PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS

THE FACILITY AT PIKETON, OHIO

PORTSfuture Public Outreach Report

FEBRUARY, 2012

OHIO UNIVERSITY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Ohio University Project Team

Ohio University (OU) is located in Athens, Ohio in the southeastern Appalachian region of the State. Established in 1804, it is the oldest university in the Northwest Territory, an area that includes that states of Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The University is comprised of 11 colleges and offers more than 250 baccalaureate majors, 188 Masters majors, and 58 Doctoral majors. In addition, OU is designated as a *Research University* by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. This classification identifies OU as a university with “high research activity” and places it in an elite group of universities in the U.S. that are committed to the advancement of knowledge through research.

In addition to the main campus in Athens, OU has 5 regional campuses throughout southern and eastern Ohio. More than 21,000 students are enrolled at the main campus, and the total enrollment for all campuses is more than 35,000 students. OU has earned the distinction as a Center of Excellence from the Ohio Board of Regents in: *Energy and the Environment, Health and Wellness, and the Scripps College of Communication.*

The Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs is an academic unit at OU that conducts applied research and grants Masters degrees in Public Administration and Environmental Studies. The School is named after George V. Voinovich who was a 1958 graduate of OU, the mayor of Cleveland from 1979-89, the Governor of Ohio from 1991-1998, and a U.S. Senator from 1998-2010. The Voinovich School integrates scholarship, learning, and practice to solve environmental and energy problems; promote value creation, smart policymaking and innova-

tion in governments and nonprofits; build businesses and assist entrepreneurs, help develop the region's economy; and mold current and future strategic leaders in public and environmental affairs.

The Voinovich School's Consortium for Energy, Economics and the Environment (CE3) administers this grant. The CE3 is an interdisciplinary program that builds on the strengths of several entities at Ohio University including the Voinovich School, the Russ College of Engineering, the College of Health Sciences and Professions, and the College of Arts and Sciences by linking the University's science and engineering researchers with social scientists and policy experts. Together, these entities develop practical solutions to regional and national issues related to energy production and consumption, environmental assessment, and economic competitiveness. Furthermore, the Voinovich School has a long history of building public consensus to solve problems in Appalachia.

The Voinovich School collaborated with faculty from the Department of Social and Public Health (DSPH) in the College of Health Sciences and Professions. The DSPH offers baccalaureate programs in Health Services Administration, Long Term Care Administration, Child and Family Studies, Community Health, Environmental Health Science, Industrial Hygiene, and Social Work. In addition, the Department offers Master's degrees in Public Health, Social Work, Child and Family Studies, and Health Administration.

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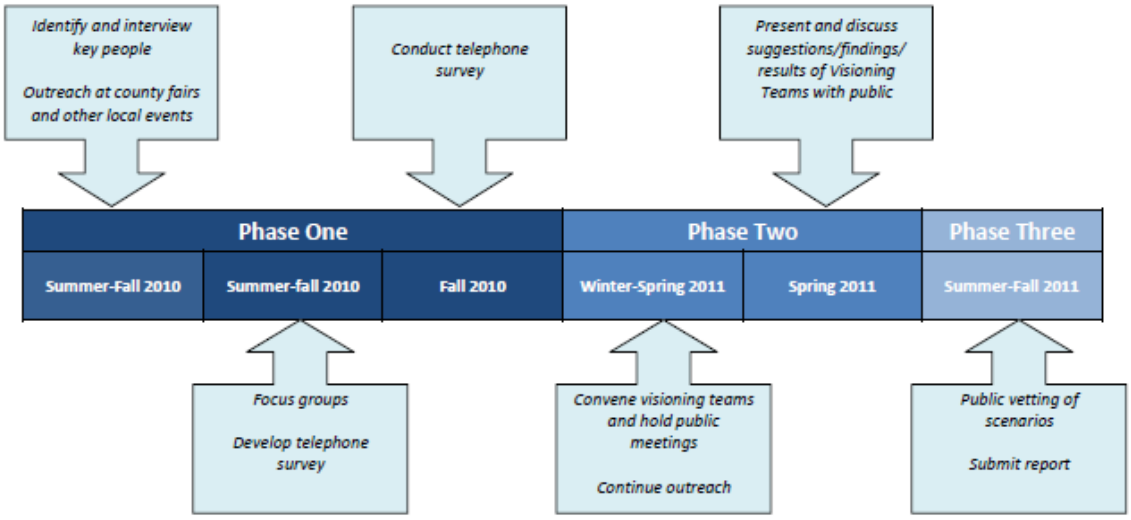
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) in Piketon, Ohio was constructed between 1952-1956 bringing thousands of jobs to southeast Ohio. After construction was complete, and the facility began enriching uranium for use in the Department of Defense nuclear weapons program and later for commercial nuclear reactors, it remained a major employer in a region that has historically had the lowest population density and some of the highest poverty ratings in the State. As such, the plant has created substantial economic and environmental impacts in Pike, Scioto, Jackson, and Ross Counties over the years.

In 2001 PORTS ceased uranium enrichment operation and the plant was place in “cold standby” status. In October 2005 the plant’s operational status transferred from “cold standby to “cold shutdown” a precursor to Deactivation and Decommissioning activities. In August 2010 the United States Department of Energy announced that Fluor-B&W Portsmouth LLC was awarded the Deactivation and Decommissioning contract at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant. This shift from uranium enrichment to clean-up has led to a decline in numbers and types of jobs at the plant. The declining employment situation at the plant raised serious concerns among residents of the region that has long been the most economically challenged part of the state, as one indicator, unemployment statistics released in May 2011 indicate that Pike County has the highest unemployment rate in the state.

The Ohio University PORTSfuture Project signifies efforts of DOE to significantly engage the community about the future of the former Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant. PORTSfuture was designed in three phases, using a community-based participatory approach, to ensure a comprehensive public outreach and engagement strategy.



PHASE ONE

Phase One of the project focused on outreach activities that included gathering data and opinions from specific individuals, groups, and the general public. The activities and methods used in Phase One included: 1) identifying and interviewing important stakeholders, 2) engaging the community through focus group discussions, and 3) polling the general public through a telephone survey.

The findings from the interviews and focus groups very clearly illustrated that residents in the four-county region support repurposing the PORTS facility, mainly due to the fact that it has been one of the largest employers in southern Ohio for the past 50 years. However, when participants in Phase One were asked about their perceptions of the plant, secrecy, mistrust, and lack of information all emerged as salient themes.

A telephone survey further assessed the major problems facing the local communities, awareness of and information about the plant, and preferences for the future use of the site. A total of 1,000 responses were collected from county residents aged 18 and older -- a response rate of 37.9 percent. Seventy-five percent of the survey respondents (n = 747) indicated familiarity with the PORTS site, of which 38.2 percent felt they knew a lot about the site. When asked if they were interested in learning more about what is happening at the site 73.6 percent answered “yes” or “maybe.”

More than 75 percent of the respondents during the telephone poll indicated that PORTS is very important to the future of their community and 68 percent of individuals familiar with the PORTS site favored using the site for an energy production plant while 18.2 percent favored using the site for a manufacturing plant.

PHASE TWO

The overall goal of Phase Two of the PORTSfuture project was to facilitate community members' drafting of future-use scenarios for PORTS. Numerous individuals participated in this phase of the project through attendance at large public meetings, individual county visioning teams, and as members of an advisory group. More than 100 people attended two kickoff meetings in March 2011. These meetings were structured and facilitated in order to ensure maximum input in the limited time available. Perhaps the most important outcome of the kickoff meetings was the discussion about a vision for the future of the region and the site's role in this vision. It is clear from the dominant ideas that emerged from these kickoff events that participants place a critical emphasis on jobs associated with the site, and believe that the reuse of PORTS is critical to the long term vision for the region.

Visioning teams comprised of volunteers from the four counties convened in April 2011 to draft scenarios for the future use of PORTS. The visioning teams used the ideas generated from the kickoff meetings as well as numerous additional sources to generate ideas that would be incorporated into alternatives. Nineteen possible future-use scenarios moved forward from the visioning teams to an advisory group comprised of volunteers from each of the counties.

The advisory group began their discussion with the 19 scenarios, ultimately, identifying 9 scenarios that they believed not only captured the work of the visioning teams but also addressed insights gleaned from the public outreach data. The advisory group rated these 9 scenarios using specific criteria and ranked the scenarios from the most preferred to the least preferred as follows: 1) Industrial Park, 2) Green Energy Production, 3) Multi-Use Southern Ohio Center, 4) National Research and Development, 5) Training and Education, 6) Greenbelt, 7) Warehousing, Transportation and Distribution Hub, 8) Nuclear Power Plant, and 9) Metals Recovery.

PHASE THREE

In order to provide context for public voting, information was incorporated from a related project focused on analyzing and estimating the economic impacts of the nine scenarios. The economic information was combined with descriptions of the scenarios and presented to the public for informed voting opportunities at county fairs, other community events and presentations, and online.

The overall goal of Phase Three was to gather public opinion from residents in the four counties about preferred scenarios for the future use of the site. During this phase, it was estimated that over 1.6 million media impressions were delivered via multiple communication channels in the 4 counties.

Since the goal of public voting was to gather future-use preferences of as many residents of the four counties as possible, a two-pronged approach was therefore implemented: 1) in-person voting with simple paper ballots and 2) online voting via the PORTSfuture.com website. Participants were asked to select, at most, 3 future-use scenarios they preferred. Between July 15, 2011 and September 30, 2011 a total of 1,141 participants responded via either the paper ballots (422) or the online survey (719). While four scenarios appear to be most preferred – industrial park, green energy production, nuclear power plant, and national research and development – several participants commented on the feasibility of blending two or more future-use scenarios.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

PORTSfuture is a public outreach project designed to engage a broad spectrum of community members in developing possible future use scenarios for the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) former Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) site in Piketon, Ohio. The overall goal of the project was to assist residents of Pike, Scioto, Ross, and Jackson Counties with producing an array of possible future use scenarios for the site that would then be vetted with the public at large to determine public preferences. This report both documents the public outreach process and the resulting preferences of PORTS' community members.

As a community-based public engagement process, PORTSfuture invited participation from all stakeholders including local residents, elected officials, economic development groups, businesses, environmental and community activists, scientists, and others with an interest in the future of the site and the region. Stakeholders were provided with multiple mediums for participating in this community-based process including:

- Interviews;
- Focus groups;
- Telephone survey, paper ballots, and an online survey;
- Local community events such as county fairs;
- Stakeholder community visioning team meetings/town hall meetings/open houses; and
- Project website (http://www.portsfuture.com) to engage and inform the public and to fulfill DOE public information laws.

The project was funded by a grant from the Department of Energy, Office of Environmental Management, Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office to Ohio University and involved faculty and staff from the Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs and from the Department of Social and Public Health in the College of Health Sciences and Professions.

REPORT OVERVIEW

This report presents the results from the PORTSfuture project and includes an historical context and detailed results from the three phases of the project. Chapter 1 provides a brief history of

public participation activities at PORTS. This information was gathered from public records both in hard copy and electronic format. This historical account shows that public engagement in discussing PORTS has been a priority of DOE for more than 25 years. However, PORTSfuture is the first large-scale public outreach project focusing on gathering public preferences for the future of the site. Chapter 1 also contains a summary of media coverage of PORTS for the 20-year period of 1990-2010. This summary highlights the impact that the facility has on the economic conditions of the four-county region surrounding the plant.

The three phases of the project are presented in Chapters 2 through 4. Phase One laid the foundation for all of the public engagement efforts by focusing on interviewing key stakeholders, conducting focus groups, completing a telephone survey, and engaging and educating the public about the project through project information booths at county fairs. This phase led to the development of materials that were instrumental in creating possible scenarios for the future of the site.

Chapter 3 summarizes the results of Phase Two which was the visioning phase of the project. Dedicated volunteers who live in the four counties, and have great interest and concern about the future of the site, worked with the data gathered in Phase One to develop future-use scenarios. The project held two kick off events and convened four individual county visioning teams. Members who were residents from outside of the four counties were present at some of these events. The county teams each selected 2-3 members to represent their work on an advisory group and forwarded their county scenarios to the advisory group. The advisory group refined the visioning team scenarios to develop the 9 scenarios that were put forth for public vetting

Finally, Chapter 4 presents the economic analysis data for the 9 scenarios that were put forth for voting and documents the public preferences for each of the scenarios. This report includes descriptions that can be found in the Appendix of all the scenarios developed by the county community visioning teams. This report is being submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management, Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office for their consideration as they make clean-up and risk reduction decisions about the site.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) was constructed between 1952-1956 bringing thousands of jobs to southeast Ohio, the heart of the Appalachian region of the state. In 1954, at its peak of construction, more than 20,000 people were employed at the site.[4] After construction was complete, and the facility began enriching uranium for use in the Department of Defense nuclear weapons program, it remained a major employer in this region that has historically had the lowest population density in the state. Over the years, the plant has created substantial economic and environmental impacts that infiltrate the four county region that includes Pike, Scioto, Jackson, and Ross Counties.

Appendix 1 contains a demographic profile of the region and shows that contemporary population estimates indicate that these four counties are still sparsely populated. Pike County, where the site is located, has a population of about 28,000 people. Ross and Scioto counties account for about 71 percent of the total population in the region (Figure 2.1). These four counties have a combined population of about 213,000 and comprising about 0.7 percent of Ohio's population. For some perspective on population density, the total population in the four counties is about one-fourth of the population of the City of Columbus, although the region is about ten times the size of city of Columbus in land area.

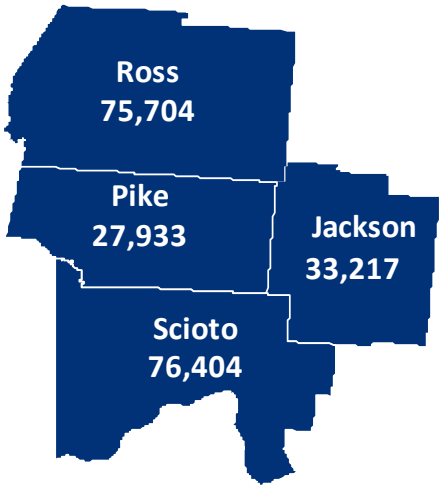


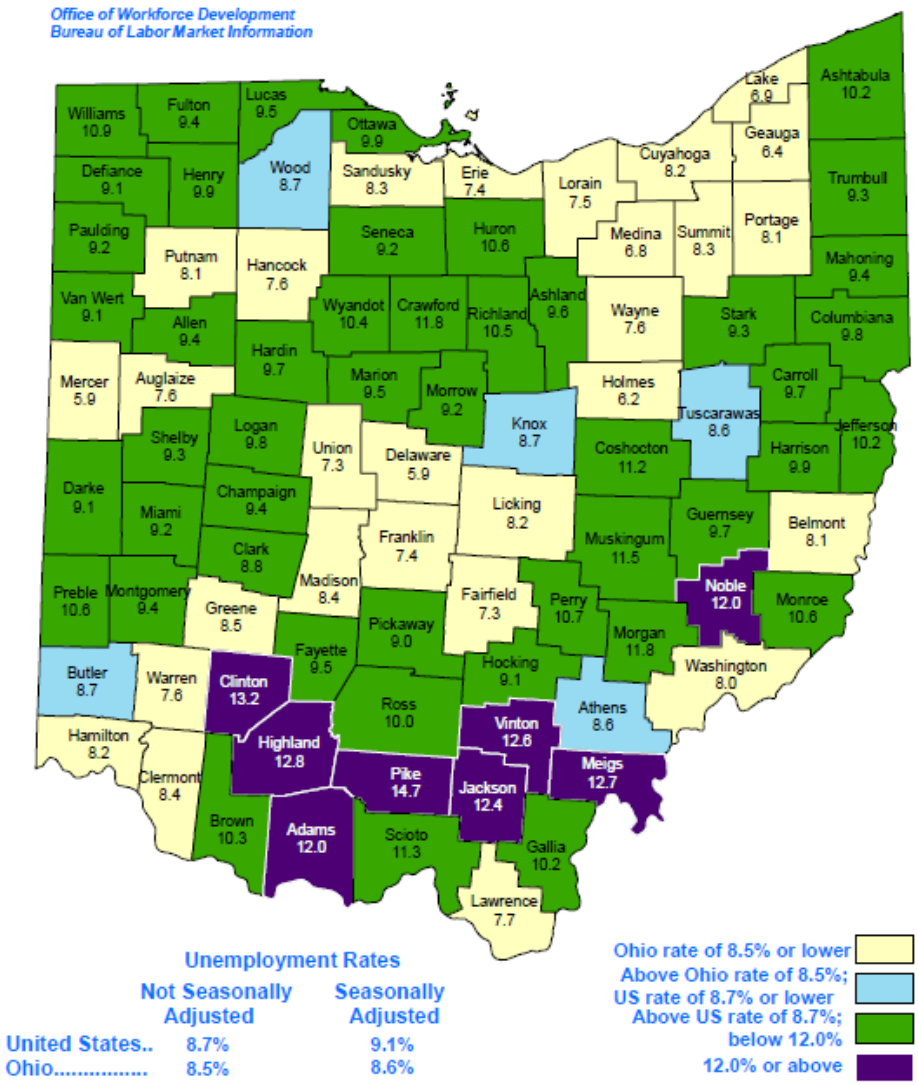
Figure 2.1. Population by County, 2006-2008 (Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census)

Over the years, the focus of the plant shifted from national defense to energy production and the number of jobs at the site began to decline. In 2001, PORTS stopped enriching uranium and the plant is currently in the process of

[4] McCaffree, Kenneth M. (1957). Collective Bargaining in Atomic-Energy Construction. *The Journal of Political Economy*, 65 (4), 322-37.

decontamination and decommissioning. This shift from uranium enrichment to cleanup has led to both a decline in numbers and types of jobs at the plant. The declining employment situation at the plant raised serious concerns among residents of the region that has long been the most economically-challenged part of the state. In May, 2011, the unemployment rate in Pike County was the highest in the state with a rate of 14.7% compared to the state rate of 8.5% (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2. Unemployment Rates, May 2011



While PORTS was enriching uranium for the purpose of national security, information about plant activities was necessarily restricted and often shrouded in secrecy. Due to security concerns Federal facilities like PORTS were exempt from some of the environmental laws and

regulations that were implemented during the 1970s and 1980s. Many of these laws required public participation in environmental decision making and since PORTS was exempt, the public was not aware of activities affecting the environment until the early 1990s when Federal Facilities began environmental cleanup activities.

Public involvement became a priority in the early 1990s as the exemption status of federal facilities was lifted by legislation that required compliance with environmental laws and regulations. Since 1990, the Department of Energy (DOE) has attempted to engage the public in decisions about existing activities and future conditions of PORTS.

BRIEF HISTORY OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AT PORTS

Table 2.1 summarizes the public participation milestones at PORTS starting in 1985 with the formation of an Environmental Advisory Board. In 1989, DOE entered into a Consent Decree with Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) that focused mainly on waste disposition at PORTS. One requirement of the Consent Decree was for DOE to prepare a Community Relations Plan "for the dissemination of information to the public regarding investigation and cleanup alternatives study activities and results. Opportunities for comment and input by citizen, community and other groups must also be identified and incorporated into the plan."

Table 2.1. Milestones of Public Involvement at PORTS

1980s	**1985:**	PORTS Environmental Advisory Committee formed
	1989:	DOE Office of Environmental Management established
	August 29,1989:	Consent Decree between Ohio EPA and DOE
1990s	**May, 1990:**	DOE publishes first *Environmental Bulletin* for PORTS
	January, 1992:	USEPA publishes *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*
	1992:	Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFCAct)
	1993:	Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee (FFERDC) Interim Report
	February 8, 1993:	Environmental Information Center (EIC) opens in Waverly
	June 1, 1993:	PORTS Community Relations Plan
	September 13, 1993:	Public Participation Plan for PORTS submitted to Ohio EPA
	March, 1994:	DOE surveys local residents about the formation of a Site-Specific Citizen

		Advisory Board
	July 22, 1994:	Updated Public Participation Plan submitted to Ohio EPA
	May, 1995:	DOE EM publishes first Baseline Environmental Management Report (BEMR)
	August 1, 1995:	Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI) is formed
	September 7, 1995:	DOE hosts workshop on the BEMR and future use planning at PORTS
	December, 1995:	*Future Land Use Process for Oak Ridge Operations* summarizes the September 7 workshop
	April 1996:	Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee (FFERDC) Final Report
	September 1996:	Four facility investigation reports issued for public comment; became final in October 1997
	May 10, 1999:	Program Community Relations Plan for PORTS presented to Ohio EPA from DOE
2000s	**May 2, 2003:**	DOE implements policy related to Public Participation and Community Relations
	April, 2005:	USEPA updates *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*
	2007:	*Politics of Cleanup* is published
	2007:	The EIC moves to the Endeavor Center
	May, 2007:	Piketon Initiative for Nuclear Independence produces summary of Community Involvement Activities
	July 2008:	PORTS SSAB is established under the DOE EM SSAB charter
	September 4, 2008:	First PORTS SSAB meeting
	January, 2010:	Ohio University receives grant from DOE to launch PORTSfuture project
	June 8, 2010:	DOE's Community Relations Plan is updated

Several activities took place in the early 1990s that shaped public participation at PORTS. First, USEPA developed a handbook for community relations at Superfund sites.[5] While PORTS was not on the National Priorities List slated for cleanup under the Superfund program, it is covered under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) which authorized Superfund; as such, DOE developed a Community Relations Plan using

[5] The Superfund Community Involvement Handbook was updated in 2005 and is available at: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/cag/pdfs/ci_handbook.pdf.

this handbook as a guidance document. In 1990, DOE interviewed 30 PORTS stakeholders to assess community concerns that would form the basis of their plan. Also in 1990, DOE published its first *Environmental Bulletin* for the purpose of providing "the public with updated information on the cleanup program" at the plant. This first Bulletin included instructions for people to get on the mailing list to receive additional Bulletins and other materials related to cleanup activities.

In 1992, the Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCAct) was passed to require federal facilities to comply with all federal hazardous waste laws. FFCAct also included requirements for public involvement in decisions regarding waste treatment at these sites. FFCAct applied to all DOE and Department of Defense facilities and one of the major provisions of the Act was the waiver of sovereign immunity from enforcement by state agencies, including the mandate for fines and penalties for noncompliance.

In the early 1990s, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) addressed the lack of public participation in decision making at federal facilities by developing the Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee (FFERDC). This committee included representatives from all of the agencies that housed federal facilities that might be contaminating the environment. In 1993, FFERDC published an interim report, also known as the "Keystone Report," that focused on enhancing the role of local communities in cleanup decisions at these facilities. The Keystone Report was authored by the Keystone Center, a nonprofit center for science and public policy headquartered in Colorado, which was contracted to facilitate the FFERDC and develop a final report.

The FFERDC followed the interim report with a final report in 1996 that formalized recommendations for engaging the public at federal facilities.[6] The 1996 report summed up a serious problem with public involvement in its opening pages

> Historically, approaches to public involvement associated with federal facilities have created significant mistrust among stakeholders, particularly those in communities of color, low-income communities, and local government agencies.

[6] *Final Report of the Federal Facilities Dialogue Restoration Committee: Consensus Principles and Recommendations for Improving Federal Facilities Cleanup,* available at: www.epa.gov/fedfac/pdf/fferdc.pdf

One of the key recommendations from the FFERDC in both the interim and final reports was for federal agencies to develop citizen advisory boards as a mechanism for stakeholder involvement. As a result, DOE developed Site Specific Advisory Boards (SSAB) for many of their facilities. In early 1994, DOE took steps to establish an SSAB at PORTS beginning with a survey of individuals about the formation of such a board. DOE mailed a survey to 300 people on March 22, 1994; these people either lived within a 2-mile radius of the plant or were part of a PORTS Community Relations mailing list. DOE received 25 completed surveys, and determined that there was support for establishing an SSAB.

Prior to the survey and creation of the SSAB, DOE opened an Environmental Information Center (EIC) in Waverly in February of 1993. This center is open to the public and serves as a document repository for both technical and public involvement materials related to PORTS. In 1999, the EICS moved from downtown Waverly to a trailer complex on the plant site. In 2007, the EIC moved from the trailer complex to the Endeavor Center in Piketon. The Endeavor Center is a business incubator that was funded as part of the economic assistance provided to communities that were being affected by the downsizing and/or closure of the U.S. DOE facilities.

In 1995, DOE published its first *Baseline Environmental Management Report* (BEMR). This annual report was part of the Congressional mandate that created the DOE Office of Environmental Management. PORTS was listed as one of seven facilities in Ohio that would require significant investment for cleanup. The BEMR recommended that local stakeholders participate in discussions about future uses for DOE sites in order to ensure that cleanup would be completed in the most cost-effective and publicly-acceptable way.

As a result of the BEMR, DOE hosted a workshop related to future use planning at PORTS in the fall of 1995. Some of the ideas that were generated by the 38 participants at this workshop for future uses of the site are identified in Table 2.2.

The overall outcomes of this workshop were summarized in *Future Land Use Process for Oak Ridge Operations*, and included the following statement:

> Consensus of the workshop participants was to continue utilizing the Portsmouth

plant in an industrial land use within the perimeter road and explore mixed land uses for areas outside the perimeter road area such as a combination of commercial/industrial and recreational uses. Concerns were expressed by some stakeholders that contamination at the site be contained and remediated to ensure that any on-site workers are adequately protected. The primary emphasis was a preference to retain the jobs and economic benefits associated with the current land use practices.

Table 2.2. PORTS Future Use Ideas From 1995 Workshop

- **Science/research park**
- **Chemical treatment facility**
- Wayne National Forest extension
- Electric generating station
- **Within the perimeter road—low impact industrial park, outside perimeter road-recreational**
- National lab on site; energy research and development and industrial diseases research
- Commercial waste treatment facility
- Environmental research facility
- Commercial business
- **Industrial production park—private**
- **Advance Vapor Laser Isotope Separation (AVLIS) facility**
- **Hi-tech incubator**
- Training facility for specialized training or retraining
- **Technology transfer facility**
- **Portion of the site set aside to study impact of the plant on wildlife through several generations**
- **Organic farm**

The first update to the PORTS Community Relations Plan (CRP) was finalized in May, 1999. As mentioned earlier, this plan was based on USEPA's guidance for community involvement in Superfund sites and focused on public participation in decisions related to waste management

activities at the site. Interviews that were conducted in 1990 laid the foundation for the concerns that DOE sought to address in the plan. The plan included the following elements of public outreach:

- Providing news releases to the local media
- Providing community newsletters
- Preparing fact sheets
- Conducting public meetings
- Designating an information contact
- Conducting plan briefings and tours
- Soliciting speaking engagements
- Developing presentation materials and skills training
- Using existing communication systems
- Establishing information resource center
- Establishing an administrative record
- Maintaining emergency response communications

DOE had already implemented many elements of the 1999 Community Relations Plan, including the information center and producing fact sheets. DOE hired a contractor to coordinate public outreach efforts which included developing the newsletter, the *Environmental Bulletin*, which was first published twice a year, and then became an annual publication. The Bulletin was mailed to everyone in a 2-mile radius of the plant and those who had signed up to be on the mailing list. The Bulletin summarizes public participation activities at PORTS which have included briefings and tours, environmental fairs with local schools, and speaking engagements. The last issue of the Bulletin was published in 2008 and there are currently 439 people on the mailing list.

In addition to the *Bulletin*, a series of Fact Sheets were produced summarizing significant activities and events at the plant. Since 1991, there have been approximately 60 Fact Sheets distributed to interested members of the public and a list of these Fact Sheets can be found in Appendix 2.

As required by the agreement between DOE and Ohio EPA, the Community Relations Plan has been updated several times since 1993, and the most recent update occurred in June 2010.

For the 2010 update, DOE interviewed 20 stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of current approaches to public involvement and identify opportunities for additional approaches. Some of the ideas that emerged during these interviews are identified in Table 2.3.

• Create more and better public meetings that are less top-down and involve more input and listening with more dialogue and interaction

Table 2.3. Public Participation Ideas for PORTS, 2008

- Hold public update meetings on a more regular schedule
- Use local bulletin boards to announce meetings and post information, such as at Post Offices; libraries, grocery stores, and YMCA
- Arrange for more site tours so that stakeholders better understand the site
- Arrange for public participation training for staff and other key stakeholders that can assist with public participation
- Greatly increase the DOE presence at the site and create stronger involvement in the community
- Create an email listing for those with email access
- Improve the web site and provide more basic information in easy to understand formats
- Create simple brochures in plain language
- Attend and distribute information at local fairs and events
- Keep and expand the use of postcards
- Establish communication partnerships with key stakeholder groups such as local and state governments, educational institutions, and faith communities
- More coverage in local papers and on local radio and television

In 2005, DOE issued a policy directive related to Public Participation and Community Relations. This directive included the following goals:

1. DOE will actively seek to identify stakeholders, consider public input, and incorporate or otherwise respond to the views of its stakeholders in making its decisions.

2. The public will be informed in a timely manner and empowered to participate at appropriate

stages in DOE's decision-making processes. Such processes will be open, understandable, and consistently followed. Managers will define clear access points for public input from the earliest stages of a decision process and will provide adequate time for stakeholders to participate.

3. Credible, effective public participation processes, including active community outreach, will be consistently incorporated into DOE program operations, planning activities, and decision-making processes, at Headquarters and in the field. Employees within the DOE complex will share responsibility for promoting and improving public participation and community relations.

4. DOE will conduct periodic reviews of its public participation and community relations efforts.

The 2005 policy directive combined with changing activities at PORTS that included cessation of uranium enrichment and cleanup, laid the foundation for a renewed emphasis on enhancing and prioritizing public engagement in decision making at the plant. Challenges with public participation during cleanup processes were highlighted in the 2007 report *Politics of Cleanup*. This report was prepared by the Energy Communities Alliance in response to a Congressional request to identify lessons learned during cleanup of complicated federal facilities. The Energy Communities Alliance is a consortium of organizations that are affected by DOE facilities and membership includes local governments, community reuse organizations, and other impacted stakeholders.

One of the main messages in the *Politics of Cleanup* report was that community values should be incorporated into clean-up goals and future uses of federal facilities. In addition, the report reminds DOE that public perception of risk sometimes does not align with technical estimates of risk. This suggests that the most impacted community must be defined and their values and perceptions should be identified prior to decisions that affect the end state and future site use. A significant recommendation that arises from the report is that DOE should do more than the minimum required for public engagement. While there are numerous regulations and directives such as those discussed previously, the *Politics of Cleanup* suggests that, only when DOE exceeds these requirements will they be successful in building the trust and confidence that are critical to ensuring effective remediation that is acceptable to the community.

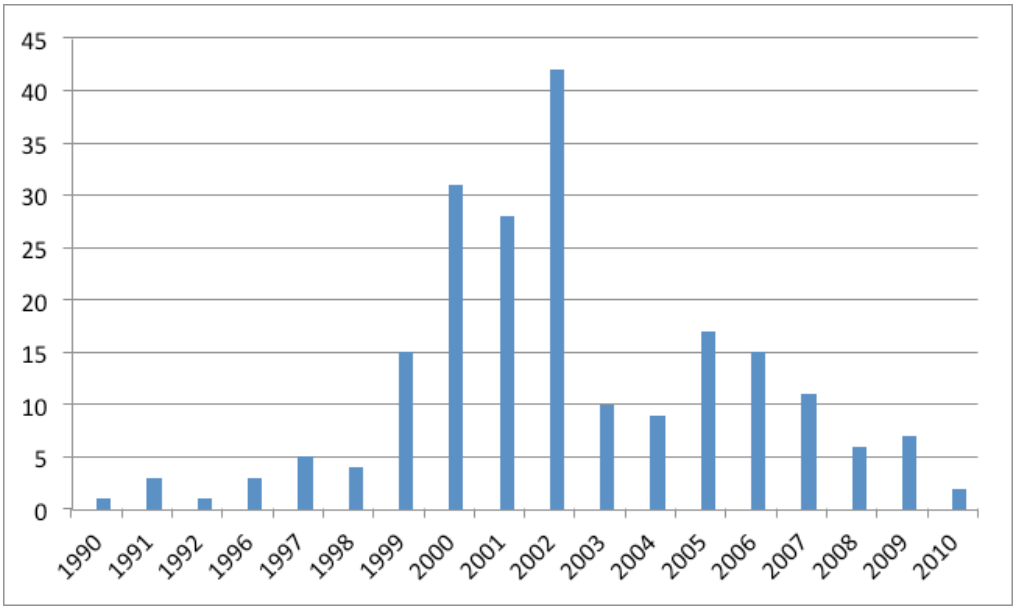
The Ohio University PORTSfuture Project signifies the efforts of DOE to use the results and recommendations from the *Politics of Cleanup* to significantly engage the community in decision making about the future of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant. One of the major goals of PORTSfuture was to compile community values and one way to begin this identification process was to examine how activities at the plant are discussed in the local media.

HISTORICAL MEDIA COVERAGE

Early in the PORTSfuture project, key stakeholders were asked how regional residents received news about the plant. A consensus emerged that the most common source of news in the region are the daily and intermittent newspapers. Since the media can serve a significant role of framing issues that are important to the public, several local newspapers were reviewed as one source of historical information about PORTS. Along with previous public participation activities, news stories also lay the foundation to begin to identify community values related to the plant.

An extensive search of local newspapers using terms associated with the plant was employed to identify a sample of articles during the 20-year period of 1990-2010 (June). The search produced 224 articles from three local and two regional newspapers. The newspaper that contained the most articles was the Portsmouth Daily Times (PDT) which has consistently followed activities at the plant. Figure 2.3 shows the number of articles in this sample by year of publication. Most of the articles that we examined were published between 2000 and 2004.

Figure 2.3. Number of Local Newspaper Articles Related to PORTS by Publication Year



The headlines between 2000 and 2004 include:

- "Cuts begin at A-plant" (*Portsmouth Daily Times*, 6/30/2000)
- "Judge has sharp words for uranium plant privatization" (*Portsmouth Daily Times*, 3/17/2001)
- "Final Proposals Submitted for USEC Facility" (*Community Common*, 11/13/2002)
- "Bechtel Jacobs Company ready for another safe, successful year" (*Portsmouth Daily Times*, 3/28/2003)
- "DOE plans DUF6 Groundbreaking" (*Community Common,* 7/25/2004).

Since the purpose of reviewing the media was to explore public perception and community values related to PORTS, the articles were examined for content related to major topics and values. After an initial review of the articles, 11 major topics emerged including the economy, environment, health, and radiation; definitions of the topics are found in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4. Major Topics Identified in Local Newspaper Articles

Health	This term may appear as part of a list of terms with no comment, or be designated as the 'overall condition' of the majority of employees.
Economy	Can refer to global economy or the economy of the immediate community. Refers to money, jobs, housing, and welfare.
Politics	Elections, politics, elected officials.
Environment	Environmental impact, environmental damage, or any talk of emissions, ground water, and/or wildlife.
Risk	Any risk including health and environmental.
Benefits	Health benefits for employees or benefit of the plant for the community.
Cost	The cost associated with working at the plant in the context of worker health and safety or the costs of other plant activities.
Jobs	Any reference to jobs.
History	An historical analysis of the plant.
Cancer	Any type, lung, liver, etc.
Radiation	Exposure to, levels of, danger of, etc.

In addition to the 11 topics, 8 values surfaced often in the articles. The values that are summarized in Table 2.5 are different than topics in that they are not the main focus of the article, rather they are included in quotes and comments throughout the articles.

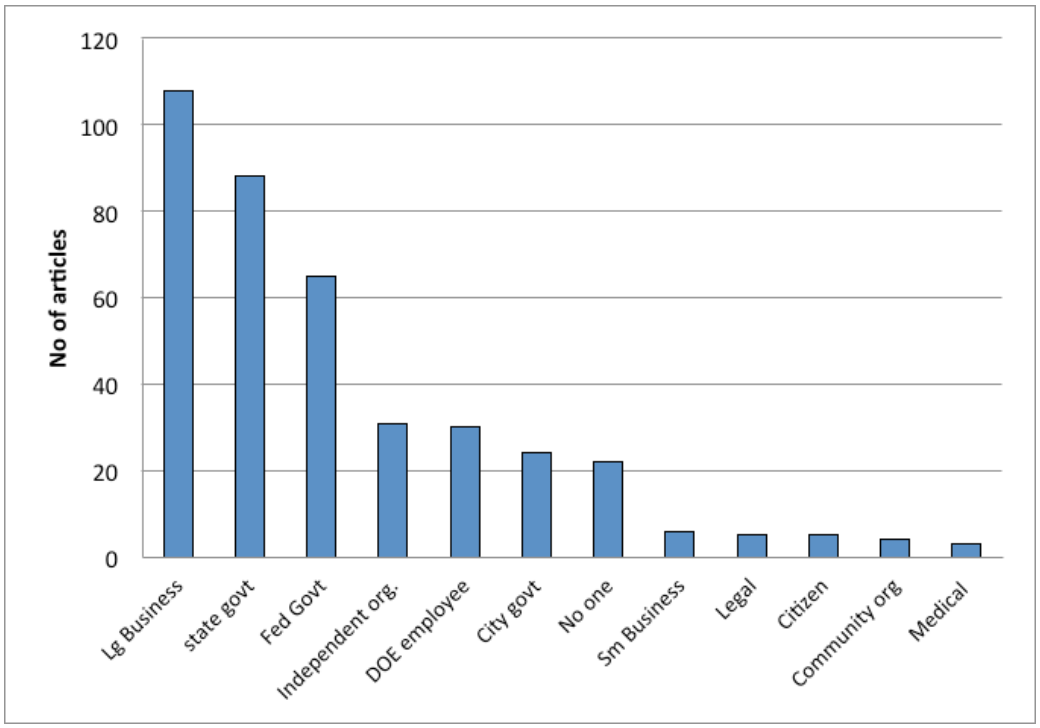
Table 2.5. Dominant Values Identified in Local Newspaper Articles

Freedom	We have the right to choose our leaders, speak out for those things we believe in and against those we do not. The right to read, watch, and listen to what we want. The right to choose.
Equality	Reflects American sense of justice, regardless of race, income, physical or mental ability, or treatment under law.
Opportunity	All of us have the right to pursue ideas, education, employment, to compete for the good life.
Fairness	Extends on equality in that the basis is that people should get what they deserve for the efforts they put forth. All should be treated evenhandedly but not make special allowances for a lack of effort.
Achievement	Based on work ethic, hard work pays off and the accomplishments of the individual should be rewarded.
Patriotism	American superiority loyalty to the USA and our concept of democracy.
Individual Accountability	Being a responsible citizen, taking care of one's own health.
Community	Collective welfare. The belief that we should work together to accomplish things.

Before summarizing the presence of topics and values in the articles, some additional information was gathered, including the source of information for the articles. Sources can be

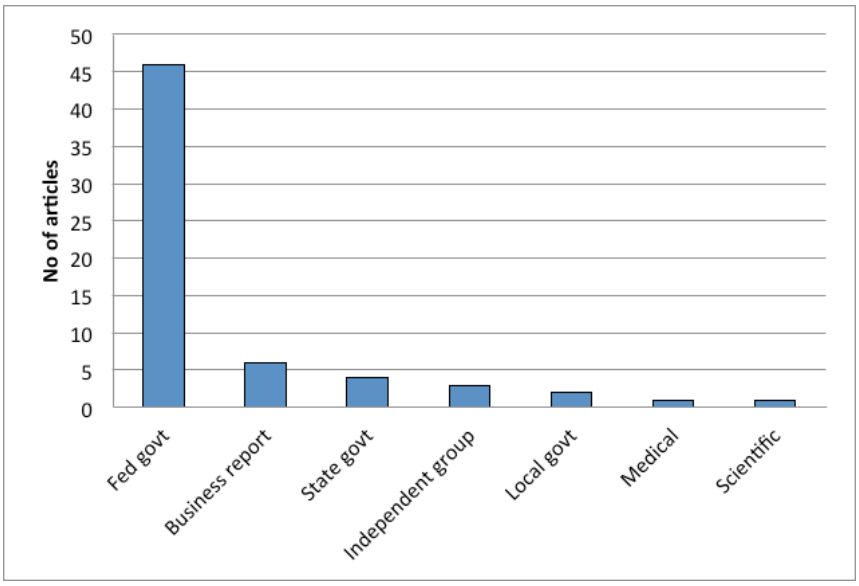
either people or documents. As Figure 2.4 shows, the most common spokesperson cited in articles was a representative of large business such as USEC and more than 65 percent of the articles had either a quote from or a reference to a spokesperson from business as a major source of information. State and federal government officials were the next most frequently cited individuals, with state government representatives noted in 39.1 percent of the articles and federal government representatives in 28.9 percent.

Figure 2.4. People and Organizations Cited in Articles



Documents used by reporters in these newspapers include government regulations, business reports, and scientific studies (Figure 2.5). Even though the majority of the articles (65.8 percent) did not reference any document, federal government documents were noted in 20.5 percent of the articles. Other documents such as those from state and local governments, community organizations, and scientific groups comprised only a small portion of the documents cited in the articles.

Figure 2.5. Documents Cited in Articles



The frequencies for the values and themes are presented in Figures 2.6 and 2.7. The values that were most often present in these articles focused on the community and universal opportunities. There were five topics that appeared in more than 50 percent of the articles: community, history, Department of Energy, jobs, and cost. On the other hand, the topics of economy, environment, radiation, and cancer were found in less than 50 percent of the articles.

Figure 2.6. Frequency of Values Identified in Articles

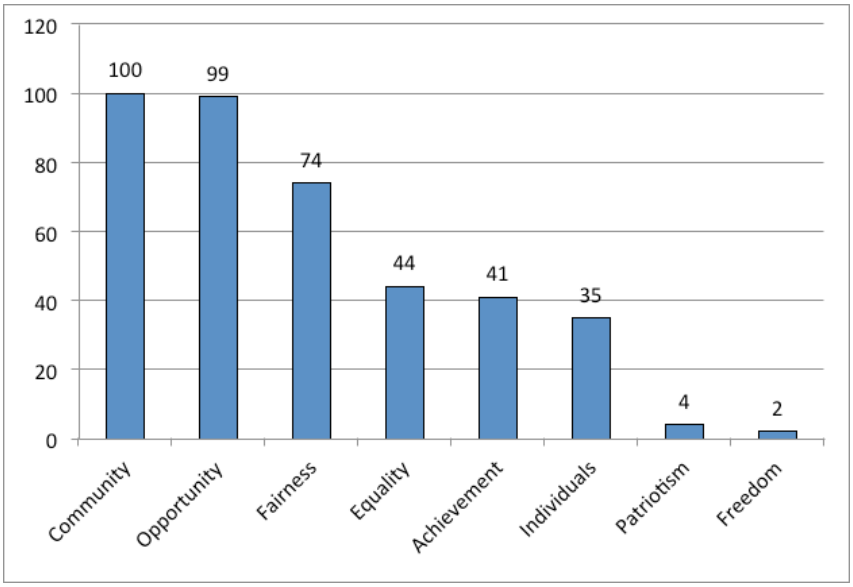
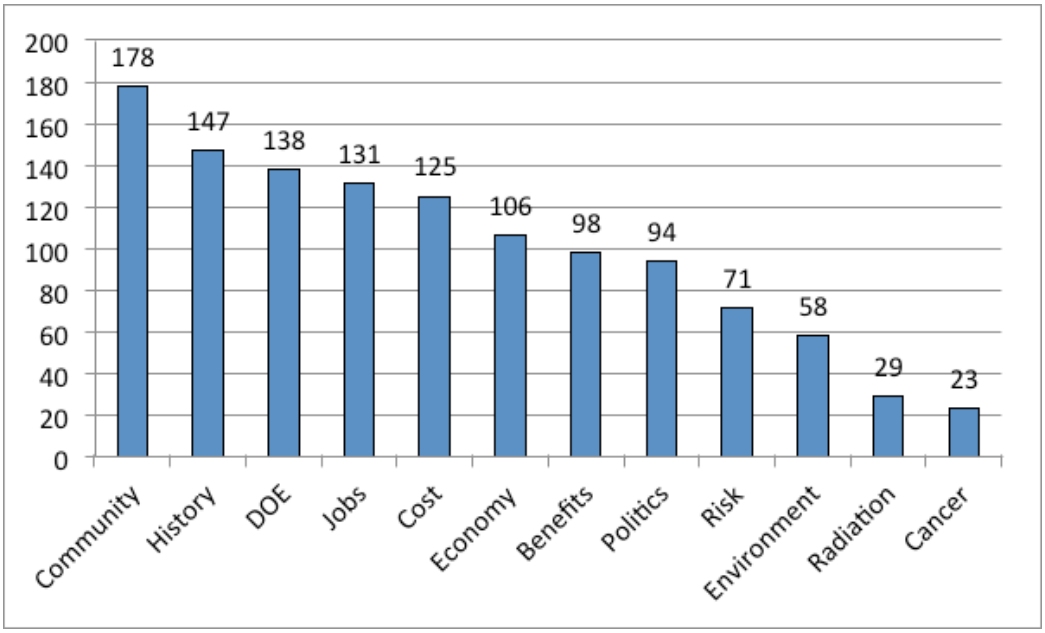


Figure 2.7. Frequency of Topics Identified in Articles



The year of publication appears to have an impact on the topics that are emphasized in each article. As Table 2.6 shows, community, history, DOE, jobs and cost emerge most frequently in the articles. Community and jobs are found in articles most often during the 1995-1999 timeframe and least prevalent during the most recent time period (2005-2010).

Table 2.6. Amount and Percent of Topics Noted in Articles During 5-year Intervals

Year	*1990-1994*	*1995-1999*	*2000-2004*	*2005-2010*
Jobs	3 (60%)	21 (78%)	78 (65%)	38 (35%)
Environment	4 (80%)	12 (44%)	22 (18%)	17(29%)
Benefits	3 (60%)	12 (44%)	63(53%)	18 (28%)
Community	5 (100%)	25 (93%)	99 (83%)	39 (67%)
Politics	2 (.40%)	12 (.44%)	59 (.49%)	14 (.29%)
Risk	4 (80%)	11(41%)	30 (25%)	20 (35%)
Economy	2 (40%)	9 (33%)	66 (55%)	20 (35%)
Cost	2 (40%)	12 (44%)	73 (61%)	28 (48%)
Cancer	1 (20%)	5 (19%)	13 (11%)	3 (5%)
History	4 (80%)	21 (78%)	75 (63%)	36 (62%)
Health	2 (40%)	7 (26%)	23 (19%)	16 (28%)
DOE	4 (80%)	18 (67%)	72 (60%)	40 (69%)
Radiation	1 (20%)	5 (19%)	14 (12%)	8 (14%)

Public Perception and Community Values

In the articles reviewed for this study, the most commonly cited spokespeople were identified as having “large business” interests. The overwhelming frequencies at which large business representatives were cited, compared to other sources, could lead to either positive or negative public perception about the plant. Regardless of the impact that the source had on perception, it is likely that relying on business perspectives as the major source has and will continue to contribute to an association between newsworthy events at the plant and the economy.

Just as important as who is cited the most in the articles, is who is cited the least. In this regard, perspectives of members of the public were only noted in 5 (2.2%) of the articles; this corresponds to the “person on the street” interview. In addition, community organizations defined as “a community organized group working together for a cause,” such as environmental groups, were noted as sources in only 4 (1.8%) of the articles. The absence of perspectives from local community groups could affect public perception of these groups in several ways. First, for those who are aware of these groups, the public may perceive them as irrelevant

because representatives are rarely asked for opinions about the plant. Second, for those members of the public who do not know about the groups, they may never be aware that there are views about the plant that are contradictory to business and governmental interests.

A final point about the exclusion of viewpoints from community groups is the potential effect that this could have on the community groups. Often these groups argue that they are marginalized in environmental decision making and their perceived lack of influence could be enhanced by the dearth of articles that cite them as a source of information. Assuming that the content of the media reflects the important stakeholders, then this analysis suggests that community groups are not considered equal stakeholders. If this is the case, the consequences could affect efforts at public participation.

The keys to understanding how the media has framed the stories surrounding the plant are found in looking at the topics and values that are represented in the articles. According to the sample used in this study, the plant is framed as a community issue that has economic implications. Even though there was evidence of a human dimension to some of the stories, the human health risks, including exposure to radiation and cancer, were not as important a topic as economic issues. These findings are not surprising considering the demographics of the region and the focus on bringing jobs and creating economic opportunities in the area.

In the 20 years of this analysis, environmental issues did not emerge often as the topic in these articles. The fact that there is a distinction between economic and environmental topics suggests that continued discussion about the plant could lead to debates about the tradeoffs between environmental protection and economic development. As plans for the future of the site continue to be developed, this could lead to communication challenges across all stakeholder groups.

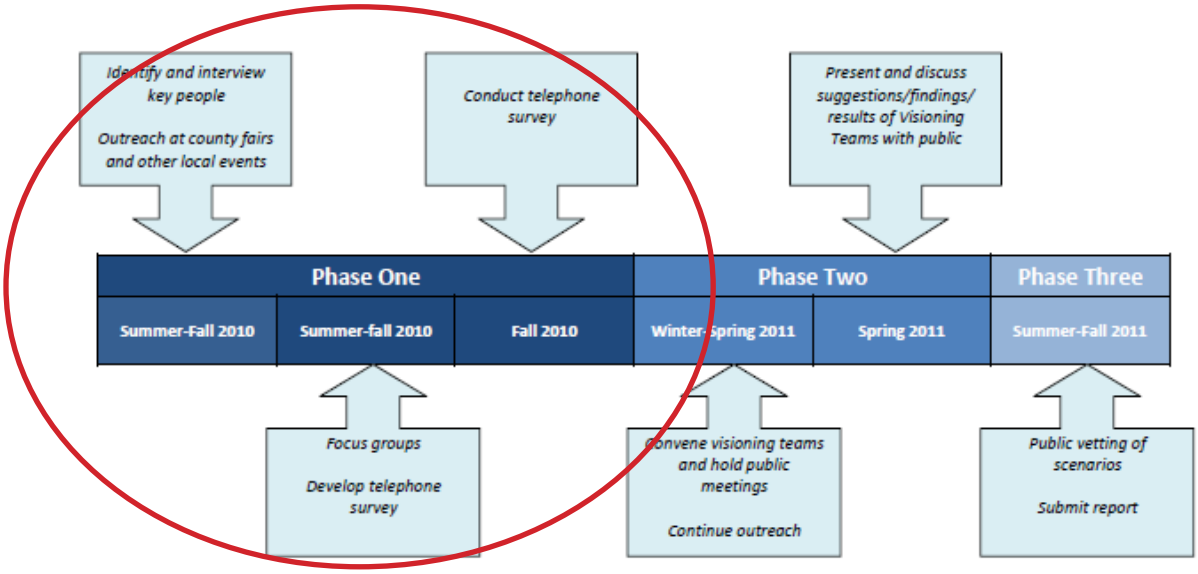
Even though the local print media can frame the debate about environmental and economic issues, the impact of local media may not be as important in the region as more informal communication with neighbors and local elected officials. In a sparsely-populated region such as this, it is likely that face-to-face communication will be a very important communication tool.

CHAPTER 3

PHASE ONE

PORTSfuture was designed in phases to ensure a comprehensive approach to public outreach and engagement. Phase One of the project focused on outreach activities that included gathering data and opinions from specific individuals, groups, and the general public. This phase was critical in that it increased public awareness about the project and began productive discussion about the future vision for the PORTS site. The activities included identifying important stakeholders, engaging the public, and gathering essential opinion data. The activities in Phase One were designed to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Gather historical information from key individuals;
2. Engage stakeholders and the general public in dialogue about PORTS; and
3. Recruit individuals to participate in the future use visioning process.



STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ENGAGEMENT

This phase began by identifying key stakeholders from the four counties who would be able to provide historical insights about the PORTS facility. The project team identified a small group of stakeholders from the media content analysis and each were invited to be interviewed about their knowledge and expertise related to the site. These stakeholders not only provided valuable

information about the site, they also identified other key informants who were not initially identified by the project team.

Eight interviews were conducted in June and July 2010 with individuals from a variety of backgrounds, including: current and former plant employees, local elected officials, local environmental activists, and economic and community development organizations. Semi-structured interview guides were developed to explore the following issues: connection to the plant, current involvement with the plant, community perceptions of the plant, credible sources of information about the plant, communication channels used to access information about the plant, and current community priorities.

The semi-structured guide (see Appendix 3) standardized the questions for all participants, but also allowed the researchers the freedom to probe further when more clarification was needed. All interviews were conducted face-to-face, lasted between 30 and 60 minutes, and were audio-recorded following consent from the participants. One of the authors and at least one other individual were present at all of the interviews. The audio tapes were transcribed and only the researchers had access to identifiers for each of the interviews. Transcripts of the interviews are available in Appendix 4, in accordance with Ohio University Institutional Review Board protocol; all statements that could identify the interviewees have been removed to ensure anonymity. In addition, some of the responses from the key informant interviews are presented below in the context of community-based participatory research.

One of the most important outcomes of the key informant interviews was a more thorough understanding of the technical, societal, and political issues surrounding the plant. Most of the interviewees have been involved or associated with the plant for many years and shared many concerns related to the economic and environmental conditions connected to PORTS. Every key informant noted that jobs are the biggest concern in the region.

On the other hand there were differing viewpoints about public awareness and support of the plant as exemplified by the quotes below. When asked if people in the region were aware of or supportive of the plant, some of the responses included:

> . . . in Wal-Mart or Kroger, someone will stop you and say, “What do you know about this?” Because I think ultimately you’ve got really 2 camps, you’ve got people who think that the site is polluted and contaminated beyond any possible

way to reclaim it and then there's another camp that realizes if we can do a good job cleaning it up we can use it as an engine for economic growth and so those are really the 2 types of general discussions that I hear when I'm out and about in the county and in the region.

Not really and I think again that goes back to the history of not only that plant but most DOE facilities, DOE has tried very hard to keep these things quiet. Years ago there was even policy that if you worked for the plant you didn't tell people what you did and if you did it was grounds for termination. . . Many people even in the area really don't have a clue to this day as to what they did there or what they're currently doing.

Being a life-long resident of this area, I believe the majority and I mean the majority of people who live around here are very supportive of this facility. And I am not concerned. . . . people realize that things that were done in the 50s, we know better now. And anybody that talks to employees who work at the plant now has to realize the stringent safety requirements that they follow.

I think they're interested, I think they're interested about what's happening around there. Now are they activists? No. But do they talk amongst themselves and wonder and what's going to happen over there or it'd be nice if this or it'd be nice if that.

The Key informants identified some of the challenges in engaging the public in the region. One of these challenges has to do with accessibility of information and reaching out to a large, sparsely populated area. Key informants were in general agreement that local newspapers are a major source of information about the plant; however, they cautioned that a great deal of information circulates via word-of-mouth.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

The key informants were a small sample of interested individuals and, while they were invaluable in providing context about PORTS, a major goal of PORTSfuture is to engage the broader public in the four counties. Phase One focused on introducing the public to the Voinovich School and Ohio University, explaining the purpose of the project, and generating

interest in participating in the visioning process. The public engagement strategy ranged from major public events to targeted marketing efforts. The major approaches for sharing information during this phase were 1) local community events, 2) briefing and meetings, 3) the PORTSfuture website, and 4) marketing.

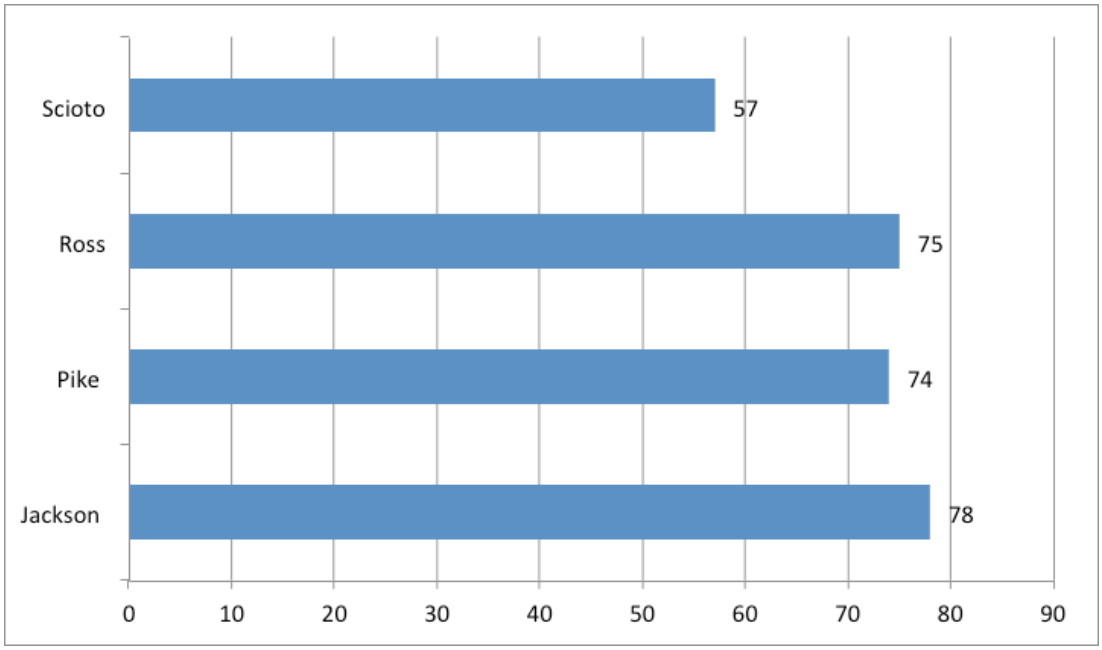
Local Community Events

In the summer of 2010, the project team attended county fairs in Ross, Pike, Scioto and Jackson counties. County fairs were targeted because it was estimated that more than 360,000 individuals, mostly from the four counties, would attend. At each fair, a display (Figure 3.1) provided information about Ohio University, the Voinovich School, the purpose of the PORTSfuture project, the project timeline, and information about how to get involved. On most evenings a project team member was available to answer questions related to the project. At each of the fairs, community members had the opportunity to leave their contact information if they were interested in participating in focus groups to share their knowledge and attitudes about the PORTS facility. A total of 284 individuals left contact information and 108 expressed an interest to participate further in the project. Interested individuals were also provided a brochure with the PORTSfuture website so they could access further information about the project. Figure 3.2 depicts the number of cards completed at each of the fairs.

Figure 3.1. County Fair Display, Phase One, 2010

In addition to attendance at the fairs, the project team staffed an informational table at the Pike County Walmart on August 21, 2010. The team attempted to disseminate information at Walmarts in all 4 counties, but the stores in Ross and Scioto counties did not allow for informational tables on their premises and the Jackson County store had no available dates. Approximately 100 individuals stopped at the table to receive information and/or talk with project staff about PORTSfuture, 10 people filled out contact cards at the Pike County Walmart.

Figure 3.2 Number of Completed Contact Cards at County Fairs



Briefings and Meetings

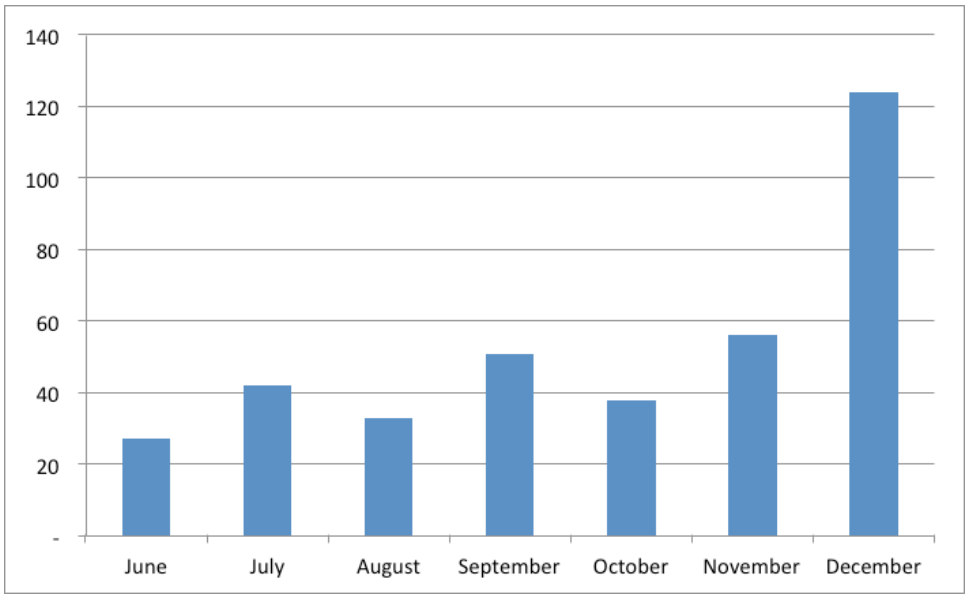
During this phase, the project team conducted briefings with Senator Sherrod Brown's Chief of Staff, Ohio University President, Roderick McDavis, and the Ohio University Executive Vice-President and Provost, Pamela Benoit, on project activities. Furthermore, updates were presented to the Site Specific Advisory Board (SSAB) Co-Chairs, the SSAB Full board and subcommittees, the Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI) Executive Director, and the Executive Director of the Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission (OVRDC).

Website

The PORTSfuture website (www.PORTSfuture.com) went live in June 2010 to inform the residents of the 4 counties and other interested individuals about project activities. One of the sections was designed to specifically allow for public engagement. Under the "Get Involved"

section, individuals could provide feedback or leave their contact information for inclusion in upcoming outreach events. From the time the website was implemented through the end of 2010, there were 1253 visits to the website and 371 unique, or first-time, visitors. Figure 3.3 shows the number of unique visitors to the website by month during 2010 and demonstrates the increasing popularity of the site because the values represent new visitors to the site. This figure does not represent the number of people who may have repeatedly visited the site for information or to provide feedback.

Figure 3.3. Number of Unique Website Visitors, 2010



Marketing

The focus of the marketing activities for Phase One was developing the brand for the project so that public outreach materials would be consistent and recognizable throughout the life of the project. Figure 3.4 depicts the logo that was developed by the project team, with input from a student intern.

Figure 3.4. Project Logo and Slogan

Additional marketing activities that took place during this phase included promoting specific outreach activities such as inviting residents to visit us at the county fairs. To that end, advertising was placed in the fair insert of the *Jackson County Post*; the *Portsmouth Daily Times, Scioto Fair Preview;* the *Pike County Watchman;* and the *Chillicothe Gazette*. Based on the circulation of these publications, we estimate that the ads reached more than 38,000 people in the 4-county region. Press releases and other marketing materials are located in Appendix 5.

COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH METHODS

Community-based participatory research (CBPR) methods are designed to involve members of the community as important partners and key decision makers. CBPR was the approach used throughout the entire project and nine principles of CBPR frame the work of this project:[7]

[7] Isreal, Barbara A. "Community-Based Participatory Research: Principles, Rationale and Policy Recommendations." Successful Models of Community-Based Participatory Research, pp. 16-22, March 2000, Washington, DC.

1. *CBPR acknowledges community as a unit of identity.* The community is not just a population that shares some characteristic--it is a mutual network of individuals with common symbols, history, and a sense of emotional safety and identification.

2. *CBPR builds on strengths and resources in the community.* Researchers acknowledge and make use of community resources, including supporting community development if needed.

3. *CBPR facilitates a collaborative, equitable partnership in all phases of research.* All partners--researchers and community members--are informed, included, and involved in all aspects of the research process.

4. *CBPR facilitates co-learning and capacity building among all partners.* Researchers and community members learn from each other throughout the research process.

5. *CBPR integrates and achieves a balance between knowledge generation and intervention for the mutual benefit of all partners.* Research findings and plans for affecting change based on those findings are both valued and considered intrinsically connected. Everyone benefits from the work.

6. *CBPR involves systems development using a cyclical and iterative process.* The development of a CBPR partnership requires constant evaluation and improvement to both the science and to how the partnership functions.

7. *CBPR focuses on community relevance and on ecological perspectives that attend to the multiple determinants of health and wellbeing.* Relevance is defined by the community. Ecological perspectives see whole systems and whole people rather than isolated events, single causes, or individuals without context. Health is broadly defined to include the physical, emotional, economic, and social health of individuals and communities.

8. *CBPR disseminates results to all partners and involves them in the wider dissemination of results.* Research findings are communicated in channels beneficial to all partners; for example, findings may be published in a scholarly journal, released to the lay press, and used as policy points by community advocates.

9. *CBPR involves a long-term process and commitment to sustainability.* CBPR is slow and hard work; however, after the initial effort, a healthy, committed partnership can continue indefinitely as a "learning organization" making pay-off over time well worth the initial investment.

PORTSfuture is a true CBPR project and the overall purpose of the effort is to give the community a voice in the decision-making process related to the plant. The project was designed to gather input from community members on various levels, including interviews, focus groups, surveys, and community events.

Focus Groups

The purpose of the focus groups was to clarify themes identified during the key informant interviews and to engage community members in developing a telephone poll. Focus group participants were recruited from the 108 residents who left contact information at the county fairs and responded to advertisements in the local newspapers. Three focus groups were held and 9 individuals participated in Ross County, 10 in Pike County, and 7 in Jackson County. Semi-structured focus group discussion guides with open-ended questions were used to facilitate the discussion about the following topics:

- **Community Priorities**
  - *Thinking about the four-county region, what do you think is the most important issue facing this area?*
  - *Do you think your community values environmental protection and economic development equally? If not, why?*
  - *What are your opinions on the options that are being talked about as solutions to our energy problems? (such as nuclear, natural gas, wind, and solar)*
- **PORTS**
  - *If someone from outside of the region were to ask you about the A-Plant, how would you describe it?*
  - *Do you have any personal connection to the plant? Family or friend works there?*
  - *How closely do you follow news about the plant?*
  - *Do you know what work is being done and the plant and who is doing it?*
  - *How important do you think the plant is to the priorities of the region?*• **Communication**

and information

- *What is the most important source of information about community issues in general and the plant in specific?*
- *When thinking about all of the different levels of government involved in decisions about the region and the plant, who do you trust the most? The federal government (like DOE), the state government (like Ohio EPA), or local government (like the township trustees).*
- *What is your most trusted source of information about the plant?*
- *There are several groups that have be involved with decisions about the plant, have you ever heard of SODI, the SSAB, SONG, or the Sierra Club? What is your opinion of the work of these groups?*

Focus groups were conducted at a restaurant in each of the counties and three members of the research team were present at each group. All focus group discussions were audio recorded with the consent of the participants, the recordings were transcribed and any text that could be used to identify participants was removed (Appendix 6). Each focus group lasted 60 minutes and participants were provided food and a gift card for their participation.

