



Program Update

April–June 2009

Welcome to the April–June 2009 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 1

Draft Path Forward Report for the Rulison Nuclear Explosion Site Available for Review

The Office of Legacy Management (LM) released the draft Rulison Path Forward report to the public on June 25, 2009. LM developed the path forward report as a guidance document for Colorado state regulators and other interested stakeholders in response to increased drilling for natural gas reserves near the underground nuclear explosion site at Rulison, Colorado.

Project Rulison was the second natural gas reservoir stimulation experiment in the Plowshare Program, which was designed to develop peaceful uses for nuclear energy. On September 10, 1969, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, a predecessor agency of the Department of Energy (DOE), detonated a 40-kiloton nuclear device 8,426 feet below the ground surface in an attempt to release commercially marketable quantities of natural gas. The blast vaporized surrounding rock and formed a cavity about 150 feet in diameter. Although the contaminated materials from drilling operations were subsequently removed from the surface of the blast site, no feasible technology exists to remove subsurface radioactive contamination in or around the test cavity.

The path forward report outlines DOE’s recommendation that gas developers adopt a conservative, staged drilling approach that allows gas reserves near the Rulison site to be recovered in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of encountering contamination. DOE prohibits drilling below 6,000 feet within the 40-acre lot surrounding the blast site. DOE has no



evidence that indicates contamination from the Rulison Site detonation has migrated or will ever migrate beyond the 40-acre institutional control boundary. The approach

Continued on page 8

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 12 for a more detailed version of LM’s goals. See page 11 for a map of LM sites.



Goal 1

Aggressive Maintenance Effort at Pinellas Completed

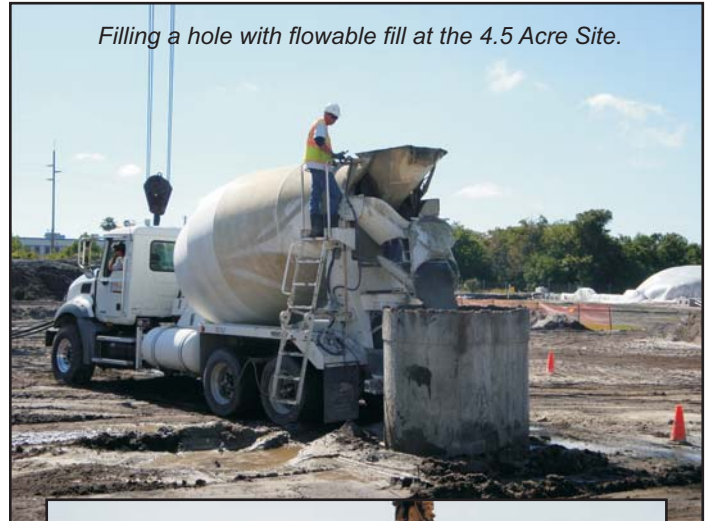
More than 7,000 cubic yards of soil was excavated and removed from the Pinellas County Site recently in an aggressive effort to reduce groundwater contamination at the site.

The Pinellas County Site is located in Largo, Florida, about 10 miles north-northwest of St. Petersburg and across Tampa Bay from the city of Tampa. The facility, built in 1956, was used to develop and manufacture components for the nation's nuclear weapons program. Operations ceased in 1994 and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the Pinellas County government jointly redeveloped the site for commercial use. The county currently owns the facility, which is now called the Young-Rainey Science, Technology, and Research (STAR) Center. The STAR Center houses more than 20 businesses that include a variety of administrative and light manufacturing operations.

Two sites at the Pinellas facility were used for disposal of drums containing waste resins and solvents that resulted in contamination of the groundwater in the sandy, shallow surficial aquifer. The major contaminants, based on toxicity and concentrations, are trichloroethene, dichloroethene, vinyl chloride, and benzene. The drums and the contaminated soil were removed during the initial cleanup phase and several groundwater treatment actions were conducted in the following years. However, post-remediation groundwater monitoring indicated that elevated contamination concentration remained in the subsurface at a few locations.

"Source material was removed from the site during the initial cleanup and we've been operating under the assumption that the source contamination was gone," said Jack Craig, Pinellas Site Manager for the DOE Office of Legacy Management. "But because of the elevated contaminant concentrations and high levels of original compounds we were seeing in lab results, it was apparent there was still residual source material."

