



FRIDAY MAILING

7/18/97

INCLUDED IN THIS MAILING ARE:

- Televideo Conference Information
- Newsclippings

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- ACCELERATED CLEANUP PLAN VIDEOCONFERENCE:** On Tuesday, July 22, 1997, there will be a videoconference between Al Alm and stakeholders to discuss the recently released ACP discussion draft. This will take place in the Health and Safety Building, Room 111, from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
- MONITORING COMMITTEE MEETING:** The Efficiency Committee will meet on Wednesday, July 23, 1997, at the Alpha Building. This meeting will begin at 6:00 p.m.
- EFFICIENCY COMMITTEE MEETING:** The Efficiency Committee will meet on Wednesday, July 23, 1997, at the Alpha Building. This meeting will begin at 7:00 p.m.
- FRESH MEETING:** The regularly scheduled FRESH meeting will take place on Thursday, July 24, 1997, at Venice Presbyterian Church on Layhigh Road in Ross. The meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. and is open to the public.
- SILO 3 PUBLIC WORKSHOP:** There will be a Silo 3 Public Workshop at the Alpha Building on Tuesday, July 29, 1997. This meeting will take place from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. The tentative agenda involves presenting further data to the public. It also will address responding to request for deliverables made during the Silo 3 Workshop on June 16th in an effort to continue narrowing the technology option to be presented in the Silo 3 Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD).
- TASK FORCE OFFICE NOTICE:** Please note that the Task Force Office has moved. Our new location is now in the Jamtek Building, on Hamilton-Cleves Highway. Our phone number and fax will remain the same. Please call with any questions.

QUESTIONS:

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

John	FAX: 281-3331	E-MAIL: john.applegate@law.uc.edu
Doug	FAX: 648-3629	E-MAIL: [REDACTED]

DOE F 1309.0
(00-03)

United States Government

Department of Energy

memorandum*Sue Walpole*

DATE: July 11, 1997
 REPLY TO: Donald Beck, Acting Director, Office of
 ATTN OF: Intergovernmental and Public Accountability
 SUBJECT: *Televideo Conferences*
 TO: Distribution

In my June 13 memorandum, I informed you that three televideo conferences will be conducted for those locations with stakeholders who might not participate when Mr. Alm visits the sites. The objective of these three televideo conferences is to provide Mr. Alm with the opportunity to discuss the FY99 budget with as many stakeholders as possible. While the site visits will allow him "face to face" time with stakeholders, the three video conferences will provide an opportunity for him to talk with stakeholders in the satellite offices who could not participate in his site meetings.

Each of the three televideos will target specific sites and their satellite offices. The televideos will be conducted in the evening hours and are arranged by the site public participation contacts and Donald Donaldson at 202-586-1753. The following information will provide you with specific times, dates, and logistical information. Please pass this information on to your video or satellite broadcast contacts.

Audio Dial-In Line

We have made audio arrangements for a call in line for 120 participants and the same telephone number will be used for each televideo -- 202-287-1373

Televideo I: Tuesday, July 13, 7 p.m. until 9 p.m. EDST

Includes Oak Ridge and area offices, Ohio and area offices, Chicago and area offices.
 (Savannah River will not participate in this call as originally announced.)

Logistical

Information: Set-up 6:45 p.m. EDST, Program at 7:00 p.m. EDST
 Goodnight: 9:15 p.m. EDST (or earlier)
 Satellite: Galaxy 4, Location: 99 deg. West Longitude
 Transponder: 9 - Frequency: C-Band 3880 MHz
 Polarization: Horizontal
 Audio subcarrier: 6.2 and 6.8 MHz, Uplink: Washington Intl. Teleport
 Video: 10.75 MHz peak deviation, Audio: 75 kHz deviation

Televiden II: Wednesday, July 23, 7 p.m. until 9 p.m. EDST**Includes Rocky Flats, Albuquerque and area offices, and Nevada****Logistical**

Information: Set-up 6:45 p.m. EDST, Program at 7:00 p.m. EDST
 Goodnight: 9:15 p.m. EDST (or earlier)
 Satellite: Galaxy 6, Location: 74 deg. West Longitude
 Transponder: 2 - Frequency: C-Band 3740 MHz
 Polarization: Vertical
 Audio subcarrier: 6.2 and 6.8 MHz, Uplink: Washington Intl. Teleport
 Video: 10.75 MHz peak deviation, Audio: 75 kHz deviation

