U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Legacy Management

Program Update

April–June 2013

Welcome to the April–June 2013 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

Blue Star Memorial By-Way Dedication: *Weldon Spring Interpretive Center*

Since 2003, the Lewis and Clark Garden Club (LCGC) of St. Charles County, Missouri, has held their monthly meetings in the Weldon Spring Interpretive Center (WSIC). The LCGC has 22 active members and takes care of 2 garden beds at the WSIC Native Plant Educational Garden under the site's Adopt-A-Garden program. In 2010 the LCGC contacted the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), seeking approval to install a Blue Star Memorial By-Way Marker as a tribute to the nation's armed forces (see sidebar on page 9 for a history of the Blue Star Memorials).

A 2,300-pound pink mica memorial marker was placed near the WSIC.

The LCGC proposed placing the marker in the native plant garden bed that they have helped to maintain since 2005. Their goal was to give something back to the WSIC community that has supported their club, and to enhance the garden's appearance. Club members held fundraisers to purchase and install a beautiful, 2,300-pound, pink mica memorial marker. It took the club about 2 years to raise enough funds to carry out their project.

On April 27, 2013, the LCGC dedicated the Blue Star Memorial marker at the WSIC. The dedication was hosted by Maxine DeRousse, LCGC president. The LCGC invited members of local Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) organizations, the Boy Scouts of America (BSA), and other fraternal armed forces organizations to participate in the ceremony.

The Gateway Harmonica Club opened the ceremony and the Presentation of Colors was done by the only special-needs BSA Color Guard in the United States, Troop 724. After the national anthem and the Pledge of Allegiance, the history of Blue Star Memorials was given by Ginny Terry, LCGC vice-president. Greg Schowe, chaplain for VFW Post 5077, gave a moving tribute to the military. The marker was unveiled by Darlene Bilyk and Grace Gorden (treasurer and secretary, respectively) of the LCGC, and the dedication was pronounced by Jimmie Meinhardt, the National Garden Club Blue Star Advisor. Randy Thompson, Weldon Spring site manager with

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Inside this Update:

Goal 4

LM Progressing with Uranium Mines Report to Congress

As reported in an earlier *Program Update* newsletter, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) is compiling data for a Report to Congress on defense-related uranium mines. DOE was directed by the U.S. Congress in this year's National Defense Authorization Act to undertake a review of, and prepare a report on, abandoned uranium mines (AUM) in the U.S. that provided ore for atomic energy defense activities. The report must be completed by July 2014. The article, "Abandoned Uranium Mines Report to Congress: LM Wants Your Input" from the January–March 2013 issue of the LM *Program Update* provides additional background information about this effort.

LM is evaluating the locations, health and safety impacts, prioritization, potential cost and feasibility of reclamation and remediation, and current status of the mines. An estimated 4,123 defense-related legacy uranium mine claims have been identified. A primary source of information about the mines is Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) records. Currently, LM is comparing AEC records to other federal, state, and county records in an effort to obtain comprehensive information about the location and status of cleanup at each mine site. Examples of databases used to validate legacy mine locations include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) Uranium Location Database Compilation, U.S. EPA's Navajo Nation AUM Screening Assessment Report and Atlas with Geospatial Data, and the U.S. Geological Survey's Mineral Resources Data System. LM has made contact with most of the agencies in the states where mines are located. The majority of legacy mines are in western states such as Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming (see map below).

Using this data, LM has created categories of defense-related legacy uranium mines based on the amount of

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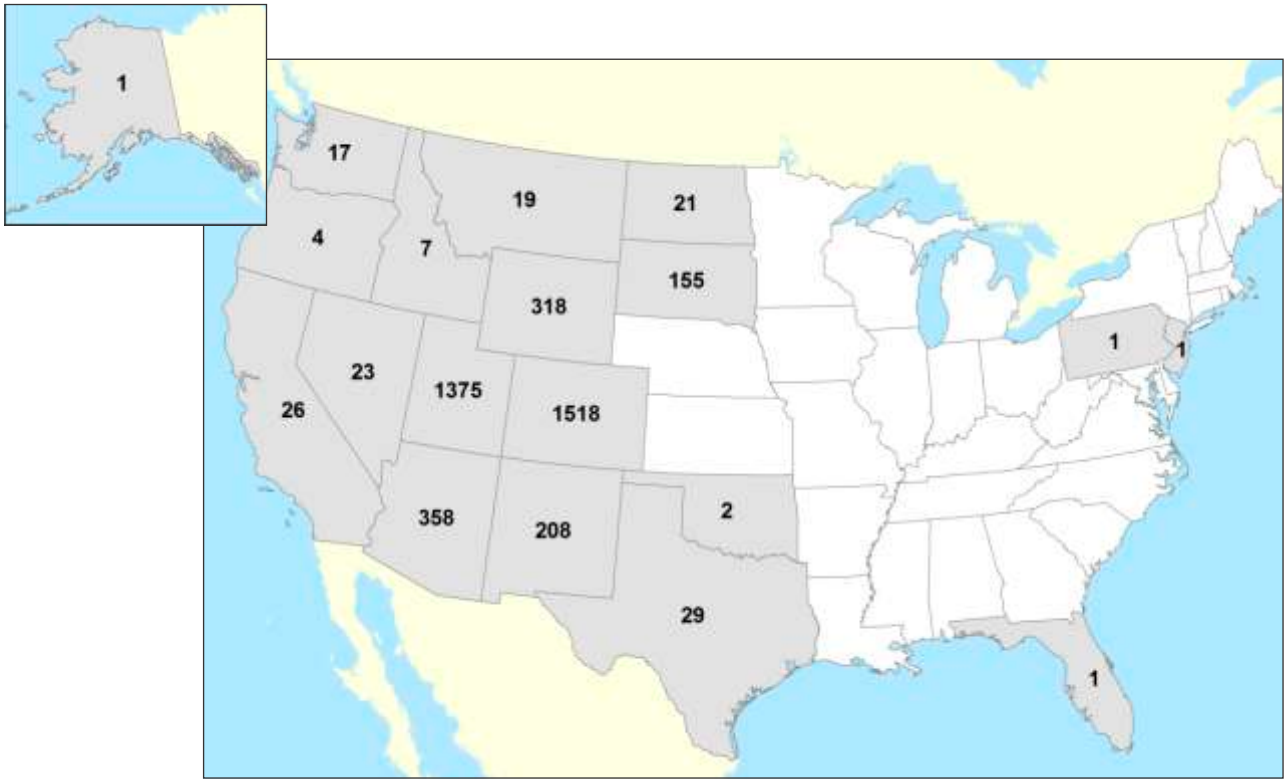