Limited demographic data were collected from the interview and focus group participants as to not inhibit their willingness to share information. All of the interview participants and the focus group participants were Caucasian or White, and the majority was male. Most of the participants had lived in Southern Ohio all of their lives; however, the length of residency for all participants ranged from as little as 3 years to as many as 61 years. The participants in the focus groups represented a broad range of interested community members; including current and former plant employees, individuals who lived near the facility, individuals who knew someone who had worked at the plant, as well as a few community members with no connection to the plant.

Telephone Survey

After the data were collected from the interviews and focus groups, a telephone survey was developed to further assess the major problems facing the local communities, awareness of and information about the plant, and preferences for the future use of the site. The survey was pilot tested with individuals who had participated in the focus groups and feedback was solicited from community stakeholders and DOE. The text of the survey is in Appendix 7 and complete survey results of the survey are in Appendix 8.

Gender and age quotas were constructed for each of the 4 counties based on population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau to ensure a representative sample. These population estimates and their sample quota counterparts are shown in Table 3.1. Ohio University hired Wright State University's Center for Urban and Public Affairs to conduct the survey from November 14-December 13, 2010. A total of 1,000 responses were collected from county residents aged 18 and older. The response rate was 37.9 percent which is higher than a typical telephone response rate.

Table 3.1. Quotas for 1,000-Person Sample for Telephone Survey in 4 Counties

	Jackson	*Pike*	*Ross*	*Scioto*	*Totals*
Males					
18-34	22	19	62	57	160
35-49	21	18	58	46	143
50-64	18	15	44	40	118
65+	12	10	26	28	75
subtotal	***73***	***61***	***190***	***171***	***496***
Females					
18-34	23	20	46	53	141
35-49	22	18	47	48	136
50-64	19	14	41	43	117
65+	17	14	36	43	110
subtotal	***81***	***66***	***170***	***188***	***504***
Grand Total	**154**	**127**	**360**	**359**	**1,000**

COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND PERCEPTIONS

Interview and Focus Group Results

The findings from the interviews and focus groups very clearly illustrated that residents in the four-county region support PORTS, which is mainly due to the fact that it has been one of the largest employers in Southern Ohio for the past 50 years. However, when participants were asked about their perceptions of the plant, secrecy, mistrust, and lack of information all emerged as salient themes. Four themes that were most prominent in these discussions are: 1) PORTS: A symbol for job creation; 2) secrecy surrounding the plant; 3) skepticism and mistrust related to DOE and engaged community groups; and 4) the need for more information and communication about the plant.

PORTS: Symbol for Job Creation. Even when some of the participants expressed concern about environmental issues related to the plant, most were still content to have PORTS in their "backyard" because it has provided economic opportunity for residents. Since PORTS has been the largest employer in the region for the past 50 years, it was associated with economic stability and the promise of future job creation and sustainability. As one former employee mentioned, "Money was good. The work wasn't hard…they didn't harass you too much." This sentiment was mentioned by former and current employees who had worked at the plant who discussed the great pay and benefits associated with their jobs.

> "(The plant represents) a lot of good jobs and a lot of good money. I came from a junkyard, no education, nothin'. I bought me a farm, raised two kids, put 'em both through college. Got masters degrees. Without that plant down there, I'd still be workin' in the junkyard or a sawmill somewhere fixin' diesel trucks." – Focus group participant

Other participants discussed the importance of the plant to the counties surrounding the facility. It was mentioned by several participants that it was not uncommon for individuals to drive 60+ miles to the plant, which further highlighted the importance of PORTS to several Southern Ohio counties.

> "It's been really, really important, okay, to uh, Scioto and Pike County, Highland County, Vinton County, Jackson County. We've still got uh, fellas that drive from Ironton (OH) every day, and from across the river." – Focus group participant

All participants mentioned the need for sustainable jobs creation in their counties; however many felt betrayed by politicians and their "failed promises" for job creation.

> The fact that politicians come around every two or four years, and promise thousands of jobs at the A-plant site uh, related to projects that never were and never will be feasible, and never will happen.

However, despite this "betrayal," PORTS still served as economic "hope" for job creation.

> "People first and foremost are concerned about jobs and to a large extent that's the reason you find a lot of people in that area who are happy to have the plant there and are willing to bring in a nuclear reactor because it means jobs or at least they think it means jobs." – Focus group participant

Secrecy. When asked about the PORTS site specifically, all of the participants had heard of the site and knew where it was located, but the majority still felt uninformed by past, current, and future activities. While many of the participants had lived in region their entire lives and knew friends or family members who had worked there, they still admitted they felt that day-to-day operations at the plant were kept a secret. As one interviewee stated, "The people that don't know anything about it (PORTS) will never know anything about it because it's just never shared." Even the participants who had worked at the site repeatedly mentioned "secrecy" and felt that as a result there were many rumors that were perpetuated about the plant. As one former employee stated, "A lot of times the guys, even the guys that worked out there, we weren't, we weren't notified of everything. We didn't know."

Other participants shared their perceptions that DOE intentionally kept the happenings at the plant a secret, and while they understood the importance during the Cold War, they still felt that DOE was intentionally keeping things a secret. Even current employees commented on the situation that has continued to contribute to the secrecy.

> "I do not understand why there isn't more information shared…I hold a very high level clearance, and you know, there's things that could be shared that are not, and that leaves this perception that we're trying to hide stuff. And, I don't think that's true." – Focus group participant

A participant who was not originally from Ohio spoke about the secrecy about the plant from an outsider perspective, which was quite similar to individuals who have lived in the region their entire lives.

> "We chose to (move) down here, and here 70% of the people worked at the A-plant. Didn't say anything about nuclear or anything like that. Or, you know, you're driving around some of the roads around the A-plant, and they have these air circulation filters that collects the air constantly to, I don't know if it's, if it's gonna tell you there's a leak, it's gonna be a little bit late. You know, I don't know what they, what those things are for." –Focus group participant

Furthermore, a few of the participants shared personal experiences related to secrecy; especially related to stories that they had heard from friends or family who worked at the plant. Many of the participants mentioned that these stories contributed to the continued secrecy, and often, mistrust related to the site.

> "I'd probably find lots of stuff…that's in none of their documents but when you go out and talk to people you find out that information. I found out that at the switch house they had a huge explosion and… they were called about what they found and that's knowledge you get from talking to people and finding out what they did, what they saw." – Interview participant

When asked about what was being done at the plant, some of the participants mentioned that uranium enrichment had been conducted there, but few were able to elaborate. Some of the participants were unsure as to whether the plant was still enriching uranium, and as one focus group participant put it, "I know it's a place where they process uranium, or they used to. I don't even know if they still do now." Even some of the former employees who worked at the plant were unaware of that uranium enrichment process or that it was being conducted at the site.

> "They finally started teachin' everybody the uranium enrichment process, and you see the people in the classroom just go, "Oh! I didn't know that. I've been here 30 years, and I didn't know that." But, that was part of the secrecy that they had. They did not tell us anything." –Focus group participant

Skepticism and Mistrust. Another theme that was apparent from the discussion was mistrust related to governmental agencies and community interest groups that were formed in response to the plant. This theme is certainly linked to the secrecy surrounding the plant and it is possible that some of the mistrust and skepticism have developed in response to secrecy, feelings of deception, and misinformation from the plant, DOE, and other organizations. The lack of trust directed toward these groups was apparent from a variety of participants, including former employees.

The following individuals spoke specifically about mistrust and misinformation related to their Site Specific Advisory Board (SSAB) that was created by DOE to serve as a community advisory board.

> "They had about 3 people resign from their board because they finally got frustrated with DOE keeping them in the dark about certain things and basically trying to hand guide them in other areas. So from my perspective the whole idea of a citizens advisory board is a sham that DOE wants to control." - Interview participant

Many of the participants mentioned trust issues that were directed toward DOE and the Ohio EPA.

> "DOE has a tremendous legacy of mistrust. DOE has lied to this community for 50 years, about what went on at that, that, that plant site. And, DOE is never gonna regain trust, and it's never gonna get in a position of doing good education, where there's a good communication with the community until DOE comes clean about the history." –Focus group participant

> "We had a report that supposedly came from the Ohio Department of Health, this is back in the 1990's, that said the cancer rate in Pike County was like 10 times higher. And I said what, it scared you to death until you found out that it was all made up, it wasn't true." – Interview participant

Still other participants mentioned trust issues with other community interest groups that have formed in response to the plant. For example, the following participants shared their distrust for a local economic development group.

> "I don't like 'em. I don't trust them. I think that they uh, they don't have the actual community in mind. They're, they're a private corporation. And, they're, they're fueled by profit. And, uh, the profit goes in their pockets, and I don't believe they uh, they, you know, they actually care what happens to the community." –Focus group participant

Need for More Information. Finally, participants showed a desire for more open communication. Most of the participants mentioned that they followed news about the plant from a variety of sources and that they trusted the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Ohio EPA, and the local newspapers over the local officials to give them credible information about the plant. However, they clearly wanted more open communication with DOE about what has happened in the past, what is happening currently, and what will happen in the future.

> "I'm comfortable with the Ohio EPA, in terms of talking with various representatives that have shown up at board meetings, the individuals who are working in conjunction with DOE in place of USEPA for the oversight of the facility, I've gotten much more comfortable with them than I have the DOE." – Interview participant

Other participants expressed the need for more information, especially in the context of job creation. It was mentioned several times about the hope for jobs and that participants thought it would be helpful to receive more information about the potential for future jobs at the site.

> "They want information if it concerns the possibility, the possibility of a job for them in the future. So, they want to know if there's something going on down there at the A-plant, especially if it looks like there is going to be a job. 'Cause, they really do want to know if there's information for that." – Focus group participant

Some of the participants were not even aware that uranium enrichment stopped in 2001 and that clean-up is now going on at the site. To that end, several participants mentioned that it would be beneficial to community members if they could read credible information in a newspaper or on a website about the clean-up that is currently going on at the site.

> "It would be really, really good if all the people of southern Ohio had the opportunity to read in the newspaper and on their website, just what is going on at the plant in the clean up now, and the new contractor that is coming in with their ten year contract. And, and specifically the ground water clean up that they're doing is really, really, really extensive right now. It's just amazing the big hole they got dug down there. And, yes, the public uh, would be interested in, in seeing that, because it's all been hush-hush, and the perception of secrecy, okay?" – Focus group participant

The perception of "hush-hush" and "secrecy" described by this participant was echoed by others who expressed a desire for more information about the future of the plant.

> "There seems to be a lack of sharing of information. You don't know what decisions have been made, you know? It's kind of weird to me that the developing, what we're doing here is, we don't know what they decided to do down there in terms of what they're gonna, what they want there or, or what's feasible to have there, once they make that decision." – Focus group participant

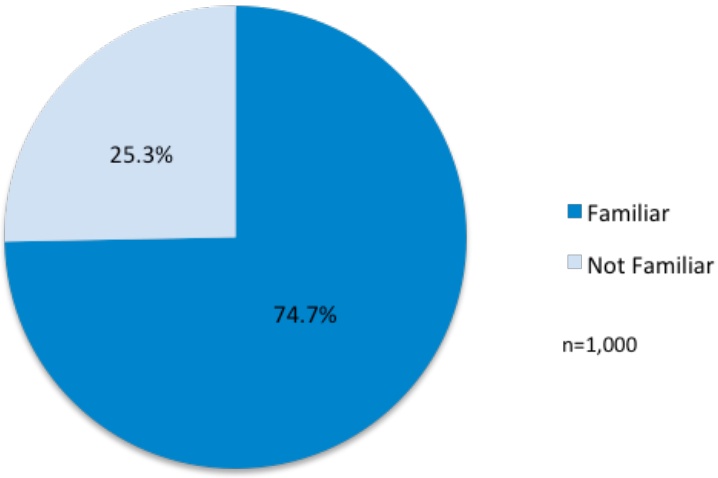
It was apparent from talking with participants that some felt that they had no voice in the operations at the plant and so they felt uncomfortable discussing the plant without knowing whether decisions had been made about the future state of the site. These individuals expressed a need for more communication about what decisions have been made, or if they have been made, about what will happen at the site in the years to come.

Survey Results

The following are the summary results of the telephone survey conducted in November and December 2010. As mentioned in the previous section, the survey was designed to further examine the themes identified during the interviews and focus groups. Survey respondents represent a broader cross-section of the community than those who participated in focus groups and interviews. As mentioned above, the sample can be considered to be more representative of residents in the four county region based on quotas developed from U.S. Census data.

Familiarity with the PORTS Site. Survey participants were asked about their familiarity with the PORTS site. About one-fourth of the respondents indicated they were not familiar with the PORTS site while 74.7 percent indicated familiarity with the site (See Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5. Telephone Survey Response to: Are You Familiar with the PORTS site?



Of the 747 respondents familiar with the site, 38.2 percent felt they knew a lot about the site (See Figure 3.6). When asked if they were interested in learning more about what is happening at the site 73.6 percent answered “yes” or “maybe.” Of those familiar with the PORTS site, 82.1 percent reported they are concerned about the future of the site (see Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.6. Do you feel you know a lot about the PORTS site?

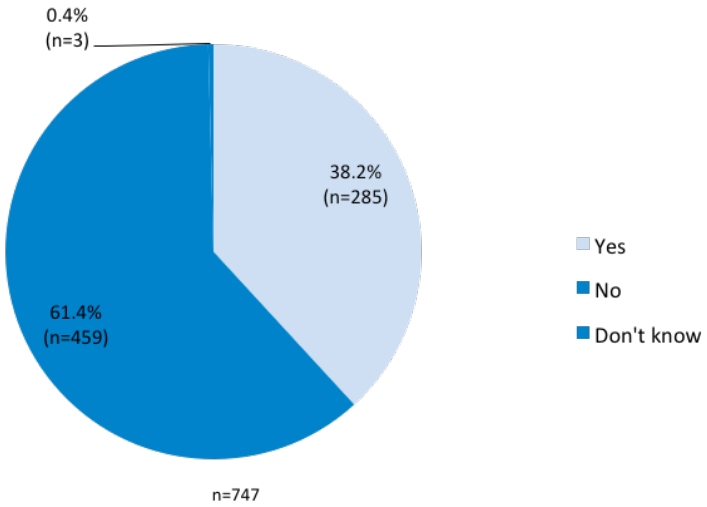
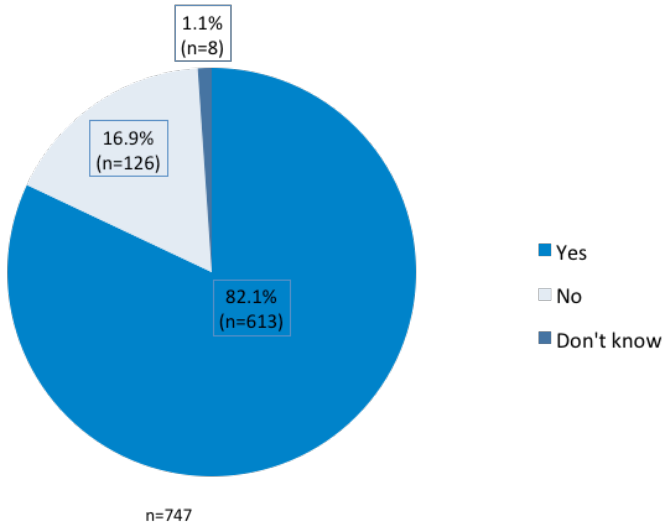
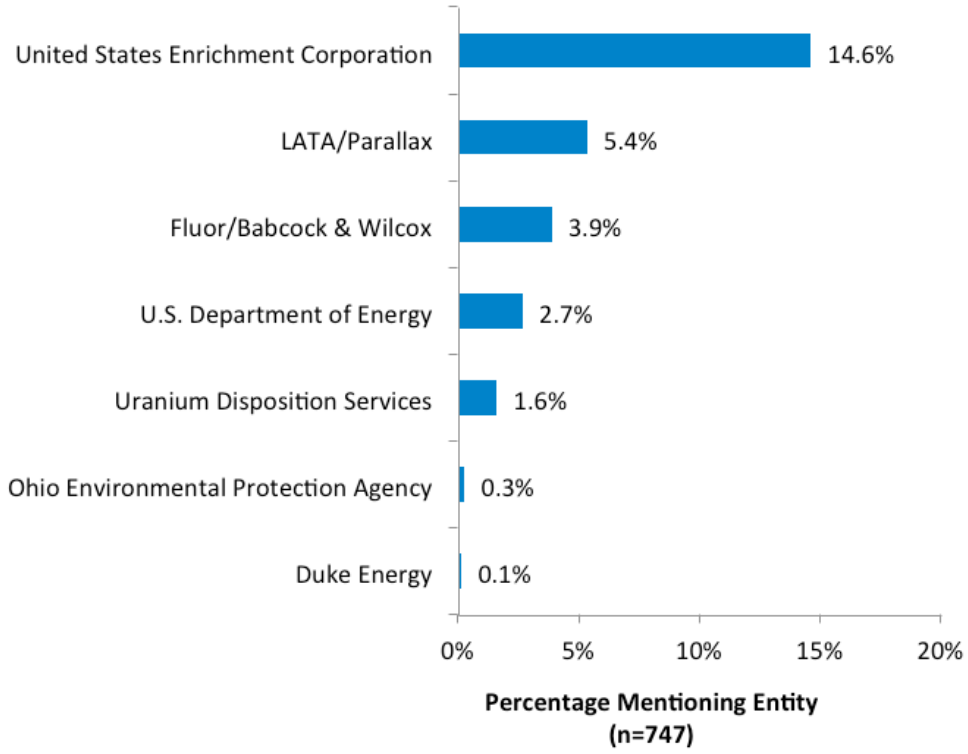


Figure 3.7. Are you concerned about the future of the PORTS site?



Familiarity with Organizations Involved with PORTS. The survey also asked respondents to provide the names of any public or private organizations currently operating at the PORTS site. Of those familiar with the PORTS site, 22.6 percent were able to name at least one entity. The entities mentioned most frequently were United States Enrichment Corporation (14.6 percent of respondents) and LATA/Parallax (5.4 percent of respondents) (See Figure 3.8).

Figure 3.8. Could you list the names of any public or private organizations that currently operate at the PORTS site?



Note: Respondents could name more than one entity.

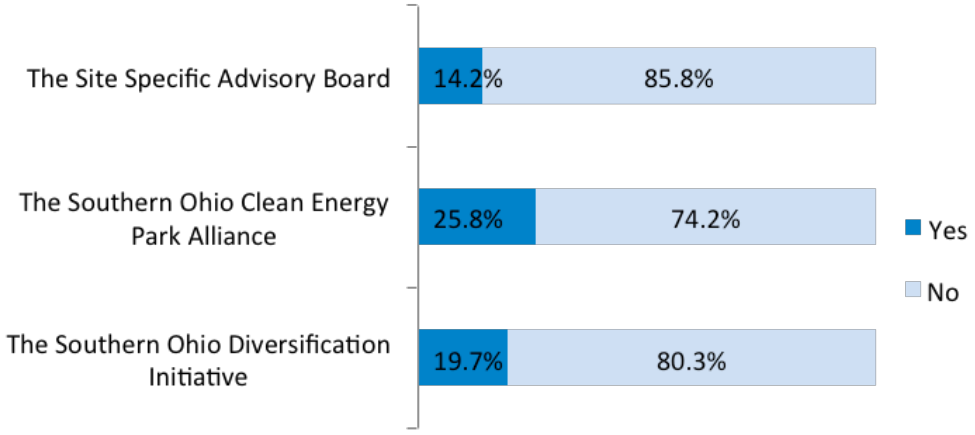
For those organizations that were named by the respondents, we asked about levels of familiarity with information that they provide and levels of confidence in the accuracy of the information. Table 3.2 shows that even though 109 people (14.6%) of the survey respondents named USEC as one of the organizations active at the site, only 61 of these people said they were familiar with information provided by USEC. However, 36 of the 61 people who were familiar with the information provided by USEC indicated a lot of confidence in the accuracy of this information.

Table 3.2. Survey Responses Related to Familiarity and Confidence in Information from Specific Organizations

	Familiar with information provided by the organization you named?		Confident that the organization is providing accurate information about the site?			
	Yes	*No*	*A lot*	*A little*	*Not at all*	*Don't Know*
USEC (109)	61	48	36	21	1	3
LATA/Parallax (40)	14	26	5	6	1	2
Fluor/Babcock (29)	12	17	5	7	0	0
U.S. DOE (20)	13	7	8	5	0	0
Uranium Disposition Services (UDS) (12)	7	5	5	2	0	0
Ohio EPA (2)	1	1	0	1	0	0
Duke Energy (1)	1	0	0	1	0	0

During the interviews and focus groups, several organizations were mentioned numerous times as being important players in the activities at PORTS. With this in mind, we asked respondents who said they were familiar with the PORTS site if they were aware of three specific organizations: The Southern Ohio Clean Energy Park Alliance, The Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI), and The Site Specific Advisory Board (SSAB), figure 3.9 summarizes familiarity with these organizations.

Figure 3.9. Percentage of Respondents Aware of Specific Organizations



Note: Not all respondents answered these questions.

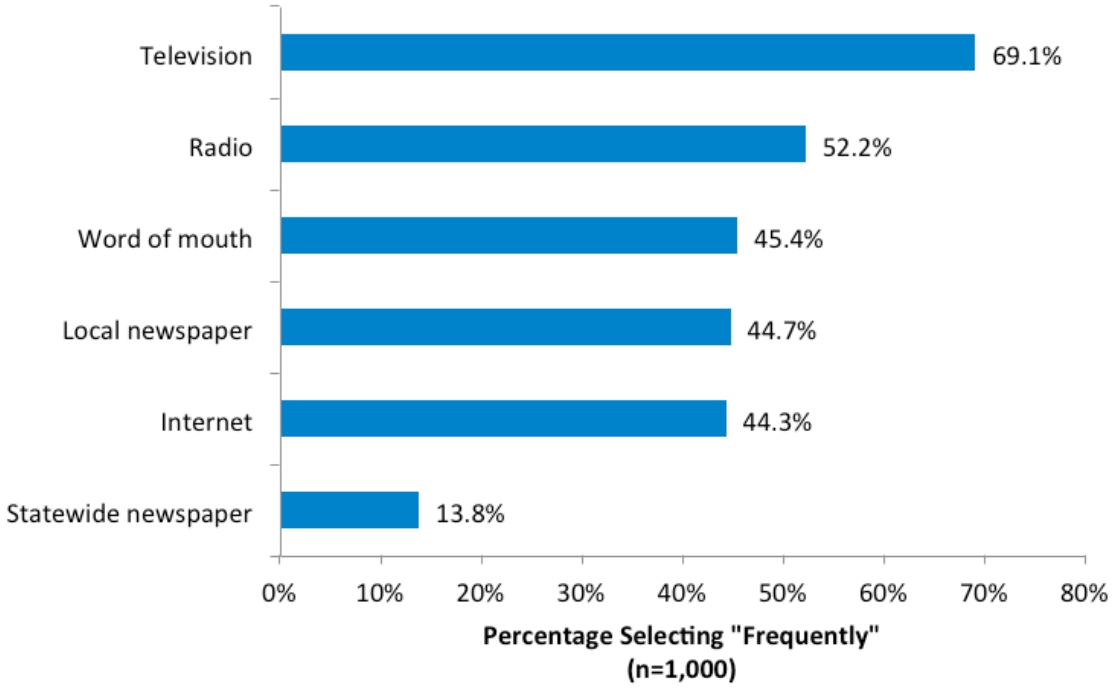
Overall, survey respondents were not familiar with these three organizations that play significant roles in site activities. Respondents who said they were familiar with these three organizations were asked about their familiarity with the information the organizations provide as well as their level of confidence in the accuracy of this information. As Table 3.3 shows, even though 147 respondents were familiar with SODI, 192 were familiar with the Southern Ohio Clean Energy Park Alliance, and 106 were familiar with the SSAB, very small percentages of these people were familiar with information that these organizations provide. This mirrors the responses to the results related to government and contractors noted in Figure 3.8 and Table 3.2 and indicate that there are challenges in disseminating credible information to community members who may not be engaged in site activities.

Table 3.3. Survey Responses Related to Familiarity and Confidence in Information from Specific Local Organizations

	Familiar with information provided by the organization?			Confident that the organization is providing accurate information about the site?			
	Yes	*No*	*Did not respond*	*A lot*	*A little*	*Not at all*	*Did not respond*
SODI (147)	54	91	2	29	20	2	3
Southern Ohio Clean Energy Park Alliance (192)	49	141	2	20	26	2	1
Site Specific Advisory Board (106)	28	76	2	16	11	0	1

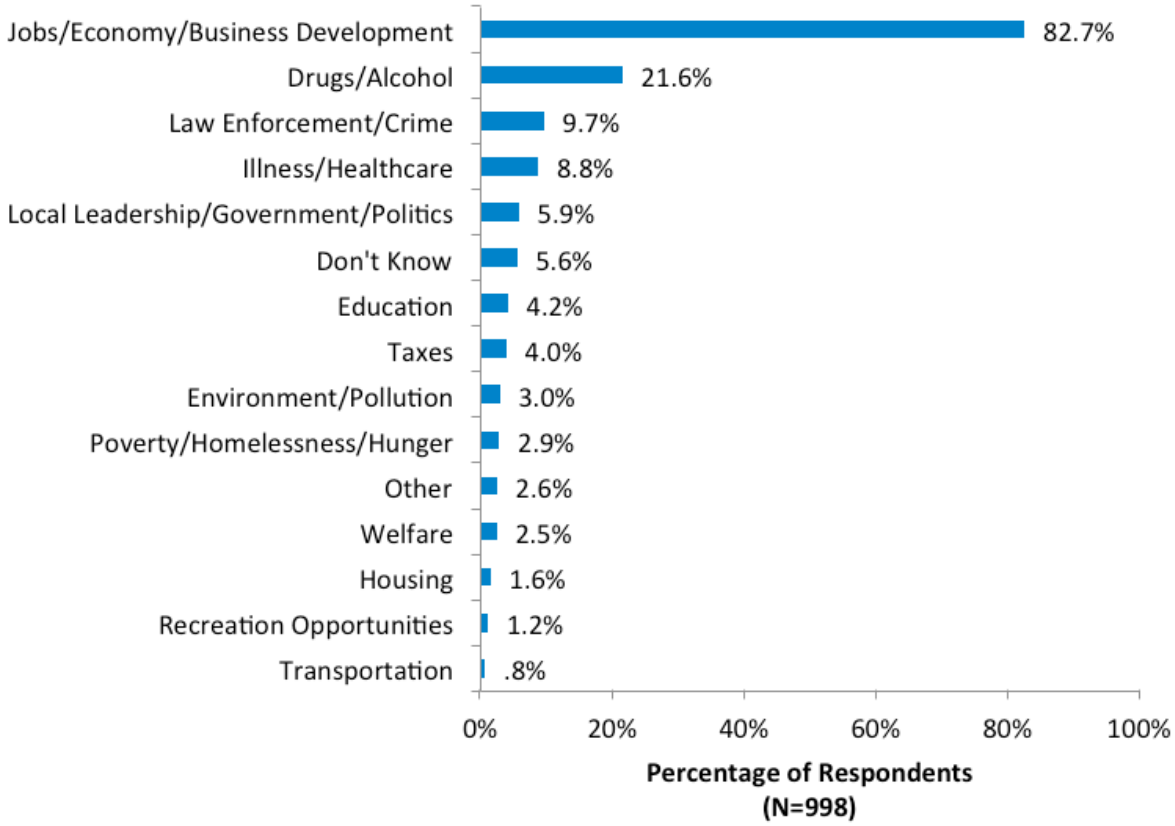
Sources of Information about Your Community. Key informants and focus group participants suggested that residents of the region were probably most likely to receive information from local newspapers and their neighbors. Understanding where people turn for information about the plant is critical to ensuring effective outreach and information dissemination. Survey respondents were asked how often they use various sources including different types of media and word of mouth for information about their community. As Figure 3.10 shows, most of the respondents indicated that they rely on television and radio for information. Word of mouth, the local newspaper and the internet are relied on by almost one-half of the respondents. Statewide newspapers are not an important source of information about the community.

Figure 3.10. Frequency of Use of Specific Sources of Information about the Community



Community Problems. It became clear from the interviews and focus groups that the major concern in the region was related to jobs and the economy. This was confirmed in the telephone poll as respondents were asked to name the two biggest problems facing their community. Figure 3.11 supports the opinions of focus group and interview participants and shows that problems mentioned most frequently by respondents were related to jobs, the economy, and business development. Second to economic conditions were problems related to drugs and alcohol and drug abuse. All other community problems were identified by 10 percent or less of the respondents.

Figure 3.11. Survey Response to the Two Biggest Problems Facing the Community



Potential Uses of the PORTS Site. Keeping in mind that jobs and the economy were identified as the most important problems in the community, survey participants were asked questions related to the role of PORTS in the future of community. More than 75 percent of the respondents indicated that PORTS is very important to the future of the community (Figure 3.12). This is a significant finding because it suggests that community residents are hopeful that the plant can play a role in addressing the problems of concern to community members.

Figure 3.12. How important is PORTS to the future of your community?

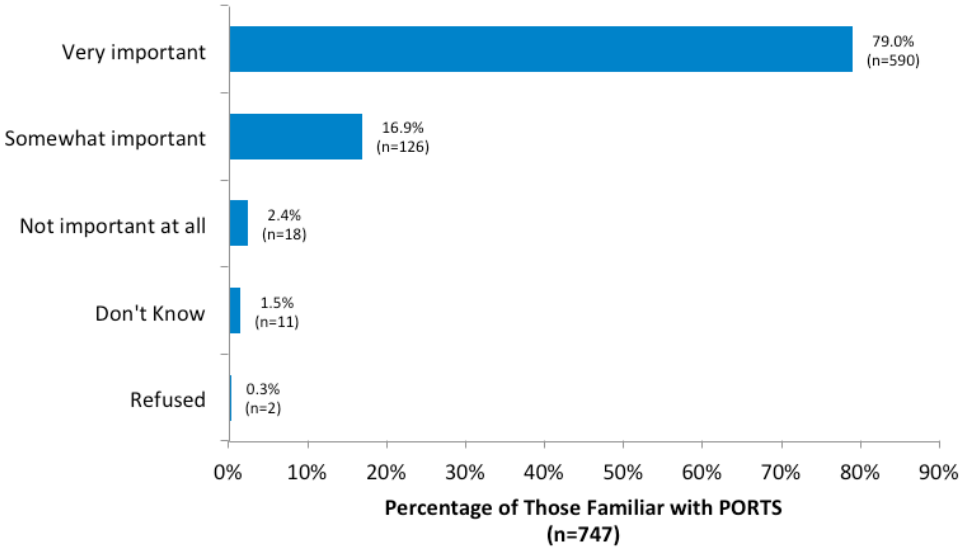
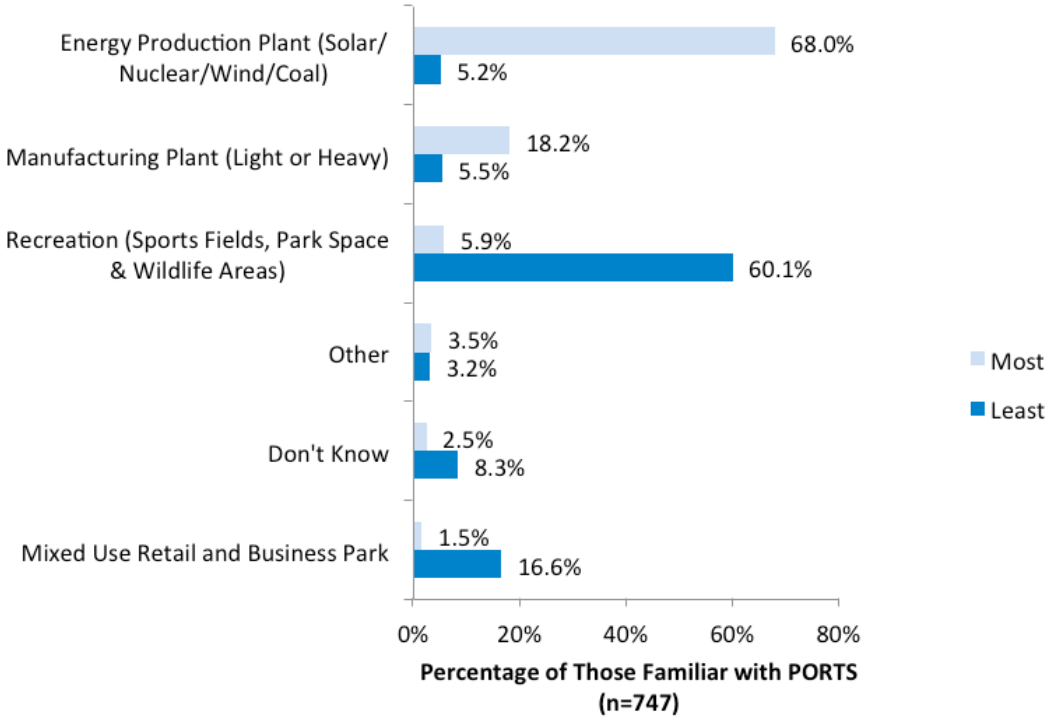


Figure 3.13. Which of the following possible uses do you favor the most? Which do you favor the least?



Note: Not all respondents answered these questions.

A list of four possible future uses for the PORTS site was generated from information collected from the focus groups and interviews. When asked to identify which of these four potential uses of the site they favored most, 68 percent of individuals familiar with the PORTS site favored using the site for an energy production plant and 18.2 percent of respondents favored using the site for a manufacturing plant. Figure 3.13 also identifies potential future uses that survey respondents favored the least. Recreational purposes and a mixed-use retail and business park were the potential uses least favored by respondents.

SUMMARY OF PHASE ONE

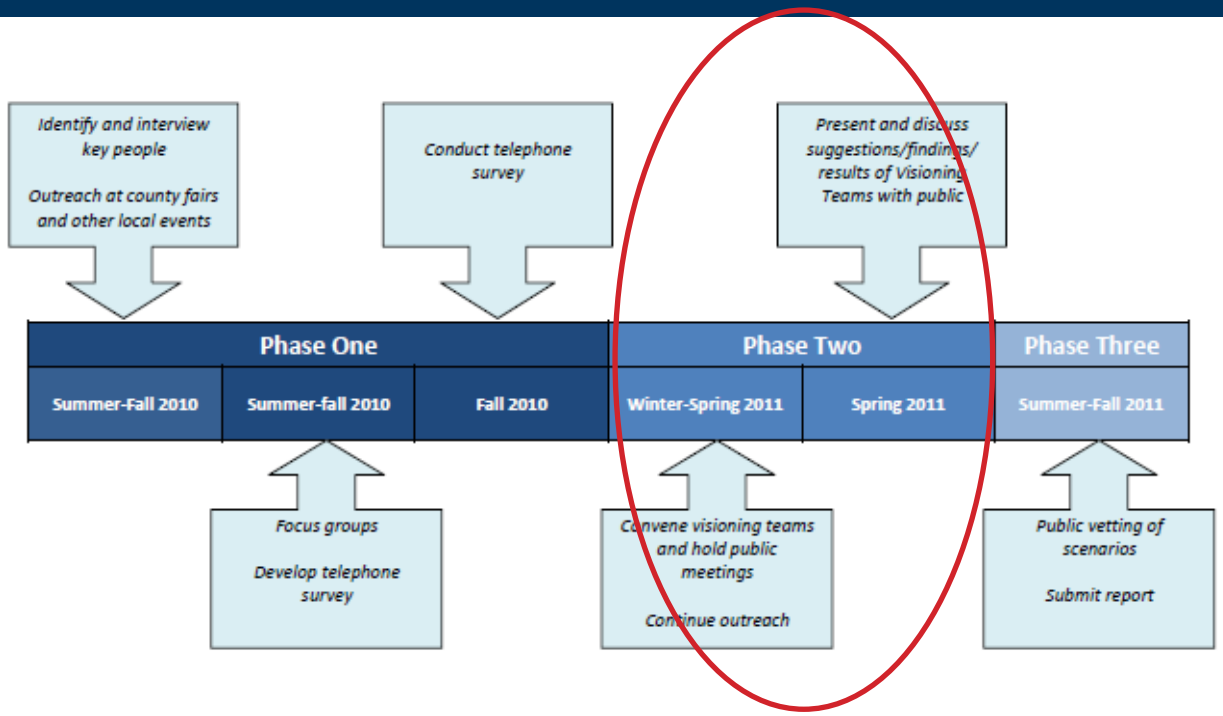
From January through December of 2010, the PORTSfuture project focused on gathering critical stakeholder and public opinions and creating awareness of the project. The major results and findings from Phase One include:

- Jobs and economic concerns are the most important issues that the region faces.
- Despite numerous opportunities for public involvement and engagement (see Chapter 2), members of the public in the four counties are not very aware of the organizations that are involved with PORTS site activities.
- Key stakeholders and focus group participants suggest that one reason for the lack of awareness could be a history of secrecy related to the site.
- There are serious challenges related to disseminating information to the public and engaging the public in future use planning even though there is general agreement that PORTS is important to the future of the community.

All of the information gathered during Phase One lays the foundation for Phase Two which will ultimately result in future use scenarios to be presented to the public to vote on and indicate their preferences.

CHAPTER 4

PHASE TWO



The overall goal of Phase Two of the PORTSfuture project was to facilitate community members drafting scenarios for the future use of PORTS. This phase involved recruiting and engaging the public in community visioning and creating scenarios that would address the future vision for the region. Numerous individuals participated in this phase of the project through attendance at large public meetings, small visioning teams, and as members of an advisory group. The first step in Phase Two was to engage and recruit these individuals using a variety of outreach methods.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

The goal of outreach during this phase was to inform the public about the kick-off meetings, the visioning team meetings in each county, and to invite the residents of the four-county region to participate in these events. The major avenues for sharing information during this phase were: 1) local media; 2) speaking engagements; 3) the PORTSfuture website; 4) electronic media; and 5) other sources.

Local Media

In an effort to publicize the project, kick-off events, and the visioning team meetings, various media sources were used from January-May 2011, including local newspapers, TV, and radio stations. The Project Director was interviewed by WOUB TV (Athens) and by radio on WKKJ (Chillicothe), WOUB Radio (Athens), and Froggy 99 (Portsmouth). Press releases were sent to 12 newspapers, 21 radio stations, and 1 local TV station. As a result, a total of 13 newspaper articles were published in the *Chillicothe Gazette, Jackson Times-Journal, Jackson Telegram, Portsmouth Daily Times, Pike County Watchman,* and the *Cincinnati Enquirer* with an estimated total readership of 793,900. A summary of the media imprints is found in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Summary of Phase Two Media Imprints

TV/Radio Interviews

Station	Date Aired	Estimated Viewers
WOUB TV - Scott Miller	2/2/2011	25,000
WKKJ - Scott Miller / Chillicothe	1/18/2011	27,000
WOUB - radio spot from TV interview	2/3/2011	20,000
Froggy 99 / Portsmouth - Scott Miller	3/3/2011	

Newspaper Articles

Newspaper	# Articles	Estimated Total Readership
Chillicothe Gazette	5	65,000
Jackson Times-Journal	2	11,000
Jackson Telegram	4	24,000
Portsmouth Daily Times	1	12,500
Pike County Watchman	1	4,500
Cincinnati Enquirer	1	676,900

Speaking Engagements

The project team devoted significant time and effort to meeting with individuals and groups during Phase Two. The purpose of these speaking engagements was to brief local officials,

employers, workforce developers, and current and past PORTS employees, about the purpose of the project and the importance of the kick-off and visioning team meetings. All individuals at these engagements were invited to attend both events as well to spread the word in their communities about participation opportunities. At each of the speaking engagements, promotional materials including postcards and other literature were passed out with the dates of the kick-off events and the website. It is estimated that more than 2,500 individuals were in total attendance at these speaking engagements as detailed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2. Phase Two Speaking Engagements and Personal Visits

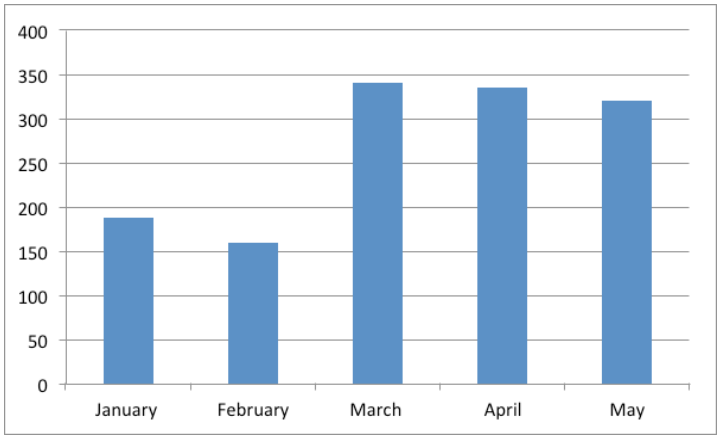
Individual/Group	*Total Attendance*
January, 2011	
Ross County Commissioners	5
Ross County Kiwanis	25
Ohio Valley Minority Business Association	5
Portsmouth Mayor Malone	1
Scioto County Community Dev. Dir.	1
Pike County Chamber of Commerce	175
Jackson Economic Development Board	30
Pike County Board of Commissioners	3
Shawnee State - President Rita Morris	1
Ohio Farm Bureau Scioto/Jackson/Pike	60
OU - Chillicothe, Dean	2
OU-Chillicothe Academic Council	15
Chillicothe Mayor Sulzer	1
Governors Regional Office - Chillicothe	2
Jackson Workforce Development	20
February, 2011	
Fluor B & W Portsmouth Public Affairs	30
Mayors Partnership for Progress	18
Ohio Farm Bureau - Ross County	40
USEC Retirees	33
Scioto County Commissioners	2
Fluor B & W Portsmouth Public Affairs	3

American Centrifuge Public Affairs Mgr	1
USEC Government Services Public Affairs	1
LATA/Parallax Portsmouth, LLC	1
Jackson County Commissioners	3
Jackson County Clerk	1
Jackson Rotary	45
Media Rep - Jackson Times Journal	1
Media Rep - The Telegram (Jackson)	1
Media Rep - WCJO	1
SODI	2
OVRDC Executive Board	25
March, 2011	
OVRDC Economic Development Directors	25
April, 2011	
Southern Ohio Trade Show	2,000

Website

All TV and radio interviews were posted on the PORTSfuture website (www.PORTSfuture.com). In addition, updates about the project and the kick-off events were routinely updated on the website. As Figure 4.1 shows, from January to April, there were 4,259 visits to the website from 1,839 unique visitors. The website also includes a feature for people to fill out a form to either ask a question or make a commitment to get involved in the project.

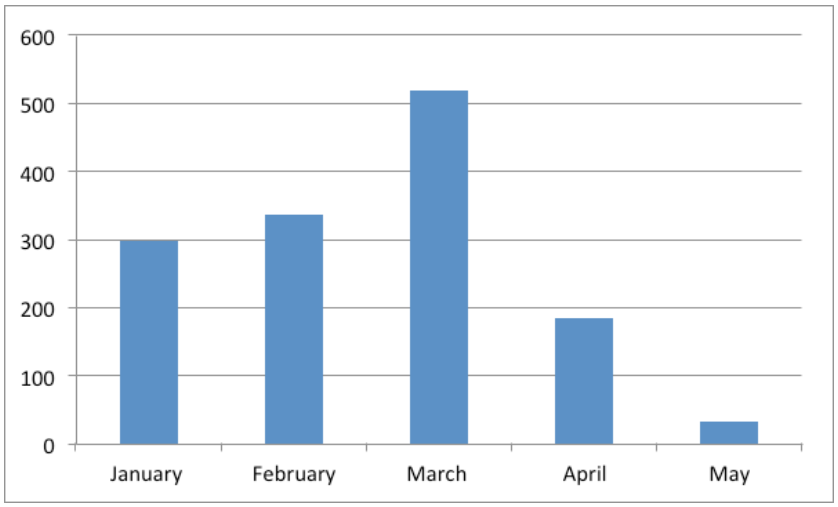
Figure 4.1. Number of Unique Website Visitors, Phase Two (2011)



Electronic/Online Media

Emails were sent to 338 individuals who completed contact cards at the community events (i.e. county fairs) to invite them to participate in the kick-off and visioning team events. There was also information posted about the project and on the Voinovich School Website (http://www.ohio.edu/voinovichschool/), which was viewed by an estimated 3,000 individuals during this phase. Ohio University's electronic newsletter Compass featured a story about the project which was viewed by an estimated 40,000 individuals and social media, including Facebook and Twitter, were additional outreach tools employed. A PORTSfuture Facebook page was updated at the first of each month with news and video clips, pictures from meetings, and information and reminders about the kick-off and visioning team meetings. There were a total of 1,372 hits to the PORTSfuture Facebook page during Phase Two (Figure 4.2) and information was disseminated via the OU Facebook page, which has a readership of 10,000 and via the OU Twitter account, which also has approximately 10,000 followers.

Figure 4.2. Number of Facebook Hits, Phase Two (2011)



OTHER SOURCES

Other types of marketing and advertising employed during this phase included paid advertising in the *Jackson County Telegram, Portsmouth Daily Times, Pike County Watchman, Chillicothe Gazette* (paper and online), *Scioto Voice,* and WOUB radio. Articles were also included in newsletters for the Ohio Sierra Club, LATA Parallax Employee Newsletter, and the Chamber of Commerce for each of the four counties (Table 4.3). It was estimated that the readership for these

newsletters was 78,515. In addition, posters or brochures were displayed in libraries, gas stations, restaurants, laundromats, health departments, government offices, and many other locations; totaling 24 different locations in the four counties. Finally, “leave behind” literature in the forms of postcards, informational brochures, fliers, posters, bookmarks were distributed at many of the various locations listed above. In total, 12,310 promotional materials were distributed during Phase Two.

Table 4.3. Articles in Newsletters

Organization	*Date (2011)*	*Estimated Readership*
Sierra Club - state wide release	2/4	25,000
Sierra Club - state wide release	2/14	25,000
LATA/Parallax Employee newsletter	2/1	500
USEC Government Services newsletter	2/1	1,200
Sierra Club - state wide release	3/6	25,000
Chamber of Commerce - Portsmouth	4/4	400
Chamber of Commerce - Chillicothe	4/4	850
Chamber of Commerce - Pike	4/4	300
Chamber of Commerce - Jackson	4/4	265

Community Engagement Methods

During all of the media contacts, speaking engagements, and personal meetings previously mentioned, the project team explained the purpose of the kick-off and the visioning teams and invited individuals to participate. To further target interested individuals, emails, phone calls, and mailings were made or sent to 580 contacts from the county fairs, focus groups, survey, kick-off meetings, or the PORTSfuture website. The main purpose of these contacts was to recruit individuals for the visioning team meetings in each of the four counties.

The visioning process began with two large kickoff meetings, following by smaller visioning teams, and ended with an advisory team. Figure 4.3. depicts the visioning process that occurred during this phase.

Figure 4.3. Community Visioning Process

Kickoff

More than 100 people attended two kickoff meetings, on March 15, 2011 in Chillicothe and March 17, 2011 in Portsmouth. General demographic information was gathered at these meetings through the use of technology that allowed participants to enter their information electronically during a slide presentation. The summary of demographics of people who attended the meetings and entered information electronically is found in Table 4.4. Most of the participants were men, in the 35-64 age range. Residents of Scioto County were the most well represented group of participants and this was evidenced by the larger turnout at the Portsmouth meeting on March 17.

As Table 4.4 indicates, participants at the kickoff meetings were not necessarily representative of the general public in the region. This is an important note because, as Figure 4.3 shows, the kickoff meetings were the foundation for the visioning process. Furthermore, the purpose of the kickoff meetings was to begin developing the community vision for the region and to gather ideas and opinions about the role of the site in this vision. Therefore, it was important for kickoff participants to have access to information gathered during Phase One which included the regional telephone survey, which is a more representative sample of the population of the four counties.

The kickoff meetings were structured and facilitated in order to ensure maximum input in the limited time available. Activities included individual exercises, small group discussions, and full group discussion. The major components to the kickoff meetings were: 1) project overview; 2) opinion polling; 3) introduction to data; 4) visioning; and 5) commitment.

Table 4.4. Demographic Information of Kickoff Participants

(Note: totals are different due to non-responses)

	Chillicothe (3/15/11) # (%)	*Portsmouth (3/17/11) # (%)*	*Totals*
Gender			
Male	20 (66.67)	40 (71.43)	60
Female	10 (34.33)	16 (28.57)	26
Age			
18-34	2 (5.88)	10 (18.18)	12
35-49	10 (29.41)	13 (24.64)	23
50-64	16 (47.06)	19 (34.55)	35
65 and older	6 (17.65)	13 (24.64)	16
County of Residence			
Jackson	3 (10.00)	4 (7.69)	7
Pike	10 (34.33)	10 (19.23)	20
Ross	3 (10.00)	2 (4.85)	5
Scioto	4 (14.33)	36 (69.23)	40

Project overview. Participants in the kickoff meetings were provided with an overview of the project including all of the public outreach activities that had taken place prior to the meeting. The slides for the kickoff meetings are located in Appendix 9.

Opinion Polling. Even though participants in the kickoff meetings were a small group of individuals who were likely extremely interested in the future of the site, there were similarities between this group and members of the general public. We were able to see these comparisons by taking a look at some of the opinions that were gathered at the kickoff meetings and comparing them to opinions gathered during the telephone survey in Phase One.

Figures 4.4 through 4.7 compare answers to the same questions asked of each sample. As these figures show participants at the kickoff events were in general agreement with the random survey respondents in terms of the biggest problems in the community and the importance of PORTS to the future of the region.

Figure 4.4. Comparison of Opinions About Most Important Issue Between Kickoff Participants and Survey Respondents

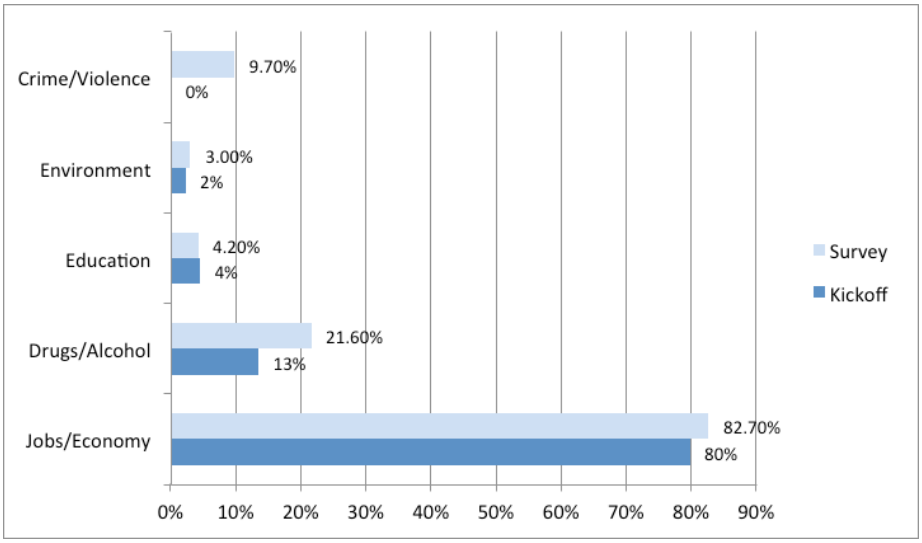
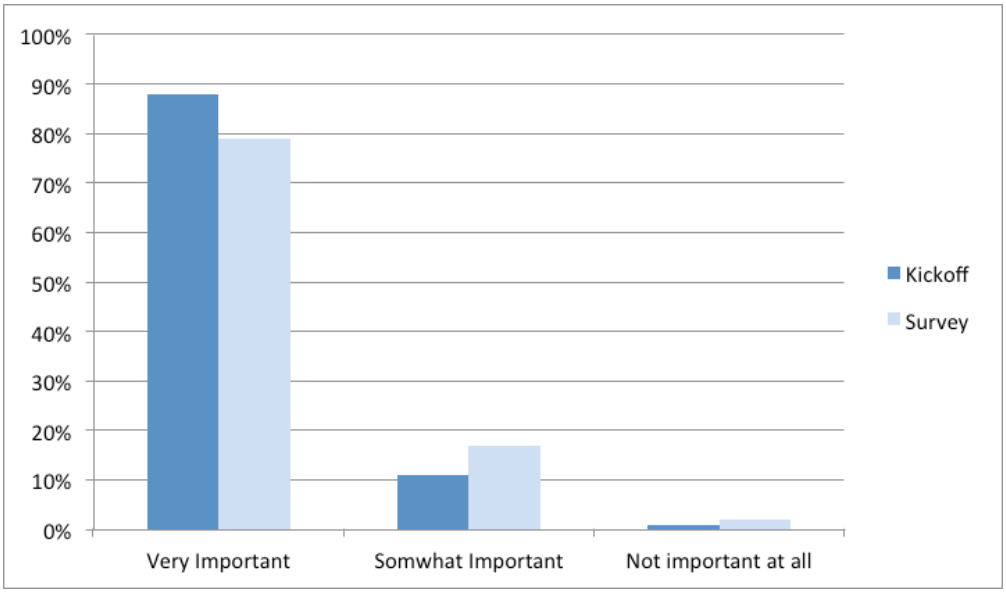


Figure 4.5. Comparison About the Importance of PORTS to Future of Community



There were notable differences between the two groups in terms of their most and least preferred future uses of the site. As Figure 4.6 shows, survey respondents were more supportive of an energy production facility than kickoff participants; however, kickoff participants were more likely to prefer manufacturing use of the site than survey respondents. When it comes to the least preferred uses, neither group was in favor of a recreational use of the site.

Figure 4.6. Comparison of Most Preferred Use for PORTS Site

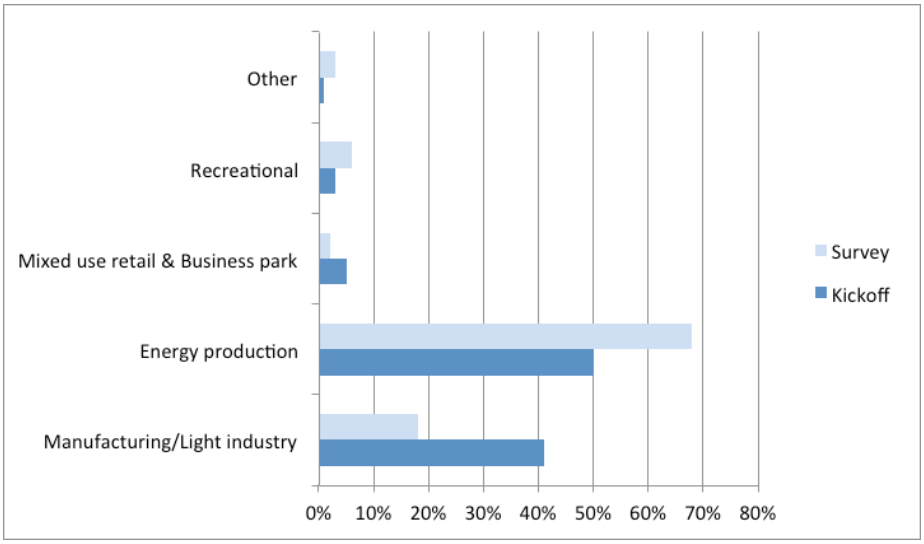
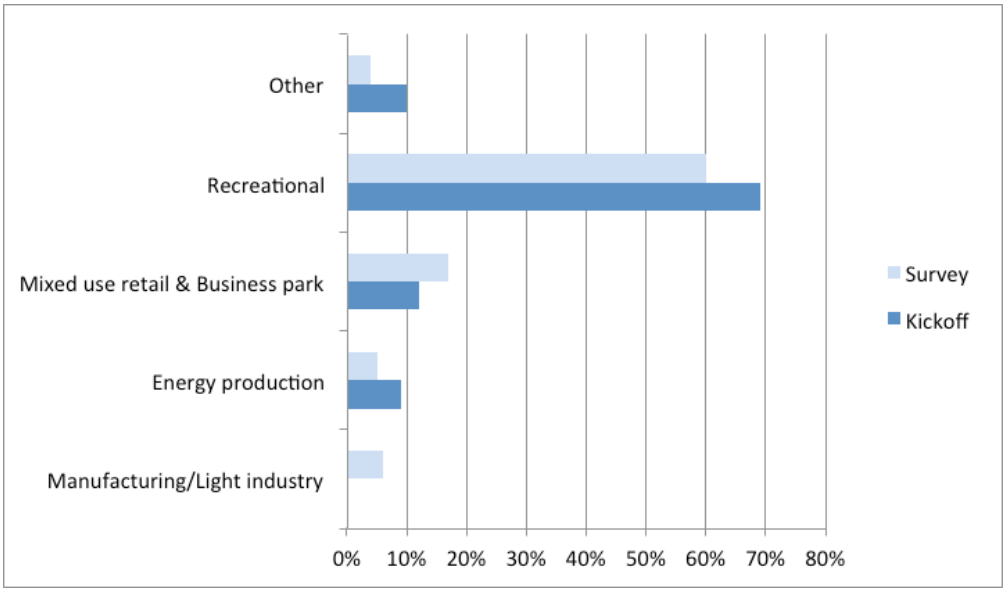


Figure 4.7. Comparison of Least Preferred Use for PORTS Site



Introduction to Data. The project team prepared materials for the kickoff events that included an executive summary of the public survey, maps and photos of PORTS, and reports that detail environmental conditions on the site. Throughout the meetings, participants reviewed the data and asked questions about the materials.

Visioning. Perhaps the most important outcome of the kickoff meetings was the discussion about a vision for the future of the region and the site's role in this vision. Visioning is a process that creates a positive statement about the future. It brings people together to develop a shared image of "where" they want their community to be in the future.

Kickoff Participants Review Site Data

Attendees at the kickoff meetings participated in an exercise that was based on work by Ames (2006) who identifies 5 steps of community strategic visioning (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5. The Five Steps of Community Strategic Visioning (Ames, 2006)

Visioning Step	Action	Description
Step 1: Where are we now?	Community Profiling	Find descriptive data; Identify community values
Step 2: Where are we going?	Trend Analysis	Obtain trend data; Determine probable scenarios
Step 3: Where do we want to be?	Vision Statement	Possible / preferred scenarios; Community vision
Step 4: How do we get there?	Action Plan	Goals / Actions / Strategies
Step 5: Are we getting there?	Implement and Monitor	Plan execution; Community indicators / Benchmarks

Using these steps as a guide, kickoff participants were asked to respond the following questions:

o **Where are we now?**

- What are three things you think are the most important strengths of your community?
- What three things in this community would you change?

o **Where are we going?**

- *If things stay the same, what will the community look like in 20 years?*

o **Where do we want to be?**

- *What would you like the community to look like in 20 years?*

The final visioning activity involved participants reviewing the visioning statements generated by the group and summarizing ideas about what role PORTS plays in accomplishing the future visions for the community.

Commitment. Since information generated at the kickoff meetings would serve as the basis for creating scenarios for future uses of PORTS, participants were invited to stay involved as members of visioning teams.

Visioning Teams

Visioning teams were assembled in each of the four counties comprised of volunteers recruited from the kickoff meetings as well as other events and venues. The objectives of the Visioning Teams meetings were as follows:

PORTS Community Visioning in Action

- Inform participants of OU process including visioning teams, visioning team advisory group, public vetting, and drafting of a final report.
- Disseminate baseline data to visioning teams for decision-making while developing scenarios.
- Familiarize participants with the data through small group exercises.

• Begin drafting possible future use scenarios.

A total of 8 meetings were held in April, 2011. The major purpose of the visioning teams was to draft scenarios for the future use of PORTS. As Table 4.6 shows, team members were provided with data about the site, including an environmental summary, public outreach data, and data generated at the kickoff meetings.

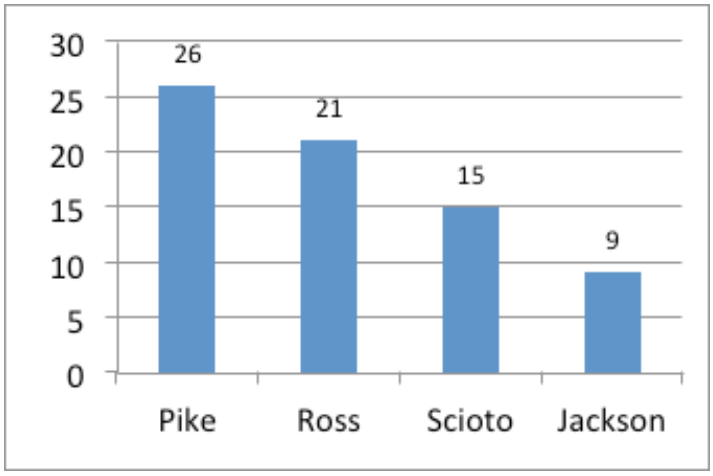
Table 4.6. Information Provided to Visioning Teams

Document	Description
Public opinion survey executive summary	Summary of the results of a telephone survey of 1000 residents of Pike, Ross, Jackson, and Scioto Counties conducted in the winter of 2011 related to opinions about and knowledge of the facility
Summary of discussion from kickoff meetings	Summary of the ideas generated at community meetings in March 2011 related to the vision of the facility
Department of Energy (DOE) Annual Site Evaluation Report (ASER)	Annual summary of site activities conducted in compliance with environmental laws and regulations. Includes monitoring data
Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI) Planning Documents, including the 1997 *Community Transition Plan*	Proposes future use of the site based upon its potential for economic growth and development
DOE End-State Vision Report 2005	Details current site conditions and lays out the potential end state of the site based on regulatory risk reduction targets
PORTS site map	Map of the PORTS site and adjacent land
Economic development assets	Map of some key economic development assets in the 4-county region

Seventy-one people participated in the visioning team meetings; most of these individuals attended both meetings, but a few only attended one. The breakdown of visioning team

participation by county is found in Figure 4.8. The complete packet of materials used at the visioning teams is in Appendix 10.

Figure 4.8. Participation in Visioning Teams (71 Total)



Advisory group

The advisory group was comprised of volunteers from each county who were members of the visioning teams. The task of the advisory group was to synthesize all of the draft scenarios from the visioning teams and prepare scenarios for public vetting. The group met one time in June, 2011.

OUTCOMES OF THE VISIONING PROCESS

The kickoff event, visioning team meetings, and advisory group ultimately resulted in nine scenarios for public vetting which began in July, 2011 and comprises Phase Three.

Kickoff—Creating the Vision

The visioning exercise completed at the kickoff events laid the foundation for creating scenarios for the future use of PORTS. At the kick-off meetings, residents of the four counties were asked for their ideas about the role the site plays in their vision of the future. From the written comments to this question, some common ideas emerged. Summaries of those ideas appear in Table 4.7 and the complete results from the Kickoff meetings can be found in Appendix 11. Table 4.7 categorizes ideas into three levels:

• **Dominant Ideas:** Includes ideas that were voiced most frequently.
• **Common Ideas:** Includes ideas that were voiced by fewer people than the dominant ideas, but by more than two people.
• **Individual Ideas:** Ideas that were voiced by one or two people.

Table 4.7. Summary of ideas about the role the site plays in the future visions

Dominant Ideas	**Education (17)** *- Jobs at the site will improve schools and quality of education (7)* *- College collaborations provide internships and green technology programs (3)* *- More science fairs and science programs in the schools (3)* *- Increase educational attainment in the region (2)* *- Job training programs in the schools* *- Education program for green energy/technology at the K-12 and college levels*
	Research and Development Facility (13) *- Advanced energy (9)* *- Recycling- based technologies (2)* *- Other research and development opportunities* *- Create a think tank that is co-operated by local universities*
Common Ideas	**Education (17)** *- Jobs at the site will improve schools and quality of education (7)* *- College collaborations provide internships and green technology programs (3)* *- More science fairs and science programs in the schools (3)* *- Increase educational attainment in the region (2)* *- Job training programs in the schools* *- Education program for green energy/technology at the K-12 and college levels*
	Research and Development Facility (13) *- Advanced energy (9)* *- Recycling- based technologies (2)* *- Other research and development opportunities* *- Create a think tank that is co-operated by local universities*

Common Ideas	• **Environmental Concerns (13)** *- Clean-Up site for repurpose (6)* *- Inform the public about implications of future uses, if poses potential harm to residents (2)* *- Concern about environmentally related health issues at site (2)* *- Restore wetlands to help with water/soil contamination (2)* *- No nuclear development at the site*
	• **Improve Quality of Life (11)** *- Site will impact a decrease in crime, increase in affordable housing, diversity of residents, and increase the number of cultural activities in communities*
	• **Workforce Training (7)** *- Training center on site (3)* *- Nuclear training center for all skillsets, including professional occupations (2)* *- Job training programs will be available for growing industries* *- Financial job training programs*
Individual Ideas	• Facility holds integral position in future of the region (2)
	• Historic preservation (2)
	• Nuclear spent fuel storage (2)
	• Metal recycling plant to reduce cost of shipping waste out of state (2)
	• All D&D corporations give back to community
	• Local community leaders support future use of the site
	• Atomic age museum on part of the site
	• Recreation areas
	• Become tourist attraction along Ancient Ohio Trail
	• Office buildings on site can be made available to Native American tribes, non-profits, and Appalachian cultural groups
	• Community partner with DOE on future projects
	• Local community market the site's assets for industrial repurpose
	• Regional recycling center
	• No park or nature preserve
	• Eastern green be joined with Wayne National Forest

It is clear from the dominant ideas that emerged from the kickoff events that participants believe jobs associated with the site and industrial reuse are important ways in which the site could affect the long term vision for the region.