Televiden III: Thursday, July 24, 7 p.m. until 10 p.m. EDST

Includes Idaho, Oakland, and Hanford - Important Note: This televideo conference was originally scheduled from 8 p.m. until 10 p.m. EDST. At the requests of stakeholders of our Richland Operations Office, we will begin the Richland televideo at 7 p.m. The participants from Oakland can join the televideo at 8 p.m. The video time was extended in order to address any items which the Oakland stakeholders may have missed between 7 and 8 p.m. EDST.

Logistical

Information: Set-up 6:45 p.m. EDST, Program at 7:00 p.m. EDST
 Goodnight: 10:15 p.m. EDST (or earlier)
 Satellite: Galaxy 4, Location: 99 deg. West Longitude
 Transponder: 9 - Frequency: C-Band 3880 MHz
 Polarization: Horizontal
 Audio subcarrier: 6.2 and 6.8 MHz, Uplink: Washington Intl. Teleport
 Video: 10.75 MHz peak deviation, Audio: 75 kHz deviation

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Issues and Questions Prior to the Televidens? Call Donald Donaldson at 202-586-1753, FAX 202-586-4622.

Satellite Communications Downlink Information? Call R. H. Jermings, York Telecom, at 301-903-7442.

Televiden Links - Call Gary D. Clark at 202-586-6470. During the evening of the broadcasts should you need assistance, please call Gary in teleconference room 1E-267 at 202-586-0774.

Proposed Agenda

I anticipate that Assistant Secretary Ajm will begin the televideo with a 20 minute overview and his presentation will be immediately followed by a question and answer period with the stakeholders.

Guidance for Televideo Conference

Work closely with your site managers to address any site specific concerns from your stakeholders. As you recall, last year's National Stakeholder Budget Video Conference focused on national issues and "hot topics." Again, this year, we are asking that you contact your stakeholders to identify issues, topics and questions. Please provide them to Don Donaldson at 202-586-1753 / fax 202-586-4622 before Tuesday, July 15. Site specific issues will be referred to the site managers during the conference.

From now through the end of August, participate with your site budget contacts in the regularly scheduled Headquarters budget conference calls. These calls are conducted by Eli Bronstein's office and are scheduled each Thursday at 2 p.m. EDST. For the month of July the phone number is (202) 287-1326.

During this conference call, the first few minutes of the call will allow you to discuss concerns about the future video conferences and any national budget issues being raised by your stakeholders.

Participate with your 2006 plan coordinator in the regularly scheduled conference calls held on Thursdays at 11 a.m. EDST. It is very important that you plan on participating in the July 17 telephone call (202) 287-1373.

Please inform your stakeholders that are calling in to place their phones on mute, or to cover their phones when they are not speaking. The interference distracts from the dialogue.

Please contact me at (202) 586-7633 if you have any concerns or want to discuss issues raised in this memorandum. Again, thank you very much for your support and I look forward to talking with you during the teleconferences.

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July 11, 1997

Cincinnati Enquirer

Page A1

"Scientists backpedal: Fernald risk real"

Scientists backpedal: Fernald risk real

Lung cancer study now seen as accurate

BY MIKE GALLAGHER
and TIM BONFIELD
The Cincinnati Enquirer

A study that reported an increased risk of lung cancer for people who lived near the former Fernald uranium processing plant

was accurate, say government scientists who earlier this year criticized the findings as overblown.

Backpedaling on their earlier criticism, scientists from the National Research Council on Thursday released a retraction confirming the August 1996 findings of the Radiological Assessments Corp. (RAC) of Neses, S.C.

RAC — which had conducted the six-year, \$4 million study for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) — found that longtime neighbors of Fernald

faced an elevated risk of developing lung cancer.

In a worst-case outlook, the report said a person living for 38 years within 1 mile of the plant faced a 22.5 percent chance of developing lung cancer. That's a 12.5 percent higher risk than the average American faces.

The scientists agreed that radon — the radioactive gas formed in two deteriorating silos filled with 20 million pounds of radioactive waste — was the greatest health threat to Fernald neighbors.