Defense-related legacy uranium mine locations by state
Source: AEC records. Status as of 5/22/2013.

Continued from page 2

LM Progressing with Uranium Mines Report to Congress

uranium ore provided to AEC (see table below). Mine size, as well as remediation or reclamation status and risk factors, will be used to calculate cleanup costs as well as to prioritize and assess risks.

LM is consulting with U.S. EPA, U.S. Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management, Office of Surface Mining, etc.), the U.S. Forest Service, and other federal agencies to address contamination of abandoned mine lands (AML) through efforts such as the Federal Mining Dialogue. Additionally, LM continues to participate in stakeholder forums and to consult with technical staff from affected states and tribes. Engaging with AML programs as well as the interested public has proven beneficial in gaining information and expertise about legacy uranium mines. This knowledge will assist DOE in achieving its mandate from Congress.

More information about the AUM Report to Congress is available on LM's website at www.lm.doe.gov/AUM. To submit questions, comments, or information about AUM activities, please e-mail AUM@lm.doe.gov. All input is welcome and appreciated. ❖

Size of Mine	Tons of Uranium Ore Produced	Number of Mines
Small	0–100	1,918
Small/Medium	100–1,000	922
Medium	1,000–10,000	775
Medium/Large	10,000–100,000	392
Large	100,000–500,000	80
Very Large	> 500,000	35
Unknown		1
Total		**4,123**

Number of AEC legacy uranium mines listed by production size categories.

As environmental stewards, LM is continually seeking opportunities to protect tomorrow's future. One simple step we can take toward improving environmental consciousness is to distribute the *Program Update* newsletter via e-mail instead of sending a printed copy.

Please send your e-mail address and your first and last names to lm@hq.doe.gov so that we can update our database.

Thank you for your assistance.

Goal 2

Next Generation (NextGen) Geospatial Information System (GIS)

The U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management (LM) manages environmental records from Cold War legacy sites spanning nearly 40 years. These records are a key LM asset and must be managed and maintained efficiently and effectively. There are over 16 different applications that support the databases containing environmental and geospatial information. The current applications, respective systems, and processes require upgrades to effectively operate in the future.

A multi-disciplined LM team collaborated to develop functional requirements and implement NextGen GIS; this system will replace the Geospatial Environmental Mapping System (GEMS) and its associated databases. The NextGen GIS will have better map functionality, expanded layers, support, upgrades, speed, ease of use, expandability, Internet-based use for external and internal users, and cross-agency commonality for map sharing, development, and collaboration. The updated and upgraded systems and recommended strategies will ensure that LM's environmental data is properly preserved and protected while allowing LM to operate in an open and transparent manner with internal users; state and federal regulators; local, regional, and national stakeholders; and the public.

When LM was established in December 2003, GEMS was already in use and was transferred to LM to maintain. In 2006, LM upgraded GEMS with a tutorial, graphical outputs that include time-series plots and spot plots, the ability to select multiple wells, and attachment of files such as well logs and photos.

The NextGen GIS will be more user-friendly and more versatile for analysis of environmental data. The system will integrate land use (parcel ownership, mineral rights, covenants, etc.), institutional controls (land restrictions, access agreements, etc.), and real and personal property with the environmental data so that levels can be accessed within one program. LM is developing NextGen GIS in a phased approach and anticipates the first production release in January 2014.

