not just a frivolous lawsuit that was brought about by a shrill band of local opportunists — Evidently all of you thought we just didn't know what we were talking about when we were worried about the contamination in Hillview Plat, contamination caused by YOU — if you caused illness or death in Miamisburg, YOU should be held accountable for your actions. You thought we were a bunch of people running our mouths, not knowing beans from applebutter about what you have done to this city — Thank God we have learned the truth and can help educate others. When you wouldn't listen and would give us run-around answers to our important questions, then, and only then we made the choice of the lawsuit — YOU WOULDN'T LISTEN AND WE HAD NO CHOICE. NOW YOU LISTEN — NOW YOU KNOW WE ALL BELIEVE IN WHAT WE HAVE SAID ALL ALONG. WE'RE SCARED SIMPLY BECAUSE YOU'RE COVERING UP ACCIDENTS THAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE AWARE OF.

WE'RE SCARED BECAUSE WE HAVE RESEARCHED THE MOUND PLANT AND FOUND OUR ANSWERS TO OUR QUESTIONS THAT YOU, EVER SO GENTLY, TRIED TO HOLD BACK.

THANK YOU,
Diana B. Tragesser
Miamisburg

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 1-20-93
Weekly, Circulation--7,000

Money talks at Mound, says writer

MIAMISBURG NEWS 1-20-93

TO THE EDITOR:

Honesty in this day and age is very hard to come by, especially from people who are so good at covering up problems that they don't get caught until it is too late.

One good example is the Mound Nuclear Weapons Plant right here in Miamisburg.

The Mound, as I'm sure all of you older folks will remember, is a very secretive place. It was back then and it still is. At times it seems like they are so well educated that they make you think that accidents, or incidents, as they call it, don't happen up there on the hill, but I'm here to tell you EDUCATION DOESN'T MEAN COMMON SENSE.

Common sense meaning right from wrong, honesty from coverups, love and caring from nuclear disaster, at any cost.

Mr. Charbeneau stated in his recent Letter To The Editor that the Mound has no legacy of threats to workers, and public health and safety. HOG WASH!!! There have been so many accidents, excuse me, incidents, up there on that hill that even the lousy excuses aren't going to hold up for much longer.

People will continue to die of cancer left and right and children will continue to be born with severe birth defects around this area, that people will start realizing that the flimsy excuses given to them is about as real as snow in July. There are no foul attempts on the Mound Plant P.J. Suarez, just the facts that you created. And your question to "Why is the Mound winning?" Here's my answer to that one, "MONEY TALKS."

"The only thing that is shining on this decision is the orange glow from the Mound."

And as far as the word plutonium being misspelled, show me where it was misspelled and I will graciously acknowledge that I spelled it wrong. I believe it takes a bigger person who admits their mistake than one who hides behind his tackiness.

Here's just another example of what I mean when I say, "MONEY TALKS". In another article written by a Mound employee he stated, "Mound should remain open and be the tritium site with Savannah River the backup. This should be part of the preferred option. This would be the most COST EFFECTIVE plan and give the people of this country the most environmentally acceptable site for their TAXPAYER DOLLARS." MONEY, MONEY, MONEY. What about human lives? Contamination means death. I must be really stupid — I'm paying you to kill me.

Sandra Woodard
Miamisburg

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 1-13-93
Weekly, Circulation--7,000

A year for the books...

MIAMISBURG NEWS 1-13-93

In Miamisburg, West Carrollton and Miami Township the headlines were filled with progress, sadness, tragedy and triumph. In last week's Miamisburg/West Carrollton News, the mayors and trustee president reviewed the year in detail. These pages picture some of those stories which touched us all in one form or another.

Save the Mound.

PipeStone opens.

Washington comes to Miamisburg.

Celebrate Miamisburg begins plans

Jan Sabins enters and Nadine Fryman exits.

The Mound and its proposed closing was in most editions of The News during 1992. Rallies and meetings were held in hopes of changing the course of the Department of Energy.

PipeStone Golf Course finally opened to much anticipation. The upscale 18-hole course has completed its first season and has the golfing community excited about its potential.

In August of this year, Miamisburg will celebrate its 175th Anniversary. Plans for the celebration got underway in '92 with the Miamisburg Historical Society making the first donation of funds to begin planning.

In Miami Township, Jan Sabins joined the staff as public relations specialist to better communication between the township and its residents.

The township also said goodbye to long time employee Nadine Fryman. As the township's receptionist, Fryman touched the lives of all who crossed through the doorway of the government center.

A new look for Miami Township police came in the form of new cruisers. Designed by a department member, the new cruisers have brought an updated look to the force.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 1-20-93
Daily, Circulation--180,000

Energy chief signs plan to close Mound

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 1-20-93

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Energy Secretary James Watkins on Tuesday submitted a report to Congress on the controversial plan to downsize America's nuclear weapons complex by moving operations from Mound and some other plants.

Watkins also certified that the report demonstrates the plan will save money without increasing technological, environmental, safety or health risks.

It was one of Watkins' final acts before president-elect Bill Clinton is sworn in today. It keeps alive a plan Mound supporters hope will die when the Clinton administration takes over.

By certifying the report, Watkins cleared the way for the Energy Department to begin spending money to implement the plan unless Congress takes further action. Congress has 90 days to act.

The plan would eliminate most of the 1,600 jobs at the plant, leaving environmental cleanup as the only activity. EG&G Mound Applied Technologies operates the Miamisburg plant under an Energy Department contract.

Mound supporters immediately attacked the study. Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, Tuesday asked Energy Secretary-designate Hazel R. O'Leary to rescind the certification and report to Congress.

Daniel Grove, president of the Mound Citizens Action Group, said Watkins' report is "the same old rhetoric."

The report is "the same study the (General Accounting Office) concluded was seriously flawed."

The GAO issued a report last November that said the Energy Department's plan chose to consolidate non-nuclear weapons work at its Kansas City site in Missouri without analyzing other options. It also said the plan did not include all consolidation costs or fully address technical risks. The study was requested by Glenn.

In December, DOE officials announced a new study they said reaffirmed the agency's non-nuclear-consolidation plan. Glenn, Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, and other Mound supporters said it contained the same flaws as the original plan.

Hall said in a statement Tuesday the "eleventh-hour" certification was not what Congress intended when it asked the Energy Department to take all relevant costs and benefits into consideration.

In a letter accompanying Tuesday's report, Watkins said the current nuclear weapons production complex requires $470 million per year to maintain plants and facilities. He said the consolidation plan would cost $440 million up front but would reduce costs by $250 million per year.

Critics say the agency ignored a Mound study that concluded it would cost $2 billion less over 20 years to move more work to Mound instead of away from it.

The plan is to consolidate most non-nuclear manufacturing work at the Kansas City plant and withdraw non-nuclear activities from Mound, the Pinellas plant in Florida and the Rocky Flats plant in Colorado. Mound's nuclear work involving tritium would be moved to the Savannah River Site in South Carolina.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 1-13-93
Weekly, Circulation--7,000

CERCLA pact expected to be OK'd

MIAMISBURG NEWS 1-13-93

by KIMM MOTE
Managing Editor

At a special meeting of the Miamisburg City Council on Tuesday evening, a CERCLA License agreement was expected to be approved between the city and EG&G.

The agreement places all sampling agreements and access licenses between the two parties into one package. It outlines routine environmental testing and CERCLA testing to be completed by EG&G and establishes the do's and don'ts and responsibilities regarding testing.

Bill Forbes, Miamisburg city attorney, and Chuck Friedman, EG&G manager Environmental Restoration/CERCLA, both agree the document is a result of hard work and a desire to complete testing with the best interest of the city and citizens at heart.

In the past, said Friedman, memorandums of understanding and verbal agreements were used when EG&G performed environmental tests on city property. The new agreement eliminates the random agreements and established a set of understandings and guidlines.

In a presentation to the members of council, objectives of CERCLA sampling were established to meet requirements for CERCLA sampling within a 20+ mile radius of Mound, to look for organic, inorganic, and radioactive materials that can be found in these areas as a result of Mound operations and/or to establish natural background levels.

Activities in the agreement to be conducted include shallow soil samples, water samples from seeps, install and sample a groundwater monitoring well,

(Continued on Page 10)

CERCLA. . .

(Continued from Page 1) MIAMISBURG NEWS 1-13-93

water and sediment samples from surface water bodies, seismic survey to determine depth to bedrock and ecological assessment.

The agreement targets eight city properties which will be tested. Included are Community Park, the overflow creek area [illegible] parking lot in Community [illegible]k, the North Hillside, Mound Park and Golf Course, Daniel Gebhart Tevern Museum, Bell Civic Area, Miamisburg Civic Center and Sycamore Trails Park.

Agreements to test on private properties are worked out between property owners and EG&G. According to Mark Becker, EG&G spokesman, there were 210 private parcels identified. Of those, 192 have been notified and 119 have returned signed agreements. Only nine private individuals have denied access.

In soil sampling, the objective is to test for chemicals and radionuclides in community soils. In groundwater sampling, the objective is to determine levels and movement of chemicals and radionuclides in groundwater beneath the Mound Plant. The objective of the monitoring well to be installed in Community Park is to increase monitoring of groundwater beneath the park and to investigate bedrock make-up.

The objective of surface water [illegible] sediment sampling is to test [illegible] chemical and radionuclides [illegible] community surface waters [illegible] waterway bottoms. In [illegible] surveys the objective is to map bedrock and other rock formations in the community, furthering information on groundwater migration.

The objective of ecological assessment is to delineate wetlands and determine populations and health of plant and animal species in the community, including rare and endangered species.

The only area in which all tests are being performed is in Community Park.

Friedman said that in working out all the details of the agreement, the city asked some very tough questions which "forces us to think about what we are doing from the city's viewpoint."

He added that all parties worked especially hard detailing health and safety details for employees, residents and the environment.

Becker said in working out the agreement, the city "has acted very responsibly for the city."

Though the testing could have been done without an agreement, Friedman said that was not the manner EG&G wished to operate. The agreement, however, has delayed the process and there is now a "sense of urgency to get things done."

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 1-13-93
Weekly, Circulation--7,000

State Rep. makes his first address

MIAMISBURG NEWS 1-13-93

Monday, January 4, 1993 was officially my first day on the job as your new State Representative. The Ohio House of Representatives held its first session of the new year at 2:00 p.m. on January 4. The new members were officially sworn in, officers of the House were elected, and various housekeeping resolutions were adopted. The real work of the new General Assembly will begin sometime after January 13, after we are assigned to committees.

The period between Election Day and January 4 went very fast. I began to get letters almost immediately asking for help with individual concerns or asking me to vote a certain way on legislation coming before the General Assembly in November and December. Sorry, but I did not have the right to vote on any of these matters, including the December tax increases. My term in office had not yet begun. Nonetheless, I worked through the outgoing legislators to help with citizen complaints. I also attended numerous training sessions to prepare for my new responsibilities.

After our session on Monday, I began to organize my office and to respond to numerous citizen calls and letters. My only staff member is my administrative assistant / secretary, Melissa Decker. My Columbus office number is (614) 644-6008, and our address is 77 South High Street, 10th Floor Columbus, OH 43266-0603. My home phone and address are unchanged. Feel free to call or write anytime if I can be of help.

Trying to save jobs and economic development opportunities at Mound Lab is one of my top priorities. During the week, I talked with Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church and with Mound Citizen Action Group Chair Dan Grove to discuss the effort to save the Mound. I also met with representatives of a State university to discuss how we can use the technology and manufacturing capability and the Mound to assist with other economic development efforts.

Tuesday and Wednesday, I met four visiting classes from Miamisburg High School, in Columbus to visit the Capitol and the Ohio Supreme Court. I also met with staff and other legislators to discuss bills that we wish to introduce in the new session. I told State Representative Dave Johnson that I will cosponsor his bill to make carjacking a crime punishable by up to 25 years in prison. State Representative Barbara Pringle is sponsoring two crime control bills that I have asked to cosponsor. One bill provides a mandatory life prison sentence without parole for those convicted of three violent felonies; while another bill would restrict the use of shock probation. I asked our staff to draft what may be the first bill I introduce: a measure encouraging people to buy nursing home and long-term care insurance. I also began developing some education and school funding bills and a workers compensation bill, all of which I hope to introduce in the next few weeks. I will provide more details on these proposals as they are developed.

Thursday and Friday were spent in the district. I met with numerous groups, including the local Farm Bureau and the Public Affairs Committee of the United Way. Montgomery County's state senators and representatives also met jointly with Dayton City Commissioners, Montgomery County Commissioners, and the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce to discuss their legislative priorities.

Several constituents have contacted me about the new sales taxes on athletic / health club memberships and on temporary personnel services. I will soon introduce legislation to repeal these taxes effective with the start of the new budget year (July 1, 1993). These taxes, if not repealed, may have an adverse impact on the health of our people and of our state economy.

We hope to provide a newspaper column like this one every one to two weeks. Some, like this one, will cover a variety of topics. Others may focus on a particular problem or issue. Suggestions for future columns are always welcome.

Don Mottley is the 41st District State Representative.

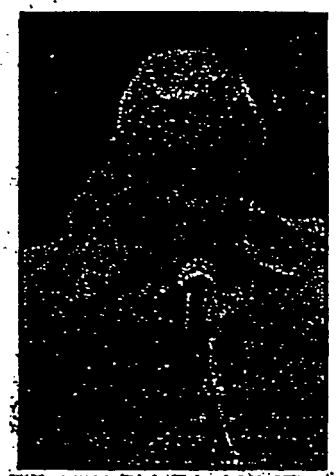
Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 1-6-93
Weekly, Circulation--7,000

Burg faces new year with hope

MIAMISBURG NEWS 1-6-93

By
MAYOR DICK CHURCH, JR.

As I look back on 1992, my first year as the mayor of the City of Miamisburg, I think of the many challenges our community has faced this year. The most critical challenge, of course, is focused on the federal government's decision to close the Mound facility and what that will mean to our city and its citizens. At the



Dick Church

same time, 1992 brought new opportunities for growth, with such exciting events as the opening of Pipestone Golf Course and the opening of the Linden Avenue bridge.

Due to our cautious stance toward the Mound situation, we have left nine staff positions unfilled since late 1991. Even so, we continue to provide the citizens of this community with high quality services, doing so with greater efficiency than ever. Working here at City Hall every day, it is clear to me that the City staff is one of the greatest resources we have. These are hard-working, dedicated people who care about the citizens they serve.

I can't say enough about City Manager John Weithofer. I have worked closely with John during this past year and I am truly proud of his work and his commitment to our community.

With this report, I'd like to provide you with a summary of where our city stands as we begin 1993, our recent accomplishments, and the issues we face as we enter the new year.

The Mound

The announcement to close the Mound, which was made by the Department of Energy (DOE) in December, 1991, has brought unprecedented challenges to the financial health of our city. The potential loss of 1,600 jobs represents a personal crisis to many of our citizens and their families. The City also stands to lose $1.4 million in tax revenues — 11 percent of our general fund revenues — if the facility is closed. The City Manager and I have spent countless hours working to force a reconsideration of DOE's original decision to close the facility. We have worked closely with Senator John Glenn, Representative Tony Hall, and Governor Voinovich to make our concerns crystal clear to Washington. It appears that our efforts have at least slowed down the decision process, forcing DOE to justify its proposals for reconfiguration of the Mound. I believe that we will be successful

(Continued on Page 3)

Burg ...

MIAMISBURG NEWS 1-6-93

(Continued from Page 1)

in keeping the Mound in Miamisburg, although there will no doubt be a reduction of the operation. We look forward to seeing the results of the study being done by the University of Dayton to explore commercial uses for the Mound facility.

The bright spot in all of this has been the fact that the threat of the Mound closing has unified our citizens around an important cause and challenged us to fight to protect this valuable community asset. More than 46,000 signatures of citizens throughout the Miami Valley were gathered on petitions and delivered to the White House. It was also satisfying to see over 1,000 people, including Senator Glenn, Represenative Hall, and Lieutenant Governor Michael DeWine, attend the "Save the Mound" rally in April.

My greatest personal challenge has been to provide the leadership to guide this community through one of the most difficult periods of its 175-year history. We will continue to pursue all avenues to represent the interests of the citizens of Miamisburg in this critical issue.

MOUND PLANT/CERCLA PRESS CLIPPINGS
1992

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 12-23-92
Daily; Circulation–180,000 (230,000 Sunday)

DOE leans closer to Mound closing

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 12-23-92

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

With less than a month to go before president-elect Bill Clinton cleans house at the Energy Department, agency officials released three reports that reinforce their preference for closing the Mound nuclear weapons plant in Miamisburg.

Moving the Mound operations to other sites would gradually eliminate 600 to 1,000 of the plant's 1,700 jobs and save taxpayers billions in the long run, officials said. They stressed the reports don't reflect a final decision expected in June 1994. Copies of the reports were not available Tuesday to the news media.

The reports, authorized by outgoing Energy Secretary James Watkins, are the latest volley over the future of the plant, which makes components for nuclear weapons.

Elected officials immediately attacked the reports, part of the Energy Department's effort to reconfigure and downsize the U.S. nuclear weapons complex. The General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, has criticized data used in the reports as flawed and incomplete.

"The Energy Department is stuck using the same old information and the same old assumptions about Mound. It's not surprising they came up with the same old conclusion," U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, said after a congressional briefing by DOE officials.

SEE MOUND/5A

ASSOCIATED PRESS

This is a false-color mosaic constructed from a series of 53 images taken through spectral filters by the spacecraft Galileo as it flew over the northern regions of the moon Dec. 7. Bright pinkish areas show highland areas, blue to orange shades indicate volcanic lava flows. Mound employees who helped build the spacecraft face an uncertain future over a possible closing by the Department of Energy. See story, Page 5A.

☐ Mound

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 12-23-92

CONTINUED FROM/1A

"I have said the whole non-nuclear consolidation effort should be scrapped as it stands and that we should go back to the drawing board," said U.S. Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio.

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church, also a Democrat, predicted the plant's fortunes will change when Democrats replace President Bush's appointee Watkins, a former Navy admiral. Glenn and Hall said they hope Watkins' probable replacement, Hazel O'Leary, will take a fresh look at the issue.

But Church said he wasn't surprised Watkins chose to approve the reports rather than leaving it for O'Leary.

"I think this is just one last shot to stick it to us," Church said Tuesday afternoon at Mound.

Watkins said the studies "confirm that the best use of the taxpayer's dollar is to consolidate the majority of the department's nonnuclear work at one site."

The preferred site is the agency's Kansas City plant in Missouri. Consolidating work there would save up to $1.5 billion, compared to two-site plans that were studied, Energy officials said.

Work involving tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen, would cost $2 billion less if consolidated at the Savannah River Site in South Carolina instead of Mound, they said. The figures are dramatically different from an earlier draft whose figures showed the Savannah River consolidation would cost $1.4 billion more.

Howard Canter, the official in charge of the reconfiguration plan, said he hasn't seen a draft with those figures and refused to comment. The *Dayton Daily News* obtained a copy of the unreleased draft.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 12-23-92
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DOE stands behind Mound consolidation plans

MIAMISBURG NEWS 12-23-92

by Kathi MOTE
Managing Editor

The Department of Energy yesterday released reports regarding their consolidation proposal.

A year and one week following their preferred option announcement to consolidate the Miamisburg Mound Facility, DOE continues to support the option of closing the plant.

A press release from DOE stated, "The preferred alternative still involves consolidating most of the work at the department's Kansas City Plant and closing the nonnuclear activities at the Mound, Pinellas (Florida) and Rocky Flats (Colorado) Plants."

At a press conference on Tuesday, DOE's Howard Cantor stressed the Environmental Assessment is still a "preferred option" and has not been finalized. In answering questions from members of the media from around the country, Cantor indicated figures pointed to Kansas City as the greatest savings option.

IN A LETTER to Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church, Richard Claytor, assistant secretary for defense programs, stated, "The Tritium Consolidation Comparison Study assesses, in two reports, the comparative costs and radiological risks of consolidating weapons complex tritium maintenance, processing and storage activities. These activities are presently performed at the Mound Plant and the Savannah River Site.

"The preferred alternative, announced in December 1991, proposed transferring the tritium work performed at the Mound Plant to Savannah River Site since the site already handles large quantities of tritium and the new

(Continued on Page 7)

DOE stands behind.

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(Continued from Page 1)

Replacement Tritium Facility, nearing completion, could accommodate the additional work.

"The cost comparison report concludes that consolidation at the Mound Plant would result in nearly two billion dollars more in life-cycle costs compared with consolidation at the Savannah River Site.

"THE COMPARATIVE RISK report concludes that the radiological risk to populations at either site from consolidated tritium activities is acceptable, The Savannah River Site was found more favorable during normal operations and under a severe accident and the Mound Plant more favorable for the operating basis accidents. The department has concluded that based on these findings there is no reason to change its previously announced preferred alternative."

Summaries indicate that for the period 1993-2050, consolidation to the Mound Plant is estimated to be $5.39 billion which includes the overhead costs of keeping Mound operational. The estimated cost for consolidating to Savannah River is estimated at $3.4 billion.

The study for a two-site consolidation plan indicated the preferred option would not include the Mound Plant. However, the DOE indicated a single-site consolidation was still preferred.

SO, WITH A second review, DOE is sticking with their preferred option.

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church indicated these findings were not a surprise to city officials. "We have thrown so many volleys at them this past year. I think this is one last shot to stick it to us. We've been expecting this; we've prepared for it, but we haven't lost yet," he commented.

He also commented on the recent General Accounting Office report which indicated the reconfiguration study was incomplete. "They are sticking by the original report — there is nothing new."

He continued, "I think this (report) is premature. What they are doing today, releasing this report prior to the new administration in premature. We are less than a month away from a new administration and new Secretary of Energy taking over.

"If I were the incoming Secretary of Energy I would be highly offended that a report of this magnitude was released prior to me even seeing it."

Church indicated the city still had faith the option would be changed and the city would be "sticking with what we set out to do. We are not giving up."

When asked if he saw any positives from Tuesday's reports, EG&G Public Affairs Vice President Jim Walton indicated that it was if DOE found significant changes, the preferred option would be altered.

Mound Citizen Action Group President Dan Grove responded to the reports by saying, "It's the same old rhetoric. There was nothing new. They gave Mound a 'Christmas present' and attempted to demoralize the workforce. However, we know we are right and we will fight. This was the last gasp of a dying administration."

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MCAG member pens his reflections from "on the hill"

TO THE EDITOR:

MIAMISBURG NEWS 12-23-92

As the year draws to a close I reflect upon events that occurred in this community over the past year. Foremost in my mind is the proposed closing of Mound announced by Secretary Watkins in a press conference on December 16, 1992. More importantly, however, my reflections lead to that small group of people, the Mound Citizens Action Group (MCAG). We united to combat this proposed whimsical decision for clearly it was based on poor planning and economic policy. For example, it was painfully evident during the press conference that Secretary Watkins was totally unaware of the role Mound plays in the Department of Energy (DOE) — how deplorable! Furthermore, it was clear that not only would the course of action proposed by Secretary Watkins affect people's lives, but that the poor economic policy would cost the American taxpayer millions. In addition, the poor planning would destroy a portion of this country's technology base important to our industry and defense.

I reflect upon the rally MCAG organized that brought politicians from both parties together in support of Mound. The Miamisburg High School auditorium was filled with people on that wet, snowy day in April to hear speeches of support from U.S. Senator Glenn, Lt. Gov. DeWine, U.S. Representative Hall, Mayor Church, MCAG President Dan Grove, and others. This rally spurred a petition drive that collected 46,000 signatures in support of Mound! As I reflect upon this I cannot help but smile. Never did I realize when I earned my Ph.D. that I would one day be standing on a cold street corner collecting signatures!

I reflect upon reporter Mady Ransdell and her interview with several scientists from Mound. The interview clearly showed that the laboratories of Mound scientists could be used constructively for the future progress of this nation. The potential exists at Mound to expand into a Center of Excellence (a national laboratory, perhaps?). The alternative course of action proposed by Secretary Watkins is one of destruction and dismantlement. What would be gained from this?

I reflect upon how Mayor Church supported and assisted us in every way. We owe him a special thanks and a special place in our hearts this holiday season. I reflect upon how Sen. Glenn and Rep. Hall supported us. Their efforts culminated in the passage of laws to protect places like Mound from indiscriminate, poorly based decisions. This support was given willingly for they knew our science was correct and our cause was just. They too deserve our heartfelt thanks.

During the past year MCAG has received tremendous community and congressional support. As I reflect upon events of this year, the reason is clear. Mound shares its science with elementary schools, the Dayton Museum of Natural History, and others. We share our technology with local industry to promote new business. We share with the community the scientific truth of what we do. We share in education through teaching at universities.

Reflection upon these events and others leads directly to a positive commitment to the future of this community and this country. We will continue our efforts in science, technology, community, and education. We will continue our fight for the truth. We won't give up!

Larry R. Dosser, Ph.D.
Centerville
MCAG member

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 12-22-92
Daily; Circulation–180,000 (230,000 Sunday)

Mound backers see chance to save plant

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 12-22-92

Local Mound plant supporters Monday said they hope energy secretary nominee Hazel O'Leary will take a fresh look at the Energy Department's plan to close the Miamisburg plant.

But the 55-year-old Minnesota utility executive won't take office until after president-elect Bill Clinton is inaugurated and the Senate confirms her nomination. Meanwhile, the Energy Department is moving ahead with plans to move Mound's work elsewhere as part of an effort to shrink the nation's nuclear weapons complex.

Energy officials today are expected to brief members of Congress on three new reports related to the plan. Sources say they include an environmental assessment and two new reports on the agency's "preferred options" for consolidation — moving Mound's non-nuclear work to sites in Kansas City, Mo., and Pinellas, Fla., and moving its tritium work to the agency's Savannah River site in South Carolina.

Previously, the agency's preferred options included closing the Pinellas Plant.

An Energy Department spokesman could not be reached for comment Monday afternoon.

What the agency calls its non-nuclear reconfiguration plan would eliminate about 1,600 high-tech jobs at the plant by the end of 1995. A site cleanup program would create several hundred jobs, many of them also involving technical skills. Miamisburg officials say the city would lose income-tax revenue.

Next month, the University of Dayton is expected to launch a $150,000 study financed by city, county and state funds to help identify alternative uses for Mound's capabilities, including those of its researchers.

Mound's non-nuclear weapons work includes production and maintenance of explosives, timers and other devices used in nuclear warheads. Its nuclear work involves tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen.

Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church said he hopes the city has a better relationship with the agency under O'Leary than it has had with James Watkins in charge. He and other city officials have felt snubbed by the department, which has been slow to provide information.

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A promise of a continued fight from neighbors at Mound Facility

TO THE EDITOR:

MIAMISBURG NEWS 12-23-92

What a year! As we headed towards the holiday season last year at this time, the employees at Mound were faced with a very bleak future. A small group of local residents had filed a lawsuit alleging that Mound employees had negligently managed the Mound Facility for the government, as well as harmed the local environment. At the same time, the Secretary of Energy announced his "preferred alternative" for non-nuclear configuration of the U.S. weapons complex. This preferred alternative meant the elimination of hundreds of jobs at our Facility. Our ability to prove to the Department of Energy that their decision on reconfiguration was flawed, was hampered by the hundreds of hours (and millions of taxpayers' dollars) required to respond to the lawsuit.

However, once again, Mound employees have shown their determination in the face of adversity. Like our counterparts of the 1940s and 1950s who were faced with the seemingly impossible task of providing this country with the nuclear technology required to make the world safe, this generation of Mound employees did not let two potentially fatal blows deter us.

We have continued to focus on our mission for the country, as well as respond to both the lawsuit's unfounded allegations and the Secretary's misguided decisions.

Our fight to save our jobs, and the community's standard of living, is not yet over. We have been encouraged by the support of the residents and businesses of the City of Miamisburg, and we thank you for that support. We promise to continue in 1993 to be the good corporate neighbors that you have come to expect of Mound employees.

Sincerely,
Jolene M. Walker

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 12-16-92
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

Mound plant has much to offer — its value should be recognized

MIAMISBURG NEWS 12-16-92

TO THE EDITOR:

One year has passed since the Secretary of Energy's announcement that the nuclear complex would accelerate its proposed consolidation. From this consolidation, it was said that a smaller, more modern, less expensive complex would result.

It quickly became apparent to many that the announced plan was untenable. Major factors were not considered that would weigh upon the announced plan, such as the size of the future nuclear arsenal and reduction of federal budgets to provide peace dividends after the "Cold War".

The people of Miamisburg have only to look up at the "hill" to see new buildings constructed in the last five years. And many other facilities have been modernized that do not show from the outside. The people of Miamisburg knew the quality of Mound's facilities, which the DoE chose to ignore.

Mound provides work for branches of DoE other than the Weapons Programs Offices. This includes the calorimeter production, stable isotope enrichment, and nuclear safeguards research. And Miamisburg residents all hear of the assembly of nuclear generators for our space exploration program, while the DoE failed to consider the fate of this work or impacts on it were Mound to close.