Visioning Teams-Refining the Vision

The visioning teams used the ideas generated from the kickoff meetings as well as numerous additional sources to begin drafting site future use scenarios. After the first visioning team meetings, 68 possible future use scenarios emerged. The purpose of the second meetings were to start with the 68 scenarios and filter them to the ones that should be forwarded to the advisory group, the result was 19 scenarios that moved forward from the visioning teams. A complete listing of these scenarios is found in Appendix 12 and they are summarized in Table 4.8.

The visioning teams were provided with a tool to rate each of the scenarios on the basis of the following factors:

- **Environmental Conditions**- Rate the option based on what we know about the current contamination at the site and/or the level of cleanup that is possible. This includes both natural and built or human-influenced environmental conditions
- **Lease Commitments/Compatibility**- Rate the option based on what we know about the current lease commitments on the site, such as DUF-6. Is the option compatible with other uses of the site that are likely based on current lease conditions?
- **Community Support for the Option**- Would the local residents support this type of reuse of the site?
- **Economic/Market Conditions**- Would this reuse option make sense based on what we know about current market conditions and future economic trends? Would there be a market for the product/service/activity?
- **Cost Considerations**- Is it reasonable to think that the reuse option could be funded and completed within an acceptable timeframe? Costs may include the building of required new facilities, including utilities, if they are presently considered inadequate for the proposed option.
- **Job Creation**- The necessity for the site reuse to create many good-paying jobs with benefits has been a dominant issue voiced by the majority of the residents of the 4 counties we have spoken with, surveyed, and invited to meetings so far.
- **Overall Feasibility**- Does the idea make good “horse sense”? Is it doable? Is it doable within an acceptable timeframe? Is it compatible with site infrastructure?
- **Public Health/Environmental Impact**-current and future impacts to nature and humans.

Table 4.8. Draft Scenarios from Visioning Teams

Visioning Team	Scenario Name	Future Uses
SCIOTO	**Nuclear – Single Use**	Nuclear Power
	Comprehensive Industrial Energy Use	Industrial Park Energy Park – Nuclear Recycling Solar Panel Production Teaching/Educational Benefits (topic: batteries)
	Alternative Energy Park	Nuclear Solar/Wind Alternative Energy
JACKSON	**Energy Park**	Energy Production (non-specific) Research & Development – Energy Manufacturing (non-specific) Supplier City Concept – Warehousing and Distribution Center Transportation Hub (air, rail and truck) Wildlife Buffer Aquaculture Tourism Green Technology Education (K-16)
	Green Energy Production	Green Energy Production (wind, solar, new technologies) Research & Development – Energy Manufacturing – Components Green Technology Education (K-16) Wildlife Buffer Aquaculture Switchgrass Renewable Harvest of Resources Supplier City – Warehousing Transportation Hub Tourism/Education Center
	Cutting-Edge Energy Sources	Research & Development – DOE-determined Energy Production Transportation Hub Green Technology Education Manufacturing Warehousing/Distribution Wildlife Buffer Aquaculture Education/Tourism Center
	Recovery Steel Plant	Plant to Recover Contaminated Steel (metal recycling)

PIKE	**Energy Park**	Research & Development (alt energy, biomass sustainability, woodland utilization and development, recycling) Manufacturing (wind turbines, solar panels, batteries, recycling) Generation (wind, solar, nuclear) Consumer Products (home energy: wind, solar, and electrical vehicles)
	U.S. Strategic Metal Revitalization Complex	Manufacturing – Processing • Metal revitalization from nuclear sites. • Process to reuse for long-term storage. Research and Development – lab for processes related to metal handling (melting/smelter)
	Multi-Use	Research and Development – Federal Renewable Energy Manufacturing – Privately-Leased Energy & Technology Earthwork Restoration Forested Areas Educational & Non-Profit Office Space Mixed-Use – Small-Scale Industry and Research Park (energy, biomass, sustainable industry) Green Space – Recreation Industrial/Nature/Center/Recreational Park (IRN Park) including Visitors Center Southern Ohio Educational Enrichment Center (SOEEC) (Museum & cultural center and training)
	Multi-Use-Industry Greenbelt	Heavy Industry • Post-consumer recycle • Solar cell & panel manufacture • Insulation manufacture • Wind turbine manufacturing Multiple Museum/Nature Park Small Industry
	"Multi-Use" and "Southern Ohio Educational Center" combined	Research & Development – Federal Renewable Energy Manufacturing – Privately-Leased Energy & Technology Earthwork Restoration Forested Areas Educational & Non-Profit Office Space Mixed-Use – Small-Scale Industry and Research Park (energy, biomass, sustainable industry) Green Space – Recreation Industrial/Nature/Center/Recreational Park (IRN Park) including Visitors Center Southern Ohio Educational Enrichment Center (SOEEC) Center (Museum & cultural center and training)

	"Energy Park" and Unnamed Scenario Combined	Research & Development (alt energy, biomass sustainability, woodland improvement and utilization & development, recycling, battery) Manufacturing (wind turbines, solar panels, batteries, recycling) Generation (wind, solar, nuclear) Consumer Products (home energy: wind, solar, and electrical vehicles) Steel Recycling (including contaminated steel from site) Clean Up Site
	Sargents Station Revitalization Site	Research & Development – Federal Renewable Energy Manufacturing – Privately-Leased Energy & Technology Earthwork Restoration & Eco-Tourism Forested Areas Appended to Wayne National Forest Educational and Non-profit Office Space
ROSS	**Research & Development**	Research & Development to Support National Labs Research & Development – Mixed-Use Energy Research R&D for Homeland Security Industrial R&D Park Research for Alternative Energy Research & Development – Solar Research & Development – Alternative Energy American Centrifuge Plant Support Supporting National Lab Health and Wellness Focus with a Multi-Use Complex Historical Park/Preservation/Recreation 'Green' Areas for Future Development Recycle & Reuse Materials and Buildings to the Greatest Extent Keep Money in Community
	Manufacturing (Strive for "Whole Supply Chain" possible local raw resources and value add component, vertical integration, OEM local supply chain)(Utilize existing infrastructure River, Rail, Road)	Smelter (short-term) Steel Forging for Turbines General Manufacturing Multi-Use (Industrial Manufacturing) Chemical Production Heavy and Light Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plant Renewable Energy Manufacturer Solar Shingles Health and Wellness Focus with a Multi-Use Complex Historical Park/Preservation/Recreation 'Green' Areas for Future Development Recycle & Reuse Materials and Buildings to the Greatest Extent Keep Money in Community

Training/Education	Substance Abuse/Treatment and Education Facility Military Training Displaced Worker Training Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) School Homeland Security / Emergency Response Training Center Health and Wellness Focus with a Multi-Use Complex Historical Park/Preservation/Recreation 'Green' Areas for Future Development Recycle & Reuse Materials and Buildings to the Greatest Extent Keep Money in Community
Energy Production	Energy Production (Fossil and Base load) New Nuclear Power Plant Energy Production Nuclear Power Plant Energy Production Park Health and Wellness Focus with a Multi-Use Complex Historical Park/Preservation/Recreation 'Green' Areas for Future Development Recycle & Reuse Materials and Buildings to the Greatest Extent Keep Money in Community
Warehousing & Distribution	Multi-Port Distribution Site Warehousing and Cargo Park Commercial Distribution and Storage Health and Wellness Focus with a Multi-Use Complex Historical Park/Preservation/Recreation 'Green' Areas for Future Development Recycle & Reuse Materials and Buildings Keep Money in Community

Advisory Group—Drafting Scenarios

The advisory group began their discussion with the 19 scenarios summarized in Table 4.8. They reviewed the scenarios and looked for opportunities to combine similar scenarios. It was notable that many of the scenarios were similar, even though they came from different visioning teams in four different counties. Ultimately, the advisory group settled on 9 scenarios that they believed represented the work of the visioning teams and addressed the public outreach data gathered prior to their meeting. The 9 scenarios are depicted in Figures 4.9 through 4.17. Note that the scenarios depicted in this report are not mutually exclusive; all or some components of one or more scenarios may coexist.

Figure 4.9. Industrial Park Multi-Use Scenario

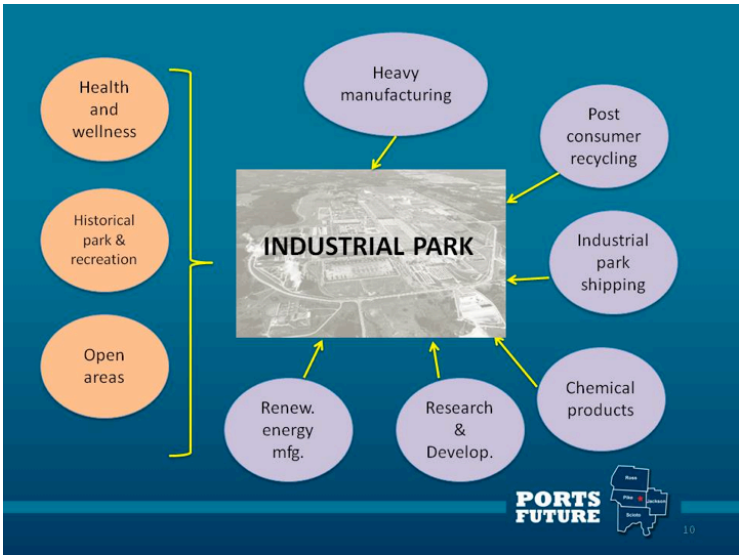


Figure 4.10. Industrial Park Multi-Use Scenario

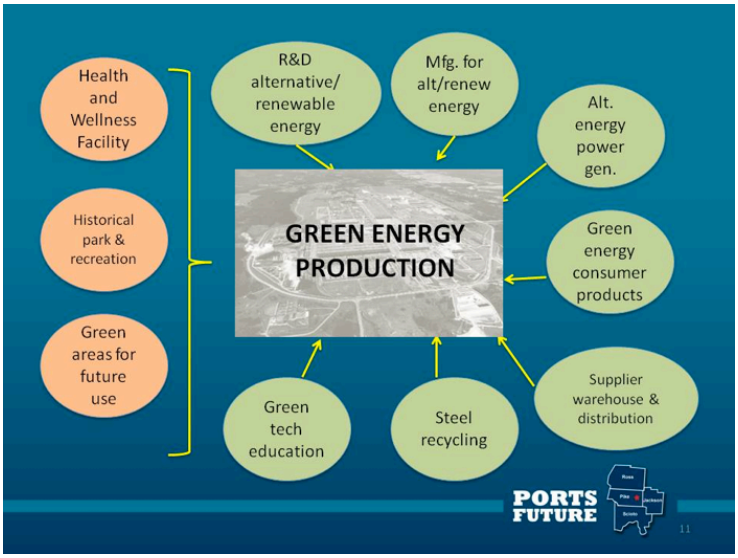


Figure 4.11. Multi-Use Southern Ohio Education Center Scenario

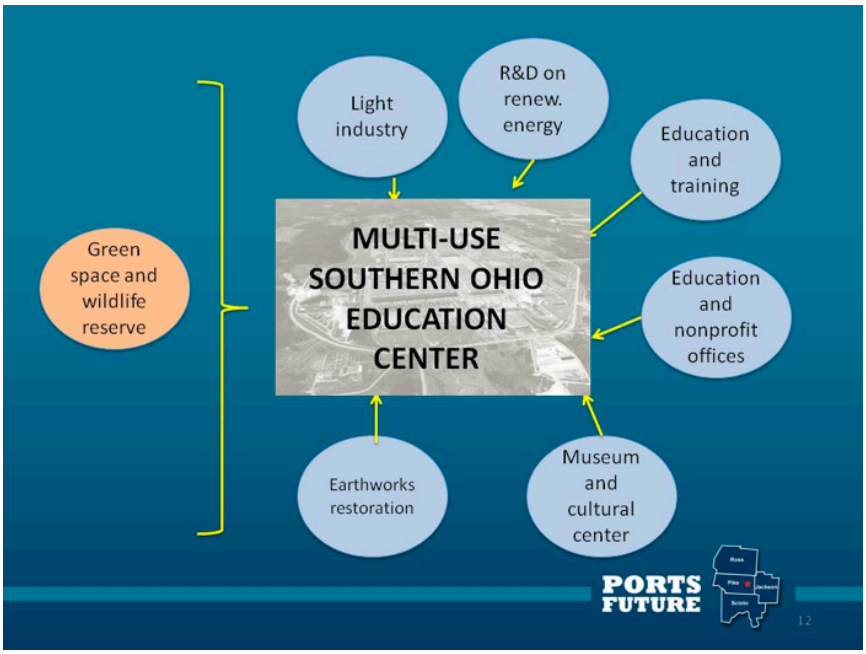


Figure 4.12. National Research and Development Scenario

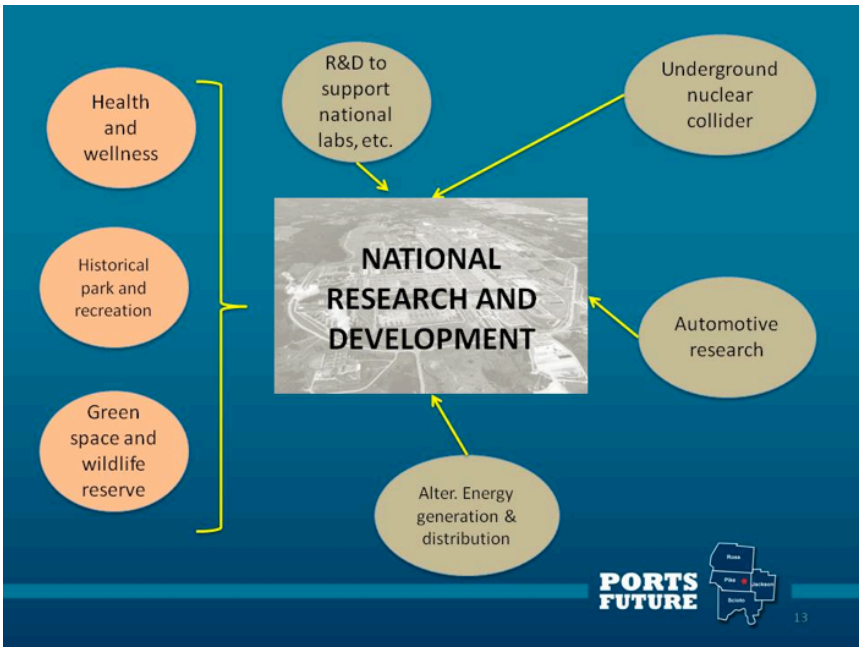


Figure 4.13. Training and Education Scenario

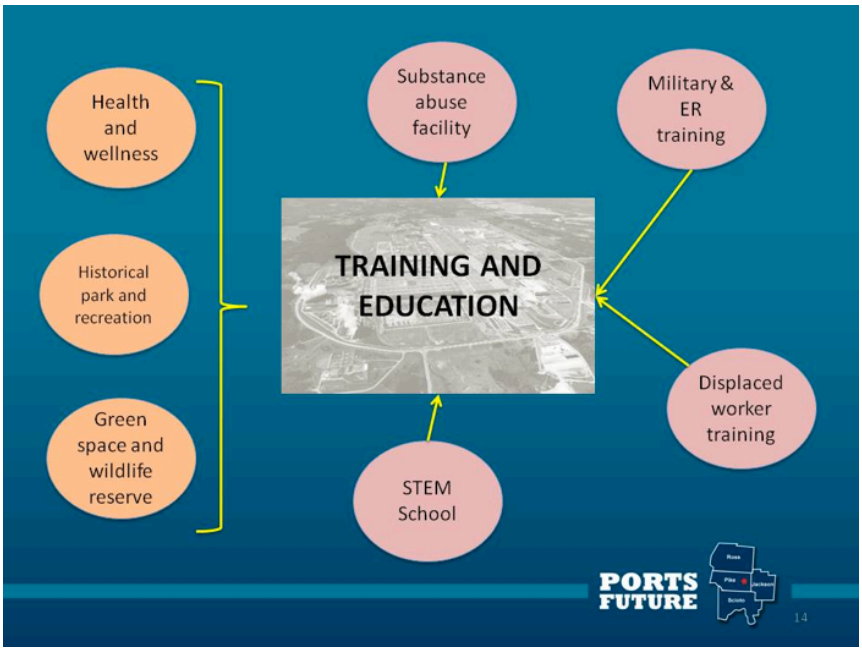


Figure 4.14. Greenbelt Scenario

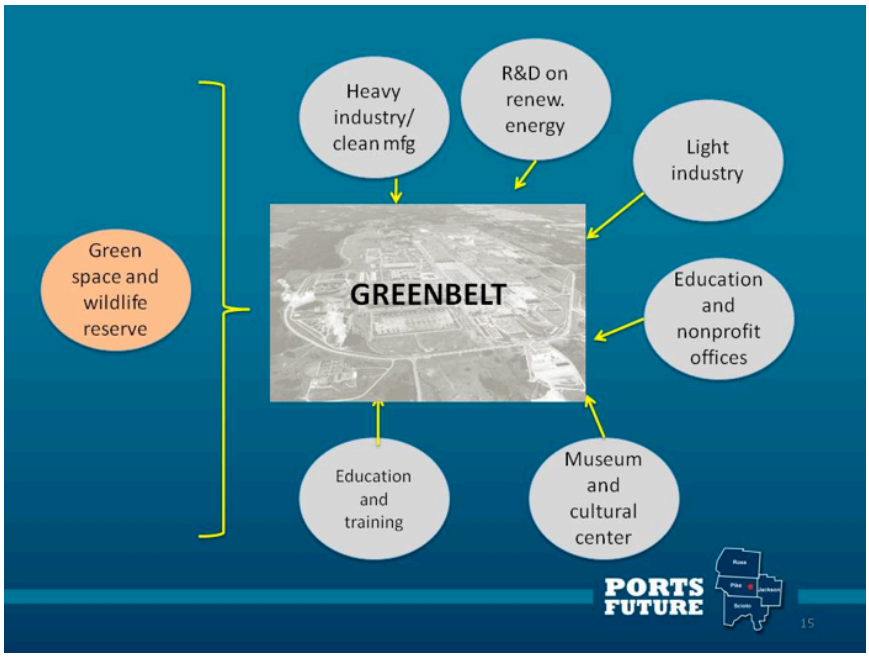


Figure 4.14. Warehousing, Distribution and Transportation Hub

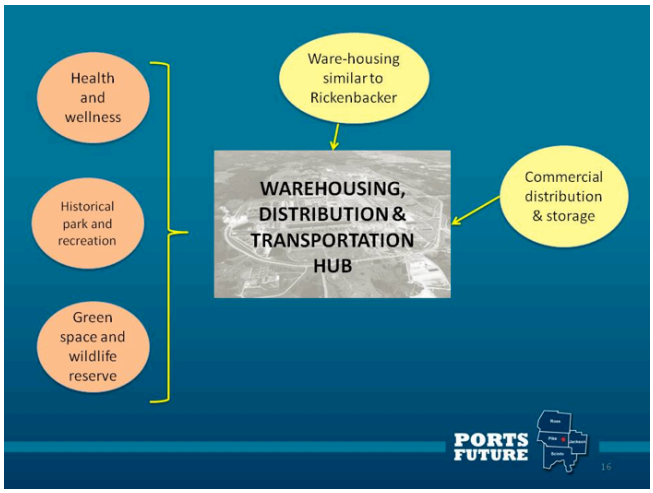


Figure 4.15. Nuclear Power Plant

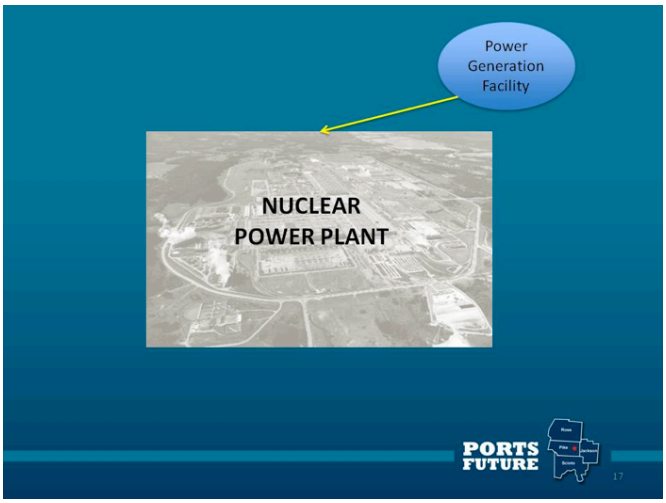
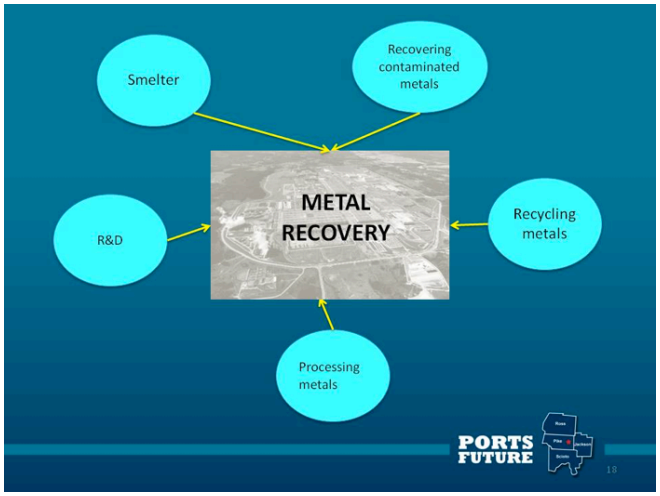


Figure 4.16. Metal Recovery Plant



For each scenario, the advisory group developed specific descriptions and rationale for why the scenario would work at the site and this detailed information can be found in Appendix 13. In addition, the advisory group rated these 9 scenarios using the factors discussed above (i.e environmental conditions, overall feasibility, etc.) and the result was a ranked list of scenarios from the most preferred to the least preferred as follows:

1. Industrial Park
2. Green Energy Production
3. Multi-Use Southern Ohio Education Center
4. National Research and Development
5. Training and Education
6. Greenbelt
7. Warehousing and Transportation Hub
8. Nuclear Power Plant
9. Metals Recovery

These 9 scenarios will be the basis for the third phase of the project which includes public voting on the scenarios so that ultimately, the most publicly-preferred alternative for the site will emerge.

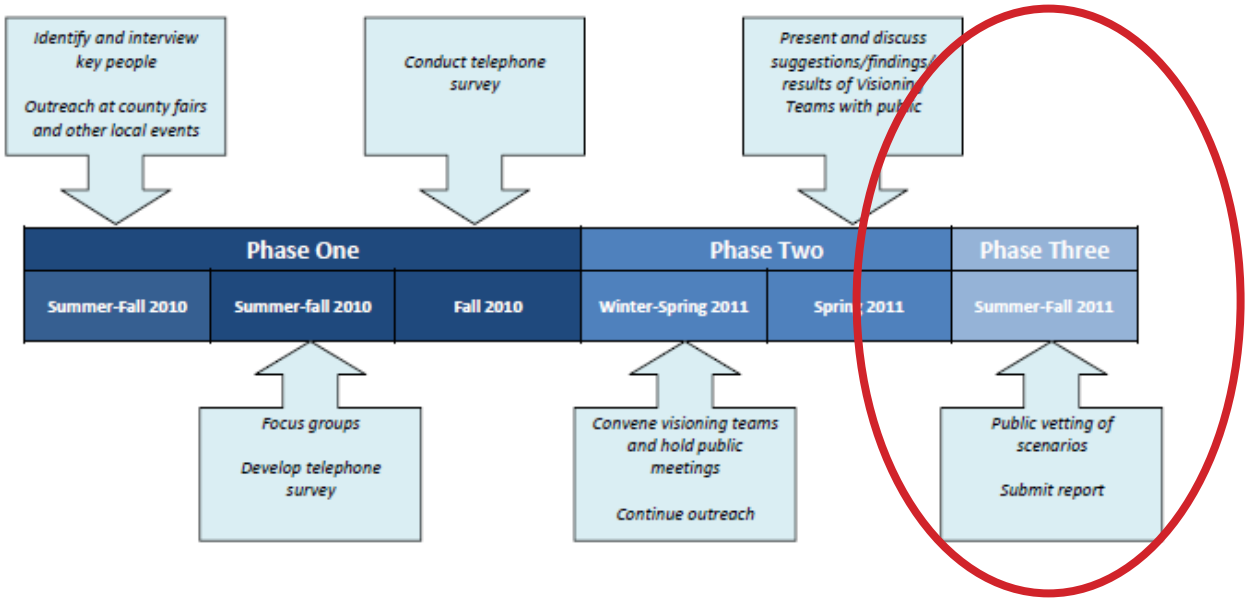
SUMMARY OF PHASE TWO

- The majority of the scenarios:
  - Are multi-use
  - Include preserving the historical significance of the site
  - Include using the environmental assets on the site for recreation or other activities
  - Include ideas for renewable energy activities
- Only one scenario – the nuclear power plant -- was specified as a single use option.
- Other common uses emerge with each theme:

- Education and training
- Research and development
- Light and/or heavy manufacturing
- Health and wellness

CHAPTER 5

PHASE 3



The goal of Phase Three was to gather public preference related to the draft scenarios that were developed during the visioning phase of the project. Both in the telephone survey of 2010 and at subsequent public outreach meetings job-growth in Jackson, Pike, Ross, and Scioto counties appeared to lead the list of community members' pressing concerns. It thus became readily apparent that providing scientific estimates of the jobs, labor income, and value-added likely to be generated under each draft scenario would provide the public with some meaningful basis for comparing alternative draft scenarios. These economic impact estimates were calculated under a separate task funded by the U.S. Department of Energy and are described below.[8]

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

To conduct the economic impact analysis the research team first quantified the scenarios by translating the broad descriptions of each scenario into sets of concrete numbers. This was accomplished via extensive research examining data from various publically available sources such as the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Census Bureau, and others. In addition, relevant information from various research institutions, trade publications, and private

[8] Details of the economic analysis conducted for all scenarios can be found in Appendices 14.1 and 14.2.

companies was folded into the analysis as deemed necessary. This multi-pronged approach provided a better understanding of industry trends and standards as well as common industry practices, requirements, and regulations.

The economic impact analysis was conducted via an economic assessment model called IMPLAN[9]. IMPLAN is widely used by many of government agencies, colleges and universities, non-profit organizations, private companies, and business development and community planning organizations to model any economic impact. IMPLAN is a highly customizable tool, which can be used to examine impact at local, regional and state level. For our analysis, we constructed a regional economic model, which consisted of four counties: Jackson, Pike, Ross and Scioto.

Generally, economic impact analysis is based on a ripple effect, which refers to the idea that a change in one industry/activity will lead to a change in the overall economy. For example: An automotive design company in Pike County spends $1 million to open its offices. This money does not disappear; instead it becomes wages to employees, revenue to suppliers etc. As a result the workers will have higher disposable income. They will purchase clothes for their families at the local clothing store, generating income for the clothing store's owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. This local resident saves part of this income and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of these effects is the total income generated in the local economy by the automotive design company. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in one industry results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

To estimate the total impact of each alternative, the previously quantified scenario inputs were entered in the model and analyzed. The model estimated indirect and induced effects, which were added to initial direct inputs to get the cumulative or total impact. The total impact of a scenario thus consists of (a) direct, (b) indirect, and (c) induced effects. Direct effects refer to initial and therefore direct changes. As mentioned before, the direct effects represent initial scenarios inputs, which were based on the research conducted by the research team. Indirect

[9] IMPLAN is a self-contained modeling package that includes data needed for modeling economic impacts. IMPLAN creates a model of the existing local economy and thereafter computes economic impacts stemming from a specific change in the economy. The modeling software is developed by MIG, Inc. (www.implan.com).

effects refer to the impact stemming from local industries buying goods and services from other local industries. Finally, induced effects represent economic benefits when workers use their newfound income to purchase further goods and services.

Scenarios depicted in this report are not meant to be mutually exclusive; all or some components of one or more scenarios may coexist. It also is important to realize that the results of the economic impact analysis should not be used as the sole basis to evaluate the desirability of a given scenario. It should be remembered that the purpose of this report is an attempt to quantify each scenario and demonstrate how they produce larger ripple impacts on the local economy through the indirect and the induced effects. Two important constraints of the modeling include:

- IMPLAN analysis does not consider costs, efficiency, probability, or feasibility of the proposed activities. In order to include these variables, a complete cost-benefit analysis would need to be undertaken, which is beyond the scope of this project.

- Further, the IMPLAN modeling team used their best judgment and available information when quantifying each scenario. However, reasonable individuals could disagree about the allocation of each specific activity that contributes towards building a particular scenario. As the scale of activities varies, so will the total impacts. This limitation is rather typical of IMPLAN modeling and something readers should bear in mind when reviewing the estimates reported below (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 summarizes the results of the economic modeling and suggests that there is a range of possible employment and economic impacts with the scenarios.

The preceding economic information was combined with descriptions of the scenarios and prepared for public voting which took place at county fairs and other events. Email blasts and media marketing were completed to invite people to vote online. The summaries that were prepared for public voting are located in Appendix 15.

Table 5.1. Summary Results of Economic Analysis

Scenario	Annual Estimates for total employment effect (# jobs)	Annual Estimates for labor income ($)	Annual Estimates for value-added ($)
National research and development	2,055	89,669,280	118,608,985
Green energy production	1,438	71,143,413	148,916,427
Industrial park	1,275	65,711,809	142,147,020
Greenbelt	1,195	50,747,899	68,694,663
Metals recovery	1,023	45,201,431	60,015,660
Nuclear power plant (single use)	840	51,580,766	145,560,592
Warehousing, distribution and transportation hub	771	33,298,446	49,609,691
Multi-use southern Ohio education center	362	13,323,153	18,587,448
Training and education	245	5,117,584	6,778,666

It is important to re-emphasize that the economic impacts discussed above were calculated strictly under the assumption that each scenario would operate as envisioned by the community. All construction costs were excluded from these calculations. As this public outreach report was being prepared for submission, stakeholders expressed an interest in seeing the economic impacts likely to flow from the construction of each scenario. These estimates were derived via IMPLAN and are detailed in Appendix 14.2.

MEDIA COVERAGE

The overall goal of Phase Three was to gather public opinion from residents in the four counties about preferred scenarios for the future use of the site. As such, it was essential to promote the availability of public voting in as many ways as possible. To that end, a comprehensive media strategy was employed in an attempt to gather as many opinions as possible. The strategy included a billboard (Figure 5.1) which was located at a heavily traveled place on Route 32 in Pike County.

Figure 5.1. Billboard to Promote Public Voting

Multiple media channels were targeted to publicize the voting and the complete summary of the use of media, including speaking engagements is found in Table 5.2

The media impressions reported in Table 5.2 are estimates of the number of individuals who had the opportunity to see a story, poster, presentation, or other type of media used to promote the project. These estimates are based on subscription rates, attendance, and circulation figures. They could be either over- or under-estimates and may represent individuals obtaining information from multiple sources.

Table 5.2. Summary Media Impressions

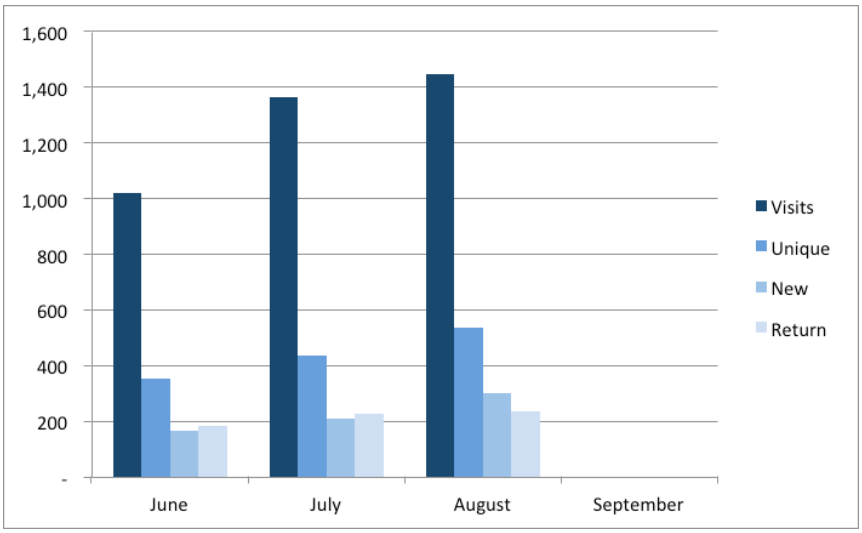
	Phases 1 and 2		Phase 3	
Medium	Number	Impressions	Number	Impressions
Advertising (paid coverage)	8	1,032,600	46	1,605,000
TV Interviews	1	25,000	0	
TV Interviews (on web)	1	20,000	0	
Radio Interviews	3	47,000	0	
Radio Interviews (on wed)	5	62,100	0	
Newspaper articles	14	793900	1	13,000
Press Releases Outlets	37		37	49,500
Stakeholder Newsletters	9	78,515	8	3,655
E-Mail Blasts	4	338	13	41,015
Direct Mail		356		302
Community Calendar Postings	11		0	
Leave Behind Literature	9	12,335		1,000
Direct Phone Calls	136			13,102
Posters/Displays	26		0	
Speaking Engagements (including fairs)	51	219,235	10	48,561
Online Media		44,000	0	
Facebook Posts	31	2,491	TBD	
TOTALS		2,337,870		1,775,135

The media impressions reported in Table 5.2 are estimates of the number of individuals who had the opportunity to see a story, poster, presentation, or other type of media used to promote the project. These estimates are based on subscription rates, attendance, and circulation figures. They could be either over- or under-estimates and may represent individuals obtaining information from multiple sources.

THE PORTSFUTURE.COM WEBSITE

The website became a very important public outreach tool during Phase Three because of the availability of online voting. Figure 5.2 depicts the total number of website visits during the months of June through September (still need this data). As this figure shows, the monthly visits have been increasing as have new visitors to the website.

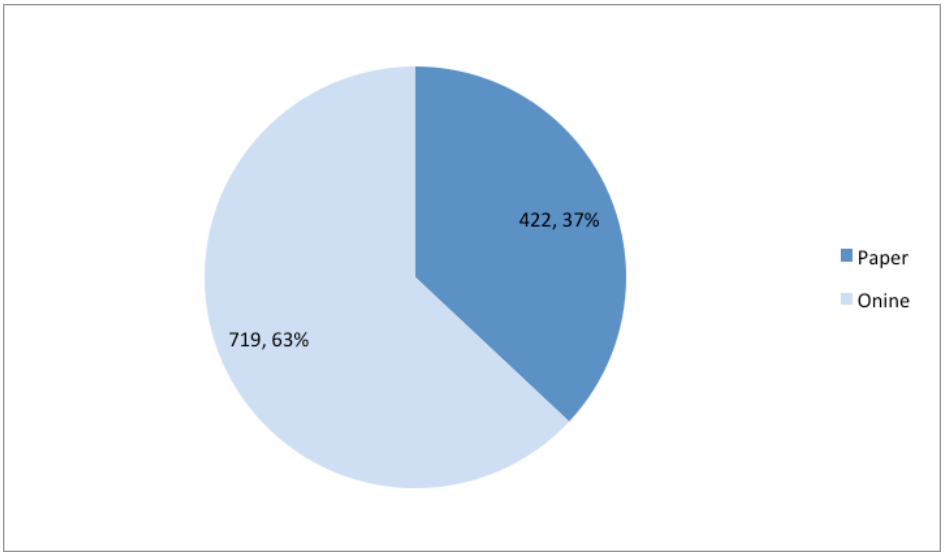
Figure 5.2. Website Hits during Phase Three, 2011



PUBLIC VOTING

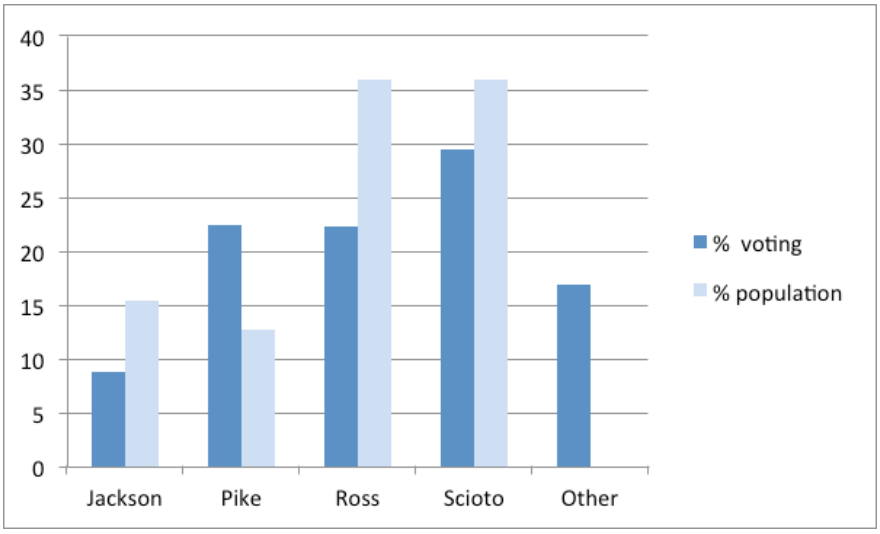
The economic analysis and media strategy laid the foundation for gathering public preference about the nine future use scenarios that were developed during Phase Two. The goal of public voting was to gather preferences from as many residents in the four counties as possible. As such, a two-pronged approach was taken: 1) in-person voting with ballots (see Appendix 16) and 2) online voting via the website. A total of 1,141 people voted on the scenarios and Figure 5.3 depicts the breakdown between paper ballots and online voting. Voting opened on July 15, 2011 and closed on September 30, 2011.

Figure 5.3. Format for Public Voting on Scenarios



While attempts were made to be as inclusive as possible in the public voting, there are limitations with the data that is presented below. Figure 5.4 shows the percent of votes in each of the counties, compared to the percent of the total population that the counties make up in the region. As this figure shows, residents of Pike County are over-represented in this sample, while residents of the other counties are under-represented.

Figure 5.4. Voting by County Compared to Population



Ballot Voting

Project representatives attended all four county fairs during the summer of 2011 to obtain preferences from members of the general public. The display at the fairs included a viewbook that depicted each scenario with an explanation of all activities each scenario encompassed, and the accompanying scenario-specific economic analysis. A simple paper ballot (Appendix 16) was created and people were asked to review the viewbook and select up to 3 scenarios they preferred for future use of the site. Respondents were not asked to rank-order their preferences.

Paper ballots were also distributed at 5 stakeholder venues:

1. Jackson County Economic Development Council meeting
2. USEC Retirees
3. Pike County Chamber of Commerce Lunch
4. Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative Meeting
5. OVRDC Quarterly Meeting

Online Voting

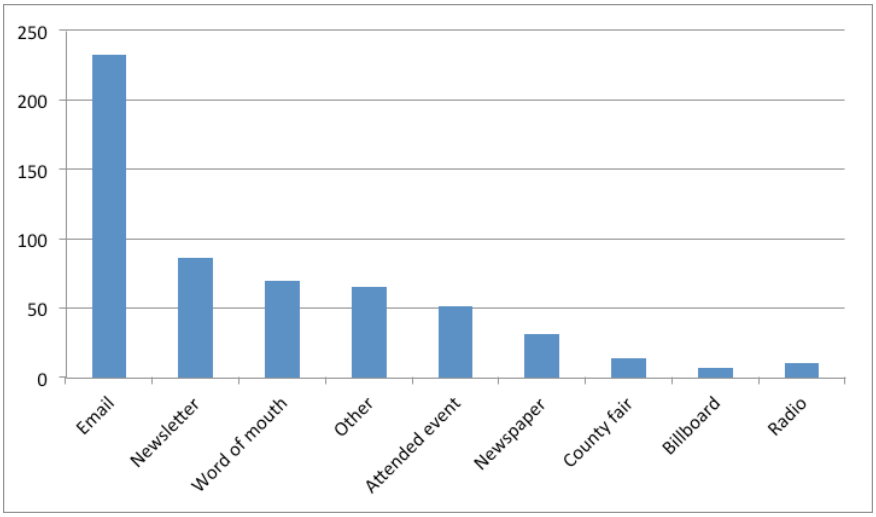
The second approach to gathering public preferences about the future use scenarios was online voting. A survey was designed that enabled individuals to access the scenario descriptions and detailed economic data, and the survey was linked prominently to the home page of the project website (PORTSfuture.com). The online survey, which is found in Appendix 17, included a couple of additional questions that were not asked on the paper ballots; these questions asked respondents to indicate the importance of PORTS to the future of their community, and how they had learned about the PORTSfuture project.[10]

A total of 719 people voted online and 422 submitted paper ballots. However, it is important to note some of the limitations with the online voting. In order to ensure widespread participation but maintain anonymity we kept track of internet protocol (IP) addresses. In doing so we noted multiple responses originating from a single IP address. These multiple responses may not represent a single individual voting multiple times since it is quite possible that network security protocols employed by organizations lead to all outgoing internet traffic reflecting a single IP address. We cannot determine whether this is the case or not but regardless it does indicate that multiple votes are tied to one computer. In one instance, 207 votes came from one IP address and all of these votes are included in the final tally. Eliminating multiple responses originating from a single IP address does not alter the order in which the scenarios were preferred; there is no systematic bias in the responses.

As mentioned earlier, one of the questions asked in the online survey was how the person heard about PORTSfuture. Figure 5.5 breaks down the responses to this question and shows that the majority of people who voted online heard about the voting through an email.

[10] Ballot size limitations led us to exclude both questions from the paper ballots.

Figure 5.5. How Online Voters Heard about Project



SCENARIO PREFERENCES

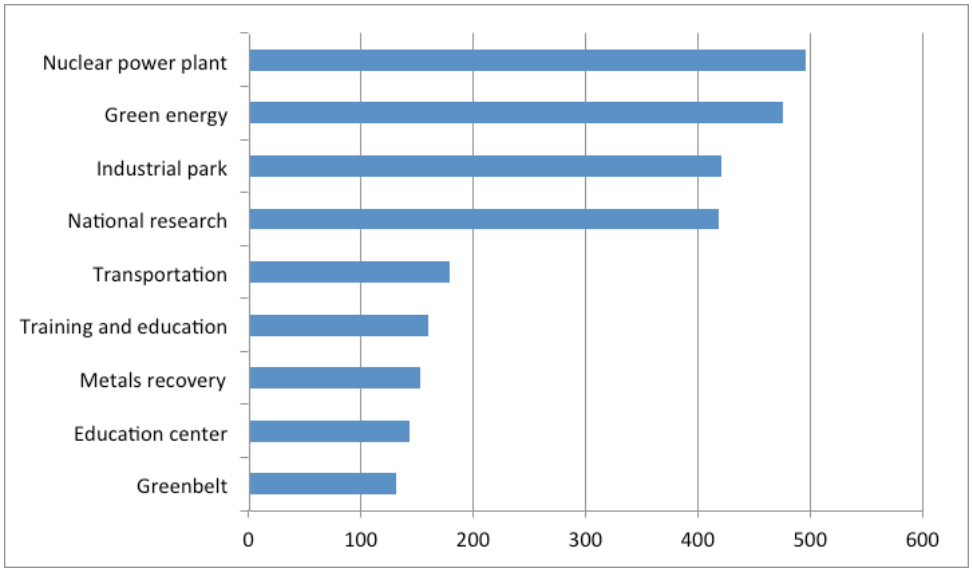
Prior to public voting, the advisory group that created the scenarios ranked the scenarios using several criteria (i.e. economic, environmental, feasibility, etc.), and Table 5.3 compares this ranking with the votes cast by the public (summarized in Figure 5.6). Again, it is important to bear in mind that while the advisory group ranked the nine future-use scenarios, the public was merely asked to indicate up to three preferred scenarios rather than rank-order the scenarios. This distinction notwithstanding, there are differences between the advisory group's ranking and the preferences expressed by the public in the voting process. In particular, the single use nuclear power plant scenario was ranked 8th by the group, but appeared to be the most preferred scenario amongst the voting public.

Table 5.3 Comparison of Public Voting to Advisory Group Ranking

Scenario	Public Preferences	Advisory Group Rank
Nuclear Power Plant	1	8
Green Energy Production	2	2
Industrial Park	3	1
National Research & Development	4	4
Warehousing, Distribution, and Transportation	5	7
Metals Recovery	6	9
Training and Education	7	5
Multi-Use Southern Ohio Education Center	8	3
Greenbelt	9	6

Figure 5.6 depicts the number of votes cast for each of the scenarios from both the paper and online ballots. Votes were recorded from 1,141 individuals and voters were asked to choose up to three of their most preferred scenarios. As Figure 5.6 shows, the single use nuclear power plant scenario received the most overall votes.

Figure 5.6. Outcome of Public Voting (n= 1,141)



Preferences varied by county as well as those who live outside of the region. In terms of how voters in specific counties voted on the scenarios, Figures 5.7 through 5.10 break down the votes from residents in the 4 counties and residents outside of the region.

Figure 5.7. Preferences in Jackson County Voters

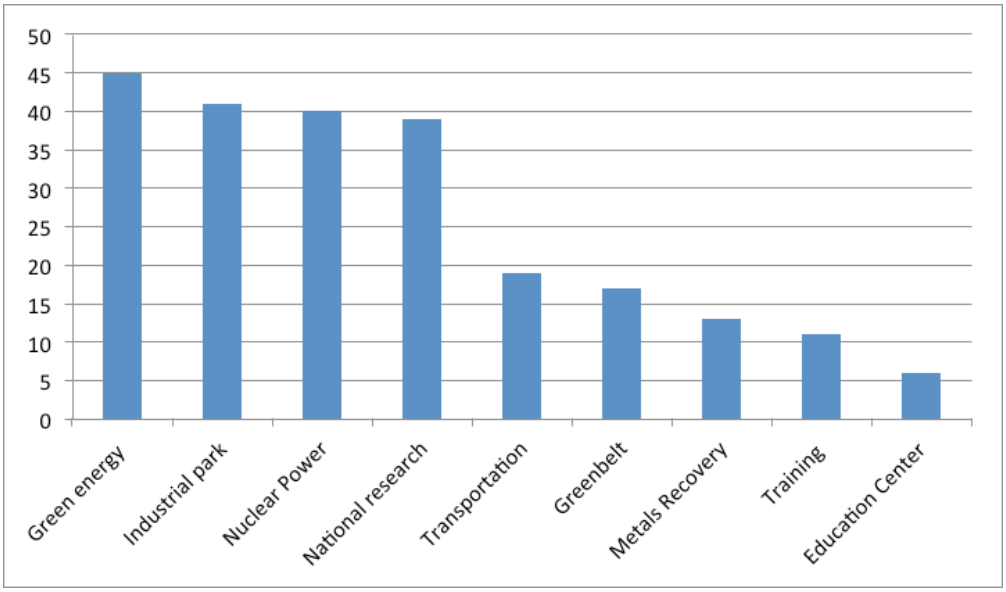


Figure 5.8. Preferences in Pike County Voters

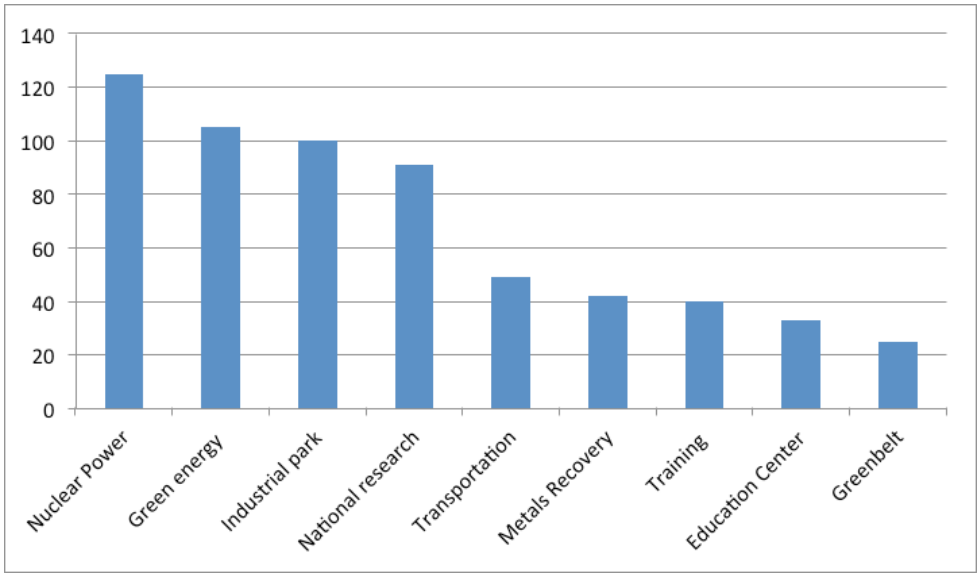


Figure 5.9. Preferences in Ross County Voters

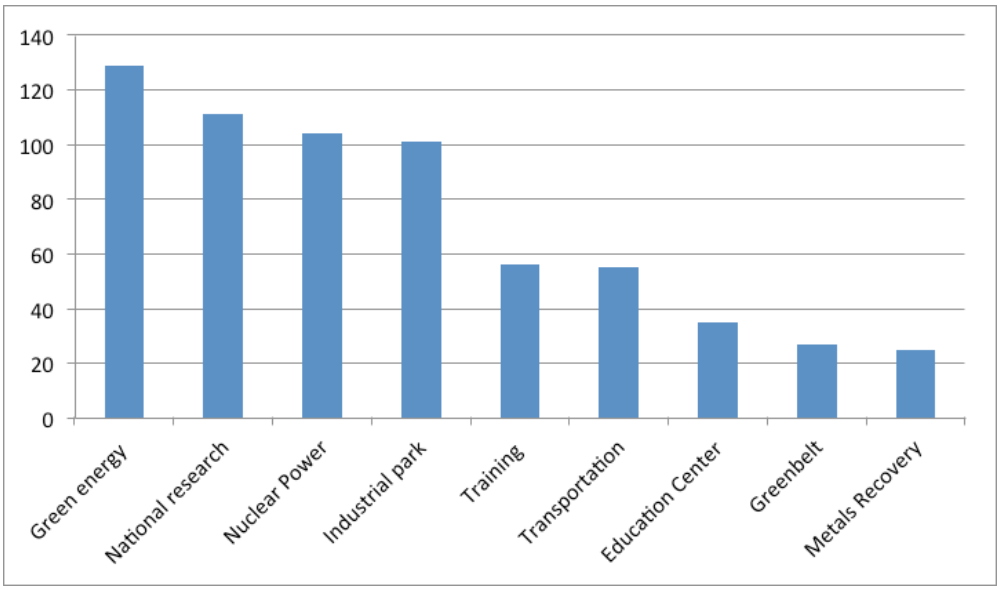


Figure 5.10. Preferences in Scioto County Voters

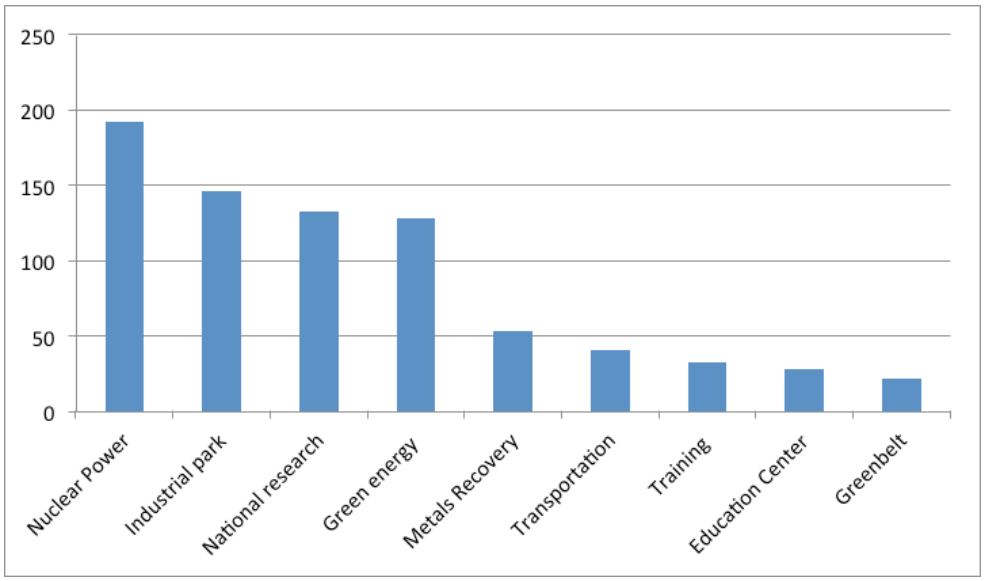
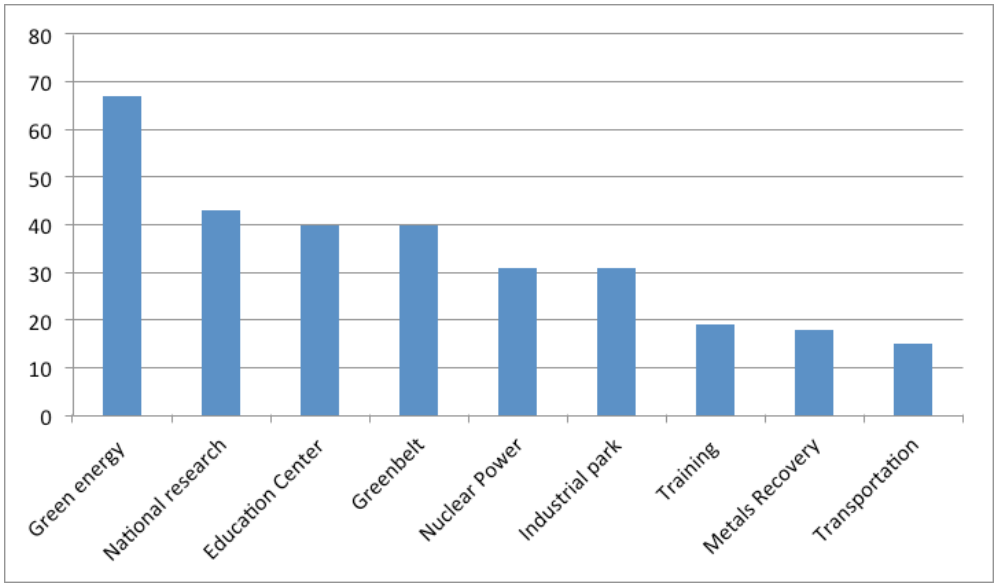


Figure 5.11. Preferences in Voters Outside of the Region



Even though there is some variation in the overall votes by county, the nuclear power and industrial park scenarios are represented in the top three in 3 out of 4 counties and in the votes

from those outside of the region. The green energy scenario and the national research and develop scenario are also supported by the votes from the public.

Developing the site for future uses as an educational or training center is not well supported by the votes, nor is using the site for metals recovery. The greenbelt scenario was also not as well supported as some of the other scenarios.

Referring back to Table 5.3 that compares the advisory group ranking with public preferences, the future use scenarios of the site that are most supported by those who live in the region are: 1) Industrial Park; 2) Nuclear Power; and 3) Green Energy.

One part of the online survey allowed respondents to provide comments related to the future of the site. The open-ended comments offered by the ballot/survey participants echo the theme heard throughout the course of the PORTSfuture project: Creating jobs for the region. The majority of the participants emphasized PORTS' historical contribution of providing well-paying jobs for the region and expressed a desire to see the site used in ways that promote lucrative employment opportunities for residents.

> *"Because the area has been basically in a economic depression since the 70's it is paramount to bring good jobs to the area. By bringing viable jobs to the area it allows for the locals an economic independence so they can determine [their] futures without [waiting] for some one else to do so. That is what the area needs jobs as a means for economic independence for self-determination."*

Many comments addressed PORTS' nuclear history and the resulting presence of a workforce skilled and trained to work in the nuclear industry as shovel-ready assets that should be leveraged.

> *The Nuclear Safety culture is well established in this region. Generations of employees at the PORTS site have worked safely and successfully to provide themselves, their families and local businesses with incomes that would not have otherwise been possib[l]e were it not for this site. Nuclear Safety is in our DNA, and the vast majority of our neighbors are aware of this and comfortable with our presence. Any scenario that takes advantage of the established culture in this area will be successful.*

Several respondents were, however, opposed to the site being repurposed for nuclear activity. These individuals expressed concerns about PORTS becoming a toxic waste site, accidents such as the recent Fukushima crisis, and about the need to move beyond nuclear energy. Nuclear power can't be a major segment of our energy in the future until we solve the WASTE problem. Creating more nuclear WASTE, without having a SAFE way to dispose of it or a way to recycle it into something without environmental damage, is not WISE. Using this area for some other type of project to create jobs is the best solution.

A few also expressed concerns about the viability of several scenarios. For example, some were skeptical about the industrial park scenario, wondering why employers would move to PORTS when there are competing industrial parks around the country. For another, several respondents liked the "green energy" option but a few wondered if and how this would be a commercially viable option.

> *In addition to selecting preferences on the basis of how much value a scenario [could] potentially add to the community, it is important to consider the probability of success associated with each. While the "green" alternatives are attractive, many of [the] associated efforts have not yet reached economic viability. This necessitates government subsidy of efforts which introduces uncertainty, especially given the current financial-related problems of the U.S. Government. The selected re-use option should [have] economic viability and sustainability without significant government involvement.*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

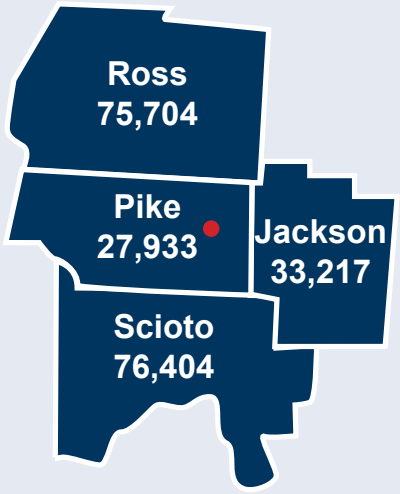
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE PUBLIC OUTREACH REGION

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS

DEMOGRAPHICS

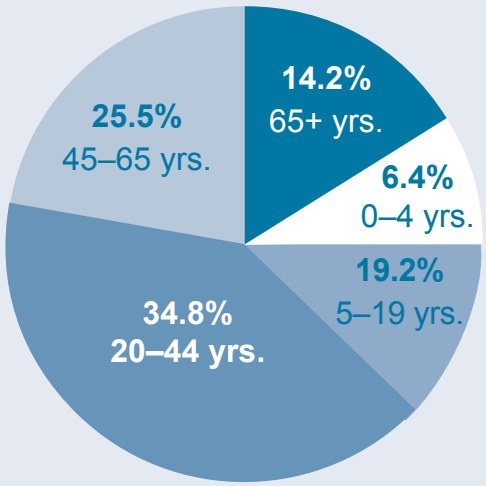
Population by County 2006–2008



According to the American Community Survey 2006-2008, the total population in the four-county region is approximately 213,000. Ross (75,704) and Scioto (76,404) counties account for about 71 percent of the total population.

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2008, U.S. Census Bureau

Population by Age 2006–2008



- In the four-county region, approximately one-third of the population is between the ages of 20 and 44 (35 percent).
- Those aged 45 to 65 account for 25 percent of the population while those age 0 to 4 account for 6 percent of the population.

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2008, U.S. Census Bureau

Report prepared by: OHIO UNIVERSITY 1804 Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs

Region Population Age Trend 2004–2009

							% Change 04-09	
Age	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**Four-County Region**	**OHIO**
0-4	13,356	13,471	13,461	13,590	13,699	13,609	1.9%	-1.2%
5-19	42,399	41,937	41,713	41,470	41,091	40,575	-4.3%	-3.7%
20-44	73,765	73,365	72,919	72,794	72,366	71,748	-2.7%	-4.4%
45-64	52,949	53,783	54,670	55,369	56,024	56,611	6.9%	9.4%
65+	29,327	29,507	29,948	30,340	30,695	30,925	5.4%	5.3%
Total	**211,796**	**212,063**	**212,711**	**213,563**	**213,875**	**213,468**	**0.8%**	**0.7%**

- The age group with the largest percent increase in population between 2004 and 2009 was among individuals age 45 to 64 (7 percent).
- The largest decline in population between 2004 and 2009 was among those age 5 to 19 (4 percent).
- The age group with the second largest percent increase in population between 2004 and 2009 was persons 65 and over.

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

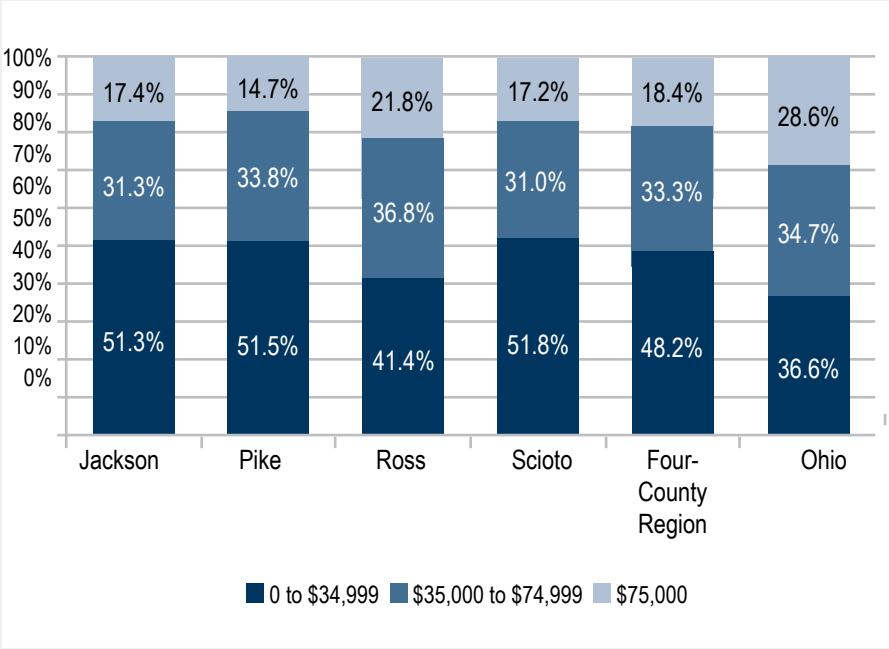
Population by Race 2009

	Four-County Region		Ohio
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*
White	200,420	93.9%	84.9%
Black/African American	7,888	3.7%	11.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,181	0.6%	0.2%
Asian	858	0.4%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	54	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone	0	0.0%	0.8%
Two or more races	3,067	1.4%	1.5%
Total	213,468	100.0%	98.5%

- Based on data from the Population Division of the U.S. Census Bureau, the region has a less diverse population than Ohio.
- Only 6 percent of the region's population is non-white compared to the state's 15 percent.

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

Income 2006–2008



- When compared to the state, the four-county region has a higher proportion of lower-income households with 48 percent of population earning less than $35,000.
- Among the four counties in the region, Scioto County has the largest percentage of households bringing in less than $35,000 at 51.8 percent.
- Median household income is lower in the four-county region at $36,000 compared to $48,000 in the state.

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2008, U.S. Census Bureau

Per Capita Income 2008

	Per capita	% of US
Jackson	25,910	64.5%
Pike	26,163	65.1%
Ross	28,195	70.2%
Scioto	27,561	68.6%
Four-County	27,346	68.1%
Ohio	35,889	89.4%

- Per capita income in the four-county region is $27,346. This is approximately 68 percent of the national per capita income.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2008

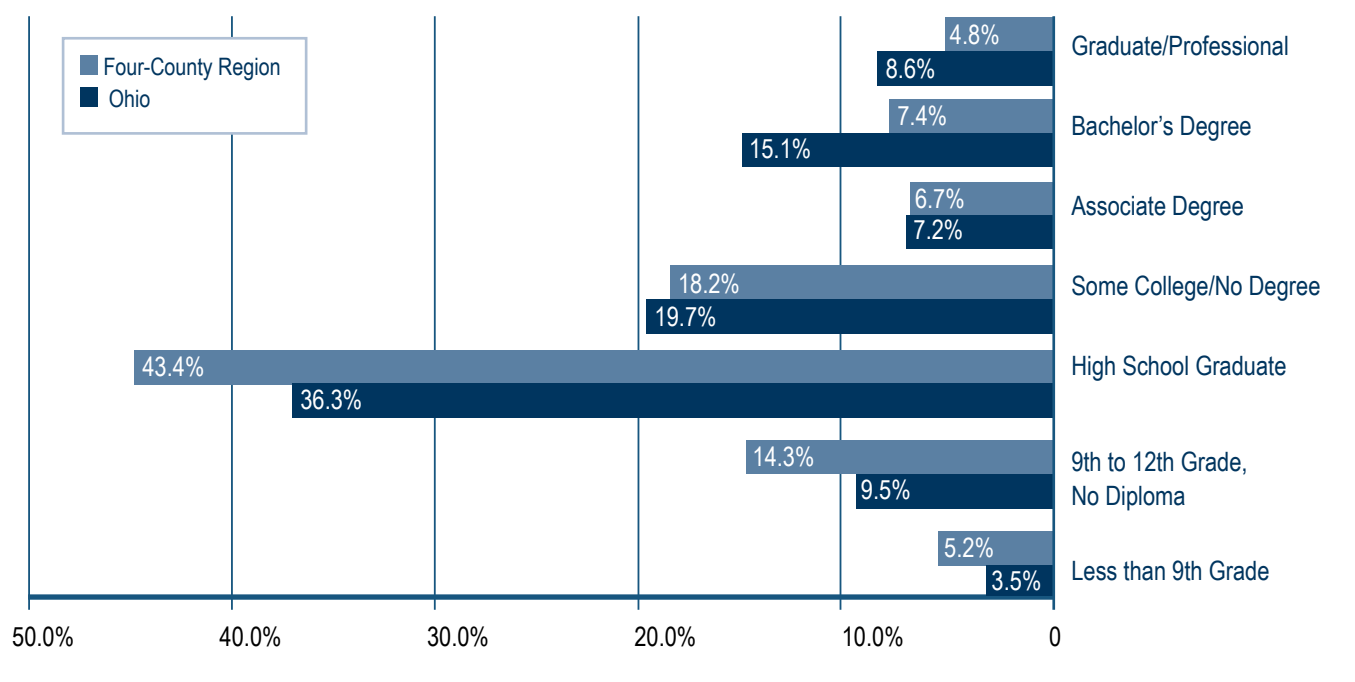
Households by Percent in Poverty 2006–2008

	Below 100%	100-199%	200% and above
Jackson County	20.2%	24.4%	55.5%
Pike County	24.0%	23.2%	52.8%
Ross County	14.8%	22.1%	63.1%
Scioto County	20.7%	24.0%	55.3%
Four-County Region	19.0%	23.3%	57.7%
Ohio	10.6%	15.8%	73.6%

- In the four-county region, 19 percent of households have incomes below 100 percent of poverty compared to 11 percent in Ohio.
- 58 percent of households in the region have incomes that are 200 percent and above poverty status.