Internal and external users will be able to use the new system. Primary internal customers are federal site managers, asset management team members, and supporting technical staff. Users will have access to

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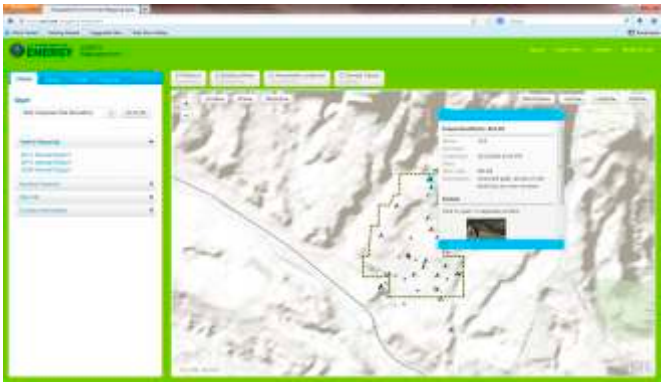
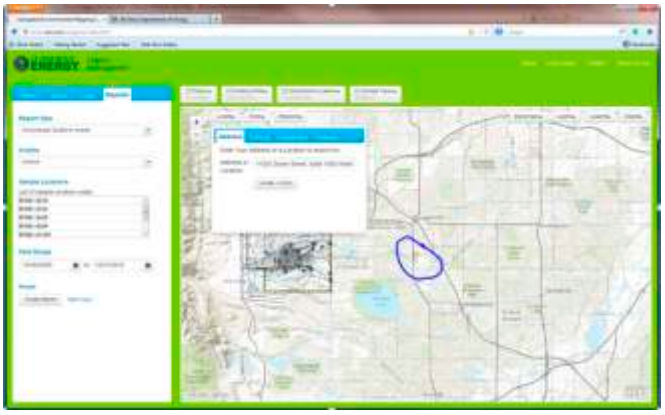


Displaying and filtering of photos.



Locating LM site for data collection.

Example of groundwater data report.

Goal 1

State and Tribal Government Working Group Visits the Fernald Preserve

On June 4 and 5, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) hosted the State and Tribal Government Working Group (STGWG) at the Fernald Preserve in Ohio. This group—which receives support from the National Conference of State Legislatures—helps ensure that DOE facilities and sites are operated and cleaned up in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations and tribal rights. This was the STGWG's third visit to an LM site. In prior years the group visited Weldon Spring, Missouri, and Rocky Flats, Colorado.

Members of the State and Tribal Government Working Group hike to the top of the On-Site Disposal Facility for full view of the Fernald Preserve.

During the 2-day visit, attendees heard presentations on the history of the site, natural resource damage assessment and restoration, community involvement, long-term stewardship, and Native American activity in the Fernald area. Participants also toured the site and had an opportunity to observe the process of restoration. Dave Geiser, Director, Office of Legacy Management, participated in the meetings via videoconference. He gave a presentation on the STGWG Seventh Generation Report, Recommendations, and DOE Actions. The Seventh Generation Report was published in 1999 by STGWG and has a list of recommendations for long-term stewardship. Tracy Mustin, Environmental Management (EM), Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, attended the Wednesday session to give an update on EM activities and toured the Visitors Center and site.

Dave Geiser presents to the State and Tribal Government Working Group via videoconference.

Tom Schneider, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Project Manager was pleased with the event. "The meeting at Fernald went very well. I received nothing but positive feedback from the other STGWG attendees. The information provided was very useful and relevant to the efforts of STGWG. As usual, the facility and hospitality were terrific."

The STGWG conference provided an opportunity to show how the Fernald Preserve has become a community asset, and how recommendations of the Seventh Generation Report are being addressed at the site. ❖

Goal 1

Lakeview GCAP Acceptance

The Lakeview, Oregon, Processing Site's groundwater compliance action plan (GCAP) received U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) concurrence last month. This makes Lakeview the first Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) of 1978, as amended, Title I site where a finalized GCAP has selected a "no remediation" compliance strategy because concentration limits for regulated constituents have been met.

The Lakeview processing site, located in south-central Oregon, was once a privately owned and operated facility that processed uranium ore from the nearby Lucky Lass and White King mines from 1958 through 1960. The 258-acre site, including the areas formerly occupied by raffinate ponds, a tailings pile, and mill buildings, was remediated from 1986 to 1988 pursuant to Title I of UMTRCA.

After surface remediation was completed, DOE needed to address contaminated groundwater to ensure protectiveness of human health and the environment. To do this, a detailed assessment of the site and regional geologic setting and hydrogeology was conducted, and 27 years of groundwater monitoring data was obtained and evaluated.

In 2004, through coordinated efforts with the Oregon Water Resources Commission, the City of Lakeview, and Lake County, the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management (LM) established an institutional control (IC) boundary that included groundwater that had potentially been affected by processing site–related activities, and prohibited the completion of domestic-use wells at depths shallower than 250 feet. City water was provided to the IC area for domestic use.

Lakeview, Oregon, location map.

A GCAP presents the groundwater compliance strategy for UMTRCA Title I–regulated sites with contaminated groundwater. In June 2010, LM submitted a GCAP revision for the former Lakeview processing site that identified the site-specific compliance strategy as "no groundwater remediation or further actions required." The framework used to determine the strategy considers the characterization of the shallow aquifer and the presence of former mill tailings pile–related constituents. After almost 3 years in review, the 2010 Lakeview GCAP was concurred upon by NRC staff on May 17, 2013, because it satisfied the requirements of UMTRCA and the groundwater protection standards described in Title 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 192.

