U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Program Update

July–September 2008

Welcome to the July–September 2008 issue of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) Program Update. This publication is designed to provide a status of activities within LM. Please direct all comments and inquiries to LM@hq.doe.gov.

Goal 4

Fernald Preserve Visitors Center Opens

The community received its first view of the Fernald Preserve and its Visitors Center during a community meeting on August 20. Nearly 200 people attended the meeting and toured the Visitors Center and Preserve. An Associated Press article on the site's debut was carried by over 140 outlets, including outlets in Europe and Asia. Through the weekend, an additional 250 people toured the site.

The Visitors Center was designed and constructed in cooperation with the University of Cincinnati's College of Design, Architecture, Art, and Planning. The 10,000-square-foot building depicts the history of the Fernald site through a series of exhibits and has a community meeting room designed to encourage the use of the facility by the public.

Legacy Management Goals

Goal 1: Protect human health and the environment through effective and efficient long-term surveillance and maintenance.

Goal 2: Preserve, protect, and make accessible legacy records and information.

Goal 3: Support an effective and efficient work force structured to accomplish Departmental missions and assure continuity of contractor worker pension and medical benefits.

Goal 4: Manage legacy land and assets, emphasizing protective real and personal property reuse and disposition.

Goal 5: Improve program effectiveness through sound management.

See page 11 for a more detailed version of LM's goals.

Consistent with Department Of Energy Secretarial initiatives, the Visitors Center was planned and constructed in a manner that has allowed it to qualify for "platinum" certification from the U.S. Green Building Council, which sponsors the *Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design* (LEED) rating system.

The 1,050-acre Fernald Preserve was created following the environmental cleanup of the former Fernald uranium production facility. The site has been ecologically restored using plants, grasses, and trees native to southwest Ohio. The preserve has 140 acres of wetland habitat, 400 acres of forests, and 300 acres of grassland, including tall grass prairies. The ecological restoration is transforming the Fernald Preserve into a haven for wildlife. Over 170 species of birds have been observed, as have a variety of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and insects. A network of trails has been constructed to facilitate nature observation. An additional trail through a bio-diverse forest area will be constructed later in the year.

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Fernald Preserve Visitors Center Opens

Prior to the meeting, DOE-Legacy Management Site Manager Jane Powell unveiled an Ohio Historical Society marker at the entrance to the Fernald Preserve. The marker commemorates Fernald as the "first link" in America's nuclear weapons production cycle. The new entrance sign, presented by the Fernald Community Alliance, was also unveiled.

Members of the community enjoy the exhibit area of the Fernald Preserve Visitors Center. The exhibits explain the diverse history of the Fernald site and tell its story from the time Native Americans inhabited the site, to the settlers and farmers, to the uranium-processing years, to cleanup, and on to the legacy management period that continues today.

The welcoming entrance to the Fernald Preserve Visitors Center beckons visitors. The building is a major step toward fulfilling the communities' desire to turn the Fernald site into an asset for current and future generations.

Goal 1

DOE-LM Revegetates Amchitka Island in Collaboration with USFWS

Amchitka Island is located near the far west end of the Aleutian Islands, approximately 1,340 miles west-southwest of Anchorage, Alaska. From World War II until the early 1990s, the island has been used by multiple United States government agencies for a variety of military and research activities. Amchitka is currently uninhabited and is part of the Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, which is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

Three underground nuclear tests were conducted on Amchitka Island. The Department of Defense, in conjunction with Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), conducted the first nuclear test (named Long Shot, approximately 80 kilotons) to provide data that would improve the United States capability of detecting underground nuclear explosions. The second nuclear test (Milrow, approximately 1,000 kilotons) was a weapons-related test conducted by AEC as a means to study the feasibility of detonating a much larger device.

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From left to right, team members Paul Darr, Mark Kautsky, Kent Sundseth, and Deborah Rudis stand near the newly installed plaque commemorating the Milrow nuclear test at Amchitka Island, AK.

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DOE-LM Revegetates Amchitka Island in Collaboration with USFWS

The final nuclear test (Cannikin, less than 5 megatons), the largest United States underground test, was a weapons-related test and was detonated on November 6, 1971. The fission products from the tests remain in and around the subsurface cavities at each test location. In addition to these three sites, drilling was performed at three other sites where nuclear testing was considered but not performed.