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2008, U.S. Census Bureau

Educational Attainment 2006–2008



- The four-county region has a lower percentage of college graduates (19 percent) than the state (31 percent).
- The region also has a greater percentage of those without a high school diploma (20 percent) as compared to the state (13 percent).

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2008, U.S. Census Bureau

Employment 2006–2008

Sector	Four-County Region		Ohio
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	83,133	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,787	2.1%	1.1%
Construction	6,705	8.1%	5.9%
Manufacturing	12,946	15.6%	16.7%
Wholesale trade	2,136	2.6%	3.2%
Retail trade	9,665	11.6%	11.5%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4,545	5.5%	5.1%
Information*	1,693	2.0%	2.0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3,411	4.1%	6.7%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	3,822	4.6%	8.8%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	21,280	25.6%	22.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation, and food services	6,259	7.5%	8.3%
Other services	3,201	3.9%	4.4%
Public administration	5,683	6.8%	3.7%

* includes publishing, motion pictures and sound recording, telecommunications, information and data processing services.

Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2008, U.S. Census

- In the four-county region, employment is concentrated in the educational services, and health care and social assistance sector. This sector accounts for almost 26 percent of all employment.
- The public administration sector employs about 7 percent of the workforce compared to the state's 4 percent. It should be noted that a larger government sector is often a reflection of an underdeveloped private sector. Except in those cases where a small county has a major Federal or State facility, the sector becomes large when compared with other economic sectors.

Annual Unemployment 2009

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Jackson County	15,500	13,800	1,700	11.0%
Pike County	11,200	9,500	1,700	15.2%
Ross County	35,200	30,900	4,200	11.9%
Scioto County	33,100	29,000	4,100	12.4%
Four-County Region	95,000	83,200	11,700	12.3%
Ohio	5,970,000	5,359,000	611,000	10.2%

Source: Ohio Labor Market Information, 2009

- In 2009, the average unemployment rate in the four-county region was 12.3 percent. This is higher than the state unemployment rate of 10.2 percent. Pike County had the highest unemployment rate among the four counties.
- As of June 2010, the average unemployment rate in the four-county region rose to 13.4 percent compared to the state unemployment rate of 12.5 percent.

Distance to Major Urban Locations (from site)

Location	Distance (in miles)
Columbus, OH	70.7
Cincinnati, OH	99.4
Dayton, OH	104.0
Charleston, WV	112.0
Lexington, KY	126.0
Pittsburgh, PA	230.0

Source: Google Maps

Broadband Access 2010

	Total Households	Served Households	% Served (Access)*	Adoption Rate	No. of Households Adopting*
Jackson	12,619	9,100	72.1%	27.0%	3,407
Pike	10,444	8,171	78.2%	39.0%	4,073
Ross	27,132	25,851	95.3%	49.0%	13,295
Scioto	30,871	26,865	87.0%	39.0%	12,040
Four-County Region	81,066	69,987	86.3%	40.5%	32,814
Ohio	4,445,773	4,240,895	95.4%	55.9%	2,484,293

*Calculated based on data provided by ConnectOhio 2010

Source: Connect Ohio, 2010

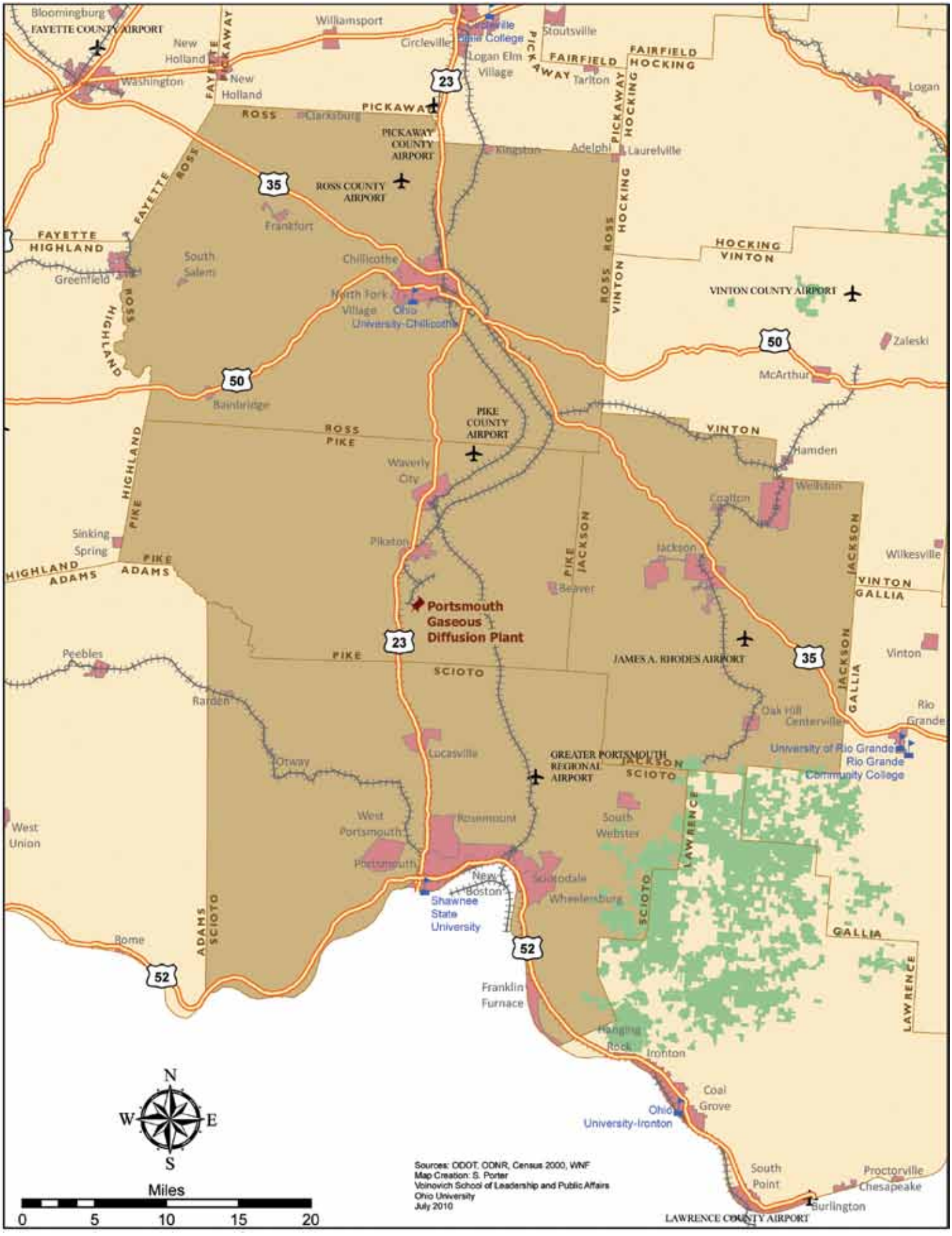
- According to the most recent estimates from Connect Ohio, it is estimated that 86 percent (almost 70,000) households in the four-county region had access to the broadband internet.
- Approximately 41 percent of all households in the region were connected to the broadband internet.

Commuting to Work

	Jackson County		Pike County		Ross County		Scioto County		Four County Region		OH
	No.	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*%*
Workers 16 years and over	12,393	-	9,965	-	30,207	-	27,623	-	80,188	-	-
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	10,464	84.4%	8,566	86.0%	25,906	85.8%	22,842	82.7%	67,778	84.5%	82.9%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	1,268	10.2%	901	9.0%	2,522	8.3%	3,156	11.4%	7,847	9.8%	8.4%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	30	0.2%	93	0.9%	279	0.9%	66	0.2%	468	0.6%	1.9%
Walked	228	1.8%	93	0.9%	585	1.9%	764	2.8%	1,670	2.1%	2.3%
Other means	41	0.3%	53	0.5%	314	1.0%	140	0.5%	548	0.7%	1.1%
Worked at home	362	2.9%	259	2.6%	601	2.0%	655	2.4%	1,877	2.3%	3.3%
Average travel time to work (minutes)	26.7	-	28.6	-	26.9	-	25.7	-	27.0	-	22.6

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2008, U.S. Census Bureau

- The average travel time to work for residents of the four-county region is approximately 3 minutes longer than the Ohio average of 22.6 minutes.


Bloomingburg
FAYETTE COUNTY AIRPORT
New Holland
Washington
Williamsport
Circleville
Logan Elm Village
Stoutsville
Tarlton
Logan
FAIRFIELD
HOCKING
PICKAWAY
ROSS
Clarksburg
PICKAWAY COUNTY AIRPORT
Kingston
Adelphi
Laurelville
ROSS COUNTY AIRPORT
Frankfort
FAYETTE
HIGHLAND
South Salem
Greenfield
Chillicothe
North Fork Village
Ohio University-Chillicothe
VINTON
VINTON COUNTY AIRPORT
Zaleski
McArthur
Bainbridge
PIKE COUNTY AIRPORT
Waverly City
Hamden
Wellston
Coalton
Jackson
Wilkesville
Sinking Spring
Pikaton
Beaver
ADAMS
Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant
JAMES A. RHODES AIRPORT
Vinton
GALLIA
Peebles
Rarden
Otway
Lucasville
Oak Hill
Centerville
Rio Grande
University of Rio Grande
Rio Grande Community College
GREATER PORTSMOUTH REGIONAL AIRPORT
SCIOTO
LAWRENCE
West Union
West Portsmouth
Rosemount
South Webster
Portsmouth
New Boston
Shawnee State University
Scioto Furnace
Wheelersburg
Rome
Franklin Furnace
Hanging Rock
Ironton
Coal Grove
Ohio University-Ironton
South Point
Proctorville
Chesapeake
Burlington
LAWRENCE COUNTY AIRPORT
23
35
50
52
N
W
E
S
Miles
0
5
10
15
20
Sources: ODOT, ODNR, Census 2000, WNF
Map Creation: S. Porter
Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs
Ohio University
July 2010

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF PORTS FACT SHEETS

PORTS Fact Sheets	
Environmental Restoration at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant; An Overview	12/1/91
Acronyms Used at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	3/1/92
Glossary of Terms for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	3/1/92
Regulations Governing Environmental Restoration at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	3/1/92
Radiation and Radon: What Are They?	10/1/92
Air Monitoring at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	10/1/92
Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Sampling Programs at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	10/1/92
X-231B Technology Demonstration of In Situ Soil Treatments	10/1/92
X-616 Surface Impoundments Closure at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	1/1/93
Environmental Restoration at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	3/1/93
Acronyms Used at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	3/1/93
Glossary of Terms for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	3/1/93
Regulations Governing Environmental Restoration at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	6/1/93
Air Monitoring at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	6/1/93
Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Sampling Programs at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	6/1/93
X-701B Holding Pond and Sludge Containment Ponds Closure at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	10/1/93
X-701B Interceptor Trenches at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	10/1/93
ATSDR to Conduct Health Assessment of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	10/1/93
Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992	10/1/93
X-7725 Building Hazardous Waste Storage Facility	4/8/94
Closure of the X-749 Low Level Waste Landfill	5/24/94

PORTS Fact Sheets	
Closure of the X-749A Classified Materials Disposal Facility	6/15/94
Draft Site Treatment Plan Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	9/6/94
Environmental Restoration at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant; An Overview	11/9/94
Acronyms Used at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	11/9/94
Regulations Governing Environmental Restoration at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	2/1/95
Glossary of Terms for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	2/6/95
Peter Kiewit Landfill Interim Remedial Measures	5/18/95
The X-749 Groundwater Containment Wall Interim Remedial Measures	5/18/95
Closure of the X-744G Hazardous Waste Storage Facility	7/18/95
Closure of the X-744Y Mixed Waste Storage Yard	7/18/95
X-701B Interceptor Trenches at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	7/28/95
Regulations Governing Environmental Restoration at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	8/28/95
Radiation and Radon: What Are They?	8/28/95
X-616 Surface Impoundments Closure at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	8/28/95
X-701B Holding Pond and Sludge Containment Ponds Closure at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	9/25/95
Acronyms Used at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	5/30/96
Glossary of Terms for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	5/30/96
Environmental Restoration at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant: An Overview	7/16/96
X-611A Lime Sludge Lagoons Remediation at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	12/2/96
Ten Year Plan for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	2/20/97

PORTS Fact Sheets	
Peter Kiewit Landfill	4/29/97
Accelerated Cleanup Plan for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	9/4/97
X-740 Phytoremediation Project at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	7/15/99
The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant Lithium Shipment Program	7/15/99
Waste Management Program at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	7/29/99
Key Contacts for the Portsmouth Project	11/30/99
Pilot Treatment Project Program at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	4/10/00
Environmental Restoration at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant: An Overview	8/21/00
Regulations Governing Environmental Restoration at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	1/2/01
X-734 Landfill Project at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	1/2/01
Key Contacts for the Portsmouth Project	1/1/03
Fact Sheet: Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	7/28/04
Key Contacts for the Portsmouth Project	12/1/04
X-7725 Waste Storage Unit Closure Completion	7/29/07

APPENDIX 3

KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDE

Appendix 3

Key Informants Interview Guide

Thank you for agreeing to speak to us today about the Piketon plant. The purpose of this interview is to begin to identify information about the future of the facility. We are asking for your help if ensuring that we include as many community members as possible in our public outreach.

We have 14 questions and we anticipate that this will take about 30 minutes minutes; however, we value your input, and are happy to listen for longer.

I would like your permission to record this call, your participation is voluntary and we will not attach your name to any information that we compile. Do we have your consent to begin the interview?

1. What are your thoughts about the current state of the Piketon plant?
2. What is your connection to the plant?
    a. For employees: Tell me about your job role and tenure at the plant
    b. Non-employees: Do you know anyone who has worked at the plant
3. How involved would you say that you are on matters pertaining to the plant? (i.e. environmental, health, family, employment, community).
4. Are you aware of any groups or individuals who have might have knowledge or opinions about the plant?
    a. Do you think there are segments of the community that know more or less (are more or less aware)? What makes you think this?
5. Have you ever contacted anyone at the Department of Energy?
    a. If yes, were you satisfied with the response?
6. Have you ever been to any events where decommissioning has been explained or discussed? If so, which events? What did you hear or learn?
7. Have you ever contacted anyone who is currently associated with the facility (such as contractors, the site specific advisory board members)?
    a. If yes, were you satisfied with the response?
8. How long have you lived in the area?
    a. What county are you from?
9. Do you think that people in your area are interested in or concerned about the plant?
    a. Why or why not
10. Thinking about your community specifically, what are the most important issues that people are talking about?
11. Who do you rely on for information about environmental health and safety issues? (Fed or state agencies – local government, universities, colleges, local government, advocacy groups)
    a. Are there particular individuals or groups you rely on? What types of media do you rely on for information (print, broadcast, TV, internet)?

b. What organizations or individuals would you consider to be most credible when receiving information on environmental or health related issues? (Probe: State, Environmental Agency etc?)

12. What do you feel are the best ways to keep your community informed about DOE's plans for decommissioning? (Probe: Fact sheets, meetings, tours, newspaper, web pages)
13. Do you have any other thoughts that you would like to share about the plant?
14. Can you see yourself getting involved in a community workgroup? Can you suggest others that might be interested or that I should talk to?

APPENDIX 4

KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPTS

Appendix 4
Key Informants Interview Transcripts

(Blacked out sections are to ensure privacy of interviewees in accordance with Ohio University Institutional Review Board protocol)

Q-1: What are your thoughts about the current state of the Piketon Plant?

I-1: Not asked

I-2:
Well there's good things and there are bad things. Basically, There are 3 things going on right now and 2 things that are proposed. The three ongoing right now are 1 the clean up and they're working very hard on that, senator brown has been instrumental and trying to attract more funding and indeed instrumental in acquiring 180 million in stimulus funds, the ARA (?) funds to help with additional cleanup. With his help it looks like the budget for the cleanup will be increased for 2011 as it was for 2010. The idea is to shorten the clean up from a period of some speculated as 40 years from maybe with 15 or it would be great if it was even less. The second thing going on at the plant is USEC, U.S. enrichment corp., now known as USEC, is in the process of building a uranium enrichment facility there. They've invested there today about 1.8 billion dollars. They're seeking a 2 billion dollar loan guarantee from the government to help them complete the building of the facility. The government gave the 2 billion dollar loan to guarantee within the last few weeks to AREVA for a plan that they're planning on building in Idaho. At the same time that was awarded to them they basically said, the DOE basically said that we have another 2 billion dollars that available, which to me says, were holding this in reserve for USEC once they get their act together. DOE had turned them down last year for their request saying that they weren't financially capable and there were still some technology issues, they're working on technology issues and they've gotten influx or infusion of money, a total of 200 million dollars. A hundred each from Babcock's and Wilcox and a 100 from Toshiba, I believe. Which will obviously help them on the financial end of it. That's the second thing and then the third thing going on is the DOE just completed the uranium conversion facility which on grounds there are thousands of cylinders of hexafluoride, basically left over from the old enrichment process. Some of these cylinders are 50 or 60 years old and they're starting to corrode and rust and that's an issues. They built a facility that will take the depleted uranium hexafluoride and convert it into its constituent parts of fluoride and uranium oxide. The idea, they're saying anyway, that they'll take the uranium oxide, ship to the Nevada test site for burial. And then they'll sell off the fluoride gas as a commercial product. There are 2 things proposed for the site. The first was announced last year, June 18 I believe. AREVA, USEC, Duke energy, SODI (Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative) and Unistar have come together to form a (?) called the Southern Ohio Clean Energy Particle Alliance, which is proposing to build a 1600 megawatt reactor, it will be the evolutionary (pressure?) reactor, European (pressure?) reactor, built by AREVA, there right now building two, one in France and one in Finland. The one in Finland is over budget by 100 percent and delayed by at least 3 or 4 years but they're hoping

they'll perfect the technology. The second thing that's being proposed for the site is a contaminated metal smelter. Basically when they take down the process buildings and the process buildings are huge, they cover about 96 acres, they're going to have literally million tons of metal, steel mainly but nickel and other metals. DOE is proposing to build a smelter, to smelt down the metals into a smaller form I assume for burial, they'll tell you its for recycling but they have no use for it, absolutely none whatsoever. There's a study they did a few years back where they went across the DOE complex and said, if we build a reprocessing facility for metals what would you be able to use the metals for and 2/3 of it were to be used for containers to contain high level waste for burial at yucca mountain. Well if Yucca Mountain doesn't happen, then 2/3 of what they're suggesting won't occur. If basically the metals, because they're contaminated, will have to stay within the DOE complex. Now if the nuclear renaissance that's being proposed takes off the metals could be used in some parts of the building of nuclear reactors but until that happens basically all they can do is smelt the metal down and then dump it into the ground. So they're proposing to build a 2 ½ to 3-½ billion dollar facility to smelt down metals to ultimately bury. My concern is that they'll bring in metals from not only from across the DOE complex but from decommissioned nuclear reactors and smelt it down there and bury it. It could potentially become a contaminated metals waste dump.

I-3: Not asked

I-4: No specific answer, not asked specifically

I-5:
Well I guess as I was saying as we look at our county we also look at our region and we all have our challenges being in a southern part of Appalachia we have our challenges. Quite frankly I know this is going to sound a little bit strange while that whole plant is important to the whole regions economy as it relates to us directly as employees that come from Jackson and work there that plant itself quite frankly I've never been there, I've never visited the plant, you know the security that it has it's not just something that you just get a group together and we think we'll go look around there. So while were, late 1960's when that plant came in, and it changed the look of Jackson because there was a whole housing development that was filled so when you look at it from that stand point just as ? helping the other counties, you know our main concern is two things. And that's jobs and having the workforce that's whatever skills they need to be able to get those jobs. So from an economic development stand point so what's happening down there is important to us even thought we're a little bit removed from it its not like in Jackson county where im going to attract a company to come here and they're going to be able to go out and look at the sites and take a tour and do whatever that is a whole different ball game down there so we are a little bit removed from it.

I was just asking what her personal thoughts, do you have any other personal thoughts you'd want to share about the Piketon Plant.

Well she's already said everything I would have said.

Just feel free to chime in if either one of you has something to add that would be just fine.

When you say the current state, see that's a lot that we read about but we don't really know the inside story. I attended with the mayor, he's on the SODI board down there, so I attend a few meetings with him but I did one not too long ago and I keep a file here with the newspapers articles and just so that when people here ask me questions about that you know years ago you had, all the older people my age or older will say the atomic plant and what makes it difficult for us I think is that one day I sat down with the mayor and because he is on the SODI board or whatever I said you know its very confusing because hear of USEC you hear of all these subcontractors and so when you hear about the American centrifuge plant, what's going on there and then you hear about Duke energy and AREVA and what they want to do and think that USEC is something else. I think it's really kind of hard for us to really know what the situation is. I don't know how to answer your question what the situation is down there other than I know that earlier this year when whatever group it was tried to get the loan guarantee, those are the types of things we read about we know about of course I didn't ? our regional director, Elizabeth Scott, for economic development sent me most recently the governors letter to Choo and so DOE so this is the kinds of things that were ? of and what's actually going on there and the current status its kind of hard to know from this distance.

I-6:
That is a big one. The current state of the Piketon Plant is right now, I would say it's in flux. Um, they don't have a new contractor yet, For DND and so we're an extension so we're in this hurry up we have to get stuff done so there's a lot of flux so there's a lot of, the mission isn't really clearly defined and the schedules aren't clearly defined and the people um, there's a transition at the top of DOE so even that the vision and the focus for that vision hasn't been clearly defined so I'd say we're in a lot of flux. There's um, an also with USEC, they were denied their request for the loan guarantee the first time so they've put in for a new loan, even that is unclear if they'll get the loan guarantee and if they'll move forward. The only facility or part of the plant that's not in flux right now is the UDS, UFC-6 conversion and that's moving forward. So, with that said, you know, we know we're going towards DND its just, the path forward is (?) at the moment.

What about environmentally speaking? And I've heard you say a lot of things about the contamination there and I think you can shed some light on that for us.

Environmentally, we did a lot of work that we could to identify contaminant ground water plumes through the 90's and the early part of this decade. Um, so, environmentally, I think we're getting a good hand on the source areas but rate and extent because this was an operating facility for some of the more contaminated plumes we had a hard time finding source areas and rate and extent. For those plumes outside, um, the facility we've done a pretty good job and identified the landfills, did the closures of the landfills and really moved very quickly in the 90's but as it went, as a site now went into cold standby everything kind of came to a half, the contaminate concern at this site, most people would think it's radiologicals it's not it's TCE it's industrial solvent in the ground water, but also for us um, we've really not been able to

clearly identify for us, near the process buildings, where in the main part of the GDP where the contaminates are. And there will probably be more radiological than TCE because you would just expect that from drift from the facility from all the vents from the top. From the four drains from the facility they use to pour, basically, they went outside the door or down a floor drain and just so you know, in the 90's they had a program to go through and fill the floor drains, now they got some but they didn't get all. So I'm sure we'll find a lot of surprises. One of the biggest surprises we're finding with these buildings is PCB contamination and some of these facilities we've taken down in the early parts of DND it's just tasciliated (?) waste so I think environmentally, we're going to find more than just this outlying as im sitting here with this plume map. Especially with radiologicals, some metals, think mercury will be a big one. As were looking at the cooling towers here, chromium, hexavillian (?) chrome could be an issue. We did some very little investigation during the RFI (?) process in the 90's and we found a little bit of chrome but now we're going back, not that those units have been identified for DND we're going to go back and really do a good investigation. So I think for the most part I wouldn't be surprised if we find in the plume but we'll find more sources that we didn't know were there I think this building will be a source, 326 obviously is a source. 330 will be a source, um, 333 we'll probably find something. I think, the meeting I was in, one of the gentleman from Oak Ridge said they hadn't removed a building yet where they didn't find something underneath it so I think, if (?) and the other problem is we've not really found a good remedial alternative for the TC plumes that we've identified. I think were here for the long haul ideally is doing pump-and-treat and remediate the ground water plumes.

I-7:
First of all, the commissioners, all 3 of us that share, is this is the only DOE site that's functional to go into the 21st century and do a number of things. 1 thing is there are 4, currently 4 projects out here. The first one is the DUF-6 plant, which handles the tails which is taking all of the left over uranium, reprocessing decaflouride and selling that and then there's people who want to buy the other products which is a metal. That's one of them and then of course the DND project which would clean up the 1100 acres and what's important is that you understand the geography. It will clean up the 1100 acres that was used for gaseous diffusion from 1952 to 2001. That's getting announced. The DUF-6 plant is going to have an announcement September 9th. The contract on the DND clean up we expect before the first of the year. The American centrifuge project is expected to get their loan guarantee announcement in the next month and a half that's a third. And each of these projects are individual and the fourth one is an announcement by Duke and the process of going through for the nuclear power plant reactor which they plan to put there as well as the clean environment. I'm trying to think, it's a clean energy research park, which is also part of that. Now the significance of why you get all 4 is the DUF-6 plant is built in existence and ready, the centrifuge plant was built back in the 1980's, it's already ready. The DND will clean up the 1100 acres. The nuclear reactor and the clean energy park, and I'll talk about that more in a second, that covers other 2800 acres, in other words, each of these projects can go forward concurrently without having much effect on either of the other 3. So if you look at the 21st century, this is jobs and a number of things. The only thing I think that people, they look at nuclear energy as, unless they've been in the state of Illinois, 80 percent of their energy is nuclear to begin with but you know the nuclear reactor, people kind

of look as (?) until they really understand it. So those are the 4 projects that are going forward. Now the clean energy park, we have talked to a company that does solar fields, fields of solar panels. They're saying that an 1100 acres is being cleaned up they'd like to come in and set up this solar field and what we discovered are solar farms they call it, what we've discovered is they don't produce enough energy to even be able to go on to that major grid because there is a huge grid out there for electric. They don't have enough but we'd like to have them in here. We're looking at a coal gasification plant to try to make clean coal because after all the biggest resource we have is coal in this area when you get down to it. We're looking at other things, in other words, we'd like for this site, this 3800 acres to be DOE site to move forward in a number of areas through the 21st century. It's a lot of jobs, they serve a purpose, now remember if you go back to 1952 when they set the gaseous diffusion plant in that was only 7 years after the bombs were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, we were scared to death, you're too young to remember this, but we were frightened to death because we were in the Cold War, everybody in Pike County that about the 5th place that the Russians were going to drop a bomb when they invaded was going to be on this plant site. So we lived, this is the first industry we ever had in Pike County. Absolute first. So what we saw was the government providing us an industry that provided the best jobs, that anyone have. So that, from 1952 to 2001 you had that within the community and when the community we talk about the 4 counties, people talk about Pike County because that's where it sits, it was called the Portsmouth Area Plant which we never could figure but anyway what you have to realize is if you go down to the southern end of Pike County unless you see a county line you don't know what county your in and the same way you go out to Jackson County that is the eastern, and it's even over the school districts, eastern school district is in Scioto, Pike and Jackson county and you cant isolate the county, it's an area. But from 1952 to 2001, that old gaseous diffusion plant was the big employer and people learned to live with it now that's which is the critical issue, we go as commissioners, elected to Washington we go and meet with Congress and DOE we got a regular basis, in fact we just met with USEC about 20 minutes ago to respond to a concern they have about their loan guarantee so we're going to write to the DOE and we're going to write to their executive head and CEO at USEC and say to him hey if you're really going to sell this then you need to bring people to the plant and let them talk to your local manager, we don't (?) this is an ongoing, we're here everyday, this is a part-time job but it's not for us we're here every day, every day we have some conversation about things are going wrong out there and this doesn't operate in a vacuum out there I have personally testified before the EPA back in 1989 when they were trying to decide how the Ohio EPA would step in when they first began to talk about cleaning up, I testified before the atomic safety licensing board when USEC was asking for the NRC licensing and there was a guy who lived in the community that turned in like 300 pages of really misleading information but you had to go to the atomic safety licensing board is an appeals court of 3 judges where you get to go in and you have to present your case and it's a court of law except there were no lawyers there. It was myself representing the community so we know a lot more about this. But everyone knows a little bit about it. But the, and now, to carry that a little farther, in 1999, I shared what we called the Safe Worker hearings and that was the DOE wanted to find out because they were getting complaints about workers who became ill working there some who had lost their lives and so they started out and the hearing, no one knew what it was, it was on a Saturday morning, Ohio State football game, you had 3

Ohio State alumnus, it was Senator Voinovich, DeWine, myself, congressman Strickland, not Governor, but congressman Strickland and an assistant secretary of energy for health issues, we expected to be an hour on Saturday morning, we finally left there at 5 o'clock because these workers came in and out of it came things we needed to understand. First of all, when that plant when online in 1956, the atomic energy commission didn't really understand how nasty a gaseous diffusion plant could be. Secondly you had a contractor who was being paid to produce, and it was the cold war, and this was the only place that could do the full enrichment of the uranium up to bomb grade so there was a lot of pressure there to do that and the third thing was you had human error. Both guys who were pushing for production and some people who just literally wouldn't go by the safety regulations they were giving them so you did have people who became ill, people who lost their lives and we understood that and we understood it because we realized that mistakes had been made, now this was 1952 to 1993, senator Voinovich went back and now workers who go and there's a place set up in Portsmouth and they go and they file their claims and they get their physicals and if there is any kind of cancer or whatever or was and if they can prove it. They received 150,000 plus there's another 150,000 on (?) but we realize that the gaseous diffusion wasn't the best thing in the world, we realized also that centrifuges were safer that nuclear reactors, the way they're operated now are much safer than what we lived with for 49, it doesn't make sense, I know the people in the sierra club come in and they're talking about it, 1 guys always talking about the native American remains but the area was characterized before they ever started as far as that goes but its an ongoing issue but for the people who live here we've learned that we lived during the Cold War we were afraid they were going to blow us up and we knew it wasn't totally safe but we didn't know why but basically a has been and the people there were reasons why some people did suffer. That stopped in 1993 when they created different safety regulations. In other words if you're going to get the money its 1952 to 1993. Once USEC took over and once these safety things came in from 1993 to 2001 those people it was considered safe enough that there was no problem. Those folks don't get the, if they applied for money it isn't because, if they went to work after 1993 they're not considered eligible for this because it was considered to be safe for the 8 years then it went into cold shutdown and there's nothing going on there.

Q-2: What is your connection to the plant?

a- Employee – role and tenure

b- non employee – do you know anyone who has worked at the plant

NOTE: These responses are edited to ensure confidentiality of the interviewees per research protocol approved by the Office of Research Compliance at Ohio University

I-1: A [redacted] developed considerable expertise in uranium chemistry and fluorine chemistry and in a

general sense the nuclear fuel cycle and so there aren't very many of us left who have that type of knowledge about what went on at the site and the commitment that we all made so that it would run safely. I think with the way the media communications are, had we failed in any fashion, where there might have been a release or something terrible to happen, everyone would have known about it. So it was our objective to make sure the facility ran as safely as possible and what I think about prior to being there and since, is basically an excess 50 years of continuous safe operations and that's pretty impressive but it's also based on, I'm just 1 of many committed to doing things right.

What's your connection to the plant now?

Right now, I actually, other than being a resident of Pike county, and knowing some of the people who are still out there, I actually have no official capacity with the plant. In fact, just to maybe clarify, back in December of '98, there was a fire at the plant and in affect what it did was shut down the 326 building. [redacted] The bottom line was by 2001, the facility was closed and in September of 2000, when I saw the hand-writing on the wall where we were not going to reopen the building that had been damaged, [redacted] But since September of 2000, I've really not had any official capacity work, contractual type relationship, with the facility.

I-2: B

So do you have a formal connection with the plant right now?

No, I've never had a formal connection.

But you're a neighbor and live in the community?

Yes, I live within 20 miles of the facility and I attend all the SSAB meetings, as well as all their committee meetings. I'm very interested in what goes on at that site.

I-3: A or B? (I'm not sure what constitutes employment, is it AT the actual plant or plant related employment?)

[redacted]

[redacted]

I-4: B
Q “Have you ever worked that the plant?”
A “No.”

I-5: B
Connected through once again our own state government, which could be the governor on down and any newspapers articles, obviously our regional economic development and the information that passes through the states to the counties on the local level some of the you know employees that may be your personal friend so you would have that kind of contact whether that be good, bad or indifferent or rumors I don’t know. Then of course, our own government entities the mayors, the commissioners and of course senator Kerry and congressman, representative ? And their positions for quite a while, senator Kerry was the mayor of Welston so all of that kind of contact we have very good contact so from that standpoint and of course anything in the newspapers or going on the internet and looking what’s going on there and their company that from when I read the papers we get both the local papers and we scour them and you see a lot of giving, whether through junior achievement or whatever it is locally so you see that kind of event type kind of things that are going on.

Do you have any other connections to the plant?

Other than close friends that have been employees there.

I-6: A

[redacted]

I-7: B

No one in my family ever got a job there including me. I taught school and they had to pay me about 4 times what I was making but I could never get in there.

But I'm sure you know a lot of people who worked there?

Oh I know a lot of people that worked there, yea. But no there's never been anyone from my immediate family, well I take that back, my niece just got hired by the of all things the department of defense as an auditor and she just went off to work this week.

Q- 3: How involved would you say that you are on matters pertaining to the plant? (i.e. environmental, health, family, employment, community).

I-1:
[redacted] But since September of 2000, I've really not had any official capacity work, contractual type relationship, with the facility.

I-2:
Aside from attending the SSAB meetings and doing some tabling do you have any other involvement in matters pertaining to the plant in the community or families?

No, I belong to a few organizations that have interests about what's going on at the plant [redacted], which is really about getting out information to individuals about what's going on at the site and the new nuclear renaissance and what that means and what problems that may create.

I-3:
Doing pretty much the same job, [redacted]

I-4:
No straightforward answer

I-5:
Well and I haven't been attending, there have been some changes here in this office and we don't have the staff but I was on the, not the boards, but on their working committees for like Adena and Folzer and of course they have representatives from the plant I imagine that attend those lunches and they pick different topics and I know there are worker comp. Issues and different things that they deal with I guess from more of a personal standpoint is you here people who have cancer and we just met with the health director in another region he's on a board that we, committee that we have and we were meeting with senator Voinovich's representatives were doing community day and the health commissioner was there, and he said, what did he say Sam was the data for cancer numbers well cancerous is prevalent in this area its unbelievable and when you look at some of the unemployment rates and some of the poverty that we have if you have high unemployment that means that a lot of your population is not going to have healthcare that they may have had through the company so it all goes hand in hand with not being able to have the preventive services as well at the gathostropic types of services as well. We know obesity and lung cancer from smoking, we know all of that.

I-6:
[redacted]. Then they got a new contractor, Bechtel Jacobs and when the contractors change sometimes that the mood or that spirit cooperation that just changed and DOE also lost their site manager, they had Gene Gillespie and then John Shepard and then they went through a series of several other site managers and there was no, it almost seemed like to me that there was no desire you know were here we have other things on our mind. We hit some of the heavy hitters, were done. [redacted] schedule was irrelevant to them and we had a lot of issues during the Bechtel Jacobs days. Then again they go through another transition period when you get another contractor and this time it was LLP and the issue wasn't so much their willingness to work it was where they could find the money. We kind of did small projects here and there and things have been I would say stalled for a little bit until, and then they went into cold shutdown and everyone was kind of in 2000 you know you didn't want to do anything to potentially disturb a facility that may become reactive again so now I would say with stimulus projects we have a lot of things lined up that we wanted to do so once stimulus was identified and they got the extra funding so now things are moving again and especially with DND things are moving again which is a positive direction but again were in that state of flux where I don't know when the new contractor comes in there's always that ramp up and when, they want to make money

and so remediating this isn't going to make them a lot of money, tearing down this money will make them a lot of money. So, their priorities and Ohio EPA's priorities might be different and then there's also the priority of reuse for this site. So then you have to take the consideration of reuse and what could this site be reused for and what areas of this site do they want to reuse first. So, you would have to, then look at what is everyone's priorities and if reuse trumps everything and they want to reuse you know an area in quadrant 4, the site was broken into quadrants based on surface water flow which made it really easy and then you could identify the units pursuant to the quadrants but if somehow reuse they identify reuse in quadrant 4 first it changes everyone's priorities and so we have to go out and remediate the issues in quadrant 4. So, that really puts us in a state of flux because no one has told [redacted] what their priorities are, the public hasn't told [redacted] what their priorities are, contractors haven't told [redacted] what their priorities are and DOE really hasn't said what their priorities are. [redacted] What projects can you identify and what can you do and also what can you have sitting there so if a new contractor comes in we can easily transition for them to do some work because we wont have, what work plans can you write to have sitting there so that they can go do the work and so it's kind of that you know, trying to help the contractor help DOE and help everyone look ahead, well what do you want to do and no one has really expressed what their priorities are.

I-7:
Okay, and how long have you been a commissioner?

Since 2008.

Okay…

That was my first term.

So you worked here before?

No, no, no, [redacted] I've been involved in all the community activity, I've been involved in things going on at the plant.

Q-4: Are you aware of any groups or individuals who have might have knowledge or opinions about the plant?

I-1:
The short answer is yes, certainly there are former employers like me, but you've also got the Sierra Club, where there's a fairly large contingency in the Athens area. I met Dick Alden (?) about a week or so ago. You may know more the plans than I do. There's also an organization called PRESS which is a (?) organization and any I think I would rather you speak with her if you haven't already done so because her opinion will be contrary to mine. There's also another

gentleman, Jeffrey C(?) who again would have opinion somewhat contrary to me. These are probably familiar names too.

Yea they are.

And then there are a number of what I'll call pro-people that would be pro-redevelopment of the site, certainly Pike county, the county commissioners are pretty strong on that, have you met them?

No, not yet.

Okay because Harry Rider is the president of the county commissioners. Teddy West and Blaine (?) Beakman. Blaine (?) Beakman is the former mayor of Waverly, a former schoolteacher at Waverly High school and he'd be one of the real champions. He was also head of our local chamber of commerce. Certainly the county commissioners of the other counties, certainly SODI would be a helpful organization. And of course as I'm talking I'll probably think of some others.

I-2:
Well, obviously I'm aware of other members on the board I'm aware of other members of the community that do show up at the various board meetings and seem to have an interest as well.

Are there some people that come to mind that you think we just absolutely need to talk to, to get their opinions and background with the plant?

Yea there are. Jeffery (c?) would be one. He's been involved with what's going on there. He lives close to the plan. He has concerns. He headed up a group called song (Southern Ohio Neighbors Group) for some years. And there's probably a few former SONG members that still show up at meetings and attend. There's a couple, lets see, Ryan (Brian?) and Melissa Huber, Ryan (Brian) shows up occasionally at board meetings, primarily to observe and listen to what they have to say. Because he lives in the area and he does seem to have a concern he might be one to talk to. Another would be tressy hall. She's lived in the area for years. Not far from the plant. Just in terms of people around and near the plant those would be some names
I-3:
Not asked

I-4:
A "I think you need to talk with the..You know in a lot of cases I think in the counties you need to hit the commissioners of each county."
Q "Right. I tried to get Pike County Commissioner but I haven't been successful getting them.."
A "They are running for election."
Q "Oh yeah."
A "You might have a tough time."

Q “Yeah..”
A “You need to.”
Q “Yeah. Is it going to be a contentious election, do you think? What’s going to be the issue?”
A “Yes. The jobs.”
Q “The jobs. Umm hmm.”
A “I mean the governor is in one that is bad because of the jobs.”
Q “Umm hmm.”
A “Uh Obama will be in a problem when it comes around next time because of jobs.”
Q “Um hmm.”
A “And I mean it’s all and it all becomes a stressful situation because of that.”
Q “Umm hmm.”
A “You know, when they are running for election. They are the individuals that are representing large bodies.”

I-5:
Well I think it’d just be a repeat of, I’d imagine the health department would, for those issues, there could be some environmental that may you know the mayors, all of the mayors offices and your county commissioners and your senators and the same people are going to be aware and deal with.

I-6:
They have I think DOE, has a vast group of current retirees, ex retirees, that they should be tapping I think to set up to come in and even work with the SSAB or other public type groups to talk about the site I think you know, Gene Gillepsie is still around and he was the old site manager. He knows a lot about the site. They should tap him to come and work with groups. Dick Snyder was Lockheed martin and he’s on the SSAB. I think DOE should tap into that, theres such a vast resource out here who could actually you know file as a worker who worked in 333. Maybe I’d be willing to talk about what I did. Having me talk to the SSAB or talk to ? this is what I did, you know this is, I went to talk to a Meigs firefighter and I found out you know what they did. You know, they went up on top of the roofs of these buildings and these process building in the bottom floor there’s a sump where the oil went okay so the oil went through the bottom and they used to pumped it up to the top and it would gravity (?) into the process. Well sometimes when it went to the top it just sprayed everywhere it didn’t exactly go exactly where it wanted to so they used to go out on top of these buildings and spray of PCB oil that’s why I said I’d probably find lots of stuff. I never knew that. That’s in none of their documents but when you go out and talk to people you find out that information I found out that at the switch house they had a huge explosion and you know and they were called about what they found and that’s knowledge you get from talking to people and finding out what they did what they saw you know and you know there are other things they can tell us to help guide this process. If you don’t do that there gonna, that’s a vast resource, they need to go through and talk to people. Someone may target me through the year to look at something up here.

I-7:
Not asked

Q-5: Have you ever contacted anyone at the Dept. of Energy . If yes were you satisfied with their response?

I-1:
All the time.

All the time? And have you been satisfied with your communication with the DOE.

Well, it depends on what it is. Now that I work in the private sector, I mean I need to be discreet about this but in private sector we have to perform. Our reputation is based on getting work done, getting work done in a timely fashion, etc. Where in the government world, especially the federal world, a lot of it is geared toward vectors (?) of appropriation so if you work very efficiently this year, you may get all the work done, and if that's the case, there wouldn't be an appropriation for next year, so the motivation, and I'm not saying that it's right or wrong because I don't live in that world and I don't have to deal with the externalities of what the DOE employee deals with. The tendency is, what's compared to the private industry, is less gets done but I don't know what yards they use, so to speak, for measuring their performance whether its against other government agencies or not because I've dealt at various times with environmental management which is the group that's involved with SSAB and then with various other groups, when I was an active employee, with the group out of Germantown, Maryland and also with the group in Oak Ridge, and to a lesser extent with the group from Lexington, Kentucky. But in all cases you're dealing with professional people but again it's really a difference in how their performance is measured because the tendency is things do take longer.

I-2:
Well obviously, [redacted], I had contact with the deputy designated federal officer as well at the manager of the Lexington office which is responsible for Piketon as well as they Paducah. I've had contact with the federal court (meters?). So yeah I've had contact with the DOE. (12:20)

Do you feel like they're responsive? Do you feel satisfied with the communication?

The communication, yes. The answers, no. [redacted] DOE felt the only purpose of the board was for show and that the board should not get into serious issues. For instance, even though it's the board that is supposed looking at all aspects of what diffusion may be for this site. It was DOE who made the recommendation for a smelter on the site and said to the board it would be a great idea if you made a recommendation to us for that. So now we have something we can hold up and say look this came from the board but it was really a DOE idea. I've done some research in terms of the civilian advisory board is what it's referred to in Paducah. Cab as apposed to a SSAB. They basically had some similar issues. They had about 6 or 7 people resign from their board because they finally got frustrated with DOE keeping them in the dark about

certain things and basically trying to hand guide them in other areas. So from my perspective the whole idea of a citizens advisory board is a sham that DOE wants to control.

I-3:
A I think they probably want more from the department than what they have been given. Um and there is probably several reasons for that, uh there have been numerous changes in the administrations and in management and and they just set up the Portsmouth Paducah project office in 2003, so you know, it's it's been kinda new, it's been around for several years now but still there there have been changes within it even and they have just recently this year assigned a Site Director for the Portsmouth site and a Site Lead that had not been done for several years. You know, since you had a site manager. And now they are trying to get out in the public more so that they see that faces and they understand who they are. They are meeting with the County commissioners on a fairly regular basis. They are meeting with the Community Reuse organization, we're doing, you know; poster sessions, regular public meetings and they always attend. So I think that will help too. Just getting those faces out more.

I-4:
Overall theme of the interview is mistrust, so not satisfied

I-5:
No

I-6:

[redacted] it' be really hard I'd be getting pieced mail information and it wasn't until this past year when stimulus, when they really had a commitment for CD-1, when they got stimulus funds they really needed, they really needed, [redacted] I saw a kind of an attitude shift that this attitude that "oh maybe the regulators aren't so bad" [redacted] really saved them time and money from you know every document they create costs money, well that's great for the contractors that great for you as a taxpayer. I think [redacted], doing a cooperative type of relationship that way its not really the regulator vs. DOE, [redacted]. As far as the public, they don't, you can't have a public meeting twice a year and say you have good public outreach and say you engage the public, you just cant, it's just now I think they're starting to go out, [redacted] theyre going out to rotary, theyre going out to the chamber of commerce, theyre doing more outreach which is really good, I mean they should have been doing that for years and now theyre starting to engage, I don't know why they were so afraid to have an informed public, I think it was the same fear of having an informed regulator. You know, if you don't, you have to have a certain

level of trust to make this work, if we don't trust one another and we don't have some level of cooperation [redacted] you automatically draw the line in the sand and you both going to become entrenched in your position and we both want the same and I think everyone wants the same you want to see the site cleaned up and you want to see the best reuse, whatever that is and whatever that meets but if were going to start drawing that line in the sand and we're going to become so entrenched in positions that we'll never get done and again if you're telling me, oh by the way we want this done in 14 years you have to have some cooperation there you have to have, there has to be some give and take and not just on DOE's [redacted]. [redacted] the best clean up we can for the dollars that we're going to be granted from congress in a specified amount of time and have the site, the best reuse for whatever that is.

I-7:
Oh yes. We've asked, it has been our drive for the last 2 years to have an SES here on site rather than have a guy in Lexington who headed the site in Paducah so we finally got the SES about 6 months ago. We had been there as an active site manager 10 years ago and we were very happy and our relationship with the assistant secretary for environmental management, we have absolutely no problems with DOE.

Q-6: Have you ever contacted anyone who is currently associated with the facility (such as contractors, the site specific advisory board members)?
A: If yes, were you satisfied with the response?

I-1:
Not really

I-2:
Not asked specifically but this quote may provide insight:
[redacted] we found out that DOE was basically lying to, they had basically no concern [redacted].

I-3:
Not asked – overall theme of interview is satisfied

I-4:
Not asked – likely unsatisfied

I-5:
It's, because we are managed by them it would be something that would be discussed it wouldn't be something you would just go and contact them directly.

I-6:
Yes – non specific answer but overall a lack of direction or timetables limits the usefulness of the contact

I-7:
Not asked specifically, but seems satisfied with response from sources.

Q-7: How long have you lived in the area?
a) What county are you from.

I-1:
Been here since 1989 so 21 years.

And you live in Pike County, correct?

That is correct.

I-2:
Jackson for three years. Previously from central, ohio.

I-3:
Waverly, 42 years.

I-4:
A "Are you from Appalachia?"
Q "No, I am from New Jersey."
A "Ok."
Q "I have lived in Ohio for 25 years, but.."

I-5:
No I wasn't born here. I came here in the 8th grade so that would've been all of high school and then into to college lets see. Then I went to California for 17 and then I came back and I've been back for 15 so 25 years, let's just even 25.

Been here 30 years.

Are you both from Jackson County? Well you're not from Jackson. But you're from Jackson County. Are you from here in Ohio?

Canton, northern. Born in canton.

I-6:
Im suspecting you're not from this area?

No.

So how long have you lived here?

I came to Athens in 1987, drawn by OU took some summer classes, left, came back shortly thereafter so I've been around since 87ish 89ish somewhere in there worked for OU.

LATER SAYS: "I have lived in Appalachian Ohio for 28 years."

I-7:
All my life…

Q-8: Do you think that people in your area are interested in or concerned about the plant? A: why or why not.

I-1:
What do you think about people who are your neighbors, people who live around the plant? Do you think they're interested or concerned about the plant?

Yes, of course.

And how does that manifest itself? Do you talk to neighbors?

Well, it's one of these things where if you say in Wal-Mart or Kroger, someone will stop you and say, "What do you know about this?" Because I think ultimately you've got really 2 camps, you've got people who think that the site is polluted and contaminated beyond any possible any way to reclaim it and then there's another camp that realizes if we can do a good job cleaning it up we can use it as an engine for economic growth and so those are really the 2 types of general discussions that I hear when I'm out and about in the county and in the region.

This question's not on the interview form but I think we'll add it in. In terms of the region, people you think who are interested or concerned about the facility, how far out does it go from Pike county?

Well that's a very, very good question because you're aware the population is pretty small so there are probably more people in Athens, (?), and Portsmouth than there are in Pike county. In fact, a lot of the management, at least when I was active, lived in Ross county and the Chillicothe area. A lot of the labor, a lot of the union force lives in Scioto county or even across the river in Kentucky and east and west you've got Jackson on the east and Adams county on the west and I know a number of people that commuted in from Athens so there are probably significant numbers of people at one time or another from possibly 10 counties who worked at the plant. So, it is a major deal for economic development in the region, not just for Pike County or the 4 (?) counties but really for the region.

I-2:

When you talk to your neighbors or you're out in the community and people are talking about the plant do you think that there is a level of interest and concern about the plant from the average person or your neighbor?

Not really and I think again that goes back to the history of not only that plant but most DOE facilities, DOE has tried very hard to keep these things quiet. Years ago there was even policy that if you worked for the plant you didn't tell people what you did and if you did it was grounds for termination. (?) For instance, over in Cincinnati or outside of Cincinnati it was known as the feeds material plant and it had a great big water tower with a checkerboard on it people thought that people maybe you this had something to do with (?) and DOE was fine with that and wanted to again keep it quiet and not allow people to know what was going on. Many people even in the area really don't have a clue to this day as to what they did there or what they're currently doing.

I-3:
Q Alright. Do you think that, just general, thinking outside that people come to the meetings and the groups that are engaged, thinking about people that you might see at the Wal-Mart or whatever, do you think that there is a general level of concern about that plant? Or do people not know about what is going on?
A Just from my um.. being a life-long resident of this area, I believe the majority and I mean the majority of people who live around here are very supportive of this facility. And I am not concerned. Um absolutely people realize that things that were done in the fifty's, we know better now. And but anybody that talks to employees who work at the plant now has to realize the stringent safety requirements that they follow. The stringent environmental regulations that have to be complied with now, through the state, through the U.S. EPA. That weren't even in effect back then.
Q Um hmm.
A And so I think overall, you know definitely you've got some that oppose it, but overall the majority of people who live here are supportive.

I-4:
A "General, general, what the problem that you are going to run into is first and foremost, nobody knows about the plant."
Q "So, that's that's not a bad data point though."
A "It's not, but the majority of people don't know anything about it and the reason being is the Cold War, most of the time if you knew somebody who worked out there and you asked them a question:

I-5:
I think so…

Yeah I mean, go ahead.

Simple jobs aspect. I've known people who make a years upon years mission of trying to get a job there. It's one of those things where people actually plan out and try and find out what hoops they have to jump through and what life changes they make to have to qualify for employment there and they do it.

Yea I think from a job perspective certainly interested but you know even more than that I think you have just like any facility of the nature, you're going to have people who are on the we think this is just the greatest thing because it does employ people but I think it's the worst thing because I don't want that back in my yard, I don't like it from a health issue, I don't like it from a environmental issue, I don't like it, this is going to sound a weird, I don't like it from the fact that you know you wouldn't think terrorists would come to Jackson County but with that facility it could be in the realm of possibility I mean that's..
No, no I understand what you're saying.

At the same time, you're generation grew up knowing that was a priority strike target you know in the event of nuclear war.

Right and so I guess I guess what I'm saying, say you have those that are from that they raised their families and their livelihood and it's very important to them that it remains and some of them may you know, in rural counties, sometimes your family follows the path of the grandfather to the father to the next generation so from that perspective certainly there's a carrying attitude.

I-6:
No.

Okay. Why not?

I think they're interested, I think they're interested about whats happening around there. Now are they activists? No. But do they talk amongst themselves and wonder and whats going to happen over there or it'd be nice if this or it'd be nice if that yea I guess. I might disagree on that. I don't know which of us is right.

I think for me I would say because well and it may change once the economy down there continues to sour because I think they were just they never knew what the plant did, there was never any huge alarm or huge release or stuff like that and it was kind of over there and you know, they knew they had the a-plant and the atomic symbol at the high school and all that other stuff and it was just there and I don't think they really thought about it and all that time. They all probably knew someone who lived there and did something there but I don't think they really put much thought into what they did you know, is it good is it bad theres job there and that was it.

I-7:
it's modified because people have been forced to take a closer look. We had a completely ? report that supposedly came from the Ohio Department of Health, this is back in the 1990's, that said the cancer rate in Pike County was like 10 times higher. And I said what, it scared you to death until you found out that it was all made up, it wasn't true, I lived just a mile off to the east, my sister lived right south, Teddy West still lives within a half mile and he's lived there all his life, I mean people, you've had to be aware that people were saying these things and so you went out of your way to try and learn what it was I mean…one of the comments we've had from people who come in to places is that is probably the best educated community about this plant and about what goes on then any other place they've been you know they come in from Rocky Flats and several other places because we've had to learn to live with it, understand it and realize and the other thing about that basically an awful lot of people here, their parents here were coal miners, we have the lumber industry, if you look there are no lumber operators in Pike County who under workers comp are in groups, they've all been dropped down because its dangerous and they cant get insurance. We understand that you want to take care of yourself, if you're going to work these places you have to follow the rules, it's just like working in the woods, working in the coalmines. So, it's a mentality that you wouldn't find if we were just a farm community, I think people misunderstand, they don't realize, that people in Pike County basically timber, back in the 1930's between timber but it's a matter of people being educated, growing up with it and understanding

So it's familiar to them?

Yeah it is.

Q-9: Thinking about your community specifically, what are the most important issues that people are talking about?

I-1:
Well, jobs is right there at the top because there was an issue recently with Mills Park (?) and again, I don't have the demographics but I wish Mr. Beakman, who I see quite often, stays on top of that. He's one of the county commissioners. If they're not able to replace the jobs that are potentially going to be lost at Mills Park (?) unemployment here in Pike County could be 25 percent, I mean right now its probably 15, 16 percent. It's about in the top 5 state wide for unemployment so that obviously is a driver because with jobs comes all sorts of other things because then people would have money to spend in the community but when they talk what're the most important things in real-estate and you say location, location, location but for the future of Pike County it's jobs, jobs, jobs.

I-2:
It's the same reason I got involved is jobs. It's all about jobs. Southern Ohio has always suffered from lack of jobs. There are some pockets, Athens being one, Cincinnati being another, but in between you have this area that has historically had high unemployment, higher than the state

as a whole. People first and foremost are concerned about jobs and to a large extent that's the reason you find a lot of people in that area who are happy to have the plant there and are willing to bring in a nuclear reactor because it means jobs or at least they think it means jobs. Again, if you look at the history of the site and the area, unfortunately, we've had people who every 2 to 4 years have politicians who come in and say were going to do this, that or the other and were going to create lots of jobs and those jobs never materialize. And I'm concerned the issue behind reactors is no more than that. It's a way for politicians to say look vote for me and I'll bring in jobs. I think the biggest thing is a need for employment for people in the area and they might, doubly so, because many of these jobs are very high paying jobs as apposed to what you might make working for a logging company or working for retail or something like that. These are good union jobs.

I-3:
A job, jobs, jobs.
Q Yeah.
A The economy because it is so, this area has been just, you know, with 17% unemployment, it's been very difficult for people to find good, steady, paying jobs in this area, but also you know, they want to make sure its cleaned up appropriately and that it's not a health concern, to the residents. Especially for your plant neighbors that live around the plant, that I'm sure that's one of their most important concerns is to make sure that it's cleaned up right.

I-4:
And everything still comes back to we need jobs; we need to have industrial based jobs. Because of the workforce that's already here. So we have been marketing that by THIS, that's why we put industrial parks in each of the four counties. So each County we have helped to develop an industrial park. So we are wanting to make sure that, what worries us is that..How this is done is and how you do it, there are a minority and when I say that, it's not even a minority, there is a select few that are troublemakers."

I-5:
jobs

I-6:
Jobs. Jobs would be number 1. Number 2 would be if people knew about it, getting the loan guarantee at ACP, since they did a big release last PRESS release, Senator Voinovich was down here, Strickland, maybe if there's more about a nuclear power plant is coming or energy park, maybe those are the issues.

I-7:
They're concerned about jobs. We chronically run about 10 percent unemployment. These are still the best jobs in this county and now the problems with Kenworth the problems at (?) these are the best jobs in this area they pay the most they have the best benefits.

Q-10: do you have any other thoughts you'd like to share about the plant?

I-1:
I think, some of this we've already talked about but I think conceptually there's this nebulous idea that there's only one activity going on at the site where at least in my limited contact, and again this is more my so called "Kroger-Wal-mart" discussions. We may not see somebody for weeks and then they bend your ear for half an hour. The DND activity is for the old gaseous diffusion plant.

[redacted] Now, in addition to that you have various places at the plant, and when I say at the plant, I'm talking about the 3,000 acres, where industrial waste were buried and many cases tricloretline (?), which was a degreasing solvent. So there is environmental clean up of a non radioact nature going. Because a lot of people would refer to this site as a bomb factory when the reality was it was more of a big chemical plant.

So there's probably some confusion about just exactly what's going on there…

Exactly…

Because there's so many different things you're reading about

Then just very briefly, the new technology is the centrifuge, where USEC, which is the private company that runs the business, is waiting on a DOE loan guarantee, and if that comes through, they'll be able to ramp up to a full-blown uranium enrichment by the newer more energy efficient methodology, and then if you've driven around down the perimeter road…

Ok but the reason I bring that up is that they brought up the depleted uranium cylinders from Oak Ridge…

Uh huh, I've seen it.

There's now about, ours and theirs, about 25,000 barrels and there is a chemical process that DOE is funding through the, the outfit is called Uranium Disposal or Uranium Disposition Services, which would in affect convert the contents of that to something more stable and in this case it would be onoxide (?) rather than a fluoride so there's a fair amount of chemistry that's associated with how you go from the depleted (?) material to this safer, more stable product. And so that's an activity that should fire up almost any day now where there would be possible 15 or 20 years of continuous work to go through that entire inventory so that's a positive for the area and so when people talk about what's going on at the reservation, the DND of the old gaseous diffusion plant is one of several and sometimes I think we need to bring

that to the attention of the (?) public that, again, and I understand from dealing with DOE at other locations it's unique to have, basically multiple activities to be going on at a particular site.

I-2:
Well other than the fact that I think there really isn't an opportunity to do more than just nuclear on the site its 3700 acres. There's a lot of land to be used out there for a lot of different things. But because of vested interests, I don't know that there's a lot of work being done in other areas. I think that's where its important that the community, as a whole, be polled on what they want. I mean if they want nuclear that's fine. But I don't get the sense that they've been given the opportunity to speak up even though these meetings are announced I think there are a lot of people who because of the history and dealing with it over the years that "I'm not going to have any affect and my opinion isn't going to be considered." Perhaps, these are individuals who have tried to give their opinion before, perhaps, they know somebody who had tried to say something and they've been pushed aside. I think there's a lot of individuals in the community, if you can reach out to them, will have things to say and might have some proposals for this site other than the continuation of nuclear and I think that for this area of southern Ohio, to grow it has to have something other than nuclear it has to have other industries and I think this is an opportunity for that to happen.

I-3:
Um I think it's. The challenging part will be to try to get the people interested in participating. It's just this area, because it is rural and I just have found that you know a lot of people they just don't want to deal with it. You know, they're more interested in attending their kids games or church activities or. And a lot of people don't like conformation or um, you know, arguments and because I have had people tell me, you know, that they have come to a meeting and where you have some of the more vocal opposers get up and hollering at DOE. They say that's just not for me to attend that kind of a meeting and so that's why we have tried to do different approaches to reach out to some of those folks um go to different community groups in there surrounding in their meeting areas and talk to them and get them to ask their questions so that hopefully they can feel more comfortable in getting the information that way to get their questions answered.

I-4:
Not asked (thank goodness – he rambles)

I-5:
Well that's the only thing I was going to comment about was the redevelopment. Obviously with what the plant is, what it does, we know we're not going to be attracting food or day care or things with children, its going to be a challenge I guess what im saying is different challenges because of what they are and what they'd be able to attract, obviously you know you have the direct jobs and those spin-offs or the supply chain so that is certainly going to be something we're going to want to be, be interested in and I guess you can't say enough about the jobs that

are created and have the workforce to meet and have the skills to meet whatever those jobs are that's my concern down the road, right now is the time if we knew what it was that we can start and you know we hear from jobs and family services, [redacted] is a big issue in Piketon right now, with the closure they're going to lose and that effects Jackson county, we have 154 that work in ? once again, that's our regional effect that it has on that closure. Jobs, jobs, obviously and having the work force to meet them and if we knew then we could have, we could be working like crazy right now with ? but that's more vocational but we've worked with them and partnered with them and you know people that left with the plant closure I was telling you about what's the new training going to be, if we knew what we were trying to attract then we could get people involved in those areas so trying to make that connection and so that we do have a skilled workforce.

I-6:
Well, it's kind of funny, as im sitting here now and this is 20 years later when they first started knocking down buildings it was kind of sad which is really funny I didn't think you know, you kind of look at it and you kind of see and say wow this is truly the end of an era and as I stood there one day and just watching them just smashing into the side of this building im like ohhh…it is kind of sad, it's kind of sad to see it coming to an end but on the other hand I think I think it's kind of a good thing because it means that we're moving forward and there's going to be something else and there probably should be something else here I just don't know what it is I don't know what it is that would make you know help make Piketon, Portsmouth communities be vibrant again because they were. You know and it's a shame when you go to Portsmouth, just like any small town, you go down town Logan here, it's dead. You know this has been a large employer, I think it's really good infrastructure, it's industrial, it should probably stay some kind of industry and help the communities be vibrant again. I think, I'm hoping that with, once the new contractor comes on board and everything that we really do outline a clear path forward that theres this flex goes away and everyone really understands and really has a good idea what their role is and how we can all come together and how we can get this done in 14 years. Otherwise, as someone from the SSAB said we're just spinning our wheels here. And I hope, my other hope for this site is that DND really becomes and does engage the public, more than this superficial kind of poster session, really has an engaging and really starts a dialogue. Theres no dialogue. Its like you know you go to a meeting and someones sitting there and theyre lecturing at you, that's not a dialogue, there has to be some give and take in order for, to get at that kind of engagement that you want and I think that the public starts seeing that you'll see more people coming out if they feel they're voices are being heard. If they're being lectured at they're not going to come out.

I-7:
no

11:Do you think there are segments of the community that know more of less (are more of less aware)? What makes you think this?

I-1:
Not asked

I-2:
No, most people don't have a clue, I did some tabling last year, last august as part of an organization just to let people know what was going on at the site. Most people, quite frankly, think there's little, if anything going on. They know it as being closed down. Some people might say that they're cleaning it up but to what extent or what that entails or the fact that there's other things going on, no, most people wouldn't have that understanding. Unless they have somebody within the family or somebody close that works out at the plant.

I-3:
A The toughest problem we have is getting more involvement from the general public.
Q Right.
A You know, you have your same group usually that attends the formal public meetings. Same ones. Every time. And trying to reach out to get more of the public that represents the whole area, rather than just one particular interest group or specific purpose.

I-4:
A "You know, I, it has been a nuclear site for 50 years. Do they realize it, do some of them realize it? Probably some of them don't even realize it. Um, you know, there is such a negative connotation with it that I think that I its one of the special situations, I do you bring it up or do you not bring it up, but I think the biggest thing is, we've got to focus on is jobs. What will bring good paying quality jobs to the area? We don't even know if the site is good for nuclear. We are just doing environmental studies now. That just started. But and getting back to, the part of the situation that I want you to realize is; when we start having this clean energy park discussion, we are open to everything. But one of the things that happened was, [redacted] guy coming in, fly in from DC to meet [redacted], his plane basically had an issue and his plane never made it off the ground, so he couldn't make the trip. Well the next thing you know, we are all waiting here and the meeting has been canceled, so we are all just talking and all of sudden, up pulls a bunch of cars. And they get out, [redacted]. There is a few from Athens, there's ah a few from Columbus, Cincinnati, Toledo and a couple from Australia. It's Sierra Club. There's no one local. They don't know our culture. I mean you guys in Athens might have a clue, but you don't. In county around here, as you have probably found, is very different."
Q "Um Hmm."
A "Uh so you don't know our culture up here. You don't know what's affecting us. I mean you try to do studies and stuff, but until you live in a community, you don't know it. Uh you don't know what our people need, you don't have a clue. And if you're in Cincinnati, Columbus, you

definitely don't have a clue. Toledo is even further. Australia, what are you even doing in our country, poking your nose into it, none of your business, go back and worry about your county, you got enough problems there. It just gets frustrating but what happens more is, it's frustrating to me, but its frustrating more so, when you start looking at these people, these people are **left** in a lot of cases that represent these areas. They are these people, they live here, they lived here all their life. Then you have people coming in from the outside, so that's the bias that you're going to have."