As part of the Lakeview GCAP, LM established a work plan to ensure continued protection of human health and the environment. The plan assesses sulfate and manganese, which still occur at concentrations exceeding acceptable background levels.

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The Lakeview Mining Company in Lakeview, Oregon, operated a uranium mill between 1958 and 1961.

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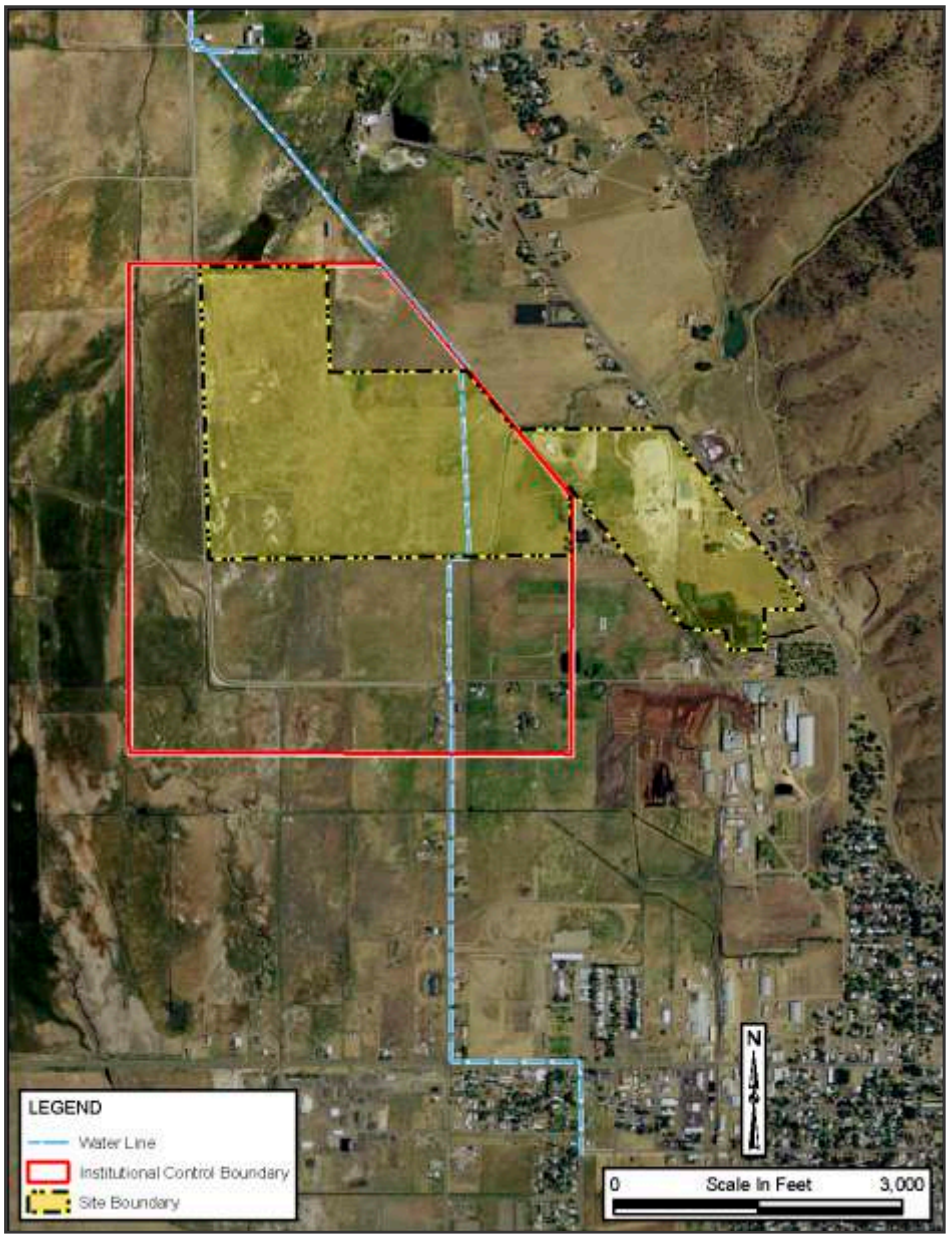
Lakeview GCAP Acceptance

The plan addresses continued monitoring at a single, pre-IC installed private well. The well is located within the IC boundary and produces high quality potable water used for domestic purposes. The plan includes defining the scope for future monitoring and acknowledges the potential need for IC boundary modifications based on site-related sulfate and manganese.

"Success on this project was due to good communication and clear expectations," said LM Site Manager, Jalena Dayvault.

The Lakeview GCAP is available on the LM website at http://www.lm.doe.gov/Lakeview/S06182_LKV_GCAP.pdf. ❖



Lakeview, Oregon, processing site map showing site boundary, water line, and institutional control boundary.