I could continue with many inconsistencies and compromises of the DoE's announced plan. Its no wonder the Mound Citizens Action Group, the City of Miamisburg, members of Congress, news media editorials, and many others took up the fight for fairness in both the decisions to be made and the expenditure of taxpayer money. And as Senator Glenn said on that snowy day in April when the rally cry was publicly sounded, "The light of day should be allowed to shine upon this decision."

We will continue to fight. The real peace dividend will be the use of our resources and technologies to grow as a nation and as an economy. Mound has much to offer in this regard. Miamisburg citizens should hope the DoE under a Clinton administration will come to recognize the value of Mound to our locale and country.

Sincerely,
Joseph Miles
West Carrollton

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 12-16-92
Weekly; Circulation–7,000

Mound winning battle to stay because its right about its operations

MIAMISBURG NEWS, 12-16-92

TO THE EDITOR:

On this day, one year ago, the 2,100 able workers of the Mound plant and their families received their numbing, disorienting Christmas present from the Department of Energy — the news that Mound would close despite both its outstanding, forthright contribution to this nation's nuclear defense and its unparalleled capabilities to support the changed DOE mission. This was the second, more significant, blow in a cruel, Yuletide one-two punch endured that month, the first having been a frivolous lawsuit brought by a shrill band of local opportunists, some of whom could not spell the word plutonium and others who thought that the Lawrence-Livermore site was in Liverpool, England.

But a dedicated group of Mound employees had their own post-holiday stocking stuffers for both DOE and MESH. Among many gifts were the intense resolve by Mound to survive both misguided assaults, the knowledge that Mound was correct in its estimation of technical superiority over the Kansas City Plant and the Savannah River Plant, the support of Mound's community based on Mound's outstanding safety record and its historical honesty with that community, the advocacy of such key elected officials as Mayor Church, Representative Hall, and Senator Glenn, and predictably favorable investigative reports from both the General Accounting Office and the University of Dayton Research Institute.

Why is Mound "winning"? Here's a three word answer: We were right. We were right about our technical superiority. We were right in our claim that politics, not common sense and the national good, drove DOE's abortive decision-making process. We were right about our safety and honesty about our operations. We were just plain right. And neither DOE nor MESH will ever change that.

Mound will survive these foul attempts on its life. Mound will continue to support the citizens of the Miami Valley with its charity, environmental honesty, and decent jobs. And Mound heartily thanks the good people of southwest Ohio for their continuing good will and faith. We won't disappoint you.

Sincerely,
Patrick J. Suarez

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 12-16-92
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Mound plant should remain open

MIAMISBURG NEWS, 12-16-92

TO THE EDITOR:

The last year has demonstrated to me the Department Of Energy (DOE) has lost it's character, purpose, and ability to manage the Nuclear Weapons Complex of the United States of America.

Their concept of Reconfiguration and/or Complex 21 is replete with flaws and misconceptions to the point one wonders if they really know their job or whether they have other reasons, of which we're not aware, for making such ludicrous decisions.

To move a lot of Mound's work to Kansas City, which neither has the logistical facility or technical capability and also is located in a flood plain is not sound judgement. A political pay-off should not be a good reason for this ill conceived decision. Sending all of Mounds' Tritium work to Savannah River Plant (SRP) is tantamount to giving a pyromaniac a match factory. Of all the sites in the DOE Complex, Savannah River has released 90% of the radioactivity into our environment while Mound has released only 2%. SRP has ten tons of contaminated mercury dumped on their property and the tritium levels in the South Caorlina aquifer would make the EPA cringe. The DOE wants to send more tritium work to a place such as this, which has demonstrated time after time they are not responsible corporate citizens. Because SRP has such a large area, approx. 100 sq. miles, they have assumed they are immune from EPA regulations.

On the other hand, Mound is a small very diversified DOE site which has demonstrated over the years our ability to carry out mission assignments with top quality work while at the same time being a good corporate citizen. 46,000 signatures in the Miami Valley supporting a Nuclear Weapons Facility is unmatched in this country.

Mound should remain open and be the Tritium Site with Savannah River the backup. This should be part of the preferred option. This would be the most cost effective plan and give the people of this country the most environmentally acceptable site for their taxpayer dollars.

Dean Jones
Miamisburg

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 12-16-92
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Is it a new era for the DOE?

MIAMISBURG NEWS 12-16-92

"The Department is working hard to reduce health and safety risks to employees and the public. We have experienced significant successes in bringing facilities whose problems have accumulated over decades into compliance with modern environmental requirements developed over the last several years. It is no secret that past contracting practices were not up to today's standards. But the Department is vigorously implementing stronger cost and quality controls and is revising the way contracts are written. Internal and external oversight, including an open relationship with state and local regulators, has become part of our daily routine.

"Change comes slowly, as each Administration has found in trying to implement its own policies and institute a new way of doing business. But the Department of Energy now operates in an era when the majority of the people do not adhere to the old ways of secrecy and 'production at any cost,' and instead are demanding openness and accountability in government. The changes must take place, and I am pleased to have had the opportunity to be a part of them."

The above quote was taken from a letter-to-the-editor written by Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins to the U.S. News & World Report.

On the surface, these are strong words by a powerful and strong man. On the surface, these words convey a Department of Energy which operates in the true meaning of our government.

Dig below the surface, however, and what you find is something radically different — at least in Miamisburg, Ohio.

It was one year ago today when Admiral Watkins an-

nounced the preferred option of closing the Miamisburg Mound Facility. We were told that by consolidating the Miamisburg operation to another facility, the DOE would be running with great efficiency and in the best interest of the country.

So we were told.

Not willing to accept the logic of the DOE, members of the Mound community and the city began to investigate the "preferred option." They asked questions, traveled to Washington, formulated reports through investigations and shook a big fist in the face of DOE bureaucrats.

It appears as though that big fist has landed a blow on the face of energy and a new champion may be crowned — the people.

There is a certain line in Watkins' letter which I find most interesting, "...an open relationship with state and local regulators, has become part of our daily routines." What about an open relationship with state and local officials and citizens? When will this become a part of the daily routine?

In speaking with the officials who have been involved in this year long struggle, it easy to understand why there is no faith in the system, why there is no trust.

The Department of Energy has been less than happy with the dust that has been stirred in Miamisburg, or rather, Miami, as it was called by one DOE official. The DOE has made it obvious they don't like being second guessed. They don't like answering questions.

Nothing exemplified this more than the General Accounting Office Report which, in essence, said the announced consolidation moves may not be in the best interest of the department or the country.

While one office of the DOE was busy denying the department had even seen the report, another was busy issuing statements which attempted to show how flawed the report was.

What was that saying about protesting too much?

If Admiral Watkins is sincere in his statements about changes in the department then he should be leading the inquiry into the facts and figures of consolidation and should be congratulating those who have led the way — the people of Miamisburg and Mound.

A new administration is on the way to Washington. New faces will be appearing in the Department of Energy. Those involved in saving the Mound can only hope these new faces take the words of Admiral Watkins to heart and operate with "an open relationship... and accountability."

Kimm Mote is the managing editor of The Miamisburg/West Carrollton News.

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Weekly; Circulation–7,000

CERCLA work to spotlight deer

MIAMISBURG NEWS 12-16-92

As part of EG&G Mound's ecological assessment on the Mound Plant site for the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), work to be conducted at the site during the upcoming week that may either be visible or can be heard by the general public.

In order to count deer on plant property, spotlighting on plant site will be conducted nightly from an hour after sunset until midnight through Sunday, Dec. 13, weather permitting. Spotlighting of deer is illegal in the State of Ohio but special permits have been obtained from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources to do this phase of the assessment.

The primary objective of the work will be to identify the quantities of deer on the Mound plant site. This is one portion of the ecological assessment, which is required and includes identifying vegetation, small and large mammals, reptiles and amphibians, fish and macroinvertebrates, and birds, as part of this assessment within CERCLA.

Individuals who have questions about this ecological assessment can contact Mound Public Affairs at 865-3001 or 865-4450.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 12-16-92
Weekly; Circulation–7,000

DOE fails to show plant problems

MIAMISBURG NEWS, 12-16-92

TO THE EDITOR:

The story of the US Department of Energy's failure to develop a satisfactory plan to reshape the nation's nuclear weapons complex has written by Congress, the Government Accounting Office, and managers and scientists throughout the complex itself. Despite that, the story has not been read by DOE management in Washington and Albuquerque. DOE continues to carry out its efforts to dismantle the valuable technology at the Mound site.

This is the supreme folly of a dying regime that has discarded reason and resorted to a "let's get them" approach at fifty-nine minutes of the eleventh hour.

By all counts, Mound remains the best site for consolidation of this nation's tritium technology from both an economic and environmental perspective. Its other technologies are best left at the site for two reasons — their breadth and depth and their value to the needs of future defense and American industry.

Last week's edition of US News & World Report told a sad story of an environmental legacy left by past practice in the complex. Mound, while it has had its problems, has no legacy of threats to worker and public health and safety. What does exist has manageable solutions.

DOE has failed miserably in its attempts to dramatize the "Mound problems" from an environmental perspective. And, because their so-called "consolidation plans" have been so dramatically debunked, I would hope that a similar legacy of badn planning and management would not be left by the outgoing administration by pursuing its current course to the last click of the power clock. It's intermission time, and the next act should be a step upward from the poorly structured drama the taxpayers had strutted before them.

Respectfully submitted,
Howard Charbeneau
West Carrollton

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 12-1-92
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There's still time to halt destruction of Department of Energy's failed policies

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 12-1-92

OTHER VOICES

Many people may not recognize the name Cassandra for its mythical significance. She was the daughter of the king of Troy and was given a gift of prophecy by the god Apollo. Apollo cursed the gift, however, because the favors he expected in return were not forthcoming. Cassandra's gift was thence deemed worthless because people would never believe her prophecies.

Ten years before the Trojan War, her prophecy about Troy's doom went unheard. Even as the beguiling horse was wheeled toward Troy's gates, her warnings were dismissed as those of an overly talkative busybody.

Five years ago there were a number of prophets of the same ilk at Mound Laboratory in Miamisburg. They were people of cognizance, perspective and perception. Those so gifted, however, might as well have been modern Cassandras. They could see what was happening just as Harold Agnew, the director of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, did when he spoke before the National Science Board in 1976:

"The ever-increasing bureaucracy, composed of managers who require more and more detail, justification and guaranteed schedules will, in the not-too-distant future, completely eradicate our nation's world position in research and technology.

"Bureaucratic regulation and requirements for conformity will stifle basic research. Bureaucracy will eradicate endeavor and innovation in the long run.

"Bureaucracy eventually loses sight of what the original objective was and becomes only concerned in its own management and control function. Unless this trend towards centralization is somehow reversed, I predict that the U.S. will rapidly lose its lead in science and technology."

Agnew's prophecy took fewer years — only five compared with Cassandra's 10 — to become reality. The bureaucracy of which he spoke was the precursor of the U.S. Department of Energy. The DOE is the custodian of U.S. nuclear deterrence in addition to a great body of technological brain power at the National Laboratories and its production sites.

In the early 1980s, the DOE presumed itself the "corporation" endowed with management and scientific judgment beyond its ken as a contract administrator. At that time, it blindly began dismantling its government-owned and contractor-operated (GOCO) system.

At the same time, the DOE began to lose its technical competence. It was a victim of its own bureaucracy and the Civil Service system. Contract administrators became "managers" with no background in the manifold technologies of the weapons complex. Decisions became based on budget pressures and administrative issues rather than on what made good management and technological sense.

The GOCO system provided the best of worlds for government, its people and American industry. The government set the objectives for American companies, which provided the people with the managerial and technical know-how to get things done.

The government provided sites, like Mound, and the supplies to do the job; so the contractor risked no capital investment to perform the work. In return, the contractor received a nominal fee that was sure and taxed profit. The one risk to any contractor was, of course, reputation, but until relatively recent times that was not a major concern.

Then everything began to change. In every quarter — management, budget, science, environment, even public relations — the DOE's management assumed competence beyond its former role as a contract administrator. It feverishly created control systems that interfered with its own mission. Later, it intruded into its contractors' corporate policies, dictated the head count necessary to perform work, and began auditing at a pace that literally brought productive work to a near standstill.

In the mid-1980s the DOE was immersed in a consummate paranoia about terrorism, spending hundreds of millions of dollars to thwart questionable threats. DOE audits multiplied to a point that auditing became an industry unto itself. Next there was a peripatetic jump from one suspected abuse — contractor fraud — to another: alleged illegal contractor operations.

The latter resulted in what was, perhaps, the most ignominious act of all. The DOE initiated an FBI raid of its own Rocky Flats, Colo., plant. There were indictments all around and threats of civilian executive jail terms. Ultimately there was a fine of some $18 million levied on Rockwell International, but somehow no Department of Energy official was ever touched by the ignominy. Most disreputable? Not quite!

By that time the DOE had launched into its Nuclear Weapons Reconfiguration Study, a jumble of bureaucratic game playing. The study's inherent flaw was that it did not begin with valid management assumptions, much less an inventory of national needs, of this national technological trust and of a nation's future. Literally, the technology of nuclear weapons was perceived as only that — the technology of deterrence. There was, in fact, no cognizance that most of what existed in the complex had inestimable value for this nation's industrial base.

Now the system feeds on itself. The incapacity that bred the last dozen years of folly has become so embroiled in its own self-deception that it has become brazen *reality*. Its victims have been the taxpayers who have borne the bills of that impudence. The perpetrator has been the DOE bureaucracy, which has acted just as Harold Agnew predicted.

In the coming months we might witness the spiraling-in of this Cassandra syndrome as expressed in Harold Agnew's prophecy-come-true. The implosion may be too much to bear in what we have borne in the loss of purpose and technology at Mound and within the weapons complex and at the National Laboratories.

In its headlong rush to "reconfigure," the Department of Energy has fulfilled Agnew's prophecy. The department has not offered reasonable alternatives but has offered only bureaucratic imperatives and reductions in force and incentives for people to leave.

During recent times there has been a dispersion of people and groups of people from the weapons complex to retirement and other jobs. They take with them their vast knowledge of technology and thousands of years of experience. The DOE continues to ignore what makes technology grow and prosper — people and their interactions.

The tragedy of this folly is that almost all Americans, even our legislators, were ignorant of it until fewer than two years ago. Three presidential administrations gave their tacit approval to this wasteful folly.

The structure of the DOE's Trojan horse remains so contrived as to make it crumble under the weight of its insupportable premises. Yet, in the midst of that possibility, the bureaucracy scrambles toward the same self-styled destination. Will it happen?

Because of legislation enacted under the leadership of Sen. John Glenn and Rep. Tony Hall, there is hope of changing the DOE's direction. There is time to stop. There is time to take the wheel from a bureaucracy out of control. Bring in the experts, the technologists and managers of the American brain trust! They may be able to salvage what remains of this national treasure.

■ HOWARD CHARBENEAU, who was public relations manager for Mound for 20 years, now has his own communication and public relations firm in West Carrollton.

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 11-25-92
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

Report recommends a second look

MIAMISBURG NEWS 11-25-92

by KIMMOTE
Managing Editor

Though the news released last week by the General Accounting Office was a boost for the Miamisburg Mound Facility, Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church is fearful the Department of Energy may make irreversible decisions during the final days of the Bush administration.

"I'm worried about what will happen in the next two months (until the new administration takes office)," commented Church from his office.

He went on to explain the city has evidence the Department of Energy is pushing ahead with the consolidation in spite of the report and legislation which requires the DOE secretary to justify consolidation.

Church also cited the investment of $1 billion in a tritium processing facility at the consolidation point which would make a decision reversal too expensive.

"If too much money is spent, the new administration will be hard pressed to stop this," he said.

The GAO, Congress' nonpartisan investigating agency, released a report last week which stated the Department of Energy has not justified the preferred option consolidation program. Under the preferred option, the Mound facility would be closed.

THE REPORT cited three areas of weakness in the current Nonnuclear Consolidation Plan (NCP):

• The preferred option decision was made without analyzing other nonnuclear options. "Without a thorough analysis of all consolidation possibilities, DOE cannot be assured that its preferred option minimizes costs and technical risks."

• The full cost of consolidation is not known. "The NCP's estimate of $352 million to implement its preferred option does not include such costs as an additional $47 million for terminating personnel ... DOE's own detailed cost estimates conducted since the NCP was released show that costs for the preferred alternative are increasing."

• "The NCP did not fully address the technical risks of nonnuclear consolidation. The NCP assumed that the technical risk of moving each nonnuclear activity was the same ... Furthermore, the NCP did not assess the technical risk of an accelerated consolidation schedule, particularly its impact on the production of limited-li

(Continued on Page 4)

Report recommends. . .

MIAMISBURG NEWS 11-25-92

(Continued from Page 1)

components."

Further commenting on the report, Church said, "This is good news. It says what we thought it would say and backs up what we have been saying since day one."

He believes the NCP should be scrapped and started again under the new administration.

A joint statement released by Sen. John Glenn and Rep. Tony Hall stated:

"For almost a year now, DOE had been scrambling to justify the haphazard decision they made to close the Mound facility. Today's report shows that the Bush Administration's decision to close the Mound facility was wrong," said Glenn.

"The GAO report is the strongest evidence yet that the Energy Department's plan to close Mound is wasteful and ill-conceived. If the Energy Department is serious about saving money, it should start all over and come up with a new proposal to consolidate the weapons complex," Hall added.

THE DEPARTMENT of Energy released the following statement in response to the report:

"Congress, GAO, and congressional delegations from affected states have been notified that the DOE will carefully assess the issues and options of consolidation and will fully comply with the NEPA before final decisions are made.

"This GAO report is not based on current data. The report notes our admonition that their discussion of the NCP 'represents a point in time that has been overcome by events.' The DOE had moved beyond the Nonnuclear Consolidation Plan by preparing additional studies, currently being finalized, that consider two-site consolidation and the cost/benefit of moving the tritium operation to either the Mound Plant or the Savannah River site.

"The Department is concerned that failure to consolidate the non-nuclear production activities in a timely manner actually represents the highest degree of technical risk to our program because of severe funding reductions and a reduced workload. Rapid consolidation will allow retention of key technical capabilities and skill and provide the synergism necessary to keep these skills current with a minimum investment.

"The FY 1993 Authorization Bill requires a cost affectiveness report and certification by the Secretary that any consolidation implementation will be cost effective.

"This study will update the options under consideration to reflect the reduced workload resulting from the Bush/Yelston stockpile reduction announcement in June 1992, which reduces the technical risk cited by GAO in consolidation actions."

If the consolidation process is stopped at this point, the next battle will be to reverse the decision to close the Mound facility.

"We haven't won yet," Church said of the battle to save the Mound, "We are banking on a Democrat administration . It will be a big job to convince the new administration so we have to keep up our efforts. But, we're a step closer to winning."

DAN GROVE, spokesperson for the Mound Citizens Action Group said the GAO report is "validation of what we believe all along. GAO did a fine thorough job on the report and got done because enough people pushed for it."

Like Church, Grove also fears what DOE may do in the last months of the Bush administration, "They can seal our tomb," he said.

The City of Miamisburg has acted as the General in the battle to save the Mound facility. Placing thousands of dollars in a fund to save the Mound, Church explains that to the city, the cost is worthwhile. "This is an investment for the present and for the future," he said.

"If the Mound closes, there will be a ripple effect in this city. A lot of area businesses depend on Mound employees and contracts," he said.

Keeping the facility open, however, is only one aspect of concern. The city is equally interested in the environmental impact if the facility closes. "The city has a lot to be concerned about and we are asking some tough questions of EG&G," he said, "and we believe they are being honest in their responses."

Maintaining a low profile has been EG&G, the DOE contractor who operates the facilty. Though Church understands why EG&G has maintained a low profile, he wished they would have been stronger.

"I would have liked to have seen a stronger stand," he said, "They have been supportive, but I understand they have other government contracts."

EG&G officials declined comment on all questions.

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 11-19-92
Daily; Circulation--180,000 (230,000 Sunday)

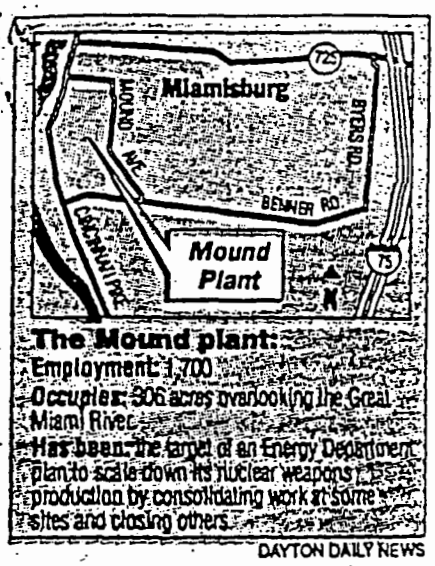
GAO: Mound plan should get 2nd look

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 11-19-92

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department has not produced all the information needed to justify closing the Mound nuclear weapons plant, Congress' nonpartisan investigating agency said in a report released Wednesday night.

Ohio Sen. John Glenn and Dayton Rep. Tony Hall said the Government Accounting Office's report shows that the department should begin the process of studying how to shrink the nation's nuclear weapons complex all over again — and that the department should let the incoming administration of president-elect Bill Clinton make the final decision.



The Mound plant:
Employment: 1,700
Occupies: 306 acres overlooking the Great Miami River
Has been the target of an Energy Department plan to scale down its nuclear weapons production by consolidating work at some sites and closing others.

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

The department last year announced a "preferred option" to use its Kansas City plant for consolidating production of nonnuclear components of nuclear weapons.

SEE MOUND/12A

Mound

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 11-19

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That would allow it to close the Mound plant in Miamisburg and the Pinellas plant in Florida, the department said, a plan criticized by Glenn, Hall, Mound officials and local advocates.

In a report requested by the Ohio Democrats and several other lawmakers, the General Accounting Office substantiated many of the Mound advocates' complaints.

The GAO said that the Energy Department:

- Did not analyze other consolidation options.
- Does not know the full cost of consolidation.
- Did not fully address the possibility that consolidation would reduce the quality of parts currently made at Mound and Pinellas.
- Can't do a good job of planning consolidation because it doesn't know what the nation's future nuclear weapons needs will be.

In responses published with the report, Energy Department officials disputed the significance of some accounting office findings and said that additional department studies would ensure that the final decision is correct.

The accounting office said a thorough analysis of all consolidation possibilities is needed before it can determine that its preferred option minimizes costs and technical risks.

"We've been saying all along that DOE has not been considering all the consolidation costs and that's proven in this report. And they have failed to fully address the technical risks of consolidation," Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church said Wednesday.

The GAO said the department's cost estimates did not include such expenses as terminating personnel, decontaminating closed facilities and transferring work that the plants do for others, such as work Mound does for the space program.

Mound also does nuclear-materials work that would have to be transferred to the Savannah River Site in South Carolina. The department did not consider the cost of a nuclear facility at Savannah River that might not have to be operated if tritium work were consolidated at Mound, the accounting office said.

Tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen, is a key ingredient in H-bombs and is used in some commercial products.

The Department's "own detailed cost estimates conducted since the (consolidation plan) was released show that costs for the preferred alternative are increasing," the accounting office said.

"For almost a year now, (the department) has been scrambling to justify the haphazard decision they made to close the Mound facility," Glenn said Wednesday night.

Hall said that "if the Energy Department is serious about saving money, it should start all over and come up with a new proposal."

In a letter written Wednesday night, Glenn and Hall asked Energy Secretary James Watkins to allow the Clinton administration to "address this situation in a less hurried atmosphere."

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 11-18-92
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

NOV 18, 1992 Miamisburg News

Be aware of air in community

TO THE EDITOR:

Authorities at the Mound say that maximum amounts of plutonium 238 and tritium detected in the air, water, and vegetation total .28% of the Dept. of Energy's allowable limits. Well, if I'm polluting a deadly substance, I would surely set my standards high enough as to limit fear in persons being contaminated. I question, if the Mound plant is supposed to be downsizing, why do emissions go up?

Here's what I read about plutonium. One pound of plutonium, if it could be deposited in the lungs of people throughout the world would be enough to kill every man, woman, and child on the face of this earth. More specific, plutonium, one of the most toxic materials known because of its cancer-causing properties, the acceptable body dose is less than one millionth of a gram, AN INVISIBLE PARTICLE. Even a millionth of a gram can cause cancer 10-30 years after the particle is inhaled. Plutonium is absorbed from the lungs into the bloodstream, where it goes to cause liver cancer. It is taken up in the skeleton, producing bone cancer and leukemia. There is evidence that it collects in the sex organs and infants are especially sensitive to the substance. In pregnant women, it also crosses the placenta into the embryo, where it can kill developing cells and damage other cells of the fetus. Plutonium 239 has a half-life of 24,000 years, meaning in 24,000 years half will be gone, then in another 24,000 years another half would be decayed. Plutonium 238 has at least an 86 year half-life, but is more deadly because it emits alpha radiation at a higher rate than plutonium 239. Tritium, also a radiactive nuclear product, is able to cause cancer. It enters the cells just like ordinary water. Cellular structure can be altered, making any of our cells potential cancer producing. The citizens of Miamisburg need to be aware of what is happening in their community. To all you people that think the Mound isn't harming any of us, you had better get your facts straight! It sure appears to be a fine and very safe facility but to me they're playing with our lives and the lives of our children. Plutonium and tritium are deadly in any capacity and the Mound has sugar-coated their dangers long enough!!! As the younger people say, "GET REAL".

Sharon Cowdrey

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Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 11-18-92
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

State grant to fund new

MIAMISBURG NEWS 11-18-92

Two requests, totalling $800,000, made to the Industrial Technology and Enterprise Advisory Board were recently approved, State Development Director Donald E. Jakeway announced today. Both are pending State Controlling Board approval.

A study will be conducted by the University of Dayton to measure the viability of the Mound Laboratory as a commercial Enterprise due in part to a $50,000 grant approved by ITEAB. Researchers will use the funds to identify potential viable business units within the Mound

Laboratory which could be successful as commercial enterprises. Montgomery County and the city of Miamisburg are also contributing to the total $135,000 for the study.

The Great Lakes Manufacturing Technology Center (GLMTC) will receive $1.5 million for FY 1993 funding. Half of the request will come from the Cleveland Advanced Manufacturing Program (CAMP), GLMTC's parent organization and one of Ohio's

Mound study by UD group

eight Edison Technology Centers. ITEAB approved the remaining $750,000 as a grant from the Ohio Department of Development's Technological Innovation Division.

This center, which was one of the first three Manufacturing Technology Centers (MTC's) funded by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, assists small and medium-sized Great Lakes area manufacturers. As a division of CAMP, the GLMTC provides in-plant assessments, project assistance, seminars, and workshops as well as full-scale demonstrations of the latest manufacturing techniques. The center is planning an expanded scope by including the Youngstown, Toledo and Lorain areas.

"The Department of Development is pleased to work in partnership to further technology projects that will enhance Ohio's competitiveness for the next century," State Development Director Donald Jakeway said.

"Both projects show Ohio's initiative and willingness to look ahead and plan for the future."

Miamisburg News, Miamisburg, Ohio, 11-11-92
Weekly; Circulation--7,000

CERCLA meeting set

MIAMISBURG NEWS 11-11-92

The next quarterly public meeting for the Mound Plant's CERCLA program will be held Thursday, Nov. 12, at the Miamisburg Civic Center. The meeting begins at 7 p.m. in the council chambers.

The public meeting is presented jointly by the U.S. Department of Energy and the plant contractor, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies.

The meeting will focus on public participation in the CERCLA program. Mound's Environmental Restoration/CERCLA manager, Chuck Friedman, will give a presentation and lead a discussion of opportunities for formal and informal comment on the program's major decisons. A 25-year Mound employee, Mr. Friedman, became the CERCLA manager in July.

Next, Dr. William H. Taylor, U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), will speak on the agency's role in the CERCLA program. Dr. Taylor also plans to discuss the setting of standards for health studies.

CERLCA stands for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. Amended in 1986 and known commonly as "Superfund," CERCLA initiates investigations into areas possibly contaminated by hazardous substances and plans the environmental remediation if needed.

Because of the effect environmental restorations often have on the surrounding community, CERCLA is designed to use public participation. Throughout the CERCLA process at Mound, any interested parties can ask questions, offer suggestions and evaluate plans and decisions.

Throughout the history of CERCLA nationwide, public interest has influenced decisions on such issues as which areas merit cleanups, which technologies will be used to do the clean up, and how much money will be budgeted for the cleanups.

Notebooks chronicling Mound's CERCLA program will be available immediately before the meeting. They contain current and previously published fact sheets, newsletters and other relevant material. At each public meeting, additional materials will be available for insertion into the notebook. Anyone interested in obtaining a Mound CERCLA notebook should arrive a few minutes early.

For more information, call the EG&G Mound Public Affairs office at 865-3001.

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Weekly; Circulation--7,000

FHOTO BY MIKE KELLY

Glenn, Hall call for release of GAO study

MIAMISBURG NEWS 11-4-92

by MIKE KELLY
Staff Writer

Was the decision to move the non-nuclear work done by the Mound plant made on purely economical reasons or purely political ones?