I-5:
Do you think that in your community there are segments of people who know more or less or more aware or less aware of the facility and what makes you think that there are people that are more or less aware. Do you think people are concerned?

Well people are concerned, absolutely. Because we've been hearing for years and years and years that there's going to be this huge investment that's going to create thousands of jobs. I know the workforce development people we deal with is always training for new jobs there but then tends to leave that existing workforce is recycled among all the contractors on the site.

I-6:
But that's a good subset. I guess I can't emphasize enough that this is like any other, this isn't this unified community here. So we've got to be careful when we talk about the community or them, there are a lot of them's and theres you know the people that are very strongly environmental and really want to protect the ecosystem in the area. There are others who are pushing for more development. There are people who use a lot of political muscle and people who feel like they don't have any say so and then all these other factions and there's a farming contingent who may not have much to do with this contingent. It's like anything I think you'll see different factions and I don't think they're going to agree or have the same agenda so how do you evaluate that? I think you kind of evaluate them separately and see what commonalities they have and kind of assess it that way. You think it's about like any community in that respect?

It's a little more challenging here because of what you've said and everybody else has said people aren't really concerned about it so it's like you question do we want to start freaking people out about it.

So we've been at the fairs and I actually did Pike County last night and we had those storms last night you know.

I-7:
Not asked

Q-12: Have you ever been to any events where decommissioning has been explained or discussed? If so, which events? What did you hear or learn?

I-1:
If you look, every so often there are open public meetings and if I'm not traveling I try to attend those. And then also I try to attend as many as the SSAB meetings as I can. So I'm not gonna say that I'm completely up to date on DND activities but If I needed to get information I would know where to find it.

I-2:

Yes

And did you hear or learn anything that you didn't know already about what was going on? I guess the purpose of that question is to see what's going on in public forums when it comes to decommissioning.

Sure, I think that there's a chance to learn something new at every board or committee meetings because at least DOE is having various contractors address the board and basically relay to them what's going on at the site so it's a great opportunity to find out where they are and what they're doing. So I think that every meeting I attend I probably learn something about whets going on out there.

I-3:
Um some of those, if you are talking about the huge D& D project...
Q Yeah.
A [redacted].
Q Oh ok, ok.
A But DOE does have an environmental technical support contractor that has been doing a lot of those discussions and strategies.
Q Have you attended those meetings or?
A Um not the internal ones, I have not.
Q [redacted]
Q Ok. Um.
A Now they have attended the public poster sessions and provided posters on that information so it's at the same, the update meetings.

I-4:
Not asked

I-5:
The OVRDC meetings that we've been to.

The Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission is in Waverly which is Pike County

So Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission…

They are a group that oversees, they have 13 Appalachian counties. And they go to the whole economic administration and the ARC, the Appalachian Regional Commission, so we're one of those counties and that's how we do caucus meetings and our projects and they're ranked and then they compete against and it goes to the Washington ? for the whole package. We attend because we're one of those counties, your county commissioner, but their meetings are public meetings so we'll periodically attend those and that's what I was saying the last one we attended there was actually a member, a fellow that stood up and he wanted to protest and that meeting just so happened that the conversation was the mayor…

The mayor or Portsmouth and she had issues of the language, some people wanted a language change so there'd be me no…nuclear redevelopment.

So if you're asking about those we find ourselves at meetings like that but we hear about it so you know we could be in a meeting where a, that's open to everyone regarding transportation or this or that and its usually something that we attend and not so much in our county but outside whether its senator, or

I-6:
Not asked

I-7:
Commissioner, very familiar.

Q-13: Who do you rely on for information about environmental health and safety issues? (fed or state agencies – local government, universities, colleges, local goernment, advocacy groups)

I-1:
I think now [redacted], I would look for the two key federal agencies which would be the USEPA and OCEA (?) and on the state level, the Ohio EPA and there are various (?)…That you're probably aware of where the Ohio EPA has more oversight and then there are people within those organizations that I would go to. Either electronically or over the phone. And again, I think I would prefer to go to the people with the agencies rather than then to the elected officials here. And also, it's through the agencies they may say that well were working with professor so and so and such and such university and then when we go from there but basically I would start with my network of the different government agencies.

I-2:
In terms of safety for the plant? Unfortunately you have none but the plant itself. You have the DOE. I mean it's all about what they're willing to release, what they're willing to tell the public.

Very little because of the security. Very little information gets out other than by DOE and even with the subcontractors who are out there, DOE basically controls not only what they do but what they say. So if an incident should occur, it becomes the obligation of DOE to make sure…

I-3:
Not asked

I-4:
Not asked

I-5:
The health department

I-6:
Not asked, no straightforward answer

I-7:
Not asked, no straightforward answer

Q-14: Are there particular individuals or groups you rely on? What types of media do you rely on for information (print, broadcast, tv, internet)?

And what types of media do you rely on for information? Do you read the newspaper? Internet? T.V.? What's your main source of media?

I1-1: All of the above.

All of them?
We get the Dispatch, the Columbus Dispatch delivered. [redacted] Chillicothe paper and that's so again of course the Watchmen which is the Pike County paper, comes out twice a week so we quickly generate a lot of newspaper over at my place. But the Internet, in terms of keeping me informed, I try to read as many out of town newspapers online as I can. So I try to read the Washington Post and the New York Times, I keep up with the editorials. Of course here in Ohio you want to keep up with the Plain Dealer, [redacted]. And when I do watch television, this is one these things where depending on the audiences, when I say anybody wants to leave you can, when the TV's on it's on FOX news, I mean its not on very often.

I-2:
No I mean I do a lot of reading and I keep tabs on the Internet about what's going on but ultimately anything that happens at the plant is funneled from the subcontractors to the DOE and then is distributed. Sometimes the media might pick up something simply because its so

urgent. I know that there was an incident that occurred some months ago pertaining to a possible contaminated container that left the site that I brought it up at one of the, I guess it was a committee meeting, and DOE wasn't aware of it and it had already made it at least to the news. So sometimes you have to report these things for instance the NRC and if there is no one from DOE around it can find its way into the media. But in terms of reaching out to people, I think that it's going through telephone books, knocking on doors, ya know there are some groups and organizations out there that you can talk to. Those groups and organizations are going to have their perspectives on it. My take is that there are lots of people in the community that don't have the interests and those are really the ones you should be talking to. Somebody like me, I have an interest, you can talk to me but I'm not the right one. It's somebody that could be affected by things that go on at the plant. Somebody who may have some thoughts about what should happen to that site in the future that there not involved but if you phoned them or wrote them or knocked on their door might have something to say.

I-3:
Newspapers, social networks (social/community clubs)

I-4:
Q "And what about the people that live around the area? Where do they get their information? The people that have lived here forever? Do they read the newspapers, do they watch TV, is there a radio station? What the best way to get in touch with people with information? What do you do?"
A "Uh that's the challenge."
Q "Ok."
A "Uh have you seen the Waverly Newspaper?"
Q "I have seen the Waverly paper, yeah."
A "All three pages?"
Q "Uh huh."
A "I mean, not being rude, when I was a kid growing up, it was a lot bigger.
Q Um hm."
A "Times are hard. People do not subscribe to papers. Very few do and usually it's your older population. Um the younger kids now, everything is online."
Q "Is there good Internet coverage?"
A "Better. Much better. The main problem you run into here, is in communications. It's Wal-Mart, your church, I mean those are the areas of communications. It word of mouth. Um you know, I mean that's just the best way of putting it. Because the paper doesn't cover, the Chillicothe paper does do some reporting with us, then we have our own little paper. Um for the most part it is word of mouth is still the biggest way to make that happen."
Q "So people talking when they get together at various venues right?"
A "Yeah, but the problem is, you know how that, have you ever done the experiment where you someone says something in your ear and it goes around the room?"

I-5:

Well usually the newspaper would be the first one.

Yea we have 2 local newspapers that's certainly who people who have been. One of our, say it this way. One of our newspapers is owned and mostly operated by home people and local people and they also, one person owns the paper but he also has the radio station. So the radio state takes snippets from you know and you get a lot of that on the news in 5 minutes what happened at this council meeting and even Vinton County because it's part of it so the newspapers certainly the radio station. And just our organization, we have a good, good, chamber of commerce's; we have 3 chambers of commerce for Jackson, Welston and Oak Hill we have a rotary club…

2 very active rotary clubs.

The Jackson club might have about 75 members at least and they meet every Tuesday so they ask us, they ask people locally to be part of their programs so we speak at the chamber meetings we speak at the rotary meetings we have a lot of partners that way. We have the kiwanas clubs. Schools, we have 3 schools systems that are I think very good. Good superintendents, I think there's a lot of connection there, we have wonderful libraries that all 3, the 2 village and 1 city has beautiful libraries and able to keep them open and then we have the universities obviously that we work with. [redacted]

?

And advanced energies and things like that and of course the Ohio Department of Development and our regional directors office and the governor's regional office and Chillicothe just a lot of governmental entities. I think we're pretty…we could get information through all of that.

So here in Jackson how is the Internet access? For residents are you able to get high-speed do people have? Do you have Internet access?

The municipalities all have high-speed Internet access, the rural areas don't. They have hughsnets, the technology is getting better but it's unreliable and expensive at best. So again with Internet we're below the state and national averages but that's not uncommon for an Appalachian county but compared to what it was 5 years ago its drastically improved.

So some people can get on the Internet?

And she said if you go back to the 10 in 10, we mentioned that advanced energy was the number 1 priority for the group.

Well I know what we did to that group is we went through a series of looking at different sectors and then the Voinovich school provided us with data and then the group actually

prioritized and the 3 sectors that we're going after are advanced energy, reusable energy and data processing and the food manufacturing. Not to bring in a food company but like I said a supply chain, like are we going to get a whatever, probably not but being a manufacturing, we may build and building that we have out there and the space that we have can we bring manufacture a piece of something that solar needs or wind needs or whatever and that's kind of what we're trying to do and those are the 3 but the broadband, we're working on that, as economic development we're working with all our governmental entities in Jackson County so there's like 6 or 5 or 6 at ? and were working on the water towers that they have beginning then to allow us to market them to a provider and that's what the program that Sam…

The idea is to actually have a wireless broadband system for the county.

And of course congressman ? and the governor and we work with this regional, this rep. that was sent by the governor from a different county, anyways there we know we're going to hear this week the week of august 16th we're going to hear if who is funded, Sam?

? Chillicothe

The private entity went with the public and they put it…

(9?)4 million dollar project, horizon is funding 30 million of the capital out of their pocket.

Wow.

So we'll bring ?

Which is what we want our program to feed back on in that last mile or whatever so were really hoping that comes through and we're going to notice…

I-6:
I think the newspaper, the Waverly news, The Watchmen, Pike County that comes out what is…

She knows them all.

Pike, I can bring them out..

It's okay, I think they read the newspaper down there, it's always in the newspaper. That's what DOE has used in the past is the newspaper. I know I'm wondering if there are various, I know like Bristol Village, the retirement community because I went there to do a talk, they have their own closed access t.v., where you can go and give a presentation so even if they don't feel like coming they can watch it from their home, their living room, stuff like that and they regularly, they have what they call enrichment hour so you can go there and you can go to their enrichment hour

I-7:
So what I'm hearing you say is that people rely on their local officials for a lot of information or local elected officials…

A prime example and when you need them those local officials will come and so will some other people but they always leave it up to you. Originally when they started talking about the clean up this was before other programs and other opportunities started to jump up say 5 or 6 years ago since the chamber of commerce, maybe longer than that, Bechtel was the contractor that wanted to do the cleanup and they projected that we should build a 150 acre, I don't know whether you know much about acreage but that's a bunch, a low level radiation cell to bury everything when they tore down the buildings and so we had meetings and the chamber and all the commissioners came and it was community leaders saying no, no you can't do this. No one is ever going to come out on this site there's a 150 low level dump so it went down to 75 acres and we said no then it went to 50, no, now its down to 15 and they're still saying no and I don't think it's going to be anything because it's they're saying well we don't have to do this we can recycle and save this stuff. We used to talk to a guy who had a plan but anyway they expect people elected to represent them, take care, save those jobs.

And what about where people get their information aside from local officials, newspaper, internet, radio?

Unfortunately, we don't provide a lot of information on those places and that's where you get the guys and the people who are anti and they're more vocal. We go in the paper, we have the ? with the mayor of Portsmouth who came under the influence of one of those groups and we had some difficulties with her before back in December before Sherman took office because of some, they do not you know and this is no reflection because when I was in college and growing up I was in college during Vietnam so I was used to people who have an agenda usually are pretty vocal in producing their agenda even if sometimes they take some facts and, I would say that if you looked if you just looked at the information you're going to receive you would think that the anti was much stronger than it really was simply because they are more vocal. These people who go to work and try to live and try to find jobs, they're not the ones out there yellin and hollerin. In fact one of the weird things, at the SSAB board, Val Francis couldn't even get the unions to show up to the SSAB board to counteract what he was having to put up with or what he was hearing he wanted a balance and he was complaining but he couldn't find a balance because they just assumed it was there and the union if anyone is going to be standing up and providing a view point it would have been the unions, finally they showed up and they had their discussions and their discourses. When you talk about the silent majority its truly the silent majority.

Q-15: What organizations or individuals would you consider to be most credible when receiving information on environmental or health related issues? (Probe: State, Environmental Agency etc?)

I-1:
Of information, uh huh. It seems like there's lots of people putting information out or lots of organizations. Who do you consider the most creditable?

I'll answer that as a scientist in a very general way, which is the one who has the peer review data because a unsubstantiated obligation, which would unfortunately we get a lot of times at these public meetings. I think it's important for people to make unsubstantiated obligations but I think it's also important to take those with a proverbial grain of salt because the creditability to have data to support what you're saying is a lot more valuable than screaming the loudest.

So institutions, organizations, people who have peer review data?

Peer review data, or data that at least can be defended in some fashion.

Can you give me a specific?

Well probably some of the contractors at the plant who actually will do the sampling and then the measurements because you've got to follow standard procedures and protocols and then even before it leaves the site you generally have the second individual review the data and sign off on it so if these irregularities in the data, normally its caught before it ever leaves the site.

I-2:
Ohio EPA?

Uh huh.

I'm comfortable with the Ohio EPA, in terms of talking with various representatives that have shown up at board meetings, the individuals who are working in conjunction with DOE in place of UPSA for the over site of the facility, I've gotten much more comfortable with them than I have the DOE.

I-3:
EPA (not asked but mentioned)

I-4:
"Well, see that's the toughest part, is there still a mentality back there of this a government top-secret site. The GDP's not, most it's declassified, some of its still classified. You still need to have an L clearance to get in there, but you don't have to have a key. The ACP is the Q clearance and there is only like 200 people I think that work there, that are have to have that Q. [redacted] I mean, its act of God to get people on there still and its decommissioned. Um There is that mind set, still that it's closed door."

Q “Sounds like maybe there’s trust issues. Is there some sort of trust issues still with the plant or?”
A “Well it’s it’s the that mindset has not really ever changed so, the people that don’t know anything about it will never know anything about it because it’s just never shared. Um and then, you know, you still get to the culture around here, uh not trusting the government has always been there, you know you talking about the German slash Irish eh when you see stuff on the history channel bootlegging, stuff like that, that non-trust of the government, you still have some of that. So a lot people if you they do see something that comes out with the government doesn’t trust it. Any pressure leases, I mean everything they do, [redacted] it took two months to get six photos with stuff out of the plant because it had to go through a whole process to get approved. There’s still sense of security out there that causes the issues of truly getting out what would be uncensored information. So that also feeds that paranoia of those few individuals. I mean do I think there is stuff out there happening that is unsafe? No. [redacted] the safety and security and stuff is so strict still, it’s not fun. But when you are not transparent, which they are far from, you still have those few little Indians over here “oh he’s causing, these little” and “well they’re hiding it, they are doing stuff.” Well, you know, you still have the, I can’t think of the person that was out there or even at the national government at the time, but when they went through this security was so tight that and I mean you could, you literally if you worked in a certain building, you couldn’t tell people even tell who worked there with you, practically. What you did here on site versus here on site was, you talked, nothing. And security was so tight because of the Cold War that that was just set in stone. Um…”
Q So, let me, Let me just reflect this, make sure I am understanding this, so if and when DOE does put out information about the plant it’s being filtered through this kind of lense of historical secrecy, you know? People are like well, they’re lying about this or they’re lying..”
A “Well well listen, the site manager because he traveled so much, he had to look at the photos and approve the photos. This is just photos of the D, the site that is being torn down. It wasn’t on the ACP site, it had nothing to do with the stuff that’s that’s you know we are enriching uranium. It’s the site that **declassified they are going to be shutting down (22:33)** and I mean it’s, they still do it. And that’s what I am saying, they have hired to come in to try to do to this survey, that I don’t know that anyone is clear what’s happening with it and they’re saying well we want to we want this survey for the people to tell us what they want. Well, what is your community r**euse** organization for? That’s, we thought that’s what you formed us for back in the 1990’s. That’s what every other site has used. So why is every other site fine to use the community reuse and now you’ve brought in this, this third leg? So it gets back to trust there, we’re doing some asset transitioning currently.”
Q “Um hmm.”
A “And they have just made it unbearably hard. So its, its just a struggle with that, but uh you know you got to understand the sensitivity of people from the outside coming in, that’s huge, because you know, that was one of the sore points when the Sierra Club was here. They went into a little room or one of the big rooms down there and there is about 30 of them and they say, “well we are the citizens, we will have a meeting anyways and just decide what we want out here. “Excuse me?” Yeah, I would almost like to get to the door and saying bring your ID or

a bill that shows me where you physically live. I mean, I don't come to Athens and tell what to do other there."

I-5:
Yea and you know anywhere in the local, state, federal, emergencies, I'm sure if you're on the internet you probably find out from multiple sources. You're main source of information though would probably be…?

The health department and really senator Kerry's office does a very good job of keeping us in the loop of things on the horizon not even just news releases. But that comes from a really good relationship with our legislative representative.

We can't say enough about that.

I-6:
Not asked

I-7:
State and agency (not asked specifically, inferred)

Q-16: What do you feel are the best ways to keep your community informed about DOE's plans for decommissioning? (Probe: Fact sheets, meetings, tours, newspaper, we pages)

I-1:
Well that's interesting because I'm looking at the young lady whose the student and I'm sure you can't wait to get your little device out and you know either take pictures or text, whatever, because when I travel that's one of the things I do, when I'm on a train or a bus. Is the younger people all have their little devices and you never see them look up, they're always doing something with the little device so I know that the young people get their information that way. And eventually I was finally convinced to get a cell phone and a laptop, so in other words when you're kicking and screaming then you wonder, that you're immersed in technology how you got along without it. But anyway, now for older people, I think radios still good because if you're out in the car normally you would have the radio on. Television around here is a little bit problematic because there aren't any stations unless you can hook on to the ones in West Virginia or the ones in Columbus so I mean that's an unusual situation of not using television as part of your media package and I can't really speak much to the newspapers because I'm kind of old school in the sense that I like getting the ink on my hands, but if you read say the Dunesburg (?) comics where they were, I don't know if you have seen it in the recent days where one of the older characters was talking about getting a newspaper subscription and one of the kids wanted to know what's that? So, but anyways, so I think the Portsmouth paper would be good, the Chillicothe paper would be good, which I think is being done anyway because when there are vents they are publicized in the local newspaper and to a lesser extent

the Pike County paper. And then the internet is good in a general sense but at least what I find from marketing a business, is the internet is kind of like your electronic billboard and so it's one thing to be on the internet but it's another thing to drive traffic to and again that's something that I pay someone to do and, but I think there will be people who will frequent certain websites where this may be of value to put on. And part of the marketing I guess would be to identify what those websites are so traffic can be driven to them so I think with the exception of television, uh, because of the geographic anomaly that exists here, I think all of the other media would need to be part of an overall package.

What do you think about, um, public events? More of the face-to-face communication. Do you think people are interested enough to visit a booth or come to a meeting?

Lets say at the fairs?

Yea, something like that?

I think face-to-face is just about always better, always best. Uh, but I think that we have to go the next step which is what population are we trying to reach because, uh, there are a lot of informed people in the area who would go to an event, or if you asked them what venue they'd like to receive the news in, they can be reached. But then you have another group of people, uh, who would have a very negative opinion of what goes on at the plant and, again, it's one thing to reach them but it's another thing to deal with people who may not be listening to what you have to say, I mean they're citizens equally as much who are engaged and the thing is you can't leave them out of the mix. I've dealt with issues with both the DOE and the NRC where they need to be part of the process even if they're going to be kicking and screaming every step of the way on what you're doing.

I-2:
?

I-3:
Quite frankly, what we have found most effective is the small group discussions [redacted]

I-4:
Believes that the misinformation provided by people makes this less likely.

I-5:

Well usually the newspaper would be the first one.

Yea we have 2 local newspapers that's certainly who people who have been. One of our, say it this way. One of our newspapers is owned and mostly operated by home people and local people and they also, one person owns the paper but he also has the radio station. So the radio state takes snippets from you know and you get a lot of that on the news in 5 minutes what happened at this council meeting and even Vinton County because it's part of it so the newspapers certainly the radio station. And just our organization, we have a good, good, chamber of commerce's; we have 3 chambers of commerce for Jackson, Welston and Oak Hill we have a rotary club…

I-6:
I think the newspaper, the Waverly news, The Watchmen, Pike County that comes out what is…

She knows them all.

Pike, I can bring them out..

It's okay, I think they read the newspaper down there, it's always in the newspaper. That's what DOE has used in the past is the newspaper. I know I'm wondering if there are various, I know like Bristol Village, the retirement community because I went there to do a talk, they have their own closed access t.v., where you can go and give a presentation so even if they don't feel like coming they can watch it from their home, their living room, stuff like that and they regularly, they have what they call enrichment hour so you can go there and you can go to their enrichment hour

I-7:
So what I'm hearing you say is that people rely on their local officials for a lot of information or local elected officials…

A prime example and when you need them those local officials will come and so will some other people but they always leave it up to you. Originally when they started talking about the clean up this was before other programs and other opportunities started to jump up say 5 or 6 years ago since the chamber of commerce, maybe longer than that, Bechtel was the contractor that wanted to do the cleanup and they projected that we should build a 150 acre, I don't know whether you know much about acreage but that's a bunch, a low level radiation cell to bury everything when they tore down the buildings and so we had meetings and the chamber and all the commissioners came and it was community leaders saying no, no you can't do this. No one is ever going to come out on this site there's a 150 low level dump so it went down to 75 acres and we said no then it went to 50, no, now its down to 15 and they're still saying no and I don't think it's going to be anything because it's they're saying well we don't have to do this we can recycle and save this stuff. We used to talk to a guy who had a plan but anyway they expect people elected to represent them, take care, save those jobs.

And what about where people get their information aside from local officials, newspaper, internet, radio?

Unfortunately, we don't provide a lot of information on those places and that's where you get the guys and the people who are anti and they're more vocal. We go in the paper, we have the ? with the mayor of Portsmouth who came under the influence of one of those groups and we had some difficulties with her before back in December before Sherman took office because of some, they do not you know and this is no reflection because when I was in college and growing up I was in college during Vietnam so I was used to people who have an agenda usually are pretty vocal in producing their agenda even if sometimes they take some facts and, I would say that if you looked if you just looked at the information you're going to receive you would think that the anti was much stronger than it really was simply because they are more vocal. These people who go to work and try to live and try to find jobs, they're not the ones out there yellin and hollerin. In fact one of the weird things, at the SSAB board, Val Francis couldn't even get the unions to show up to the SSAB board to counteract what he was having to put up with or what he was hearing he wanted a balance and he was complaining but he couldn't find a balance because they just assumed it was there and the union if anyone is going to be standing up and providing a view point it would have been the unions, finally they showed up and they had their discussions and their discourses. When you talk about the silent majority its truly the silent majority.

Q-17: Can you see yourself getting involved in a community workgroup? Can you suggest others that might be interested or that I should talk to?

I-1:
"Sure"

I-2:
"I possibly could"

I-3:
A Um I would say probably, others than myself simply because, [redacted], you know, probably be more effective to have someone on that's not associated that closely with the department, but I, I mean I could certainly recommend some folks who would probably be very good at that.

I-4:
Willing to be involved

I-5:
We would probably wait to the future to see where this is going and some direction and there may be some people.

Or people on your board that would like to be on it but certainly we will keep you all on line or if you contact us or people on your board contact us if they want more information about not just the community envisioning groups but also just what were doing with this project.

And which like I said I had sent this out and let them know and we talked about it in our executive committee and that's why Eric was out with his company being there on site and there's an interest there.

I-6:
Not asked

I-7:
"Yeah"

APPENDIX 5

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASES, MEDIA COVERAGE AND MARKETING MATERIALS FROM PHASE ONE

APPENDIX 5A

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASES, MEDIA COVERAGE AND MARKETING MATERIALS FROM PHASE ONE:

PROJECT OVERVIEW HANDOUT

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS

The facility at Piketon, Ohio

PORTSfuture Public Outreach Project
Ohio University's
Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs

Background of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) PORTS Facility

- Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) is located on more than 3,700 acres of federal land in Pike County Ohio.
- PORTS was constructed from 1952-1956 to enrich uranium for our country's nuclear defense program.
- Uranium enrichment at PORTS shifted from defense purposes to energy production in 1964 and the United States Department of Energy (DOE) assumed responsibility for the site.
- After the Energy Policy Act was passed in 1992, DOE leased the production facilities to the United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC).
- USEC became a private corporation in 1998 and continued to enrich uranium at the PORTS facility for use in commercial nuclear power plants until May of 2001. When the demand for nuclear power began to diminish in the late 1990s, enrichment activities declined as well and PORTS began the process of shutting down.
- Currently PORTS is being cleaned up with oversight from State of Ohio regulators.
- The DOE Office of Environmental Management focuses on risk reduction and cleanup of the environmental legacy of the nation's nuclear weapons program.
- DOE is seeking community input to create a vision for the future of the site once the cleanup is completed and has provided a grant to Ohio University to conduct a public outreach process

Purpose of the PORTSfuture Project:

To engage a broad spectrum of community members from Pike, Jackson, Ross, and Scioto Counties in developing possible future use scenarios for the PORTS facility. The overall goal of the visioning process is to produce a "publicly approved End-State Report" that has been vetted with the public at large. The report will then be submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy for consideration.

Role of Ohio University

The Voinovich School will facilitate a public dialogue that focuses on a community-based public engagement process that invites participation from all stakeholders including local residents, scientists, elected officials, economic development groups, businesses, environmental and community activists, and others with an interest in the future of the region. There are multiple ways to participate such as:

- Interviews;
- Focus groups;
- Telephone survey;
- Local community events such as the county fair;
- Stakeholder community Visioning Team meetings/town hall meetings/open houses; and
- Project website to engage and inform the public and to fulfill DOE public information laws.

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS

The facility at Piketon, Ohio

The Timeline

Summer-Fall 2010

- Identify and interview persons involved with Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) to inform OU outreach efforts.
- Conduct outreach activities at county fairs and other public events in the four-county area around PORTS to educate the public on OU's role and outreach process and to gather contacts for persons interested in participating in End-State Visioning Teams that will convene to develop future use scenarios for PORTS.
- Conduct focus groups to assist in the development of a public opinion survey related to issues/concerns/hopes for the future use of PORTS.
- Develop and pilot test the phone survey.

Fall 2010

- Administer phone survey to residents of the labor market area - defined as the four-county region of Pike, Ross, Scioto, and Jackson Counties - about perceptions/ideas/concerns of the future use of the site.

Winter 2011

- Convene Visioning Teams and hold public meetings to develop possible future use scenarios to be presented to Department of Energy (DOE).
- Continue outreach activities.

Winter-Spring of 2011

- Present and discuss possible future use scenarios with the general public and submit scenarios to DOE.

Summer-Fall of 2011

- Submit report of public outreach activities.

Summer 2010-Fall 2011

- OU will attend Site Specific Advisory Board (SSAB) meetings and SSAB subcommittee meetings and present updates on our progress to SSAB as requested/as appropriate.

Website

- OU will post information and updates on our outreach project.
- The site will gather input from the public on the OU outreach process and gather ideas for future use of the PORTS site.

www.PORTSfuture.com ● 740.593.2222 ● info@PORTSfuture.com

Find us on Facebook!

Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs-PORTSfuture Public Outreach Project

This project is funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management

APPENDIX 5B

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASES, MEDIA COVERAGE AND MARKETING MATERIALS FROM PHASE ONE:

ARTICLE IN OHIO UNIVERSITY NEWSLETTER

Voinovich School receives Department of Energy grant

Jun 3, 2010
From staff reports

The Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs at Ohio University has been awarded a $500,000 Department of Energy grant for a public outreach project.

The grant will fund a community-driven effort to identify alternatives to the end use of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon, owned and operated by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

The plant, which produced low-level enriched uranium to fuel nuclear weapons and commercial nuclear power plants around the world, ceased operations in 2001. Currently, the facility is being demolished and decontaminated.

The project includes designing and conducting a widespread community-based discussion of the remediation scenarios and making recommendations for the cleanup and disposition of the site. The public outreach will include gathering information from the community through surveys, focus groups, and attendance at local fairs and festivals. In addition, community visioning teams will work to create scenarios for the site.

"Our role is to be the stewards of the community's vision for the future of this site and to make sure they are represented," said Voinovich School Project Manager Scott Miller.

According to the DOE, the Voinovich School was selected because of its management of the Consortium for Energy, Economics and the Environment (CE3), and its track record of building collaborations between the university and other academic institutions in previous public consensus-building projects throughout Appalachia.

"Our role is to be the stewards of the community's vision for the future of this site and to make sure they are represented," said Voinovich School Project Manager Scott Miller.

According to the DOE, the Voinovich School was selected because of its management of the Consortium for Energy, Economics and the Environment (CE3), and its track record of building collaborations between the university and other academic institutions in previous public consensus-building projects throughout Appalachia.

A publicly-approved plan will be presented to the DOE once the project is completed in fall 2011, Miller said.

Michele Morrone, associate professor of Environmental Health Science, will head up the project beginning with a public meeting in Piketon expected later this month.

"This project is an opportunity to ensure that public opinion is systematically incorporated into decisions about the future of the facility," she said.

The project team consists of professional staff and faculty from the Voinovich School and the School of Public Health Sciences and Professions in the College of Health and Human Services. In addition, several students will work in various capacities over the course of the project.

published: June 3, 2010 4:33 PM

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APPENDIX 5C

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASES, MEDIA COVERAGE AND MARKETING MATERIALS FROM PHASE ONE:

ARTICLE IN CHILLICOTHE GAZETTE

Chillicothe Gazette .com

Input sought on future of gaseous diffusion plant site

Group discussions begin across the region this week

By CHRIS BALUSIK · The Gazette Staff·
September 20, 2010

PIKETON -- The U.S. Department of Energy is casting a wide net to gather input on what life after decommissioning of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant should look like, and the latest effort is looking for your help.

A new PortsFuture Project was launched earlier this year by the Ohio University Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs through a contract with DOE. It is responsible for the latest informational push.

"DOE is trying to get input from the community about what they'd like to see happening in the future," said Sara Boyd, of the Voinovich School. "They contracted with the Voinovich School because of our background in the Appalachian region, our experience here, as well as the fact we do a lot of energy and environmental-type projects."

The first step in the process begins this week in a series of group discussions across the region for which the project is seeking participants. Meetings are set for 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. Wednesday in Chillicothe, Thursday in Waverly and Sept. 30 in Jackson. The exact location will be told to those interested when they register to take part.

Boyd said those conducting the discussions are hoping for the participation of about 10 to 12 people in each location and said openings are still available. Participants must be 18 or older and live in either Ross, Pike, Jackson or Scioto counties. They will receive a $30 gift card for their participation.

During the discussion sessions, participants will be asked a series of questions designed to help coordinators develop a script for a random phone survey that likely will be conducted in late October.

"The focus of these meetings is to talk about what people are looking for in their communities and what they're looking for in relationship to the Piketon plant," Boyd said.

Following the phone surveys, the project will be recruiting regional residents from a wide range of backgrounds to take part in visioning teams.

"They will be developing possible scenarios for the future use of the site," Boyd said. "Their findings will be part of this (final) report (to DOE)."

The results of the phone surveys also will be included in the final report, which will be made public after presentation to DOE.

Organizers already have begun seeking out participants for the project. They attended county fairs in the affected counties the past few months talking to people about the diffusion plant and having people fill out cards if they wanted more information about the project.

The PortsFuture Project is just one way DOE is gathering input about a future direction for the Piketon site. It also created a citizens Site Specific Advisory Board as more of a permanent presence at the site with its own charter and guidelines that is working on its own future use report for DOE.

Print First

This story first appeared in print on Sunday, Sept. 19.

To participate

Those interested in taking part in one of the PortsFuture Project group discussions Wednesday in Chillicothe, Thursday in Waverly or Sept. 30 in Jackson must call (877) 593-9798 or e-mail boyds1@ohio.edu to sign up. The exact location of the meetings will be given to you at that time.

APPENDIX 5D

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASES, MEDIA COVERAGE AND MARKETING MATERIALS FROM PHASE ONE:

PHASE ONE PRESS RELEASE

Press Release: PORTS Future project conducting survey about Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Starting November 8, the PORTS Future public outreach project will be calling Pike, Scioto, Ross and Jackson County residents to conduct a brief survey about the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon, Ohio, also known as the Piketon Uranium Enrichment Plant or the A-Plant.

The survey will ask residents about their familiarity with the plant site, where they get information about the plant and their ideas about possible future uses of the site. The survey will also invite residents to engage in more discussion with members of their communities in the near future. The survey is a part of a larger community-based engagement project whose goal is to facilitate community input processes to generate possible options for the future use of the plant. This is an opportunity for all residents of these counties to voice their opinions. In 2011, information from the survey will be shared with community visioning teams made up of local community members who will be developing scenarios for possible future uses of the site. For more information about the upcoming survey, to volunteer for a visioning team or for other information on the PORTS Future project go to http://www.portsfuture.com or contact Michele Morrone, morrone@ohio.edu

The PORTS Future project is funded by a grant from the U. S. Department of Energy to Ohio University. Ohio University has subcontracted with Wright State University's Center for Urban and Public Affairs to conduct the telephone survey.

APPENDIX 6

FOCUS GROUP TRANSCRIPTS

APPENDIX 6A

FOCUS GROUP TRANSCRIPTS: ROSS COUNTY

Appendix 6a
Ross County Focus Group Transcript

(Some sections are blacked out to ensure confidentiality in accordance with Ohio University Institutional Review Board protocol)

(Inaudible) we'd like the discussion to be informal, so there's no uh, need for you to wait for us to call on you to respond to any of the questions that we ask. And, we, we actually encourage you to respond directly to the comments that other people make. That's what this is about - building on other people's opinions and ideas. Uh, if you don't understand one of the questions we ask, please let us know. Uh, we are here to ask questions, to listen, and to make sure everybody has a chance to share. If we seem to be stopped on a topic uh, I may interrupt you, and it's not that, that, if I have to do that, don't feel badly about it. It's just our way of making sure that we get everyone's perspective and opinion. We do, we are ask you that you keep each other identities, and participation, and remarks private. And, we hope that you'll free to speak openly and honestly in the course of the next hour or so.

(Inaudible)?

I just want to, again, reiterate that everything that's said tonight is gonna be aggregated, so uh, nothing will be true to the individual participants. And, uh, you will receive a small compensation for your participation tonight. And, we don't think that there are risks from your participating in this focus group, 'cause your names will not be identified. So, with that said, I'd just like go around the room and ask you, one time, just to tell us your first name only uh, the county you live in, and the town you live in, and how long you've lived in the region, and then any other information you'd like to share to get us started. So, just not chewin'.

(laughter)

Not chewin'.

(laughter)

I was a food service worker for a long time, I wait for the chewin' to ask the questions. So, you want to start?

My first name's Don, I live in Chillicothe, Ross County.

Okay.

Uh, I've lived here uh, four years.

Okay. Yes.

Barb uh, in Ross County. Chillicothe. Uh, I've lived here probably 35 years.

Thirty-five?

Uh huh.

Okay. Do you want to go next?

Yeah, uh, my name's Bill. I live in Chillicothe, Ross County. I've only lived in Chillicothe for a little over three years. But, I've lived in the general area, Portsmouth, Columbus, Westerville for 60 years.

Okay. Good. Okay.

Uh, Jeff. I live in Pike County on the border of the A-plant site.

Okay.

Uh, my name's Pam. I was born and raised in Chillicothe, and I've worked at the site for 20 years.

Hi, I'm Jerry [redacted], I've lived here all my life. Been down at the plant for 36 years. [redacted]. Live in Ross County, glad to be here; chit-chat about what we're gonna do.

(laughter)

My name's Laura. I've lived in Chillicothe about, uh, lived here about 34 years. Worked at the plant, [redacted], about four years.

Okay.

My name's Robert [redacted], and I've probably lived here around 50 years - something like that. In uh, uh, Ross County. Born in Frankfort, Concord Township.

(laughter)

And, we live in Huntington Township in our (inaudible).

I'm Elaine, and (inaudible). Ross County - lived here years.

Thank you everyone. I, I just made my mental noted to myself that I should table (inaudible) for our next one so that we could put the names. So, if you want to ask somebody else a question, so that's noted. Okay. Here we go.

Could, could I just ask - is anybody else, now or formally a worker at the plant? And, (inaudible).

You can ask the question, but we're going to share that (inaudible).

(Inaudible) that work there. My Uncle Elmer, he was a guard.

Yeah.

Some of my high school buddies worked there.

I have a granddaughter who's an engineer there.

We are gonna ask that question shortly. But, again, you don't, don't feel like you have to uh, 'cause, 'cause we don't know. We don't have that information here. So, first, I want to start with some big picture questions. So, I, I want to ask you to think about this four country region - Scioto, Pike, Ross, and Jackson, and tell us what you think the most important issue is that's facing the region right now?

(Inaudible).

Jobs.

(laughter).

(Inaudible).

Lack of.

Lack of. Lack of jobs?

Jobs.

Yeah.

Jobs.

We have relatives that, that have lost their jobs like at RCA, because of outsourcing to India. And, uh, so as a family uh, I'm sure that our families are very concerned there maybe potential jobs in the future down there. In fact, we have of our relatives that have uh, applied for jobs

like in maintenance, down there, and uh, so I think that's a critical area we're interested in. Of course, their safety as well.

Yeah. Do other people want to expand on jobs? Or, add another issue that's important to this region? (Inaudible) region.

I think you need to have sustainable jobs. I think you have uh, right now, you have jobs that's there's a lot of unknown, and there's only a short period of time, and I don't know if that's really gonna get you past ten years. I'm worried about becoming 30 years, and making sure you have jobs that stay.

Okay. Anybody else can build on that?

I'd like to add on to what she just said, the issue of fake jobs. The fact that politicians come around every two or four years, and promise thousands of jobs at the A-plant site uh, related to projects that never were and never will be feasible, and never will happen.

Do all of you have an opinion on the political nature of the job situation?

I'd agree.

You agree, okay.

(laughter)

I agree.

Okay.

As far as in, in my 36 years of experience with the, at the A-plant. I went to work there when it was Goodyear in 1974. And, at that point, the first, the first, within the first two years, I was there, they started with a plant expansion - gonna build another enormous building. They got as far as takin' up the parking curbs in the parking lot, gettin' ready to do the excavation, and then unknown, outside influences, cancelled the whole project. So, politically, it's unfortunate that it has had such an influence on that plant site down there, as it has.

Uh huh.

When the G-set plant was shut down in eight-seven, okay? It was up in, we had a train up and running. It was just (inaudible), and political influences brought it to a ragin' halt right then.

Would it be fair for me to summarize that it's real jobs verses the promise of jobs? Is that what I'm hearing?

Bingo. (Inaudible).

(Inaudible), and I'm not seein' anybody disagreeing with that.

We don't feel confident at this point because of he's been saying, and others, that it's not a, there's not gonna be a, a big plant that develops there, because, so far, the, the history of the (inaudible) there hasn't been much of a plant there, especially the last 10 or 15 years. So, when you hear that, you feel a little skeptical about what you're going to do. And, with change in politics and political power uh, we never know what's gonna happen, it seems.

So, it's uncertainty. Let's think about how your community values - think about where you live and your neighbors. How they value environmental protection, and how they value economic development? Do you think that the people you, that live in this region, the four counties - who are your neighbors - do they value environmental protection and economic development equally? Or, is one more important than the other, at this point in time?

In my, in my opinion?

Yeah.

In my opinion, in Southern Ohio,

Uh huh.

jobs are, jobs are more important. Okay? If it weren't for the A-plant, we'd all be, we'd all be workin' in the sawmills or papermill, which is a direct insult to the environment.

Uh huh.

'Cause, they've already shut the coalmines down in Southern Ohio. And, I still burn brush piles from time to time. I don't start (inaudible) (laughter) tires, but uh, I still burn brush piles when I got a brush pile to burn.

So, Jerry's saying that he thinks economic development might be more a priority than environmental protection, do other people feel that way? Or,

No.

they think (inaudible)?

(Inaudible).

We gotta have both.

Well, I think they go together.

Go together.

If you're gonna do planning, you have to plan for uh, like is there gonna be a gradation league or something like that? Uh, if so, what areas would be most in danger? Uh, I would be concerned this nuclear power plant down there, we only live 25 miles from there. Uh, what would happen if something in like uh, in Pennsylvania, uh, meltdown or something. A potential meltdown. How would that affect us? I would be concerned, and hopefully, they would have a response for that, you know, so we don't (inaudible).

So, I hear safety as being necessary too, right?

The safety issue is important. But, I would be, I would (inaudible), I think the, the economy and jobs are a priority, but we should always remember that safety issues are very important as well.

Okay. So, you just brought up somethin' about (inaudible) possible alternative energy source, which is nuclear power.

Uh huh.

So, there's been a lot of, there's a lot of talk that you might be aware of about different sources of alternative energy, including things like nuclear and natural gas, wind, and solar. Let's talk about your opinions on these options so (inaudible) talk about solutions to our energy problems. Do you have opinions about nuclear, or wind, or solar, or?

Well, there's satellite - I don't think that would work in our region at all.

(laughter)

Not in my area.

It's kind of windy around here, but not that (inaudible).

(laughter)

(Inaudible).

I still think, I think nuclear power is, is actually (inaudible).

I don't have a problem with nuclear power at all, right now.

The only problem I have with it is what are you gonna do for (inaudible)? You know, is seems to me like they're closin' down some of the western uh, deposit areas for nuclear waste, and uh, uh that bothers me. It, it bothers me that they're gonna take that nuclear waste and take it through Chillicothe, you know, is that safe? You know, that, that kind of bothers me a little bit.

Or, if they have an emergency, do they have a plan - if they do have a spill on the road.

Right.

So, (inaudible) Chillicothe and Port Clinton, all the other towns around.

You just don't know about it. We never know it.

Well, way out to uh, Rocky Flats, I think, or somewhere they're haulin'.

We would went out to Huntington Pike one day, and there were white guys in white uniforms with masks on,

Detox suits.

de, decontaminating something that spilled on Huntington Pike, on Thompson Hill out there. And, we never could find out why that, what that was, or you know, where they were taking it, or whatever, you know? Nothing was said in the paper about it, but it was something pretty serious. They thought it was dangerous. You know?

(Inaudible).

Yeah.

Well, four, four years ago, it was actually proposed that Piketon become the gaseous diffusion plant, become a repository for all the high level nuclear waste in the country. And, that proposal, which was never made public, but was worked on in secret, went to the stage of the ramps outside of the A-plant were rebuilt in order to facilitate trucks that would carry the spent fuel into Piketon. And, then when that proposal was made public, uh, five thousand people in this area, signed a petition opposing that plan for the site. And, the entire proposal was killed and never made public in order to save the political careers of the politicians that supported it.

So, Jeffrey - you're bringing us into kind of the next group of questions that I want to talk about, and that is about the plant specifically. So, we'll have a little discussion about the region, in general. So, the question I want to ask you and, and maybe if (inaudible) or uh, Bill, right? Bill?

Bill.

A (inaudible) name I've, maybe you could start us off. Uh, if someone from outside the region were to ask you about the A-plant, how would you describe it?

I knew very little, specifically, about the A-plant.

Okay.

I mean, I, I know it's a place where they process uranium, or they used to. I don't even know if they still do now.

Okay.

I now it's a big employer. Uh, and I know that there's proposals to expand it for reprocessing uranium. But, that's,

Alright.

the extent of my knowledge about, about the A-plant. Uh,

How about you, Barb, how would you describe it if somebody from outside the region wants you to describe it?

I, well, first of all, it's a way of life, and we, I think, most of the public has accepted it, except danger and the EPA situation. Uh, I, I think everybody is encouraged when they see (inaudible), or the (inaudible). Uh, but I think it's just a way of life and we have to accept nuclear. And, I think (inaudible) doing that. I'm sure they make a lot of mistakes, as everyone else does,

Uh huh.

at different plants. But, uh, I, I foresee that they will be, I know that they have talked about their EPA uh, regulations a lot in the last uh, 12/15 years, that we know about. 'Cause, I can remember when they didn't have any regulations on what, where, or what we could do (inaudible) we need to get atomic (inaudible). And, right now, they're suffering for that, because they're having to make settlements. But, uh, I think, I think they've progressed (inaudible) concerns. I'm sure they're also (inaudible), you know, that we don't know about, and there's probably spills that we don't know about. Uh, but I think it's just something we have to accept as long as everybody keeps on their toes and tries to make sure that the EPA is, in fact, you know, as much as we can, as we know.

Okay. Other thoughts? Somebody from outside the region?

That gentleman there's worked there uh, for a long, long, long time. And, uh, he can tell you if there's been progress on updating things. I uh, I know at one time you went into the, into the withdraw area, where they withdraw the uranium, and the guards down there didn't even have

protection uniforms. They wore regular guard uniforms, and their weapons, and they went in, and then, I think, what was it? How long ago was it before they started wearing the white suits and the masks and so on?

About 15 years ago.

Yeah. And, so I think they had come along and said, "Hey! We got so many people dyin' down here with cancer, and, and other things from this," that they did start improving the dress code for those areas.

And, those are OSHA,

(Inaudible)?

those are OSHA guidelines.

Yeah. Uh huh. And, uh, so there has been some improvement. How many, I don't know, but there's been (inaudible).

(Inaudible).

Yes.

Uh huh.

Does anybody want to build on that? Somebody from outside the region? Tell me about that A-plant. What's that all about?

Outside the region? What do you mean?

Well, outside the (inaudible).

(Inaudible).

Somebody comes here from Cleveland, and they're like, "What's that? What's that A-plant?" They don't know anything about it.

Good place to work and good money. (laughter)

Alright.

Well, there, it's really important to point out, and I think there's some misunderstanding, certainly, in the community that for the last nine years, the only jobs that the A-plant are involved in clean up,

Right.

(laughter) there's no plant there. There's been no production for nine years.

And, they're making great strides with clean up.

So, when we talk about jobs at the A-plant, for recent history, we're talking about environmental clean up.

Correct.

It's the same thing. It's not one verses the other. And, the community needs to be educated on that point. Not asked what they think, 'cause people are under the wrong impression.

(Inaudible).

Well, I think that needs to be stressed so that the public is aware of how much clean up is goin' on. 'Cause, they're making great strides uh, in cleaning up, you know, everything from (inaudible) waste, to the chemicals, to I mean, (inaudible) they use, they're cleaning up the, of the cascade, you know, uh, just a lot of different things that have been (inaudible).

I know (inaudible) lots of people (inaudible) security down there recently.

Hmm.

Uh, who's still works there?

Uh, I do. I do.

I mean, isn't that right?

I, yeah, but my, my issue is that I, I do not understand why there isn't more information shared.

Uh huh.

Because, I mean, don't get me wrong. I mean, I hold a very high level clearance, and you know, there's things that could be shared that are not, and that leaves this perception that we're trying to hide stuff. And, I don't think that's true. Now, I can't say, I can't speak for everybody, you know, but….

You can keep goin'. You're doin' good.

(laughter)

but, but why, you know, there's lots of great things there. Now, do, do I think that we're havin' a lot of trouble recruiting talent.

(Inaudible). (laughter)

And, when you do not have the qualified recruitment, I mean, (inaudible) you gotta have, there's lots of, there's lots of employment down there, and there's different area skills. But, you have to have the leadership, have the appropriate management skills, the leadership skills, and the qualifications to know what you can share and what you can't share from a, a national security side. But, you can't hide behind that umbrella for everything. Because, there's certain things that can be shared that, I think, are just not shared, and I don't understand why.

So, you bring up one of the, the key things that we wanted to talk about, tonight, with you- was communication information about the plant. And, then in thinking about this type of information exchange and, you know, releasing information, uh, there's, there's a couple things I'm interested in knowin' from you, and one of 'em is who do you think is the most important source of information about the community in general, and the plant specific? Who, who? That doesn't have to be a person, it can be an organization.

Well, your, your local newspaper uh, is one of 'em. Perhaps the, the TV, radio stations, and so forth.

If you were reading the local newspaper, who would you want to see them talk to? Who would be the source of information, you think, is important?

I'd find somebody that worked there, that you know, I know several people that, you know, have worked there, or do work there. And, I know one person I was talking to said that at one time uh, they just dumped all that carcinogenic stuff out in the back parking lot, and left it there for years, and their big concern was uh, that it would contaminate ground water. They didn't have much concern years ago, but now, and I'm just wondering is, is that correct information or should I have gotten my information from someone that, you know, other than just what you hear, you know, word of mouth?

The second part of that question is who you trust?

Yeah.

There, there's a large group of independent people who have been studying and writing uh, uh, and making films about that plant for 30 years. There's documentary films about the plant, there have been books and articles written about the plant. Uh, one of the best sources, probably the single best source of independent information is Ohio EPA, which has been in there….

You can't get any information from the Ohio EPA. I called up there about that spill that we were talking about on Huntington Pike;

yes.

they didn't know a thing about it. Or, they wouldn't tell me a thing about it. So, that's why I didn't like….

Well, well, they are constrained because they're a government agency and there are rules they have to follow. But, but on a continuing basis, in terms of trustworthiness,

Uh huh.

I think there's a lot more trust in Ohio EPA than there is, for example, (inaudible).

Do you have a particular person in mind? (Inaudible).

Yeah. Maria DelMonte has been the lead person on (inaudible).

But, but that's the other thing, though, it may have, the, when they did the testing, it might have not of went above a limit that required the notification to the Ohio EPA. So, they could have (inaudible), not even been notified.

When (inaudible) d-con suits though, and clean up with, with sprays, and I've got the travel over that road every day,

Yeah.

I say, "I'm turnin' off my air conditioner and things (inaudible)."

But, that's all for worker safety sometimes.

Yes.

Sometimes all that protection is the worker's safety

(Inaudible).

and then the industrial safety (inaudible).

Well, they may not know what they're dealing with. Yeah.

It could be.

(Inaudible).

It's, it's more of a protecting the worker that's cleaning up that hazard.

Right.

But, it's an education process. And, and, and why not give that education process to the public. You know, stop thinkin', you know, the public cannot understand personal protection equipment and stuff. I, I, (inaudible).

I would like for the EPA man to say, "Well, I don't know a thing about it, but give me your telephone number, I'll find out, and get right back to you."

Yeah.

That would be a good (inaudible).

So, you were saying get the information. How do you get the information?

Well, the reason why I came to this,

Okay.

is because you, you got to have checks and balances. I mean, I've, I've read the, I, I can tell you. I've worked down there. I read a lot. But, I don't, necessarily, you know, say that I disagree. You have to have a check and balance.

Uh huh.

When you're questioning, that's makin' people say, "You know, okay. Why, why," it's just like I uh, the laboratory. It's, I worked in the laboratory for 20 years, I went to an SSAB meeting, and they said, "Well, you can't trust the laboratory." And, I'm goin', "What do you mean you can't trust the? I work there."

(laughter)

You know, and them someone goes, "Well, how do you know everyone feels like you do?" And, after I went to that I said, "Well, I guess I really need to say

I don't….

why do I know that?" And, I actually had, (inaudible), and I actually did a American quality two hour presentation, on my own time, and explained, you know, (inaudible), I have the powerpoint that said, "This is all the things in place that make sure that we do the public

safety." There was nothing in that, in that powerpoint that couldn't be shared with the public, but it took a little bit of time to answer that question. You know? And, so I think it's good, because you can't have, you can't have a the public not askin', "Why, and why, and why, you know, how do you know you're safe? What are you guys doin'?" I mean, there's nothin' wrong with those questions, but it does take a little bit of time, and I asked about, you know, "Why aren't we out in the schools at the fifth grade level doin' science experiments? Trying to do this, you know, develop these chemists, and develop these engineers?" And, they're like, "Well, the corporation's mission is to make money." So, that's why I like the Voinovich initiative, is because why not use some of that clean energy (inaudible) money for education of the public, let alone because, you know, my philosophy was you go tell the fifth grades how great science is, they're gonna, that's when they're receptive to it. Not, not givin' 'em scholarships. A two-thousand-dollar scholarship what does that get? They're already, they already decided what they want to do in college.

You got several things there. One thing that I want to follow up with (inaudible), the question is how do we get to the public? Who, you know, what's the means? We use the newspaper, do we use, do we use each other? What's the most effective way? You mentioned schools as being one possible approach. But, how, how do we get out there and talk to the public. Where do you get your information?

Well, I, like Robert, I believe that, I think that it's the newspaper for me. But, I know that's the generational (inaudible), not everybody reads the newspaper. But, I'm, I'm and avid, avid reader. I read both the Dispatch and the (inaudible) everyday. But, I have to say, though, you know, but my knowledge is limited about the A-plant, but most the information that I've gleaned is from the Gazette and there's nothing there. And, I don't, I don't know if that's a breakdown between the Gazette not having any investigating reporters, or the communication department of the (inaudible) that runs the plant, or what, I don't, I don't know. But, I do know that's where I get my information.

Uh huh.

So, I, I, personally think that that would be the primary avenue or lifeline that, for getting any information to the public.

Okay.

I know a lot more about the national things that are happening, happening nationally, 'cause I've, I go to my computer and I put in CNN uh, Washington Post, sends me emails, CNN sends me emails, MSNBC sends me emails uh, uh, Salon uh, net, the Nation uh, I try to get a broad spectrum of different sources, but it's mainly national news. I get very little information except the Gazette on my computer. We don't take the paper. It's too expensive. There's not much in it.

(laughter)

But, uh, I, now she watches channel ten, and four, and six, in Columbus. So, she gets more uh, local news than I do. And, I know more about what's happening in Washington, DC, than I do in Chillicothe.

What do you think, Jerry? You're being quiet down there. (Inaudible).

(laughter)

What's our strategy?

Currently, the uh, it would be really, really good if all the people of southern Ohio had the opportunity to read in the newspaper and on their website, just what is going on at the plant in the clean up now, and the new contractor that is coming in with their ten year contract. And, and specifically the ground water clean up that they're doing is really, really, really extensive right now. It's just amazing the big hole they got dug down there. And, yes, the public uh, would be interested in, in seeing that, because it's all been hush-hush, and the perception of secrecy, okay?

And, who's the bigger contractor? You have the small ones, that you know, that they have somethin' big, they have to get three levels of approval to brag about it. And, then when they do, they get a bigger contractor that brags about somethin' else that don't know anything about what was goin' on. I mean,

So, it get's buried in your bureaucracy.

yes.

The information that you see, that you would like to read locally, gets buried in the (laughter) internal bureaucracy down there at the plant. Believe me. It's, (inaudible) there.

And, they don't let us, I mean, the only reason why we (inaudible) is that we came to this as a public, as a thing. I mean, there's lots of good people down there. There's lots of people uh, feeling, the same thing that people that don't work down there.

Oh,

And, it's like we really are doin' good stuff. I can't say it's all, there aren't mistakes and stuff, but….

So, you mentioned bureaucracy, and that's one of the questions that I want to ask you. If there's all these levels of government that are makin' decisions about the plant. There's the federal government, there's the Ohio EPA, and then the local government like township trustees. Of all those different levels of government, who do you trust the most?

(group laughter)

(Inaudible).

The people you know (inaudible).

You mean the least.

(group laughter)

Yeah, the least.

(Inaudible).

It's all based on….

(Inaudible) the least, then you must have somebody (inaudible).

Well, it's, it's all based on election, it's based on knee-jerk reactions, and when they go to the top management in charge, we're gonna make sure we have jobs. So, then they get those non-essential jobs that don't keep us sustaining, and it's because the short time period that you have to do to make the politicians look good for that time period.

Uh huh.

Is that, I mean, that's, (inaudible).

That's, that's right.

And, you say what's the easiest scope you can do to make the politician look good? And, that's why you got what is….

Regardless of the level? Local, state, or federal - is that what you're sayin'?

Yes.

Yeah. They're just worried about makin' sure that you can put an article in the Gazette that says, "Yeah, we're gonna have this many jobs." If they can do a retirement layoff, and then hire a hundred new, young, employees then they created a hundred new jobs instead of….(laughter)

(Inaudible) that's not….

it's, it's all a game. Okay?

So, they,

(Inaudible)

not all people are gettin' paid, we'll then hire people that don't take as much money, wages? Is that?

Well, yeah. But, then, you know, it's still a good job, so they stay there and, and stuff.

So, the politician wants to keep his job,

They just want….

he's not as concerned about….

they don't care. (Inaudible).

(inaudible) the publics.

The (inaudible) hires.

And, so, it, it becomes a, a who do you trust?

Uh huh.

You asked the question,

I asked the question.

would you like a real, clear, specific example?

(group laughter)

I'd would like your opinions. I really would. I think this whole room's good. I like this. I just don't know

Yeah.

if anyone's gonna come out, I mean.

Who do you trust? Huh?

(Inaudible).

Last spring, you know, our good governor, he showed up down at the plant, and several others, and announced that they was the possibility of building a nu, thermal nuclear generating plant.

And, that was all secretive.

Okay. I mean,

You know, and it's three or four years away. And, they kept it all secret. And, it's like,

And, there's Mr. Obama that promised the steelworkers jobs. Okay? All the way down. Okay? To the, just almost the dog catcher. (laughter) Okay? That promised somebody somethin', okay? Politically. If they would make jobs in southern Ohio. Well, I'll guarantee you they'll never build a thermal nuclear generating plant at that site. It's not feasible.

How do you know that?

The Davis-Bessie plant.

Uh huh.

Up on the lake. I was there when they unloaded the lid for the reactor. I wanted to see it. And, my older brother and I, we drove up there in a forty-nine Studebaker, (laughter) to watch it happen.

What year was that?

It was the biggest lift, okay, that had ever been made. Weight-wise and size-wise. And,

There, there isn't even a proposal. They haven't even said where on the site they would build it.

(inaudible) paper that says something about. They kind of led us to believe

No.

they're considering something like that.

No. No, no, but they won't say where. They won't say where on the site.

(Inaudible) just getting it third, it's, it's (inaudible), they're saying….

Physically, you cannot get the lid to the reactor. The lid for the reactor is 18 inches thick, it's a high nickel steel.

We've been to (inaudible) so we know (inaudible).

Okay? And, so physically, you, you can't get it to the site. It has to be cast in one piece.

Hmm.

That means it's got to come on a barge.

Yeah.

And, the second physical reason why you can't build a plant down there is you do not have a ten thousand acre lake - an enormous body of water, which is your emergency cooling.

It'd be better off on the river then, huh?

It would have to be on the river, and

Yeah, and do a pipe (inaudible).

like, like Three Mile Island. Okay? The reactor core itself, it's actually below the river level (inaudible).

And, I will add to that, that that site was chosen in 1952, when there were no environmental or historic preservation laws.

Yes.

That site is one of the most environmentally and historically sensitive sites in the state of Ohio. It would take 50 years just to get through the regulatory hurdles of getting a nuclear reactor sited on that site.

Yeah.

But, but I'd like to answer your….

(Inaudible) about the trust question.

Yeah.

I'd like to back up,

The trust question. (laughter)

and I'd like to actually shock those of you that do know me uh,

(group laughter)

by saying that I actually trust most the Department of Energy, now. Because, DOE is changing. DOE is turning a new, over a new leaf as its mission changes from production to clean up. Now that DOE is focused on clean up, they are becoming a more responsible agency. However, DOE has a tremendous legacy of mistrust. DOE has lied to this community for 50 years, about what went on at that, that, that plant site. And, DOE is never gonna regain trust, and it's never gonna get in a position of doing good education, where there's a good communication with the community until DOE comes clean about the history. So, DOE has to start by going back and putting together a document that tells what really happened there. Why were workers exposed to beryllium, which DOE has never told even the workers. It's the most contaminated beryllium site in the nation. But, DOE never told the workers why there was beryllium at the site. And, that is not classified. So, and that's just one of a list of (inaudible).

(Inaudible).

So, think about the people in the community, though, not, you know, your neighbors, who don't, maybe, know anything about the plant, do you think they, they have different, do you think they trust their local elected officials?

I think they don't even think about.

They don't think about it?

No.

It's just a place that gives you a job, in the past, and they're hopin' that the future will bring 'em a good job, again.

Let's talk about other organizations that are affiliated, that are non-governmental organizations. And, I'm gonna list a few of them. And, then I'm gonna ask you your opinion. If you, if you feel that you want to share your opinion about the work of each of these groups - and there are four that I've identified, that I'm aware of. That are uh, non-governmental organizations, or (inaudible) governmental organizations. And, one of them is SODI, one of them is the SSAB, one of them is a group called SONG, and then the other group is the Sierra Club. So, have you ever heard of SODI, SSAB, SONG, or the Sierra Club, and if you have….

I was a member of that for a while. Uh, I think they do a lot of good work, and of course, you have to balance the good work they do as to some of the jobs that are needed in the area where they work. And, sometimes, I think, they try to balance that with the (inaudible), because you can't do, (inaudible) to save certain trees or something, but you have to balance that (inaudible) a certain forest just for jobs either.

So, the Sierra Club seems like, how do the other three groups, SODI, SSAB, or SONG - ever heard of those?

(Inaudible) are all biased because (inaudible),

You have heard of them?

Yeah.

Okay. Your opinion is that they're biased?

Well, SSAB, how you get on there is basically through DOE.

Okay. Because, other people don't, I don't think other people have heard of them. Have they?

No.

Maybe, if, if you could share what SSAB is, you know, your knowledge of it, (inaudible).

(Inaudible) uh, the SSAB is a Site Specific Advisory Board that was set up by the Department of Energy. It's supposed to be comprised of uh, I don't know how many board members, but there's, there's, I don't know, 14, 20. They also have like the Ohio EPA, it's on the board, they also have, I think, the Health Department - I haven't been there for a while. I used to go on a monthly basis. But, uh, they have a monthly meeting. I, I think they sort of sometimes don't have it. And, they'd set up a charter, and there's an actual website. I don't know how much documentation is out there for you to view, but every month, you're supposed to be able, and they have two parts of their agenda that has common, public comments. Now, the only thing that I have, you know, I, I, you would probably say the reverse, but I mean, I'm not an employee that works out there, and I think they discriminated against me because I'm a worker out there. And, I'm actually a USEC worker which means they said I'm not actually a contractor that does work for the DOE as part of the clean up. So, really, they make me, I'm not allowed to be on there. But, I'm an actual non-destructive (inaudible) manager, a very pure technical manager, and I'm actually a very vocal person as you can see, I'm here. And, I keep (inaudible), (laughter) I'm doin' it on behalf (inaudible).

You brought, you brought up another acronym and that's USEC.

Uh huh.

And, I, just so you know, there's a lot of acronyms that are out there. And, it's hard to keep track of 'em all, right. And, just to share with you a personal story (inaudible) I went to a training by the federal government a number of months ago. And, I was so bored at the training, so what I ended up doing was just writing all the acronyms, and (inaudible) 12 hours,

I had over a hundred acronyms written down, and I didn't know (inaudible) some of 'em were. So, does anybody know what USEC is?

USEC, no.

Do you know what it is?

United States Enrichment Corporation.

(Inaudible).

(Inaudible).

So,

USEC is the United States Enrichment Corporation.

Yeah, we, we used to be DOE owned, and then in 1995 we privatized, and they actually, we became the United States Enrichment Corporation. And, then we have, we have done work out there, but

(Inaudible).

we've always said that was the government services site, and a lot of comments that get made against us that we're the works program. But, I didn't say that. But, you know, because you have the indecision of whether you'd start up again, or not start up. You know, meaning create gaseous diffusion process. Producin' (inaudible). And, of course, when they made the decision of, to shut down Piketon, as opposed to the Paducah, that was a real political decision, and not a very technically smart decision, because they had to spend a whole lot of money to get the Paducah plant up to do what were doin'.

(laughter)

So, meanwhile, we've been (inaudible) for how many years? Ten years?

(laughter) Ten years.

(Inaudible).

I'm keepin' track, we have like ten minutes left.

That's fine.

Circle us back around. So, no one, a couple of people have heard of SODI in this area, but no one else has heard….

Is that the Southern Ohio Development Initiative?

Diversifi….