Goal 5

LM Support Services Contract Extended

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Management, with concurrence from the DOE Office of Legacy Management (LM), has extended S.M. Stoller Corporation's contract into fiscal year (FY) 2014. The extension resulted from corrective action on DOE's recent contract award. It is anticipated that transition to the new LM support services contract will commence sometime during FY 2014. Performance of LM's work scope will not be affected by this contract transition delay. ❖

Goal 4

Release of American Burying Beetles at the Fernald Preserve

In May, 240 new visitors were introduced to the Fernald Preserve in Ohio with the hope that they would take up permanent residence. The Cincinnati Zoo and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) released 120 pairs of federally endangered American burying beetles (*Nicrophorus americanus*) into an ecologically restored portion of the Fernald Preserve. The release was the first in a 5-year cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management (LM) that was put in place as part of the USFWS endangered species recovery efforts. The American burying beetle is a special type of carrion beetle that buries carcasses that are up to 200 times its own size. The beetle was once widespread across eastern North America, but has been in decline for the last century. Today, there are only two known populations of American burying beetles, with habitats in Rhode Island and Oklahoma.

The Cincinnati Zoo partnered with USFWS to implement a recovery plan for the American burying beetle. The team has been releasing captive-bred beetles into eastern Ohio since 1998. Researchers from the Cincinnati Zoo toured the Fernald Preserve in 2010 and recognized that the site might be a good candidate for reintroduction. The diverse habitat, protected property, and proximity to Cincinnati make the Fernald Preserve an ideal location.

A baseline survey of carrion and burying beetles was conducted in the summer of 2011, as a first step in evaluating the potential for a successful return of the beetles. A total of 161 beetles, representing 3 species of carrion beetle and 3 species of burying beetle, were found. Survey results indicated that the Fernald Preserve did have the potential for supporting a reintroduced population of the American burying beetle. LM worked to finalize the cooperative agreement with USFWS and the Cincinnati Zoo in late 2012, with a planned release date of May 2013.

The release involved building a nest site for a breeding pair of beetles. A hole was dug, and the pair was placed in the hole along with a food source. The hole was then covered with wire mesh to protect the beetles from scavengers. On release day, personnel from the Cincinnati Zoo and USFWS instructed participants on the release technique. LM worked ahead of time to ensure that all hazards and controls were addressed. The release went well and a follow-up survey showed promising results. Several successful broods were observed and there was minimal disturbance of the release site.

A population survey is scheduled to take place in July 2013. So far, American burying beetle recovery efforts have proven very difficult. The Ohio recovery team is hopeful that the Fernald Preserve will provide the first successful establishment for sustaining populations in Ohio. Time will tell. ❖

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel describe the American burying beetle reintroduction process.

An American burying beetle is prepared for release. The underground cavities created for each pair of male and female beetles mimicked their natural environment.

Goals 2 and 4

Electronic Equipment Donated to Elementary Schools on Hopi Reservation

Title 41 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 102-36, "Disposition of Excess Personal Property," requires the federal government to reuse equipment and tools by donating excess personal property, selling surplus personal property, or disposing of personal property that no longer has any value because of conditions beyond repair. The effective disposal of government personal property is one of the most important phases in the Federal Personal Property Management Program.

The Computers for Learning Program (one program within the Federal Personal Property Management Program) places computers in classrooms and prepares children to contribute and compete in the 21st century. Under the authority of Executive Order 12999 "Educational Technology: Ensuring Opportunity for All Children in the Next Century," federal agencies are to give the highest preference to schools and nonprofit organizations when transferring educationally useful federal equipment.

The U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management (LM) recently upgraded its existing computer equipment to laptops with docking stations and, therefore, had excess computers and related peripheral tools on hand. LM donated 71 desktop computers, 10 flat-screen monitors, 71 cables, power cords, and keyboards to the Hopi Indian Reservation on April 29, 2013. The donation was valued at over $81,100. The computers were delivered to the First Mesa Elementary School in Polacca, Arizona. ❖

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Blue Star Memorial By-Way Dedication: *Weldon Spring Interpretive Center*

the S.M. Stoller Corporation, accepted the memorial on behalf of DOE. A student from Lindenwood University, Derick Featherston, performed "God Bless America," before the program concluded with a benediction by Don Moyer, member of the LCGC, while "Taps" was played.

Among the more than 75 guests were Judy Sheets, President, Missouri Federated Garden Clubs; Nan McCabe, District Director, Mid-Central Federated Garden Clubs; VFW Post 5077, O'Fallon, Missouri; BSA Troop 724, Crestwood, Missouri; BSA Troop 381, O'Fallon, Missouri; BSA Troop 856, New Melle, Missouri; and BSA Troop 918, Cottlesville, Missouri.

Weldon Spring site staff are honored to have a Blue Star Memorial By-Way Marker decorating the front entrance of the WSIC. ❖

Blue Star Memorial History

The Blue Star Memorials are tributes to the armed forces that have defended the United States of America. The National Garden Clubs, Inc. is the parent organization for Blue Star Memorial Highways.