That is the question being asked by Sen. John Glenn and U.S. Rep. Tony Hall.

The senator, speaking before a campaign rally at Hara Arena Saturday, said a U.S. General Accounting Office Report claims that the Mound move was "not based on sound or complete analysis."

"The report says that the Bush Administration should not go forward with its decision and that it should go back to the drawing board and start all over again," Glenn said.

A DRAFT OF the report was to be released last Friday but was delayed because four Republican senators asked Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General of the United States, to postpone the release until after the Nov. 3 election.

"We had a hard time getting information about Mound back when the Department of Energy

(Continued on Page 10)

Glenn...

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(Continued from Page 1)

said they had made the decision but then couldn't back it up," Glenn said. "Finally after the threat of a subpoena, we got that information, analyzed it and it still didn't look right."

AS A result Glenn and Hall asked the GAO last March to review the DOE's decision to move Mound's non-nuclear work to Kansas City, Mo.

The letter read, "It is our understanding that the GAO will soon release a report which reviews a March 23, 1992 DOE study entitled 'Non-nuclear Consolidation Plan.' In that study, the DOE 'overwhelmingly' supports consolidation of its non-nuclear activities at its site in Kansas City.

"It is also our understanding that the requesters of the report have asked GAO to skip obtaining formal, written agency comments on the study before it is released.

"We have been told by the DOE that it has found significant problems with a draft of the GAO study and that it is preparing detailed comments on the study.

"The GAO has now completed a draft of that report, which would normally be released to the requesters (Glenn and Hall), but I have yet to see a copy," Glenn said. He said a member of his staff read the report on Thursday when it was still going to be released on Friday.

When Glenn failed to get the draft he released a copy of the Oct. 27 letter sent to Bowsher.

"WE STRONGLY feel that on a topic as sensitive as this the GAO must obtain formal written agency comments from the DOE before the study is released.

"If the GAO releases the study without agency comment just before election day, one might conclude that the GAO would be forsaking its objective role and speeding up release for political purposes."

The letter was signed by Kansas Republicans Bob Dole and Nancy Kassebaum and Missouri Republicans John Danforth and Christopher Bond.

"We did know there was a GAO audit underway but we have not received that report or have any idea what it says," said Anna Bachicha, of the DOE in Albuquerque, N.M.

"Therefore I don't think it would be appropriate to comment about the report at this time."

"This is the crassest kind of politics being played with something that is very important to the State, to Miamisburg, but most important to close to 2,000 people that are going to be affected," Glenn said.

"I intend to stand up for the workers at Mound and for the City of Miamisburg. If the closing of Mound is not the right decision, then this senator will fight until the cows come home to keep those jobs right here in the Miami Valley where they belong."

"This is what we have been saying all along," said Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church after hearing Glenn's remarks. "We have said that the DOE's decision to move facilities out of Mound was political and not based on saving money as they claimed."

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Weekly; Circulation--7,000

MOUND

Environmental Restoration Program

Quarterly CERCLA Meeting

The Department of Energy invites you to its quarterly public meeting on Mound Plant's Environmental Restoration.

Topics include:

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CERCLA

and

Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry: ATSDR's Role in CERCLA

Thursday, November 12, 7 p.m.
Council Chambers in the Miamisburg Civic Center,
10 N. First Street, Miamisburg, Ohio

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, 11-1-92
Daily; Circulation--180,000 (230,000 Sunday)

DAYTON DAILY NEWS 11-1-92 (12-A)

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Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

8th Year, No. 31 Wednesday, October 28, 1992 Miamisburg, Ohio 50 cents per copy

Mound Work

Contractors for EG&G Mound Applied Technologies will begin work Tuesday on Consolidated Railroad property near the Mound Plant. Work will be performed to survey in two temporary gravel roads that will be utilized in Mound's Comprehensive Environmental Restoration Liability and Compensation Act (CERCLA) program.

The work will be conducted through Monday, Nov. 2 with crews cutting a three foot wide path along the proposed centerline of two access roads to be built along each side of the Conrail tracks.

The road will be used to [illegible]w access for work crews to [illegible] wells and take samples as part of the investigative phase of the CERCLA program.

Mound emissions report released for 1991

by KIMM MOTE
Managing Editor

The Mound Site Environmental Report for 1991 was released last week detailing radioactive emissions for the year.

The report indicated the maximum amount of plutonium-238 and tritium detected in the air, water, vegetation and food totaled 0.28 percent of the Department of Energy's allowable limit. This was slightly higher than the 0.25 percent reported in 1990.

Plutonium was at 0.17 percent,

(Continued on Page 11)

Mound emissions. . .

(Continued from Page 1)

up from the 0.13 percent in 1990.

Additionally, the report indicated that the "maximum dose from the Mound's effluents represents only a small fraction, 0.1 percent, of the committed effective dose equivalent an average individual absorbs from natural, medical and consumer sources."

Persons absorb ionizing radiation on a daily basis from natural sources, consumer products and medical procedures.

Dr. Dan Carfagno, EG&G environmental specialist, said the slight increases were well within the normal range of flucuation. "I would say they really weren't different," commented Carfango.

He said environmental testing is done at the facility on a year-round basis. Air samplers run seven days a week. Drinking water and river water is tested several times a year under varying conditions and from various sites.

Carfagno said the report served to further indicated the impact of the Mound operations is "insignificant."

The report is available to the general public for review and is located in the Miamisburg Library.

Bush bill makes DOE's job harder to close Mound

President Bush has signed the 1993 Defense Authorization Bill which will make it tougher for the U.S. Department of Energy to close EG&G Mound Applied Technologies.

The bill contains a provision from U.S. Sen. John Glenn which prevents the department from closing the plant until the Secretary of Energy certifies to congress the closure makes environmental, technological and economic sense.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

113th Year, No. 29 Wednesday, October 14, 1992 Miamisburg, Ohio 50 cents per copy

Environment assessing to begin this week at EG&G's Mound Plant

by JIM PICKERING
Assistant Editor

If you hear the hoot of owls coming from the Mound Plant don't be puzzled. It hasn't been turned into a wildlife sanctuary. It's only a test.

EG&G, as part of an ecological assessment for the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation, and Liability Act, will be owl calling through Oct. 21.

Calling will involve electronically reproduced "owl" sounds to count the number on the plant site, said Mark Becker, spokesman for public affairs.

The company also will be spotlighting to count the number of deer on the plant property. Spotlighting will last from Oct. 14-21.

Becker said both activities may be visible or audible to those motorists passing by or to nearby residents.

"Spotlighting is illegal in Ohio," Becker said, "but we've gained special permits from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources to do this phase of the assessment."

THE OBJECTIVE behind the work, Becker explained, will be to identify the types and quantities of plants and animals present in and around the site. This includes state and federally listed threatened and endangered species.

He said the tests will also be used to identify pollution-sensitive environments, such as wetlands, floodplains and breeding areas.

Mound has been identifying vegetation, small and large mammals, reptiles and amphibians, fish and macroinvertebrates, and birds as part of this CERCLA assessment.

Anyone who has questions about this ecological assessment can all Mound Public Affairs at 865-3001 or 865-4450.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Printed-circuit maker gets help from big guns

Teaming up with weapons lab

ED ROBERTS/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Michael Kerr, environmental safety manager, with circuit board that uses less copper and water

By Raju Narisetti
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

...uit Center Inc. needed 1,000 gallons of sulfuric acid, a toxic chemical used in car batteries, to manufacture printed circuit boards. That is, before it squeezed a new substitute from an unlikely

"Essentially, we switched from battery acid to OJ," quipped Michael Kerr, environmental safety manager.

Its quest for new technologies is now taking this small Kettering company to some even more unlikely sources, including nuclear energy labs.

company has teamed up with a consortium that includes EG&G Mound Labs, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Albuquerque's Sandia National Labs and the University of Dayton to commercialize an environmentally safer manufacturing technology.

The venture is among the many

the country that are now trying to use their technologies for commercial applications.

Environment-related work is expected to rise by 60 percent to 70 percent within the next year at labs such as Sandia, Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos even as defense-related work declines.

But, more importantly, a successful transfer of such technology will give a fillip to the U.S. printed circuit board industry, which has seen business go to Asian manufacturers who face much looser environmental regulations.

Indeed, an industry trade group estimates at least 200 of the 900 U.S. printed circuit board manufacturers will go out of business in the next five years.

The Chicago-based Institute for Interconnecting and Packaging Electronic Circuits attributes the decline in the industry to shrinking business and rising costs of environmental regulation.

The new manufacturing process, originally developed at Sandia, will eliminate nearly 70 percent of the waste water associated with the manufacture of printed circuit boards.

Printed circuit boards are surfaces on which electronic circuits are mounted. These boards are used in all electronic devices from calculators to jet aircraft.

Any decline in manufacturing costs is expected to help manufacturers, about 80 percent of whom are similar to Circuit Center, with annual revenues of less than $10 million.

"This is the only way we can beat the Far East at its own game," said Ron Underwood, president of Circuit Center. "Have the latest technology and the lowest costs."

Under the existing manufacturing process, the chemicals and rinse water associated with a key manufacturing process — the photoresist developing operation — are major sources of waste water containing chemical and other hazardous wastes.

The photoresist process helps prevent the circuits, which are mounted on copper, from corrosion over a period of time.

To meet EPA discharge standards, this water must be chemically treated, requiring even more water and creating a metal-contaminated sludge that requires hazardous waste disposal measures.

SEE QUEST/4F

Quest

CONTINUED FROM/1F

The new method uses a new family of photoresists, polymer coatings developed by Sandia Labs, that are applied as a thin film from a liquid solution on to the circuit board and air dried.

"When exposed to a high-intensity ultraviolet light source, these photoresists will decompose and vaporize as inert gases," explained Richard Chartoff, head of applied polymer research at the University of Dayton. "There's no rinse water."

If the technology can be successfully replicated, Circuit Center's water usage is expected to come down from its current 50,000 gallons a day to just a few hundred gallons.

"It has potentially great impact on the printed circuit board industry in Ohio and the United States," Chartoff said. "It provides a high-tech solution to an important materials processing problem."

The only challenge: "We know printed circuit boards can be made that way under lab conditions," Chartoff said. "Now it's a matter of making it work under processing conditions in a factory."

That's where Circuit Center comes into the picture. Using resources from a $457,000 research grant, the company is dedicating manufacturing space and employees in an effort to duplicate the research in an actual manufacturing environment.

Investing in new technologies has consistently paid off for Circuit Center, a niche player that specializes in making prototypes that large manufacturers then mass produce.

In 1985, the company was among the first to move into multilayered circuit boards, a technology that is now de rigueur in the industry. Circuit Center's sales have doubled to $10 million in last five years and employment has climbed steadily to 100.

THE DAYTON DAILY NEWS

THE GREEN TEAM

An area company is at the heart of a "green" manufacturing process that will eliminate hazardous waste in the manufacture of printed circuit boards. In the 30-month project, Circuit Center will have a small role in the U.S. printed circuit board industry, which has been severely affected by rising costs from environmental protection measures and foreign competition.

Participants

Circuit Center — Developer of technology and process for recycling copper from circuit boards.

EG&G Mound Labs — Will evaluate process technology. Miamisburg.

University of Dayton — Performs solvent, ultraviolet energy testing. Dayton.

Wright-Patterson AFB — Ensures compliance with DoD standards.

Environmental Protection Agency — Performs environmental assessment. Washington, D.C.

Sandia National Labs — Assists in polymer preparation and analysis. Albuquerque, N.M.

Edison Materials Tech Center — Provides partial funding for project. Kettering.

"The chemical companies won't come up with new methods," Underwood said. "It is the board manufacturers who have come up with changes.

The printed circuit board industry is now among the most tightly regulated manufacturing sectors because of a history of run-ins with the Environmental Protection Agency over pollution and disposal of hazardous waste.

In Dayton alone, more than a half-dozen circuit board manufacturers have gone out of business in the last decade. Earlier this year, the owner of West Carrollton's Kemp Precision Circuits was indicted on criminal charges for illegally disposing of hazardous waste. Kemp filed for bankruptcy in May 1991.

"There's no possible way to stay in compliance with an estimated 14,000 pages of federal regulations," complained Jim Martin, project task leader at Circuit Center. "The only way to survive is to eliminate the need to comply by making circuit boards more intelligently."

This time, even the EPA is pitching in with the project, which is expected to be completed in 30 months. It will perform an environmental assessment of the technology.

Chartoff and the University of Dayton will perform solvent, ultraviolet energy testing studies, EG&G will evaluate the processing and Sandia Labs will assist in polymer preparation and analysis. The Air Force will ensure compliance with Department of Defense standards.

"If this works, we will tell the EPA that we have cleaned up the act, we don't need you," Underwood said.

Dayton Daily News

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Mound gets extension

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, Inc., has received a three-year extension on its Energy Department contract for operating the Mound Plant. The extension anticipates operating costs of $180 million per year, EG&G spokesman Mark Becker said Thursday.

The plant currently employs about 1,600 people with a high percentage of scientists and engineers.

Flawed methods guided Mound's fate, report says

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — University of Dayton researchers Friday handed more ammunition to critics of the Energy Department's plan to close the Mound nuclear weapons plant.

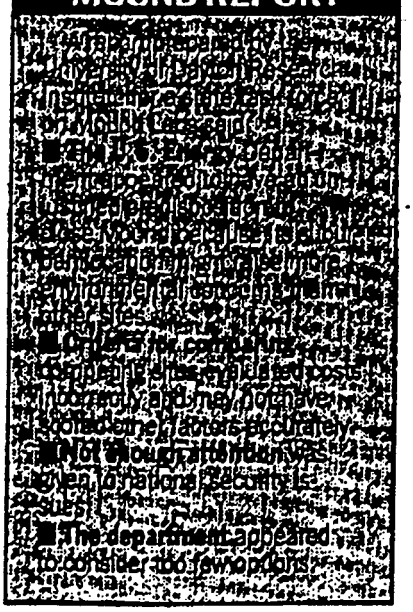
In a report released by Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine, researchers Joseph Martino and David Iden said the department used flawed methods to decide to move Mound's work to other sites.

The report was prepared at the University of Dayton Research Institute for a Mound task force appointed by DeWine.

It said the department appeared to have an unjustified predisposition to close Mound because of its suburban location, and that not enough attention was given to national security issues.

DeWine said the report "raises disturbing questions about the objectivity of the process (the Energy Department) used to arrive at its so-called preferred option to consolidate non-nuclear activities at Kansas City rather than at the Mound."

MOUND REPORT



Michael Gessel, press secretary to Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, said the report will increase the pressure to force the department to produce "a more thorough and well-thought-out analysis" of the best way to consolidate nuclear weapons production activities.

Congress is expected to pass legislation, sponsored by Hall and Democratic Sen. John Glenn, to force the department to produce a detailed cost-benefit analysis of closing Mound or consolidating work there.

"This is one more sign that whatever study they do is going to be scrutinized real carefully, and that they will not be able to get away with the same kind of carelessness that was evident in their earlier studies," Gessel said.

A study by the General Accounting Office, Congress' non-partisan investigating arm, is expected to be completed in October, Glenn said.

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton Daily News

Opinion

Mound-saving effort looking good

The effort to save the Mound is certainly being conducted with energy and skill.

The latest achievement of this movement is to make sure that everybody knows that figures are circulating within the U.S. Department of Energy that support this contention: that keeping the Mound involved in tritium, rather than moving all tritium work to the Savannah River site, will save money.

Because that conclusion undermines the department's official position that the Mound should be closed — and jibes pretty much with a study done by the Mound — some people apparently started worrying that the Energy higher-ups might squash the report or get it modified.

Now that the word is out, that would be more difficult.

Meanwhile, the fight goes on in other forums, with Congress sticking its nose in, and which outside studies being requested.

The process ahead looks like a long one, especially if a new administration comes in and takes a fresh look. Under any circumstances, the battle will apparently be bloody, because other communities are fighting for their economic interests, too.

Actually, there might be one way to resolve the whole thing satisfactorily right now. Why not just invite President Bush to town? After all, everyplace he goes, he promises the community whatever it wants in the way of federal spending.

Then, aside from making sure that he is elected, all the advocates of the Mound would have to do is make sure he doesn't get anyplace near the Savannah River.

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

• FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 199

Dayton Daily News

Mound nuclear experts to visit Siberia plant

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Four nuclear experts from the Energy Department's Mound Plant will journey off the map this weekend to a once-secret site in Siberia as part of U.S. plans to buy plutonium-238 from Russia.

The trip follows a July visit to Mound by a delegation of Russian nuclear experts, who toured parts of the plant to learn how the United States will require them to package and ship the plutonium.

The U.S. team includes three managers with EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, the plant operator, and one Energy Department representative assigned to Mound. They said they were scheduled to leave today for the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy's plutonium production site near Chelyabinsk, just east of the Ural Mountains.

Their tour is one of many ways the Cold War's end has affected Mound's high-tech work force of about 1,600. Striving to scale down its weapons complex, the Energy Department favors a plan that would close Mound and consolidate its operations at other plants.

Much of Mound's work involves the production of nuclear weapons components. But it also assembles and fuels plutonium-powered heat sources and electrical generators for spacecraft. The United States wants the Russian plutonium-238 for future space probes, and the Energy Department picked the Mound team for its expertise in the safe packaging and shipping of the hot, radioactive material.

Team member James R. McDougal, a welding technology manager and 33-year Mound employee, admitted to some culture shock over the trip. "Two years ago, you'd have never dreamed of it," he said.

That's because the Miamisburg plant is a Cold War fortress. Built into a hill that overlooks the city,

SEE MOUND/2B

'Two years ago, you'd have never dreamed of it.'

—James R. McDougal
Mound employee

Mound

CONTINUED FROM/1B

the plant is surrounded by razor-wire fences and guarded with a military-style security force.

Team members said they've been told the Russian site is even more secretive.

Tim Frazier, the Energy Department's Dayton area manager for space generators, said the site is actually a city known as Chelyabinsk-65, but it doesn't appear on former Soviet or current Russian maps. The city was built for the plant's 22,000 workers, and both plant and city are fenced in, he said.

The United States is running out of its own plutonium-238 because its source, a reactor used to produce nuclear weapons materials at the Energy Department's Savannah River Site in South Carolina, was shut down four years ago for safety reasons. With the end of the Cold War, the Energy Department has canceled plans to resume production in the reactor.

Plutonium-238 isn't used in weapons. It decays to half its strength in about 80 years, baking away at 800 degrees Fahrenheit. But it's the fuel of choice for special generators that can turn the heat directly into electricity and power space probes for years.

The Mound scientists will observe Russian packaging operations and inspect their work to make sure they meet U.S. requirements, said Wayne Amos, heat source and generator program manager.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Glenn cites study showing Mound should stay open

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

U.S. Sen. John Glenn cranked up pressure Wednesday on the Energy Department in a letter questioning its support for closing the Mound Plant as part of a plan to streamline the nuclear weapons complex.

The Ohio Democrat cited a draft report of an ongoing study that says consolidating the agency's tritium operations at its Savannah River Site in South Carolina would cost $1.4 billion more than consolidating the work at Mound. A member of the study group has cautioned that the numbers aren't firm.

The *Dayton Daily News* reported Wednesday on the study's tentative findings.

Also on Wednesday, a House-Senate conference committee approved an appropriation bill that would block the Energy Department from closing Mound without a detailed cost-benefit study.

The bill would prevent the department from closing Mound or the Pinellas plant in Florida until 90 days after Congress gets a detailed cost-benefit analysis that justifies the action. The bill would require the department to consider keeping both plants open and closing the Kansas City plant, which is scheduled to take over most Mound and Pinellas work.

John Glenn

U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, said he expects the House and Senate to approve the bill and President Bush to sign it.

Similar requirements are in defense authorization legislation that has passed the full House and the Senate Armed Services Committee.

State and federal elected officials have been challenging Energy Secretary James Watkins' stance on Mound since December, when he announced he was speeding up an environmental assessment aimed at closing several nuclear weapons plants, including Mound and the Pinellas Plant. The agency wants to move their operations to other sites.

The Energy Department rejected a 1991 Mound proposal that claimed the agency would save $2 billion by keeping Mound open and adding work from other sites which could be closed instead.

Meanwhile, the city of Miamisburg is seeking funds to study alternative uses of the hilltop facility in case the Energy Department goes through with its plan.

Miamisburg has authorized spending $20,000 of its own funds for the $135,000 study, Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church said. The Ohio Department of Development has pledged up to $65,000, and the city has applied for a grant of up to $65,000 from Montgomery County's Economic Development/Government Equity (ED/GE) program.

Moving Mound's nuclear work would be costly, officials say

MIAMISBURG (AP) — Transferring nuclear work from the Mound Plant will cost more than it will save, preliminary figures in an ongoing Energy Department study show.

Consolidating tritium work at the Savannah River Site in South Carolina would cost the government $3.6 billion over the next 50 years, according to an Aug. 27 department memo about the study.

It would cost $2.2 billion, or $1.4 billion less, to keep the work at Mound, the memo said.

Ed Lazur, a study group member at Energy Department headquarters, cautioned that the numbers aren't firm.

"The entire report has to be completed. None of these things are accurate or complete or supported," Lazur said. He said the report should be finished in October.

The study's figures reflect the costs of various schemes for consolidating work involving tritium, a radioactive gas used to make nuclear weapons more powerful. Savannah River is the department's main site for tritium work.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1992

Dayton Daily News

Study supports Mound

Early report challenges DOE

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Consolidating some of the U.S. Energy Department's nuclear weapons related work at its Savannah River Site would cost $1.4 billion more than moving the work to the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, according to preliminary figures in an ongoing department study.

A member of the study group cautioned that the numbers aren't firm.

"The entire report has to be completed ... None of these things are accurate or complete or supported," said Ed Lazur, a study group member at Energy Department headquarters. He said the report should be finished in October.

But Mound supporters believe the figures appear to support contentions that the Energy Department's preferred plan for streamlining its nuclear weapons complex would cost more than alternative proposals.

Consolidating tritium work at the Savannah River Site in South Carolina would cost the government $3.6 billion over the next half-century, compared to $2.2 billion at Mound, according to an Aug. 27 headquarters memo about the study.

The *Dayton Daily News* obtained a copy of the memo and a draft report on the study.

The study's figures reflect the costs of various schemes for consolidating work involving tritium, a radioactive gas used to make nuclear weapons more powerful. Savannah River is the Energy Department's main site for tritium work, but Mound is also a major center of weapons-related and commercial tritium operations.

Congressional sources say the figures vindicate a 1991 Mound study that proposed saving $2 billion over 20 years by consolidating tritium-related work and other operations at Mound. The Energy Department, which favors closing several sites including Mound, was critical of the Mound study.

The congressional sources emphasized the new figures came from a study group that doesn't include anyone from Mound.

"This is a very significant report," one congressional staff member said. "It's probably creating a great deal of consternation within the (Energy) Department."

Miamisburg Mayor Richard Church, an opponent of the Mound closing plan, said he had not seen the report but wasn't surprised by the figures.

"We have said all along it would be cheaper to keep the tritium operation here at Mound rather than going to Savannah River. We're just hoping the Energy Department will pay attention to the numbers and that common sense will prevail," he said.

Dayton Daily News Wed., Sept. 16, 1992

Miamisburg plans to join energy alliance

By Kevin Amorim
FOR THE DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Miamisburg will join 10 other local governments around the country in a two-month-old Energy Communities Alliance, according to City Manager John Weithofer.

The other members of the group cities and counties from Tennessee to Washington state — are located near Department of Energy laboratories and facilities.

Miamisburg is home to DOE's Mound Plant and is fighting to keep the plant open.

According to Phillip A. Niedzielski-Eichner, executive director of the Virginia-based alliance, the group's objectives include:

■ Sharing information experienced by member communities.

■ Advising member communities on government policies that could affect them.

■ Producing policy positions and making them available to the DOE, Congress and other government decision-makers.

■ Ensuring members' interests are accounted for during deliberations with these decision-makers.

The annual membership fee of $6,000 will come from the city's Mound Reserve Fund, Weithofer said.

THE RACE IN KEY PLACES

An exclusive TIME poll shows Clinton well ahead of Bush in the battleground suburban counties where the election will be won or lost

By MICHAEL DUFFY WASHINGTON

GEORGE BUSH IS A CREATURE OF the suburbs. He was born in a residential enclave south of Boston, reared in a leafy bedroom community north of New York City and made his first leap into politics in the 1960s from the fast-growing neighborhoods northwest of Houston. In 1988 he ran hard for the suburban vote and won most of it. As his longtime pollster Robert Teeter once put it, "Without the suburbs, we wouldn't have won."

But many of the same regions that pushed Bush over the top four years ago are far cooler to his candidacy today. A TIME poll of five swing suburban counties in five battleground states—counties where Bush must win or at least remain competitive—spells trouble for the President: in all but one, Bush is trailing Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton by larger-than-expected margins. While Clinton holds a 6-point lead among likely voters nationwide, he is ahead by roughly twice that margin in most of these battleground counties. "If this keeps up," says a senior adviser to the Republican campaign, "it may be too late."

That's probably an overstatement, but it is striking that Bush is trailing where he and his party have traditionally been strongest. In five of the past six elections, Republicans won the White House in large part because they enjoyed lopsided support from voters who fled the troubled cities in search of a safer and more comfortable life. As the suburbs have mushroomed in California, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Pennsylvania, so has the Republican grip on those states' electoral votes. In 1980 and 1984, Republicans under Ronald Reagan rolled up big enough margins among the country-club set, right-wing Republicans and conservative Democrats to overcome easily traditional Democratic strength inside large cities.

George Bush tried to repeat the Republican formula in 1988 but found it harder than he expected. Unable to capture more than half the pivotal Reagan Democrats, who had suffered from industrial layoffs and distrusted his patrician background, Bush compensated by reaching deep into a new group of voters known as "suburban independents." Making up about 20% of the electorate, this group was younger and more moderate than the Reagan Democrats on social issues such as abortion, race and the environment. But these independents were more conservative on economic issues, such as taxes and federal spending. They worked in white-collar jobs and, because they had prospered under Reagan, appreciated Bush's risk-averse, steady-as-she-goes approach. Wooing them relentlessly with both his "no new taxes" and "kinder, gentler" themes, Bush won 3 of every 5 of these voters in 1988.

But those margins—at least at the moment—aren't materializing again for the Republicans. The suburban independents who once believed they were immune to the ups and downs of the economy are now deeply worried about their future. Many have been hit by layoffs, seen the value of their homes fall or realized that the new towns to which they fled provide no escape from crime, drugs or traffic-clotted commutes. Four out of 5 such voters surveyed by TIME believe their region is still in a recession. Having abandoned the Democratic Party for economic reasons in the 1980s, they are now poised to return. "The people in the suburbs have just been hammered by the recession," explains Mark Baldassare, a professor of sociology at the University of California at Irvine. "They're blaming Bush for not keeping the economy going smoothly and providing jobs."

Consider St. Louis County, Missouri, a populous cluster of Republican-leaning suburbs outside the city of St. Louis that Bush won by 10 points in 1988. Voters' doubts about the future of the large local auto-parts and defense industries have helped put Clinton ahead of Bush by 11 points today. That the gap exists in an area that Republicans normally rely on to produce large margins to make up for Democratic strength elsewhere in the Show Me state under-

CONTRA COSTA County, California

POPULATION ..... 8[illegible]
(76% white 12% Asian 9% [illegible])
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME ..... $[illegible]
UNEMPLOYMENT .....
1988 PRESIDENTIAL VOTE ..... Bush 48% Dukakis [illegible]

If the election were held today to whom would you vote?
BUSH 29% CLINTON 57%

Do you have a favorable impression of . . .
BUSH 37% CLINTON 62%

Do you plan to vote for the Republican or Democratic congressional candidate in your district?
REPUBLICAN 28% DEMOCRATIC 48%

Which candidate will win the most votes in your county?
BUSH 29% CLINTON 51%

WHAT THE U.S. THINKS

If the election were held today for whom would you vote?
BUSH 40% CLINTON 46%

Do you have a favorable impression of . . .
BUSH 52% CLINTON 53%

Do you plan to vote for the Republican or Democratic congressional candidate in your district?
REPUBLICAN 37% DEMOCRATIC 39%

From a nationwide poll of 834 likely voters conducted by YANKELOVICH CLANCY SHULMAN Aug. 25-27 by telephone. Margin of error ±3.

HOW THE FIVE COUNTIES WERE CHOSEN

Earlier this year, TIME asked the Clinton and Bush campaigns to pick five suburban counties, in key "battleground" states, where both need to win or be competitive in order to carry the state. The selected counties are not identical: some lean to the Democrats, some to the Republicans. Some, like Contra Costa, are economically depressed; others, like De Kalb, are in better shape. In 1988 Bush won three of these counties while Dukakis won two, both narrowly.