A detailed characterization identified the locations of the remaining contaminant source in the soil at each site. DOE conducted a technical evaluation and



Filling a hole with flowable fill at the 4.5 Acre Site.



Placing soil from the large-diameter auger into a dump truck at the 4.5 Acre Site.

determined that the most efficient and cost-effective contaminant source removal option was soil excavation using a large-diameter auger. To remove the material with an auger, circular steel casing was placed in the ground at a depth of approximately 30 feet below land surface. Then the auger was placed inside the casing and the soil was drilled out. The soil was removed in lifts and spun off the auger into a dump truck.

A total of 221 five-foot diameter holes were drilled, and to remove as much contamination as possible, another 325 small-diameter holes were drilled with an

Continued on page 3



Continued from page 2

Aggressive Maintenance Effort at Pinellas Completed



18-inch auger. A total of 7,035 cubic yards of soil was removed; more than 2,500 cubic yards of the soil was contaminated. The cost of the operation was \$5.8 million.

After each hole was drilled and the soil removed, the holes were filled with a low-strength, high-slump, unreinforced concrete mixture referred to as flowable fill. As the hole filled with flowable fill, the steel casing was extracted. The process was repeated until all soil was removed from the excavation area. The contaminated soil was removed from the site and disposed of at a permitted solid waste disposal facility

licensed to receive contaminated soils.

The clean topsoil was stockpiled and used for grading and landscaping.

The excavation work began in January and finished in June. After the soil was excavated and removed, biological amendments that accelerate the contamination degradation rate were added to the area to enhance contaminant biodegradation. This will treat any residual contaminants located in soils outside the excavation areas.

The groundwater will be monitored biannually to make sure that the contamination levels have decreased and the remediation was successful.

“We’re hoping to see a significant reduction in chemical concentrations in the next few years,” said Craig. “The sites are expected to be available for commercial development and use soon.”



Top photo: Removing soil with a large-diameter auger at the Northeast Site.

Bottom photo: Placing a steel casing at the Northeast Site.

Goal 3

Davis-Bacon Act Training

To access the Davis-Bacon Act Training, go to

<https://fedgov.webex.com/fedgov/lsr.php?AT=pb&SP=EC&rID=15686932&rKey=9ff49c5e23efc09e>

From the webpage, you must select “playback” and then “install Java” for the training module to work properly.

Contact Brenda Waters at brenda.waters@hq.doe.gov if you have any questions.



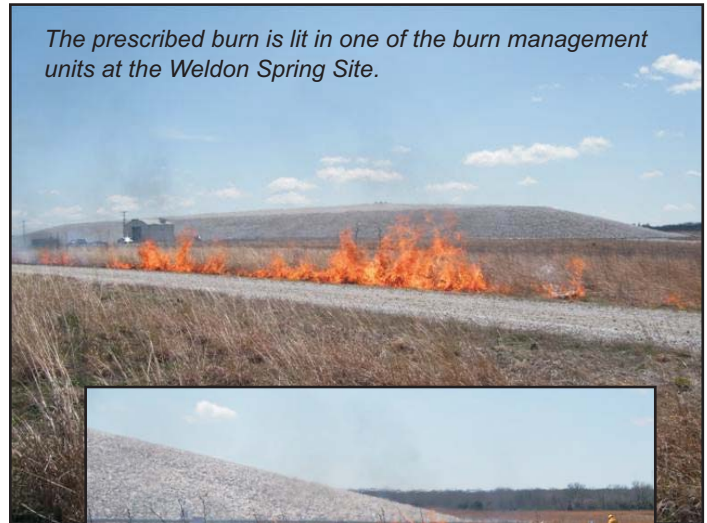
Goal 1

Prescribed Burn at Weldon Spring Maintains Prairie

A prescribed burn of the prairie at the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management (LM) Weldon Spring Site was conducted April 6 through 8, 2009. This activity was conducted in accordance with the site's Wildland Fire Management Plan and as a best management practice for maintenance of the prairie.