The idea dates back to 1944 when the New Jersey State Council of Garden Clubs beautified a 5.5-mile stretch of U.S. Highway 22 from Mountainside to North Plainfield, New Jersey. Approximately 8,000 dogwood trees were planted as a living memorial to the New Jersey men and women who served in the armed forces. The Blue Star, taken from the blue star of the service banner, was chosen to symbolize the memorial because it was used during World War II on flags and homes of families that had a son or daughter in the service. In 1951 the tribute expanded to include all men and women, who had served, were serving, or would serve in the armed forces of the United States.

Markers have been placed on thousands of miles of highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including Alaska and Hawaii. Memorial Highway Markers are found alongside roadways and at rest stops; Blue Star Memorial Markers are found at veterans' hospitals, national cemeteries, etc.; and Blue Star Memorial By-Way Markers are placed in appropriate garden settings. There are now 70 Blue Star Memorials in Missouri.

Goal 1

Environmental Justice Activities

2013 National Environmental Justice Conference and Training Program

The Honorable Daniel B. Poneman, Deputy Secretary of Energy, served as the Keynote Speaker on day 2 of the conference.

The Board of Directors of the National Environmental Justice Conference, Inc. held the 2013 National Environmental Justice Conference and Training Program in Washington, DC, April 3 through 5, 2013. Sponsors included the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Howard University School of Law, industry, and academia. This 3-day series of discussions brought together members of the government, academia, communities, Tribal Nations, students, and businesses to share ideas and concerns regarding environmental justice (EJ).

The Honorable Daniel B. Poneman, Deputy Secretary of Energy, served as the Keynote Speaker on day 2 of the conference. He was joined by the Honorable Congresswoman Donna Christensen, MD, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Mathy Stanislaus, Assistant Administrator for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, U.S. EPA.

Building on lessons learned from past conferences, participants were able to receive 2 days of "Technical Assistance Workshops and Training Programs" such as *Capacity Building Tools for Fostering Dialogue*, *Action and Change in EJ Communities, Face-to-Face EJ Training*, and *Grant Writing and Technical Assistance*. A reception was held with 16 Interagency Working Group members to celebrate the 20th anniversary of U.S. EPA's Office of Environmental Justice. Attendees gathered to remember and pay tribute to the former heroes of EJ, and to honor those who are collaborating at the forefront of EJ.

The continued partnership with Howard University School of Law provided opportunities for students, faculty, community, business, government leaders, and others involved in EJ to share best practices and lessons learned for capacity building and sustainability.

More than 300 attendees participated in this year's conference. Communication, information sharing, and networking were plentiful throughout the entire conference. This national conference allowed all a voice and seat at the table.

Plans are underway for next year's conference that will be held March 26 through 28, 2014. For more information and to register, please go to the conference website at http://thenejc.org. For additional information about DOE's EJ activities, please contact Melinda Downing, U.S. DOE Environmental Justice Program Manager at melinda.downing@hq.doe.gov or access DOE's Environmental Justice website, http://energy.gov/lm/services/environmental-justice. ❖

Left to right: Deborah Davis-Fickling, Dr. David Rivers, Mayor Bill Woolsey, and Melinda Downing.

Community Leaders Institute—James Island, South Carolina

The James Island Community Leaders Institute (CLI) was held May 3 and 4, 2013, at James Island Elementary School Auditorium in James Island, South Carolina. The CLI was sponsored by the Medical University of South Carolina, Southeastern Virtual Institute for Health Equity and Wellness, the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Department of Defense, South Carolina State University, James Island Elementary School, and the Town of James Island.

The CLI focuses on the unique relationship between environmental protection, human health, environmental

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Goal 5

LM Welcomes New Employees

Padraic Benson joins the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) as a staff assistant on the Human Resources/Administrative Team, working out of the Westminster, Colorado, office. Padraic began his federal career in 2009, working for the National Park Service. He spent 3 years in Washington, DC, at the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, home of the famed nineteenth century abolitionist. After moving to Denver, Colorado, he worked for the Veterans Administration at Fort Logan National Cemetery.

Padraic earned a bachelor's degree in history from the University of Maryland, College Park, and a master's degree in history from San Diego State University in California. He further pursued doctoral studies in U.S. Environmental and Cold War History at the University of California, Davis.

Kim Wade has joined LM as a Business Management Specialist in our Washington, DC, office and is part of the Planning, Budget, and Acquisition Team. Kim comes to LM from the DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), where she began working in 2009. While with EERE, Kim was the conference coordinator and handled the Strategic Integrated Procurement Enterprise System procurement processing.

Kim earned her bachelor of science degree in business administration at Trinity University, in Washington, DC, and earned her technical/occupational certification toward her major of echocardiography and electrocardiogram heart recordings at the Medical Careers Institute in Chicago, Illinois.

Shelly Vigil is a new member of the Asset Management Team, working for LM as its health and safety officer in the Westminster, Colorado, office. She joined the federal workforce in 2009 as a part of the Future Leaders Program; learning about DOE National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) enterprise, mission, and facilities. After graduating from the Future Leaders Program in 2011, Shelly joined the NNSA Los Alamos Field Office Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Facility Replacement Project (CMRR) Federal Project Team, working in project management as part of the Integrated Project Team.