But in each, at least 20% of the electorate are highly independent swing voters who often split their tickets and are being wooed heavily by both campaigns. TIME then asked Yankelovich Clancy Shulman to poll these pivotal voters to determine their attitudes toward the candidates as the final 10 weeks of the campaign begin. The surveys took place Aug. 25-30.

delegation wearing a T shirt that had Clinton smoking dope with two babes and Hillary hustling cookies," she says contemptuously. "Well, that did it. That really did it." Like many small-town Midwesterners, Seman is so polite she seems awkward when angry. "Look how upset I am," she says, visibly quaking. Catching her breath, she fires one last salvo: "Bush had four years, and now he talks about change? Hah! Just how dumb does he think I am?"

German Festival?" Embarrassed silence. "Too bad. That would have been a good place to wear your buttons and T shirts."

Not exactly a rousing call to arms, but the battle is critical nonetheless. Enough of those Bill and Al T shirts among the 97,000 registered Democrats, 66,000 Republicans and 136,000 independents scattered across this swatch of gently rolling southwestern Ohio, and Clinton may get his hands on those White House curtains after all. When it comes to choosing

Applied Technologies nuclear-weap facility in Miamisburg (pop. 18,0 which employs 1,600 and pumps milli into the community. In January UE closed most of its hub at Dayton Inter tional Airport. Heavy dependence on auto industry gives residents the jitt with eight plants employing about 20, workers, Montgomery County has largest concentration of domestic jobs outside Michigan.

Last month autoworkers got th

distribution:

- ☐ President, EG&G Mound
- ☐ Director, Technology
- ☐ Director, Human Res/PR
- ☐ Director, Finance (2)
- ☐ Director, Administration
- ☐ Associate General Manager
- ☐ Director, Operations
- ☐ Director, Engineering
- ☐ Director, Quality
- ☐ DOE (2)

ML-3028 (10/91)
Macintosh generated form

Cancer Center director to speak in Miamisburg

Diane Quigley, executive director of the Childhood Cancer Research Institute (CCRI) in Concord, Mass., will conduct a workshop on "Understanding Radiation Health Effects" at the Market Square building downtown Miamisburg on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 6:30 p.m.

Quigley presents this workshop to give community residents and interested health professionals an introductory understanding of types and sources of radiation, measurements and doses of radiation, known health effects of radiation, and regulatory standards for workers and the public.

She also reviews current epidemiological studies of populations directly exposed to low-level radiation, high-lighting the strengths and weaknesses of these studies.

In 1988 Quigley assisted British epidemiologist, Dr. Alice Stewart, in convincing Energy Secretary James D. Watkins to open records on worker health that the government has long kept secret.

IN ADDITION Watkins indicated he would end the Energy Department's control of the government's most important program for studying the effect of radiation on workers and give that responsibility to the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Childhood Cancer Research Institute (the founding administrator was Ms. Quigley), investigates causes of childhood cancer and furthers understanding of child health risk from radiation exposure. CCRI also organizes research teams, develops funding to support pilot studies, and conducts awareness seminars for communities with the possibility of contamination by human-made radiation sources.

The workshop is sponsored by MESH (Miamisburg for Environmental Safety and Health) and is open to anyone interested in radiation risk regardless of age or affiliation. MESH will hold a brief business meeting at 6 p.m. previous to the workshop.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W=7,000)

Thanks from Odyssey of Mind

TO THE EDITOR:

The Miamisburg Odyssey of the Mind Support Group would like to extend our sincere gratitude and appreciation to all those who helped send our OM team to World Competition. With the support of many businesses and individuals, this team was able to compete in the World Odyssey of the Mind Competition in Boulder, Colo., last spring. The following businesses and organizations helped to make this endeavor possible:

Bauer PTO; Georgia Pacific Corp.; Tom Klingel & Miamisburg Mid-High; Lions Club; Edmund Mershad & Bauer Elementary; EG&G Mound; Roger Smith & KeyMark Fund Raising; 1992 Spring Fling Committee; Bear PTO; Dempsey Industries; Miamisburg Animal Hospital;

Mound PTO; Mutual Federal Savings & Loan; National City Mortgage; Viking Boosters; Dave Wood & Wantz Middle School; Alcor Supply; American Legion-Ladies Auxiliary; Arno's All Star Awards; April Culpepper of Avon Corp.; Bear Elementary; Bell Vault & Monument; Burkhart's Nursery; Church's Flowers;

Cochenour & Masters Ins.; Dayton Superior Corp.; Richard Heckler, DDS; Drs. Kuhlman & Flinn; Kinder Organization; Miamisburg Auto; Dayton Mall Pizza Hut; and Division of Township Police.

Our thanks also goes to the following individuals for their contributions:

Emily Barnett; Jack Bartley; Jeanette Belvo; Gary & Judy Branson; Erin Brown; Albert & Cathy Burky; Ruth Charles; Penny Dixon; Sue Doty; Diane Fisher; Bev Fleming; Nancy Greggerson; Ed & Shari Hopton; Ruth Kimmet; Betty Lee; Carol O'Hara-Bennett; Michelle Morrison; Jean Rhinehammer; Rita Shiverdecker; Cynthia Treiber; Cynthia Vogt; and Janice Williams.

And finally, a special thank you goes to the following for their time, effort, and support: Robyn Collins; Jim & Nancy Hamilton; Jim Stewart; Cathy & Bruce Williams; Michelle Morrison; and Ruth Charles.

Sincerely,
Teri Skudlarek
OM Coordinator
Miamisburg City Schools
Karla & Bruce Nunnery
OM Coaches
Miamisburg City Schools

EPA

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) announces the filing of a Letter of Intent from Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Health (MESH) to apply for a U.S. EPA Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) for the Mound Plant Superfund site in Miamisburg, Ohio.

TAGs provide up to $50,000 (with a 20 percent cash or in-kind contribution from the grant recipient) to local community groups interested in hiring their own advisor to interpret Superfund-generated information.

Since only one grant is awarded per site, other local groups affected by this Superfund site are encouraged to consolidate efforts with MESH by contacting MESH President Sharon Cowdrey at (513) 847-9697 by October 2, 1992. Groups may also file their own letter of intent with U.S. EPA by the same date.

For more information, contact:
Pastor, P-19J
Technical Assistance Grant
Coordinator
U.S. EPA
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-1325 or 1-800-621-8431

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

• SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 199

Dayton Daily News

Cancer causer found in water near GM plant

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

High levels of a cancer-causing chemical have been found in the ground water beside a General Motors Corp. factory in Vandalia, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency announced Friday.

But the chemical, trichloroethene or TCE, was not detected in another test well between the Delco Chassis Vandalia plant and Cassell Road, about a mile to the east, where it was found this winter at high levels

The Ohio EPA has previously said it considers GM the most probable source of TCE contamination of drinking-water wells on Cassell Road.

An agency official, citing ongoing negotiations with GM, would not say Friday what the new findings mean about the possible link.

A GM spokesman, however, said the findings demonstrate TCE is not migrating from GM to the Cassell Road area. "These facts would tell me that we are not the most probable source," spokesman F.M. McCurdy said.

In the lastest tests, the chemical was found at 230,000 parts per billion near a sewer outfall leading from the plant. The highest contamination was found in ground water about 100 feet below the surface.

Levels above 5 parts per billion are considered dangerous in drinking water.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Time to start exploring alternative uses for Mound Lab

I am not associated in any way with the Mound Lab. Still, I am very glad to see the response by the community and especially the elected officeholders to the proposed closing. However, I'm still bothered by the thought that the Department of Energy (DoE) may stick to its decision. With that in mind, it would seem that planning for a worst case scenario should be started now.

The best possible solution would be to make use of the facility and staff. Why not investigate making the Mound into a member of DoE's National Laboratory system? When one usually hears about a National Lab, it's Los Alamos or Lawrence Livermore or Sandia. There are, though, other lesser known members of the National Lab system. Argonne in Illinois, Brookhaven in New York, and Idaho National Engineering Lab in Idaho are smaller, yet very active members of this system. The majority of the work done in these labs is not necessarily weapons design or manufacturing, but answering questions of national interest in high-tech areas. I realize that the DoE goal is to reduce its overall budget.

If not a National Laboratory system member, could NASA or any of the other government agencies involved in high-tech research areas utilize it? With all of the questions confronting this country in the physical, engineering, and biological sciences, I find it hard to believe that there isn't some way to transition the Mound from a weapons component Research and Development (R&D) and manufacturing facility to a first-rate general R&D facility. The brain trust is there along with a trained technical support staff and good facilities. Included in the facility is what I have been told is a good computer complex and the necessary support services for it. Where else could you find a situation like this already existing and waiting to be given problems to solve?

While I still hope that the Mound is kept open as it is now, I think it is time to start looking at alternatives such as the National Laboratory system. Otherwise, the only alternatives may be how to close the gate behind the last worker out.

ERIK SONDERGELT
Fairborn

AUGUST 1992

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Students, companies forge partnership

By Jan Barley
DBR Reporter

Dr. George Abell isn't accustomed to giving autographs.

But when the scientist from EG&G Mound finished his presentation on electricity and magnetism, Northmont second graders clustered around him clamoring for his signature.

His classroom appearance was part of project CREATE, a partnership between Northmont City Schools and local businesses and industries.

The partnership has developed a model interactive science, mathematics and technology program for children in kindergarten through sixth grades.

Through Project CREATE, children, who might otherwise dream of becoming rock stars or sports professionals, discover science and math can lead to fascinating and rewarding careers. The project also shows them science and mathematics are a fascinating part of the real world and affect their lives in many ways.

Beverly Good, director of Project CREATE, says the concept grew from a Northmont School District science committee study which found textbooks available in 1987 had glitzy pictures but dull content.

As they planned ambitious and creative ways to make science relevant to students, they applied for funding from a National Science Foundation (NSF) grant. Their second proposal, submitted in 1988, won a grant from the NSF for $203,000 for three years to allow Northmont to design and implement a new elementary science curriculum. The program was so successful that the NSF provided an additional year of funding.

Businesses respond 'resoundingly'

"Everyone we contacted in the business community responded resoundingly. Business people showed a very strong interest. They were pleased to be asked to participate in this tradition-shattering program," said Good.

Project CREATE's Partners in Education include: Appleton Papers, Inc., Aullwood Audubon Center and Farm, Dale Block, M.D., Dayton Area Heart and Cancer Association, Dayton Power and Light Company, GM's Delco Chassis, and Inland Fisher Guide Divisions, EG&G Mound, Applied Technologies, Frey Scientific Company, GTE of Ohio, Good Samaritan Hospital and Health Center, Rockwell International, Windy Hill Nursery S.O.L.T.A., Unlimited Possibilities, and Wright State University.

Businesses have supported Project CREATE in many ways, from reviewing curriculum, to testing projects, to working with teachers, to inviting classes to their site or making presentations in the classrooms.

Howard Charbeneau, spokesman for EG&G Mound, which provided strong support for the program, says, "Education always has been a Mound priority. We're not educators but we are beneficiaries of the educational product. We got into Project CREATE very early because we could see benefits to business as well as to education. The program reintegrates society and the schools."

Engineers and technicians at Inland Fisher Guide invited fourth graders studying motion to their McCall Street plant to see sled tests and air bag testing. Then they designed a motion experiment for the classroom: A mini-sled test that used an inclined plant, a skate with strap, a doll and an egg.

With the seat belt on, the egg remained intact throughout the test. Without the belt, the egg broke in its ride down the incline.

Northmont first graders went to Good Samaritan Hospital and Health Center to see weights and measures on the job. Nurses took blood pressures, heights, weights and temperatures. A pharmacist demonstrated measuring pills and creams and allowed students to assist.

In food services they helped measure the ingredients and mix a batch of cookies. Back in the classroom, children drew pictures of what they liked best.

Health educator assists

Eric Gartz, a health educator with the Dayton Area Heart and Cancer Association, assisted with program planning and commended Project CREATE for presenting realistic community needs in the classroom. He talked with sixth graders and their parents about the importance of math and science in many careers and showed several of the hats he has worn as a registered nurse. He also talked of stereotypes and challenges of pursuing a nontraditional career.

Dr. Jacqueline Miller of Miller and Associates, which produces in-house training materials for business and medicine, learned something valuable when she began working with Project CREATE.

She proposed using the most up-to-date bells and whistles for a multi-media presentations. "Teachers requested instead to use simpler Macintosh-based applications they could duplicate with their students."

Dr. Miller notes the project has hidden benefits. For instance a class that had problems with absenteeism recorded perfect attendance when they worked on a multi-media production about astronauts in space. In addition, learning disabled students in the class were quite excited about their contributions to the project.

Good says business involvement in science education is the coming thing. Ohio Senate Bill 140 would require each school to develop and maintain a business advisory council.

Karen Mantis, Northmont director of curriculum, cites the benefits of business input in distinguishing passing fads from lasting trends. "We're faced with preparing children for the 21st century and we don't even know what it will bring."

She commends Northmont district residents for passing school levies that support an enhanced curriculum to prepare children for the technological demands of the next century.

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Panel seeks to help cleanup at Fernald

By John Nolan
ASSOCIATED PRESS

CINCINNATI — Members of a committee formed to advise the U.S. Department of Energy on cleaning up its nuclear weapons plants are hoping the department is serious about listening.

The 23-member nationwide committee includes Thomas Winston of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and Vicky Dastillung, a neighbor of the DOE's Fernald plant.

The plant processed uranium for the government's nuclear weapons from 1951 to 1989, when production was stopped to concentrate on cleaning up radioactive waste on the 1,050-acre site some 18 miles northwest of Cincinnati.

ergy Secretary James Watkins ed the committee to make recommendations on restoring the sites, cleaning up and permanently storing radioactive waste. The committee also is to define standards for how clean the sites should be made, what work force will be used and where waste will be stored.

The department on Aug. 11 chose Fluor Daniel, an Irvine, Calif., engineering firm, to manage the expected 20-year, $5 billion cleanup of radioactive waste at Fernald. The company takes over in December from Westinghouse Environmental Management Co. of Ohio, which has operated Fernald for the government since 1986.

Dastillung, who lives with her family about a mile from Fernald, is vice president of Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health. The group nominated her to serve on the committee.

She said she has learned to be suspicious of the Energy Department's methods at the plant, but she is hoping the department will be receptive to the committee's suggestions.

"I'm hoping that the committee will get a chance to get some input into the policy that will used to determine the way DOE ns things . . . and that hopefully, it will be so that down the road, nothing else ens like Fernald," she said.

The committee includes doctors, environmentalists, state regulators, trade union members, neighbor activists from DOE sites, and personnel from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Winston, the OEPA's Dayton-based district chief for a region that includes the Fernald plant, attended an organizational meeting and briefings for committee members earlier this month in Washington, D.C.

"It was a good first meeting," he said. "We were trying to get the various perspectives represented, as much as possible."

The state has fought the DOE in court over cleanup and enforcement of pollution laws at the site. But Winston said he thinks the department is open to recommendations.

"I came away with the impression that they indeed wanted to listen. They recognize that they are not going to achieve their goals unless they get some input from outside and unless they get some consensus from all the various interests that are pulling on DOE," Winston said.

Winston and Dastillung are to help plan a second round of meetings for next month in the Cincinnati area. The meetings will allow committee members to view Fernald and hear residents' concerns.

The committee plans to meet four times a year, each time at a DOE site. No deadline has been set for the committee to report to Watkins, department spokesman Fred Lash said.

"It's to get their recommendations and thought processes," Lash said. "It's for us to get a two-way flow."

Winston said he wants the meetings to be open to the public and local government officials.

Working with the committee is Leo Duffy, assistant energy secretary for environmental restoration and waste management. Duffy is overseeing cleanup at Fernald and at the Hanford site near Richland, Wash. He may also assume responsibility within the next few years for DOE's Rocky Flats site near Denver, Lash said.

Lisa Crawford, another Fernald neighbor who is president of FRESH, said she is pleased that the DOE put lay people on the committee.

"I really hope that they'll take this committee very seriously," Crawford said. "They were really picky about who they picked, and I think that's a good sign. Now we'll see if they listen to what's said and do something with it."

NOTICE TO ALL WELL/CISTERN OWNERS

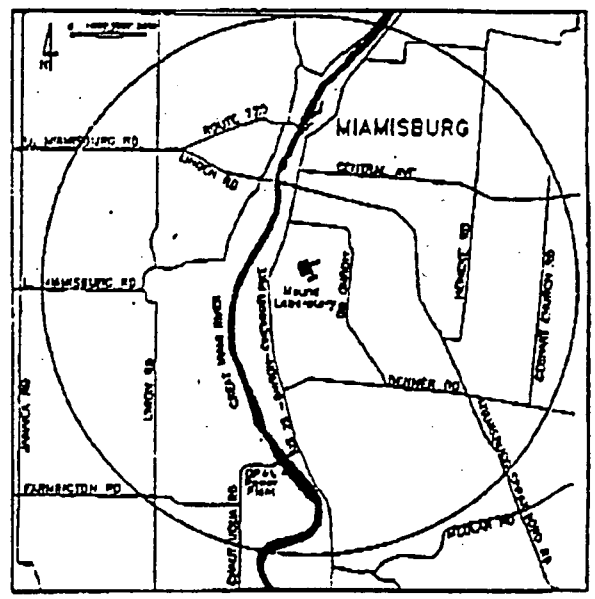
EG&G

As part of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act remedial investigation, Mound Plant will be conducting an inventory of residential wells and cisterns within a 2-mile radius of the Plant (see map below). The objectives of the investigation are to identify all municipal, industrial, and domestic users of groundwater and to sample a representative portion of those users to determine possible impacts as a result of Plant operations.

Information about wells and cisterns within a 2-mile radius will be compiled from records held at state, township and city offices, and responses from public notices.

Information desired includes:

- geographic location of well or cistern;
- current and historic patterns of usage;
- date of well or cistern installation;
- construction information (depth, pipe and screen materials, and pump type, etc.);
- sources of water for cisterns



Not all wells and cisterns will be sampled. A representative number of all wells/cisterns identified will be sampled. Water samples will be collected and analyzed from wells and cisterns. Samples of the sediment that collects in the bottom of cisterns will also be collected and analyzed.

The wells and cisterns that are selected will be sampled twice. These samples will not be collected until 1993.

Results of the analysis will be provided to the owner by mail within a year of the time that samples were collected.

Residents with either wells or cisterns located in the encircled area of the map are asked to complete the form below and mail to: EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, c/o Public Relations, P.O. Box 3000, Miamisburg, OH 45343-3000. Owners may be contacted at a later time for more well/cistern information. Questions concerning this well/cistern investigation should be directed to Mound Public Relations at 865-3001.

(Cut Here)

Address of Property_____

Is a well present? YES / NO Is a cistern present? YES / NO

Is the well/cistern currently in use?
For potable (drinking) water? YES / NO
For non-potable (non-drinking) water? YES / NO
If not used, why?_____

Is there another source of drinking water at this location? YES / NO
(example: Miamisburg City water) Other source:_____

Is the owner willing to have the water sampled? YES / NO

Owner's Name_____
Telephone Number (daytime)_____ (evening)_____
Address_____
Name of inhabitant (Lessee/Renter) if applicable:_____

Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Letters

M.E.S.H. claims real, says writer

TO THE EDITOR:

Technology is fine but not at the expense of human lives. Every article that has been printed as well as everything our group has stated is documented at our public library in Miamisburg. Information is available at the library for every citizen to read and learn from. These documents were placed in the library by Mound itself. No matter how you look at it, an accident is an accident and the truth is the truth.

We at M.E.S.H. don't desire to see the workers at the Mound lose their jobs. We all understand that you have families to feed and protect as do we. Cleanup at the Mound is very important at this time and needs to be addressed as a community.

As I stated in my recent letter to the editor, it will probably take 30 years or more to clean the facility up. To me that sure doesn't sound like jobs will be lost. Cleanup will take knowledgable people like yourselves also, just as production does. We aren't saying that you workers aren't doing your jobs, we're saying that accidents do and have happened, whether human or mechanical. I think it is not time for us to separate as a community, but to stand united as neighbors and find a clear, amicable solution.

If any of you can show us that our fears are unreal, please step forward and let us hear your opinions. We also will show you why we have these fears now and for our future. Some of the documented evidence we have found and read about from the library is very frightening. If our interpretation of all these facts are incorrect, something is wrong. I can't see how anyone can erase our fears when once again I say, THE FACTS CAME FROM THE MOUND, not from imagination or out of context.

On several occasions we have asked Mound employees and city council members to meet with us and discuss the issues but we have yet to have any of you step forward with your evidence to prove to us that we're the ones who are in the wrong. This is another invitation for all of you to attend our meeting Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1992 in the Market Square Bldg. at 7:30 p.m., as well as another attempt on our part to help us all get together and find a solution to our problem. Let's all work together to make our community a pollution / contamination free environment.

Thank You,
Diana B. Tragesser
Miamisburg

Invitation to M.E.S.H. meeting

TO THE EDITOR:

I too, along with Ms. Tragesser, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Burns, and Mrs. Cowdry, am a member of M.E.S.H. All of us would like to commend all of you at the Mound for the effort and aid that you have given to this community. This is all fine and good but there is more to being a good neighbor than giving money and volunteering. Being a good neighbor means looking out for the neighborhood children, being a leader in a neighborhood watch area, making sure your yard is nicely mowed, and looking out for your neighbor's house while he is away from home. A bad neighbor turns his head while his neighbor's house is being robbed, turns his head when he doesn't want to get involved, and dumps trash in his neighbor's backyard.

We have many fears from the Mound, fears that you nor your bosses will address in a straightforward manner. We will never get over these fears unless the Mound is willing to give us the true and correct answers to all our questions. We know that a lot of classified information cannot be released and we understand that. We just want you to stop trying to cover up your mistakes and start with the truth. Tell the citizens why the government calls Miamisburg "THE SACRIFICE ZONE". Let the citizens be aware of the problems without trying to cover them up.

Many, many times we have invited you to meet with us and you have not. The only thing that separates us is the truth. That is the only answer that we can come up with. It is said that our stories are fabricated, that we're causing trouble. If this is true, then you tell me why everything that we have written about and everything that we have said is all documented at the Miamisburg Public Library? This is another invitation to each of you to meet with us Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1992 at the Market Square Building at 7:30. If you can prove to us that we are the ones in the wrong, we will make a public apology to each and every person in this community.

Thank You,
Sandra Woodard
Miamisburg

THE MIAMISBURG/WEST CARROLLTON NEWS
Page 11
Section B
Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Bush chose picnic over Mound

It has been said of the current administration that President Bush is out of touch, that domestic policy has been preempted by international affairs and that George Bush has genuinely lost interest in dealing with the economic and social concerns facing the nation. As mayor of a small, midwest suburban community facing the loss of its largest employer, I can attest that President Bush's willingness to evade and dodge domestic issues is genuine.

With political analysts heralding the electoral importance of large midwestern states like Ohio, the bulwark of recent conservative presidents, one would think that President Bush would be very attentive to voter concerns, attitudes and perceptions about his domestic performance in this region. But when President Bush was recently given the option of coming to Miamisburg and seeing the potential human and economic impact of the Department of Energy's (DOE) decision to close the Mound Nuclear Weapons Facility, Mr. Bush chose instead to attend a picnic in another community in our country. In her response to Bush's invitation, Deputy Assistant to the President Katherine Super replied, "due to the heavy commitments of his official responsibilities, I must send his sincere regrets to you. I know you will understand."

I can certainly understand George Bush's position. Given the option of partaking in a picnic or trying to resolve complicated economic or social problems, I would probably choose the former as well. But then again, I'm not running for President — Mr. Bush is and these are issues with which presidents and presidential candidates must deal. That's why we elect a President, so that at the very least, if he can't actually perform some meaningful act to remedy a problem, he can lend his support, understanding and resources to its resolution.

There is certainly no expectation that President Bush drop everything concerning his many other duties to run to every town where a plant is going to close. He must certainly get hundreds of invitations daily for visits. However, given the context, I would have expected the President to give more weight to the closing of a major federally owned facility under his administration than attending a picnic.

Maybe the "they" who say Mr. Bush is out of touch are right, and maybe it will just be those people who put Mr. Clinton in the White House. Whichever the outcome, I would certainly hope that our next President will choose more wisely between picnics and jobs. It is no picnic bringing economic recovery and strength to the nation and anyone who aspires to the Presidency should understand that. Mr. Bush's strong focus on foreign affairs will have to be curtailed should he find himself in the White House for another four years. The nation can wait no longer for the President's attention on major domestic issues.

Richard C. Church, Jr. is mayor of the City of Miamisburg.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

7/29/92

Mound threats imagined

TO THE EDITOR:

The Mound Facility and its staff are under fire from two different directions these days. On one hand the Department of Energy plans to close our testing laboratories and production facilities for no discernible reason, except possibly politics. On the other hand, we have people living in our community who would close Mound because of imagined threats.

Based on my experience at Mound and my technical background as a nuclear chemist I know that Mound is operated in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. The best evidence for the safety of Mound operations comes from the yearly environmental monitoring reports. These reports summarize the results of thousands of measurements that are made to check for radiation. These data indicate that there are no health risks in Miamisburg air or drinking water due to Mound operations. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) stated in its July 1990 study Cancer in Populations Living Near Nuclear Facilities, "RRs (Relative Risks) for the population living near the Mound Facility show no evidence adverse health effects."

Is Miamisburg in danger fro Mound operations? The answe is no!

If you are interested i receiving a copy of the lates published Mound Environmenta Report and portions of the NC report cited above dealing wit Miamisburg send your name an address to: Mound Citizens Action Group, P.O. Box 1124, Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-1124.

Sincerely,
Clifford Rudy
Miamisburg

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

7/29/92

M.E.S.H. claims undocumented

TO THE EDITOR:

Diana Tragesser and her M.E.S.H. cohorts continue to regale the Miami Valley public with undocumented hearsay, bits of data, information yanked out of context, and other maneuvers intended to malign a professional work force that is not only carrying out an immediately vital mission but also is helping shape this nation's technological future.

I see the whole M.E.S.H. effort as a pathetic attempt to grab some easy bucks and hector a plant that has been more than forthcoming when problems surfaced. And problems will occasionally crop up in technology this sophisticated. But don't ask M.E.S.H. about nuclear technology: they had trouble correctly spelling the word "plutonium" on a recent picket sign.

In short, M.E.S.H.'s crude and self-seeking vituperations serve them not but to further debase a reputation already sullied by such pedantry as to set the mind aboggle.

Sincerely,
Patrick J. Suarez
Springfield

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

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Number 320

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The First Cox Newspaper

Defense funding approved

Senate panel vote helps area overall

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Legislation that would boost many military programs in the Dayton area but would disable the National Aerospace Plane won approval from the Senate Armed Services Committee on Friday.

The committee's 1993 defense authorization bill would fully fund construction projects planned at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, delay Energy Department plans for closing the Mound nuclear weapons plant, provide worker and community assistance if Mound is closed and prohibit deactivation of National Guard and reserve units next year.

The bill also would provide a new source of funds for upgrading M-1 tanks in Lima and would give the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce an opportunity to seek federal aid for its proposed Center for Industrial Competitiveness.

As it did last year, however, the committee authorized no money for the Wright-Pat-managed space plane program which is attempting to design a vehicle that can fly to and from orbit from ordinary runways.

The bill now heads for the Senate floor, where most of it is likely to be approved.

Many of the Dayton-area provisions were authored or promoted by John Glenn, D-Ohio, a committee member, and are similar to provisions Tony Hall, D-Dayton, successfully promoted in the House, which approved its version of the bill in June.

SEE DEFENSE/5A

Defense

CONTINUED FROM/1A

The Senate bill would require the energy secretary to certify to Congress that the plan to close Mound is cost effective and technologically and environmentally sound. The plant could not be closed until Congress had 60 days to review the report.

The bill would provide education and relocation assistance to workers who lose their jobs as the nuclear weapons complex shrinks. It also would provide assistance to affected communities and would establish a medical surveillance program for plant workers who may have been exposed to hazardous substances.

Similar provisions are in the House bill.

The Senate bill would authorize $100 million for "regional technology alliances" to help businesses move from military to civilian markets. The Dayton chamber could seek some of that money for its proposal for promoting the transfer of technological developments from publicly funded institutions, such as Wright-Pat, to small and midsized companies.

The House approved $25 million for similar "regional defense technology clusters."

The Senate committee would allow proceeds from the foreign sale of M-1 tanks — estimated at $195 million for next year — to be used to upgrade the U.S. Army's M-1s.

The committee would give the space plane no Defense Department funds, and only $10 million in NASA money would be made available by other legislation that is awaiting action by the full Senate. The House voted to give the program $175 million in military funds and $80 million in NASA money.

The Senate committee would give the Wright-Pat-managed F-22 Advanced Tactical Fighter the full $2.2 billion requested by the Bush administration — $200 million more than was approved by the House.

Like the House, the Senate committee approved the administration's $4 billion request for research and production of B-2 Stealth bombers, with the program to be ended with 20 planes.

Accusing the Pentagon of "haphazard" planning for guard and reserve cuts, Glenn won approval of a ban on deactivating any unit next year and any Army guard or reserve medical unit for two years.

Glenn, who chairs the personnel subcommittee, said the Pentagon was ignoring the need to respond to emergencies in plans to eliminate seven of Ohio's eight medical units and 82 of 102 helicopters.