LM's Weldon Spring Site is located approximately 35 miles west of St. Louis, Missouri, and occupies an area that was a large native prairie prior to European settlement. During the 1940s and 1950s, the site was utilized for manufacture of TNT and as a uranium refinery. An extensive environmental remediation of the abandoned facilities was completed and a 45-acre engineered disposal cell was constructed at the site to provide long-term containment of the waste materials. The 150 acres surrounding the cell was then seeded to protect the structure from erosion. A mix of native grasses and forbs was deemed an environmentally-friendly and low-maintenance alternative to a standard fescue-type mix and seeding began in 2002.

Because prescribed burning is the preferred maintenance technique for native grasslands, the most established portions of the prairie were first burned in 2006. An exceptionally good growing season in 2008 meant that ample fuel was available to sustain more



The prescribed burn is lit in one of the burn management units at the Weldon Spring Site.



An on-site gravel road is an ideal burn break. The Weldon Spring disposal cell is in the background.

widespread burning in the spring of 2009. The site was segregated into individual burn management units based on land grade and existing burn breaks, such as roadways. To safely and effectively conduct this work, weather conditions within specific parameters needed to be in place. On April 6, the ideal wind direction, wind speed, air temperature, and relative humidity allowed burning activities to commence. Rain in the afternoon of April 8 ended activities. Approximately 75 acres of the burn management units were burned using industry-accepted methods. All activities were conducted safely and without incident.

Spring rains facilitated rapid greening of the blackened ground and by early May the charred areas were no longer visible. Prescribed burning provides many environmental benefits to the prairie including suppression of annual weeds, invasive exotic species, and woody plants. Burning those plants introduces nutrients into the soil and stimulates the growth of many native species.



Signs placed near roadways alert the public to burning activities.



Goal 2

Construction Continues at LM Business Center

The General Services Administration (GSA) awarded the lease contract on behalf of the U.S. Department of Energy 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 DCK North America, LLC 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 LM. 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.

The development team, in conjunction with GSA and LM, is making great progress on the construction of the Business Center. The slab-on-grade foundation was completed April 30 with the pouring of the final concrete sections. The generator pad was poured, and the backup generator was moved from its storage area to the Business Center on June 1. Installation of all of the exterior framing and sheathing has been

completed. Masonry work is well underway, and the west and north walls are essentially complete. Framing of the interior wall partitions is underway, and subcontractors continue to make progress on the rough mechanical and electrical work. The roofing is approximately 90 percent complete. The warehouse section of the roof has been completed, and the office wings should be completed within several weeks. Window units will be delivered soon and installation should progress rapidly. The off-site construction work by West Virginia University's contractor to extend the main road to the site has been completed. Per the current schedule, construction should be completed by the end of August.

In keeping with the Federal Government's support of environmentally friendly buildings, the project has extended the goal to achieve the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program from a Silver certification to a Gold certification level. Design considerations have also been integrated with the archivist consultant assisting with the National Archives and Records Administration 2009 compliance and the LEED consultant assisting with green elements of the design to ensure the LEED Gold certification will be achieved.



Goal 1

Planned Upgrades to Rocky Flats Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System Continue

The Office of Legacy Management (LM) continued work on the planned upgrades to the Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System during the second quarter of 2009. The treatment system collects and treats groundwater contamination that leaked from the former solar evaporation ponds used to store and evaporate liquid process wastes during Rocky Flats Plant operations. The leaks created a plume of groundwater contaminated with nitrate and uranium.

LM completed Phase I of the four-phase project last October. In Phase I, a collection sump was installed to capture contaminated groundwater that had previously flowed untreated to the discharge gallery. In addition, new solar-powered water-transport infrastructure was installed to move this collected water back upgradient to the treatment cells and to route treated water to the discharge gallery.

A consequence of increasing the amount of contaminated groundwater being captured is the significant increase in the amount of uranium and nitrate contamination to be removed by the existing treatment system. However, the existing system is not able to effectively treat the increased contaminant loads observed since the installation of Phase I. In order to achieve adequate treatment while minimizing costs and maintenance needs, LM faced a very challenging problem: the groundwater to be treated is only available at low and variable flows and has high nitrate loads; and the treatment system is located at a site that lacks electrical power and is not continuously staffed.

Commercially-available water treatment systems are generally not designed to meet these challenges, so an innovative approach was required for this project. Since these conditions may exist at other LM sites, the data collected during this project could provide valuable information.