In 2012 Shelly joined the Los Alamos Field Office Field Operations Facility Representative Team and completed Phase I Facility Representative Qualification. She is now working toward completion of Phase II Site Specific Qualification.

Shelly is a graduate of New Mexico State University, with a bachelor of science degree in chemical engineering and a master of science in industrial engineering.

Matt Olsen is the newest member of the LM Benefits Continuity Team. His career started in 2007 with the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau, developing and managing websites for economic survey dissemination and response promotion. Matt is a certified project management professional, has degrees in actuarial science and applied statistics from Pennsylvania State University, and a certificate in project management from George Washington University in Washington, DC. ❖

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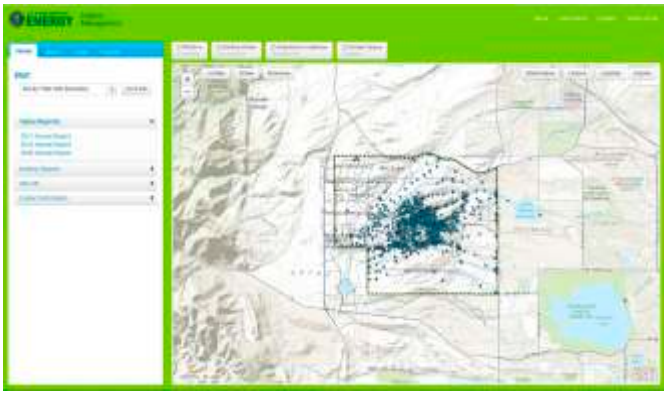
Next Generation (NextGen) Geospatial Information System (GIS)

both the internal and external GIS service and will use the new service to support decisions that ensure protection of the public and the environment and efficient management of LM assets. The new service will also be used to engage the public by sharing complex environmental data information in a visual and timely manner. The GIS service will support cross-cutting disciplines in the organization such as real property, institutional controls, and land reuse opportunities.

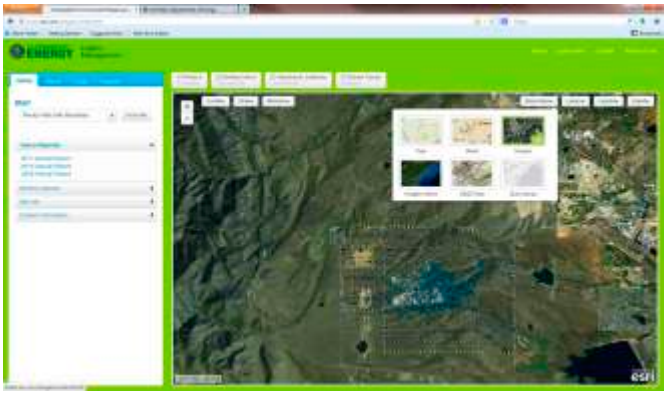
External customers for NextGen GIS include local, regional, and national stakeholders; regulators; and other government agencies. Public stakeholder groups will be able to view and analyze historic and current site environmental data and information. It is important to continue to nurture relationships and build trust by offering a GIS service that is intuitive and easy to understand.

Regulators will use the service to verify that the remedies at LM sites are being properly maintained (e.g., disposal cell integrity) and are in compliance with current groundwater strategies. The service will be used as a communication tool to display any changes at an LM site such as institutional and engineering controls. Also, adjacent land owners can use it to see LM boundaries, outgrants, and access easements.

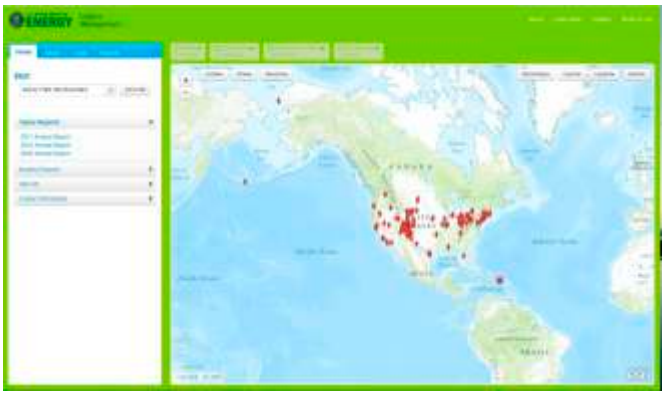
Finally, other government organizations can use the system as a common platform for sharing their own maps and drawing upon maps developed by LM. This will assist in efficient and effective collaboration of long-term surveillance and monitoring information. The National Geospatial Platform is already being adopted and supported by other government organizations such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey. ❖



Screenshot of site selected for data retrieval.