But the government scientists initially argued that the study's dose estimates for women, children and non-smokers living near Fernald were four to six times too high. Now, the scientists say the figures for women and non-smokers were accurate, and both sides agreed to decrease the estimated doses for children.

The government's confirmation gives new support to Fernald neighbors, researchers and scientists who want the CDC to conduct a full epidemiological study.

That study, which would cost millions and take years to complete, would help determine how many neighbors developed cancer because of radiation exposure from Fernald, a 1,050-acre former uranium-processing plant 18 miles northwest of Cincinnati.

Final government vindication of RAC's work came Thursday in a letter from William J. Schull, chairman of the National Research Council's Committee on Assessment of CDC Radiation Studies.

Mr. Schull wrote, in part: "RAC

has agreed to make changes in its final report in response to the committee's recommendations, and the committee has recognized that it had mistakenly criticized RAC in some parts of its report."

Lisa Crawford, president of Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health, said the scientific dispute caused a lot of confusion among the public.

"It caused a lot of problems. I'm pleased to hear that (the government scientists) have backpedaled."

July 11, 1997

Journal News

Page 1A

"Panel backs Fernald health study"

Panel backs Fernald health study

Scientists: Exposure risks were not exaggerated

By Katherine Rizzo
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON

Government scientists took another look at estimated health risks from living near the Fernald uranium processing plant and Thursday retracted conclusions reached earlier this year.

Instead of exaggerating the health risks, the consultants who studied the Fernald exposure had it about right, the scientists said.

Agreeing on contamination doses will hasten the process of determining whether a large study of disease patterns among Fernald's neighbors is feasible, said Dr. James Smith, chief of the radiation studies branch of the Centers for Disease Control.

"This has helped a lot in speeding things up," he said. "Within the next two or three months we hope to determine whether an epidemiological study is in order."

At issue: calculating how much radiation exposure residents of the rural community in southern Butler County and northern Hamilton County might have received over nearly 40 years, when radioactive dust was released into the air and water.

The plant's neighbors have complained for years about cancer, lung diseases and other

health problems they suspect can be linked to the radioactive emissions.

The Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta has been examining whether to proceed with a study of disease patterns. But that decision became more complicated when scientists convened by the National Research Council criticized the work done by the company the CDC hired to piece together a history of Fernald radiation exposure.

The company, Radiological Assessment Corp., vigorously defended its work and convinced the government panel to retract much of its criticism.

That retraction came Thursday from the National Research Council's Committee on Assessment of CDC Radiation Studies in a three-page letter that outlined mistakes in the initial review.

That was welcome news for Lisa Crawford, leader of a citizens' group pressing for an epidemiological study of the Fernald vicinity.

Crawford, president of Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health, said the residents had great faith in the consultant's six-year study, which analyzed emissions data, weather patterns and how the human body retains radioactive particles.

(Please see FERNALD, Page A2)

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July 11, 1997

Journal News

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"Panel backs Fernald health study"

Fernald

(Continued from Page A1)

She said people were unnerved in February when the government panel criticized that dose reconstruction study.

"The community really gets confused," she said. "It caused a lot of problems.

"I'm pleased to hear that (the government scientists) have backpedaled."

Dispute involves ways of estimating

All the experts agree that radon — which affects the cells lining the lungs — was the greatest potential health risk to Fernald's neighbors.

However, the 14-member panel of experts initially disagreed with the way health estimates were reached for children, women and non-smokers. On the second go-round, the panel was convinced the Radiological Assessment Corp. study correctly handled the estimates for women and nonsmokers, and the two groups of scientists agreed to decrease the risk estimate for children.

The first review concluded that the company's dose estimates may have been four to six times too high; the second

review put the two groups of scientists "within a factor of about 2 of each other — which is good enough, given that it is within the uncertainties of the methods," Thursday's report said.

Even in the first report, the government's panel had been complimentary toward the scientists who tackled the reconstruction job, given how complicated it was and the difficulty of working without adequate records.

The study included a region within 6.2 miles of the plant. In the report, the scientists suggested reconsidering that radius.

The CDC still has under consideration whether to spend several million dollars on an epidemiological study to determine whether the plant's neighbors have suffered a higher-than-average cancer rate.

The Fernald plant processed uranium ore and thorium as part of the nation's nuclear weapons program from 1961 until 1989, when cleanup began.