The activities at these six sites resulted in 12 drilling mud pits, where the drilling spoils were stored. The large-diameter emplacement boreholes were drilled using methods that employed large quantities of drilling mud - a mixture of bentonite, diesel fuel, and other compounds. The drilling mud was commonly stored near the drill sites in bermed pits excavated to hold large quantities of fluid produced from drilling the emplacement holes and exploratory boreholes.

In 2001, the Department of Energy (DOE) remediated six areas associated with Amchitka mud pits release sites. During remediation, each mud pit was stabilized by the removal of standing water and mixing solidification soils into the drilling mud. Once the drilling mud was stabilized, a geosynthetic cap constructed of soil layers and a 30-mil geomembrane cover was installed. All mud pit caps were revegetated using a seed mat product that consisted of a control blanket manufactured with an USFWS-approved seed mix built into the blanket.

To ensure the integrity and effectiveness of the remedial action, the mud pit sites are inspected every five years as part of DOE's long-term monitoring and surveillance program. In August 2006, the closure caps were inspected. The findings from the 2006 inspection were that total vegetative cover varied inversely with the elevation of the closure cap. The highest total vegetative cover (50 percent) was found on the Long Shot closure cap and the lowest vegetative cover was found on closure caps located farther north, and higher in elevation, on the island (8.0 and 7.9 percent, respectively).

Since Amchitka Island is part of the Alaska National Maritime Wildlife Refuge, the USFWS said the vegetation coverage of the caps located farthest north on the island was very thin and additional action would likely be required to prevent significant erosion at these three sites prior to the next five-year inspection in 2011.

Mark Kautsky (left) and Kent Sundseth (right) during the application of fertilizer at Site F, Amchitka Island, AK.

In 2007, DOE and the USFWS agreed to perform the revegetation task in 2008 with the help and support of the USFWS.

In late May 2008, the revegetation team of Mark Kautsky, DOE-Legacy Management (LM); Kent Sundseth, Manager of Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge for the USFWS; Deborah Rudis, Environmental Contaminants Biologist for the USFWS; and Paul Darr, Project Specialist for S.M. Stoller, DOE-LM Legacy Management Services contractor; met at Adak, Alaska, to board the Tiglax, a USFWS research vessel, for the 20-hour passage to Amchitka Island.

Once on Amchitka Island, the team was required to establish a base camp for a seven-day encampment. All materials, supplies, and camp-equipment were disembarked on the island and the Tiglax departed for other USFWS work in the Aleutian Islands. Utilizing two all-terrain vehicles and a trailer, 3,500 pounds of fertilizer, and 350 pounds of grass seed mixture developed for the climate were transported 26 miles from the base camp on the island and spread over three sites covering an area of approximately seven acres.

The revegetation team also re-established the permanent monument marking ground zero at the Milrow Site, conducted several bird studies for the USFWS, and performed soil and surface water sampling at an U.S. Navy sewage lagoon site.

In August 2008, DOE, ADEC, and USFWS signed the *Record of Decision for The Amchitka, Alaska, Site Surface Closure*. This document addresses DOE's responsibilities to ADEC and USFWS for the long-term surveillance and monitoring activities of the surface sites. Currently the *Long-Term Surveillance and Monitoring Plan* is being finalized for the Amchitka Island sites.

Goal 1

Biological Control Insects Help Weed Control Efforts at the Rocky Flats Site

The use of biological control agents (insects) is helping control noxious weeds at the Rocky Flats site. These insects have been tested and approved for release by the United States Department of Agriculture and are one of many tools in the toolbox that the ecologists at Rocky Flats have and use to help control noxious weeds.

Bio-control insects have proven very beneficial for many of the weed species targeted at Rocky Flats, including musk thistle, bull thistle, Saint John's wort, dalmatian toadflax, Canada thistle, field bindweed, and diffuse knapweed.

Bio-control insects are released by hand where dense infestations of the different weed species are present. Typically, only about 200 insects are released at a given location, however, over several years these multiply a thousand-fold and begin to have an effect on the populations of noxious weeds.

There are various types of insects that are released to help control noxious weeds. Some feed on different parts of the plants, such as the roots or leaves, and stress the plants, reducing their potential to survive and reproduce. Others lay their eggs in the flower heads and the larvae eat the seeds, thereby reducing seed production.