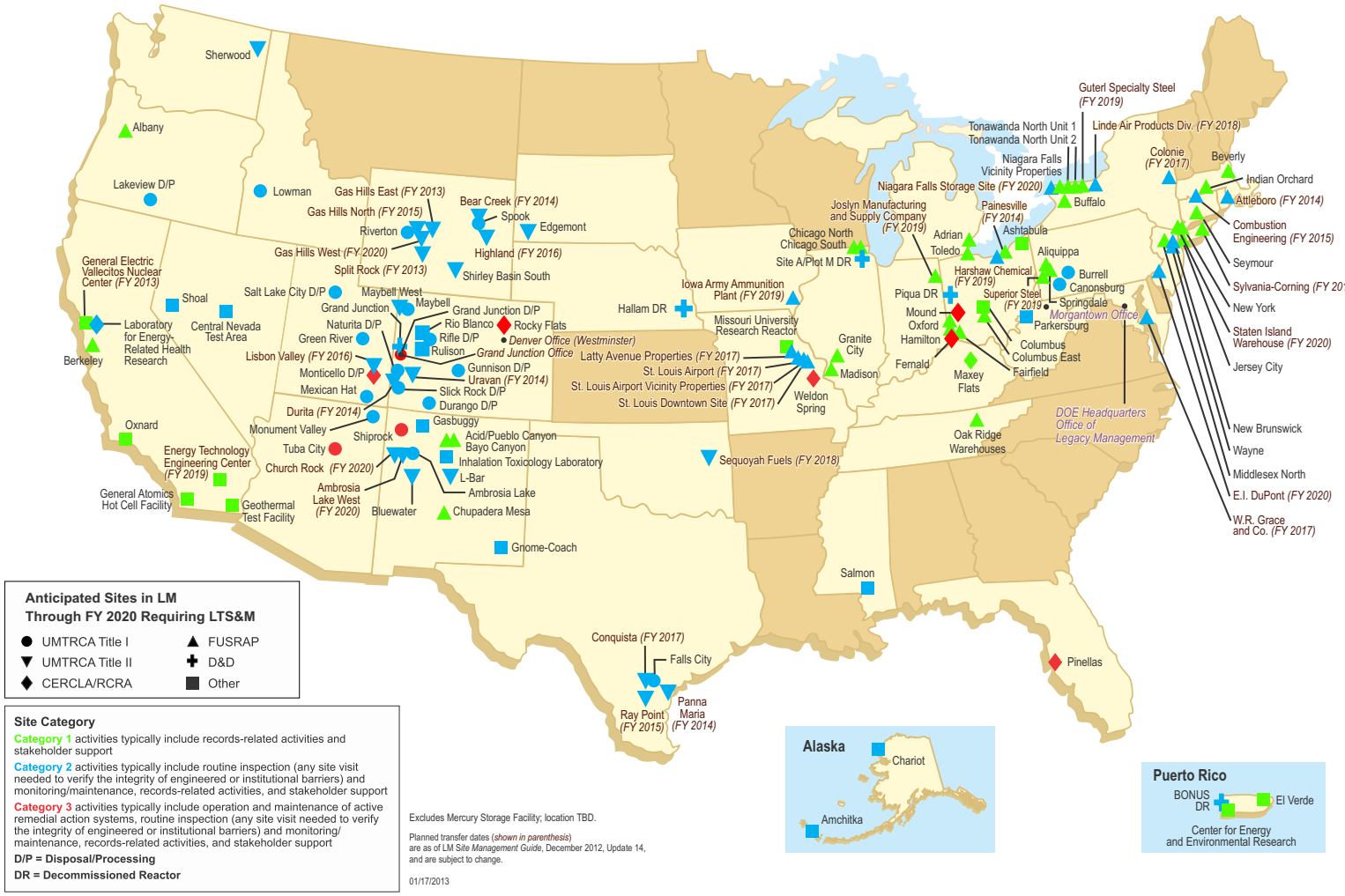


View of site basemaps window.



View of world map through NextGen GIS application.

Anticipated Legacy Management Sites Through FY 2020



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Environmental Justice Activities: Community Leaders Institute—James Island, South Carolina

justice, and economic development. Some of the topics discussed during this year's sessions included the intergovernmental relationship between federal, state, and local governments; youth issues and challenges; economic development, housing, transportation, and community development; and health disparities and health issues.

A critical factor in the success of community development programs is a well-informed community. Action occurs when those with authority assume an informed and active leadership role. The purpose of this institute was to help these leaders know how to access and obtain the information necessary for making good decisions and communicating that information to the public. ❖

Legacy Management Goals and Objectives

Goal 1. Protect human health and the environment

Objectives

1. Comply with environmental laws and regulations.
2. Reduce health risks and long-term surveillance and maintenance (LTS&M) costs.
3. Partner with other Federal programs to make environmental remedies better and last longer.
4. Oversee DOE implementation of Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*.

Goal 2. Preserve, protect, and share records and information

Objectives

1. Meet public expectations for outreach activities.
2. Protect records and make them accessible.
3. Protect and ensure access to information.

Goal 3. Meet commitments to the contractor work force

Objectives

1. Safeguard contractor pension plans.
2. Fund contractor health and life insurance.

Goal 4. Optimize the use of land and assets

Objectives

1. Optimize public use of Federal lands and properties.
2. Transfer excess government property.
3. Improve domestic uranium mining and milling operations.

Goal 5. Sustain management excellence

Objectives

1. Renew LM's designation as a high performing organization (HPO).
2. Implement LM's *Human Capital Management Plan*.
3. Operate in a sustainable manner and reduce LM's carbon footprint.

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