The Senate committee, like the House, approved three military construction projects at Wright-Pat — $5.8 million for a hazardous-materials storage building, $5.5 million for underground fuel-storage tanks and $870,000 for a training center for firefighters.

After the full Senate approves its defense authorization bill, conferees from both chambers will meet to resolve differences.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Dayton Daily News

Metro Today

IN BRIEF

BILL KOEHLER/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Plutonium protest

A group called MESH protests Tuesday at the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, where four Russian technical experts are expected to visit today in connection with Department of Energy plans to buy plutonium from Russia for spacecraft generators. **See story, Page 2B.**

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Mound holds public meeting

On Thursday, July 23, the United States Department of Energy and its contractor for the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, will hold a quarterly informational CERCLA public meeting. The meeting will be held in the Council Chambers of the Miamisburg Civic Center and will begin at 7 p.m.

The July 23 public meeting will cover a number of topics. The first part of the meeting will be devoted to responding to questions from prior public meetings.

The second portion of the meeting will deal with demonstrations and examples of contaminants such as volatile organic compounds (VOC's) that we may run across on a daily basis, plus a demonstration on radioactive elements. The VOC portion will be presented by Dr. Daniel G. Carfagno of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies' Environmental Restoration program.

The radioactive portion of the presentation will be made by representatives of the Ohio Department of Health's Radiological section.

This will be followed by a status on Field Work and documents for each of the Operable Units and future documents that will be available in the Public Repository at the Miamisburg Branch Library, 35 S. 5th Street, Miamisburg.

A wrap up session will conclude the evening's meeting and meeting attendees will be able to see first hand, various pieces of testing equipment used in the demonstrations.

For more information, contact EG&G Mound's Public Relations office at 865-3001.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

THE NEWS

July 15, 1992
Page 1

Miamisburg...
West Carrollton

Final approval is given to Mound reserve fund

by KIMM MOTE
Managing Editor

Final approval was given by members of the Miamisburg City Council last week to an ordinance establishing a Mound ·ility Reserve Fund.

.he $200,000 fund is being established to cover the cost of technical consultants and legal services being utilized to "examine, explore and monitor the reconfiguration process and the Superfund environment process."

A memo to mayor and council stated areas to be focused on include:

— Two site option of consolidating non-nuclear production at the Mound and Pinellas facilities.

— Consolidation of Tritium work at Mound.

— Review of environmental assessment and programmatic environmental impact statement on the reconfiguration process.

— Legal review of reconfiguration process and requirements.

— Monitor CERCLA process ¬d work.

– Provide comment on action plans for each CERCLA operable unit.

— Verify compliance with legal requirements and regulations.

— Maintain contact with Ohio and Federal EPA.

— Review and protect city's interest on city property affected by the Mound Facility's Superfund site status.

— Negotiate agreement with DOE on its responsibilities and obligations at the Mound Facility site in the event of closure.

— Address economic assistance to the work force and to the community in the event of closure.

— Develop plans on the use and reuse of the Mound Facility site in the event of closure.

— Review and monitor environmental standards and plans for the decontamination of the Mound Facility in the event of closure.

The funding of the reserve fund comes from a corporate net profits payment made by EG&G in 1992.

In other council business:

• Final approval was given for a resolution adopting the tax budget for the city for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1993.

• A presentation was made by the police department's K-9 units who recently placed in the USPCA Regional K-9 Trials.

• Fire Chief Bob Bobbitt presented an award made to the department by the National Fire Safety Council in recognition of the department's outstanding service in fire education.

• An ordinance was adopted to authorize the city manager to enter into a contract with the John R. Jurgensen Company for the amount of $114,986.20 for the 1992 paving program.

• Gave passage to an ordinance authorizing the sale of the fire department's surplus 1978 Chevrolet Paramedic Unit to Box 21 Rescue Squad for $2,000.

Town wants Mound to clean up

Suit seeks to have plant mop up old spill

By JAMES HANNAH
ASSOCIATED PRESS

MIAMISBURG, O.

Some residents say they live in fear of radiation from the federally owned Mound nuclear weapons plant. They want the contamination cleaned up.

But operators say the emissions are only a small fraction of the levels allowed by the government and pose no health hazard.

Both sides provide evidence to support their claims. A federal court may have to sort it all out and decide what should be done.

About 30 people in December sued in U.S. District Court after they became concerned about a plutonium spill that contaminated a dried-up canal bed next to the plant. The spill was discovered in 1974 and publicly reported then, but some residents said they did not know about it.

The suit seeks unspecified damages as well as money to establish a medical-monitoring account for residents. The residents have asked the court to declare their suit a class action so it would include everyone living within five miles of the plant — about 25,000 people.

No hearings have been set, and Judge Walter Rice hasn't said when he would rule on the class-action request.

James Stepp, who lives next to the plant and is one of the residents who sued, said the action was an attempt to get the plutonium spill and other contamination cleaned up. He said he fears that every time it rains, contaminants wash into his neighborhood.

"I hope they make them clean it up," Stepp said. "It's not all over money. It's a health problem."

The plant, about 10 miles southwest of Dayton, makes detonators for nuclear weapons. It is operated by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc. for the Energy Department.

EG&G spokesman Howard Charbeneau said only .01 of an ounce of plutonium was spilled in the canal bed and that it is deeply imbedded. Monitors in the canal show no sign of plutonium in the air or water, he said.

Plant officials say they didn't isolate the spill site because both the Ohio EPA and the Ohio Department of Health agreed that the spill posed no danger.

But Dr. Alice Stewart, a physician with the University of Birmingham's Department of Public Health and Epidemiology in England, said in an affidavit that even a small amount of plutonium can cause cancer. She said soil that contains plutonium should be fenced off.

Charles Friedman, Mound's manager for environmental assessment, said there probably are traces of radioactive material from the plant five miles away and farther. He said the most radiation from the plant anyone could receive is 0.2 to 0.3 millirems a year. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency allows 10 millirems for air emissions alone, and the Energy Department allows 100 millirems for all emissions.

Friedman said a person living in Ohio receives an average of 300 millirems a year, including radiation that occurs naturally. He said a person is exposed to 15 to 25 millirems during an X-ray and 2.3 millirems on a one-way airline flight from the West Coast to Dayton.

"When we look at what we're doing and compare it with what's there, one can conclude that our emissions are very, very low," he said.

But an environmental consultant testifying at the request of the residents said emissions have increased the risk of diseases for residents within five miles of the plant.

The opinion by Arjun Makhijani, president of the Takoma, Md.-based Institute for Energy Research and Environmental Research consulting firm, was contained in an affidavit filed in May. He based his preliminary findings on a review of Energy Department documents dating to 1987.

Makhijani said releases of tritium — radioactive hydrogen — have contaminated the air and water and may have been underestimated. He said there is evidence of plutonium contamination up to 1,000 times the levels that occur naturally.

He said that people shouldn't abandon their homes but that it would be irresponsible to say there is no cause for concern.

Plant operators point out that a 1990 study by the National Institutes of Health found no evidence of health effects from the plant among people living in Montgomery County.

And Steve Severyn of the Ohio EPA's division of drinking and ground water said Miamisburg's water complies with the environmental standards.

Friedman said that while levels of tritium in Miamisburg's drinking water supply wells are slightly higher than those of surrounding communities, there is no reason for concern. He said the water contains about 1 nanocurie of tritium per liter, well below the EPA limit of 20 nanocuries.

"There is probably tritium in the water from us that would not be in natural background," Charbeneau said. "Does it pose a health hazard?

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

June 10, 1992

THE MIAMISBURG/WEST CARROLLTON NEWS

Front Page

ML-9086C

Contaminated dirt being shipped from Mound facility

by KIMM MOTE
Managing Editor

On Monday, the first shipment of stockpiled low-level radioactive dirt left the Miamisburg Mound facility. With a total of 682 boxes scheduled to leave the plant at a rate of 5 per day/four days per week, slightly more than 130 trips remain.

Reports of stockpiled contaminated waste surfaced last fall following a halt of shipments to the Nevada disposal site, due to a change in Department of Energy procedures.

After following reapplication procedures, the Mound facility received DOE approval to continue shipments of low-level waste.

James Giffen, EG&G Mound waste management manager, said the 68,000 cubic feet of soil had been retrieved from on site in various locations.

He further stated the contaminated soil was a result of operations or small spills throughout the facility's history. It was retrieved through routine decontamination and decommissioning.

THE RANGER Trucking Company has been contracted for the shipments and local officials have been briefed on shipping procedures.

Giffen also indicated the amount of Plutoniumm 238 contained within the soil was one quarter of a gram and it would be shipped in approved steel boxes which are certified and sealed.

Furthermore, he said the shipments present very little public risk because of the low levels of contamination.

Elaborate shipment procedures are to comply with requirements for handling radioactive waste.

There is a $10 per cubic feet disposal fee.

The process to regain shipment approval began with the formation of a waste certification group for quality control and verification of required procedures. There then had to be a new application submitted to Nevada.

Giffen said that application consisted of a stack of paperwork one foot in height.

Nevada then sent auditors for final approval, which was granted.

Giffen added that the program designed for application will now be used as an example to other facilities.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Metro

Mound plant gets OK to ship contaminated dirt to Nevada

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

After two years of preparations and paperwork, the Mound plant in Miamisburg has a green light to resume shipments of low-level radioactive waste to a disposal site in Nevada.

The nuclear weapons plant has accumulated about 68,000 cubic feet of soil — enough to fill an Olympic-size swimming pool, a spokesman said — since shipments from Energy Department sites were halted in 1990, James Griffin of EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, Inc., said Thursday.

The soil is contaminated with about one fourth of a gram — roughly one 100th of an ounce — of radioactive plutonium, said Griffin, EG&G's manager of waste management.

EG&G operates the Mound Plant for the Energy Department.

Griffin said at least one truck will leave the plant each day, beginning as early as Monday, hauling the waste in five sealed steel containers. He said it will take at least 137 truck trips to haul away the waste that's there now.

Griffin and other EG&G officials said the shipments present very little public risk because the level of contamination is extremely low. Asked why such an elaborate process is necessary, Griffin said, "We must comply with the requirements for handling radioactive waste. The requirements are intentionally conservative."

He said the Energy Department halted shipments to the Nevada site in 1990 because the state wanted stricter controls, in part to ensure that no hazardous chemical wastes were mixed with the radioactive wastes. The Environmental Protection Agency has a separate set of regulations to control disposal of hazardous chemicals.

The Energy Department required field sites such as Mound to draft new plans for waste disposal that included waste-sampling procedures to make sure they were free of hazardous chemicals, Griffin said. In a letter approving EG&G's plan, Energy Department officials said they would recommend its procedures as examples for sites to follow.

The contaminated soil is a result of routine decontamination and decommissioning of Mound facilities and excavation of areas where plutonium was spilled in earlier years, Griffin said.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

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Miamisburg

Mound Plant's closing deserves an objective re-examination

Energy Secretary James D. Watkins' plan to close the Mound Plant at Miamisburg warrants the independent, objective analysis a citizens group seeks. Unsurprisingly, the plan, announced last December as part of overall reductions in the nuclear-weapons complex, triggered protests from many of the plant's almost 2,200 workers. Such protests help to explain why it is close to impossible to curb the reach and the cost of the federal government.

Miamisburg Mayor Richard Church and the Mound Citizens Action Group, nonetheless, deserve a hearing. They are not asking the Department of Energy (DOE) to reverse the phase-out order. Instead, they simply want the General Accounting Office to study the department's plan before its implementation, scheduled to begin this fall. The plan would transfer to Kansas City work done now at Miamisburg and Pinellas, Fla. The Miamisburg citizens group denies DOE claims that cost figures Mound officials provided prior to the closure decision were in error.

The Mound plant, operated by E.G. & G. Inc. for the government, produces more than detonating devices and mechanisms for nuclear weapons. Keith H. F. Sansalone, a Mound engineer and member of the citizens action group, says the plant also serves the space program. It made the radioisotopic thermal generators for electricity in the Apollo and Pluto space crafts. "Mound is not a bomb factory," Mr. Sansalone says.

The citizens group insists the closure plan is flawed and could cost taxpayers more, not less. The group has won the support of Sen. John Glenn and Rep. Tony Hall. Lt. Gov. Michael DeWine has also raised questions about the plan. Mr. Sansalone says the group has 46,000 names of area citizens on supporting petitions. "And we have resolutions of support from 18 neighboring communities," he says. "We have support throughout the Miami Valley of about 500,000 voters."

Many of the Mound Plant's supporters went to Washington this week in the hope of dramatizing their case. But, given the pressure for budget-cutting, it remains to be seen whether they can enlist the attention and support they seek. At the very least, they have made a compelling case for the independent scrutiny a GAO inquiry would provide.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Metro

Federal officials will get earful on worth of Dayton-area projects

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Dayton area leaders are flocking to the nation's capital today to protest the planned Mound plant closing and to seek federal support for a multi-million dollar business-development center, the National Aviation Hall of Fame, military construction projects and other local interests.

An eight-member delegation is to present Mound's case in a White House meeting with James Snyder, special assistant to the president for intergovernmental affairs, and at the Energy Department where they may meet with Secretary James Watkins.

The delegation is part of a 60-person group, sponsored by the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce.

There are several specific proposals on the agenda.

The White House meeting was requested in an attempt to bring the Mound issue to President Bush's personal attention, Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church Jr. said.

The Energy Department has announced preliminary plans to close Mound as nuclear weapons production is consolidated in fewer facilities. Mound officials and supporters argue that the government would save money by consolidating activities at Mound.

The 60-member group will urge the Miami Valley's representatives and Ohio's senators to seek federal funding for a "National Center for Industrial Competitiveness" in the Dayton area.

The center, proposed by the chamber, would promote the transfer of technological developments from publicly funded institutions to small and mid-sized companies.

The center would need $100 million for start-up and operations in its first five years, after which it would become self-sufficient through user fees, the chamber estimated.

The delegation will ask the area's lawmakers to promote an application for a $1-million grant for the Aviation Hall of Fame from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The lawmakers will be asked to support $28.3 million in 1993 construction projects at Wright-Patterson and long-term construction plans at Gentile Station, which houses the supply center in Kettering.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

• FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1992

House blocks Mound closure

By Timothy R. Gaffney
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

The House Armed Services Committee has approved legislation to block the Energy Department from closing the Mound nuclear weapons plant until the secretary of energy assures Congress the action is cost-effective, U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton, said Thursday.

The legislation would prevent the Energy secretary from spending money made available for a massive reorganization of the weapons production complex until at least 90 days after certifying the plan's cost-effectiveness to Congress, said Hall, whose district includes the Miamisburg plant.

The committee added the legislation at Hall's urging.

Hall has led efforts to force the Energy Department to reconsider its reorganization plan, which would shrink its nuclear weapons production complex, in part by consolidating Mound's operations at other sites. The plan would cost the Dayton area roughly 1,700 high-tech jobs and diminish the area's technology base.

"There are too many holes in the Energy Department's plan to close Mound," Hall said. "If this bill becomes law, the Energy Department is going to have to go back and fill in some of the gaps. If they can't, the consolidation won't go forward."

The legislation is similar to language Hall submitted to armed services committee chairman Les Aspin, D-Wis., and to the committee's Department of Energy defense nuclear facilities panel.

The legislation would require Energy to submit a cost-benefit analysis to Congress. The analysis would have to show the cost-effectiveness of the move on a part-by-part basis. Hall said this language was included because an earlier Energy cost analysis lumped large classes of parts together which may have masked the true cost of closing Mound.

The action doesn't mean Mound will stay open, Hall cautioned.

"The bill doesn't guarantee any outcome. It forces a delay which, I believe, will show that it is cost-effective to keep Mound open."

Hall said Energy opposed the legislation.

Last December, Energy Secretary James Watkins announced a plan to consolidate plants which manufacture nonnuclear components of nuclear weapons. The plan called for closing Mound and the Pinellas Plant in Florida, although both plants also manufacture nuclear components.

PRICE

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

PUBLIC MEETING

The United States Department of Energy and its contractor for the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, Ohio, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, will be holding its quarterly Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) on Thursday, April 30, at the Miamisburg Civic Center's Community Room beginning at 7 p.m.

This will be a poster session which will describe Operable Unit 4 (Miami-Erie Canal), Operable Unit 9 (Site Wide), Risk Assessment, Site Specific/Five Year Plan and how it works in the CERCLA process, and Community Relations. This session will run from 7 to 8:30 p.m. and will be followed by a wrap up session.

Questions about this meeting should be directed to the Public Relations Department, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies at 865-3001

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

EG&G Mound Lab to hold public information meeting

On Thursday, April 30, the United States Department of Energy and its contractor for the Mound Plant in Miamisburg, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, will hold a quarterly informational CERCLA public meeting. The meeting will be held in the Community Room of the Miamisburg Civic Center and will begin at 7 p.m.

This meeting will differ from previous meetings in its format. Instead of a presentation on a particular operable unit and a question and answer session, om 7 to 8:30 p.m. a poster session will be held that will address various activities in the CERCLA process.

Some of those topics will include Operable Unit 4 (Miami-Erie Canal), Operable Unit 9 (Site-Wide), Risk Assessment process, Site Specific/Five Year Plan and how it works in the CERCLA process, and Community Relations. Representatives of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency will also be in attendance.

INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS who attend will be able to spend time at each of the poster stations which will be staffed by a representative who deals specifically in those areas. In addition, other representatives from EG&G Mound Applied Technologies and the Department of Energy's Dayton Area Office will be available.

Following the poster session, a wrap up session will be held for those who attend and allows for the opportunity to ask additional questions.

Previous CERCLA public meetings have been held in the Council Chambers at the Miamisburg Civic Center. This meeting has been changed to the Community Room to allow for this informal type meeting. The Community Room is located at the north end of the Miamisburg Civic Center concourse, 10 N. 1st Street in Miamisburg, Ohio.

For more information, contact EG&G Mound's Public Relations office at 865-3001.

DOE information. . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ound and the Pinellas plant in earwater, Fla., would close. ıe work would be consolidated the department's Kansas City cility.

Hall's office has been trying nce August 1991 to obtain a ɔpy of data submitted by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies to the DOE as part of the reconfiguration process.

"In the last seven months, I, and other members of Congress ... have made at least 20 unsuccessful requests to DOE for essentially the same report. I am still waiting for the full set of documents to substantiate the Energy Department's consolidation decision," Hall said.

MESH and walkers meet at Mound

by KIMM MOTE
Managing Editor

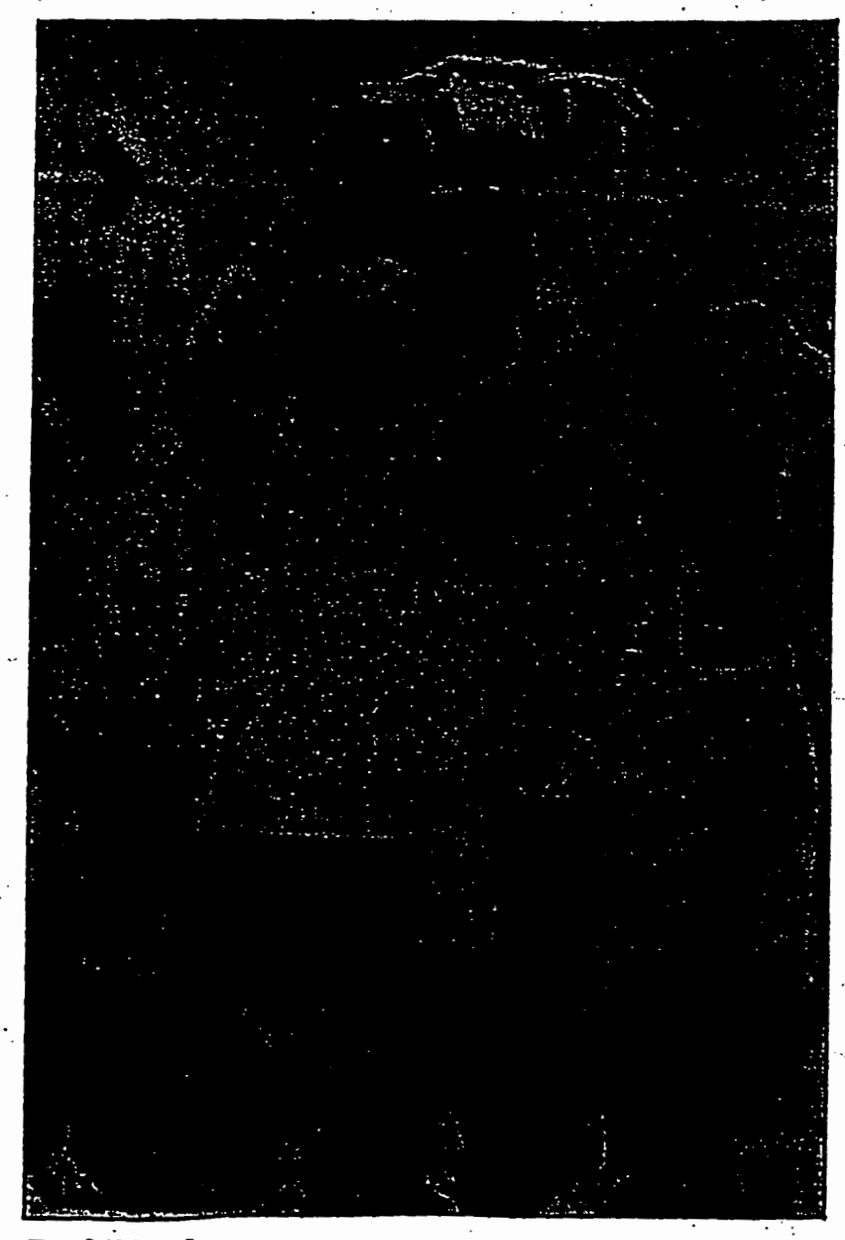
With a mild breeze blowing d blue sky's above, members MESH (Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Health) and Walk Across America for Mother Earth gathered at Mound Park on Saturday to share their concern for the earth's environment.

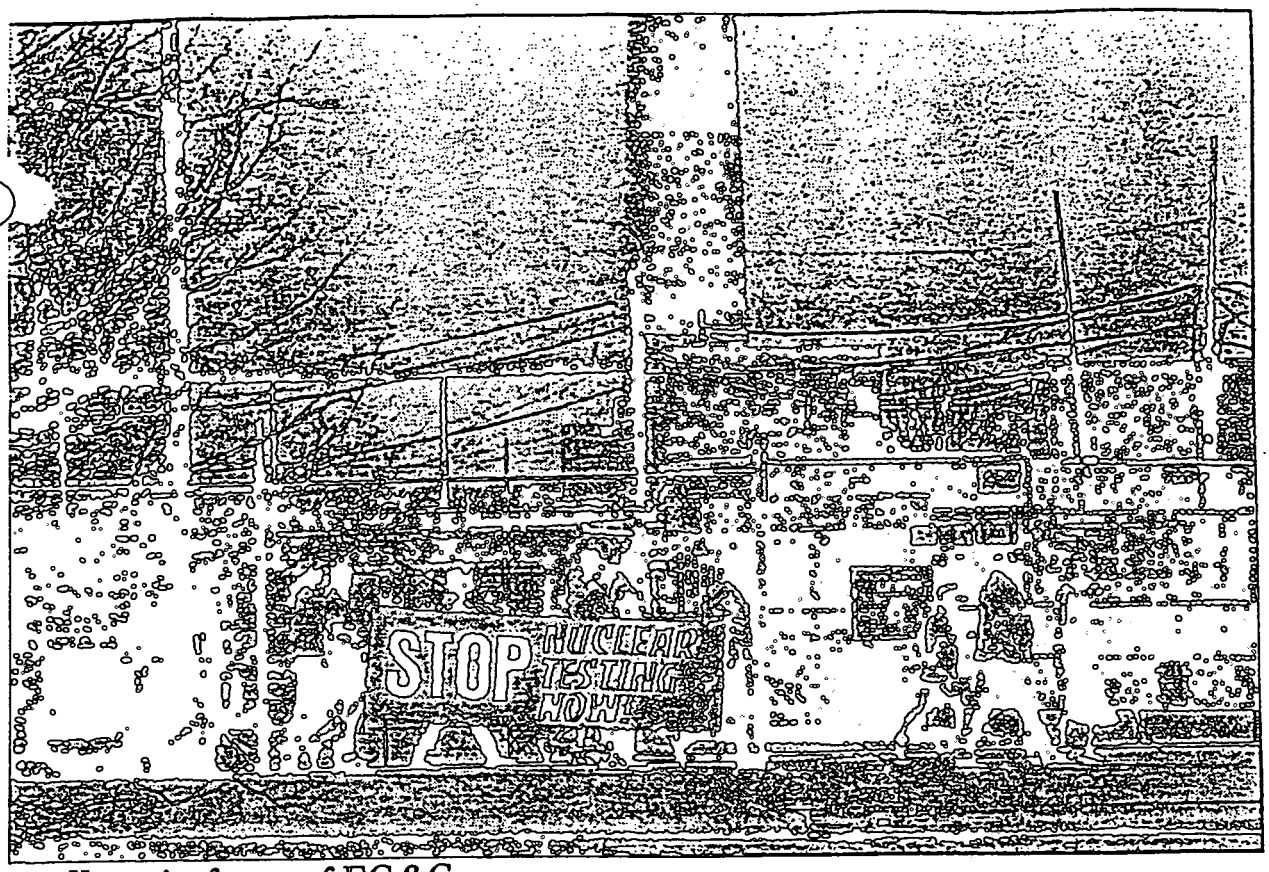
Approximately 200 people gathered at the park for fellowship, food and fun. Sharon Cowdrey, president of MESH, said the event was "very unifying and a lot of fun."

The Walk Across America group was being hosted by the MESH organization over the weekend and their arrival at Mound Park across from EG&G Mound Applied Technologies was very significant for all the groups involved.

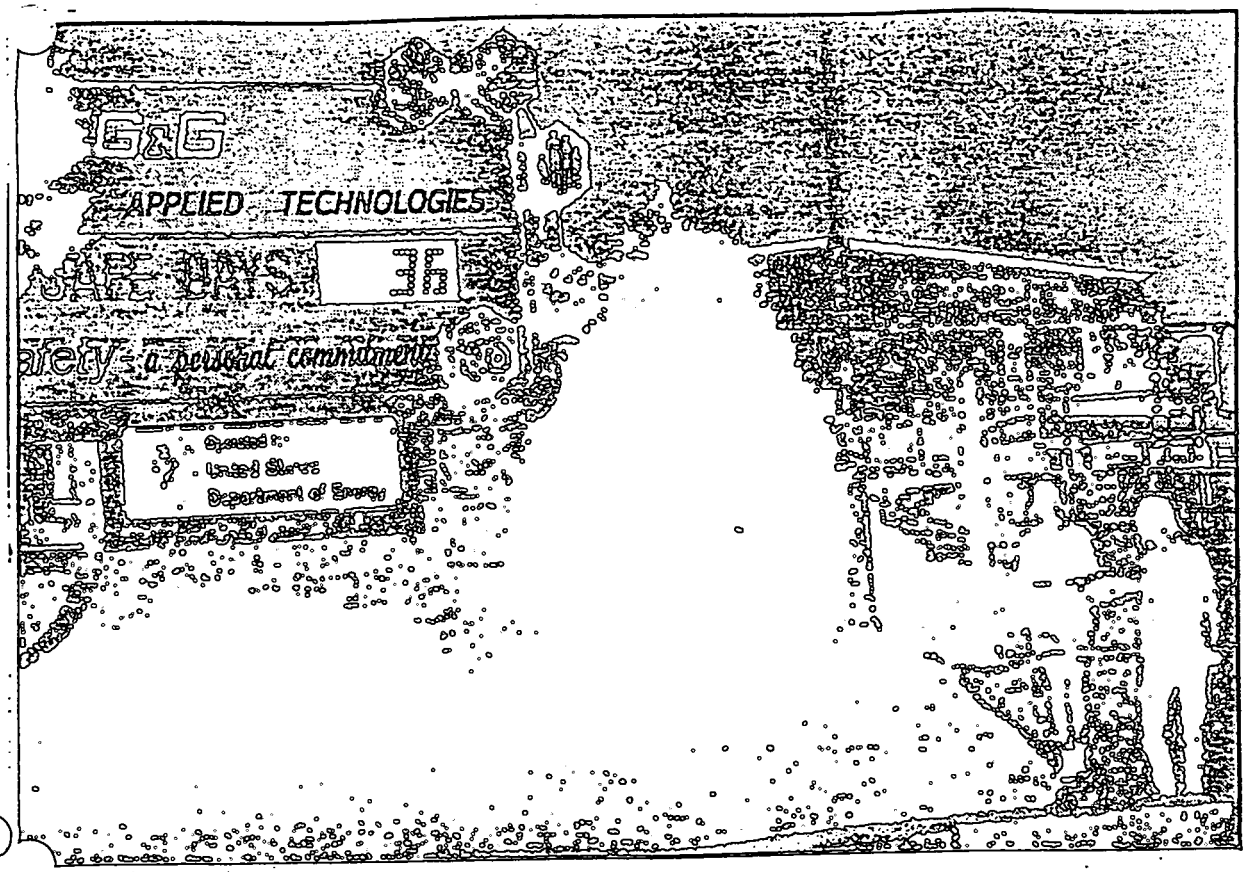
For MESH and the Walk Across America group, activities at the Mound facility concern them. For Cowdrey and MESH, the concern is for a safe community. They believe Miamisburg has been contaminated by activities at the plant. For the walker, the concern was a safe world environment.