Bio-control insects do not completely eradicate the noxious weeds species, but rather reduce dense populations to more manageable levels. Once the populations are established, they help keep the overall abundance of weeds at lower levels than what they would be if the bio-controls were not present.

These bio-control insects, Canada thistle stem gall flies (Urophora cardui), come from the Colorado Department of Agriculture in a small container ready to be released in the field.

These metallic-looking beetles (Chrysolina quadrigemina) are foliage-feeding beetles that have almost devoured this Saint John's wort plant.

Seed-eating weevils (Larinus minutus) laying their eggs in the flower heads of diffuse knapweed. Once the larvae hatch they will eat the developing seeds, thus reducing the amount of seed that will be dispersed in the area.

This bio-control fly (Urophora cardui) will lay its eggs in the stem of this Canada thistle plant. Once the larvae hatch they will form a gall on the stem of the plant, stressing it and reducing the flowering potential above it.

Goal 2

Five-Year Plan Presented at Uranium Contamination Workshop

The Office of Legacy Management supported the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-sponsored Navajo Uranium Contamination Stakeholder Workshop in Gallup, New Mexico, on August 13, 2008.

Ray Plieness, director of the Office of Site Operations, and Rich Bush, site manager of four former uranium mill sites on tribal land where the Department of Energy (DOE) currently conducts long-term surveillance and maintenance operations, participated in panel discussions and answered questions about DOE's role at former uranium processing sites.

Plieness presented DOE's role under the Five-Year Plan addressing health and environmental impacts of uranium contamination in the Navajo Nation. The plan was developed in a cooperative effort by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Indian Health Service, Environmental Protection Agency, and DOE at the request of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform to address the effects of uranium mining that extracted nearly four million tons of uranium ore under lease agreements with the Navajo Nation from 1944 to 1986.

The plan identified abandoned uranium mines, inactive uranium milling sites, a former dump site, contaminated groundwater, and structures that may contain elevated levels of radiation as potential sources of environmental and public health concerns.

As noted in the plan, DOE will continue long-term surveillance and maintenance at four former uranium processing sites on the Navajo Nation remediated under Title I of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA): Shiprock, New Mexico; Tuba City, Arizona; Monument Valley, Arizona; and Mexican Hat, Utah. DOE also treats contaminated groundwater at three of the sites and funds the Navajo Nation under a cooperative agreement to assure that they have the resources to review and participate in these long-term actions.

Although the agency's authority to conduct surface remediation under UMTRCA expired in 1998, DOE will continue to assist the other agencies involved in the plan with characterization, analysis, and assessment of contamination and remediation at two additional sites in the Tuba City area.

Goal 5

Office of Legacy Management Employees Tour Fernald and Mound Sites

The Office of Legacy Management (LM) staff toured the Fernald and Mound sites and visited the Federal Records Center, all in Ohio, as part of the Office of Legacy Management Training and Retreat which took place in July 2008. The tours gave employees an understanding of surveillance and maintenance activities, the transition of retired workers, and site operations at each site visited.

During their tour of the Fernald, Ohio, site, employees observed its wildlife, learned about the site operations, and saw how its activities are connected to their jobs at LM. At the Visitors Center, they saw a collage exhibit with testimonies of former workers, residents, and community leaders. LM employees were able to ask questions regarding surveillance, maintenance, and the protection of human health and the environment during the tour.

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John Homer, Fernald Preserve Ecological Restoration Group Lead, points out areas where native flora has been planted to help combat invasive species in the ecosystem.

Goal 1

Grand Junction (Cheney) Disposal Site Improvements

The Grand Junction (Cheney) Disposal Cell was constructed under the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) project to serve as a repository for contaminated materials removed from the Grand Junction Processing Site and other UMTRA sites. The cell is approximately 18 miles southeast of Grand Junction, Colorado, with an elevation of about 5,200 feet. The site is surrounded by Bureau of Land Management property used for seasonal grazing. The site was selected due to remoteness, lack of significant groundwater, and a thick, impermeable layer of Mancos Shale. Construction of the cell was completed in 1994. Transportation and placement of contaminated materials was completed, for the most part, by 1998. The cell covers 94 acres (2,400 by 1,800 feet) with a 70-foot maximum depth. It currently contains 4.4 million cubic yards of uranium mill tailings and contaminated materials.