The fundamental principles used by the Phase II uranium removal cell and the Phase III nitrate removal cells are time-tested. However, creative engineering and operational measures had to be devised to meet the challenges presented at Rocky Flats.



Members of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council, the Local Stakeholders Organization or LSO, for Rocky Flats tour the recently completed Phase II and III upgrades to the Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System. The large solar array in the foreground is rated at approximately 5 kilowatts, enough to power all of the pumps, automated monitoring devices, and telemetry equipment associated with the system.

Both Phase II and Phase III incorporate advances in telemetry and automated operation, reducing the need for manual support. All power is derived from the sun; the Phase II and III solar array is rated at almost 5 kilowatts, which is enough to drive the numerous pumps, automated monitoring devices, dataloggers, and telemetry equipment associated with the system.

Phase II is a full-scale uranium treatment cell incorporating a zero-valent iron and pea gravel media. To extend the useful life of the media, a common water softener, sodium citrate, is injected into the water entering the cell to reduce iron scale buildup. The Phase II cell is positioned as the first step of water treatment, an advantage over the previous configuration, in which nitrate was treated before uranium. Now that uranium is removed first, the media used to treat nitrate will no longer need to be disposed of as low-level radioactive waste, thereby sharply reducing waste disposal costs.

Continued on page 7



Continued from page 6

Planned Upgrades to Rocky Flats Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System Continue



Despite a series of heavy spring snowstorms in April that delayed construction for several weeks, the treatment system upgrade project was completed on schedule.

Preliminary data collected through June indicate uranium is being removed to well below the 15 microgram per liter target concentration. Influent concentrations average approximately 65–90 micrograms per liter and effluent concentrations are consistently below 10 micrograms per liter. While the target concentration is one-half of the 30 micrograms per liter federal drinking water standard, the site-specific standard is a more conservative 16.8 micrograms per liter. This conservative approach is also reflected in the water treatment itself. The total amount of uranium removed by the existing system in the ten years of operation prior to installation of Phase I is estimated to be only one-half to three-quarters of a pound of uranium. Following Phase I, this amount may be as much as double—still a relatively small amount of uranium.

Phase III comprises two pilot-scale cells, A and B, each six feet in diameter and six feet deep, designed to treat nitrate. The water treated in Cell A is dosed with a liquid carbon additive and flows through an inert media. The denitrifying bacteria form colonies (slime) on the inert media, consuming the carbon while breaking down the nitrate. The carbon additive

being used for Cell A is MicroCg™, a relatively new proprietary formula derived from renewable agricultural products and used increasingly in the water treatment industry because of its safety and environmental advantages over methanol, the standard—but highly flammable—carbon source. (As the manufacturer notes, “the ‘g’ stands for ‘green.’”)

The denitrifying bacteria prefer an active flow regime. However, the influent is entering Cell A at only about 0.5 gallons per minute, hardly enough to be noticeable in the six-foot diameter cell. Therefore, a recirculation pump is incorporated to improve conditions for the bacteria.

Cell B is filled with corn stover, a reactive organic media, which is essentially everything remaining in the cornfield after the grain has been harvested. As is the case with Cell A, water enters Cell B at about 0.5 gallons per minute. However, this water is not dosed with carbon, but simply flows through the stover and exits the cell without being recirculated. The denitrifying bacteria consume the carbon within the stover while breaking down the nitrate in the water. Because the corn stover media is consumed, it has a finite lifespan estimated to be about five years.

Construction of Phases II and III began in April and was completed by the May deadline, despite nearly two weeks of accumulated delays caused by heavy spring snow storms and the resultant mud.

Preliminary data after two weeks of operation indicate both Cell A and B are already reducing nitrate concentrations. Perhaps more importantly, the big-picture results show a dramatic improvement in nitrate treatment as measured in the effluent from the entire system, with concentrations reduced about 85 percent. Although this still does not achieve effluent target concentrations, it is significantly better than the reduction seen previously. Additional reductions are expected as the denitrifying bacteria fully colonize the media.



Goal 1

Earth Day Tree-Planting Ceremony Marks Beginning of Partnership

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) officials and S.M. Stoller Corporation (Stoller) personnel planted a tree on Earth Day, April 22, 2009, to mark the beginning of a partnership with the Tamarisk Coalition, a conservation group in Grand Junction, Colorado.