I would like to say, it, it is. Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative. SODI claims to be the "community reuse organization for the site." They claim to represent the community. Not only have you folks never heard of SODI, but the people of Pike County have never heard, yeah, (inaudible). Also DOE, almost, I should say almost all, 95%. SODI has also been part of the two consortiums that have proposed a nuclear reprocessing plant, a nuclear waste storage facility, and the nuclear reactor. They claim to be a community group. They're actually part of the contractor community. They have gotten millions of dollars from DOE. It is entirely a conflict of interest. We believe it's illegal. And, SODI needs to be challenged. They do no community work whatsoever. And, they do not represent this community.

Well said.

So, that's an opinion about SODI. And, a lot of people haven't heard about it, so that's one of the few things we wanted to find out was if you even heard of the group and, and what your opinions were. What about SONG? Have you heard of a group called SONG? (Inaudible).

(Inaudible).

(laughter)

S-O-N-G.

S-O-N-G, Song.

(Inaudible).

If you hum a few bars I'll try and (inaudible).

(laughter)

Okay. I know that you've heard of it. So,

I'll recuse myself.

Okay. It'll take just a second to say what SONG is.

SONG is,

The acronym maybe.

SONG is Southern Ohio Neighbors Group, which might ring a bell with some of you. It's the group that I'm affiliated with, and we took out the petition against the uh, nuclear waste dumping scheme.

Thank you.

Yeah.

Well,

That's the one (inaudible) do.

from out standpoint,

You know, a place to dump something down there, you know.

Pike County (inaudible).

You're a little extreme because it sort of hurts us, I think, in the little way.

But, that's okay. That's part of the check and balance.

It's a check and balance. It's a check and balance.

There's a lot of good men worked hard so you had that right to do, and I'm darn glad that you do it.

And, I, and I will say, my history comes from I worked for the (inaudible) union at the site. So, my own history comes from working with the workers at the site.

I'm awfully glad that you've done your work. From a worker's standpoint (inaudible) management.

I, well, don't get me wrong, I'm, you know, (inaudible).

Let's circle back just a couple more questions, specifically, about, specifically about the plant. Uh, do you know what work is being done at the plant, and who's doing it? I know you do, but other people that…

Cleanin' in up.

cleanin' it up.

Other (inaudible) had a, had a contract down there, 'cause I have a friend that is a mechanical engineer that worked for (inaudible) Marietta. That's been several years ago. But, I didn't know (inaudible) upset me, he ordered parts for (inaudible) parts to fix things that are like pipes and whatever they have down there to fix, you know.

I think all they're doing now is clean up, isn't it?

(Inaudible).

Don and Barb, do you know what work is being done, and who's doing it?

No.

(Inaudible) and, and (inaudible).

Right. It should have been cleaned up by then.

I think (inaudible).

You're thinkin' (inaudible)?

Yes.

And, (inaudible), and I left uh, in ninety-six and came (inaudible). That was my biggest complaint down there. Money was good, the work wasn't hard uh, they didn't harass you too much, but it was just the idea that they wasn't protecting their workers.

And, that was, when did you leave the plant?

Ninety-six.

Okay. Uh, anybody else, here, have a personal connection to the plant? We know that you guys have personal connections, and we talked for a minute before we started. So, if you want to share, this again, you don't have to share. But, if you have a personal connection to the plant - family or friends who work there currently? No?

I have a nephew working there.

Uh huh.

He's been there 30 years.

Yeah, I've got a second cousin working there. I, I have no idea what he does. He's been there forever, but (inaudible).

(Inaudible).

You know my dad. I'm John Ward's daughter.

Who?

John Ward's daughter.

Oh, okay.

Okay. So, overall, how important do you think the plant is to the priorities of the region?

A lot of good jobs and a lot of good money. I came from a junkyard, no education, nothin'. I bought me a farm, raised two kids, put 'em both through college. Got masters degrees.

Yeah.

Without that plant down there, I'd still be workin' in the junkyard or a sawmill somewhere fixin' diesel trucks, diesel (inaudible).

(Inaudible). (laughter)

The, the reason we have route 23 for, for uh, (inaudible) is because of the atomic plant, you know. That, it helped (inaudible) on route 32 as well. Uh, so it had an impact on our transportation, in terms of highways (inaudible).

Well, I feel that (inaudible) would be a ghost town today if it wasn't for the plant.

Yeah.

It is a ghost town.

It is a ghost town. (laughter)

(Inaudible).

Yeah.

(Inaudible) thirty-percent. But, (inaudible).

Oh, God, yes.

But, like I say, it does look like a ghost town compared to then (inaudible).

(Inaudible).

Yeah, (inaudible).

You know, I'm really, now important is the plant to the economy down there? You know, I've been there a while, and maybe or maybe not know what I'm doin', but I'm reasonably well paid, okay?

(laughter)

(laughter) Whether or not I earn it is another question.

That's important.

But, at any rate, uh, maybe the average wage in Pike County, Scioto County, somewhere around 15 dollars an hour, does that sound reasonable?

Probably a little high.

Yeah. I'd say it's high.

Alright. The ave, what is the average uh, hourly uh, job at the A-plant? Somewhere around 25. Okay? I'm, I'm a big above that.

Yeah.

And, you're three times that, I know. (laughter)

(group laughter)

At any rate, it's really, really been an important….

Well, remember, management gets cut real soon, you know, (inaudible).

At any rate, it's been really, really important, okay, to uh, Scioto and Pike County, Highland County, Vinton County, Jackson County. We've still got uh, fellas that drive from Ironton everyday, and from across the river.

Uh huh.

That other place or whatever.

Yeah. All over the place.

But, at any rate, it's really, really been important, economically. Like I say, without it, you know, I'd be at the very best a, a 15 dollar and hour worker and I may or may not have been able to put my kids in, in school.

Uh huh.

And, the plant has never had a major layoff has it?

Huh uh.

I don't ever remember one.

Uh, a couple of, a couple of 'em (inaudible).

(Inaudible) four. Major layoffs?

Yeah.

Ninety-four.

Ninety-six.

(laughter)

(Inaudible) very first one was (inaudible).

(Inaudible) around (inaudible).

Employees on their shoulder and said, "By the way, we're gonna escort you out, because we don't trust you any longer."

Uh huh.

Uh huh.

It was really bad.

(Inaudible). (laughter) If they don't trust ya.

Well, that's (inaudible).

Alright. So, we have five minutes, and I just want to ex, explain to you the rest of the project so that you know what's happening, and then to offer you opportunities to engage further with what we're doing. So, we spent uh, time in, I had spend the summer talking to people who have some history with the plant, just to get some ideas what we should be asking about. And, now we're doing these focus groups, and what we're really trying to do with the focus groups is reach people that aren't necessarily engaged with the plant. Okay? They sort of know what's goin' on, but they're not (inaudible), but we want to get opinions from people that aren't attending meetings - the public. That's who we're trying to talk with. So, we're doin' this focus group tonight, and then we're doin' another focus group tomorrow in Waverly, and then we're doing one more in Jackson, next week. And, all this information, Connie and I are compiling and, and we're writing a public opinion poll or public survey. And, we're gonna be doing telephone survey, which there's lots of problems with that now because people use cell phones so much. But, we're still gonna try and do this on the phone. And, we hope to get a measure of what the public feels, what they believe, what they're afraid of, what they think is important. So, all these things, we're gonna be, we're gonna be asking the public in this random poll uh, in the fall. So, as we get all this information gathered, come January, we're gonna be asking people to volunteer to be on community visioning teams, and we hope to have six or eight different teams assembled, and the teams will meet, they'll, they'll have a big kick off event where we dump all the information that we've gathered, and we're also doin' research and gathering information from other places as well, and then we're gonna, we're gonna ask you to work in these teams to come up with a vision for the facility, and how it might fit in with the region. We have no preconceived ideas. You know the region better than we do. We're just here to help facilitate the discussion. That's what we're doing, and to organize it, and do all the (inaudible). So, that's where we're headin' with the project. And, it's gonna be ongoing for some time. So, I would encourage you to stay, you know, if you, if you, we have a website if you'd like to uh, be contacted. You know, let us know. You have our contact information, now. And, then when the fall comes for (inaudible) a visioning team, if you want to participate in one of those - let us know. We'd be glad to have you on a team.

What's your website?

What's that?

What's your website?

Oh, it is Portsfuture, all one word, dot com. I should have brought pens. Make a note of that too, for tomorrow. I've got pens with the, the website on it, right?

What was that first word?

Ports. P-O-R-T-S-future. One word.

With an S on it?

Uh huh.

That word.

And, then (inaudible) has some housekeeping for us uh, for tonight, to, to close up.

(Inaudible) participation, we have uh, (inaudible) cards, that we'd like to give to you.

Can I say anything, or just add a note. There is a sign up sheet, we have (inaudible). That's all, that's all I need from (inaudible).

You need them to sign?

Yeah, (inaudible) sign it and….

(Inaudible). Did I read this in the Gazette, or? Are they planning on a (inaudible) building, of uh, doing something about uh, spent rods or good?

Not any more.

Not any more?

Four, four years ago. And, that's probably when I heard about that, and I thought, "Well, maybe there's been," no.

It's good to meet somebody that works down there, 'cause as a citizen in this area, we just don't have much contact with anyone. We don't know what you do. We uh, it's nice see a real person from there,

(laughter)

or you know, get some, get some information (inaudible).

Well, we heard about the spent rods from the site.

Yeah.

We didn't even know about….

We appreciate your comments.

Yeah.

I, I…

We heard from whistleblowers.

Yeah.

Workers coming to us reporting what information was being kept secret at the site.

Uh huh.

As, you (inaudible).

There seems to be a lack of sharing of information. You don't know what decisions have been made, you know? It's kind of weird to me that the developing, what we're doing here is, we don't know what they decided to do down there in terms of what they're gonna, what they want there or, or what's feasible to have there, once they make that decision. And, then you'd have something to relate, to interact with. Right now, everything seems to be up in the air.

Yeah.

You know? And, uh….

That is a direct, that is, as it was pointed out earlier, here, by my coworker, that is a direct fault of the management of the plant down there. Okay? And, the internal,

Okay.

the internal bureaucracy that, that, that goes on, okay,

It's been there for years. It's been like that for years and years. Years and years.

(Inaudible) corporation? They're afraid to say somethin' 'cause someone might get the information and use it against 'em?

I'm what you consider a first line manager. Oh, I'm not allowed to talk.

That's fine. That's fine.

So, I think they feel (inaudible).

(Inaudible) bureaucracy.

Oh, I, when, when they did the SSAB in (inaudible), oh! I actually went to the person that was tapin' it and I said, "I didn't say I worked, you (inaudible)." 'Cause, I was doin' (inaudible) on behalf of bein' a chemist.

Yeah.

APPENDIX 6B

FOCUS GROUP TRANSCRIPTS: PIKE COUNTY

Appendix 6b
Pike County Focus Group Transcript

(Some sections are blacked out to ensure confidentiality of participants in accordance with Ohio University Institutional Review Board protocol)

10 participants: 3 women, 7 men

….us to call on you, just, if you have something to say uh, don't understand the question, please let me know. And, the big thing is, we're here, really, to listen and ask questions. So, and we'd like everybody to have a chance to share. If it looks like we get stuck on a topic, I might interrupt you and, and if you're not saying much, I may call on you directly. So, teachers here know, you know, if people aren't saying much,

(laughter)

you're gonna be called on to respond, right? It's really important that we get everyone's perspective and opinion. We're gonna ask you all to keep each other's identities, participation, and remarks private. And, we hope you'll feel free to speak openly and honestly. And, that's why we're gonna go around, in just a second, and you can introduce yourself. We're gonna, everything that's said in here today, we're gonna analyze as a group. So, we're not gonna say, "(Inaudible) said, 'da, da, da, da, da.'" It's going to be participant number, so anything you say is not gonna be tagged with your uh, identity. And, so what I want to do, now, is just go around the room real quickly, and just ask you, we have these names things now, but just to say your first name - we don't need your last name - uh, how long you've lived, what county you've live in, how long you've lived in the area, and then anything else you'd like to share with the group - just so we can get to know a little bit about where you're comin' from. So, do you want to start, Rick?

Yeah. My name is Rick, and I've been here 35 years.

And, do you live in Pike County?

Pike County.

Alright. Very good.

Okay. My name's Matt, I've lived here for, I think, 43 years. In Pike County.

Pike.

I'm Henry from Pike County. I've been here since 1949.

Okay. Oh, how many years?

(group laughter)

A lot of time, right? Alright.

Uh, I'm (inaudible), I've been here right around 14 years, and I live in Pike County.

Okay.

I'm Melissa (inaudible), I've lived here, also, for 14 years, but I've been coming up here for about 40 years, all, all my life. My grandmother (inaudible).

My name's Jack. I've lived here since 1996, in Pike County.

Okay.

I'm Andrea. I'm from Ross County. I've been here, I've been in Ross County for 43 years.

Eileen from Pike County; I've lived here 50 years.

Uh, Keith uh, I've been here approximately ten years. (Inaudible).

Okay.

Gene, Pike County. And, (inaudible).

(Inaudible).

Graduated from here.

Alright. So, we're gonna start with some general questions about uh, community priorities. I see you're taking notes - if anybody wants copies of the discussion guide, I'm happy to give those to you. We have (inaudible); we can get you a copy electronically. To know what we talked about. So, first of all, I want to ask a few questions about the community, the four county region in general, and the first question I have is what do you think, if, if you're lookin' at Pike, Scioto, Jackson, and Ross, what is the most important issue facing this area?

Jobs.

Yeah.

Okay. Let's talk about jobs.

Jobs. All over. (laughter)

Yeah. The whole country, really, but yeah, especially an issue here.

Factory jobs.

Yeah.

Skilled, skilled (inaudible).

We're, we're losing a lot of jobs?

Uh huh.

Employment is, and I don't know what the employment rate is, but I bet it's way low than the rest of the state. I drive route 32 a lot, and I see all these service trucks coming from Cincinnati, and you know where they're going. And, I'm comin' from Pike County to work at the A-plant; they're coming (inaudible).

(Inaudible).

(Inaudible) let's say well paying jobs.

Uh huh.

Alright. Any other issues that come to mind besides jobs? Important.

Stagnant economy.

Okay.

Part of it's driven my limited natural resources, too.

Okay. Can you expand on that a little bit, (inaudible)?

We don't have any mineral resources in this area of Pike County.

Okay.

(Inaudible) County, Adams County, other than aggregate stone for, you know, concrete, that are, that are worth mining. So, that's, that's a, something that other states, other parts of the state got coal and other resources that make up part of the economy, and we don't.

Okay.

And, so, our, our biggest asset in this county, in that respect, is probably lumber, which is being cut at a pretty good rate.

(Inaudible) timber when it's, when it's going on, it seems like that it's (inaudible) and uh, I just wonder what the state on uh, (inaudible).

So, resource extraction and, specifically, (inaudible).

Right. Right. And, as he said, we are running (inaudible) because of that, we uh, we (inaudible) is uh, (inaudible).

Uh huh. And, that kind of leads into the next question that I have is in thinking about your community, and thinking about your neighbors and people that you talk to on a daily basis, do you think that your neighbors in this community value environmental protection and economic development equally? Or, do you think that one is more important that the other? Environmental protection and economic development?

Economic development.

You think it's more important?

Absolutely. Yeah.

Okay.

Yeah. I agree.

Judging by the amount of litter that's on our road, it's, you got people, they don't care for the environment. They, they take it for granted.

Okay.

Yeah.

I didn't even (inaudible) by the lack of jobs. A lot of people, you know, can't, can't see beyond just wanting jobs. And, maybe, don't think about the environment uh, (inaudible) just needing employment.

In that respect, it's uh, kind of like (inaudible) understanding, it's kind of a catch-22. You're sacrificing one for the other, and in other words, it's longevity or right now, you know? And, people want it right now, you know. (laughter) And, that is economically and uh, you know, with those issues there. But, uh, yeah, speaking of the A-plant, I, I've run into this too, people

that are uh, you know, physically affected by some of the effects of, you know, what went on working at the A-plant.

So, is that?

Radiation (inaudible).

(Inaudible).

So, probably a health concern?

Oh, yeah. We've run into some of that.

Okay. (Inaudible), how about you? How about your neighbors? What do you think? Environmental protection, economic development - are they equal or?

Probably more toward economic than protection of the land.

Okay. Uh, there's a lot of solutions being talked about, a lot opinions uh, being talked about when it comes to alternative energy solutions. And, some of these are things, like you hear people talking about nuclear power, you hear people talking about natural gas, you hear people talking about wind and solar; and I wonder what your opinions are on some of these different alternatives that are being talked about - nuclear, natural gas, wind, and solar? What are your opinions on those options?

I'd like to see more uh, more wind and solar. I think it's a good thing. It's clean. It's good for everyone. And, it's not as uh, well, it's not as (inaudible) as a uh, as far as nuclear's concerned, where you turn it on, it stays on. I mean, solar and uh, wind - not as consistent as far as production. I think it can be very important and along with that, I think it's also important (inaudible) efficiency. I mean, one way that you cut back on the uh, power that you actually use is to increase the efficiency with insulation, better windows, and things like that. And, it's, it's, it's all important. Every little bit that you can do is gonna help.

So, another option that I didn't even mention is conservation, is what you're, does that, does that sound fair?

(Inaudible).

Yeah.

What about other people's thoughts on nuclear, natural gas, or?

I don't like nuclear being used. I like to see nuclear uh, electric power plant built down here at the A-plant site.

And, what benefits or risks do you think? Why, why are you?

I just think it's, it's the best to use right now.

On the plant site?

Uh huh.

Okay.

Yeah, and….

And, we're not concerned about nuclear.

yeah, we're burnin' way too much coal, puttin' way too much CO2 in the air. I mean, look how hot it is right now. First day of summer, or fall, and it's 93 degrees outside. And, I, my other thing I do, on the natural stuff, I study, you know, I look at nature and look at what, this, this year we had an extremely early spring. Uh, we had plants and animals coming out of, you know, coming out in, way out, two/three weeks early, this year. (Inaudible) cicadas were out in June, they usually don't come out until July fourth. You know, there's, just everything was early this year. And, it's, it's, you know, things are gettin' warmer slowly, and uh, of course, you know, carbon dioxide's a big part of that. And, every pound of coal we burn puts more CO2 in the air. So, nuclear, right now (inaudible) what we can do is the best alternative to satisfy people's energy needs, and try to do something to back off on CO2 emissions, try to save our, save the atmosphere, 'cause (inaudible) as, as fast as we're puttin' CO2 out in the air, we're cuttin' down rainforests, we're cuttin' down our forests, we're movin' the largest things on this plant to take CO2 out of the air, trees; and we're usin' faster than that. So, it's, it's a vicious cycle. And, we got to do somethin'. Now, and this country has built a nuclear power plant in what? Forty year? Nuclear power plant? I think it's 40 years. And, and, other countries, Japan uh, they, you know, they're pretty much all nuclear now, uh, France is at 80% nuclear, and they got all very well designed little plants, and if you need more power, you can build two of 'em, you know. You don't, and in America, ours, we don't have a standardized design for nuclear power. But, we need to stop and look at that and get that goin'.

So, other thoughts? Let's stay on nuclear for a minute. Other thoughts on nuclear?

Well, there again, I'm sure you've gotten the fliers in, of course, on the other side, (inaudible) lobbyists, they're coming in, "Well, you know, oil, petroleum, stuff like that, you're gonna cut down thousands of jobs." And, so you know, they're comin' from that point. And, there again, you know, he's comin' from the point of, "Well, you know, looking at, you know, our posterity, (inaudible) the ones that follow after us, you know, what are we leavin' for them?" So, I mean, the, the government pretty much does that, you know, what they're gonna fix now, and not being considerate of, you know, our children, our grandchildren, or (inaudible) like that. So, you

know, kind of an in between there. You know, the thing right now and that, and I'm all for, you know, (inaudible) energy, (inaudible) about that, and for environment uh, you know, (inaudible) environment and then how it's gonna affect our children and our grandchildren.

Yeah.

You know, worry about that. Other people, (inaudible), you know, right now is the economy and that situation. So,

Okay.

I just (inaudible).

I think there's a happy medium there.

Okay. What do you (inaudible)?

No, that's alright.

I, I think nuclear power is kind of scary. I mean, it produces a waste that they don't really know what to do with. They try to store it and it's still dangerous. It uh, if they have an accident, you can destroy counties, states, regions. I mean, it, it has its definite drawbacks. I mean, you know, sure, it, it produces this great CO2 free, well, it's not even CO2 free. It takes a lot of CO2 to produce all, all (inaudible) production. Anyway, it, it has its intrinsic problems. And, I feel if we're going to solve those problems, I think they're gonna need to be real careful with what they do and how they deal with it.

Uh huh.

Go ahead.

I'm uh, uh huh. I'm just concerned no matter how safe you think something is, there's always a chance of some kind of (inaudible) accident. Uh, be it, you know, the technology or human. And, with nuclear, something, if something does go wrong, you know, it just can have such a devastating effect that, you know, it's very concerning to me living in this area, (inaudible) in this area. Wanting my family, my children to be able to stay here. Uh, (inaudible) future. Uh, it's, it's very frightening to me to think of having this (inaudible).

Uh, this is called Portsfuture, right?

Uh huh.

How can we plan the future of somethin' if we don't know anything about it? I mean, the A-plant is such a secretive place. You hear that there's, you hear all kinds of rumors. There's a whole (inaudible) buried out there 'cause it was too radioactive to (inaudible).

(laughter)

You hear about two-headed frogs, you hear all these stories. You can drive by and hear sirens goin' off that are just like unbelievable. (Inaudible), and my daughter, here, you know, is the place gonna blow up? There's no education for the regular public people. I mean, and we're not all regular, but you know, some people don't care. I care, and I'd like to know what's goin' on there before I can plan the future of a place. Maybe there's no future. I mean, what is in there that's not uh, accessible? What is too hot that you have to be protected even to be around it? On one hand, you hear uh, it's gonna take ten years to tear this thing out. And, now we hear that they're gotta (inaudible), they're gonna be buildin' something there. They need to educate people. And, I think us, in this room, need to have more information of what's goin' on there, now, in order to be able to plan a future for it.

So, that's a really good point. That brings me, kind of leads into one of the things we want to talk about tonight, was communication and information. And, in thinking about he A-plant uh, what, what's the most important source of information, in general, about the plant?

There is an administrative record, DOE public library is located at the (inaudible), and I'm not sure what the hours of operation are everyday, but you could, I'm sure, call, and (inaudible) and get in touch with someone who's at that facility.

So, people need to go the facility and look at the records?

It has records of the plant from start to today. Or, whenever the latest document was published there.

I will say, I will say this, at, at one time, they did take people in there to give 'em tours. Educators. (Inaudible) and I have both been through there as educators to show us what they were doing and how the process worked, and understand what's goin' on. But since nine-eleven, they don't let anybody in there.

Uh huh. Do you want to add something (inaudible)?

(Inaudible) one more point is uh, the thing, on the positive side, with the nuclear energy, is, and I'm talkin' globally and politically, and of course, the way we're going globally, is that with nuclear energy, it would give us the independence to not depend on the foreign oil and that type of thing, 'cause, let's face it, there sacrificin' lives for oil. And, that's not good.

Okay. Thanks.

So, it would give us independence, you know, to not depend on, on….

It, it, well, it's a technology that we have at our disposable now, until we develop better wind power and better solar, yeah. They say if you cover half, about a quarter of Arizona with solar panels, you could supply the whole country.

Yeah.

It cost a lot to do that.

Let's go back to the A-plant for a minute and, and thinking about some, if somebody from outside the region, you know, that hasn't lived here as long as you all have, asked you about the A-plant, how would you describe it?

(laughter)

Well, when I moved to southern Ohio, I went to the library, got an Ohio Almanac. I wanted to live where there was the least population. I wanted to live where there was no strip mines, meaning coal. And, it didn't tell me about limestone. I wanted to live where there weren't many gas wells for pollution. But, I couldn't figure out why 70 percent of the people worked for the government. They don't tell you that in the almanac. Anyways, we chose to come down here, and here 70 percent of the people worked at the A-plant. Didn't say anything about nuclear or anything like that. Or, you know, you're driving around some of the road around the A-plant, and they have these air circulation filters that collects the air constantly to, I don't know if it's, if it's gonna tell you there's a leak, it's gonna be a little bit late. You know, I don't know what they, what those things are for. You can find them all around. I don't know if you've ever seen 'em.

Yeah.

They're fan run, and they constantly monitor the air. Uh, you know, again, I don't know what to tell people.

Yeah.

They tell us not to talk about it (inaudible).

Oh, so you're an employee there?

Twenty-eight years.

(Inaudible) 54?

But, they tell you not to talk about 'em.

Uh huh.

Outside. (Inaudible).

Another fact is that most people don't realize that that's the only source, in this country, of power plant fuel. And, in the past, all the fuel for our nuclear navy. And, it's a very, very strategic target. And, that's the Air Force Bases, one at Blackburn and one at Wright Patterson, they're set here to watch that.

If you have a leak down there, you're supposed (inaudible).

Yeah.

Well, I'll urge everyone in the room to go visit the DOE public library. And, if you have any questions, that's the Department of Energy - their phone number is in the Pike County phone book. Call them up, and they'll put you in touch with somebody that should answer your questions.

So, that's,

(Inaudible).

go ahead.

I guess, I'm more concerned about what's going on in the future than the history. I know some about the history. Uh, it's great (inaudible) resources there, but uh, I'd like to, you know, focus on what's happening now and what's gonna happen in the future. And, I'm not sure how (inaudible). So, then we were talking about (inaudible) uh, knowledge or communication (inaudible) community, I don't know that, you know, a lot of people have the time or the energy (inaudible) seek that out. I just, I wish there was a lot better communication and education of the public. You know, if you could find a way to draw people out, because some people just really have no idea what's going on. Like, when I found out and try to talk to people, you know, about my concerns about what's happening, you know, the (inaudible) response I get is, "Well, I'm not really sure. I just know that we're gonna get jobs (inaudible) jobs." And, it's like, well, you know, what about actually trying to weigh benefits verses risks? I mean, is this something that's really worth jobs to us? Uh, you know? And, and it doesn't seem like there's really a lot of uh, understanding or a lot of knowledge about (inaudible).

Thank you, Melissa. How, you brought up the, there seems to be a theme about communication. You brought up DOE, and there's a lot of different players in government levels that are workin' at the plant or has some sort of decision making to pass through the plant. There's federal government, there's state government, and local government. Melissa,

who would you trust the most? Like, I used to be a waitress. I'll wait for you to get something in your mouth and then ask you a question.

(group laughter)

So, who would you trust the most, or who do you trust the most to give you information about the plant? Federal government? State government? The federal government, like the DOE, state government like the Ohio EPA, or the (inaudible)?

Probably the EPA. I would, I would probably feel more comfortable with the EPA than, you know, the DOE.

You could also find contacts for this, the region five of the Ohio U.S, or I'm sorry, the Ohio EPA, it has jurisdiction over the plant site. And, you can get contact information for them at the DOE public library also.

Uh huh.

And, they're all quarterly public meetings, that I would urge everyone to attend. Just to go and ask your questions and get some answers for yourself.

I think some (inaudible) are important too. Uh, you know, as far as trying to (inaudible) things, or have, you know, some sort of uh, a watchdog that's not involved in the government.

And, they also have a citizen's advisory board set up for (inaudible).

So, yeah, I want to ask some questions about citizen groups, but in just a second. But, I want to stay on the levels of government for just a minute. So, Jack, Jack (inaudible)?

I would, the trust issue - I don't trust you guys.

Oh, you don't?

You're gonna give me a 30 dollar Wal-Mart card? What, what are your folk's interest in this and what are you gettin'? 'Cause, you're not the only group doin' this. There's other meetings, there's other groups. Wantin' to plan for it's future or whatever they're called. There are many of 'em out there. I've seen the ads for 'em. But, what's your interest and how are you funded?

So, we're on, we have a grant from the (inaudible) to do this.

Funding, okay.

Yes. So, we're independent researchers, and our whole mission is to facilitate a discussion. We don't have a stake in the region like everybody in this room does. And, that's being totally

up front with you. We're social scientists is what we are, and we're skilled in trying to create public dialogue. And, that's pretty much it. But, (inaudible).

Never trust a social scientist.

Yeah.

(group laughter)

Okay. That's pretty, that's the best explanation.

So, you're an impartial third party?

That's what we're trying to be is an impartial third party. Okay? That's what we're trying to be.

I'd feel better if you weren't named after George.

George?

Oh,

Uh huh.

(laughter) okay. Uh, George Voinovich is where, where, (inaudible) went to school, so he's an Ohio University alumni. So, that's (inaudible).

So, I guess, politics, you know uh, this information uh, you know, what are you going to do with it? Who gets it? (Inaudible).

Uh huh. I can, I can talk about that now. So, we get a, 'cause that's somethin' I talk about at the end, but we're, we're, this situation tonight, we're writing a public opinion poll, and then we're gonna do a survey of people in just the four counties. So, what you're gonna have on the other side of that is quantifiable information about what the public thinks, believes, knows, about that plant from somebody that does, you know, from a research organization that's not affiliated. So, it should be, if we're doin' our jobs right, it should be a (inaudible), unbiased uh, data that you all can use in your work, or whoever can use, you know, public data.

Who, who'll get it? In other words, (inaudible), why you think it might make a difference?

So, that after we get the public opinion poll, we're, we're gonna (inaudible) someone in January, a bunch of community visioning teams, this is my spiel at the end, but I'll put it out there, and, and these teams, we're lookin' at gettin' six to eight teams together, that we'll do

logistics and help facilitate, to get all this information that we gather now, and then to come up with alternative ideas for the future of the (inaudible).

So, is this kind of like a report card for the DOE? How good a neighbor they've been? How, how, how

It could be.

good of information they've provided? Where they need to improve?

So, we're, we're not speculating on what could come out of, but these are some things, issues that have been raised already. So, this issue of communication and trust. And, so I, I haven't heard anybody advocating trust for the federal government. Does anybody have? You want to speak up for trust for the federal government? (Inaudible).

I read a lot, a lot of the product from the plant was for the military, and the military is (inaudible) secret, especially during the Cold War. There's probably a lot of stuff there that the people don't, you know, they weren't forthcoming with as far as information. And, and people don't know how, you know, trust wise, 'cause military is very good about hushing things up. You know, what's for national defense and that was that. That was an excuse for whatever they wanted to do. So, I think, I think there's probably some of that in there.

Okay.

Yeah, that's part of that.

I'll vote for the Ohio EPA.

Ohio EPA. Alright.

If I'm gonna trust anybody.

I feel they would have our best interests at heart.

How about your local officials? Like your township trustees, or county commissioner, or?

We don't know how much information they get.

(laughter) Yeah.

Yeah, they may not get anymore than we get, right?

Yeah.

I don't think they get much more than we do.

That's what Dale Reed said recently. He says, they think like with (inaudible), they're givin' us information, (inaudible) information, we're gettin' it out there. So, yeah, I think local.

I, I've been told that by the (inaudible) that they really don't know what's going on. It's all (inaudible), they don't have any, any say in that.

Okay.

Well, you bein' a social scientist, you probably know that when somebody tells you everything's okay, you know it's not okay. 'Cause, you can go down 23 and all a lot of these highways and there's big billboards that you USEC puts up, tellin' how much they're doin' for the community, and how everything's okay. And, they're probably lyin'.

Okay.

Now, there are four projects goin' on down there at the same time.

Right.

I believe.

I mean, big ones.

Uh huh.

That was one of the questions I wanted to ask was - do you know what's being done at the plant, and who's doing it?

No.

No.

Yes.

Who's doing it?

Yes.

Sort of.

Well, we, every once in a while there'll be something in the newspaper about

You got a contract (inaudible).

one of the contractors, and one of these, these different projects.

(Inaudible).

If you (inaudible) all that, you would get that, a good idea I think.

But, you got Duke Energy, and (inaudible), that French company uh, they've got the decommissioning of the, uh, the (inaudible) diffusion. They have USEC's centrifuge program, they have a ground water analysis and abatement to get that trichloroethylene that's percolated down, out. Now, those are the four big ones that I have some idea about. Now, is there anything else?

Yeah. The (inaudible) plant. It's converting all the cylinders of the (inaudible).

Oh, that's the one that just got funded?

Right.

US (inaudible), and….

USEC.

Yeah.

So….

Probably one of the biggest employers out there is the, the security.

Yeah.

There are a lot of security. You don't know anything about it either.

Since nine-eleven, they had to do that for sure.

So, it sounds like everybody in this room follows news about the plant pretty closely.

No.

No! You don't?

I don't get the paper.

You don't get a paper? Okay.

You could buy, you could buy our paper (inaudible).

(laughter)

Why would I want (inaudible).

(laughter)

I do have (inaudible) about it.

(Inaudible).

Okay.

I don't, (inaudible), I guess the real big question is, well, they promised the grants, the things were planned, the Obama, the thing, okay? They were promised all that, and it hasn't been happening. So, I guess that's a, probably a big, (inaudible).

(Inaudible).

Yeah. (Inaudible), why haven't they got the grant. They put it out in what? Idaho, and this type of thing, and there's still one left, and we're the only one it for it. So, why haven't they got?

That's USEC's loan guarantee - is that what you're talkin' about?

Yeah.

Same problem as the people down there. (Inaudible).

For the centrifuge plant, right?

I think it's for the centrifuge plant.

(Inaudible) money (inaudible).

I mean, I, that's a big concern to be questioned and, you know, basically, (inaudible). (laughter) So, you know, (inaudible).

Are you sure he promised it? Because, my understanding is more local officials that actually promised it.

No, he wrote a letter.

No, he did. I was there.

(Inaudible) as a candidate - wrote a letter.

Are you sure Obama?

Yes, yes. I've seen the letter.

Obama did it. I was there.

It was in the paper actually.

Yeah.

(Inaudible).

I think everybody in the room (inaudible).

(Inaudible) I understand (inaudible).

(Inaudible) three months before they, they chop us off.

(Inaudible) politics work.

Okay. So, we're having a couple different conversations goin' on. It's gonna be hard for us to record it. So, I want to bring everybody back

(laughter)

and go back to the issue of uh, communication. And, Melissa brought up some of the groups, there's other groups that are involved in uh, things that are goin' on at the plant. And, I'm wondering if you've ever heard of SODI, SSAB, SONG, or the Sierra Club? And, what your opinion is of the work of these groups? So, I've got SODI, SSAB, SONG, and Sierra Club. What have you, what have you heard about them?

Now, those are the folks that show up at Old Navy.

Have you ever heard of SODI?

Yeah.

Yes.

Uh huh.

You've heard of SODI.

Yeah.

So, what's your opinion of their work? You have never….

What's SODI mean?

Can somebody help Jack?

Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative.

So Brian, what's your opinion on SODI? Can you share it?

I don't like 'em. I don't trust them. I think that they uh, they don't have the actual community in mind. They're, they're a private corporation. And, they're, they're fueled by profit. And, uh, the profit goes in their pockets, and I don't believe they uh, they, you know, they actually care what happens to the community. They, you know, they're trying to provide jobs and other things like that. But, they, I just don't believe that they uh, they have the, the (inaudible) in their best interest. It seems that (inaudible) several projects like (inaudible) nuclear fuel, storage, and things of that sort. Uh, (inaudible) uh, which is, which has also dealt with like processing spent fuel rods uh, and other things. Always another crazy project. And, they seem to be kind of (inaudible) and all their money comes from grants from the Department of Energy. So, everything they do, basically, is for the Department of Energy. They, it's, you know, they're, to me, I think they're like little (inaudible) for the DOE, although they indirectly (inaudible) DOE, but (inaudible).

Andrea, you haven't said anything. Do you have somethin' you want to share about SODI or SONG, or SSAB, or the Sierra Club?

Uh, SODI, I just know that they developed or, I mean, they were created to uh, to develop the area. But, I don't know what they've done. I don't know what their accomplishments have been. And, it's not published. I don't see it anywhere.

Okay.

And, I know, you know, I think, you know, of course, Pike County needs more things. Because, I have a 19 year old, a 25 year old - they tell me they're leavin'. You know? I'm, I'm worried abou that. They're not stayin' around here. As soon as uh, my youngest one gets out of (inaudible), you know, he's, he's lookin' to go out of the state. And, he's talkin' about, you know, doin' (inaudible) all the youngsters talk (inaudible). You know, my, my uh, 25 year old's been unemployed for a year, you know, there's nothin' here but the A-plant. So, I hear all these, do

these other great things, well, solar, I can't even afford to buy a solar panel. I would love to, in my pond, put a solar pump. Well, they're expensive. (laughter) Uh, nuclear, I feel it, it's clean. Uh, I, I feel that's the, the, the abundance of, of, of energy. Coal, we say we don't want coal, what's gonna happen to Jackson County when, when the steam plant, you know, stops, stops runnin' at the A-plant. What's gonna happen to uh, Oak Hill? What's gonna happen to (inaudible). You know, I don't even know if Jackson even has a, a uh, a, you know, are they represented? Or, are we carin' about Jackson County?

We're goin' to Jackson next week.

Oh, okay. Well, that's good, 'cause, you know, what we do in Piketon will affect all the surrounding counties. And, I guess, my biggest concern, I don't want my boys leavin'.

That's for sure.

How about another group? SONG or the SSAB? Have you ever heard of the SSAB? Melissa, do you have somethin' else you want to say?

Can I just say one more thing about SODI?

Sure.

Uh, my, my big problem, I guess, with SODI is uh, the Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative - so they're supposed to be diversifying - they're a community, reuse organization by definition. Uh, it just seems to me that they could be doing a lot more to diversify. I mean, (inaudible) pursue, you know, different nuclear things that's fine. But, there's a lot more that could be brought to this county. Uh, you know, you can consider other things. You can't be completely dependant on nuclear. There have been, there's been nuclear proposal after nuclear proposal after nuclear proposal, for how long? When are we actually gonna get anything that's gonna produce a significant amount of good paying jobs. And, all this time, nothing else is, is being pursued. So, I would really like to see SODI's work be a little more expansive. Uh, you know, I think they could do a lot of good by diversifying. (laughter)

Thanks for that perspective. Do you have something you want to share, Jim?

Oh, I really like uh, using coal. I just think they should spend more money to find ways to uh, make it safe and clean. You know, good for the air.

Okay.

Because, we have that vast uh, mineral deposits, we should be using them, I think.

Okay.

Rather than oil.

Thanks for that.

What, what is SONG?

What is SONG? Does anybody know what SONG is?

Southern Ohio News Group?

Southern Ohio Neighbors Group.

I still didn't get it.

Southern Ohio Neighbors Group.

That's the protesting group.

That's the citizen's group that I would consider more of a watchdog group. I came, I came to know them when the G-(inaudible) was on the table.

What's the G-(inaudible) proposal? I'm not really (inaudible).

The G-(inaudible) was the uh, (inaudible),

(Inaudible).

partnership. And, basically, it was uh, (inaudible) project to try to start reprocessing nuclear fuel to potentially be able to reuse some of the components from different spent fuel rods.

(Inaudible).

And, I mean, it's been done, I guess it's being done in France; (laughter) the safety of it is questionable. Uh, but you know, the, the likelihood of us actually ending up with a reprocessing facility here, was probably very slim. Yet, the first step was to find somewhere to bring all the spent nuclear fuel from all over the country, and they were even talking, potentially, abroad. And, so the concern was that it would all end up being brought here, and then nothing would happen with it. And, so we would end up just basically having indefinite storage of all the, you know, extremely dangerous, (inaudible) spent nuclear fuel but it's, you know, extremely radioactive. (Inaudible) reactors.

Yeah. There's a lot of (inaudible) in there, they're pretty nasty.

So, I'm very concerned about that. And, that's why I (inaudible) who was trying to, you know, educate people about what was going on, and what, you know, the potential was with the (inaudible).

I went to a couple of meetings of an organization out at the vocational school. That started with P, and it had a little short name. And, there was some lady that,

PRESS?

PRESS.

PRESS. I wonder'd why you didn't mention them.

I'll mention it from now on.

Yeah.

Uh, how important, how important do you guess think the plant is to the priorities of the region? (Inaudible), how important do you think?

It's a hundred percent important to this area. It's the most important thing.

Big time.

Jobs wise, technology wise, energy wise. I'm not sayin' it's the most important thing, that people should (inaudible) in their lives,

Pike County.

but (inaudible) wise, it's (inaudible).

Okay. How about other people?

I do too.

Rick?

It seems that the county's put all of its eggs in one basket. And, it's, it's been the Portsmouth Plant. There are a few smaller companies in the county, but they're, some of are going under and, and some are just (inaudible). They don't employ as many people.

Yeah, I don't, I don't think it's a matter of the county putting their eggs in one basket. It was the government that put the basket in our backyard.

Well, it was because we had (inaudible) natural resource they needed. We had water.

Water.

Lots and lots of (inaudible).

That, that, that and trees are our two biggest natural resources in this area. And, that's why the plant is here.

'Cause, they can pump a million gallons of water a day.

A day.

Out of the aquifer, 53 degree water, and cool their equipment.

That's why it was built.

And, not run out.

Yeah.

That's why it's there. That and….

It's the same reason, (inaudible) in Cincinnati, they were built on top of a aquifer.

Right.

The Great Miami River.

Again, I would recommend highly, that anybody that has any questions go to the DOE public library. Go to one of the quarterly, daily, public meetings, ask your questions. Call the DOE tomorrow. Look up their number in the phone book. Call them up, and if they have a website DOE.gov, USEC.com is another website. You could look for whatever USEC's into. Everyone of the major contractors at the plant site has a website.

Have you, have you done that yourself? Have you contacted DOE, and have you been satisfied with the response that you've gotten?

Well, I have supported the mission of the plant for a long time.

Okay.

And, went to the public meetings, been part of the (inaudible) out there. I'm glad to be part of it.

Has other people, other people contacted, you, you (inaudible) contacted, you've been satisfied?

Uh, DOE - I've been to a lot of meetings.

Okay.

And, just as an observer. I'm not advocating one side or the other. But, uh, it, it's interesting that every time that I've had a question and contacted, I can't think of the guy's name. Uh, Simonton, Si, Simon,

Yeah.

Simonton. Greg.

Yeah.

Simonton.

Okay.

(Inaudible).

Uh, every time I've asked him a question, he, he's told me pretty, pretty straightforward, you know, what, answered my question and aimed me in the right direction.

You've been satisfied?

Yeah.

And, you feel pretty, trust him?

Oh, no. I don't trust him.

(group laughter)

I mean, when they pump trichloroethylene, 100%, out of the ground water on the plant site, and say that that's not a problem, Norton Chemical in uh, Massachusetts uh, went bankrupt because they spilled one 55 gallon drum, and it got into the uh, ground water uh, water supply and it produced childhood leukemia. And, the lawsuits took 'em under - there's a movie about

it. And, there are pools (inaudible) when they first started their, their, their initial drilling, there are pools that they can pull up almost 100% (inaudible).

Okay.

That's the biggest problem with the plant. There's a lot of chemicals out there on the ground, in the ground, around the place. That 50 years ago, weren't considered dangerous. You know, like TCE or, or uh, what's it called carbon tet, you know, you used to wash your hands in carbon tet. You know, it was a good degreaser. Now, it's, it's a carcinogen, you know. We discovered a lot of these chemicals were harmful later. And, then they have, "Oh, we got to clean that up, now." So, that's a lot of the (inaudible) clean up old stuff that we didn't use to think was a problem. Uh, like TCE, you know? Originally, so that had to be hard, you know, it's not. (laughter)

Does anybody have a personal connection to the plant? Like, I think (inaudible), you've shared already that you worked there. Like a friend or a family member. And, you don't have to tell us this if you don't want to. That works there or? You do?

My brother.

Your brother works there.

He's the president of the union.

Okay.

And, my future son-in-law is a, is a, is a chemist, and he actually brings in samples (inaudible) what's in it. (Inaudible) to clean it up.

Uh huh. Do you think that people who have personal connections with the plant, feel, view the plant differently, perhaps, than those who don't? Okay.

Yeah, I would think so.

Yeah.

And, I have a brother (inaudible), see it, we know what's goin' on, but that doesn't necessarily (inaudible).

(laughter)

(Inaudible) uh, if you know it, you understand it, you're not as afraid of it.

Uh,

But, when you're, when you're outside (inaudible) communication, (inaudible).

I think the government and the DOE, you know, in general, have to be very careful with media today, because if they say just one thing out, the media with take it and run with it. And, then it's a political snowball, you know, for everybody else from there on up, you know? So, they have to be very careful of what they say.

So, let's go back to that question about the media then, and back to, I guess we have the newspapers, so where, and then Patty had shared with us, you know, you can go to this library,

That's the best resource around.

okay. So, what are our other, besides uh, from that, what are our other sources of information? Do you use the internet to get information about the plant? Do you use?

I get mine from your college radio station.

Okay.

We get our news an then WOSU, or no - WOU radio in Athens.

Okay.

And, they uh, a lot of times talk about what's goin' on at the A-plant.

We use the uh, internet. When we first found out about what was goin' on down at the plant. We used the internet, basically, researched the past history and the contamination, and cancers, and, and found out about the (inaudible) and a lot of the other stuff that uh, that's happened there.

Most, most of it's (inaudible) stuff.

Alright. What about the people outside this room? So, I'm assuming that everybody here, this is an assumption, I might not be right, I'm assuming that everybody here is really interested in what is happening out there, and that's why you're taking the time to talk to us. Do you think the people outside of this room care as much about the plant like maybe you do? And, how, there's two parts to that question - this is my own (inaudible).

Right.

(laughter)

(Inaudible).

And, then how do we, what if we contact those people? How do we engage the people outside this room in discussions about the plant?

I actually am a chair of the ASQ section and, you know, I can only,

What's ASQ?

American Society for Quality.

Okay.

And, uh, and our, our local chapters are from uh, Ross County all the way down to West Virginia, in the Huntington area. And, then they branch out to uh, uh, Jackson, Adams County, and what it is is a group of quality professionals from Adena Hospital uh, people out at the plant uh, educators. It's a not for profit organization and unbiased, I mean, it's an unbiased group.

So, working with an existing group like uh,

Yeah.

(inaudible).

We're a branch, and, and bring them back the communication. Dr. Davis from Adena hospital, he's a (inaudible) there, he's, he's a member of our organization. You know, he's, when we're talking about, you know, he'll say, "What's going on down there?" You know, he's interested. The hospital's interested.

The hospital's interested.

We can, we can speak from experiences as teachers, with a lot of our kids mirror their parents opinions, and a lot of people, frankly, you know, they're afraid of the can't see. They can't see radiation, they're scared to death of it. And, they don't know what's goin' on in that place. And, a lot of people have, you know, are scared of the plant in general. They think it's gonna explode. All kinds of misinformation, really, because they, they just don't understand it, and they're, they're afraid of it.

Uh huh.

We, you get a lot of it. (laughter)

You know, I, I get my information from The Watchman, The Gazette, of course, The Times uh, there's another one there. Uh, where I, I, I check 'em everyday for stuff.

Uh huh.

And, I think that's important that they, that the news people keep telling us what's going on.

Do you think people outside this room want more information about the plant?

I think they want jobs.

They want jobs?

They want information if it concerns the possibility, the possibility of a job for them in the future. So, they want to know if there's something going on down there at the A-plant, especially if it looks like there is going to be a job. 'Cause, they really do want to know if there's (inaudible) information for that.

With uh, negotiations for the cabinet plant fallin' through uh, it's, it's critical.

Kind of.

What's that?

No, no. It is critical.

(Inaudible) and educate them, I mean, it's, it's the adage, you know, well, your neighbor don't have a job, (inaudible), I don't have a job, it's a depression, you know? It's, it's educating them of the impact and, of course, the impact of (inaudible) 450 thousand dollars in lost taxes. Uh, it affects your services and your lives. So, you know, to let them know, I mean, to solve the economy, obviously, you put people back to work, they pay taxes, they spend money, (inaudible) snowball. So, that's, with that, and essentially having that, that grant, you know? If they had that grant, then these business would be impacted by that. Just, just that they know that it impacts their lives, what goes on down here. So, otherwise, you know, that's down (inaudible)?

Jack, what do you think?

Uh, it's about job, but like I say, I see all these people on 32 drivin' from Cincinnati or wherever.

Uh huh.

You know, you don't, if they were gettin' work at the A-plant, and make it to where all the contractors have to have an office in the county, or somethin' in the area, and the money doesn't just go from the A-plant to Cincinnati, or the A-plant to Columbus, and it actually has to make a stop in our county somewhere. I don't know how that could happen, but if it's required that all the people workin' there had an office in this area, some, somehow control the money,

to stop some of the money, so there could be janitor jobs, there could be uh, people workin' in offices, here.

Well, in response to what you're sayin' and what she said, it's a vicious cycle. Because, her boys are leavin'

Right.

because there's no jobs here. And, so if everybody's leavin', you know, who do you have left, what skilled labor do you have left to work with this contractor in this area, so it's a vicious cycle.

It is, but there's a lot of schools around here that these contractors could say, (inaudible) at schools and say, "I'm gonna need this many people, 'cause (inaudible), it takes ten years, right?

Right.

It's gonna take ten years. She's gonna have five kids be uh, 30 by then.

(group laughter)

I'm a little bit off on my math.

(group laughter)

(Inaudible).

Anyway, (inaudible).

(group inaudible).

I mean, the kids go to learn auto parts, and have you been to a vocation school?

No, I have not.

They, they have a restaurant - how to be a waitress, and how to (inaudible). That's a great thing. But, that's not a big money maker. I mean, there's still no communication between the A-plant and what they're gonna need. It's just, how much money comes in and goes out; and we never see it.

Recently, uh, I don't know how many, I don't know if it was like a six million dollar project, but uh, to build an air and nitrogen plant (inaudible) process building so that they can go ahead and (inaudible). Uh, all that work was done by local labor. It's the first time I've ever seen it done, and it was great to see it. It was done in the last three months. It's called an accelerated DOE

project. I don't know (inaudible), and they've used all local tradesmen, the Hansen Concrete trucks - I don't know if you've seen them goin' up and down the….they, they had (inaudible). And, I thought that was a, a step in the right direction.

You know, skilled labor, like he said, that's why they come from other areas. Uh, you know, and then, at the same time, I've seen some people, like down at Shawnee State or something, they're gonna have some classes that, and it's not, it's kind of vague, classes about the A-plant, or you know, whatever goin' there, but it's gonna cost you a thousand dollars to take the classes, or somethin' like that. So, and it doesn't say whether you're gonna get the job. Have you heard of that?

Uh huh.

Okay.

Yeah.

So, I mean, that's, that's, that's, you know, a good thing, like you said, training our local people for those skilled job, so they don't have to call the outside contractors. Uh, but there again, you know, it's like some people's not gonna be able to do those classes, or they're not sure, "Well, if I do this class, am I gonna get a job? Who's gonna give me a job." That's some stuff that's goin' on.

Great. Okay, (inaudible) - did you have something else you wanted to share?

No, I'm not sure how related this is, but uh, I just know that, you know, talking to different people, I heard, this is hearsay, maybe it's true, maybe it's not, but there have been other industries that have considered locating here (inaudible). (Inaudible) was mentioned to me uh, some sort of a bottlery. I mean, there have been various things that, you know, were possibilities for here, but never, you know materialized. Or, you know, weren't welcomed (inaudible), I don't know. But, I still just wonder about (inaudible) uh, you know, who's (inaudible) to offer, you know, good jobs to people. And, you know, in my mind, I'd like to see something that I feel more comfortable and safer with (inaudible). Uh, but I also think that, you know, from an economic perspective, it makes sense to (inaudible), you know, different options, or different (inaudible), pursuing other things as well.

(Inaudible).

Huh uh.

So, we're windin' down now, and I just want to reiterate what the next steps are for our project, and encourage you to stay engaged as much as you want to throughout the next, I think it's about eight months are so, we'll be workin'. So, we'll (inaudible) everything we're doin' is, you know, public record, and it'll be available, well, hopefully it'll be useful to all of

you, everyone in that report counts. And, then in January, we're gonna be pulling together community visioning teams, all volunteer, anybody who wants to participate on these teams. We're gonna have six to eight. And, we'll have a kick-off session where we'll bring everybody together and we'll share with you everything we've found. We've done (inaudible) interviews, we've talked to a lot of people that have one-on-one, that had historical knowledge about the plant and the community. And, we're doing these focus groups. We looked at some media over the past 20 years. And, then we're gathering a lot of stuff that exists out there, that other agencies and stuff, reports and stuff, so we're gonna give that to everybody who's interested in workin', and then we're gonna facilitate discussion in these groups. So, ultimately, what we hope to come out the other end is a series of ideas for the future of the region, including the, the A-plant as, you know, (inaudible). So, that's where we are. Yes, Jack?

Uh, one suggestion just come to mind, if you're askin' how to get a hold of the public?

Yeah. Okay.

There's a ton of nursing homes around here, go to the nursing homes, talk to the old people, see what they have to say about the A-plant.

Somebody mentioned to us in another meeting about a retired, a retirement home that was just for past employees, or, or a group of, so we'll follow up on that. I appreciate that suggestion. So, what we're gonna do, we, we have your gift cards as, as a thank you for participating with us, tonight. And, Rob has them and he has a sign in sheet, and because this is public money, we have to ask you to put a name, an address, and a phone number, on the sign in sheet. That's gonna be kept completely separate than the interview, than the focus group information. So, and if you're uncomfortable (inaudible), like I said, a name, a, we just have to have a name, an address, and your phone number, too? Or?

No. Just a signature.

Signature. So, we can give you your gift card.

It's (inaudible) accounting.

It's (inaudible) accounting.

What, can we put our uh, a note down there that we'd like to be informed when you have that January meeting?

Absolutely. We have (inaudible).

Yeah. Tonya can take (inaudible) in the, in the, in our notes. Our meeting notes, yeah. And, actually, we have a website too, we're just gettin' started on the website, so there's not a lot

of stuff on it yet, but it's Portsfuture - it's all one word - Portsfuture.com. And, we'll be putting updates, and once the survey information is ready, it'll be on there as well. So, we really appreciate you comin' to talk with us tonight. It's been really interesting to listen to you.

(Inaudible).

Yeah. (Inaudible) with the telephone survey, because….

Yeah, especially in (inaudible) political times.

well, not just that,

(group laughter)

that's part of it, but another part of it is this thing right here.

Oh.

Is we can't get, we can get random call lists for landlines, but it's more difficult for us to get random call lines for cell phones. So, and that's some….

APPENDIX 6C

FOCUS GROUP TRANSCRIPTS: JACKSON COUNTY

Appendix 6c
Jackson County Focus Group Transcript

(Some sections are blacked out to ensure confidentiality of participants in accordance with Ohio University Institutional Review Board protocol)

….discussion. There's no need for you to wait on us to call on you to respond to any of the questions. Uh, if you don't understand a question, just let me know. Uh, if we seem to be stuck on a specific topic, I may interrupt and try to move us a long 'cause we only have an until six-thirty. Uh, we're gonna ask that you keep each other's identities private. Uh, that's why we're only gonna go by first names. And, what we're gonna do is once we get all the, the transcriptions, we're gonna analyze the, the main themes that are coming out of the focus groups. That's what we're really looking for, some main themes. And, when we're finished, you'll receive a small gift for your participation in tonight's focus group. I want to let you know that, feel free to keep eating. Keep eating because we've got pizza coming too, so don't like be shy about any of this. Just, if you want to talk with your mouth full, that's fine with us. So, my name is Michelle, and uh, I'm on the faculty at Ohio University, in social and public health, and with the Voinovich School, and….

I'm Tonya, and the same. I'm faculty, also, at OU.

And, my name is Vlad, and I'm also with the Ohio University Voinovich School.

So, then if you could just tell us your first names, every, so we could see, and what town you're from, and how long you've lived in uh, in what county, and how long you've lived in the county - that would be really helpful to us. So, Matt, why don't you kind of start.

Uh, my name's Matt. I'm, I'm on the Morgan/Athen's border, but I have a connection to Portsmouth. My grandfather was uh, city councilman there, and he was actually the person who was sent to, by the governor to Washington to negotiate the siting of that facility uh, with President Truman. So, I've got a personal interest in it, and uh, have some ideas I'd like to share as well.

Okay. Thank's, Matt.

My name's Walter, and I live in Scioto County, (inaudible), Ohio, and I've worked at the A-plant for 28 years.

Okay. Great. I'm having a hard time seeing you down there, Sean.

My, my name is Sean. Uh, I've lived in the area all my life. Uh, I just had some interest to see what was going on in my area, as a resident.

What county do you live in, Sean?

Uh, Jackson at the moment. I've lived in (inaudible), Jackson, mostly the (inaudible).

Okay.

I'm Gary. Uh, I've lived in Jackson (inaudible) County all my life. I've lived in Jackson County probably for the uh, last 40 years, 42 years, 45.

Okay. I'm Margaret, and I have lived in Jackson County all my life. But, I do pass through Pike County just about every day because I teach over there. So, I'm familiar with a lot of people who work in the Pike County area and (inaudible).

I'm Dustin. I've lived in Jackson County for about five years. I was just interested in what was goin' on with the A-plant.

Okay.

The future of it.

I'm Beau. I've lived in Jackson County all my life. And, I pretty much was interested in what's goin' on.

Okay. So, the first question we have to kind of just open the discussion is, in thinkin' about your community and the four counties that we, that we're talkin' about tonight, what's the most important issue that's facing your four counties?

Jobs.

Jobs.

Yeah.

Jobs.

So, can we talk more about jobs? And, how that affects you and?

Certainly.

I think the lack of jobs.

Lack of good paying jobs. We have a lot of fast food restaurants, gas stations, convenient marts, things like that. But, we have very few main line employers that employ more than 100 people

Yeah.

or whatever, and the minimum, you know, most of 'em are minimum wage jobs. We need….

And, the ones that do have those jobs right now, they're losing them.

right.

It's really bad.

Uh huh.

So, I have to say we're financially depressed (inaudible).

Yeah, I'm actually a business manager and part owner of a company, and we used to build houses and, you know, we struggled for years, kind of in that market, and that has, you know, that's slowed down. Uh, about five/six years ago, we got into the solar business. And, our company's now grown to 30-some employees. And, those are all good paying jobs. Uh, even entry level, you know, 12 dollars and hour and then up to 25 dollars an hour, sometimes higher, you know, prevailing wage jobs. Uh, and so we've just discovered that the renewable energy industry is booming in Ohio and other places around the country. And, I think that there's an opportunity to do that in a lot of places that have, Piketon being one of them, and the A-plant being one of them. So, I wasn't able to make it to the, the uh, energy part, presentation the other day uh, but I know that the DOE is looking for different energy opportunities, you know, to be pursued there. And, uh, I know a nuclear plant is one of them. But, I just wanted to put out there that there's good paying jobs uh, that are safe and, and uh, secure jobs too, you know, in the renewable energy - especially in the solar, solar industry.

So, Matt brings up a point that I was, I was gonna ask you about anyway, is about alternative energy, and then really what your opinions are. There's a lot of options being talked about, nuclear, natural gas, wind, and solar. What are your opinions about these alternatives?

I think we're gonna need to talk to him. (laughter)

(group laughter)

Uh, my husband and I, we've just talked and talked about alternative energy, and we've even talked about doing it at our house. We have a place out in Vinton County. And, so that has been something we've discussed. I think it's a wonderful idea.

And, and what kind of alternative energy? The (inaudible), nuclear, solar, wind?

Uh , uh, I think all of the above. I, I really think you need to look at everything. I think you need cleaner energy. I certainly feel that way. Uh, I, I'm in favor of wind energy. I'm also in favor of the, the solar energy. Uh, anything to make the environment cleaner, we need to do.

Okay. What about nuclear power? How are people feelin' about that?

Well, I, I guess it's, the, the thing that I look at, I have mixed feelings about it, one way or the other, there's certain things that I'd like to know a little more about. Uh, one of the things that is of a concern for a lot of people living in this community is cancer. You know, and whether or not with the nuclear energy if, if that is something that contributes to that problem. Uh, as far as I'm concerned, it's not an issue that really bothers me, but I know from experience from a number of other people, that that is a question.

Definitely.

And, what about other? Health risks with other, the other alternative energies? Or, no? How are you feeling about that?

I think there is. I, I think a lot of people are, when you say the word nuclear, they get frightened because of cancer.

Exactly.

Yeah.

And, I know by working out there, I always heard the comment that they were waiting for the big explosion out there. And, I tried to explain to people that we couldn't have a nuclear explosion out there at the plant. And, you know, it's just I worked there for 28 years, I've lived in Lucasville and (inaudible) all my live. And, there was always a concern of even my parents, who lived within a five mile radius of the plant, but in working there for 28 years, I was in the training department and maintenance department out there, the nuclear part of it was not a fright for me, it was, it was the other chemicals that really were made within the nuclear part of it. So, I mean, it, it, to go ahead and go with the power plant out there, I, I still think nuclear power is one of the safest power sources we can, we can come up with as far as overall (inaudible).

See, I just, I just think that one of the big things is that a lot of people really don't know. You know what I'm saying?

Yeah, there has been a lot of secretive stuff. You know, when I first went out there, they wouldn't tell us anything for

Right.

the first ten years I worked there, I didn't even know what was goin' on. The last 18 I, I started learnin' some stuff. And, the, and I try to tell 'em, you know, that the more you get out into the public, the less fear they have (inaudible)

Exactly.

because of all the secrets, I think, were a big deal. Because the Department of Energy (inaudible).

The idea,

The secrecy causes the problem.

Right.

the fear of the unknown.

Yeah.

I don't care if people, if people don't know something, then they just guess it. And, I think, I think you're a hundred percent right there.

Well, what, what about a nuclear waste problem with the, do we have that?

At, at our plant?

With the power plant?

I, you know, I don't think so with this uh, the conversion facilities that they're building out there now, for the destruction of the original plant, and the, the, the new technology that they've come up with as far as the, the uh, the destruction and the reclaiming of the, of the process, I really don't think we have a problem with, with (inaudible).

Well, there's not gonna be a nuclear (inaudible). There's always been a problem.

There may be some nuclear waste. I'm not gonna say there never,

Yeah.

but I, I think it's, it's on a smaller scale than it used it to be. Because, that new technologies that they've come up with.

Yeah.

That was one of my concerns too. The way, I mean, I realize, I don't pay much attention to it, because I don't deal with it, but I'm sure they made strides in dealing with nuclear waste. Uh, I assume we have to haul it out somewhere. If we didn't I, I'd…..

Yeah. I don't know where they bury it now.

To a facility.

That's what I was gonna say.

I don't know.

Where do we go with it?

I, I don't know where it's going right now. It was going….

They were going to Yucca Mountain (inaudible).

(Inaudible).

But, my understandin' is that they've decided that that's not gonna work, and instead (inaudible).

Well, that's why, the new technology that they're gonna come up with, uh, with the destruction of, of the nuclear waste, I think is a safer process than what they used to have to do. It used to be they'd just bury it. (Inaudible).

Well, a lot of it, a lot of it's still, like the high level waste, is still sitting in casts

Right.

at the sites, and the, and a lot of the sites are uh, near water because that's what they use to cool

Uh huh.

the uh, the reactors. So, I know that the nuclear waste is piling up, and we haven't really got a good solution for it. And, I know there's a lot of ideas and uh, you know, they may come up with somethin', but that is an unresolved issue at this point. Uh,

Yeah. They do have, you know, they have quite a few….

but the other issue is that, you know, the cost of nuclear energy's going up because construction costs are so high, and permitting and all that, and just recently, they've, there's been some articles in the New York Times and other places that have pointed out that, that solar energy is now less expensive than nuclear energy. And, of course, coal is still the cheapest. And, coal will continue to be, you know, our primary energy source for quite some time. But, there's, you know, there's a, if you look at new deployment of energy, uh, you know, solar is now cost effective with some of the other ones. And, so even if nuclear, even if the solutions are, are, you know, they come up with 'em, there's still gonna be the waste issue, and if the cost isn't better, then maybe there's, the nuclear plants aren't the best solution. Uh, because it does take so long for them to get built too. And, I know there's construction jobs and everything, but uh, if you're looking at the other issues which, you know, climate change and so on, they're saying, "We need to do things as soon as possible to," and, and they're putting out nuclear as a solution for climate change, because it doesn't create as much uh, carbon. But, it takes 10 to 20 years to get a nuclear plant built.

But, why is that? I mean, the part of it is the fact that it does, it takes so long to get the permits, and part of the problem with the permits is the red tape, because there's so many hoops that they have to jump through, they have gone overboard with the safety, I suspect. I know, when I worked at the plant before the nuclear regulatory commission came in there, we were, in my opinion, we were a lot safer than we were after they came in. There was a lot less red tape. I was in the train department and it was unreal the amount of paperwork that we had to go through as the NRC came in.

Right.

I mean, it was, instead of me writing a, a, a class module, maybe three pages on how to do a certain job, it turned out to be a 15 or 20 page.

Right.

'Cause that's gonna be necessary to some degree because of the nature of, you know, nuclear power. Whereas,

Part of it, yeah. But, not….

less dangerous technologies will come in quicker

sure.

because they don't need those safeguards, you know? So, it's, I know what you mean the

Yeah.

government, I mean, just the regulations, in general,

Yeah.

are crazy. But, in some cases they're needed and you never really know how much they are needed verses how much is overboard because it's so, it's so technologically complex, that's it hard for us to really know what safe and what's not.

Well, exactly.

No, go ahead.

I, I was just gonna say, if, if the regulations work and do their job, you never know if they worked or not.

Right.

And, that's the way of knowin' it, right?

Well,

Yeah, I still think that's the way we want.