Representing the walkers was founder of





Walkers in front of EG&G. . .



Taking a look at EG&G. . .

Guy Jones performs Native American ceremony. . .

A symbolic pause. . .

Mother Earth in Belgium. He stated that his group was concerned on ensuring a clean, healthy environment for future generations.

"There are some good things happening (in clean up)," he said, "but there still needs to be radicial changes. Time is short."

Additionally, the group was vocal about the rights of Native Americans and the testing currently being performed at the Nevada test site on Shoshone land.

D'Huyvetter said the walk "gives the opportunity to gain attention on what Columbus did to Native Americans. Columbus caused the genocide of Native Americans and that is not told in history books."

Also represented were Native Americans from several different tribes. Guy Jones, executive director of the Miami Valley Council for Native Americans, was on hand to speak to the groups as well as the media.

"What the walk and gathering are doing is a way of showing support for Native Americans and carrying the message to everyone," he said.

He added that holding the gathering at the Indian burial site held a special significance. Looking at the burial Mound, Jones said, "You see a culture which at one time lived in harmony with nature. Look behind it now and you see a stack from a nuclear weapons facility."

He said this represented the true struggle Native Americans have endured for generations.

"This is the first time people have listened to us. We've been talking about this all of our lives," he said.

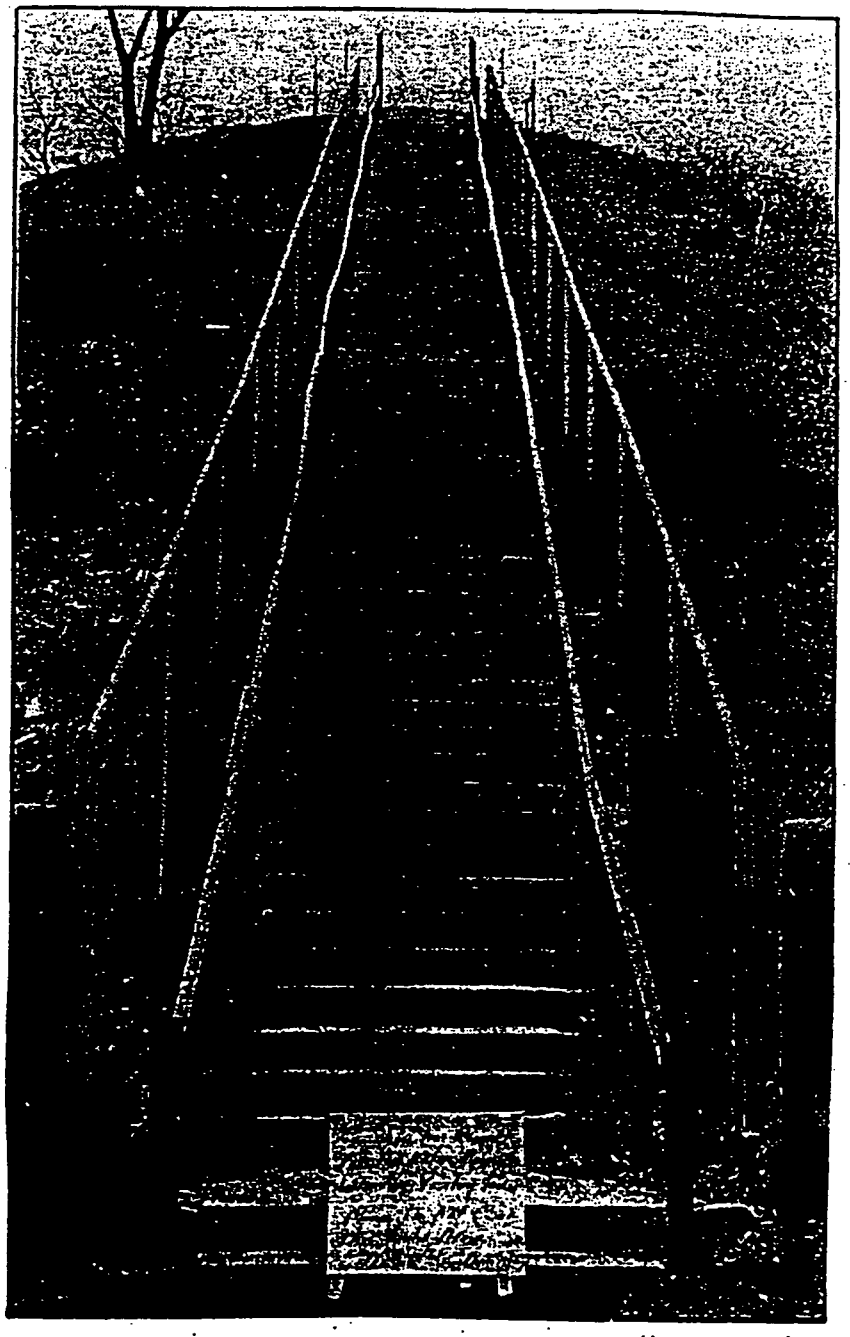
Recognition of the Native American plight was highlighted in several different ways throughout the day with various ceremonies including a prayer vigil by a man known as Red Blanket.

Cowdrey said the groups were very inpressed with Miamisburg and the reception they received as they walked into the community. "They loved the City of Miamisburg," she said.

She continued by stating the event was a success due in part to the support of several businesses and persons who donated their time and items.

For the MESH organization, the event "showed us what we as an environmental group can do and that as a community we do not have to be intimidated."

She continued that the goal of everyone concerned with Mound was the same, "A safe, healthy community to live in."



In honor of Native Americans. . .

archers visit ayton on way protest site

than Brinckman
ILY NEWS

aggling band of 28 dusty people walked from o Dayton on Friday, taking part in an eight-3,000-mile journey by foot from New York to ar test site in Nevada.

wearing khaki shorts and hiking boots, most e eclectic and colorful clothing, the troupe unusual sight for motorists along U.S. 35 enia to Beavercreek.

river of a pickup pulled over and asked Carol 54, what she and the other walkers were up aid, 'Stopping nuclear war, protecting Indian peace and harmony,' " the white-haired wom-unted.

at out the window and made an unintelligi-e. she said. "Evidently, he didn't like any of s," she observed dryly.

group, mostly Belgian peace activists, set out ew York on Jan. 31. Walking about 15 miles a e goal is to reach the Nevada test site by Oct. ime for a Columbus Day protest of nuclear

Verheyen, 32, wearing a shirt reading "Colum-n't discover America, he invaded it," said the s walking in solidarity with Native Americans. walkers spent Thursday night in Xenia, after g from Yellow Springs the day before. Friday alked 15 miles to the University of Dayton and a afternoon talk in the Kennedy Union ball-

ether, said Kevin Landry, finance director of cross America for Mother Earth, about 80 to ple are participating in the walk. The organi-has a $300,000 budget to support the journey. oute is carefully planned, with sleeping spots h night arranged in churches, gymnasiums ools.

elling with the walkers each day are five vehicles, including "the blister bus" — a van carrying snacks, drinks and bandages for sore feet — and a converted school bus holding portable toilets.

The group is diverse. Crossing the Little Miami River, Caroline Dossche, of Belgium, pointed to a pile of a few bags sitting by the river bank, with no owner in sight.

"They belong to Mark," she said. "He's homeless by choice."

Later, Mark Dorazio, 44, a slightly built man and an articulate advocate of his decision to be homeless, said he had joined the march after picking up a flier on a New York City street that described the trip.

"I was so thrilled," he said. "I love to walk." Dorazio, a sleeping bag slung over his back and a canvas bag in one hand, said he had passed through the Dayton area last summer, when he walked from St. Louis to Delaware on U.S. 40.

A truck passed close and blew its horn. "Sounds like 'Get a job' " to me, Dorazio said.

Tony Sucheston, an undergraduate at Ohio State University, joined the walk in Columbus on April 5. He said he was doing it because he wants to let people know about the dangers of nuclear weapons testing, and about how the practice has been unfair to Native Americans. Since 1951, more than 700 nuclear bombs have been exploded in Nevada without the consent of the Shoshone tribe, Landry said.

BILL GARLOW/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

ıctivists walk about 15 miles daily; on Friday they marched along U.S. 35

Earth Day '92 expo goes mainstream mall

EARTH EXPO 1992

- **What:** About 100 educational and business booths with an environmental theme, plus stage events including live animal displays.
- **Where:** Dayton Mall in Miami Twp.
- **When:** 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. April 24-25; noon to 5 p.m. April 26.
- **Admission:** Free.

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Organizers of the first Earth Day in 1970 wouldn't have considered marking the occasion in the region's largest shopping mall, complete with corporate sponsors and a multimedia marketing strategy.

But the Dayton area's main Earth Day 1992 event is being held in the Dayton Mall. And the co-sponsor for the April 24-26 exposition is the Rotary Club of Dayton.

While some disagree, most of the region's environmental advocates defend the consumer setting for the "Preserve Planet Earth Expo," an exposition that advocates less wasteful consumption.

"Realizing that economics can work for the environment is a sign of maturity for the environmental movement," said Charity Krueger, executive director of Allwood Audubon and an organizer of the event.

She said the location means the expo will attract — and educate — mall shoppers and others who otherwise may not travel to an environmental event.

"We'll be able to communicate with the non-committed, uninformed public," she said. "One problem with some environmentalists is that we just talk to each other."

Also, she and others say, the 40 or more business exhibitors — displaying products ranging from recycled papers to high efficiency light bulbs — demonstrate that environmental concerns have moved out of the radical fringes and into the mainstream.

SEE EARTH DAY/3B

Earth Day

CONTINUED FROM/1B

"We wanted to show that there are people in the world who believe in this and are not crazy," said Paula J. MacIlwaine, a vice president at QSource Environmental Services Inc. and an event organizer. "It's amazing how many people are creating jobs while being involved in the environmental movement."

Not everybody agrees. Bruce Cornett, a Yellow Springs resident and member of the Greene Environmental Coalition, said he and his wife Carol decided not to rent a booth for her Green Earth Store partly because of the location.

"I kind of wonder if a mall is the right place," Cornett said. "It wouldn't have been my choice."

The exhibition, which will include live animal displays and nearly 100 booths spread out along the mall's lengthy concorses, is jointly organized by Miami Valley Earth Central and the Rotary Club of Dayton.

Earth Central is an environmental group first created to organize 1990 Earth Day events. The Rotary Club is one of the region's largest business organizations.

"That's the amazing thing about this expo," said Johnny Miller, general manager of Lamar Advertising Co. of Dayton and, like MacIlwaine, a member of the Rotary Club's environmental committee. "For the first time you got a very conservative business organization — The Rotary Club — hooked up with a large environmental organization."

Indeed, the groups are strange bedfellows. A look at the promotional literature produced by the two groups illustrates their differences.

While a letter mailed out by Earth Central refers to "our goals of environmental education," a brochure produced by the Rotary Club lauds the mall as Southwest Ohio's largest shopping center.

It describes an "opportunity to make face-to-face contact with literally tens of thousands of prospective customers, results which would cost tens of thousands in conventional advertising to accomplish."

While last year's Earth Day fair, held at the Dayton Convention Center, had a $2 admission fee, admission this year will be free.

Dayton Daily News

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

NEIGHBORS SOUTHWEST

Residents M.E.S.H. for nvironmental safety

amisburg group wants educate, protect the public

Paula Taylor
HE DAYTON DAILY NEWS

group of Miamisburg-area res- ıts concerned about possible lth problems, particularly from EG&G Mound Technologies ıt, has a goal of educating peo- about environmental issues.

roup president Sharon Cow- , 1620 Belvo Road, said she er gave much thought to po- ial problems — even playing in m water runoff from Mound as ungster — until her 7-year-old died of leukemia two years

hen she began to wonder if his ase could have been related to exposure, or her exposure, to ation and toxins.

wdrey and several other area decided they wanted information about the opera- at Mound, which is part of J.S. nuclear weapons industry, formed M.E.S.H., or Miamis- Environmental Safety and

The group has eight board members and about 20 other active members, Cowdrey said. It began meeting in January.

"Our goals are to inform the community and to protect them from environmental hazards," she said. "I think with the proper education and protection Miamisburg can be as safe as any community."

Cowdrey, who is a nurse, says she spends 30 hours a week researching the Mound and other facilities, working with the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency on water and soil monitoring, and writing to politicians.

In particular, she said, her group is trying to assemble data to see if there is a higher incidence of cancer near Mound.

"There are a lot of things out there that cause health problems," Cowdrey said.

Mound officials say that issue has been studied and the answer is "no."

A National Cancer Institute study completed in 1990 found a few significant differences in the incidence of disease between age groups, but concluded there was no evidence of adverse health effects on people near the Mound facility.

"As far as our having an impact on cancer rates in the community, it's hard for me to believe we have any measurable impact at all," said Richard Neff, manager of Mound's Superfund clean-up program. "We have always operated within applicable standards, whether local, state or federal."

One plant official said Mound goes beyond federal requirements.

"We are required by law to do about 3,000 environmental water and air samples per year. We are doing around 20,000," said Charles Friedman, the manager of environmental waste management. "We are very pro-active in the community in monitoring as far north as Vandalia and as far south as Cincinnati,"

Mark Becker, Mound spokesman, said the plant is trying to work with the community to resolve concerns.

SEE M.E.S.H. /8

M.E.S.H.

CONTINUED FROM/1

A company hired by Mound will conducta preliminary health-risk study, gathering information about the site and possible hazards, said Martha Hatcher, project coordinator for the Ohio EPA.

Hatcher said M.E.S.H. can play a positive role.

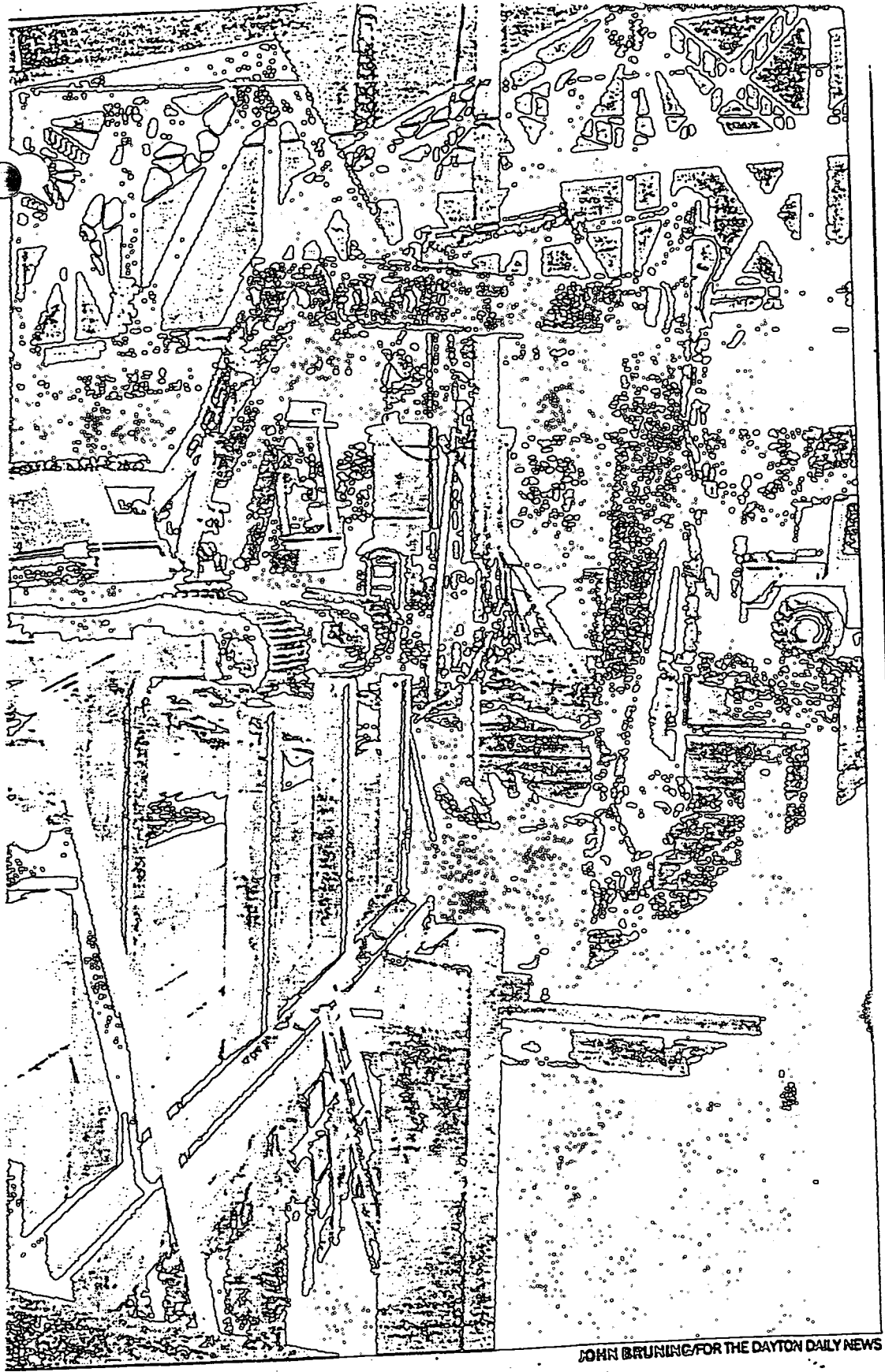
"Getting the public involved can help put the process in perspective. It helps bring some of the issues out in the open for people who really didn't know what was going on," she said.

M.E.S.H. member Sandra Woodard said she and two other group members came up with 70 people in the area who over the years had contracted cancer,

"We lost three people in 5½ years to brain cancer in our plat alone. I feel really guilty for raising my children here," said Woodard, who lives on South River Road in Miami Twp.

M.E.S.H. meets the second Tuesday of every month at the Market Square Building on Main Street in Miamisburg.

"We are willing to work with anyone showing an interest and will share with them what we've learned," Cowdrey said.



JOHN BRUNING/FOR THE DAYTON DAILY NEWS

npletion near for Miami Twp. project

Story of Dayton operates a steam shovel as
vt to bring water and sewer service to some
in Miami Twp.'s Hillview community,
yton-Cincinnati Pike (old Ohio 25) and Saxo-
oad nears completion late last month. Story
s for Dyno Construction Co. of Dayton. Star-
onstruction Co. employees worked at the
m of a 25- to 30-foot ditch to install a sani-
ump station. The project began late last

said it would take another month or two for all residents to get their homes connected to the lines. The $700,000 project was paid for by a community development block grant, which includes the home hookups for those meeting the low- to moderate-income criteria, Fedler said. Planning for the project began nearly 10 years ago, she said, but was delayed by acquisition and easement proceedings. "It's been in the works for a number of years," said Miamisburg City Engineer Robert

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Fire at Fernald poses no danger, spokesman says

CINCINNATI (AP) — A coal fire in a boiler plant at the former Fernald uranium processing plant Monday afternoon spewed black smoke over northern Hamilton County but posed no danger to the community, a plant spokesman said.

The boiler plant provides heat and steam for the site, about 18 miles northwest of Cincinnati. A spokesman for the company that manages the site said there was no danger of the fire spreading to radioactive material storage areas.

"There's no danger of it spreading anywhere else," said Perry Richardson, spokesman for Westinghouse Environmental Management Co. of Ohio. "The boiler plant is in an isolated area. There's nothing around it."

Richardson wasn't sure what caused the fire. No injuries were reported.

Firefighters thought they had extinguished it Monday evening, but it flared up again.

The plant once processed uranium for use in nuclear weapons. The government is trying to clean up radioactive wastes left at the site, which is no longer needed for uranium production.

• ENVIRONMENT

Mound cleanup to be aired

The Energy Department's Mound Plant will hold a public meeting in Miamisburg on Thursday to review its cleanup program under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

The nuclear weapons plant, operated by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc., will discuss its plan for investigating 22 potential pollution sources on the plant's property. None of the sites include radioactive contaminants, according to an EG&G announcement. The meeting is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. in the Miamisburg Civic Center, 10 N. First St.

(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1992 PAGE A-5

ernald opens lifferent area f contracting

.NNE WILLETTE
:tt News Service

ASHINGTON — Competition g companies that want to ıge Fernald's cleanup will into public view this week more than 100 people are :ted to attend a government rence on the project.

the first plant in the Depart- of Energy's (DOE) nuclear ns complex to be converted up site, the former urani- ɔuıdry in northwest Hamilton :y is attracting companies ea- ɔr a foothold in the govern- s multibillion-dollar environ- ıl program.

d with the end of the Cold nd shrinking of defense budg- ompanies that build military nent are looking for new ar-

ɔngress can't throw enough at cleanup. It's the only ıg part of the budget," said ltney, of the Project on Gov- nt Procurement, a watchdog "Everybody sees the hand- g on the wall. You can make money calling yourself an ımentalist these days."

ınup of the radioactive and ɔus refuse from almost 50 of building nuclear bombs ɜn estimated at $155 billion. ; more will be spent to ad- ɔollution on military installa-

environmental manage- ntract at Fernald will be ɔn to $5 billion over five with an option for a three- :tension. The winning com- ll be paid up to $125 million

> "Everybody sees the handwriting on the wall. You can make great money calling yourself an environmentalist these days."
>
> — Liz Galtney, of Project on Government Procurement, a watchdog agency

over five years, depending on its performance. Bids are due Feb. 13, and the new managers are expected to be in place by June 1.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. has managed Fernald since 1986. It said Wednesday that it would not bid on the new contract.

"We were not happy," said Norma Nungester, a member of Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health (FRESH). "They've been there for six years. We've gotten used to those people, and used to talking to them. It's going to take two or three years before we get used to new contractors."

Plenty of other businesses — defense contractors, garbage companies and engineering companies — are lining up to take over.

The Energy Department received about 400 requests for the 2-inch thick document explaining and seeking bids on the new contract.

(Please see FERNALD, Page A-7)

Fernald

More than 100 people are expected to tour the 1,050-acre plant Wednesday and attend a pre-proposal conference in Cincinnati on Thursday, said Steve Wyatt, a spokesman for the DOE's Oak Ridge, Tenn., office, which is handling the contract.

Interested companies have contacted the Washington offices of Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, and Reps. Charles Luken, D-Cincinnati, and John Boehner, R-West Chester. They have met with officials of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, which monitors cleanup at Fernald. And for months, representatives have been showing up at community meetings.

DOE spokesman Fred Lash said the following companies have expressed interest: Lockheed Corp., TRW Inc., Martin Marietta Corp., Bechtel Group Inc., CH2M Hill, Chem-Nuclear Systems Inc., Ebasco Services Inc. and Fluor Daniel Inc.

"We don't want somebody out there just because they have a long track record," Nungester said. "We want somebody who's going to do a decent job."

Howard Rubel, an aerospace analyst with investment company C.J. Lawrence, said a company like Lockheed was interested because it knew how to deal with the government and how to solve complex technical problems. Lockheed is a major defense contractor that builds jets, spacecraft and missiles.

"Let's face it, we all care a little bit more about the environment than we used to. The expertise they glean here is going to be used, I'm sure, to clean up the military facilities that are closing down. This provides, if you will, the first package in a portfolio that can be offered," Rubel said.

Galtney's group is a sign of the times. For 10 years it has monitored weapons spending, and now it is shifting its focus to government cleanup projects.

In another sign, Pasha Publications of Arlington, Va., has started a newsletter called "Defense Cleanup," aimed at companies that want to win government environmental contracts.

"With across-the-board budget cuts in other defense areas, cleanup of hazardous and radioactive wastes is where the action is," the newsletter promotional flier said.

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

ML-9086A

PUBLIC MEETING

The United States Department of Energy's Mound Plant, operated by EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, Inc., will conduct a public meeting on Thursday, January 23, 1992, at 7:30 p.m. at the Miamisburg Civic Center, 10 N. 1st Street, Miamisburg, Ohio, on its Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) cleanup program.

The meeting is being held to review the activities described in the Operable Unit 3 Work Plan and to update the status of documents and field work for other operable units.

The work plan for Operable Unit 3 is currently available for public inspection at the Miamisburg Branch of the Dayton-Montgomery County Public Library, 35 S. 5th Street, Miamisburg, Ohio. Operating hours are Monday through Thursday from 12 noon to 8:30 p.m. and Friday and Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

For more information contact the Mound Public Relations Office at 865-4450 Monday through Thursday 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Specialists eager to bid

Fernald contract could bring in $5 billion

BY ANNE WHERTY
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Many companies are eager to fill the void that Westinghouse is leaving at Fernald, government officials said Wednesday.

Defense contractors, garbage companies and engineering firms are expected to bid on the management contract for the former uranium foundry in northwest Hamilton County.

Fernald is the first plant in the Energy Department's nuclear weapons complex to be converted to cleanup.

The five-year contract will be for $3 billion to $5 billion with an option for a three-year extension, said Department of Energy (DOE) spokesman Fred Lash. Bids are due [illegible]. The new management company is expected to be in place [illegible].

Expected bidders include:

■ Bechtel Group Inc. of San Francisco, an engineering and construction company that specializes in projects such as plants and nuclear power plants.

■ CH2M Hill Inc. of Corvallis, Ore., an engineering and consulting business that is a main contractor for investigating pollution and recommending solutions at the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund sites.

■ Chem-Nuclear Systems Inc. of Columbia, S.C., a subsidiary of Waste Management Inc., the nation's largest garbage company.

■ Ebasco Services Inc. of New York, an engineering and construction company.

■ Fluor Daniel Inc. of Irvine, Calif., an engineering, construction and technical services business that builds power plants and facilities for nuclear and hazardous waste disposal.

■ Lockheed Corp. of Calabasas, Calif., a major defense contractor that builds jets, missiles and spacecraft.

■ Martin Marietta Corp. of Bethesda, Md., a major defense contractor in the aerospace and information technology fields. It also manages DOE's uranium enrichment plants and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

■ TRW Inc. of Cleveland, a high-tech company that builds products for space, defense, automobiles and information.

MOUND PLANT/CERCLA PRESS CLIPPINGS
1991

OE inking ıead

: for Fernald nvisioned

IZABETH NEUS
cinnati Enquirer

U.S. Department of Ener- OE) future vision of Fernald s a storage area for radioac- ste, some light industry and a place where it will be safe ic.

officials admitted Thursday ıey need high-tech cleanup ır that to happen — cleanup ology that doesn't exist. is no preferred way, for le, to remove uranium from l water.

n though it might be our an it up to unrestricted ed some technological hroughs to do that," said Pat eld, the DOE's deputy assis- ecretary for environmental ation.

e idea of Fernald — a urani- ocessing plant for 38 years a mixed-use property has bouncing around the DOE for a year, but now it's accepted e U.S. Environmental Protec- gency (EPA) as well.

e don't build houses on old ls, but there are other uses at kind of land," said David h, director of the waste man- ent division for the U.S. s Region 5, which includes "We want to get the maxi- beneficial use out of the prop- in the future."

ents say the DOE is think- far ahead.

y need to work on the and not worry about what d) will look like when it's said Lisa Crawford, presi- Fernald Residents for Envi- al Safety and Health

DOE and the U.S. and Ohio on Thursday discussed the f the former uranium refin- the day a new agreement on

(Please see FERNALD.

Fernald

CONTINUED FROM PAGE D-1

the scope and timetable of cleanup went into effect.

Officials from the three agencies said at a press conference that they had already changed the pattern of cleanup. Short-term projects that reduce hazards and don't require massive planning are under way, while final cleanup methods are being discussed.

The best example, they said, was the recent work done on the K-65 silos.

Last month, workers poured 280 tons of clay into the aging silos to create an additional cap over radon-producing waste inside. The clay will absorb radon and become waste itself.

"The reduction of (radon) emissions by 90% gives us breathing room to make sure the (final cleanup) job is done right," Ullrich said. "That was one of our easier decisions."

Whitfield suspects the K-65 waste might be permanently stored on the Fernald site, but that doesn't mean the rest of the 1,050-acre site in northwest Hamilton County can't be used for something else.

He hopes that the future cleanup methods for Fernald may be adapted to civilian use after their job is done. The site might also be good for recycling scrap metal or smelting.

Crawford remained skeptical.

"How can they even talk about using the land for other purposes when they don't have the technology to clean it up? We'll believe it when Fernald is cleaned up, and we'll believe that when we see it."

Although the national Centers for Disease Control (CDC) reported Wednesday that estimated uranium emissions from Fernald between 1960-62 were two to three times higher than previous DOE estimates, it appeared the numbers would cause few changes in the cleanup.