The cell now opens as needed to receive additional materials and has capacity to receive an additional 250,000 cubic yards of material. The site has a decontamination station to wash down trucks and equipment that deliver contaminated materials. Wash-down water drains into an evaporative containment pond. The cell will remain open until it reaches its capacity or until 2023.

Because the cell and site are approximately halfway through their intended design lives, numerous site improvements are being implemented this year to support the next 14 to 15 years of operations. Approximately $185,000 is being spent this year on improvements and maintenance items such as replacement of the pond liner for the in-cell evaporation pond, storm water retention pond maintenance, selected spot resurfacing of the paved site access road, perimeter and radiological access control fencing repair, grading of dirt roads, and site building maintenance and repairs. These efforts will all assist the site in fulfilling its remaining mission under the Office of Legacy Management.

Installation of In-Cell Pond Liner.

Completed Installation of In-Cell Pond Liner.

New Financial Management Specialist Joins LM Team

Cheryl Haggard joins the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) as a financial management specialist with the Planning, Budgeting, Acquisition, and Integration Team, located in Morgantown, West Virginia.

Cheryl comes to LM with over 15 years of government experience. Prior to joining DOE, she served at the Pentagon as a resource manager for the Director of Personnel, Budget Analyst for Headquarters Air Force Resources Office and the 11th Working Group.

Goal 1

Construction is Completed at Central Nevada Test Area Well Pads

Approximately 180 linear miles from Las Vegas lies a remote area where a large underground nuclear detonation, the so-called *Faultless Test*, was performed on January 19, 1968. The purpose of the test was to evaluate whether additional nuclear tests might be carried out safely in this region of the central Nevada desert.

The Atomic Energy Agency conducted the *Faultless Test* at a location referred to as the Central Nevada Test Area, or CNTA. Groundwater conditions near the test area have been monitored for over 30 years by the Department of Energy and its predecessor agencies; however, formal regulatory compliance for the CNTA only began on May 10, 1996, when DOE and the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP), signed the Federal Facility Agreement Consent Order (FFACO). As a party to the FFACO, the Office of Legacy Management is responsible for protecting the aquifer beneath the CNTA.

Under the terms of the FFACO, DOE was required to use a validated flow and transport model to forecast the maximum distance that contamination would migrate from the epicenter of the nuclear detonation. If the model were to fail a rigorous validation test, then another compliance strategy would be required for the site. The model for the CNTA site failed to achieve its validation objectives; consequently, DOE and NDEP agreed to another compliance strategy. The new strategy consists of an enhanced groundwater monitoring network, coupled with a five-year *Proof of Concept* monitoring period. Data collected during the monitoring period will be used to evaluate the hydrologic stability of the groundwater system and radionuclide concentrations in the aquifer.

The enhanced monitoring network includes two new monitoring wells completed to a depth of 2,000 feet in the alluvial groundwater system. The monitoring wells will serve as initial indicators of contaminant migration in the alluvial groundwater system.

In its effort to move forward with the revised compliance strategy for the CNTA, the Office of Legacy Management recently completed the construction of two drill pads where the new monitoring wells are to be located.

Drill pads are required for the new wells because the drilling depth will require a stable surface upon which to work. The drill pads also contain infiltration ponds for the safe disposal of drilling fluids that will be generated. Construction of the drill pads was completed in September 2008 and drilling is planned to begin in April 2009.

DOE Site Manager Mark Kautsky inspects the completed well pads at the MV-5 drill pad, Central Nevada Test Area.

A view of drill pad MV-5 with infiltration ponds in the foreground, Central Nevada Test Area.

Goal 2

Update on DOE Environmental Justice Activities

Environmental Justice Teaching Radiation, Technology and Energy

Savannah State University (SSU) hosted its annual Teaching Radiation, Technology and Energy (TREAT) workshop at the New Ellenton Technology Center, New Ellenton, South Carolina, July 21 through 23, 2008. The workshop is one of SSU's Environmental Justice (EJ) activities under a grant funded by the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Local teachers who participated gained education, training, and learned about Savannah River Site activities and environmental radiation. They also developed activities and a study unit for classroom utilization.

The TREAT Workshop was covered by local TV station WJBF and local newspaper The Augusta Chronicle.

Securing Our Future: The Nuclear Alternative

On August 21 to 23, 2008, the Department of Energy's Environmental Justice Program co-sponsored an alternative energy conference with the Medical University of South Carolina, South Carolina State University, the National Nuclear Security Administration, and former Savannah River Site contractor URS Washington Division.