Well, then let me ask you one thing

Sure.

before we do that. You're talking about the nuclear energy, and I have to say, I'm becoming a lot more in favor of the nuclear energy right now than I am the coal money. And, my big reason is the coal, to me, is becoming a major environmental issue because I find that (inaudible) or something is considering environmental issue, and now they're startin' to burn all, all these trees. You know, we're clear cutting all these trees, and combining it with the coal and doing this burning, and I'm thinkin', "Look, I don't want my environment that the trees and all this destroyed. I can deal with the coal, but when they're gonna combine that with cutting down all these trees, huh uh. We need something that's cleaner and (inaudible).

Right. They're converging these coal plants to biomass plants, and the biomass plants use a tremendous amount of wood.

Exactly. I just take issue with that.

Well, this is a big picture question I wanted to ask you all about, 'cause you said, you know, jobs were important, and now you're bringing up the environmental issues. So, what do you think, in terms of your neighbors in your community, do you think they value environmental protection and economic development equally? Or, is one more important than the other? Think about your neighbors in your community.

The environment and what else?

Environmental protection or economic development, or they value them equally, or is one more important than the other?

I would go with the economic development.

Yeah.

I (inaudible) more important parts, but it's equal.

Uh huh.

Most people just take the environment for granted. I mean, you see it everyday when you drive up the road, people just throw things out the window. They just take it for granted.

And, I think with the, the economy, the economic outlook in this area, that has to be the top concern here.

Yeah.

Uh, get everybody to work and then we can work on the environment. I think, I mean, that's, that's the big thing. I think the jobs are the most important part. Once you get the, get everybody workin', then we can go step by step on the important, on, on the environment thing.

You know, he said, I'm the old man in the crowd, but if it doesn't work hand in hand, none of it's worth it. The environment works with the economy.

You could still look at some, some of the coal that we dug years ago, and you could go out, well, heading up the Ap, Appalachian Highway, you can look to the left and to the right, near county road 38, and you'll see that red water that's still there from, from where they burned coal or dug up the, the mine for coal and what have you. And, most of the people said, "Well, you know, we need jobs. The environment's not an issue." Well, now people who live there see it as an issue. That's something that I see. I agree that economic side's gonna be first, it's gonna be first and foremost, but down the road, when they see effects, the effects of what's going to

happen, then they're going to have a different attitude about it. But, initially, I agree with him a hundred percent. Jobs, because people need jobs so badly here.

Uh huh.

So badly.

But, the environment can be part of the job situation.

Uh huh.

Keepin' the, keepin' it environmentally safe and, and keepin' the environment in line, and I think that's, I've lived long enough to see these strip mines, around here, that were supposed to heal in a few years, that didn't heal. I see red water that's runnin' down these cricks, that's been here all my life. Uh….

I don't see why they (inaudible).

Down on 93, where they did all that mining down there,

Oh, yeah.

they, they stripped 'em, you go down there now and they reclaimed a lot that.

And, it looks good.

Yeah. I mean, there, there are some areas that have done quite well with that.

Well, but I mean, you can still see signs of mining. Like, for instance, when I was a kid, when I was younger, my grandmother (inaudible) well water. (Inaudible), she lost her well. And, when she did get water back, it had oil in it.

Yeah. And, we don't see a lot of the effects, 'cause a lot of the (inaudible) now coming from the mountain top removal mines in West Virginia,

Uh huh.

and those are areas that can't be reclaimed. I mean, once you take a mountain down and push it in the (inaudible).

(Inaudible).

It, it, you can't replace that. And, so we're not seeing the effects, right now, of the coal we're burning as much, because we have mostly underground mines here. You know, which might have caused some damage, but nothin'

Right.

like what's goin' on (inaudible).

But, you still have all those people in West Virginia, though, that (inaudible) jobs, that's money, that's food on their table, and you know, "Flatten the land, we don't care. You know, we want, we want our jobs."

Yeah.

The, the sorry thing about the new mining technologies are they don't employ that many men.

That's right.

They do not employ that many people.

And, I'm afraid that's kind of what will happen with the nuclear plant too. There will be a lot of jobs for the construction of it, but then most of those jobs will go away once it's built. And, you know, I'd like to see some manufacturing at the site, and the Piketon site, because those are permanent jobs, you know?

Yeah.

They're buildin' things, and

Right.

they'll keep building things,

That's good.

and they're building solar panels, or buildin' whatever, you know, those are permanent jobs. And, not just construction jobs.

Right. But, I think there's a lot of off-shoot industry that have happened, that did happen around the A-plant when it first started.

Sure.

Oh, yeah.

Reconstruction companies came in, the concrete companies around here went nuts for a while uh, the schools, they built a lot of new schools.

Uh huh.

Uh, a lot of maintenance (inaudible).

(Inaudible).

And, this supply and demand, or just the supplying the plants with every day needs because a uh, off-shoot industry of its own.

Right.

Over the last 50 years.

Yeah.

Now, those things are going away because the plant, you know, the workforce has dropped, and that's why a lot of other people are losing their jobs because the outlying, the supply service, their service supply companies are dropping their employees also. So, if you get that back, that would build back up. And, like you say, some offshoot industries around the plant, like solar panels,

Yeah.

uh, maybe some wind, wind, wind uh, turbine engine plants or something like that could spring up too.

It's, it's a domino effect.

Yeah.

It really is.

They're not, I heard some talk of a, of a company that's trying to get a permit to build a nuclear uh, power plant out there, which every time that I have read about a nuclear power plant going online, the electricity rates have dropped like, you know, two hundred percent. Like, when they turned on the El Diablo out in California, their electricity went from uh, 98 dollars a month to 9 dollars and 90 cents a month.

But, that was before, I don't know if that's gonna happen again.

Well, I don't know if it will be that drastic, but I think, I still think you're gonna see some drop in the electric rates if they do build a power plant out there. If they hook it to this rig. (Inaudible).

That's, that's not what I read, because that, 'cause the cost of building those plants is so high now, I mean, they couldn't even build the coal plant in Meigs County; they decided it was too expensive. And, so they, you know, they dropped that. Now, they're gonna build a biomass plant there.

Yeah. It's like you said,

Well, one thing you have to realize, out there though, if they do build a power plant out there, the shipment of the materials to run the power plant is, is nonexistent because they've got a nuclear facility right there that's making the product

Uh huh.

to power the plant.

I want to bring us back to the power plant. The A-plant, specifically. Before I do, Walter, could you pass around the pizza, 'cause I'm worried that there's gonna be so much left that we're gonna be eatin' (inaudible).

I don't think there's any way we're eatin' all this pizza.

I know, right. You're not gonna eat until we're done. So, if everybody else gets filled up.

I don't think that's gonna be a problem.

(Inaudible).

So, so Bob, I would ask you, before you, before you uh,

Want some of that?

No, I'm good. Thanks.

You've lived in Jackson your whole life.

Uh huh.

If somebody from outside the region were to ask you about the A-plant, how would you describe it?

I really don't know that much about the A-plant. I know it's a nuclear power plant.

(Inaudible) corners.

So, it would be difficult for you to describe it?

Yeah.

Alright. How about others? If somebody outside the four counties here, said, "You know, what's, what's this A-plant?" How would you describe it?

Well, it was originally to enrich uranium for nuclear weapons, right? And, uh, and then it was also used to enrich uranium for nuclear power plants. Uh, and

Would people understand that? Do you think?

well, no, as a matter of fact. Even that much, even though that's the basic thing, that is uh, somethin' a lot of people don't realize, that, that the uranium has to be enriched before it's used for those things. And, basically, they mine the uranium and then, you know, it's not concentrated, it's not uh, potent enough to do what they need to do, so they run it through this machine, you know, this accelerator, at least the old way of doing it was to, you know, spin off these certain isotopes, and that would be powerful enough to use for weapons. And, then you could do a little bit lower level and it could be powerful enough to use for nuclear power plants, right?

Yeah. We had, we had, we had three buildings out there. The process came in from, from the uh, what came from the mines into the processing plant, and it was turned into a gas; that was shipped to us and we put it in the system. And, the 33 building, which was the largest facility, took it down to like from point six percent up to like one point six or something like that. Then, it went over into the 30 building and went on up to three, I think three/seven or something like that, was the highest they could get out of the 30. But, and the 326 building was where they went up to the 96 percent for the weapons grade material, or plutonium. And, uh, that was uh, a really high radiation or the highest concentration of (inaudible). The first two buildings, other than the heat and the noise uh, there was no really danger, and like again, everybody's worried about the, the, the radiation, there was really no danger out of the first two buildings. Not, not really that there wasn't any danger, but the danger was quite a bit less because of the low (inaudible).

Uh huh.

Although, I mean, with, but the other chemicals that were involved in the process was what bothered us as workers, more than uh,

There's a lot of mixed waste out there.

right.

Mixed, hazardous/radioactive together.

Yeah.

But, you know,

There's barrels of it.

something that you said that I'm sitting here just trying to (inaudible) about my students, and I'm thinking about Jackson County, and Pike County, and that. You know, everybody's for the uranium enrich, enrichment plant. Everybody is. But, if you turned around and said, "What is uranium enrichment?" They would probably go, "Well, you know, it's, it's the uranium enrichment plant."

(laughter)

They probably would not have a clue. And, it just never hit me until you said that. But, I thought,

Well, yeah, I worked there,

"They wouldn't know."

I worked there for uh, probably 20 years before I, they finally had a class that showed us the process.

(laughter)

I mean, we, I just took it, all I knew was there was stuff, there was supposed to be stuff circulatin' around in pipes. I never saw anything unless we had a leak,

Uh huh.

and there'd be like steam, look like a steam leak.

Uh huh.

But, we finally, they finally started teachin' everybody the uranium enrichment process, and you see the people in the classroom just go, "Oh! I didn't know that. I've been here 30 years, and I didn't know that." But, that was part of the secrecy that they had. They did not tell us anything.

Well, they also didn't give any, from what I understand, they didn't even give any workers, they didn't honor any worker's comp claims for many, many years.

Right.

And, I know a fella, I don't know if you know, Owen Thompson was his name.

Oh, yeah.

And, he was contaminated, accidentally, down there, ended up with a growth, a tumor comin' out of the back of his head, hung down his back this far, and I don't know if he survived? I doubt if he….

No, he was in the 26 building, I believe.

Or, he was one of the, he was a rat.

Yeah.

He went inside the smelter, he went inside to clean up after the welders and they accidentally turned the machine on while he was in there.

Yeah.

Oh.

And, he was heavily contaminated. Well, they sent him, he broke out with radiation poisoning, they sent him home and said he had chicken pox.

Uh huh.

When was that about?

Uh, this would have been in the early nineties. Around ninety/ninety-one. And, uh, I don't know when he was contaminated. But, that's when I met him.

He was already sick when you met him.

Oh, yeah. He (inaudible) down the back of his head like I've never seen anything like that.

(Inaudible), yeah. I was there in seventy-five,

This big and this long.

Oh.

and the safety (inaudible) totally nonexistent. They were, they told us, the, the thing was that it wouldn't hurt us, we could eat that stuff and it wouldn't hurt you. And, that's what they were tellin', I mean, I'm not puttin' anybody down, 'cause that's what they were told from Washington. They just did not give us any information at all. The (inaudible) first time I went upstairs to go to work, they had a release, I put on, tried to put on a gasmask, it was an old army assault mask from World War II, and it was dry-rotted. I had no, no protection at all, and I was stuck in a train 50 feet up in the air.

About seven, seventy-eight, at the first, second strike, or first strike, they, the safety program started gaining speed, and when I, when I left out there, if you went, if you followed the safety guidelines that they had, unless there was something catastrophic happened, you would not get hurt, and you would not be exposed to that stuff. Prior to that, there was some problems. But, it really came around in like the mid-nineties, late-nineties, along there. Their safety program really, really took off and, and it was, it was well orchestrated. Like I said, I mean, you always have accidents; chemical plants have accidents all the time. But, you never hear of those accidents.

Right.

When a nuclear plant has an accident, it's uh, front page news,

Right.

and again, (inaudible).

Well, they've had a few plants that have been close to melting, melting down. There's one up in Toledo, where uh, they're, they, it was eating away at the reactor (inaudible).

That was from a lack of inspection.

And, they weren't inspecting it, and they were falsifying saying they were

Right.

and they weren't. And, by the time they got in there, the thing was this thick and we were that close to havin' a meltdown.

We could have had one out there, but it wouldn't have been, it would have been, it would have been similar to that.

What do you mean by meltdown?

Well, the reactor,

How (inaudible).

the nuclear reaction is happening inside.

Yeah.

I mean, that's different. 'Cause, Piketon doesn't have a nuclear reactor. And, that's the difference between an enrichment plant and a power plant. The power plant's gotta have the nuclear reaction happening, it's creating a tremendous amount of heat, and they're usin' that heat to make steam to turn the boiler, the boilers to, you know, make energy. But, if that reactor gets too hot, and it will melt the cover over it, and then it'll, it'll be a nuclear explosion. And, (inaudible).

(Inaudible) Chernobyl.

(Inaudible).

The steam also was the cause of massive explosion. And, the steam, then the steam ruptures the enrichment, the uh, the uranium piping which causes a nuclear explosion.

Right.

'Cause, they actually have nuclear rods in the, in the reactor, and they, and they go super critical and causes a, a uh,

So, a nuclear power plant is actually more dangerous than what's there right now.

So, Walter brought up, (inaudible) with the nuclear power plant here, about the news, so with the A-plant, how closely do you follow news about that plant? Dustin, do you follow news about the plant at all?

Whenever it's, it's been on TV. I've, I've watched it.

Okay.

But, I haven't noticed anything on TV about it for quite a while now.

Other people? Like, do you like look for news?

I watch, I watch it very closely, because a) I have people who's husbands work there, and uh, students whose uh, parents work there, and for my own personal interest in it, because I'm 30 miles away from it.

Walter.

I follow it all the time.

You want an end piece or center?

Center - it doesn't make any difference.

Just one?

Yeah.

Dropped your fork.

But, I, you know, a lot of people, if, if you ask 'em what they know about the uranium enrichment plant, they just comment with the, probably, "I know there are good jobs and they make good money."

So, do you know, do you know about the work that's being done out there right now, and who's doing it?

No. Not entirely.

Yeah. I mean, some, some of 'em.

Do you know?

Yeah.

Can you tell us about some of it?

Well, they're, right now they're doing uh, some dudes from decommissioning and decontamination work. And, that's the purpose of what's been in the news lately is the DUF6

conversion plant they built, which is to take the material out of the buildings, (inaudible) the original building, and they're actually gonna melt that metal down, the piping and stuff, and distract what uranium they can out of that metal, then they will turn around and, and ship that somewhere, and turn it back into steel.

How do you know that, Walter? Is it from the news or just your personal connection to the plant?

Well, I, I talk to people that are still working up there that have gone over from up in the old plant site, there was a new, and, and a friend of mine has helped, helped build the DUF6 conversion plant. In fact, he's in, with the training department now. Talked to him. So, I still talk to the people that are out there.

Do you know who's doing the work out there? Who's out there right now?

Well, there's uh, Wastren uh,

So, is it government or?

yeah. Well, no, they're all subcontractors.

Okay.

(Inaudible)'s in there uh, USEC uh,

So, it's all contractors.

yeah, they're all subcontractors

Okay.

for the government.

For the government.

In fact, they're getting ready to turn everything, the old plant, back over to DOE now, the Department of Energy.

But, they haven't really had that much in the paper about it, even in the, in the Waverly paper.

Which paper? The Waverly paper?

The Waverly paper. Well, Waverly would be the one that would really be closest to it, and (inaudible).

Well, it's still considered a safe group facility. You know, for years, nobody even knew what it was. You couldn't even get around it for a long time. Then, they opened it up where people could actually drive around (inaudible) road. But, all you could see was a bunch of buildings. I'd say 90 percent of the people in this four county area, don't know what that plant looks like.

Huh uh.

I, I agree with you a hundred percent. I didn't know what it looked like, and I had an uncle that worked down there and told me, "Well," he said, "Come down around," he said, "I can get you around the plant."

Uh huh.

Which he meant the perimeter of.

Right.

Yeah. They need PR a little bit.

They do.

They definitely need PR.

(Inaudible).

Well, they're opening it for tours, even when I was still there.

Yeah.

Really?

They have, they have uh, public tours of the plant.

But, didn't it change a lot, though, even after nine-eleven? Didn't they close off the (inaudible)?

They closed off a lot, a lot of the rooms.

Okay. That's what I thought.

Security got a lot more (inaudible).

Well, I used to be in some of the lots, and their stuff, when they had their sales - that's been a long time ago.

Yeah.

And, uh, I, I did get around it that way.

Right.

And, of course, you know, there was still the old story, a welder that worked for me, was a welder that worked down at the A-plant, and he did a lot of work for me, and he would always tell us to be cautious of what we bought, where, know where it came from. Now,

Right.

I didn't know.

Yeah.

But, these were things that he told me, and whether this was fears of what

Yeah.

I shouldn't have had, or….

A lot of times the guys, even the guys that worked out there, we weren't, we weren't notified of everything. We didn't know.

Right.

I don't think he did either.

Yeah.

I was, I was exposed to probably as much as anybody out there, as far as being in releases - I've been in several. Uh, they took me over to the hospital, and used the wire brushes on me in the shower, and uh, you know, they had the meters there, and kept checkin' my hair. I thought they were gonna shave my head for, for a couple of hours there. But, uh, they finally got me clean, I mean, I was pink when I come out of there from usin' all the wire brushes on me. But, they got me clean. And, then you had to go through urinalysis samples like for the next month before it finally cleared up. But,

You were in like a contaminated area?

what's that?

A contaminated area?

Yeah, oh yeah. I always worked in a contaminated area. I mean, we tore the, during change out, we actually took the, the old pipes out, the old pieces out, and put new in. So, when you, when you cut into the system, a lot of times, there'd be, there would be pockets of, of uranium gas in, in there when you pulled a piece of equipment out, you'd have a release. We'd have to evacuate the building and all that. But, it wasn't, it really wasn't a big deal. I mean, the guys who were workin' there. We probably didn't,

It's hard to tell, though, with radiation, because you can't see it, or smell it,

yeah.

or taste it.

Well, down there we could, because when they had a release, it was, it was US6 gas,

Uh huh.

and as soon as it hits the air it turns into a real thick cloud.

Okay.

And, uh, I was in one area uh, and we had just a small, very minute release, and I could, even in this room, I couldn't see you.

Whew!

It was just, I mean, probably a drop about the size of my fingernail was all that hit the floor.

Uh huh.

And, the smoke comin' off that would fill, would fill this whole room up.

Wow.

That's how, I mean, it's just super, I mean, the moisture hits it and it just turns into a big, big vapor could.

I can tell you you won't have any of that buildin' solar panels.

(group laughter)

Probably not, no.

Let me, let me shift gears a little bit, and talk about communication and information about the plant. Now, Margaret, right?

Uh huh.

You said that you followed the news. What's the most important source of information about community issues, in general, and the plant in specific? Is it the Waverly newspaper, or are there other important sources? Is it your neighbor? You know, who is it?

Uh, I tend to get, of course, I have some friends that work there too, so I get some information from that, but

Uh huh.

probably more from sources, the Waverly News Watchman, and probably NPR - National Public Radio.

The local affiliate, you mean?

Uh huh. Probably from those two, more than anything else.

Okay. What about others? What do you think are important sources?

Uh, well, other than the, the, I still associate with all, a lot, or most of my friends in fact, are, are still working out there, or have recently retired. So, we, we keep in contact with the people that are still out there, so it's word of mouth there. Then, Portsmouth Times and, and the radio station in Portsmouth, is not real good, but they do sometimes if something important happens out there. Uh, but the Portsmouth Times does a pretty good job.

Portsmouth Daily Times?

Uh huh.

Okay. There's a whole bunch of different levels of government that are involved in decisions about the plant. Uh, the federal government - like DOE, the state government - like the Ohio EPA, and then there's local governments - like township trustees. So, when you think about all levels, all these levels of government. Who do you trust the most to give you accurate

information about the plant? Federal government, state government, local government? None of the above?

I would say none of the above. (laughter)

(group inaudible)

Trust the government?

(Inaudible) employees.

I think the, the feds probably would, I, I'm along with him, I really think you'll be probably get a little more accurate information from probably the employees. The feds probably, especially if they're in a bad area, they probably don't want to discuss it. I don't think the trustees know enough about it. Uh, the, like your mayors, they don't want to step on anybody toes because they don't want to lose any votes. So, I really feel like the more accurate information is probably from the people there.

Yeah. I, I agree. I don't think, I don't think the, the township trustees and the local mayors, the governor, if the do come on, they're giving a dog and pony show. You know, there's a lot of smoke and mirrors used out there to justify an additional two million dollars or four million dollars project.

And, they set up, they set up this site-specific advisory board, is that what it's called? You know, which is supposedly uh, a cross-section of citizens, but the uh, citizens who were, you know, objecting or who were asking a lot of questions, and who were knowledgeable about it ended up resigning because they felt like that the Department of Energy, the, the board was just supposed to rubberstamp whatever the DOE told them. And, that's how I learned a lot about it. Uh, uh, then Lee, Lee Black, Blackburn? Is that his name, I think. He uh, he was one of those people that resigned and he's educated us a lot. And, uh, he came to a meeting in Athens uh, and described a lot of, you know, what was going on there, and how, you know, the process wasn't really as open or, you know, as clear as it was supposed to be. And, they were so frustrated they ended up resigning off the committee. Uh, and I know the Sierra Club uh, has been involved in trying to, you know, learn about what's happening there. And, and promote uh, alternatives to the nuclear power plant that's being proposed. And, it seems like that nuclear power plant was kind of going through, no matter, that that wasn't really going through this process of, like you guys are collecting information about what people want, want and so on. But, in the meantime, Areva is already and Duke are already planning the power plant. And, so that's not really comin' out of this process. You know, that's, that's happening no matter what we say. And, and that's what kind of bothers me is the, is the DOE really wants to get citizen input on what's happened there, why are they lettin' the power plant go forward, you know, first? I mean, they're not waitin' until people say what they really want there. So, I think DOE kind of speakin' out both sides of their mouth, you know? That, yeah, we want citizen

input, but we're gonna go ahead and let Duke and Areva do this. And, Areva's a foreign company. They're a French company.

Yeah. (Inaudible). I didn't approve of that at all. And, the government gave Areva a two billion dollar loan guarantee, and it's a French company. And, they won't even give one to USEC who's an American company. You know, I didn't, I didn't approve of that. Uh, and I agree with you, like you said, the DOE does, again, like I said, does the dog and pony show or the smoke and mirrors that they use when everybody focuses on the uh, they tend to put on the big shows and say, "This is what we're doing," and, but they don't want to take any input from the, from the uh, committees that they do (inaudible). I mean, it was the same way out there when we had committees out there for a specific problem.

I can understand, I can understand going through a process of letting these folks design the plant, because from what I've heard from you to, it takes 20 years to get one done.

Uh huh.

It takes us a few months. I mean, whereas if they've got this process started, sure, they can make changes in that process. But, we're just, I mean, it doesn't take us long to make up our minds, we don't have to (inaudible).

But, they're givin' 'em money, they're givin' 'em money too, our money.

They will. They will.

They, they already have. You know? And, that's what bothers me that the two million dollars,

Two billion.

two billion dollars to the French company, and that money could do a lot. What, what could you do with two billion dollars at that site? You could build several factories and create a lot of jobs. Right now. You don't have to wait 20 years, you know?

You know, you're talking about putting plant, different manufacturing companies out there. One of the things that is going on right now is the decommissioning and decontamination of the facility. Right now, you couldn't put anything out there because there's a lot of stuff that's been buried out there on that reservation, from back in the fifties and sixties. Uh, I know for a fact there's a couple pick-up trucks buried out there. That they got, they got contaminated, they bought one guy's, it was a Lincoln, I think it was a Lincoln Continental, he uh, one of the supervisors that had his car, had sittin' in the wrong place and it got contaminated. They bought it off of him and they buried it. I mean, there's a pick up truck out there somewhere. There's, there's a of shop equipment and stuff been buried. So, that's something that they gotta dig up and get rid of before they could even do what you're talking about.

Sean, I sensed you were finished yet. Were you finished?

No, I'm fine.

You okay?

Go ahead. Yes.

I just wanted to make sure we get your view, your viewpoint.

That's fine.

Alright.

That's fine. I, I'm listening also.

Well, something, something I'm gonna mention that from, and these are from some of the people that's worked at the A-plant, and it's, it's some of the, the construction companies that come in, and some of the clean-up crews, and all of that. Uh, I've known some of these people that have kind of made jokes about it, because it's federal money. And, they'll go in there and maybe work for a couple two or three hours, and then kind of play off and not do anything, because they, they're like, "You don't want to get it done too soon because they're paying us to do this. So, you know, take a break, read the newspaper, do whatever you want to do. But, don't get the job completed." And, I think that's bad too.

That's bad (inaudible).

When you bring in these (inaudible), well, but it's a fact. It is a fact that that happens, you know? Somebody, I think what I get upset about is somebody needs to be accountable for the time spent on (inaudible) with this group of people. You know, when they come in to do this. There's x number of dollars out there, and I don't know whether they're paid by the hour, or if it's time and materials, or exactly what it is, but I've heard several of 'em brag about the fact that they collect this money and they'll work for a couple of hours and sit the rest of the time. So, that's not good either.

And, it's our tax money. It's not (inaudible),

Exactly.

when you say it's federal money, that's still

It's our….

That's our money.

You know, people don't think about that though.

No.

It's our money.

And, what, what she's sayin' is true. But, people don't think about that. They think, "Well, it's comin' from the federal government." But, they don't think about it comin' out of their pockets and their neighbor's pockets.

It's your pocket that you're (inaudible).

Yeah.

We've not brought up the SSAB, and then there's some, you said about the Sierra Club too, and then there's a couple of other groups that are, are involved in decisions about the plant, including SODI, and SONG - there's a group called SONG. And, I'm wonderin' if you've heard of, before Matt brought it up, SODI, or SSAB, or SONG, or the Sierra Club, and what your opinion is? The work of these groups.

Well, I'm familiar with the Sierra Club, because I'm a member of the Sierra Club too.

Okay.

So, I'm familiar with that one. But, I'm not familiar with (inaudible).

SODI - I've heard of that one.

Yeah, what did you?

That's the Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative or something like that. I've heard of them.

Do you know what they're doin'?

It's, I, it's, from what I understand, it was just a uh, a, a public uh, and private consortium, or not consortium but it's like a think tank to get the, the, the word out to the different uh, agencies as far as what was going on at the plant site. That was my understanding of it.

Okay.

It was more like a uh, well, basically what we're doing here. It was a committee to raise awareness of, of the activities that was going on.

Okay. Okay. So, we're, we're kind of, we're starting to wind down time wise. We just have a few minutes left, and the one kind of closing, defining question I want to have a little bit of discussion about is how important you think the plant is to the priorities of the region?

It's vital to the community. It's, it's, it's the highest paying plant for people. Uh, in Pike County, I can tell you right now, if that plant went out, Pike County would just completely plummet, because it's the backbone for them. It's their money.

It has calmed down considerably.

Uh huh. But, it still is, you know, financially, that's the one that brings in the most money for the, the households there. So, it's, it's really vital for a lot of people, even in this county.

(Inaudible).

Yeah, I agree. Yeah, I agree, I mean,

Or, since 1954, when it came on stream, it's been the largest employer, the best paying job in the area. Uh, still, there are probably in excess of 3000 people directly involved in that plant out there.

Well, Walter, how many of 'em do you know?

(laughter) I know all of 'em.

Well, but I said, but I'm saying, I know so many of 'em

Yeah.

that retired, and guess what? Went right back.

Uh huh.

Turned around and went right back, because you know, it, it was just, I think, one of the comments that they made was that the people were good to work with, and you know, the money's really good. But, they would retire and turn right around and go back. So, they, obviously, they're not concerned about the health issues or whatever, or they wouldn't of gone back.

(Inaudible), but if you think in the long run, the clean up's gonna wind down in ten years, or whenever, you know, that, that happens. And, then what's gonna fill those jobs? And, so that's why, you know, we should be thinking now about what can we do there next. And, you know, maybe think about improving the quality of, of those jobs and not just taking whatever, you know, whatever's handed out. And, that's what,

Exactly.

you know, that….

Well, yeah, and then the, the new centrifuge plant is, is one of the, is one of my main concerns. I mean, I don't know if that was included in this conversation, but the new plant is gonna create enough jobs to absorb the loss from the old plant. Almost, totally. With it and, and the DUF6 conversion plant, it's gonna almost absorb all the jobs that were lost because of the shut down of the original plant.

Are, are the new plants gonna employ that many people, do you think?

Almost a thousand people altogether, between the two.

Really?

Between the two.

Oh.

There's almost a thousand people. Which, I mean, I think at the peak, we were like 25 hundred out there, so it's about half. But, it's still, I mean, that's, that's a thousand people that are bringin' in good money,

Right.

and you know, so.

I think it's very important that we keep that, that plant, and the centrifuge plant, and the clean up efforts continue,

Right.

for what you're saying, for other plants to move in here, like the Ohio State, the extension thing out there. If they could expand on that, expand that area; I think that's a great idea.

Well, what is confusing with all the different plants, and I think what you're talking about is the new enrichment plant.

The new, the new one that they're (inaudible).

The new enrichment process that is gonna replace the old process plant,

Right.

which is shut down.

Right.

It's being decontaminated. And, that's different from the power plant that's being proposed by Areva and Duke.

Right.

And, the power plant is a whole separate thing, which will be a lot construction jobs and then fewer jobs to run it. Uh, and so, you know, this new,

The centrifuge plant. (Inaudible).

the new centrifuge plant is already in the works.

Well, yeah. They're testing it now. That's what they're waiting on the loan guarantees from the government.

Right.

But, it's gonna create about 900 and some jobs, the way I understand it.

At least that's what they're saying.

(laughter)

And, (inaudible) it may cut it down to 500, but still,

Yeah.

I mean, that's 500 that (inaudible) will have, so.

Yeah. But, you know, other states, you know, gettin' back to the solar thing, other states like Tennessee, they have a huge uh, plant, solar plant down there. Uh, that's Sharp, owned by Sharp, which is a Japanese company, but it's still, it's U.S. jobs, right? But, Ohio hasn't, they've got, Ohio's got one solar plant up in the Toledo area, but they haven't been very good about bringing in other solar manufacturing, and other states seem to be getting them. Like, Georgia seems to be getting a lot of new solar panel plants.

Well, is that because of a lack of sun, you know, I mean, we're?

No, because we're (inaudible) manufacturing.

Four months, four months out of the year out here, I mean, we don't,

We don't need to actually install the panels here to make 'em here. You know, and Tennessee isn't much different from Ohio in terms of the climate. So, it's not really so much the climate. Uh, and we're puttin' a lot of solar panels. I mean, we're putting in, like our company uh, last year our revenues were 2.9 million. This year, they're gonna be about six or seven million dollars. And, that's how fast the solar industry is growing.

I need a job. I need to talk to you. (laughter)

(laughter)

Yeah. No. That's, that's where the economic activity is happening right now is, is in solar energy, you know. In Ohio, in a lot of states. And, so it's an opportunity that we're missin' out on, you know, because I'm buyin' solar panels that are built in Tennessee.

Yeah.

I'd love to buy 'em built in Ohio. But, the ones that are built in Ohio are a different technology, they're thin film, and we don't, they're not good for what we do. We need crystalline panels like the ones made in Tennessee. There's no reason why they can't be made in Ohio, you know? So, that's, that's really, you know, my message is let's look at the clean jobs. They're good paying jobs, and it's permanent. They're permanent jobs like the plant, you know, not construction jobs that are gonna run out.

Right

People get all excited, they buy a new house, buy all this new stuff, and then they lose their jobs. You know? Then where are you at?

Yeah, Four/five years down the road, they're out of work, yeah.

Well, we need, we do need to wrap up. And, I just want to tell you what's gonna happen next. What we're doin'. So, uh, this is our last focus group. We did uh, during the summer, some of you may have seen us out at the fairs. We had a booth and we were talkin' to people at the fairs. And, then Tonya and I conducted uh, maybe ten, altogether, uh, uh, interviews with people who have a lot of knowledge about the plant. So, we've learned a lot about, you know, some are employees, and then others. And, then this is the last of three focus groups. So, what we're doing is we're, we're identifying these common themes that we're hearing from just about everybody, and we're gonna be uh, doing a telephone survey, which will probably go live October, end of October. October 24th or so. And, it's really to get a representative sample of people who live in these four counties. To get a sense of what they know about the plant. We're gonna ask them issues that have been brought up about communication and secrecy and those those types of things that we've been hearing. So, you may, you may get a call but maybe not, because it's a uh, it'll be a random, random call. And, then once we're done with the survey, we're assembling published documents too, that has the history of the plant. And, then in January, we're going to uh, be putting together these community visioning teams. And, you know, stay tuned for an announcement of that if you'd like to be involved. Because, the visioning teams are gonna take some of the things that Matt was saying, looking down ten years - what do we envision, what, what are the possibilities for the sight, considering all the constraints that already exist there. So, that's, and then we'll be preparing a report of all this information for DOE, and then it's up to them how they're gonna use it. That's uh, that's that. So, Vlad has the uh, does anybody have any other questions?

I have a question.

'Cause Vlad has (inaudible).

Well, I, I have one question.

Yes, what's your question?

Now, are you, is this process that you're doing, is this something that is being funded by USEC, or is it?

No. We, we have a grant.

You have a grant, okay. Through Ohio University.

No. Through DOE, has given Ohio University a grant

Okay.

to do this. Uh huh.

Well, I, I think it's a very (inaudible).

We're independent of everybody else.

So, does that mean since you're funded by, indirectly by the government,

Uh huh.

are you gonna try, I, I mean, are you guys gonna try to cover up anything? I mean, this has been the problem out there for years.

Yeah. We've been hearin' that.

The lack of information generated out to the public.

Right.

There's been so many misconceptions about that plant out there that it's….

Well, we're gonna quantify those misconceptions.

okay.

That's, that's what one of the things that we want, is goin' to people that haven't been at the table, haven't been engaged, don't know a lot about the plant. And, we're gonna find out what the problems are. And, communication is, seems to be one that's emerging.

Well, well, you just ask them something about anybody, anything about the site and it's like, "Whoa."

APPENDIX 7

TELEPHONE SURVEY

Ohio University's Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs

PORTSFuture Public Outreach Project

Telephone Survey Instrument

Screening/Introduction

Hello. My name is _____ and I am calling from Wright State University for a survey about the federal facility site in Piketon commonly known as the A-Plant, and the future of **your** community. This survey should take about 5 to 10 minutes. Your telephone number was selected randomly to participate in this survey. Your answers are confidential and you must be 18 years old to answer this survey. May I speak to the youngest person at home who is 18 or older?

1. First, please tell me what county you live in?
    - Jackson County
    - Pike County
    - Ross County
    - Scioto County
    - Don't know (Discontinue survey-does not qualify)
    - Other county (Discontinue survey-does not qualify)
    - Refused (Discontinue survey-does not quality)

2. What is your age? (must be at least 18)
    - Don't know (Discontinue survey-does not qualify)
    - Refused (Discontinue survey-does not quality)

3. Please confirm your gender. Is it:
    - Male
    - Female
    - Don't know (Discontinue survey-does not qualify)
    - Refused (Discontinue survey-does not quality)

4. What do you feel are the two biggest problems facing your community? (Do not read choices.)
    - Education
    - Jobs/economy/business development
    - Crime/violence/guns
    - Taxes
    - Transportation
    - Drugs/alcohol

- Environment
- Welfare
- Government bureaucracy
- Healthcare
- Housing
- Recreational opportunities (nothing for young people to do)
- Other_____
- Don't know
- Refused

Familiarity with the PORTS site

5. Are you familiar with the federal facility in Piketon, also known as the "A-plant site"?
    - Familiar
    - Not familiar (For those not familiar with A-Plant skip to Sources of Information Section)
    - Refused

6. Do you follow news about the site?
    - Yes
    - No
    - Yes, because I work at site (Do not read.)
    - Refused

7. Do you feel you know a lot about the site?
    - Yes
    - No
    - Yes- not as local resident but because of work at plant (Do not read.)
    - Refused

8. Are you interested in learning more about what is happening at the site?
    - Yes
    - No
    - Maybe
    - Refused

9. Are you concerned about the future of the site?
    - Yes
    - No
    - Refused

Awareness and Information

This section is only for those familiar with A-Plant site

10. Could you please list the names of any public or private organizations that currently operate at the A-plant site? (Do not read choices. Select all that respondent mentions.)
    - US Department of Energy or DOE
    - United States Enrichment Corporation or USEC
    - Lata/Parallax
    - Fluor/Babcock & Wilcox
    - Ohio Environmental Protection Agency or Ohio EPA
    - Duke Energy
    - Uranium Disposition Services or UDS
    - Goodyear Atomic Corp
    - Martin Marietta
    - Lockheed Martin
    - Other _____
    - Don't know
    - Refused

11. I'm going to list some organizations that are involved with the site. As I read the list, please tell me whether or not you are aware of each organization. Are you aware of . . .
    - The Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative or SODI
        - Yes
        - No
        - Refused
    - The Southern Ohio Clean Energy Park Alliance
        - Yes
        - No
        - Refused
    - The Site Specific Advisory Board or SSAB
        - Yes
        - No
        - Refused

12. (Ask only about those entities respondent is aware of based on responses to Question 10 and Question 11.) Are you familiar with any information provided by _____ about the site?
    - US Department of Energy or DOE
        - ○ Yes
        - ○ No
        - ○ Refused
    - United States Enrichment Corporation or USEC
        - ○ Yes
        - ○ No
        - ○ Refused
    - Lata/Parallax
        - ○ Yes
        - ○ No
        - ○ Refused
    - Fluor/Babcock & Wilcox
        - ○ Yes
        - ○ No
        - ○ Refused
    - Ohio Environmental Protection Agency or Ohio EPA
        - ○ Yes
        - ○ No
        - ○ Refused
    - Duke Energy
        - ○ Yes
        - ○ No
        - ○ Refused
    - UDS or Uranium Disposition Services
        - ○ Yes
        - ○ No
        - ○ Refused
    - Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative or SODI
        - ○ Yes
        - ○ No
        - ○ Refused
    - The Southern Ohio Clean Energy Park Alliance
        - ○ Yes
        - ○ No
        - ○ Refused

- The Site Specific Advisory Board or SSAB
    - Yes
    - No
    - Refused

13. (Ask only for those entities with "yes" response to Question 12) Please tell me how confident you are that the following organizations provide accurate information about the site—would you say a lot, a little, or not at all?
    - US Department of Energy or DOE
        - A lot
        - A little
        - Not at all
        - Don't know
        - Refused
    - United States Enrichment Corporation or USEC
        - A lot
        - A little
        - Not at all
        - Don't know
        - Refused
    - Lata/Parallax
        - A lot
        - A little
        - Not at all
        - Don't know
        - Refused
    - Fluor/Babcock & Wilcox
        - A lot
        - A little
        - Not at all
        - Don't know
        - Refused
    - Ohio Environmental Protection Agency or Ohio EPA
        - A lot
        - A little
        - Not at all
        - Don't know
        - Refused

- Duke Energy
    - A lot
    - A little
    - Not at all
    - Don't know
    - Refused
- UDS or Uranium Disposition Services
    - A lot
    - A little
    - Not at all
    - Don't know
    - Refused
- Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative or SODI
    - A lot
    - A little
    - Not at all
    - Don't know
    - Refused
- The Southern Ohio Clean Energy Park Alliance
    - A lot
    - A little
    - Not at all
    - Don't know
    - Refused
- The Site Specific Advisory Board or SSAB
    - A lot
    - A little
    - Not at all
    - Don't know
    - Refused

Sources of Information

This section is for all survey participants

14. Now I am going to list some sources of information. How often do you use each one as a source of information about your community? Please tell me whether you use them frequently, sometimes, or never.

- Local newspaper such as the Waverly News Watchman or Portsmouth Daily Times
    - Frequently
    - Sometimes
    - Never
    - Don't know
    - Refused
- Statewide newspaper such as the Columbus Dispatch
    - Frequently
    - Sometimes
    - Never
    - Don't know
    - Refused
- Radio
    - Frequently
    - Sometimes
    - Never
    - Don't know
    - Refused
- Television
    - Frequently
    - Sometimes
    - Never
    - Don't know
    - Refused
- Internet
    - Frequently
    - Sometimes
    - Never
    - Don't know
    - Refused
- Family, neighbors, word of mouth
    - Frequently
    - Sometimes
    - Never
    - Don't know
    - Refused

15. In general, how much trust and confidence do you have in the mass media—such as newspapers, TV, and radio—when it comes to reporting the news fully, accurately, and fairly—a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or none at all?
    - A great deal
    - A fair amount
    - Not very much
    - None at all
    - Don't know
    - Refused

Future of the Site

This section is only for those familiar with the A-Plant site

16. How important do you think the Piketon site is to the future of your community? Would you say very important, somewhat important, or not important at all?
    - Very important
    - Somewhat important
    - Not important at all
    - Don't know
    - Refused

17. Now I am going to read you some of the **many possible** uses for the site. Please tell me which of these possible uses you favor **the most.** Please pick just one.
    - Manufacturing plant (Prompt light or heavy)
    - Energy Production plant such as solar, nuclear, wind, or coal
    - Mixed use retail and business park
    - Recreation including sport fields, park space and wildlife areas
    - Other _____ (Do not read.)
    - Don't know
    - Refused

18. Now tell me which of the following of the **many possible** uses for the site you prefer **the least**. Please pick one.
    - Manufacturing plant (Prompt light or heavy)
    - Energy Production plant such as solar, nuclear, wind, or coal
    - Mixed use retail and business park
    - Recreation including sport fields, park space and wildlife areas
    - Other _____ (Do not read.)
    - Don't know
    - Refused

Demographics

This section is for all survey participants

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself:

19. What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed? (Do not read choices.)
    - Less than a high school degree (did not graduate)
    - GED or High school graduate
    - Associate's or vocational degree
    - Some college
    - Bachelor's degree
    - Advanced degree (Masters, Law, MBA, etc.)
    - Refused

20. What is your current employment status? (Do not read choices.)
    - Employed part-time
    - Employed full-time
    - Unemployed
    - A Homemaker
    - A Student
    - Retired
    - Unable to work
    - Refused

21. Which one of these groups would you say best represents your race? Are you white or Caucasian, black or African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native or another race?
    - White or Caucasian
    - Black or African American
    - Asian
    - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
    - American Indian or Alaska Native
    - Multiracial
    - Other
    - Don't know
    - Refused

22. And do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?
    - Yes
    - No
    - Don't Know
    - Refused

23. What was your annual household income before taxes from all sources in 2009? Was it:
    - Less than $15,000
    - $15,000 to $24,999
    - $25,000 to $34,999
    - $35,000 to $49,999
    - $50,000 to $74,999
    - $75,000 or more
    - Don't know
    - Refused

APPENDIX 8

SURVEY RESULTS

REPORT ON THE PORTSfuture SURVEY (2010)

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June 1, 2011

The PORTSfuture Project

Ohio University's PORTSfuture outreach project is focused on engaging a broad spectrum of community members from Pike, Jackson, Ross, and Scioto counties in developing possible future use scenarios for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) facility in Piketon, Ohio.[1] Ohio University will summarize these ideas and will vet them with the public-at-large in the four counties. The final product of this outreach project will be a report that includes all possible future use scenarios developed by community members and also includes the preferences of the public-at-large. This report will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management for their consideration as they make cleanup and risk reduction decisions about the site.

The project has several elements, each with community-based public engagement at its core. In particular, the Voinovich School and other faculty from Ohio University will facilitate a public dialogue that includes community stakeholders including, but not limited to, scientists, elected officials, economic development groups, businesses, environmental and community activists.

Acknowledgments

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[1]This project is funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management. More information about the PORTSfuture project can be obtained by visiting portsfuture.com, calling 740.593.2222, or emailing info@PORTSfuture.com.

Survey Development and Deployment

As part of the PORTSfuture Public Outreach Project, Ohio University's Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs conducted a telephone survey of adult residents (defined as county residents 18 years of age or older) in the four counties (Jackson, Pike, Ross, and Scioto) that comprise the region of influence for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) in Piketon, Ohio. The survey was designed to understand (i) major problems facing the local communities, (ii) awareness of and information about the facility, and (iii) preferences for the future use of the site. This report provides a brief overview of the survey methodology employed to collect responses and details the answers to each question.

Survey Methodology

Survey Design

To develop key topics and issues for the survey, in the summer of 2010 faculty from the Department of Social and Public Health conducted 8 key informant interviews and 3 focus groups (N = 25). These qualitative data suggested a few themes that guided development of the three broadly specified questions listed in the preceding paragraph. The survey was pilot tested with individuals who had participated in the focus groups and the team also received feedback from key informants, stakeholders, and the United States Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management.

Survey Sample and Deployment

Gender and age quotas were constructed for each of the four counties based on population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. These population estimates and their sample quota counterparts are shown in Tables 1 and 2. The telephone survey was in the field in the November 14 – December 13, 2010 period, and conducted by Wright State University's Center for Urban and Public Affairs (CUPA). When completed, the survey yielded 1,000 complete responses (the AAPOR RR1 rate is 37.9%).[2]

[2]The American Association of Public Opinion Research's (AAPOR) RR1, or response rate 1, is also known as the minimum response rate. This is the number of complete interviews divided by the number of interviews (complete plus partial) plus the number of non-interviews (refusal and break-off plus non-contacts plus others) plus all cases of unknown eligibility (unknown if housing unit, plus unknown, other). See The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2011. *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. 7th edition*. AAPOR for detail.

Table 1: County Population Estimates by Age Group and Gender (2006-2008)

	Jackson		Pike		Ross		Scioto		Total	
Males	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-34	3,669	2.2	3,057	1.9	10,115	6.2	9,399	5.7	26,240	16.0
35-49	3,427	2.1	2,922	1.8	9,572	5.8	7,581	4.6	23,502	14.3
50-64	3,009	1.8	2,399	1.5	7,284	4.4	6,565	4.0	19,257	11.8
65+	1,890	1.2	1,615	1.0	4,195	2.6	4,520	2.8	12,220	7.5
Subtotal	11,995	7.3	9,993	6.1	31,166	19.0	28,065	17.1	81,219	49.6
	Jackson		Pike		Ross		Scioto		Total	
Females	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-34	3,705	2.3	3,268	2.0	7,503	4.6	8,685	5.3	23,161	14.1
35-49	3,637	2.2	2,931	1.8	7,780	4.7	7,899	4.8	22,247	13.6
50-64	3,127	1.9	2,237	1.4	6,710	4.1	7,112	4.3	19,186	11.7
65+	2,838	1.7	2,320	1.4	5,819	3.6	7,048	4.3	18,025	11.0
Subtotal	13,307	8.1	10,756	6.6	27,812	17.0	30,744	18.8	82,619	50.4
Total	25,302	15.4	20,749	12.7	58,978	36.0	58,809	35.9	163,838	100.0

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2008, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2: Survey Sample by Age Group and Gender

	Jackson		Pike		Ross		Scioto		Total	
Males	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-34	22	2.2	19	1.9	62	6.2	57	5.7	160	16.0
35-49	21	2.1	18	1.8	58	5.8	46	4.6	143	14.3
50-64	18	1.8	15	1.5	44	4.4	40	4.0	117	11.7
65+	12	1.2	10	1.0	26	2.6	28	2.8	76	7.6
Subtotal	73	7.3	62	6.2	190	19.0	171	17.1	496	49.6
	Jackson		Pike		Ross		Scioto		Total	
Females	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-34	23	2.3	20	2.0	46	4.6	53	5.3	142	14.2
35-49	22	2.2	18	1.8	47	4.7	48	4.8	135	13.5
50-64	19	1.9	14	1.4	41	4.1	43	4.3	117	11.7
65+	17	1.7	14	1.4	36	3.6	43	4.3	110	11.0
Subtotal	81	8.1	66	6.6	170	17.0	187	18.7	504	50.4
Total	154	15.4	128	12.8	360	36.0	358	35.8	1,000	100.0

Frequency Distributions

Sample Disposition by Geography and Demographics

Please tell me what county do you live in?

Table 3: County of Residence

	Frequency	Percentage
Jackson	154	15.40
Pike	128	12.80
Ross	360	36.00
Scioto	358	35.80
Total	1,000	100.00

What is your age?

Table 4: Age Groups

	Frequency	Percentage
18-34	302	30.20
35-49	278	27.80
50-64	234	23.40
65+	186	18.60
Total	1,000	100.00

Please confirm your gender

Table 5: Gender

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	496	49.60
Female	504	50.40
Total	1,000	100.00

What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed?

Table 6: Educational Attainment

	Frequency	Percentage
Less than High School	76	7.61
High School Graduate/General Educational Development (GED)	396	39.64
Associate's Degree/Vocational Degree	116	11.61
Some College	191	19.12
Bachelor's Degree	142	14.21
Advanced Degree	78	7.81
Total	999	100.00

What was your annual household income before taxes (from all sources in 2009)?

Table 7: Household Income

	Frequency	Percentage
Less than $15,000	150	17.52
$15,000 to $24,999	117	13.67
$25,000 to $34,999	97	11.33
$35,000 to $49,999	137	16.00
$50,000 to $74,999	168	19.63
$75,000 or more	187	21.85
Total	856	100.00

Two Biggest Problems Facing the Community

What do you feel are the two biggest problems facing your community? Note: Respondents were given no prompts. As a result, the frequencies listed under No in Tables 8 through 21 indicate the number of respondents who did not mention this particular issue.

Table 8: Education

	Frequency	Percentage
No	956	95.79
Yes	42	4.21
Total	998	100.00

Table 9: Jobs/Economy/Business Development

	Frequency	Percentage
No	173	17.33
Yes	825	82.67
Total	998	100.00

Table 10: Law Enforcement/Crime

	Frequency	Percentage
No	901	90.28
Yes	97	9.72
Total	998	100.00

Table 11: Taxes

	Frequency	Percentage
No	958	95.99
Yes	40	4.01
Total	998	100.00

Table 12: Transportation

	Frequency	Percentage
No	990	99.20
Yes	8	0.80
Total	998	100.00

Table 13: Drugs/Alcohol

	Frequency	Percentage
No	782	78.36
Yes	216	21.64
Total	998	100.00

Table 14: Environment/Pollution

	Frequency	Percentage
No	968	96.99
Yes	30	3.00
Total	998	100.00

Table 15: Welfare

	Frequency	Percentage
No	973	97.49
Yes	25	2.51
Total	998	100.00

Table 16: Local Leadership/Government/Politics

	Frequency	Percentage
No	939	94.09
Yes	59	5.91
Total	998	100.00

Table 17: Illness/Healthcare

	Frequency	Percentage
No	910	91.18
Yes	88	8.82
Total	998	100.00

Table 18: Housing

	Frequency	Percentage
No	982	98.40
Yes	16	1.60
Total	998	100.00

Table 19: Recreational Opportunities

	Frequency	Percentage
No	986	98.80
Yes	12	1.20
Total	998	100.00

Table 20: Poverty/Homelessness/Hunger

	Frequency	Percentage
No	969	97.09
Yes	29	2.91
Total	998	100.00

Table 21: Other

	Frequency	Percentage
No	972	97.39
Yes	26	2.61
Total	998	100.00

Familiarity with the PORTS Site

Are you familiar with the federal facility in Piketon, also known as the 'A-Plant'?

Table 22: Familiarity

	Frequency	Percentage
Familiar	747	74.85
Not Familiar	251	25.15
Total	998	100.00

Note: The questions in Tables 23 through 59 and Tables 67 through 69 were asked only of all or a subset of the 747 respondents who indicated familiarity with the site.
Do you follow news about the site?

Table 23: Follow News

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	479	64.12
No	248	33.20
Yes, because I work at the site	20	2.68
Total	747	100.00

Do you feel you know a lot about the site?

Table 24: Know a lot about the site

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	258	34.68
No	459	61.69
Yes, but because I work at site	27	3.63
Total	744	100.00

Are you interested in learning more about what is happening at the site?

Table 25: Interested in learning more

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	462	62.01
No	195	26.17
Maybe	88	11.81
Total	745	100.00

Are you concerned about the future of the site?

Table 26: Concerned about the site's future

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	613	82.95
No	126	17.05
Total	739	100.00

Awareness and Information

Could you please list the name of any public or private organizations that currently operate at the A-plant site? Note that respondents were not prompted by mentioning any of the names that follow.

Table 27: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

	Frequency	Percentage
No	727	97.32
Yes	20	2.68
Total	747	100.00

Table 28: United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC)

	Frequency	Percentage
No	638	85.41
Yes	109	14.59
Total	747	100.00

Table 29: Lata/Parallax

	Frequency	Percentage
No	707	94.65
Yes	40	5.35
Total	747	100.00

Table 30: Fluor/Babcock and Wilcox

	Frequency	Percentage
No	718	96.12
Yes	29	3.88
Total	747	100.00

Table 31: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA)

	Frequency	Percentage
No	745	99.73
Yes	2	0.27
Total	747	100.00

Table 32: Duke Energy

	Frequency	Percentage
No	746	99.87
Yes	1	0.13
Total	747	100.00

Table 33: Uranium Disposition Services (UDS)

	Frequency	Percentage
No	734	98.26
Yes	13	1.74
Total	747	100.00

Table 34: Goodyear Atomic Corp.

	Frequency	Percentage
No	746	99.87
Yes	1	0.13
Total	747	100.00

Table 35: Martin Marietta

	Frequency	Percentage
No	742	99.33
Yes	5	0.67
Total	747	100.00

Table 36: Lockheed Martin

	Frequency	Percentage
No	747	100.00
Yes	0	0.00
Total	747	100.00

Are you familiar with any information provided by . . .?
Note that this question was referenced against each entity mentioned by the respondent without prompting. For example, only those who mentioned U.S. Department of Energy in Table 27 were asked if they were aware of information provided by the U.S. Department of Energy (the responses are shown in Table 37). Thus 20 respondents could name U.S. Department of Energy without a prompt, and of these only 13 said they were aware of any information provided by the U.S. Department of Energy, and one respondent was unsure. Readers are thus cautioned to look at the frequency totals for Tables 37 through 43.

Table 37: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	13	68.42
No	6	31.58
Total	19	100.00

Table 38: United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC)

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	61	55.96
No	48	44.04
Total	109	100.00

Table 39: Lata/Parallax

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	14	35.00
No	26	65.00
Total	40	100.00

Table 40: Fluor/Babcock and Wilcox

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	41.38
No	17	58.62
Total	29	100.00

Table 41: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA)

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	50.00
No	1	50.00
Total	2	100.00

Table 42: Duke Energy

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	100.00
No	0	0.00
Total	1	100.00

Table 43: Uranium Disposition Services (UDS)

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	7	58.33
No	5	41.67
Total	12	100.00

Please tell me how confident you are that the following organizations provide accurate information about the site – would you say a lot, a little, or not at all?
Note again that these responses are only from individuals who said they were aware of information provided by an organization they could name without prompting. Hence, for example, in Table 44 we have only the 13 individuals who said they were aware of information put out by the U.S. Department of Energy (see Table 37).

Table 44: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

	Frequency	Percentage
A Lot	8	61.54
A Little	5	38.46
Total	13	100.00

Table 45: United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC)

	Frequency	Percentage
A Lot	36	62.07
A Little	21	36.21
Not at all	1	1.72
Total	58	100.00

Table 46: Lata/Parallax

	Frequency	Percentage
A Lot	5	41.67
A Little	6	50.00
Not at all	1	8.33
Total	12	100.00

Table 47: Fluor/Babcock and Wilcox

	Frequency	Percentage
A Lot	5	41.67
A Little	7	58.33
Not at all	0	0.00
Total	12	100.00

Table 48: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA)

	Frequency	Percentage
A Lot	0	0.00
A Little	1	100.00
Not at all	0	0.00
Total	1	100.00

Table 49: Duke Energy

	Frequency	Percentage
A Lot	0	0.00
A Little	1	100.00
Not at all	0	0.00
Total	1	100.00

Table 50: Uranium Disposition Services (UDS)

	Frequency	Percentage
A Lot	5	71.43
A Little	2	28.57
Not at all	0	0.00
Total	7	100.00

I am going to list some organizations that are involved with the site. As I read the list, please tell me whether or not you are aware of each organization. Are you aware of . . .

Table 51: Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI)

	Frequency	Percentage
No	598	80.27
Yes	147	19.73
Total	745	100.00

Table 52: Southern Ohio Clean Energy Park Alliance

	Frequency	Percentage
No	551	74.16
Yes	192	25.84
Total	743	100.00

Table 53: Site Specific Advisory Board (SSAB)

	Frequency	Percentage
No	638	85.75
Yes	106	14.25
Total	744	100.00

Are you familiar with any information provided by . . .?

Table 54: Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI)

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	54	37.24
No	91	62.76
Total	145	100.00

Table 55: Southern Ohio Clean Energy Park Alliance

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	49	25.79
No	141	74.21
Total	190	100.00

Table 56: Site Specific Advisory Board (SSAB)

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	26.92
No	76	73.08
Total	104	100.00

Please tell me how confident you are that the following organizations provide accurate information about the site – would you say a lot, a little, or not at all?
Please note that the responses for each organization are only from individuals who said they were aware of information provided by the organization.

Table 57: Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI)

	Frequency	Percentage
A Lot	29	56.86
A Little	20	39.22
Not at all	2	3.92
Total	51	100.00

Table 58: Southern Ohio Clean Energy Park Alliance

	Frequency	Percentage
A Lot	20	41.67
A Little	26	54.17
Not at all	2	4.17
Total	48	100.00

Table 59: Site Specific Advisory Board

	Frequency	Percentage
A Lot	16	59.26
A Little	11	40.74
Not at all	0	0.00
Total	27	100.00

Sources of Information

Now I am going to list some sources of information. How often do you use each one as a source of information about your community? Please tell me whether you use them frequently, sometimes, or never.

Table 60: Local Newspapers

	Frequency	Percentage
Frequently	447	44.74
Sometimes	316	31.63
Never	236	23.62
Total	999	100.00

Table 61: Statewide Newspapers

	Frequency	Percentage
Frequently	138	13.80
Sometimes	304	30.40
Never	558	55.80
Total	1,000	100.00

Table 62: Radio

	Frequency	Percentage
Frequently	522	52.20
Sometimes	310	31.00
Never	168	16.80
Total	1,000	100.00

Table 63: Television

	Frequency	Percentage
Frequently	691	69.17
Sometimes	236	23.62
Never	72	7.21
Total	999	100.00

Table 64: Internet

	Frequency	Percentage
Frequently	443	44.30
Sometimes	214	21.40
Never	343	34.30
Total	1,000	100.00

Table 65: Family, Neighbors, Word of Mouth

	Frequency	Percentage
Frequently	454	45.45
Sometimes	409	40.94
Never	136	13.61
Total	999	100.00

In general, how much trust and confidence do you have in the mass media – such as newspapers, TV, and radio – when it comes to reporting the news fully, accurately, and fairly – a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or none at all?

Table 66: Trust and Confidence in Mass Media

	Frequency	Percentage
A Great Deal	66	6.63
A Fair Amount	532	53.41
Not Very Much	313	31.43
Not At All	85	8.53
Total	996	100.00

Future of the PORTS Site

How important do you think the Piketon site is to the future of your community? Would you say very important, somewhat important, or not important at all? Note: Questions in Tables 67 through 69 were only asked of the subset of respondents (n=747) who indicated familiarity with the site.

Table 67: Importance of Piketon Site to the Community

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Important	590	80.38
Somewhat Important	126	17.17
Not Important At All	18	2.45
Total	734	100.00

*Now I am going to read you some of the many possible uses for the site. Please tell me which of these possible uses you favor **the most**. Please pick just one.*

Table 68: Potential Uses of Site You Favor the Most

	Frequency	Percentage
Manufacturing Plant (Light/Heavy)	136	18.28
Energy Production Plant	508	68.28
Mixed Use Retail and Business Park	11	1.48
Recreation	44	5.91
Other	26	3.49
Don't Know	19	2.55
Total	744	100.00

*Now I am going to read you some of the many possible uses for the site. Please tell me which of these possible uses you favor **the least**. Please pick just one.*

Table 69: Potential Uses of Site You Favor the Least

	Frequency	Percentage
Manufacturing Plant (Light/Heavy)	41	5.55
Energy Production Plant	39	5.28
Mixed Use Retail and Business Park	124	16.78
Recreation	449	60.76
Other	24	3.25
Don't Know	62	8.39
Total	739	100.00

APPENDIX 9

SLIDES FROM KICKOFF EVENT

PORTSFUTURE

YOUR VISIONS FOR

YOUR COMMUNITIES

PORTS FUTURE

THE VOINOVICH SCHOOL

- **Since 1981, the Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs has applied the knowledge and assets of Ohio University to solving problems and promoting growth in the Ohio Appalachian region, throughout the State of Ohio, and beyond**

PORTS FUTURE

Voinovich School

- Each of our three focus areas is associated with a degree program
- Faculty, students, and professional staff join together to work on applied projects for the region
- Many of our professional staff are from the region we serve

Voinovich School: Regional Projects

Highlight a couple of projects the school has completed in the region—if this is a good idea, someone should identify which projects to identify

PORTS FUTURE

MEETING AGENDA

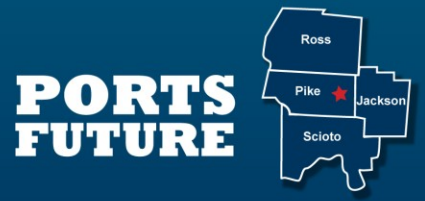
1. Project overview
2. Roles and expectations
3. Ground rules
4. Your opinions
5. Your community assets and values
6. Data exploration
7. Your visions
8. Next steps

PORTS FUTURE

DOOR PRIZE #1

PORTS FUTURE

Public Outreach Overview



PORTS FUTURE

PUBLIC OUTREACH METHODS

- County events and fairs
- Key informants interviews
- Focus groups
- Survey
- Community visioning team
- Additional public outreach

PORTS FUTURE

COUNTY EVENTS AND FAIRS

- *Who*
  - Community members
- *Why*
  - Gather input from broader audience
- *Status*
  - Attended all 4 county fairs and displayed at Walmart Summer 2010
- *Outcome*
  - Additional input from public

PORTS FUTURE

INTERVIEWS

- *Who*
  - Current and past employees of the facility, residents, and opinion leaders
- *Why*
  - Build baseline understanding of important issues
- *Status*
  - Completed 10 interviews, Summer – Fall 2010
- *Outcome*
  - List of key stakeholders, issues to consider, and questions for focus groups

PORTS FUTURE

FOCUS GROUPS

- *Who*
  - Community members
- *Why*
  - Test and develop telephone survey
- *Status*
  - Completed 3 focus groups, Fall 2010
- *Outcome*
  - Questions for survey

PORTS FUTURE

TELEPHONE SURVEY

- *Who*
  - Representative sample of 1000 residents of the 4-county region
- *Why*
  - Gather perception, knowledge, and opinions
- *Status*
  - Completed, Winter 2010
- *Outcome*
  - Data for vision and educational efforts

PORTS FUTURE

COMMUNITY VISIONING TEAMS

- *Who*
  - Community members and residents of the 4-county area
- *Why*
  - Develop possible end-state scenarios
- *Status*
  - Kickoff events March 15th and 17th , community teams April-May 2011
- *Outcome*
  - Scenarios for public discussion

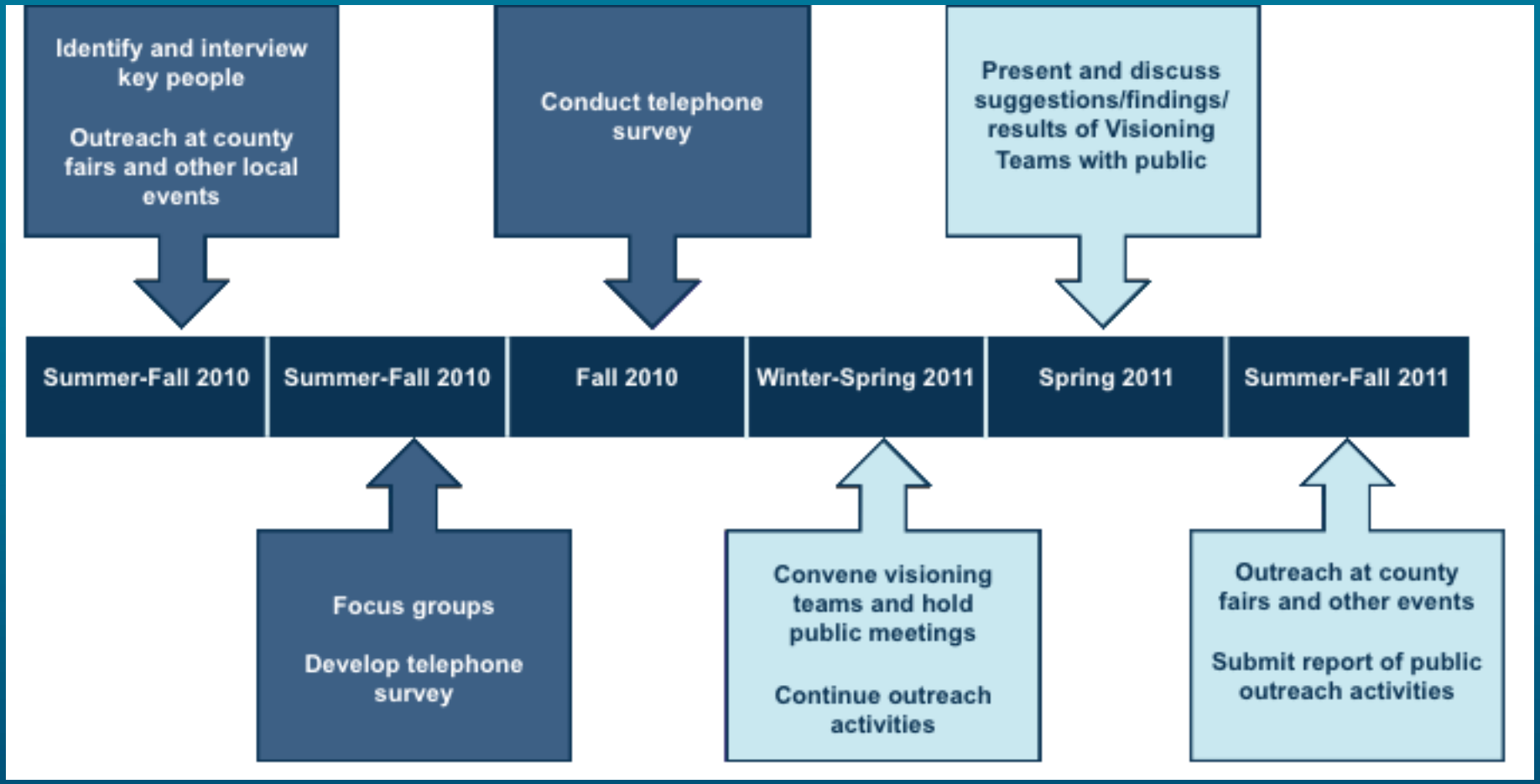
PORTS FUTURE

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC OUTREACH

- *Who*
  - Interested community members
- *Why*
  - To discuss visioning alternatives
- *Status*
  - Spring through summer 2011
- *Outcome*
  - Public input on alternatives

PORTS FUTURE

Ohio University (OU) Public Outreach Project Timeline



Completed Steps Ongoing/Upcoming Steps

PORTS FUTURE

WEBSITE

- *Who*
  - Open to all
- *Why*
  - Obtain comments from all stakeholders, provide updates on process and progress
- *Status*
  - Currently available
- *Outcome*
  - Database of interested individuals

PORTS FUTURE

TONIGHT'S MEETING

PORTS FUTURE

MEETING PURPOSE

- Orienting community members to the project
- Beginning discussion about the future of your communities
- Gathering initial ideas for the facility
- Developing a list of questions and concerns
- Enlisting community members in the visioning process

PORTS FUTURE

OUR ROLE

- Role of the Voinovich School and Ohio University.
  - Facilitating widespread community-based engagement
  - Serving as support for all participants in the process
  - Writing end report that encompasses community visioning ideas

PORTS FUTURE

YOUR ROLE

- Engage in conversation
- Ask questions
- Consider participating further

PORTS FUTURE

GROUND RULES

PORTS FUTURE

PURPOSE OF GROUND RULES

- To ensure effective participation and achieve goals of the meeting

PORTS FUTURE

EXAMPLES OF GROUND RULES

- Time limits
  - The session will adhere to strict time limits
  - Be respectful so that everyone can participate

PORTS FUTURE

Your Opinions

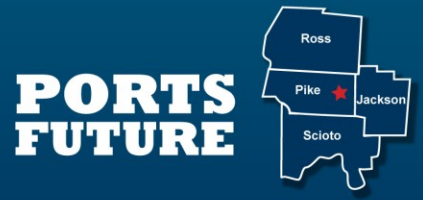
PORTS FUTURE

WHAT IS YOUR COUNTY OF RESIDENCE?