The plant had a history of contamination problems, including seeping underground plumes and the airborne release of about 300,000 pounds of uranium.

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July 12, 1997

Cincinnati Enquirer

Page B1

"Enquirer dominates in journalism awards"

Enquirer dominates in journalism awards

The Cincinnati Enquirer

The Cincinnati Enquirer won 41 awards including the top award for investigative reporting, and 13 other first prizes at the annual awards banquet Friday of the Queen City Chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists.

Enquirer reporter Mike Gallagher was honored with the chapter's Gerald White Memorial Prize for Excellence in Investigative Reporting for his investigation into financial, safety and engineering irregularities in the cleanup of the Fernald nuclear processing plant. The prize honors a late Enquirer investigative reporter.

The Enquirer won almost half of the 86 awards to daily newspapers in the Greater Cincinnati-Dayton area. Other winners in-

cluded The Cincinnati Post, with 14 awards, and the Dayton Daily News, with 10.

Here is a list of Enquirer winners:

► Gerald White Memorial Prize: Mike Gallagher, "Taxpayers bilked in Fernald cleanup."

► First place, best Internet web site: The Cincinnati Enquirer, <http://enquirer.com>.

► First place, deadline/spot news: Richard Green, Chris Haft, Christine Wolff, Geoff Hobson, John Erardi, Cliff Radel, John Fay, Tim Sullivan, Cameron McWhirter, "Death of an umpire."

► First place, enterprise/database reporting: Mark Braykovich, "Sewer bid collusion."

(Please see AWARDS, Page B7)

Awards: Enquirer snags 41 awards

CONTINUED FROM PAGE B1

► First place, best reporting: Mark Skertic, for his coverage of education.

► First place, best series: Cameron McWhirter: "Assignment Bosnia."

► First place, continuing coverage: Laura Goldberg, "Problems with city golf courses."

► First place, informational graphic: Randy Mazzola, "Mummies."

► First place, feature photography: Yori Pozner.

► First place, arts and entertainment feature: Owen Findsen, Jackie Demaline, Ann Hicks, "Egypt."

► First place, arts and entertainment criticism: Margaret McGurk.

► First place, Page One design: Enquirer design staff.

► First place, photography: Ernest Coleman.

► First place, art illustration, Rob Schuster, "Sneezes."

► Second place, deadline/spot news: B.G. Gregg, Adam Wein-

traub, Mark Braykovich, Laura Goldberg, Dana DiFilippo and Cameron McWhirter.

► Second place, best series: Jane Prendergast, Gregory A. Hall, Rob Kaiser.

► Second place, lifestyle feature: Phil Fisher.

► Second place, business coverage: Jeff Harrington.

► Second place, arts and entertainment feature: Margaret McGurk.

► Second place, news feature: Julie Irwin.

► Second place, personality profile, Rob Kaiser.

► Second place, column writing: Peter Bronson.

► Second place, sports reporting: John Erardi.

► Second place, page design: Ron Huff.

► Second place, informational graphic: Randy Mazzola.

► Second place, editorial cartoon: Jim Borgman.

► Third place, deadline/spot news: Lisa Donovan.

► Third place, enterprise/database reporting: Mark

Braykovich and Cameron McWhirter.

► Third place, best series: Kathleen Hillenmeyer and Mark Skertic.

► Third place, best reporting: Julie Irwin, religion.

► Third place, art illustration: David Aikins.

► Third place, headlines: Kathryn Schwartz.

► Third place, page design: Mark Kraft.

► Third place, news feature: Mark Curmutte.

► Third place, feature photography: Craig Ruttle.

► Third place, editorial writing: Deborah Kendrick.

► Third place, sports reporting: Neil Schmidt.

► Honorable mention, best graphics: Sue MacDonald.

► Honorable mention, personality profile: John Johnston.

► Honorable mention, page design: Marty Eggerding.

► Honorable mention, headlines: Kathryn Schwartz.

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July 12, 1997
Cincinnati Enquirer
Page B2

"Fernald cancer survey may be done"

Fernald cancer survey may be done

With risk factor confirmed, next step is to determine actual cases

BY TIM BONFIELD
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Now that scientists appear to agree that the Fernald uranium refinery posed a cancer risk for longtime neighbors, the next step is to determine how many people contracted cancer because they lived near the plant.