With increased reliance on foreign oil threatening national security and economic development, the United States must, as a matter of national policy, examine and develop alternative energy resources. These may include but are not limited to conservation, domestic oil and gas exploration, abundant domestic coal, biofuels, wind and solar, hydrogen fuel cell technology, and nuclear energy. While in the immediate future no single technology or policy can eliminate America's dependence on foreign oil, a combination of approaches holds great potential for ensuring our nation's energy independence. The purpose of the conference was to examine possibilities to ease America's dependence on foreign oil and present practical solutions.

Savannah State University Students Tour Savannah River Site

Students in the Environmental Science undergraduate degree program at Savannah State University (SSU) had an opportunity to tour the Savannah River National Laboratory, Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, decontamination and decommissioning activities, M-Area Dynamic Underground Stripping, and the Defense Waste Processing Facility. The tour is part of the scope of SSU's Environmental Justice grant funded by the DOE Headquarters and the EPA.

Thirty-Eighth Congressional Black Caucus Annual Legislative Conference, Environmental Justice Braintrust

The Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) Annual Legislative Conference was held in Washington, D.C., September 24 through 27, 2008. Congressman James Clyburn (D-SC) chaired the CBC Environmental Justice Braintrust during the conference. The Office of Legacy Management, along with other members of the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice, will attend.

Realizing the Vision: Congressional Black Caucus Leadership in the Environmental Justice Movement

On September 26, 2008, a session about the Environmental Justice Movement was held as part of the Congressional Black Caucus. The session was hosted by Dell, Inc., and featured Kevin Brown, Vice President, and Chief Procurement Officer of Dell. Also in attendance were special guest James E. Clyburn, House Majority Whip (D-SC), and keynote speaker Representative Harold Mitchell, Jr., South Carolina State Representative (D) and Founder of ReGenesis, Inc., Environmental Justice Demonstration Project.

The session included a dynamic discussion of the past, present, and future of African American environmental activism. Calling national attention to the disproportionate burden of pollution on the most vulnerable members of our society and challenging the myth that African Americans are not concerned with the environment, CBC members have been at the forefront of the environmental justice movement. Their efforts to protest the location of toxic waste sites in minority and low-income areas, consistently high environmental voting records, advocacy for new and revised standards for clean air and water, and promotion of environmentally progressive energy policies have brought about significant changes in environmental policy and oversight.

Goal 4

Uranium Leasing Program Update

The Office of Legacy Management (LM) currently administers the Department of Energy's (DOE) Uranium Leasing (UL) Program on 25,000 acres, all located within the Uravan Mineral Belt in southwestern Colorado. Following analysis of the lease tract boundaries, the original 38 lease tracts were revised to 32 lease tracts for land management and economic efficiency reasons. Thirteen of these lease tracts were awarded effective April 30, 2008, and 18 additional lease tracts were awarded effective June 27, 2008, all with lease terms of 10 years. Over 100 interested parties were on the potential bidder's list when the solicitation began, and the 31 leases are now held by a total of six companies. DOE withheld one lease after determining that it was not viable.

All of the lease tracts have been successfully awarded, and the leases are now in an evaluation and planning phase. During the last quarter of fiscal year 2008, the lessees are developing exploration plans, working with the state of Colorado on exploration and mine permits, and performing other due diligence activities. Base royalties were received from all of the lessees totaling just under $500,000 annually and these revenues have been appropriately sent to the Department of Energy Administrative Treasury account. The production royalties that are expected when mining actually begins will be based on bids that range from 7.67 percent to 36.2 percent. With these results the program will continue in good standing. This concludes the first bid opening of this kind in 34 years and all of the successful lessees and uranium program leasing information is being updated and posted on the LM website.

Headframe and hoist house to the 300-foot plus shaft at the C-JD-5 Mine.

Ventilation fans, such as this one at the C-SM-18 Mine, supply fresh air to the mine workings.