The tree was planted on Watson Island, one of the Grand Junction locations remediated as part of DOE's uranium mill tailing remediation in the 1990s.

More than 4,000 Grand Junction properties were contaminated by uranium mill tailings during the 1950s and 1960s, when tailings from uranium processing operations were used in construction projects. Congress later directed DOE to remove the mill tailings when several studies identified long-term health problems from exposure to radioactive uranium decay products.

Stoller and the DOE Office of Legacy Management sought a partnership with the Tamarisk Coalition as part of their commitment to environmental sustainability under their Environmental Management System. The Tamarisk Coalition's Watson Island Restoration Project began in 2008 to eradicate invasive tamarisk and Russian olive trees and replace them with native trees.



(Left to right) John Elmer and Joe Legare of Stoller, Ray Plieness and Mark Kautsky of DOE, and Meredith Swett, of the Tamarisk Coalition, plant a native cottonwood on Watson Island.

To view local news coverage of the Earth Day tree-planting ceremony in Grand Junction, Colorado, click this link:
http://www.krextv.com//index.php/site/article/locals_celebrate_earth_day_with_tree_planting_ceremony/2588/

“We’re proud to sponsor the Tamarisk Coalition in their efforts to remove tamarisk and establish native vegetation on Watson Island,” said Joe Legare, Program Manager for the Stoller Legacy Management Support contract. “It’s our contribution to improving the environment in Grand Junction.”

The tree that Stoller and DOE planted is a native Fremont cottonwood—one of the largest native trees in the area. The native cottonwood provides an important nesting and perching habitat for birds, and its leaves turn a bright yellow in the fall. Stoller also gave the Tamarisk Coalition \$1,000 to purchase additional native trees that will be planted this fall.

Continued from page 1

Draft Path Forward Report for the Rulison Nuclear Explosion Site Available for Review

presented in the path forward report is DOE's recommendation to protect public safety while allowing collection of additional data to confirm that contamination is contained in the 40-acre lot.

“This report outlines a safe and conservative approach that gas production companies can implement to ensure that the public's health and welfare and the environment are protected,” said Jack Craig, LM Rulison Site Manager. “We believe this is the safest approach for mineral and surface property owners.”

The path forward report is available on the Office of Legacy Management website at <http://www.LM.doe.gov/land/sites/co/rulison/rulison.htm>.



Goal 1

The Department of Energy Co-Hosts “The State of Environmental Justice in America 2009 Conference”

The Department of Energy (DOE) was one of five major sponsors of The State of Environmental Justice in America 2009 Conference. The other major sponsors were the Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, Howard University School of Law, and the National Small Town Alliance. The Conference attracted nearly 500 participants from Federal agencies, academia, business and industry, and non-profit organizations, as well as local community activists and citizens to dialogue on achieving equality of environmental protection. This year’s conference focused on climate change, youth involvement, sustainable community planning, environmental health in disadvantaged communities, and environmental justice considerations in emergency preparedness and homeland protection.

The Conference was presented as an interactive training forum that featured voices of experience, research, discussions, and thought-provoking dialogue. The presentations and discussions addressed the needs and challenges of communities, governments, municipalities, tribes, faith-based organizations, and others with an interest in environmental matters and environmental justice. Conference participants were provided detailed approaches that produce positive results through meaningful dialogue and collaboration.

The 2009 Conference introduced two new special features. The first feature was a special briefing for small town mayors and rural communities on the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.



Panel members John Atcheson, Program Specialist, Energy Technology, DOE; Shankar Prasad, Executive Fellow, Coalition for Clean Air; Doug Wyatt, Program Director, URS Washington Division; and Gina Wood, Director of Policy and Planning, Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies participate in a discussion on environmental justice and climate change.

Representatives from various Federal agencies briefed the participants on the particulars of programs and explained how to access program funds. This day-long briefing was reserved specifically for mayors and rural community representatives. The second special feature introduced this year was one called “Meet the Agencies.” With this feature, conference participants could request and have a private meeting with a Federal official to discuss any matter of interest. This feature proved very popular with many individuals who would otherwise not have such an opportunity. Both features were well received by conference participants and will be repeated next year.