A decision to launch a multimillion-dollar study to answer that question could be made this fall, said James M. Smith, chief of radiation studies for the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

"We feel that the issue is resolved. Now that we have an idea of the radiation doses, in the next two or three months we hope to determine what type of epidemiological study is feasible," Dr. Smith said.

If a study proves feasible, the CDC's work will be "the best choice we have of getting at the truth" about Fernald's health effects, said Joseph Farrell, chairman of the Fernald Health Effects Subcommittee, a 17-member group formed to publicly advise the CDC.

The Fernald plant near Ross, 18 miles northwest of Cincinnati,

'We feel that the issue is resolved. Now that we have an idea of the radiation doses, in the next two or three months we hope to determine what type of epidemiological study is feasible.'

— Dr. James M. Smith
Chief of Radiation Studies for the CDC.

served a critical early function in America's nuclear weapons industry. From 1951 to 1988, Fernald's main job was to process uranium ore into metal that was used by other plants to make bombs.

Fernald closed in 1989, in part because of controversy about radioactive pollution escaping from the plant, and in part because the nation had plenty of nuclear weapons. To this day, no clear accounting has gauged the health damage the plant caused.

The \$4 million Fernald dose reconstruction study, completed last August, was the first big step in solving the health mystery. That study was the first government-sponsored project that conclusively

linked a human cancer risk to living near the plant.

The finding: In a worst-case circumstance—a person living for 38 years within a mile of the plant—the lifetime risk of dying from cancer would have increased to 22.5 percent. That's 12.5 percent higher than the national average cancer risk of 20 percent.

The most likely form of cancer caused by Fernald pollution would be lung cancer, experts say.

Estimating how many people contracted cancer from living near Fernald requires an epidemiology study, a much more involved project that compares past and current cancer cases to estimated radiation doses to see if there is a measur-

able connection.

On Thursday, a group of scientists from the National Research Council (NRC), an arm of the National Academy of Sciences, retracted its earlier criticism that the Fernald dose estimates were too high.

Had the NRC's initial criticism held up, the CDC would have been far less likely to agree to spend millions on more-involved epidemiology studies of the plant, Dr. Smith said.

"The criticism would have delayed our decision. The CDC would have needed to do more analysis to see which side was correct. We don't have to do that now," Dr. Smith said.

Dr. Farrell said, "The general tone (from the NRC) was that the original study was right. It clears the air a bit."

The Fernald Health Effects Subcommittee plans to discuss the Fernald health studies in more detail at its next meeting, Aug. 21-22 at the Plantation in Harrison. Recommendations about the epidemiology study aren't expected until October or November.

July 1, 1997

The Downtowner

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"Volunteer Service Day on Fountain Square was a winner for everyone"

Volunteer Service Day on Fountain Square was a winner for everyone

Area residents and employees had the opportunity to learn about volunteer opportunities recently during Volunteer Service Day June 18 on Fountain Square.

More than 65 volunteer organizations were on the Square to discuss their programs and recruit volunteers. The winners of the outstanding volunteer coordinator, outstanding volunteer program, and outstanding business/corporate volunteer program were also announced.

Radio Reading Services re-

ceived the Outstanding Volunteer Program of the Year award. The agency has 600 volunteers who help people who are visually impaired access printed information. Volunteers read newspapers and magazines on the radio, visit with visually impaired individuals and read their mail, books or other materials to them and provide office support, equipment repair, radio distribution and fund raising.

Meghan Kaskoun was named Outstanding Volunteer Coordinator of the Year for her work at

St. Joseph Home, which provides residential and educational opportunities for persons who are developmentally disabled and medically frail. The Fernald Community Involvement Team of Fluor Daniel/Fernald received the Corporate Volunteer Program of the Year award for their efforts to involve employees in the community through monthly volunteer projects and three big projects during the year. For more information on volunteer opportunities, call the United Way Volunteer Resource Center at 762-7171.

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DOE This Month

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"Fernald thorium project reduces risk, saves money"

***Fernald thorium project
reduces risk, saves money***

A dedicated team of workers safely repackaged the last of 5,600 deteriorated drums of radioactive thorium waste materials on May 20 at the Fernald Environmental Management Project. Due to the deteriorated condition of these drums and the potential health threat associated with the waste, this project had been identified as one of the site's highest cleanup priorities by regulators, stakeholders and DOE.

