



Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance Program Other LTSM Program Sites



U.S. Department of Energy
Grand Junction Office

FACT SHEET

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Overview

The Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance (LTSM) Program was established to provide long-term stewardship for sites containing low-level radioactive materials upon completion of remedial action. These sites were remediated by DOE, other Federal agencies, or, in some cases, commercial owners under various remedial action authorities. Presently, the LTSM Program is responsible for sites remediated under the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA); the Defense Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) Program; the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); and the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA). The program will also assume responsibility for sites remediated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). This fact sheet describes the remedial action programs or regulations (other than UMTRCA) under which LTSM Program sites were remediated.

Regulatory Basis for Stewardship

Long-term stewardship requirements are not defined for all environmental restoration programs under which

the sites were remediated. In these cases, DOE conducts long-term custody and care activities to control risks from potentially hazardous materials under the Department's responsibility and to comply with applicable environmental protection regulations. Long-term stewardship activities for these sites may be modeled after the activities mandated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission for licensed sites remediated under UMTRCA. The table on the next page presents applicable regulations that establish cleanup standards under which some sites in the LTSM Program were remediated.

Site Transfer Criteria

A remediated or reclaimed DOE site may be transferred to the LTSM Program for long-term stewardship if environmental restoration activities are complete, the site does not have an ongoing DOE mission, and the site is not part of a larger DOE facility. Under certain circumstances, non-DOE facilities may be transferred to DOE for long-term care provided the owner funds the cost of long-term stewardship. Typically, title for the land is transferred to DOE (except on tribal lands) and the land is withdrawn from public access. For sites not owned by the Federal Government, site access is addressed on a case-by-case basis.



Locations of Non-UMTRCA Sites

Regulations Governing Stewardship Operations at Sites in the LTSM Program

Program/Site	Number of Sites as of 2002	Regulatory Agency	Regulations
FUSRAP ^a	2	Various	Various ^b
Monticello, Utah, and Weldon Spring, Missouri	2	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and States	40 <i>Code of Federal Regulations</i> (CFR) 300 (CERCLA)
D&D	4	DOE	DOE orders, 10 CFR 835
NWPA Section 151(c)	1	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	10 CFR 61
Pinellas, Florida	0	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State	40 CFR 261 (RCRA)
UMTRCA	24	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Agency	10 CFR 40.27 and 40.28

^aSites remediated under this authority or program will be assigned to the LTSM Program for long-term stewardship.
^bDepends on site contaminants and conditions; regulations may include RCRA and CERCLA.

A site may be accepted into the LTSM Program when the following criteria are met, where applicable:

- Remedial action and environmental restoration activities are complete, with regulator concurrence.
- Adequate site documentation is received at the LTSM Program records repository.
- Funds stipulated for long-term surveillance and maintenance are deposited in the general treasury of the United States.
- LTSM Program personnel inspect the site and are satisfied with the restored condition of the site.
- A site-specific long-term stewardship plan has been developed.
- All regulatory issues have been resolved.
- DOE obtains a clear title to the land and/or permanent access.

Site Transfer Process

The process for transfer of individual sites will be modeled after other site transfers and typically will be set forth in an approved transition plan. Each transition plan includes a list of tasks required to complete site transfer, the identification of responsible parties, a schedule of activities, and a signature page.

NWPA Section 151 Sites

Certain sites with low-level radioactive contamination remediated by the commercial owner under the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Site Decommissioning Management Program can be transferred to the Federal Government under NWPA Section 151. This law allows the Federal Government to assume title

to and responsibility for the long-term custody and care of these sites. Because these sites are not addressed by a U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission license after transfer, long-term surveillance and maintenance activities are guided by applicable environmental regulations. The owners of these sites must obtain U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission concurrence with the results of the implemented remedial action and must provide funding for long-term stewardship before the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission will terminate the site license.

At present, the LTSM Program manages one site transferred to DOE under NWPA Section 151. In 1994, the Parkersburg, West Virginia, site was transferred to DOE under NWPA Section 151(c).

CERCLA Sites

The Monticello, Utah, and Weldon Spring, Missouri, sites are DOE sites that were placed on the National Priorities List by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Portions of the Monticello site transferred to the LTSM Program in fiscal year (FY) 2002. Portions of the CERCLA site at Weldon Spring transferred to the LTSM Program in FY 2003. Remediation of these sites was conducted in accordance with CERCLA guidance. Monitoring of each site will continue indefinitely, and DOE is required by CERCLA to conduct 5-year remedy performance reviews.

Pinellas Site

The Pinellas Science, Technology, and Research (STAR) Center (now known as the Young-Rainey STAR Center) in Largo, Florida, was contaminated with low-level radioactive materials during the manufacture of neutron generators and other devices for DOE.

Facility remediation at Pinellas was completed in 1997 by DOE under the RCRA Corrective Action Program. The facility was transferred to local government ownership in 1995, but DOE continues to conduct active groundwater remediation. Responsibility for the Pinellas facility is scheduled for transfer to the LTSM Program in 2014.

D&D Program Sites

The LTSM Program has custody of four DOE D&D Program sites. Sites at Piqua, Ohio; Hallam, Nebraska; and Site A/Plot M located near Chicago, Illinois, were transferred from the custody of the DOE Chicago Operations Office in 1998. The DOE Grand Junction, Colorado, Office facility was transferred to the LTSM Program in 2001.

For the D&D Program sites, the LTSM Program adopts a long-term stewardship approach that controls risks from potentially hazardous materials and maintains regulatory compliance. The LTSM Program has developed long-term stewardship plans for these sites.

The LTSM Program will assume responsibility for a fifth site grouped with other D&D sites in 2003. The Boiling Nuclear Superheating research reactor operated at Rincón, Puerto Rico, from 1962 until 1967. Decommissioning was completed by 1970. The reactor was defueled and the pressure vessel and internals were entombed in place. Reactor components belong to DOE, and the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority owns the land. Stewardship requirements include inspections, radiological monitoring, and records management.

FUSRAP Sites

DOE evaluated more than 600 sites for contamination where activities were conducted in support of the Manhattan Engineer District and early U.S. Atomic Energy Commission programs. Of these, 46 sites have been designated for remedial action under FUSRAP.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is completing remedial actions for 21 contaminated FUSRAP sites. A Memorandum of Understanding with the Corps of Engineers transfers responsibility for the sites to DOE for long-term care after remedial action is completed. Presently, the LTSM Program is responsible for remediated FUSRAP sites in Madison, Illinois, and Buffalo, New York. These sites were released for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure, and long-term stewardship responsibilities are limited to managing records and providing information. Remediation of other FUSRAP sites may entail leaving contaminated materials on site in secure long-term containment structures (i.e., disposal cells).

DOE remediated 25 additional FUSRAP sites that have also been released for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure. The LTSM Program will manage records and provide information for these sites.

Contacts

For more information about LTSM Program sites or about the LTSM Program, contact

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