Jeffrey Allison, Manager, Savannah River Site, (SRS) and Gerald Boyd, Manager, Oak Ridge Operations, presented key note addresses during the conference closing session. They each spoke about environmental justice activities at their sites and their commitment to the conference. Both site managers joined EJ Conference, Inc. board members to congratulate Dave Geiser, Deputy Director, DOE Office of Legacy Management; Melinda Downing, DOE Environmental Justice Program Manager; and d’Lisa Bratcher (SRS); who were honored during the Conference closing session for their environmental justice work and support.



Panel members Benjamin F. Chavis, Jr., Environmental Justice, Campus Greening and Sustainability Task Force of the National Association of Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; and Avis Robinson, Former Deputy Director, EPA Office of Atmospheric Programs, and President, Washington Metropolitan Scholars; take questions from the audience.



Goal 1

Savannah River Site Operations Office Agrees to Join Minority Alternative Energy Consortium

The Savannah River Site (SRS) Operations Office has agreed to join the Minority Alternative Energy Consortium. The Minority Alternative Energy Consortium is a collaboration of non-profit organizations, Federal agencies, Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Serving Institutions (HBCUs/MSIs), and private sector corporations (energy industry specialists) designed to explore and develop opportunities that empower minorities to own and work in all aspects of the field of alternative energy.

At The State of Environmental Justice in America 2009 Conference, Jeffrey Allison, Manager, SRS, announced that SRS will join the Dr. Samuel P. Massie Chairs of Excellence in the Consortium. Mr. Allison was one of the keynote speakers for the closing session of the Conference. He said, "Environmental justice is an important component of the Department of Energy's (Department) mission at SRS, and we take this responsibility seriously. We are committed to doing our part to accomplish the Environmental Justice Five-Year Implementation Plan. I am pleased to announced that one significant step in this effort is our teaming with the Department's Massie Chairs to develop the Minority Alternative Energy Consortium. The Consortium will examine opportunities to increase minority participation in alternative energy research and development initiatives. The Consortium will include Historically Black Colleges and Universities, government, business, and industry and participation in all phases of alternative energy from research to use. We look forward to working with the Massie Chairs and others to reach this goal. You will be hearing more about this in the near future."



Jeffrey Allison, Manager Savannah River Site (SRS) Operations Office announces SRS has agreed to join the Minority Alternative Energy Consortium.

The Consortium's primary objectives are to find ways to:

1. Include minorities in the research, development, and ownership of alternative energy industry products and infrastructure.
2. Promote research and education programs to inform the public about risks and benefits of various forms of alternative energy.
3. Build a mentor/protégé program between HBCUs/MSIs and industry leaders to enhance minority participation in ownership and career success in alternative energy production and distribution.



LM Sites



Goal 5

Office of Legacy Management Welcomes New Employees

Jonathan Stafford-Jackson started with the Office of Legacy Management (LM) as a financial management specialist intern with the Archive and Information Records Management Team on November 24, 2008. Prior to working for the Department of Energy, Mr. Stafford worked as a support specialist working with autistic and mentally challenged youth.

Ingrid B. Colbert started with LM as a financial management specialist with the Planning, Budget, and Acquisition Team on December 7, 2008. Prior to working for LM, Ms. Colbert worked for DOE as a program analyst with Human Resources and as a budget analyst for the chief financial officer. Ms. Colbert also has almost 20 years working for the Department of the Navy before she came to work for DOE.

Laura E. Kilpatrick started with LM as a realty officer with the Property Reuse Team on March 15, 2009. Prior to working for LM, Ms. Kilpatrick worked with the FAA in Chicago, Illinois. Ms. Kilpatrick worked approximately 15 years as an attorney with DOE before her work with the FAA.



Legacy Management Goals



Goal 1: Protect human health and the environment through effective and efficient long-term surveillance and maintenance. This goal highlights DOE'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 LM'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 DOE's commitment to its contracted work force and the consistent management of pension and health benefits. As sites continue to close, DOE 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 DOE 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 LM's goals cannot be attained efficiently unless the federal and contractor work force is motivated to meet requirements and work toward continuous performance improvement.



Program Update

Please help us reduce mailing costs — To reduce mailing costs, we would like to send electronic links to information from LM via e-mail. Please provide us with your current e-mail address and contact information so that we may update our files. Thank you.

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