Built into the DOE lease contracts are performance bonds that are put in place prior to the beginning of any exploration activities or mining operations and cover all reclamations activities to close and reclaim the lease tracts at the termination of the leases. These 32 lease contracts provide a base annual royalty whether mining actually occurs, which will return $500,000 per year if all 32 lease tracts are leased. In addition, lessees will pay a production royalty on the uranium and vanadium produced on the dry tons of ore received at the mill or receiving site. The lease language for the leases all contain general and specific stipulations resulting from the *Programmatic Environmental Assessment* that DOE completed with its finding of no significant impact document in July 2007. In addition, ongoing discussions with the Bureau of Land Management and state agencies for transportation, reclamation and mine safety, and wildlife ensure that exploration and mining plans are reviewed and appropriate mitigation is in place prior to the initiation of lease-related activities. DOE estimates that the total surface disturbance for the active mines will be about 750 acres on the 25,000 acres withdrawn from the public domain and under the control of DOE for uranium mining purposes.

Goal 2

New Records Facility Will Centralize Cold War Documents

The General Services Administration (GSA) awarded the lease contract on behalf of the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) for a records management and operations facility to be located in Morgantown, West Virginia on June 9, 2008. The design and construction team for the facility includes FD Partners, LLC and Petroplus and Associates, LLC as the developers; Paradigm Architecture as the architect; and Dick Corporation as the general contractor.

The 59,000-square-foot facility, located on a 10-acre site in the West Virginia University Research Park, will house more than 90 Federal and contractor personnel supporting the DOE's Office of Legacy Management. The facility will contain non-classified records from the cold war nuclear legacy. The records, now maintained at several Federal Records Centers, will be centralized at the Morgantown facility and will be accessible to researchers, former contractor employees, and other authorized persons both in on-site records research facilities and via a state of the art electronic record keeping system.

Since award of the lease, GSA, DOE, and the design and construction team have completed the ground lease with West Virginia University, completed preliminary building layout and office infrastructure decisions, developed security planning and transportation criteria, and developed the issues and questions needed for the Design Intent Drawings due mid-October. DOE provided the final input to the developer to meet that milestone. The developer is preparing to order building components, such as steel, and the project is on schedule and within budget for occupancy in December 2009. DOE executed the Occupancy Agreement and all of the necessary funding mechanisms with GSA to meet the fiscal year 2008 requirements.

Artist's rendition of facility conceptual design

In keeping with the Federal Government's support of environmentally friendly buildings, the project had the goal to achieve the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program “silver” certification. An archivist consultant (assisting with National Archives and Records Administration compliance) and a LEED consultant provided feedback on the designs and assisted with achieving LEED “silver” certification.

LM is currently working with GSA and the developer to finalize design details related to layout of the space and specific tenant improvements. Construction is planned to commence summer 2009 and is expected to be completed in November 2009 with the building occupied in December 2009.

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Office of Legacy Management Employees Tour Fernald and Mound Sites

The tour of the Mound site in Miamisburg, Ohio, allowed employees to ask questions and see the property and buildings that the Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation is using to create jobs in the community. Land use restrictions are conveyed with the property to ensure that it will always remain protective of human health and the environment. The site overlooks the city of Miamisburg, the Great Miami River, and the plain area to the west.

LM Employees also visited the Federal Records Center in Dayton, Ohio. Tours were given and records retention period was addressed. Employees learned about the advanced fire suppressions equipment and other structural standards used to improve the safeguard of records.

Legacy Management Goals

Goal 1: **Protect human health and the environment through effective and efficient long-term surveillance and maintenance.** This goal highlights the Department's responsibility to ensure long-term protection of people, the environment, and the integrity of engineered remedies and monitoring systems.

Goal 2: **Preserve, protect, and make accessible legacy records and information.** This goal recognizes Legacy Management's commitment to successfully manage records, information, and archives of legacy sites under its authority.

Goal 3: **Support an effective and efficient work force structured to accomplish Departmental missions and assure continuity of contractor worker pension and medical benefits.** This goal recognizes the Department's commitment to its contracted work force and the consistent management of pension and health benefits. As sites continue to close, the Department faces the challenges of managing pension plan and health benefits liability.

Goal 4: **Manage legacy land and assets, emphasizing protective real and personal property reuse and disposition.** This goal recognizes a Departmental need for local collaborative management of legacy assets, including coordinating land use planning, personal property disposition to community reuse organizations, and protecting heritage resources (natural, cultural, and historical).

Goal 5: **Improve program effectiveness through sound management.** This goal recognizes that Legacy Management's goals cannot be attained efficiently unless the federal and contractor work force is motivated to meet requirements and work toward continuous performance improvement.

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