"They're answering pieces of the puzzle as to what happened in the past," said Graham Mitchell, Fernald project coordinator for the Ohio EPA. "But I'm not sure there are large reservoirs of radiation out there that we haven't found."

Whitfield said that U.S. Energy Secretary James Watkins was interested in the CDC results, which will be complete in 1993. "His view is that we now have an independent assessment of what the risk around the site might be," he said.

Fernald deadline Dec. 31

People who want to make written comments on the Fernald dose-reconstruction study — a study about the amount of uranium released from the plant and made public Wednesday — may write to:

National Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control, Radiation Studies Branch, Centers for Disease Control, 1600 Clifton Road N.E. (F-28), Atlanta 30333.

The contractor for the study continues to search for historical documents on the plant and for people who worked there.

To contact researchers: Radiological Assessments Corp., Route 2, Box 122, Neeses, S.C., 29107, (803) 536-4883 (answering machine picks up messages).

Also, residents have only a week and a half to sign up for free medical monitoring provided under a court settlement. The deadline is Dec. 31 and will not be extended.

To be eligible, a person must have lived or worked within five miles of Fernald for two consecutive years between Jan 1, 1952, and Dec. 18, 1984. People who worked for NLO Inc are *not* eligible. Call 475-7360.

ayton Daily News
ayton, OH
= 230,000, D = 180,000)

9086A

Thoroughness has its price at Mound

It may take $2 billion to remove all dangers

By Jonathan Brinckman
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Mound's environmental cleanup is extraordinarily expensive and time-consuming because the federal government wants to make sure the site will never pose environmental problems in the future, regulators say.

The environmental work, which Mound officials say could cost $2 billion and employ 550 to 700 workers for 20 years, is also costly because of the complexity of contamination at the site and the nation's lack of storage space for nuclear waste, officials say.

"It's a complex process because the site is going to cleaned up once and for all — it's not to be cleaned up to '90s standards and have to be revisited in 2020," said Tom Winston, chief of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's Southwest District."

The Rev. Velma M. Shearer of a Miamisburg group called Neighbors in Need: Families in the Nuclear Shadow, said she wouldn't be surprised if the cleanup costs more and takes longer than projected.

"For a plant that has been in operation for 43 years handling hazardous, toxic and nuclear materials the cleanup estimate is not excessive," Shearer said. "We cannot handle cleanup at this site as we do, say for cleaning the garage."

The cleanup will consist of demolishing and removing buildings contaminated by nuclear operations and cleaning up environmental problems caused by spills and leaks.

The first stage of the cleanup, an assessment of the extent of the contamination and the risk it poses to public health, is costing about $10 million to $20 million a year, said Dick Neff, manager of the federal cleanup program at Mound.

That cleanup, part of the nation's Superfund program to clean up the country's most contaminated sites, will cost about $656 million by the year 2007, Neff said.

Neff said that none of the sites seem to pose a public health risk. The purpose of the environmental work is to get the site so clean it can be used for any purpose.

In the late 1990s, when the actual cleanup begins, that spending will rise to about $70 million a year, Neff said.

Decommissioning Mound's nuclear facilities could cost another $1.3 billion over 20 years.

The cleanup program at the former Feed Material Production Center in Fernald — which manufactured fuel for nuclear bombs — gives an idea of what the Mound cleanup will be like, said Teressa Kwiatkowski, a Department of Energy spokeswoman at the site.

Kwiatkowski said about 1,100 people are working at Fernald — the same number as when it manufactured nuclear fuel. One main contractor and about 22 subcontractors are working at Fernald.

The Department of Energy is transforming from an agency that manufactures nuclear weapons to one that is focusing on environmental cleanup at its former weapons-production sites, Kwiatkowski said.

ON DAILY NEWS

Cleanup can be an opportunity

Jonathan Brinckman
TON DAILY NEWS

Years of environmental contamination at Mound have created a ver lining in the announced utdown: Mound officials say it ll cost up to $2 billion and re-ire a work force of 550 to 700 ople to clean the site up over the xt 20 years.

"It won't be business as usual, it it's not time to sell real estate n Miamisburg)," said William Das, senior manager for Mound's econtamination and decommissioning program.

Two kinds of cleanup are needed at the nuclear weapons facility:

■ Demolishing and removing buildings contaminated by normal nuclear operations.

■ Cleaning up environmental problems caused by spills and leaks.

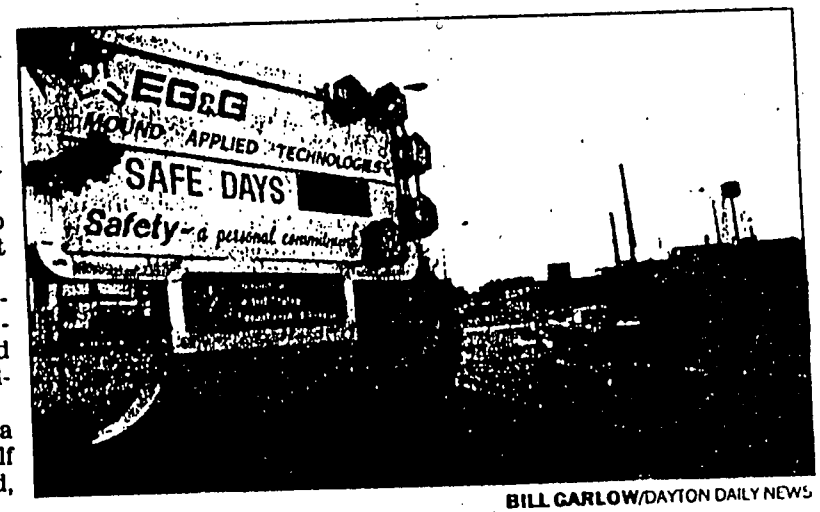
Cleaning up the environment, including plutonium contamination of the abandoned Miami-Erie Canal bed and low-levels of tritium seeping off the Mound site, will cost about $656 million over the next 15 years, said Dick Neff, manager of the cleanup for Mound.

"This cleanup program will go to completion, regardless of what happens to Mound," Neff said.

Decontaminating and decommissioning buildings and other nuclear facilities, a process called D&D, could cost another $1.3 billion, Davis said.

Overall, the work will require a job force of one third to one half the 2,000 employees at Mound,

SEE CLEANUP/11A



BILL GARLOW/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Demolishing lab, restoring site could take 20 years

] Cleanup

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id Ralph Jaeger, head of ound's D&D program.

Both programs together now ploy about 400 people.

Many of the Mound's employees, pecially nuclear engineers and hers who designed the labs, uld work on the decommissioning team, Jaeger said.

Other employees, such as precion workers involved in the asembly of non-nuclear weapons omponents, would find it more difficult transferring to the new jobs, said Davis.

"The people who are very skilled with their hands won't be the people who operate large earth-moving equipment," Davis said.

The decommissioning of Mound could be similar to the cleanup under way at the former Feed Materials Production Center in Fernald, said Teressa Kwiatkowski, a Department of Energy spokeswoman.

"When we made the switch from production, a lot of production workers were concerned," said Kwiatkowski. "But the employment level really hasn't changed much since production shut down."

The estimated price tag for completing the Fernald clean-up is $5 billion over the next 15 to 20 years, Kwiatkowski said.

Some environmental experts say the Ohio economy will benefit because Fernald and Mound are among the first of the Department of Energy's contaminated nuclear weapons facilities to be cleaned up.

Harry Stone, manager of pollution prevention at Cincinnati's Institute of Advanced Manufacturing Sciences, said that Ohio environmental consultants and demolition contractors who are trained at Mound and Fernald will be well positioned for lucrative out-of-state bids.

"The basic message here is that there is an opportunity attached to the mess," Stone said. "There's an opportunity for Ohio businesses to benefit from this clean-up cost."

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

December 18, 1991

Section A, Page 7

Question of the Week

Are residents justified in filing suit against EG&G and Monsanto?

Reyna Martin

Reyna Martin
No. The Mound is a place to pick on. If it weren't the Mound, they would find someplace else.

Scott Barrett

Scott Barrett
If they (the Mound) are polluting, the residents are justified.

Kathleen Coffman

Kathleen Coffman
I'd have to put myself in their (the residents) place. They (Mound) have a responsibility to the people around them.

Cindy Lemons

Cindy Lemons
I've heard both sides of the story. I have relatives working at the Mound. I don't think they should be suing. I think it's going to hurt a lot of people. More than it would help.

Angie Wagner
They have a right to file suit, but I don't think there is any danger.

Mike Lauver
If they can say the contamination is there, they're justified. But, who is telling the

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(Circ. = 7,000)

112th Year, No. 37 Wednesday, December 11, 1991

THE NEWS
Miamisburg...
West Carrollton

Residents name EG&G, Monsanto in suit

by JIM PICKERING
Assistant Editor

EG&G officials consider a lawsuit filed against the company for damages to residents from radioactive and chemical emissions to be without merit.

"With regard to allegations of detrimental impact by Mound operations on the health and well-being of our neighbors, there has been no supporting body of information for such an effect by any outside study or by Mound's rigorous environmental, health, and safety monitoring program," they said in a written statement before seeing the suit.

After reviewing the suit, company spokesman Howard Charbeneau said his company's position remains the same.

THE LAWSUIT, which lists 20 local residents as the plaintiffs, was filed last week in the U.S. District Court in Dayton. The defendants are present Mound operator EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc., and Monsanto Research Corp., which operated the facility from 1949-1988.

The suit's objective is to end processing of radioactive or hazardous material at the Department of Energy facility unless it complies with federal, state and local regulations and allows no off-site contamination.

"It's not a money issue; it's a health issue," said one plaintiff, television news interview.

Burns said she and other residents who live near the facility are frustrated by what they perceive as apathy by EG&G officials toward their well-being.

"They haven't done anything about (concerns by the residents) ... We want our health monitored, tests done to see if there is anything wrong (with the health of local residents)," she said.

ATTORNEY STANLEY M. CHESLEY, co-filer in the suit, said in the same news story that he believes the Mound facility has been less than open with its operations.

"Mound was one of the most secret labs, much more secret in many respects, than the other nuclear facilities around the country," he said in a phone interview, "under the guise of national security."

Charbeneau said Chesley's claims are "absolute baloney." He said the Mound plant has a long-standing record of being upfront with any problems or situations which may have affected the public.

"I've been here since 1977, when I was brought in to develop a community relations program. All environmental results have been shared with everyone — community leaders, the media and the public," he said.

CHARBENEAU CITED the mid-'70s change in the acceptable levels of tritium in drinking water and the DOE's restoration program, when Mound's operators held voluntary public meetings to explain the changes.

"If the question is 'Do we release tritium?,' then the answer is 'Yes, we do!' — but at levels that are well within the standards set by the EPA." He added that the health and safety of employees and local residents are a major priority.

Because of radioactive and chemical emissions by the plant, the suit contends that the plaintiffs and others close to Mound have suffered emotional distress, property damage, diminished real estate value and contamination of the environment.

At the heart of the suit is a 1969 plutonium spill at Mound, which dropped a 1/3 gram of the radioactive element into the Miami Erie Canal. A number of Hillview Plat residents, located near Mound, have blamed the spill for health problems and water contamination.

This summer, an independent split test conducted by the Ohio Department of Health and EG&G found no detectable traces of either plutonium or tritium.

Despite the test results and public hearings by the company a number of residents who live near Mound do not believe it is in compliance with EPA standards.

The suit claims that about 25,000 people within a five-mile radius of Mound have been adversely affected by the plant's emissions. It seeks to represent those people who live, own property or own businesses within that area.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

page B-1

Suit filed against Mound

By Tim Gaff
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Twenty Miamisburg-area residents filed a federal lawsuit Thursday against the operators of the Department of Energy's Mound Plant, claiming roughly 25,000 people in Miamisburg have been damaged by decades of radioactive and chemical emissions.

The lawsuit seeks to ban further processing of radioactive or hazardous material at Mound unless it complies with federal, state and local regulations and allows no offsite contamination.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Dayton, names the current Mound operator, EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, Inc., and previous operator, Monsanto Research Corp. as defendants.

Both companies operated the plant under Energy Department contracts.

Mound is one of the Energy Department's nuclear weapons-making facilities.

Since it opened in 1949, Mound has processed radioactive polonium, tritium, plutonium and a variety of other materials.

Various accidents over the years have resulted in spills of radioactive and hazardous chemicals.

The suit claims that as a result of the operations at Mound, the plaintiffs and others in the area have suffered damages, including property damage, diminished real estate value, contamination of the environment and emotional distress "including fear of increased

The suit seeks to represent a class of roughly 25,000 people who live, own property or own businesses within five miles of the plant.

Attorneys Stanley M. Chesley of Cincinnati and James D. Ruppert of Franklin filed the lawsuit.

EG&G spokesman Howard Charbeneau said the company had not seen the suit, but added, "We don't believe this has any merit."

Charbeneau said the plant's operations have always met federal standards and officials have shared environmental information with the community.

"We think we've been good neighbors," he said. "We think this (lawsuit) ought to be dismissed relatively swiftly so as not to waste the taxpayers' money."

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

Neighbors of weapons plant sue, allege contamination

BY BEN L. KAUFMAN
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Echoing allegations at Fernald, neighbors of a Dayton-area nuclear weapons plant have sued over suspected contamination from plutonium and other wastes.

Their complaint, filed Dec. 5 by attorney Stanley Chesley, seeks unspecified damages from Monsanto Research Corp. and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc.

Monsanto ran the Miamisburg plant until October, 1988, when EG&G took over.

Howard Charbenau, EG&G public relations manager, said Tuesday that the suit was without merit.

Although the complaint notes waste and contamination problems identified by Department of Energy (DOE) inspectors, Charbenau said the DOE and the National Cancer Institute found only "insignificant" environmental impact.

No one could be reached at Monsanto in St. Louis for comment.

Chesley, who won a $78 million settlement for Fernald's neighbors, said possibly 25,000 people living and working within five miles of the Mound plant could be eligible for damages. So he has asked U.S. District Judge Herman Weber to certify the suit as a class action, as in the initial Fernald case.

Chesley said the problems began in 1949. That could invite a defense challenge that last week's suit was tardy, so Chesley said there was no way neighbors could have known earlier of management's "wrongful conduct" because the facts were concealed.

Charbenau disagreed, saying there has been data available to the public.

ayton Daily News
ayton, OH
= 230,000, D = 180,000)

-9086A

Not all Miamisburg residents upset with Mound Plant

was appalled to read in Dec. 6 *Dayton Daily ws* that a small group of amisburg-area residents d filed a federal lawsuit ainst the operators of the partment of Energy's d Plant.

much resent the imication that this group is eaking for the "roughly ,000 people in Miamisburg no have been damaged by ecades of radioactive and nemical emissions" — dict quotation from the article. In my opinion, this entire wsuit issue stems from me out-of-town "do oders" trying to stir up a controversy where none exists!

My family and I have lived in this community for nearly 29 years and our home on Linden Avenue is less than three-fourths of a mile from the Mound Plant. If I had any concern about the safety of this plant, I certainly would not have chosen to live in this location.

I believe that the Department of Energy, along with Monsanto and EG&G, which have operated this plant for the past 43 years, have been most conscientious and open in their dealing with this community. The existence of this plant has brought untold millions of dollars in tax revenue to the city and countless jobs to the south-Dayton area.

This lawsuit will do nothing to help and can only benefit the outside law firms that are engaged in this action. I urge the majority of the good folks of Miamisburg to stand up with me and disclaim any association whatsoever with this uncalled for legal harassment against operators of the Mound Plant.

PHILIP JOHNSON
Miamisburg

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR should carry the writer's signature, address and daytime phone number for verification purposes. Letters under 200 words are preferred; all are subject to condensation. No more than one letter per writer every 90 days. address: *Dayton Daily News*, P.O. Box 1287, Dayton, Ohio 45401.

nisburg News
nisburg, OH
7,000)

THE MIAMISBURG/WEST CARROLLTON NEWS
Page 13
Section B
Wednesday, December 11, 1991

Those who filed EG&G lawsuit don't speak for this resident

TO THE EDITOR:

I was appalled to read in the Dayton Daily News (Friday, December 6, 1991) that a small group of Miamisburg-area residents had filed a federal lawsuit against the operators of the Department of Energy's Mound Plant. I very much resent the implication that this group is speaking for the "roughly 25,000 people in Miamisburg who have been damaged by decades of radioactive and chemical emissions." (Direct quotation from the Dayton News article) In my opinion, this entire lawsuit issue stems from some out-of-town "do gooders" trying to stir up a controversy where none exists!

My family and I have lived in this community for nearly 29 years and our home on Linden Avenue is less than ¾ of a mile from the Mound Plant. If I had any concern about the safety of this plant I certainly would not have chosen to live in this location. I believe that the Department of Energy along with Monsanto and EG&G who have operated this plant for the past 43 years have been most conscientious and open in their dealings with this community. The existence of this plant has brought untold millions of dollars in tax revenue to the city and countless jobs to the south Dayton area.

This lawsuit will do nothing to help and can only benefit the outside law firms that are engaged in this action. I urge the majority of the good folks of Miamisburg to stand up with me and disclaim any association whatsoever with this uncalled for legal harassment against operators of the Mound Plant.

Philip Johnson
Miamisburg

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

THE MIAMISBURG/WEST CARROLLTON NEWS
Page 6, Section A November 20, 1991

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

Assessment activities to determine the extent of PCB contamination in the soil in and around the Powerhouse, Mound Plant, Miamisburg, Ohio, has been conducted. PCB contaminated soil has been removed from the site to be properly disposed under applicable Federal and State laws. Final analysis indicates no other hazardous constituents are present in this area.

This does not constitute a final declaration of action.

A report on this action is in Public Repository located at the Miamisburg Branch of the Dayton-Montgomery County Library, 35 S. Fifth Street, Miamisburg, OH, 45342, during normal operating hours.

Public comment on this action will be accepted through December 20, 1991 (postmarked) by writing to: EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, c/o Mark Becker, Public Relations Department, OSE-223B, P.O. Box 3000, Miamisburg, OH 45343. ATTN: PUBLIC COMMENT.

Response to all public comment will be included in the final document of action and will be available for public viewing at the Miamisburg Branch of the Dayton-Montgomery County Library.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, OH
(S = 341,046, D = 197,590)

Ohio warns DOE: Clean up or pay

BY ANNE WILLETTE
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Ohio Gov. George Voinovich has warned the federal government it will face state enforcement if it does not earmark enough money to comply with cleanup agreements at the former Fernald uranium foundry and three other nuclear facilities.

In a letter to Energy Secretary James Watkins, Voinovich referred to "recent reports" that the Bush administration may not ask for enough money in its 1993 budget to meet obligations at Fernald, the Piketon uranium enrichment plant, Mound Laboratory and Battelle Columbus Laboratory.

Voinovich wrote that if the Department of Energy (DOE) fails to fulfill its obligations under court-supervised cleanup agreements, "it will be considered in violation and subject to state of Ohio enforcement action."

The letter notes that the DOE's five-year cleanup plan contains two sets of numbers — what the department says it needs and lower amounts that allow for 10% growth a year.

Leo Duffy, the DOE's top environmental official, has said the low figures are what was allowed under the budget agreement negotiated last year between the White House and Congress.

The difference for Ohio is $550 million — almost all of it for Fernald. The high and low figures for Ohio facilities are:

- Fernald: $2.9 billion and $2.4 billion.
- Piketon: $434 million and $422 million.
- Mound: $284 million and $209 million.
- Battelle: $86 million and $81 million.

Tom Needles, head of Voinovich's Washington office, said the governor's concern that the administration might recommend the low amounts came from discussions with people in the energy department, the Office of Management and Budget, and on Capitol Hill.

Energy Department spokesman Fred Lash said he could not comment on the 1993 budget, which covers the year beginning Oct. 1, 1992, because it still is being written.

Piketon's cleanup and part of Fernald's are governed by consent decrees, court-supervised agreements that set deadlines and specify what must be done to remedy radioactive and chemical pollution that accumulated over decades.

If the state thinks the DOE has violated a consent decree, it can file contempt-of-court charges. A state can also levy fines and sue.

(W = 7,000)

THE MIAMISBURG/WEST CARROLLTON NEWS
Page 8, Section A November 6, 1991

DOE, Mound officials discuss environmental restoration

by STEVE SCHELB
Staff Writer

Representatives from the United States Department of Energy and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies met with residents of Miamisburg and neighboring communities last Thursday to discuss the D.O.E.'s Five Year Plan detailing environmental restoration and waste management for D.O.E. facilities.

The five-year plan was broken down into site specific plans for the individual facilities. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the Mound site specific plan to the public and to seek public advice on what needs to be changed to better benefit the community.

The site specific plan is composed primarily of environmental restoration (decontamination and decomissioning of project sites and superfund cleanup) and waste management (routine handling of waste products).

ACCORDING TO decontamination and decomissioning (D&D) manager, William Davis, D&D is a very routine process that plays an integral part of the environmental restoration program.

Decontamination and decommissioning is done when a laboratory is no longer processing radioactive materials.

There are five steps to the D&D procedure, he explained. The first is to remove the gloveboxes that were used to handle the radioctive material.

Then the internal structure of the laboratory is dismantled including the ceilings, floors and walls. The empty room is further analyzed for further contamination and finally, the room is refinished and then put to use as another laboratory.

WHILE THE D&D program has been in place for years, a new program was designed to assess and characterize waste materials for cleanup procedures.

"Our role at Mound is to assure that there is a program in place to make sure that the kinds of waste that are disposed of are properly identified," says Richard Neff, manager of the Environmental Restoration program.

"This is so we know which are the radioactive materials and how radioactive they are and to make sure we're in compliance with E.P.A. regulations."

In order to help reduce the amount of waste generated, a new waste minimization program has been implemented. Major elements of the plan include employee education and training, an incentive program for employees, procurement control, waste stream assessment (recycle, improved engineering and housekeeping) and a cost allocation system.

THE WASTE minimization program, which should be in place by mid-1992, stress active involvement by plant management.

Due to the current backlog of waste accumulating at the Mound, the waste management program is necessary to organize the disposal of the 163,000 cubic feet of low level radioactive waste and the 8,000 cubic feet of transuranic waste.

In order to ship waste, there must be specific documentation saying exactly what is in the containers. In April 1990, the current disposal facility, Nevada Test Site, issued a statement stating that the rules for shipping have been changed. The rules regarding documentation have now become more strict.

"Since that time (when the rules changed) we have been in the process of defining the jobs that must be (created)," says James Griffen, manager of the waste management program at Mound.

"In order to do this, we are hiring new people, formally training them and writing formal procedure manuals and this has taken quite a bit of time to do."

After the new procedures are in place, a formal application must be filed before the waste can begin to be transported.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Front Page
October 31, 1991

THE MIAMISBURG/WEST CARROLLTON NEWS

Nuclear waste stacking up at Miamisburg Mound EG&G facility

by KIMM MOTE
Managing Editor

Officials at Miamisburg ound EG&G Applied chnologies agreed with faced reports last week that nuclear weapons plant "is coming constipated with ste packages." They do, wever, expect relief to the ation by April 1992.

Howard Charbeneau, Mound's spokesman, said the ity is currently storing 97 boxes and 2,390 drums taining low levels of nuclear ste. He said the waste tains about .5 grams of tonium 238 and .5 grams of ium.

The boxed waste is mainly a erages 90 boxes and 160 ums of waste material per onth. He also indicated that e stored waste material ungoes a daily inventory check d there has been no ination of container breakdown leakage.

A memo from Steven M. ush, director of the Energy partment's office of nuclear ety, to Energy Secretary mes Watkins, recommended t Mound improve handling cedures by taking regular asurements of the levels of lioactivity inside the building ere waste containers are d. It also recommended cility take better care of ms containing plutonium-result of radioactive dirt scraped up around the site as part of a long-term cleanup effort and the drums contain concrete with traces of tritium.

The backlog of waste began 18 months ago when the Nevada Test Site stopped accepting waste from several weapons plants. Charbeneau said the Mound facility is working closely with the Nevada site to complete the proper paperwork which would allow for waste disposal.

THE PAPERWORK, according to Charbeneau, is several pages of documentation of materials.

He added that the facility contaminated sludge which were stored on an outside loading bay.

These procedures have been implemented at the Mound facility.

The storage containers are wood and steel boxes with liners and 55-gallon stainless steel drums with liners. Charbeneau said all of the wood boxes are stored inside buildings. The only containers being stored outdoors are steel.

He added that the stored containers pose no health threats and the EPA and OSHA are aware of the storage and have conducted their own inspections.

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

THE MIAMISBURG/WEST CARROLLTON NEWS
Page 4
Section A
Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mound public meeting

N members, MESH (Miam-
g Environmental Safety
Health) members, and
erating community groups
attend the Department of
gy's Mound Plant Public
ing on Thursday, October
discuss public health and
onmental restoration
s.

und's Environmental
oration and Waste
gement Programs planned
e next five years will be
o comment by the public.
Plant, operating for 43
n the hill in Miamisburg,
urrently operated by
Mound Applied
ologies of Miamisburg.
ound Plant was placed on
ational Priorities List
) in 1989 for en-
ental restoration under
und.

At the meeting MESH members will request that area residents be informed when the explosive components of the current and additional retired weapons will arrive at Mound. Citing the tritium release of November 1990, members are concerned about similar incidents with the increased tritium retrieval activities.

The NIN staff seeks to know the status of the evacuation plans for residents within a ten mile radius of Mound under the Emergency Management Agency of SARA Title III compliance and community right to know provisions.

Community groups will be asking about the delays in the Ohio EPA Consent Decree. The Five-Year Plan indicates that over three million cubic feet of wastes are slated to be moved to high-level and low-level repositories off-site.

For more information, contact: Velma M. Shearer at 513-836-3331.

Public invited to meet with EG&G Mound officials

A public meeting to explain current Environmental Restoration and Waste Management programs at the Department of Engergy's Mound Plant will be held at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 31, in the Council Chambers of the Miamisburg Civic Center, 10 N. First Street.

Plans and priorities for the next five years will be discussed at the meeting. The public is invited to ask questions and to provide information to the DOE on these programs.

Public information will help the DOE in forming priorities for Evnironmental Restoration and Waste Management projects at all DOE facilities nationwide.

Representatives from the Albuquerque Field Office of the DOE, Dayton Area Office of the DOE, and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies will be in attendance.

For more information call 865-3001 or 865-3597.

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

pace probe set to make s move past asteroid

Tim Gaffney
TON DAILY NEWS

More than two years since its nch and 255 million miles m Earth, the Galileo space obe is due to score a major st today when it passes with- 1,000 miles of the asteroid aspra.

It will be the first spacecraft fly past an asteroid, and its lescopic camera will snap pic- ires as it closes in on the sun- ard side of the 11-by-7-mile unk of rock, project spokes- n James Wilson said.

vering the spacecraft's lectrical system are two nucle- r-fueled generators that were ssembled and tested at the Department of Energy's Mound Plant in Miamisburg.

Although scientists at the the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., have failed so far to get the spacecraft's high-gain dish antenna to open, other parts of the spacecraft have been working well, Wilson said.

Wilson said Galileo will be able to send back pictures of Gaspra even without the high-gain antenna.

"If the antenna isn't deployed by November 1992, we'll play the pictures out over the low-gain antenna" as the craft swings toward Earth, he said.

Galileo's path to Jupiter has taken it past Venus, behind the moon and past the Earth. It will swing past earth once more in December 1992 as it uses the gravitational forces of planets to slingshot its way to Jupiter.

Although four other spacecraft have flown past Jupiter, Galileo is the first designed to orbit the giant planet and send a probe into its atmosphere.

The stuck antenna threatens the spacecraft's ability to carry out its scientific exploration once it reaches Jupiter orbit.

Meeting to explain cleanup at Mound

Environmental cleanup programs at the Department of Energy's Mound Plant will be explained at a public meeting at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at council chambers of the Miamisburg Civic Center, 101 N. First St.

Plans and priorities for the next five years will be discussed at the meeting. Questions and information supplied by the public will help the Department of Energy establish priorities for cleanup programs, the DOE said.

Representatives from the Albuquerque Field Office of the DOE, from the Dayton Area Office of the DOE and from EG&G Mound Applied Technologies will attend the meeting. For additional information, call 865-3597.

ayton Daily News
ayton, OH
= 230,000, D = 180,000)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1991

Nuclear waste backlog piling up at Mound

Restrictions stall shipments of contaminants

By Joseph Albright
COX NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON — The Mound nuclear weapons plant in Miamisburg "is becoming constipated with waste packages," according to an internal Department of Energy memo that surfaced Tuesday.

The problem arose 18 months ago when a low-level nuclear waste dump at the government's Nevada Test Site stopped accepting radiological waste from Mound and several weapons plants in other states.

nce then, Mound has accumulated a backlog of 163,000 cubic feet of dirt and concrete containing traces of tritium, plutonium and other nuclear contaminants.

The nuclear wastes, packaged in more than 3,800 barrels and boxes, are being held inside Mound's security fences, in three unused buildings and a fleet of 39 rented tractor-trailers, Mound officials said Tuesday. They said there was no threat to public health or the environment.