The two-year operation, targeted for completion in April 1998, was completed 10 months ahead of schedule and under budget. The early completion translates into about \$400,000 in direct cost savings.

"Most importantly, DOE and Fluor Daniel Fernald achieved a worker exposure rate of less than half the original estimate by implementing numerous productivity improvements suggested by the actual workers in the field," said Jack Craig, DOE-FEMP office director. "As a result what we realized overall was a safer project, a shortened schedule and a significant cost savings to taxpayers." ♦

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"Accelerating environmental cleanup: Focus on 2006"

Accelerating environmental cleanup: Focus on 2006

On June 12, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management Al Alm released for public comment a discussion draft of *Accelerating Cleanup: Focus on 2006*, a report proposing strategies to clean up as many contaminated DOE sites as possible by 2006.

The national planning process is designed to accelerate cleanup, reduce overall costs and maintain DOE's commitment to meet federal and state regulations and compliance agreements.

The discussion draft evaluates cleanup goals under two scenarios based on annual Environmental Management funding of \$5.5 and \$6.0 billion. The draft also evaluates the impact of increased efficiency on cleanup schedules and costs.

Under the higher scenario with the performance improvements, sites managed by DOE offices in Albuquerque, Chicago, Nevada, Oakland and Ohio would be closed and cleanup complete by 2006. The goal includes closure of Rocky Flats, Colo., although the site faces significant challenges.

Under the lower planning level, DOE anticipates that cleanup at Rocky Flats, Ohio and Nevada would not be complete by that date. Under all scenarios, work at major sites would con-

tinue past 2006.

"We will work closely with states, local communities, Tribal nations, national interest groups, regulators and other officials to ensure that the final plans benefit people living near the DOE sites, the American taxpayer and the environment," Alm said. "Our goal is to clean up sites faster and at less cost than previously estimated, while meeting compliance requirements."

"Our goal is to clean up sites faster and at less cost than previously estimated."

Life-cycle costs estimated in the discussion draft range from \$110 to \$117 billion, assuming performance goals are met—half the mid-range estimates in the 1996 Baseline Environmental Management Report.

The draft indicates that goals can be achieved only with significant improvements in efficiency and productivity. Aggressive performance requirements include reducing support costs

to 30 percent of the overall costs; improving productivity for definable projects by 3.5 percent per year, and improving by 6 percent productivity of operations per year. The result would be a 12 percent increase in work with the same amount of funds through 2006.

These improvements will be achieved through such actions as integrating work across sites, improving competitive contracting methods, deploying innovative technology, improving incentives, and integrating the planning, budgeting and execution phases of cleanup projects. Each DOE field office would be responsible for meeting its performance goals.

Even if the plan is implemented successfully, substantial work will remain at the Hanford, Idaho, Oak Ridge and Savannah River Sites. These sites would benefit from the 2006 plan through cost savings and accelerated schedules.

A 90-day public comment period on the draft and site-specific plans ends Sept. 9. The draft is available at <http://www.em.doe.gov/acc2006/>. Submit written comments to:

**U.S. Department of Energy
Mr. Gene Schmitt
P.O. Box 44818
Washington, DC 20026-4481 ✦**

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July 1997

DOE This Month

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"Prehistoric Native American remains interred at Fernald"

Prehistoric Native American remains interred at Fernald

On May 25, 950-year-old Native American remains and associated artifacts found during a 1994 construction project on the Fernald Site were interred during a sacred ceremony performed by representatives from several tribes.

"Today is a day for celebration," said Chief White Bear during the ceremony. "Today our ancestors can begin their journey home."

At right, Duane and Kevin Everhart of the Miami Tribe take part in the ceremony, which ended a three-year collaborative effort on the part of DOE, several tribes and Joe Shomaker, the Federal Environmental Management Project's manager of Cultural Resources, who coordinated the effort. "Our goal was to honor the wishes of the Native Americans," he said. "It was challenging because we couldn't link these remains to a specific tribe, so we had to coordinate our efforts with several tribes. One thing they all agreed upon was that they wanted the remains reburied, not put on display in a museum." The remains were interred on federal land, which provides stricter guidelines for their protection. ♦