"Waste storage (low-level, transuranic and mixed) is a significant issue at the Mound site," wrote Steven M. Blush, director of the Energy Department's office of nuclear safety, in a July 24 memo to his superiors.

"Due to restrictions on shipping waste to Nevada and continuing decontamination activity at Mound, the site is becoming constipated with waste packages. Interim storage measures include storing drums in rented semi-truck trailers and storing bins (mostly contaminated soil) in various open areas around the site."

James Griffin, chief of waste

SEE MOUND/9A

Griffin said that in keeping with Blush's recommendations, Mound officials have begun routine radioactivity measurements and have moved about 50 plutonium sludge drums inside trucks, where they are better protected from rain.

At the sprawling Nevada Test Site, spokesman Darwin Morgan said the government's low-level waste dump has "become more stringent in recent years about what we accept."

In April 1990 the Nevada facility cut off all shipments from the government's nuclear weapons plants after inspectors from the Department of Energy found that the site's overseers couldn't document what kinds of wastes it had been taking in from Mound and other plants that make parts for nuclear weapons.

Morgan said a team from Mound visited Nevada two weeks ago to begin working on a detailed application for resumed nuclear waste shipments.

"We have to be able to certify to the state of Nevada that we know everything we are getting," Morgan said. "It is part of our good neighbor policy."

Mound

CONTINUED FROM/1A

management at Mound, said he hopes to obtain clearance by next April to resume cross-country truck shipments of the low-level wastes to the Nevada Test Site.

He said his office has begun compiling information now required by the Nevada waste dump on the precise contents of the first 682 boxes of wastes he wants to ship from Mound.

"There is no environmental problem, there is no threat to the people around here, there is no threat to health, but the containers are unsightly," Griffin said. He nowledged that the volume of red wastes had reached an all-time high at Mound.

Another Mound official, John Lemming, manager of radiological and industrial safety, said, "In fact, we do have a bit of a waste consti-

Mound's chief spokesman, Howard Charbeneau, said the boxes of waste mainly contain radioactive dirt scraped up around the site as part of a long-term cleanup effort. Most of the barrels are filled with concrete containing traces of tritium.

In his memo to Energy Secretary James Watkins, Blush said Mound should significantly improve its procedures for handling the accumulating wastes by taking two steps:

- Begin regular measurements of the levels of radioactivity inside buildings where wastes containers are stored.
- Take better care of an unspecified number of drums containing plutonium-contaminated sludge that were stored outside on a loading bay "for an extended period of time."

Miamisburg News
Miamisburg, OH
(W = 7,000)

Mound to discuss future

A public meeting to explain current Environmental Restoration and Waste Management programs at the Department of Energy's Mound Plant will be held at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 31, in the Council Chambers of the Miamisburg Civic Center, 10 N. First Street.

Plans and priorities for the next five years will be discussed at the meeting. The public is invited to ask questions and to provide information to the DOE on these programs.

Public information will help the DOE in forming priorities for Environmental Restoration and Waste Management projects at all DOE facilities nationwide.

Representatives from the Albuquerque Field Office of the DOE, Dayton Area Office of the DOE, and EG&G Mound Applied Techn ies will be in attendance.

For e information call 865-3981

Dayton, OH
(S = 230,000, D = 180,000)

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1991 □ 19A

ML-9086A

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING ON THE SITE SPECIFIC PLAN FOR THE DOE MOUND PLANT SITE

The U.S. Department of Energy will hold a public information meeting on the Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Site Specific Plan for Mound. The meeting will be held Thursday, October 31, 1991, at the Miamisburg Civic Center beginning at 7:30 p.m. The public may comment in person at the public meeting and/or may submit written comments through November 15, 1991, to Art Kleinrath at the address listed below. Copies of the Mound Site Specific Plan and comment sheets are available at the Miamisburg Branch of the Dayton-Montgomery County Public Library, 35 S. Fifth Street, Miamisburg. Written comments and those presented in person will be considered equally by the Department.

Public Information Meeting

Thursday, October 31, 1991
7:30 p.m.
Miamisburg Civic Center
10 N. 1st Street
Miamisburg, Ohio

Written Comments and/or More Information

Art Kleinrath
Mound Plant
U.S. Department of Energy
P.O. Box 66
Miamisburg, OH 45343-0066
(513) 865-3957

Dayton Daily News

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 199

News/Classified

INSIDE

SECTION D

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- OBITUARIES/4
- COMICS/10

D

County's cancer death rate about average, study says

Raymond Hernandez
TON DAILY NEWS

Cancer-related deaths among ontgomery County residents n't seem to indicate that the a has faced a major health blem, according to analysis of a iversity of Cincinnati study.

Montgomery County's cancer-ated death rate was about aver-e when compared with nine oth-counties with large populations, alth experts said.

That means the county is in a od position to reduce the death te through a number of simple ps, the experts said, including:

- Increasing dietary fiber and ducing fat intake.
- Eliminating smoking.
- Increasing cancer screenings.
- Exercising more.

The study compared death rates among 10 populous counties in Ohio by analyzing death certificates from 1980 to 1988 and census data for 1980 and 1990.

Montgomery County's cancer-related death rate was fifth among white females, eighth among white males, seventh among non-white females and seventh for non-white males.

"I guess it means Montgomery County is an ordinary county," said Ralph Buncher, a professor of epidemiology and biostatistics at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center and co-author of the study.

He said the overall cancer death rate could be reduced by 25 percent if people quit smoking.

The study also looked at lung, breast and colon cancer death rates.

Martin Murphy, director of the Hipple Cancer Research Center, said it was disturbing that the lung-cancer death rate in Montgomery County was as high as it was.

The death rate from lung cancer for non-white males in the county was 113.9 per 100,000 per year. Among white males, the rate was 85.9 per 100,000.

OHIO CANCER DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FOR 1980-1988

County	White males		White females		Non-white males		Non-white females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Cuyahoga	13,412	234.6	12,574	152.2	4,209	332.7	3,040	174.7
Franklin	6,243	245.6	5,956	153.7	1,317	323.0	993	169.6
Hamilton	7,535	246.4	7,359	158.4	1,991	340.2	1,662	195.2
Lucas	4,097	236.9	3,897	154.2	678	310.2	487	165.7
Montgomery	4,513	226.7	4,108	148.9	1,012	311.3	744	165.2
Stark	3,610	226.9	3,024	135.9	276	317.4	205	131.1
Summit	4,757	227.9	4,291	145.1	608	319.6	455	172.1
Butler	2,144	234.2	1,892	146.4	145	348.5	103	157.2
Clermont	1,118	258.2	917	161.0	8	150.9	13	180.7
Warren	740	212.7	663	144.5	8	153.9	6	105.3

Rates are the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 per year.

Ruffner

"We have a healthy group of people here at Mound"

by KIMM MOTE
Managing Editor

Studies released this year charting cancer deaths among EG&G Applied Technology workers should not cause panic among its employees, said EG&G officials at a press conference on Monday.

"We have a healthy group of people here at Mound," said Dr. James Ruffner, Mound's plant physician. "We have less cancer than the average population both in the United States and in Ohio."

The studies were conducted at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and compared deaths of white male workers at Mound with national averages of white men in similar age groups.

The studies looked at a group of 4,100 workers and deaths due to prostate cancer and leukemia.

THE STUDY regarding prostate cancer found more deaths than expected among employees who worked more than five years and were hired between 1943 and 1959 when polonium-210 was processed at Mound and the Dayton Project. Mound did not begin to handle the substance until 1948.

Five prostate cancer deaths were recorded which is 2.8 times higher than the national average.

The study which looked at leukemia found more leukemia deaths than expected among workers exposed to at least 50 millisieverts of plutonium-238 from 1947-1979.

The study also indicated workers exposed to at least 50 millisieverts were more likely to have died from leukemia than those exposed to less.

Of the two deaths which were tracked, Ruffner said one is attributed to Chronic Lymphatic Leukemia which is not attributed to radiation exposure.

IN THE LARGER group with less exposure the deaths did not exceed the national average. In the smaller group with more exposure, two deaths, according to the study, would be expected if the control group were 15 times larger than the one studied.

Looking at the small number of deaths, Ruffner said, "Statistically that is not a significant amount."

He went on to say the key in the study was "suggests a potential response relationship." Suggesting a relationship does not necessarily indicate a relationship.

Ruffner said workers at the Mound facility who deal with potential exposure to radiation are given annual physical exams which include blood work. These exams have not shown health problems with workers.

A consideration which was not given in the study was the lifestyle of the participants, said Ruffner. A persons lifestyle habits, such as if they smoked or not, would also contribute to illness or death.

EG&G DOES NOT curr follow up on the health o employees once they leave facility. They have, how tracked a small number have not found indications of health problems.

Ruffner did say it has suggested that follow-ups made on the study groups current employees and suggestion is under sideration.

As for residents who voiced concern about ca rates of those living in the ar study titled "Cancer Population Living Near Nu Facilities" done for the Department of Health Human Services looked at Miamisburg population.

The study indicated, "Rel risks for the population li near the Mound facility sho evidence of adverse healt fects."

Cancer capital goes east

Clermont leads in Ohio figures

BY ELIZABETH NEUS
The Cincinnati Enquirer

The cancer capital of Ohio has moved one county east.

Clermont County's cancer death rates skyrocketed during the 1980s, surpassing Hamilton County, which had the highest rates in the state during the previous decade.

"Hamilton County has changed very little, and the other counties are catching up," said C. Ralph Buncher, professor of epidemiology and biostatistics at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center. "Clermont County is the focus for new concerns and issues."

Among white men in Clermont County, an average of 258 deaths per 100,000 population from 1980 through 1988 were caused by cancer. Among white women, the rate was 161 per 100,000 population during the period. (The county's non-white population was too small to determine an accurate cancer death rate. The county has a population that is 98.6% white, according to the most recent U.S. Census data.)

Three other counties also saw a higher death rate from cancer than Hamilton County in the years measured: Scioto (Portsmouth), Jefferson (Marietta) and Athens, all semirural counties along the Ohio River.

Hamilton County, however, edges out Franklin County (Columbus) as the urban county with the highest cancer-death rates, according to statistics released Tuesday by the medical center's department of environmental health.

Other findings:

■ Guernsey County in eastern Ohio had the highest cancer death rate for non-white men; Marion County in north-central Ohio had the highest rate for non-white women. Hamilton County was the urban county with the highest cancer death rate for both.

Death rates among non-whites in about half of Ohio's 88 counties were impossible to pinpoint because the counties have too few non-whites.

■ Clermont County's overall cancer death rate in the previous decade ranked only in the mid-teens, and researchers

Cancer

CONTINUED FROM PAGE A-1

find its dramatic rise puzzling.

"Some counties with increasing cancer rates are near urban centers and are growing faster," Buncher said. "We're looking at that, and trying to understand it better."

The fact that many Clermont County residents used to live in or still work in Hamilton County also could be a factor, he said.

■ Hamilton County's drop from No. 1 to No. 5 among the counties with the highest cancer-death rates isn't entirely good news; the figures that made it the Ohio leader in the 1970s stayed almost the same in the 1980s.

■ The county's lung cancer death rate among white men dropped from first to 13th, while white women continued to die from lung cancer at a rate second only to Clermont County's.

■ And compared to the rest of Ohio, Hamilton County has more cancers of the lung, colon, breast, prostate and pancreas (the five most common cancers) than would be expected based on the county's population.

Explaining the reasons behind the cancer death rates isn't as simple as counting them.

"Some data indicate that cigarette smoking is more common in Hamilton County, and there's probably more fat in the diet," Buncher said.

Industrial counties also tend to have higher cancer death rates; between 2% and 10% of all cancers could be occupationally linked, he said.

Overall, Ohio is a normal state as far as cancer death rates, Buncher said. Those rates — traditionally higher in non-whites because of a higher use of cigarettes and alcohol and limited access t health care — are climbing nation wide.

The most significant reasor Buncher said, could be that th population is growing older, an cancer is usually a disease of th elderly. Better prevention of othe major fatal diseases, ironically, i

Cancer death rates 1980-88

County	White males	Whit fema
Cuyahoga (Cleveland)	234.6	152.
Franklin (Columbus)	245.2	153.
Hamilton (Cincinnati)	246.4	157.
Lucas (Toledo)	236.9	154.
Montgomery (Dayton)	226.7	146.
Stark (Canton)	226.9	135
Summit (Akron)	227.9	145
Greater Cincinnati		
Butler (Hamilton)	234.2	146
Clermont (Batavia)	258.2	161
Warren (Lebanon)	212.7	144

*Numbers of deaths too small for

Source: Department of Environmental He

The U. Cente. Healt cance 1980 show rates popul surro averag cance. peopl

DAYTON DAILY NEWS SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1991

Study charts cancer deaths at Mound

By Tom Price
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Researchers have found some higher-than-expected death rates at Miamisburg's Mound nuclear weapons plant and urged follow-up studies of the facility's current and former employees.

Scientists said the studies should not cause panic among the plant's workers. The findings were based on a small number of deaths from leukemia and prostate cancer among specific groups of employees, they said.

Current workers probably are at less risk than former workers, experts said, because the plant handles less toxic material now and safety standards are stiffer.

The studies, published this year, have been criticized for using old data and for not looking at illness as well as death, which critics said could cause health problems to be missed.

The studies — conducted at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico — compared deaths of white male workers at Mound with national averages of white men in similar age groups.

One study found more prostate cancer deaths than expected among employees who worked more than five years and were hired between 1943 and 1959, when polonium-210 was the major radioactive material processed by Mound and its predecessor Dayton Project. The five deaths were 2.8 times higher than the national average of white males of similar ages.

Another study found more leukemia deaths than expected among workers exposed to at least 50 millisieverts of plutonium-238 radiation from 1947 through 1979. It also found workers exposed to at least 50 millisieverts, a measure of radiation, were more likely to have died from leukemia than those exposed to less.

There were two leukemia deaths in each group. Among the larger group, with less exposure, the deaths did not exceed the national average. Among the smaller group with more exposure, two deaths would be expected only if the group were 15 times larger than it was.

A planned study, combining plutonium and polonium exposure, probably would find a stronger association between exposure and leukemia, the scientists wrote.

Both studies looked at deaths only through 1979.

A third study looked at deaths through 1983 of workers employed from 1944 through 1972. It found no excess deaths that the scientists attributed to polonium exposure.

Pointing to the small number of deaths in the studies, Mound's plant physician, James Ruffner, said Mound physicians "have not seen any real adverse effects on the health among our radiation workers."

"Our concept has always been to decrease radiation exposure to as low as you possibly can and to nothing if possible," Ruffner said.

All workers with potential exposure to radiation are given annual physical exams, he said. All Mound workers are given exams every other year, he said.

Mound is unable to monitor the health of former workers, he said.

H. Jack Geiger, chairman of the City University of New York Medical School's community medicine department, said Mound's monitoring of current employees is "reasonable." The Energy Department should offer regular exams to former employees as well, he said.

Geiger — who heads a task force on nuclear weapons plants for the organization, Physicians for Social Responsibility — agreed that the studies' findings should not cause Mound workers to panic.

"Large numbers of people are not dying of leukemia, as far as we know," he said. "There are other risks that are worse in life — like smoking, let's say."

The findings should be seen as "a warning signal," he said, and workers should demand follow-ups.

"The numbers may look small, but the evidence suggests that this is not due to chance," Geiger said.

Laurie Wiggs, the lead author of two of the papers published in scientific journals on the studies, said information is being collected for follow-up research.

Cleaning up the waste

Little progress has been made on cleaning up the mountains of contaminated waste at the nation's nuclear weapons plants. The Department of Energy first admitted the cleanup to be a problem of major dimensions five years ago; now it appears to be a task of much greater magnitude than previously imagined. Yet the department says it lacks the money and expertise to be confident of resolving it.

The department has issued a report indicating that in the next five years there will be a large gap between what is estimated as necessary to maintain a timely cleanup program and the amount allocated by Congress to do so.

So far, a mere $26 billion has been budgeted for the problem. The Energy Department thinks the true cost will be closer to $40 billion —or more. The affected states, which are relying on federal help to clean up the contaminated sites in their territory, are expressing well-founded concern that the federal government may renege on its commitment to do the job right.

Worse, the dimensions of the problem keep growing. For instance, while the volume and nature of material at the sites is pretty well known, in many cases its concentration — or toxicity — remains completely unknown. This important detail will dramatically affect the cost of cleaning it up.

In addition, while methods exist for handling both radio-active and chemical contaminants, no adequate treatment and disposal system presently is available for treating wastes that are a mixture of the two. Indeed, for some toxic chemicals at the sites, there is no known method for retrieval and handling at all.

Thus, not only is the money committed to cleaning up the weapons sites inadequate, the true dimensions of the problen have yet to be fully assessed. More money, especially for more scientists and engineers, is essential to eliminate these hot spots around the country in any reasonable period of time.

Reprinted from The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Voinovich doesn't trust U.S. cleanup

SEPTEMBER 21, 1991 ☐ 3A
ON DAILY NEWS

By Jonathan Brinckman
STAFF WRITER

Gov. George Voinovich criticized the U.S. Department of Energy for mismanaging its Ohio facilities and proposed that the U.S. government give Ohio more than $36 million to oversee federal cleanup of environmental contamination at the sites.

"The federal government does not have a good record of responsible waste management at these facilities," Voinovich said. "Ohio must be able to look over the federal government's shoulder and make sure the cleanups are prompt and thorough."

The Mound facility in Miamisburg, the Feed Materials Production Center near Fernald and the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant were singled out as the three worst DOE facilities in Ohio.

Ohio's proposal launches a series of negotiations between the state and the Department of Energy over how much money Ohio will get for the oversight.

A Department of Energy spokesman said proposal for $36 million over five years is "much higher than we expected."

A final agreement could be reached within nine months, the spokesman said.

Ten other states have reached similar agreements with the energy department. The highest payment agreed to so far is to Tennessee, which will receive $19.9 million over five years.

Cleanup of most of the DOE's Ohio sites is coordinated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Mike Dawson, the governor's executive assistance, said the funding would let Ohio be an "outside party" making sure the U.S. EPA demands adequate cleanup.

The money would be used to hire additional technical experts, health physicists and experts in hazardous waste management, said Tom Winston, chief of the Ohio EPA's southwest district and

ENVIRONMENT IDEAS

In addition to the $36 million request, Gov. Voinovich on Friday announced three other environmental initiatives:

- **The establishment** of a state Lake Erie office to coordinate interagency efforts to improve the lake's water. The Toledo office would be funded by a grant from the Ohio Water Development Authority.
- **The creation** of an Ohio Pollution Prevention Development Workgroup to coordinate pollution prevention efforts across the state. The goal would be to identify areas in state government and private business for reducing waste generation, environmental releases and the use of toxic chemicals.
- **The creation** of a Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management within the Ohio EPA. Solid waste does not now have division status in the agency.

In a letter sent Friday to the U.S. DOE, Ohio EPA director Donald Shregardus said that at Mound, tritium and organic chemicals have been found in water seeping off the facility; a mile-long section of the Miami-Erie Canal has been contaminated by plutonium; and air emissions from the facility have raised concentrations of plutonium in the soil 10 miles from the facility.

Howard Charbeneau, a spokesman for EG&G Mound Applied Technologies, which operates the facility for the DOE, said extensive testing has proven that Mound is not threatening the health of area residents.

At the Fernald facility — renamed the Fernald Environmental Management Project — uranium has contaminated groundwater for more than a mile off the site. Two silos are releasing radon gas and are in danger of collapse. Shre-

TY GREENLEES/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

17 years later, work on sewer finally starts

Surveyors for the Tri-City Engineering Co. began last week marking off the area in preparation for the long-awaited water and sewer system in the Hillview neighborhood of Miami Twp. Seventeen years ago, residents discovered their wells were polluted by sewage and the water unfit for drinking. In 1983, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development approved $450,000 in Community Development Block Grant funds for the project. But a tangle of red tape and lost opportunities prevented the more than 20 residences in Hillview, located off Dayton- [illegible] cinnati [illegible] from plugging into [illegible] Miami-

Kettering-Oakwood Times Wednesday, August 14, 1991

Billions spent for clean-up misapplied

A lot of money is being spent to "clean up" allegedly hazardous wastes in our groundwater. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is spending millions, for example, and hundreds of billions of dollars are earmarked for similar work around the country.

What we have here is a very small amount of science, a great amount of public misinformation and a bad case of political pollution. Sad as it is, this is fact.

All you have to do in Miamisburg, near the Mound facility, is whisper "radioactivity" and Sen. John Glenn, an Energy Department "tiger team" and the Environmental Protection Agency will schedule a series of expensive tests and public hearings.

The public concern is real and extensive. It's the factual basis for the concern that's missing.

NO BETTER example exists right now than the celebrated Times Beach, Mo., case of 1982. Its 2,000-plus residents were bought out by the federal government (that's us, by the way) for $40 million.

Another $120 million is being spent to incinerate everything in the 480-acre site that might carry a trace of dioxin. We're also spending millions to compensate other "victims" of dioxin who were tainted by it from the Vietnam defoliant Agent Orange.

What's the kicker? We now know that dioxin poses little or no threat to us. Vernon Houk says so. He's the guy that called for the evacuation of Times Beach. Now he's assistant Surgeon General and director of the Center for Environmental Health at Atlanta's Centers for Disease Control.

THE CDC sponsored extensive tests of dioxin which showed it to be basically safe for humans at levels encountered even in its manufacture. "I would not be concerned about the levels of dioxin at Times Beach," Houk said. This is not exactly hot news. He said this in MAY.

But it will be years before the truth catches up with the hype and hysteria. As a result, we will misapply millions and billions of dollars — public and private — at an enormous cost in lost opportunities. Misspent money costs jobs, with consequent poverty and misery. Money not available for real scientific research, such as at our own Hipple Cancer Research Laboratory, has to add up to lost lives.

Times Beach will stand as a memorial to our civic stupidity only if we refuse today to learn from its example.

Bill Wild, former associate editor of *Dayton Daily News*, is a columnist for Amos Suburban Newspapers.

EG&G Mound tries to calm toxic fears

Miami Twp. residents raise questions

By Paula Taylor
FOR THE DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Richard Neff fielded questions last week and demonstrated to more than 50 citizens how EG&G Mound Applied Technologies will look into past toxic spills and leaks at its Miamisburg facility.

For some in the audience, however, the presentation did not calm fears.

Neff, manager of Mound's Superfund cleanup, said the presentation at the Miamisburg Civic Center was part of a federal Superfund process in which Mound has been involved since 1984.

"The Superfund process is an attempt to identify past spills and leaks and to assess those conditions to determine which ones need to be cleaned up," he said.

"The whole purpose of (the meeting) was to involve the public. ... We wanted the public to see where they would have opportunities to be involved in the process."

Teresa Stepp, for one, who lives in the Hillview plat in Miami Twp., doesn't trust everything officials say.

Her concerns, along with those of her neighbors, center on a 1½-mile stretch of the old Miami-Erie Canal, where one-third of a gram of plutonium 238 leaked in 1969.

The plutonium leaked when a waste transfer line broke, Neff said. He said the plutonium is bound up in the clay in the canal and has not moved since it was discovered in 1974.

"In 1974 there was a very intensive study done by Mound, the U.S and the Ohio EPA and the Ohio Department of Health. Everyone agreed no corrective action needed to be taken (then)," he said.

Neff said two air monitors placed in the canal in 1974 have shown no significant exposure to the plutonium.

"The only way you could get a significant exposure is to turn the clay into dust and stir it up. The canal is overgrown with vegetation and (is damp)," he said.

Bacterial contamination has been found in water wells in Hillview, but recent tests of wells showed no signs of radioactive contamination, officials said.

Resident Crystal Burns said plutonium isn't the only fear. She worries there might be other chemical and organic contamination in the area.

"We're going to have an independent agency come in to analyze the water and do soil testing," she said.

Stepp has always lived in the Hillview plat. She and her friends played in the canal as children. Now she is afraid of the effects

SEE TOXIC/3

Toxic

CONTINUED FROM/1

of the plutonium 238 on herself and her family.

"It doesn't take much plutonium (to cause harm) if you inhale it. It just takes one little particle," she said.

Past digging in the canal has caused her more concern for the safety of the residents.

"Conrail was there in January digging with a bulldozer in the canal for three days before they were (stopped). There's also a utility pole in the middle of the canal that hasn't been there long. Someone had to dig to put it there," Stepp said.

Neff said Conrail dug only on the bank of the canal where plutonium 238 levels were much lower. Mound stopped the digging, and removed the contaminated soil so Conrail could complete the job.

He said at Conrail's request, Mound tested urine samples from workers in the canal and found no plutonium.

Mound has since put up signs in the canal alerting the public to contact Mound before proceeding with any digging there.

Several people from Portsmouth attended last week's meeting to give support to local residents.

"We're here to help educate the Mound residents about ... Department of Energy facilities and to show them how to research for documents," said Vina Colley.

Colley is a former energy plant worker in Portsmouth who said she has suffered several serious side effects from radiation exposure.

Neff said Mound plans to have documents available to the public at the Miamisburg Public Library outlining the work plan of Mound's Superfund process by the spring of 1992.

Mound holds public hearing

The Mound Facility in Miamisburg will be conducting a public meeting on its Superfund environmental cleanup program under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Wednesday, August 7, 1991 at 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers of the Miamisburg Civic Center, 10 N. 1st Street, Miamisburg, Ohio.

The agenda for this public meeting will include an overview of the CERCLA process and how it applies to Mound and the general public, schedules for Operable Units, status of field work on the site, and activity in the Miami-Erie Canal. The meeting is open to the public.

For more information, contact the Mound Public Relations Office at 865-4450.

No plutonium in Hillview Plat

by JIM PICKERING
Assistant Editor

Miami Township's Hillview Plat residents have been told their water is not contaminated with plutonium or tritium, based on recent results of an independent split test conducted by the Ohio Department of Health and EG&G Mound Applied Technologies.

The test, which examined four samples taken from two homes in the plat on June 25, showed no detectable levels of plutonium-238, -239 or -240, or levels of tritium, according to health department spokeswoman Marcie Matthews.

The test, taken at the request of EG&G, supports results from an earlier test on June 6, when neither radioactive material was found in two water samples.

"We thought all along that we would not have a problem (with contaminated water)," said Mark Becker, EG&G public relations spokesman. "These tests reconfirmed previous tests we've performed."

Becker said he doesn't know if the results will ease concerns some Hillview residents have that their water is contaminated. He did add, however, that the tests were performed by an independent organization, at the residents' request.

"I hope they'll take a look at the results and see that they were conducted in a solid, objective manner," Becker added.

Residents from the plat have approached Miamisburg City Council, Montgomery County Trustees and the Miami Township Trustees in recent months over speculation that their wells are contaminated.

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued from Page 1)

They blame a Mound plutonium spill in 1969, which dropped a 1/3 gram of the radioactive element into the Miami Erie Canal, as the culprit.

Despite the results, some residents still question the quality of their water and the veracity with which EG&G officials speak.

James Stepp of 6242 Saxony Road says he doesn't buy the results for a minute: "I think the results are a bunch of bull (expletive deleted). I don't trust EG&G for a minute. I still think they're trying to cover up the whole thing."

Stepp continues to blame his wife and children's persistent stomach ailments on what he believes are polluted wells. Water samples from Stepp's home were used in the health department's test.

Another Hillview resident, Crystal Burns of 8869½ Cincinnati Pike, had her water tested. Though no detectable traces of plutonium or tritium were found, she is still not convinced her water is safe.

"I still don't think they're telling us the truth," she said, questioning EG&G and the department of health's relationship. "We want an independent agency of our own to do the testing. They've lied to us for 20 or so years, so why should we start believing them now."

The Hillview Plat is in the process of receiving city water lines through a grant with the county due to the fact the wells were deemed contaminated in 1974 by the county health district. The contamination was attributed to seepage from unapproved household sewage disposal systems.

Tests show Miamisburg wells clean; residents unconvinced

By Tom Beyerlein
STAFF WRITER

Tests of well water near the EG&G Mound nuclear weapons plant in Miamisburg show no signs of radioactive contamination, according to results released Tuesday by Mound and the Ohio Department of Health.

But two residents of the Hillview neighborhood said they aren't satisfied with the results and might hire a lab to conduct additional tests.

"I think it's a statewide cover-up," area resident James Stepp said.

"We feel these are false tests," Crystal Burns said.

Four Hillview residents, including Stepp and Burns, requested the tests earlier this summer after they learned about a 1969 plutonium spill at the plant and became concerned about their drinking water.

Mound and the state health department conducted separate tests for the two radioactive materials used at the plant, plutonium and tritium.

"We found nothing," Mound spokesman Mark Becker said.

Randy Hertzer of the state health department said independent tests by the department found insignificant levels of plutonium and tritium.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1991

Mound meeting to discuss cleanup

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies will conduct a public meeting on its Superfund cleanup program at 7:30 tonight in the Council Chambers of the Miamisburg Civic Center. The agenda will include an overview of the Superfund cleanup process, status of field work at the site and activity in the Miami-Erie Canal.