1. Ross
2. Pike
3. Scioto
4. Jackson

WHAT IS YOUR GENDER?

1. Male
2. Female
3. Don’t know/undecided

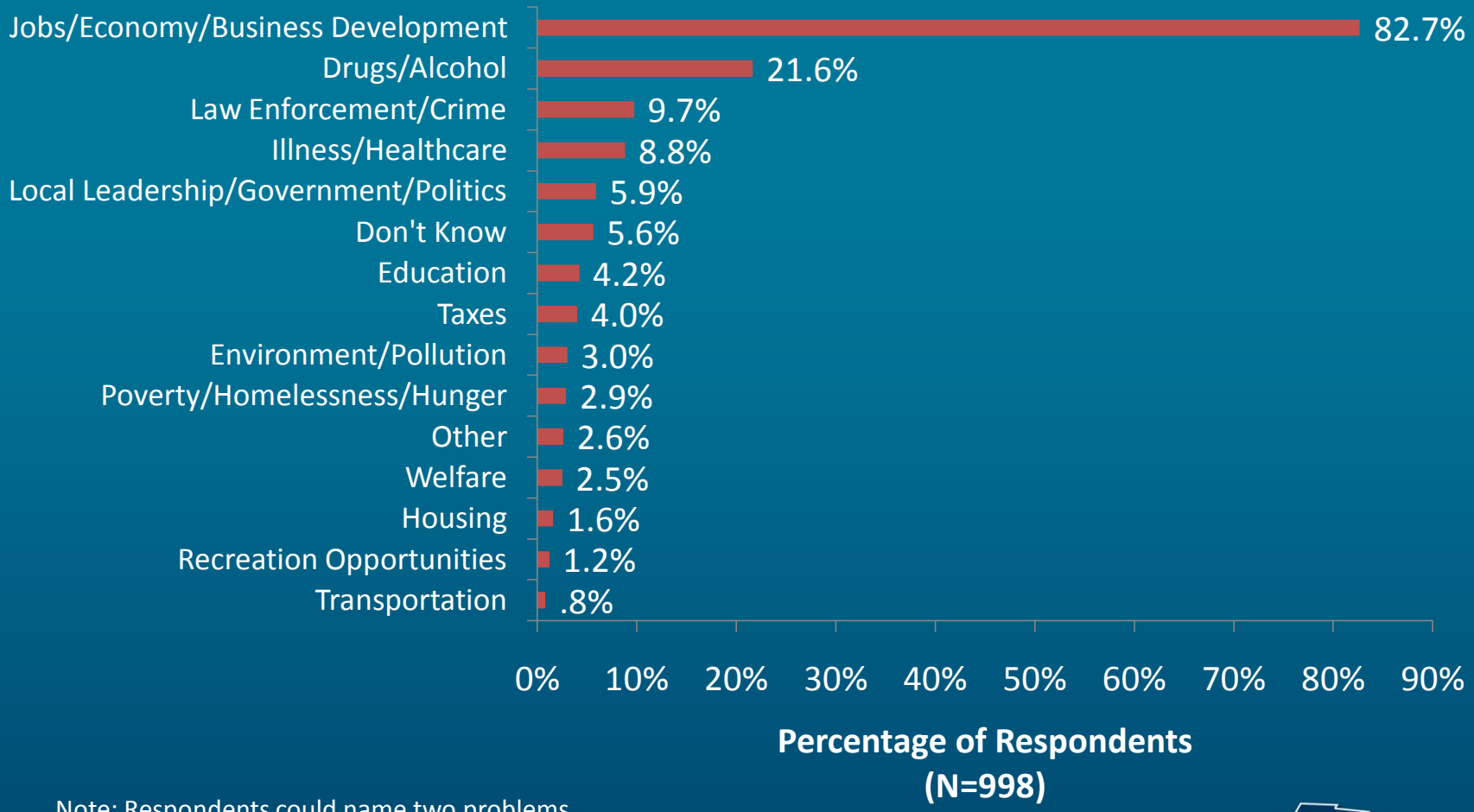


WHAT IS THE BIGGEST PROBLEM FACING THIS REGION?

1. Crime/violence
2. Drugs/alcohol
3. Jobs/economy
4. Education
5. Environment/pollution
6. Other

PORTS FUTURE

From survey: What do you feel are the two biggest problems facing your community?



Note: Respondents could name two problems

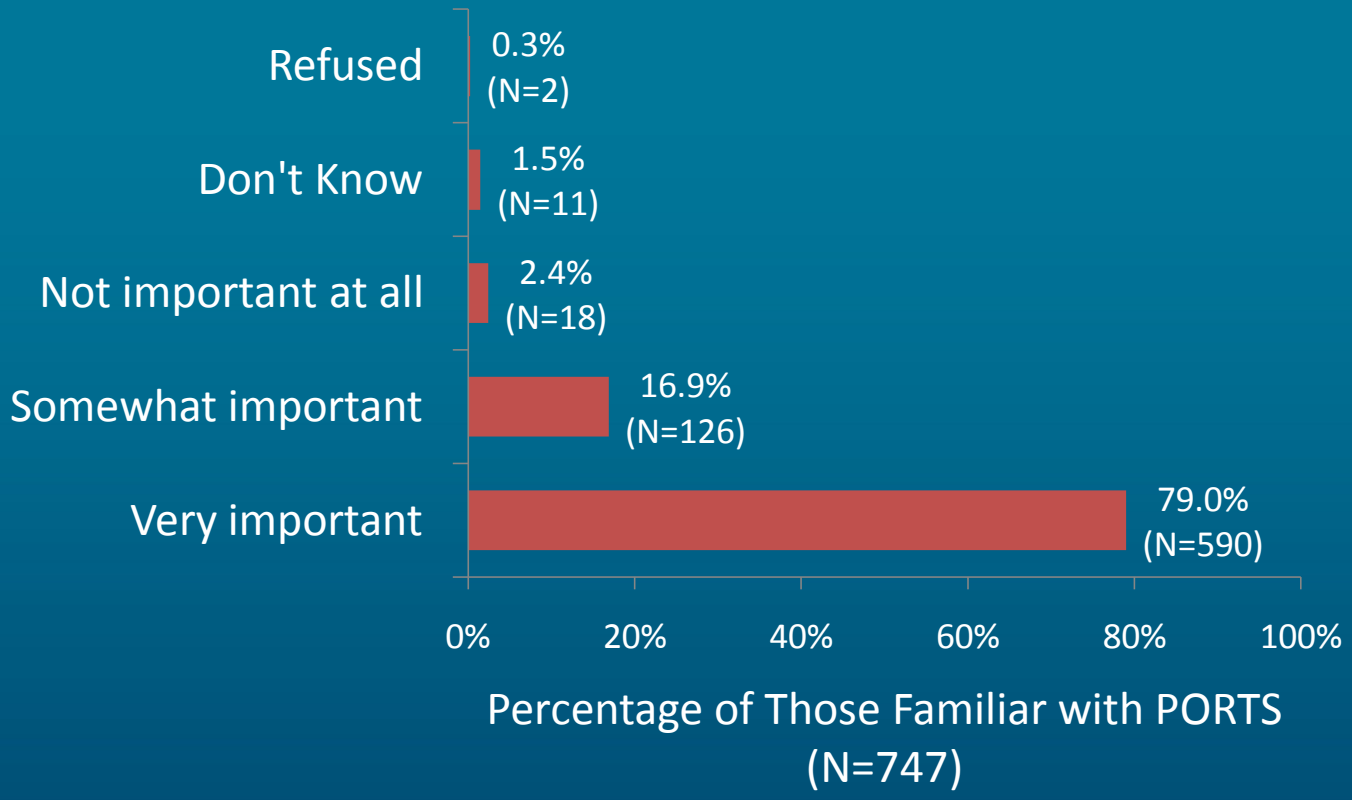
PORTS FUTURE

HOW IMPORTANT IS PORTS TO THE FUTURE OF YOUR COMMUNITY?

1. Very important
2. Somewhat important
3. Not important at all
4. Don’t know

PORTS FUTURE

From survey: How important is PORTS to the future of your community?



PORTS FUTURE

WHICH OF THESE POSSIBLE USES FOR PORTS DO YOU FAVOR THE MOST?

1. Manufacturing/light industry
2. Energy production
3. Mixed use retail and business park
4. Recreational
5. Other

PORTS FUTURE

WHICH OF THESE POSSIBLE USES FOR PORTS DO YOU FAVOR THE LEAST?

1. Manufacturing/light industry
2. Energy production
3. Mixed use retail and business park
4. Recreational
5. Other

PORTS FUTURE

From survey: Which of these possible uses do you favor the most? Which do you favor the least?

	Most		Least	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Manufacturing Plan (Light or Heavy)	136	18.2%	41	5.5%
Energy Production Plant (Solar/Nuclear/Wind/Coal)	508	68.0%	39	5.2%
Mixed Use Retail and Business Park	11	1.5%	124	16.6%
Recreation (Sports Fields, Park Space, & Wildlife Areas)	44	5.9%	449	60.1%
Other	26	3.5%	24	3.2%
Don't Know	19	2.5%	62	8.3%
Refused	3	0.4%	8	1.1%
Total	747	100.0%	747	100.0%

PORTS FUTURE

DOOR PRIZE #2

PORTS FUTURE

YOUR COMMUNITY ASSETS AND VALUES

PORTS FUTURE

DATA EXPLORATION

PORTS FUTURE

YOUR COMMUNITY VISIONS

PORTS FUTURE

NEXT STEPS

PORTS FUTURE

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

1. Kickoff summary
2. County-level meetings (new slide with dates)
3. County fairs this summer
4. Report to DOE by end of year

PORTS FUTURE

APPENDIX 10

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES FROM KICKOFF MEETINGS

Appendix 10

Summary of Responses from Kickoff Meetings

List some ideas you have about the role the site plays in your vision for the future.

(*Responses are transcribed and arbitrarily numbered)*

Chillicothe Responses

1. The site could be a very attractive site for industrial and manufacturing facilities. I would like to see the site developed for industry. Possible ideas:
    - A nuke power plant, as well as research and development for alternative energy.
    - The site could be used for manufacturing and developing more fuel efficient automobiles.
    - Regional recycling center.
2. The DOE facility holds an integral position in the future of Pike County. The focus of the DOE would be toward the development of new sources of energy. The OSU Extension Center has an incubation center where new ideas can be formed and focused. A research facility on site where prototypes of the ideas the come from the incubation center can be made and experimented. Finally, the successful prototypes can be implemented full scale in the secure section of the facility. The DOE facility is the idea place for the research and implementation of new energy technologies. Due to the electrical infrastructure already in place, the access to the underground river, access to highway and railroad. In particular, if interest in clean coal were to be sparked again, the DOE facility is in the ideal location in between the two major coal veins in the University States and is the only DOE facility location in reasonable distance for the coal veins where DOE could directly inject money into production.
3. New industry at the Piketon site will be critical to economic development in the region. Capitalizing on the resources at the site is key to maintaining and increasing opportunities for good, high-paying jobs. Economic conditions will determine population shifts, property values and the condition of community resources. The clean-up will drive the local economy and be important to the reuse of the land.
4. Magnet for high-quality jobs in advanced energy technologies.
5. Ideas include:
    - Hub of industry/business
    - Existing infrastructure is employed by new industry
    - Several relatively large operations integrate with smaller firms for supply chain
    - Site of innovation
    - Uses new technology/ stays at fore of tech change

- Includes green energy operations
- Provides jobs for a wide spectrum of skills/education levels

6. Responses include:
    - The clean-up mission could serve as a catalyst for re-industrialization.
    - Nuclear Renaissance
    - Economic growth
    - Increased educational levels with increase in adult educated households.
    - Boost morale and optimism.
7. The largest competitive advantage that the site has is that the community has become accustom to having a nuclear facility as a neighbor. One of the largest challenges a new nuclear plant has is siting or being accepted by the community. This site should leverage the community acceptance of the nuclear industry to attract other nuclear facilities (power, spent fuel storage, fuel recycle).
8. The site provides a large number of jobs with high salaries. This provides a huge impact to the area economies. Taxes, support companies, which is the basis of support for healthcare and the school systems. So without this type of future vision in southern Ohio is in for a long term recession. So the site needs to continue to be the leader in providing this source of skilled employment.
9. Responses include:
    - Education
    - All Glatefelter, D&D Corporations gives back.
    - Colleges act as interface/support/implementation.
    - Schools K-12 support through Board of Education.
    - Community Leaders Support
    - Elementary education programs (Science, radiological programs) in the 4-counties.
    - High School leadership programs
    - College Intern programs
    - Science fair support.
10. Responses include:
    - Stability – maintains-creates the possibility for all types of stability relating to:
        - Jobs
        - Schools
        - University education (OSU, OU, Shawnee State, Cincinnati, Battelle Labs)
    - Springboard- because of stability.
        - Be a think tank environment relating to university co-operation.
        - Visions with DOE not just nuclear but energy in general
    - Outisde the box – partner with DOE and any project for the future.
11. Responses include:
    - Support a metal recycle plant. This could provide more work. This would also provide building material at all nuclear sites. Also would reduce cost of shipping waste out of state and use the savings to improve infrastructure and manufacturing development.

- Support to build a nuclear power plant (maybe multiple modular units). This would reduce the reliance on foreign oil. It would also provide work. Ideally it could be used to reduce overall cost of energy.
- Support for a nuclear focused training center. This would provide an educated nuclear trained workforce to be used at the PORTS site. Training would include hands on skilled/simulated nuclear training as well as engineering and professional training. Ideally this could be the training grounds for the country and all nuclear sites.

12. Responses include:
    - Industrial campus – bring S.E. Ohio on an equal playing field with the rest of the world.
    - Create opportunities for all people to become a better citizen/responsible citizen.
    - Insure long term growth in all fields (Technical, management, and unskilled labor)
    - Jobs, Jobs, Jobs
13. Ideas include:
    - Creation and retention of jobs
    - Attracting new businesses –supply chain
    - Skilled workforce needed-training for those job skillset
    - Spin off job creation in the service area of the region
    - Purchasing of homes
    - Dollars into communities help with the social services
    - Create the opportunities
    - More spending
    - Quality of life
14. Very significant in future growth, economic development, education improvement and cultural activities in the community. Will spur other development in the region.
15. Responses include:
    - Jobs
    - Educational attainment increase
    - Reduce crime

Portsmouth Responses

16. Unfortunately, I feel very conflicted on how the site will play into our future. On one hand, it could increase jobs, but on the other, I think if the site is to be used for energy production, conversation, etc., the community and surrounding areas must be informed of the potential environmental implications. Further, those implications must be presented in a transparent and truthful manner. This region is too often exploited for its resources. Perhaps the creation of some wetlands on site would help with some of the water/soil contamination issues.
17. Responses include:
    - Jobs for younger skilled workers but would have to be safe without possibility of causing health problems.
    - Education-money and support would come from taxes and the PORTS site would bring money.

- Transportation routes could be developed/reinforced to support needed infrastructure as businesses became established in the renewables; solar, wind, geothermal
- The worst possibility would that this already developed "self-contained" city [as Scott put it] is left to disrepair and crumbles down within the years while everyone argues about to do with it. But I do not support nuclear being developed. We are at a crossroad and can make the right choice for the future. This needs to stay industrial-but that doesn't mean more nuclear.
- Multiple uses in inner area and Heavier industry in outer area

18. My vision is that an authentic environmental cleanup of the site that place and a future use be made of the site that supports an environmentally sustainable future – that is, does NOT re-contaminate the site with more nuclear industry-related facilities. I envision the site being dedicated to real green energy production that will provide safe, good, paying jobs for our workforce.
19. Responses include:
    - Multi-faceted.
    - There may be an increase in job opportunities/job training
    - However, the environmental impact worries me. I am not completely sure of the potential impact that site may hold in the community. Community members also need to be aware of the environmental impact.
    - Is it possible to clean the area enough to create recreational areas?
    - Would restoring wetlands work in the long run at restoring soil?
20. Keeping an industrial base at the A-Plant site will help result all the issues that have been talked about so far at this meeting.
21. I believe that site should be cleaned up. It should transition from nuclear energy to green energy. Green renewable energy is the wave of the future. Nuclear power plants are declining. We could create long term and sustainable jobs if this site was manufacturing parts and pieces for renewable energy.
22. Responses include:
    - Employment – spreading the money around.
    - Better health, better schools,
    - Tax base from increased companies.
    - Drug and alcohol abuse reduced in a better economy, better outlook for life.
    - Many things though to be safe 50-60 years ago have been found to be injurious to humans now.
    - Many different types of jobs.
23. Responses include:
    - Provide electric power for industry
    - Provide a driver for education to aim for
    - Hub of industry – Grid, Railroad, Highways
    - Community to be financially vested in electric production.
    - Training center for industry and industrial safety (guard training, firefighter training, environmental compliance)

24. Responses include:
    - Determine how to utilize the assets of the site to align with technological advances.
    - Activities at the site create opportunities for support industries within the four county region.
    - Several smaller operations as opposed to one large entity.
25. It will provide better jobs, which in turn provide better schools, and better roads, better healthcare. If people have these better it will provide a lot of income from taxes that people make and spend and will make everything in community much better, from jobs, schools, and housing and all above.
26. Better paying jobs for local people cuts down on the fuel consumption of driving to Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, or the larger cities. More money spent locally.
27. Responses include:
    - More local jobs.
    - More money local creates more jobs.
    - People will not move to bigger city.
28. Responses include:
    - Clean energy park
    - Growth engine for future clean industry
    - Stable jobs for the next 10-15 years
    - Attract highly educated younger people to come to state
    - A national energy research and training center
    - A demonstration LLW disposal facility that incorporate remote sensing technologies and performance monitoring systems.
    - Recycling technology development facility.
    - Climate control technology development facility to provide support to agricultural industry.
    - Energy economic research institute.
29. Responses include:
    - Create jobs
    - Less expensive energy
    - More diverse population
    - More housing
    - Improved health conditions – less coal burning
    - Less crime
    - Better environmental control
30. Responses include:
    - Flat piece of property- ideal for an auto plant. All utilities available. Good transportation routes.
    - Community does not really need a park or natural preserve (like Fernald did). Focus on an industrial future after cleanup.
    - Doubt if the government will bring a use, the community needs to SELL its assets to possible private sectors.

- 3000+ acres is a wonderful footprint for auto plant, plus several support industries. Look at Greenville, SC where BMW put a plant in, and attracted support/satellite industries for a nice complex. Portsmouth/Piketon/Waverly could support a similar revival.
- Community needs to support QUICK, sensible cleanup so that the footprint is available. (Don't make the cleanup masquerade as the new jobs, and string itself out…). Get the footprint ready and go sell its virtues to investors!!! I am afraid folks are afraid of the unknowns the future holds, and will string the cleanup out, which is the wrong thing to do. Those are not the jobs we want to protect. Those efforts need to run their course and invite NEW jobs/industry!!

31. Responses include:
    - Jobs by building a new power plant on this site.
    - Industrial park for lots of small factories
    - Zoo
32. Responses include:
    - Jobs for my grandkids.
    - Make new friends from different places.
33. Responses include:
    - Turn into a manufacturing area for various businesses.
    - Atomic age museum – a historical site portion
    - Nuclear plant
    - Training centers
    - Jobs for family and friends.
34. This site would create a number of jobs, increasing the morale of the community with less crime due to the face of more people being employed, more people would be able to invest in our region.
35. A clean energy park would provide much needed jobs, while meeting the region's growing power needs. A nuclear power plant would be an enormous positive impact to our economy. With the infrastructure already in place, this would be an ideal site for power generation. Without industry at the Portsmouth site, our area would be further deprived.
36. Cleanup at the site first. Bring in clean, safe jobs for the local workers. Nuclear is not clean. Change the way we think about what kind of jobs that come to this area.
37. Development can provide a living wage for workers and hire large numbers of workers which will work towards keeping young workers in area, increase population, better education, more taxes being paid, etc.
38. Utilize infrastructure for good paying jobs and for a growing workforce.
39. Responses include:
    - Site for Development/Research and Manufacturing of green energy technology as a cooperative venture of government and private businesses.
    - And in conjunction with a financial job training center and an innovative education program on green energy issues for undergraduate and graduate level students.
    - Effecting employment, education, and health concerns in the region.
40. Responses include:

- Good paying, safe and secure jobs for the future
- High rate of employment opportunities resulting in less crime and drug problems.
- Good employment opportunities results in better and more affordable housing.
- Clean environment, adequate recreational facilities will be demanded by an informed educated community.

41. Responses include:
    - Increase of workforce to carryout cleanup.
    - Influx of highly skilled workforce on site in operation of centrifuge plant.
    - Development of area into a clean energy park that people can enjoy.
    - Develop multiple uses of the site and adjacent property.
42. Responses include:
    - Good paying and safe jobs increases possibility for safer communities.
    - High rate of employment opportunity.
    - Positive attitudes and higher self-esteem.
43. JOBS!
44. Good paying middle class jobs.
45. Allows for the development of new industrial sites making job opportunities available thereby easing some of the area's social ills.
46. Responses include:
    - Process buildings can be mounded over to create facsimiles of nearby Indian earthworks
    - Site can become a tourist attraction and site along the Ancient Ohio Trail.
    - Indian earthworks along west edge of site should be reconstructed.
    - Site can be integrated into a larger Adena Historic Park.
    - Eastern green area can be joined to Wayne National Forest.
    - Office buildings on site can be made available to Native American Tribes, non-profits, and Appalachian cultural groups.
47. If we build a nuclear power plant and create jobs it would be a boost across the board for less crime/drugs, better healthcare and living conditions for a bright future. Would be like a tree with roots reaching a wide range of businesses and employment opportunities.
48. JOBS!

APPENDIX 11

VISIONING TEAM MATERIALS

Appendix 11

Visioning Team Materials

PORTSFUTURE Public Opinion Data

You have received two sources of information related to public opinions about the site:
(1) an executive summary of the results of a telephone survey, and
(2) ideas generated at public meetings.

As you discuss these data, please consider the following questions:

- What are the most-repeated common themes and issues?
- Are the results what you expected?
- What was said most often regarding the role the site plays in the public's vision?

Now that you have seen these data, how will these views play a part in visioning the future use of the site? Please record your group's thoughts below.

PORTSFUTURE Reports

You have received a summary of historic documents of record related to future uses and environmental conditions of the site. It includes summaries of
(1) 2008 Annual Site Evaluation Report (ASER),
(2) Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative's Community Transition Plan (1997), and
(3) DOE End-State Vision Report 2005.

As you discuss these data, please consider the following:

- Is the public opinion data consistent with previous opinions/ideas about the future of the site?
- What is important to know and consider as you develop scenarios?
- *Please remember that you are reviewing historic data and that site conditions continue to evolve.*

Now that you have seen a summary of these reports, how will this information be used in thinking about the future use of the site? Please record your group's thoughts below.

PORTSFUTURE
Scenarios for Future Use of the Site

All scenarios are welcome, but please be as specific as possible. Please also take the following criteria into consideration as you develop scenarios: Is it feasible? Is it realistic? Would local residents likely support this reuse of the site?

Scenario Name/Description: _____

Future Uses:

Examples: Recreation (active-hunting, ATV trails, camping or Passive); Research Park; Commercial (warehousing; agriculture, research park, tourism related to PORTS' history and ongoing uses); Industrial (light – small parts assembly, small scale machine shop -- or heavy – energy production; large scale fabrication); Educational Work (vocational, high-technology research and development); Institutionally Controlled (leased, environmentally monitored); Transportation and Utilities (including parking); Open Space Preserve (no visitors)

Scenario Recorder: _____

Worksheet for Rating the Options for Reuse of the Site

Now that your team has developed several visions or ideas for future use of the site, we are asking each of you individually to rate each option using the attached scoring sheet. The scoring sheet is based on public input received up to this point, what we know about the current conditions and potential uses of the site advanced in the 2005 End State Vision report and SODI's 1997 report.

Directions: Give each option a rating (1-3) under each consideration category.

1 = Poor fit (option does not meet this consideration)
2 = Average fit (option meets this consideration adequately)
3 = Excellent fit (option meets this consideration very well)

Considerations for rating the options for future use of the site:

- **Environmental Conditions**- Rate the option based on what we know about the current contamination at the site and/or the level of cleanup that is possible.
- **Lease Commitments/Compatibility**- Rate the option based on what we know about the current lease commitments on the site, such as DUF-6. Is the option compatible with other uses of the site that are likely based on current lease conditions?
- **Community Support for the Option**- Would the local residents support this type of reuse of the site?
- **Economic/Market Conditions-** Would this reuse option make sense based on what we know about current market conditions and future economic trends? Would there be a market for the product/service/activity?
- **Cost Considerations**- Is it reasonable to think that the reuse option could be funded and completed within an acceptable timeframe? Costs may include site cleanup and the building of required new facilities, including utilities, if they are presently considered inadequate for the proposed option.
- **Job Creation**- The necessity for the site reuse to create many good-paying jobs with benefits has been a dominant issue voiced by the majority of the residents of the 4 counties we have spoken with, surveyed, and invited to meetings so far.
- **Overall Feasibility**- Does the idea make good "horse sense"? Is it doable? Is it doable within an acceptable timeframe?

Please note that if you feel other criteria should be added to those listed on the scoring sheet, discuss these additional criteria with your group and add to the scoring sheet if the group agrees.

OPTION RATING WORKSHEET

Directions: Give each option a rating (1-3) under each consideration category.
1 = Poor fit (option does not meet this consideration)
2 = Average fit (option meets this consideration adequately)
3 = Excellent fit (option meets this consideration very well)

	OPTIONS					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Environmental Conditions at the Site						
Lease Commitments at the Site/fit with other uses						
Community Support for the Option						
Economic/Market Considerations						
Cost Considerations						
Job Creation (number of jobs, benefits, good pay)						
Overall Feasibility						
Other (specify):						
Other (specify):						
Total (add scores across the row for each option)						

APPENDIX 12

PORTSFUTURE VISIONING TEAM SCENARIOS

Appendix 12

PORTSfuture Visioning Team Meetings
Tuesday, April 19 and Wednesday, April 20, 2011

Scenarios for Future Use of the Site

Pike County Responses

Total Number of Responses: ***11***

1. *Scenario Name/Description*: Diversification – R&D/Energy – Power Generation; Energy Park
   Recorder: [not provided]
   Future Uses:
   - DOE – Research funding use; R&D
   - Possible Biomass research
   - Energy Research Park/Multi-use
   - Recycle metals on site!

2. *Scenario Name/Description*: [not provided]
   Recorder: [not provided]
   Future Uses:
   - R&D
     - Woodland improvement & utilization (OSU)
     - Biomass research
   - Energy production

   Battery research
   - Steel recycling
   - Cleanup on site

3. *Scenario Name/Description*: Diversified multiple use development of site
   Recorder: [not provided]
   Future Uses:
   R&D
   Mfg of alternate energy components – turbines, solar
   Generation of power

4. *Scenario Name/Description*: Energy – diverse approaches
   Recorder: [not provided]
   Future Uses:
   Research & Development
   Mfg
   Options:
   Wind energy

USEC – centrifuge processing
Biomass – relate to OSU South for land for experimental research

Education: internships to train students

Production for consumer goods

Options for an energy center – with multiple possibilities

5. *Scenario Name/Description*: Industrial/Nature/Recreation Park (INR Park)
   Recorder: Gene
   Future Uses:
   Out of the 3700 acres available, it could seem there would be ample room for an industrial park, energy, manufacturing, etc., but also room for a nature center with visitor center depicting the culture of the 4-county area and then if space permits a recreation park for hiking, biking, etc.

6. *Scenario Name/Description*: Southern Ohio Educational Enrichment Center
   Recorder: Sharon
   Future Uses:
   The center would house a place for training, cultural & historical center for educational purposes & visitors center.

7. *Scenario Name/Description*: Major Investment in Green Energy
   Recorder: Otto Zingg
   Future Uses:
   1. Research & Development Projects
   2. Educational opportunities related to the R&D work
   3. Manufacturing related to production of wind, solar, biomass, and water energy
   4. Center for public education and advocacy re: alternate energy sources
   5. R&D on ways to save/conserve energy use in businesses, homes, communities, & factories

   P.S. As a country, the US is way behind some European nations & China re: Green Energy

8. *Scenario Name/Description*: Sargents Station Revitalization Site
   Recorder: Geoffrey Sea
   Future Uses:
   - Federal renewable energy R&D in existing centrifuge buildings.
   - Privately-leased energy & technology manufacturing on adjacent areas.
   - Earthwork restoration and eco-tourism on southwest boundary of site and on footprints of GDP process buildings.
   - Forested areas on eastern boundary and northeast sector appended to Wayne National Forest.
   - Educational & non-profit office space in office building on southwest portion of site.

9. *Scenario Name/Description*: Mixed use, small scale industry and research park (energy & biomass, sustainable industry), green space - recreation
   Recorder: Kent Mulliner
   Future Uses:
   Emphasize synthesis of economic activities, activities to spawn complementary industries and activities.

10. *Scenario Name/Description:* I believe that the most useful and long lasting development of the facility would be a Research and Development facility combines with a "Practice Yard".
    Recorder: Pete Wilkes
    Future Uses: To further explain, I see a facility very similar to the OSU Extension Center used as an incubation center developing ideas into feasible plans. Then inside the security zone, I see a research plant where prototypes would be built and tested. Then finally, I see the rest of the property used as a "practice yard" where production level energy generator can be built to full scale and connected into the national power grid to see how they perform under real conditions.

11. *Scenario Name/Description:* [not provided]
    Recorder: Brian Huber
    Future Uses: In my vision of the future of the Portsmouth sire, there is a natural division between the area inside the perimeter and the greenbelt area surrounding it. Each of these areas lend themselves to different uses.

    The inner area has historically been used for heavy industry, specifically nuclear. In my opinion, this area should continue some nuclear missions, but should expand horizons to include other types of heavy industries. With regards to nuclear industry, the DUF6 Deconversion Plant is of obvious importance and I am neutral to uranium enrichment. I would also like to see other industry such as solar call and panel production; post-consumer recycling of glass, plastics, and other materials; wind turbine production; bottling companies; insulation manufacturing; and, trucking and logistics. Nearly any clean manufacturing company would be acceptable.

    I do *not* want to see biomass energy production (due to concerns that local forests will be further decimated), ethanol production from grains (as it is not efficient and the material is best used otherwise), contaminated metals recycling (due to safety concerns for our community as well as, eventually, another site needing difficult clean-up), nuclear power generation (for obvious safety reasons, as demonstrated by Japan's current issues), or irradiated fuel rod (spent nuclear fuel) recycling or storage (again, due to profound safety risks).

Now for the fun part: The 2500 acres outside of the perimeter road offers many opportunities. This area has been historically used as a buffer zone between the public and the industries inside. It consists of fields, both mowed and fallow, and mixed forest. Many of the naturally forested areas have not been logged in 60 or more years, and so likely are some of the most mature woodlands in the county. It would make sense to preserve them as "Legacy Forest". There is plenty of land to suit a variety of other uses that would be beneficial to the region, as well. Most desirable in my opinion would be a museum complex and park, which could act as a destination for tourists and visitors. We need a place to educate our children and show them the amazing things in our world which many of them may not have the opportunity to see otherwise.

Options for the museum complex may include the following:
-natural history museum
-nuclear energy museum
-logging history museum
-arboretum/ conservatory
-pioneer living history village, complete with a blacksmith, carpenter, baker, other
-canal town recreation, with shops and canal rides
-arts center, featuring local artists
-convention center

For the surrounding nature park, there are also many considerations:
-cabins and trails
-ponds and small lakes
-nature center
-outdoor education facility
-areas that would accommodate festivals, buckskinner rendezvous, trade days, other

Although these ideas for the perimeter area probably won't provide many high dollar jobs, it would provide 100s of low to mid-level jobs, and would draw tourist dollars to the area. The additional 1500 or so acres in the outer greenbelt could be considered for light industry development, which could be spaces and nestled into the landscape so as not to fragment the natural environment.

Scioto County Responses

Total Number of Responses: ***14***

12. *Scenario Name/Description*: Energy Production (3)
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses:
    Solar/Wind/Power/Nuclear

13. *Scenario Name/Description*: High Tech Research; Environmental; Research Cleanup Strategies

Recorder: Connie Stoner
Future Uses:

- Community Support
- Feasible
- Lease compatibility

14. *Scenario Name/Description*: Nuclear Power Plant
    Recorder: Connie Stoner
    Future Uses:
    - Environmental conditions
    - Lease commitments
    - Economic/market conditions
    - Cost for cleanup less

15. *Scenario Name/Description*: Warehouse; Hazardous Materials Storage
    Recorder: CST
    Future Uses:
    - Environmental conditions
    - Lease compatibility
    - Economic conditions
    - Feasibility

16. *Scenario Name/Description*: Industrial Park, New Technology Engineering, College of Industrial Sciences, Recycling – Clean up Scioto County!
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses:
    If it was cleaned up enough you could have an industrial park, school for Industrial Engineering, various techno/science programs
    - For every billion made you remodel a street in Portsmouth/build low income housing w/solar energy panels to heat & cool
    - New technologies
      Industrial Park
      Large Scale Production,
      Energy Production
      Recycling
      Solar Panel Production
      Teaching/Educational benefits
    - Top notch monitoring and huge fines for negligence. Fines that go to our community.
    - You build a power plant, you also build a College of Industrial Engineering, Solar Energy, etc etc. in Piketon or Waverly or Portsmouth.
    - "Tit for Tat" We let you build a power plant – you help us clean up this county! And house our low income families!

17. *Scenario Name/Description*: Doe new technology sit[e?]
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses:
    Where DOE places the new technology whether it be solar or wind, fision[?] something that helps keep 2500 good paying jobs

18. *Scenario Name/Description*: DOE Recreate an alternate facility
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses:
    Power Plant, which will help DOE for cost of clean up & area they can contaminate if necessary
    The problem is there, use it DOE
    Recycle what's there (etc.)

19. *Scenario Name/Description*: Industrial/Energy Park
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses:
    1. Clean up and develop the land inside the perimeter rd as a mid to heavy industrial site – take advantage of the multitude of infrastructure available at the site (rail – highways – water, accessible to 2/3 of the nations population)
    2. Outside the perimeter rd energy related facilities, etc. Electric power etc. wind solar new tech.

20. *Scenario Name/Description*: Energy Park/New Technologies
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses:
    - Alternative energy site – wind, solar, nuclear, new technologies. Possibly a combination of sources
    - Clean up inner perimeter to allow any type of industry.
    - Site has excellent access US 23& 32 including RR.

21. *Scenario Name/Description*: Depleated [sic] Uranium bateries [sic]
    Recorder: Frank Halstead
    Future Uses:
    Large scale bateries for elect storage[?] and auto & bus use, wind farms

22. *Scenario Name/Description*: Utilize existing mach shop for production of wind turbons [sic]
    Recorder: Frank Halstead
    Future Uses:
    [not provided]

23. *Scenario Name/Description*: Develop Nuclear Reactor Site

Recorder: Frank Halstead
Future Uses:
Tie reactor to existing elect. grid
Use existing infrastructure, sewer, water roads, rail and

24. *Scenario Name/Description*: Tear it down last
Recorder: David McClay
Future Uses:
Do not demolition the X-326 building until the centrifuge plant is fully operational. This building is unique for national security until a replacement is operational.

25. *Scenario Name/Description*: X-710 LAB
Recorder: David McClay
Future Uses:
Utilize the current X-710 lab for commercial use.

Jackson County Responses

Total Number of Responses: ***13***

26. *Scenario Name/Description*: Energy Park
Recorder: Lee Blackburn
Future Uses:
Anything but nuclear (see below) because the site has been used historically to support energy and since the DUF6 Plant will operate for 25-30 years (and perhaps the ACP) and as the site has tremendous electrical infrastructure, the site should remain an energy site—look to gas such as with the Marcellus Shale formation, wind production or solar—such energy is forward-looking—nuclear costs are too great, use of nuclear is far too dangerous & even with huge subsidies has only become 20% of total electric in 50 years.

27. *Scenario Name/Description*: Environmental Plant
Recorder: Benito Rodriguez
Future Uses:
    - Whether it is wind, sun etc. let it also place technology schools to produce workers that will bring educated, more productive and all ready to go right into working at plant without little or no supervision which will bring the cost of operation down. Also have a Research & Development department to improve product.
    - Find a department that can employ the elderly (with right mind & physical ability) something simple enough but needed to complete product package

28. *Scenario Name/Description*: Utilities
Recorder: Randy H.
Future Uses:

- Residents & Businesses
- Potential source of utility production, and potential savings from the transmission of those utilities—electricity
- We realize this would be more beneficial to JC.

29. *Scenario Name/Description*: Research & Development
    Recorder: Jennifer Jacobs
    Future Uses:
    As we work through the different economic cycles to help create more productive and abundant, newer energy sources.

30. *Scenario Name/Description*: Recovery Steel Plant
    Recorder: Marty Ross
    Future Uses:
    To recover, on plant site, steel that might be contaminated and unusable in the general public but could be used in another nuclear facility or power plant on site

31. *Scenario Name/Description*: Repurpose R&D
    Recorder: Sam Brady
    Future Uses:
    Research facility to study and develop new purposes for "contaminated" materials to be repurposed for uses in other sectors safely.

32. *Scenario Name/Description*: Green Research Lab
    Recorder: Jessica Williams
    Future Uses:
    Research lab for studying and innovating new types of renewable energy and/or to test the regional ability to produce wind energy, geothermal, solar, etc.

33. *Scenario Name/Description*: Comprehensive Energy Park
    Recorder: Randy Heath
    Future Uses:
    The future use should be a comprehensive energy facility that incorporates all forms of energy, those which are being developed for the long-term future, and those that might be phased down in the log-term future or [?], with the development based[?] a consistent economic model that allows for energy economic stability for the future.

34. *Scenario Name/Description*: Green Energy Production
    Recorder: Jessica Williams
    Future Uses:
    Actual wind, solar, geothermal energy production.

35. *Scenario Name/Description*: Green Technology Training Program
    Recorder: Jessica Williams

Future Uses:
Have site for students/interns to learn how to do jobs that are required for the business. This would be in conjunction with green tech. ed. programs at K-12 (including vocational programs) and college levels.

36. *Scenario Name/Description*: Switch Grass
Recorder: Sam/Lee
Future Uses:
Switch grass, miscanthysis (sp), and similar plants grown and developed for alternative fuels, building materials etc.

37. *Scenario Name/Description*: R&D Energy Park
Recorder: Sam Brody
Future Uses:
R&D energy park to house multiple companies to study/develop energy→alternative; existing (better mouse trap).
- Wind
- Solar
- Bio (microbic)
- Nuclear
- Gas
- Coal

38. *Scenario Name/Description*: Nuclear Power Plant
Recorder: Marty Ross
Future Uses:
Small, griddable power plant built to new and safe standards to power southern Ohio industry (cheap power) and the steel plant and other small industries on plant site

Ross County Responses

Total Number of Responses: 30

39. *Scenario Name/Description*: South Central Industrial Technical Energy (SCITE) Cooperative
Recorder: Joy Renner
Future Uses:
I envision a multi-use complex incorporating various industrial and technical corporations (both in operation as well as green areas for future development) for jobs

and production. In the center of these corporation sites would be a common recreation/exercise center that would include an Olympic pool for corporation employees and families for health, exercise and recreation. The industrial/technical corporations could be rebated for production efficiency.

40. *Scenario Name/Description*: What's Happening Now!
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses:
    - Underground nuclear collider research circuit constructed along with a surface recreational area for vehicles.
    - Automotive research area with testing area to include automatic steering of vehicles and remote power delivery to vehicle.

41. *Scenario Name/Description:* Power to Spare!
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses:
    Energy Production Park to include:
    - A nuclear power plant constructed,
    - A wind farm around Perimeter Road
    - A solar array on roof of 3 largest buildings,
    - A battery research and production facility in largest buildings

42. *Scenario Name/Description*: Solar Panel or Battery Manufacturing
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses:
    Manufacturing of solar panels, batteries and wind turbines

43. *Scenario Name/Description*: Historical Park
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses:
    Showing history of cold war with campgrounds and trails.

44. *Scenario Name/Description*: Drug manufacturing plant
    Recorder: H. Colter
    Future Uses:
    R&D, Drug manufacturing company with plant with research, development and distribution warehouse. Ideal access with water, roads, rail and decontaminate possibilities.

45. *Scenario Name/Description*: Multi port distribution site
    Recorder: H. Colter
    Future Uses:

Different companies using individual buildings for distribution of various different goods including some manufacturing possible on site. Wouldn't need as many skilled technicians and could provide income and growth potential for the community. Heavy equipment plant.

46. *Scenario Name/Description*: Nuclear Power Station
Recorder: H. Colter
Future Uses:
Facility is ideal since it would require very little clean up to provide this and area is fairly secure and has many amenities needed to accomplish this task but would need to provide more direct contact with the community. Facility already possesses some of the technology for fuel rods clean (?) up.

47. *Scenario Name/Description*: [not provided]
Recorder: [not provided]
Future Uses:
    - Create an industrial park.
    - Utilize the rail system and highway system to attract shipping companies (FedEx, UPS)
    - Attract light industrial/manufacturing jobs that will benefit the residents of the four counties.

48. *Scenario Name/Description*: Multi Stage Drug Treatment Facility
Recorder: [not provided]
Future Uses:
Using some of the onsite infrastructure a drug treatment facility could be built. Providing residential and outpatient treatment for substance abuse. Or a facility could be built for this purpose on the grounds away from any of the facilities inside Perimeter Road. Drugs were identified as a second problem in this area so a treatment facility would be an answer to this problem. This could be a multi county use facility teaming with hospitals and institutions of higher learning in the area to provide financial and staffing support.

49. *Scenario Name/Description*: Heavy and lite manufacturing
Recorder: [not provided]
Future Uses:
To bring jobs to the area identified as the number one need for the area. The site should be developed with this overall goal in mind. The site should be marketed as a top notch site for manufacturing to locate to. Area leaders should go after any and all types of manufacturing. No limitations or restrictions to manufacturing companies and processes. All manufacturing should be considered.

50. *Scenario Name/Description*: Recycle/Reuse
Recorder: [not provided]

Future Uses:
Recycle all compost (?) materials and buildings to the greatest extent possible; dispose of greatest amount possible on site to provide on-going mantom (?) jobs

51. *Scenario Name/Description*: Multiple Alternative Energy Research/Development/Testing/Manfacturing/Distribution and Generation Facility
Recorder: [not provided]
Future Uses:
    - Section designated to accommodate multiple research, development, and testing abilities for current, emerging, and future alternative or improved energy generation.
    - Section designated to manufacture current, emerging and future alternative energy components (solar/wind/battery/etc)
    - Section designated to worldwide distribution of above noted components
    - Section designated to multiple energy generation for consumption by utility company customers.

52. *Scenario Name/Description*: Energy Production
Recorder: [not provided]
Future Uses:
    - Large baseload power production such as nuclear, natural gas or a modern tech clean coal power generation.
    - Also the completion in full the ACP project with all eight process buildings as originally planned.

53. *Scenario Name/Description*: Energy Research Park/ Chemical Production
Recorder: [not provided]
Future Uses:
This site would be conducive to producing chemicals for industry.

54. *Scenario Name/Description*: Steel-forging-turbine
Recorder: [not provided]
Future Uses:
Heavy industry of a steel production plant along with a large steel forging facility to produce specialty products for energy production. Build an electric power producing turbines to be sold throughout the world.

55. *Scenario Name/Description*: Educational Work – R&D facility to support the national labs.
Recorder: [not provided]
Future Uses:
Pros-community support, job creation, overall feasible
Cons-cost consideration

56. *Scenario Name/Description*: Training facility
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses:
    Commercial security, fire, national security, Department of Defense, Homeland Security port monitoring to support anti-terrorism activities, vocational technician skill development.

57. *Scenario Name/Description*: Commercial distribution and storage warehousing
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses [no description]

58. *Scenario Name/Description*: Industrial/ Research Park
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses: Industry park at the north end of the reservation not limited to energy but any type, manufacturing, distribution, material processing. Potentially something with high energy requirement. A research park at the south end with the focus of energy. Homeland security.

59. *Scenario Name/Description*: Education/ Training center
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses: Training center for displaced workers, such as utilities trades, manufacturing. A regional center for numerous potential employers.. Make a training center for AEA, GE, Ford, etc

60. *Scenario Name/Description*: Energy research park
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses: Large scale energy research park to deploy prototypes for testing

61. *Scenario Name/Description*: Warehousing/ Cargo Park
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses: Similar to Rickenbaker Airport

62. *Scenario Name/Description*: Research labs for alternative energy
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses: Solar panels on top of cercla cells

63. *Scenario Name/Description*: Smelter (short term)
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses: To produce ingots of steel for industrial us. Steel is from process buildings

64. *Scenario Name/Description*: Educational facilities
    Recorder: [not provided]
    Future Uses: STEMM School

65. *Scenario Name/Description*: Solar manufacturing and research facility
Recorder: Elaine
Future Uses: There are solar shingles and other solar products. Southern Ohio has a large employment pool. This would be a feasible use and the community would support some good jobs. A large manufacturing company would have everything it needed and get started- buildings, electric, R.R and employees (major R&D for solar).

66. *Scenario Name/Description*: Several companies
Recorder: Elaine
Future Uses: There could be several manufacturing companies sharing the site. Auto parts, plane parts, etc. There's plenty of room and the RR, electric grid, etc would be in place. The community would be supportive.

67. *Scenario Name/Description*: Nuclear Power plant
Recorder: Elaine
Future Uses: Everything is in place. DOE just needs to fund the effort. There are people wanting jobs. If safety could be a priority then I think the community would support this.

68. *Scenario Name/Description*: Energy Production
Recorder: Max
Future Uses: Electricity generation would be the most useful for the surrounding communities because electricity is needed by factories, businesses, agriculture, recreation and residential (homes). Coal/ gas would probably be the best source of energy to produce the steam to run the generators. It's readily available and can be shipped in by rail and truck. A nuclear plant would be more difficult to operate because of the increased need for water cooling infrastructure. Also, nuclear has more problems with waste removal and people are more trusting of a coal generating plant. An energy producing facility would not require many people on site. It would be easy to engage people to work in that type of facility. A coal producing facility is cheaper and gets quicker results than say a nuclear. However, coal has more unwanted side effects, e.g. pollutants in to the air.

APPENDIX 13

ADVISORY GROUP SCENARIO SUMMARIES

Appendix 13

PORTSfuture Scenario Summaries
as Ranked by Advisory Group Revised July 12, 2011

Name of the Scenario: Industrial Park

Description:

- Shaded portions of the map are restricted areas not available for future use at this time
- Multiple use option
- Strive to develop "supply chain" manufacturing operations
- Steel forging turbines -manufacture and operate turbines to generate power
- Post-consumer recycling-plastics, glass, other materials
- General manufacturing
    - Auto parts, plane parts
- Industrial park shipping facility
- Chemical production for industrial use
- Pharmaceutical manufacturing plant
    - Drug research and development
    - Manufacturing distribution
    - Center for Disease Control Satellite Office
- Research and Development
    - Medical research
    - Communicable disease research
    - Radioisotope research for medical use
    - Renewables and biomass
- Comprehensive industrial energy
    - Nuclear
- Renewable energy manufacturing
    - Solar panels, solar shingles, wind, turbine, batteries
- Health and wellness facilities on site
- Historical park, preserve, and recreational amenities
    - Museum and cultural center-Southern Ohio Educational Enrichment Center
    - Earthwork restoration
    - Recreational park
    - Nature center and visitor's center
- Green areas reserved for future use

Visioning Team Members Justification for Proposed Scenario

- Utilize existing infrastructure including river, rail, road
- Recycles existing materials and buildings for reuse
- Allows for future planning and expansion
- Job creation potential
- Research and development will yield educational benefits
- Can operate within the environmental conditions of the site
- Compliments existing operations at the site
- Economic market conditions

Disclaimer:

- These scenarios attempt to encapsulate ideas and justifications of the county visioning team participants as accurately as possible and will be used for public vetting.

Name of the Scenario: Green Energy Production

Description:

- Shaded portions of the map are restricted areas not available for future use at this time
- Multiple use option
- Research and development
    - Alternative energy
    - Renewable harvest of resources such as switchgrass
    - Biomass sustainability
    - Woodland utilization and development
    - Recycling
- Manufacturing may include:
    - Wind turbines
    - Solar panels
    - Batteries
    - Recycling
- Generation
    - Wind
    - Solar
    - Nuclear
    - Fossil and baseload
- Consumer products
    - Home energy (e.g. wind and solar)

    - Electrical vehicles
- Transportation Hub
    - Air, rail, and truck
- Supplier warehousing and distribution
- Steel recycling from the site
- Green Technology Education (K-16) Center
- Wildlife buffer
- Aquaculture
- Tourism
- Health and wellness facilities on site
- Historical park, preserve, and recreational amenities
- Green areas reserved for future use

Visioning Team Members Justification for Proposed Scenario

- Create productive and abundant, new energy sources
- Recycles existing materials and buildings for reuse
- Allows for future planning and expansion
- Job creation potential
- Potential economic stability for the future
- Training for students and workforce
- Revenue from energy grid
- Make U.S. competitive globally
- Access to highways
- Compliments existing operations at the site

Disclaimer:

These scenarios attempt to encapsulate ideas and justifications of the county visioning team participants as accurately as possible and will be used for public vetting.

Name of the Scenario: Multi-use Southern Ohio Education Center

Description:

- Shaded portions of the map are restricted areas not available for future use at this time
- Multiple use option
- Light industry
- Research and development

    - Federal renewable energy
- Education and training
- Green space, recreation, and wildlife reserve
    - Appended to Wayne National Forest
- Educational and nonprofit office space
- Museum and cultural center-Southern Ohio Educational Enrichment Center
- Earthwork restoration
- Industrial/Nature Center/Recreational Park with a Visitor Center

Visioning Team Members Justification for Proposed Scenario

- Preservation of local forest area
- Clean jobs for the community
- Educational opportunities for the community
- Potential for job creation
- Site has historical significance
- Regional resource for education and training for the four counties

Disclaimer:

- These scenarios attempt to encapsulate ideas and justifications of the county visioning team participants as accurately as possible and will be used for public vetting.

Name of the Scenario: National Research and Development

Description:

- Shaded portions of the map are restricted areas not available for future use at this time
- Multiple use option
- Energy research
    - Support national labs
    - Testing prototypes
    - Homeland security research
    - American Centrifuge Plant research and manufacturing support
    - Underground nuclear collider
    - Automotive research
        - Electric vehicles batteries
        - Hydrogen
        - Vehicle operations and controls

        - Surface recreation for vehicles
    - Alternative energy
        - Solar panels placed on disposal cells at site
        - Solar shingles
        - Energy generation, distribution, and material processing

- Health and wellness facilities on site
- Historical park, preserve, and recreational amenities
- Green areas reserved for future use

Visioning Team Members Justification for Proposed Scenario

- Recycles existing materials and buildings for reuse
- Allows for future planning and expansion
- Job creation potential

Disclaimer:

- These scenarios attempt to encapsulate ideas and justifications of the county visioning team participants as accurately as possible and will be used for public vetting.

Name of the Scenario: Training and Education

Description:

- Shaded portions of the map are restricted areas not available for future use at this time
- Multiple use option
- Substance abuse/treatment facility
- Military training
- Homeland security/emergency response training
- Displaced worker training
- Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) School
- Health and wellness facility
- Historic park/preservation/recreation
- Green areas for future development

Visioning Team Members Justification for Proposed Scenario

- Recycle and reuse materials and buildings to the greatest extent possible

- Keep money in the community
- National Guard expansion unique to Southern Ohio
- Residential and outpatient treatment can partner with local hospitals and higher learning
- Improve health and wellness for workers at the site and the community
- Clean jobs for the community
- Educational opportunities for the community
- Potential for job creation

Disclaimer:

- These scenarios attempt to encapsulate ideas and justifications of the county visioning team participants as accurately as possible and will be used for public vetting.

Name of the Scenario: Greenbelt

Description:

- Shaded portions of the map are restricted areas not available for future use at this time
- Multiple use option
- Heavy industry/clean manufacturing for example:
    - Post-consumer recycling
    - Solar cell and solar panel manufacturing
    - Wind turbine manufacturing
- Light industry
- Research and development
    - Federal renewable energy
- Education and training
- Wildlife reserve
    - Creation of a new State Park
- Educational and nonprofit office space
- Museum complex may include natural history, living history, cultural center, logging museum, conservatory, arboretum, canal town recreation, local artists
- Earthwork restoration and ecotourism
    - Archeological park

Visioning Team Members Justification for Proposed Scenario

- Preservation of local forest area

- Clean jobs for the community
- Educational opportunities for the community
- Potential for job creation
- Site has historical significance

Disclaimer:

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Name of the Scenario: Warehousing, Distribution, and Transportation Hub

Description:

- Shaded portions of the map are restricted areas not available for future use at this time
- Multiple use option
- Warehousing and cargo park similar to Rickenbacker
- Commercial distribution and storage
- Health and wellness facilities on site
- Historical park, preserve, and recreational amenities
- Green areas reserved for future use

Visioning Team Members Justification for Proposed Scenario

- Recycles existing materials and buildings for reuse
- Allows for future planning and expansion
- Job creation potential

Disclaimer:

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Name of the Scenario: Nuclear Power Plant

Description:

- Shaded portions of the map are restricted areas not available for future use at this time
- Single use option
- Power generation facility

Visioning Team Members Justification for Proposed Scenario

- Uses existing materials and infrastructure
- Environmental conditions of the site
- Existing operations at the site
- Economic markets conditions
- Cost for clean up
- Job creation potential

Disclaimer:

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Name of the Scenario: Metal Recovery

Description:

- Shaded portions of the map are restricted areas not available for future use at this time
- Multiple use option
- Recovering contaminated metals-U.S. Strategic Metal Revitalization Complex
    - Process for storage
    - Recycle for reuse
- Recycling contaminated metals
- Research and development
    - Metal processing such as melter/smelter
    - Smelter to create steel ingots (using steel from the process buildings on site) for future industrial use

Visioning Team Members Justification for Proposed Scenario

- Recycles existing materials for reuse in the nuclear industry
- Job creation potential

Disclaimer:

These scenarios attempt to encapsulate ideas and justifications of the county visioning team participants as accurately as possible and will be used for public vetting.

APPENDIX 14.1

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-GENERATED FUTURE-USE SCENARIOS FOR PORTS: OPERATIONAL PHASE

The Economic Impact of Community-Generated Future-Use Scenarios for PORTS: Operational Phase

Contents

I. Introduction

The former Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) in Piketon, Ohio, has long been a source of employment and income for southern Ohio even as the site undergoes decontamination and decommissioning (D&D). Under the aegis of the "PORTSfuture" project, funded by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Environmental Management, Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office (PPPO), stakeholders residing in Pike, Jackson, Ross, and Scioto counties participated in community-based process that ultimately developed nine future-use scenarios for PORTS. These scenarios encompass a wide range of economic activities including warehousing, education, worker retraining, light manufacturing, clean energy production, nuclear power generation, metals recovery, and others. While some activities appear in multiple scenarios others do not. The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed overview of the direct and indirect economic impacts likely to flow from these scenarios, as well as explain the methodology underlying these estimates.

To conduct the economic impact analysis, we first quantified the scenarios by translating the activities into sets of concrete numbers. To do so we conducted extensive research examining data from various publically available sources such as DOE , the U.S. Census Bureau, various research institutions, trade publications, and private companies. This exercise gave us a better understanding of industry trends and standards as well as common industry practices, requirements, and regulations. In developing our estimates we constrained ourselves to calculating the least amount of jobs and other economic impacts possible under a scenario; hence our estimates are best viewed as "conservative", or in other words "not less than", in an economic forecasting sense.

Scenarios depicted in this report are not meant to be mutually exclusive. All or some components of one or many scenarios may coexist. It also is important to realize that the results of the economic impact analysis should not be used as the sole basis to evaluate the desirability of a given scenario. It should be remembered that the purpose of this report is an attempt to quantify each scenario and demonstrate how they produce larger ripple impacts on the local economy through the indirect and the induced effects. Two important constraints of the modeling include:

- IMPLAN analysis does not consider costs, efficiency, probability, or feasibility of the proposed activities. In order to include these variables, a complete cost-benefit analysis would need to be undertaken, which is beyond the scope of this project.
- The model does not calculate potential construction impacts of these scenarios. These scenarios are end-state visions of the site developed by community members; therefore, economic impacts were calculated based only on the end state vision and construction is a temporary phase that leads to the end state.

The estimation strategy is fairly straightforward. We began by calculating the *direct* impact of the nine scenarios on employment, earnings, and value-added in the four-county region. Then, using

IMPLAN, an economic assessment model, we computed the *indirect* and *induced* impacts associated with each of these alternatives to measure their total impact on the local economy.

IMPLAN is widely used by many government agencies, colleges and universities, non-profit organizations, private companies, and business development and community planning organizations to model economic impacts of various activities. In the analysis that follows we provide a brief summary of the existing literature on sites similar to PORTS and their effects on jobs and income. Thereafter we outline, in significant detail, the IMPLAN model used in the analysis, pointing out its strengths and limitations where necessary. We then tabulate the results of our analysis for each of the nine scenarios before concluding with a summary of our results. The Appendix provides more technical details for the interested reader.

II. Literature Review

Although this is the first economic impact study of this kind to be done for PORTS , there exists a fairly large body of literature on the subject of investment at similar sites in the United States. These studies range from surveys of public preferences on alternative site uses (Greenberg,2010), to the shutdown of a nuclear power plant (Mullin and Katval, 1997), to the historical economic impacts of DOE funding during the Cold War (Greenberg et al., 1999).

The most relevant literature are those studies that deal with regional impacts of alternative investment and cleanup strategies at nuclear facilities that are being phased out. To date, these studies have looked at a host of former nuclear industry-related processing and research plants and have made extensive use of the regional economic models (REMI). Although the REMI model is somewhat different in nature from the IMPLAN model we use[1], it is similar in its ability to study regional direct and indirect economic impacts on employment, wages and the output of various economic sectors. As such, REMI can shed some light on the present analysis.

Greenberg et al. (2002) vary DOE allocations between the defense and environmental management components of its budget and estimate the impact of this on a number of nuclear facilities around the United States. When DOE funding priorities shift from defense functions to environmental management functions, rural sites such as Hanford Washington and Savannah River benefit economically while less rural sites such as Los Alamos and Oak Ridge experience economic setbacks. The opposite occurs when the funding priorities switch from defense to environmental management. When total funding is dropped, facilities in all regions suffer economic consequences. The more rural regions, however, are affected the most because of their inability to absorb the funding losses and have "less capacity to create new jobs from (other) investments."

Frish et al. (2001) used the REMI model and looked at a number of nuclear industry-related sites. Here, however, they look at the impact of alternative investment strategies in re-tooling these facilities.[2] These strategies included investment in infrastructure, education, and environmental on-site remediation; in this sense it is similar to PORTS. As in the Greenberg et al. (2002) study, the authors found that rural sites did not fare as well as more urbanized areas due to economic consequences caused by a lack of population and readily available capital. Furthermore, they found that in those rural areas investments dedicated to higher education and environmental remediation achieved higher employment and income levels than investments in infrastructure such as sewers, waterlines and bridges. The authors explain that the reason for this is "that the relatively small regional economies surrounding these sites are unable to supply the goods and services required for major expansions."

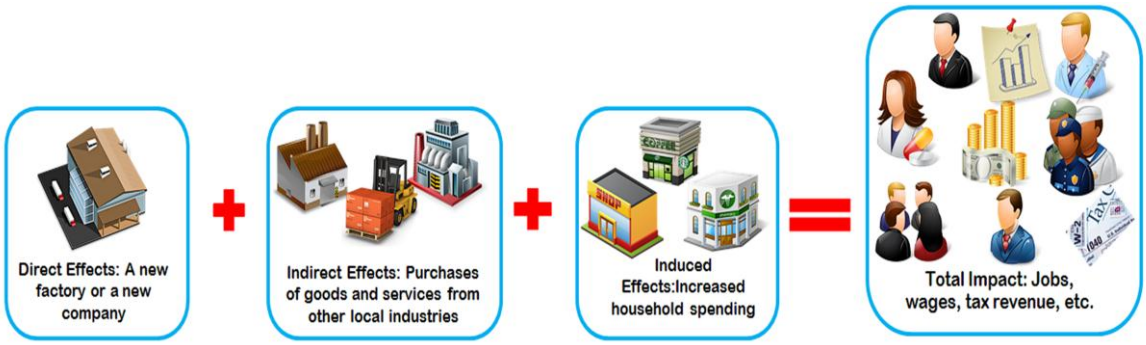
[1] Unlike IMPLAN, the REMI model is econometrically rather than input output based and runs over a set number of years.

[2] Greenberg et al. (2001) also looked at the differential impacts of various environmental waste management strategies on local economics. They found that the impact varied widely according to the strategy implemented. As in their other studies they found that there was more economic "leakage" from rural areas than from urbanized areas.

III. Methodology

Generally, economic impact analysis is based on a ripple effect, which refers to the idea that a change in one industry/activity will lead to a change in the overall economy. For example: An automotive design company in Pike County spends $1 million to open its offices. This money does not disappear; instead it becomes wages to employees, revenue to suppliers, etc. As a result, the workers will have higher disposable income. They will purchase clothes for their families at the local clothing store, generating income for the clothing store's owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. This local resident saves part of this income and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of these effects is the total income generated in the local economy by the automotive design company. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in one industry results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

To estimate the total impact of each alternative, the previously quantified scenario inputs were entered in the model and analyzed. The model estimated indirect and induced effects, which were added to initial direct inputs to get the cumulative or total impact. The total impact of a scenario thus consists of (a) direct, (b) indirect, and (c) induced effects. Direct effects refer to initial and therefore direct changes. As mentioned before, the direct effects represent initial scenarios inputs, which were based on the research. Indirect effects refer to the impact stemming from local industries buying goods and services from other local industries. Finally, induced effects represent economic benefits when workers use their newfound income to purchase further goods and services.



IMPLAN

For the impact analysis we used an economic assessment model called IMPLAN. As mentioned, IMPLAN is widely used by many public and private organizations because it is a powerful tool to efficiently model economic impacts. It is also a highly customizable tool, which can be used to examine impacts at local, regional and state levels. For our analysis, we constructed a regional economic model, which consisted of four counties: Pike, Scioto, Ross, and Jackson. IMPLAN generated the multipliers that were used to calculate the total impact of the each scenario. These multipliers are a numeric expression, which reflect indirect and induced effects. We used what is referred to as Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) types of multipliers because they most accurately model the full impact in the regional economy. Each industry has different dynamics in terms of its inputs and outputs. As a model, IMPLAN accounts for differences between industries and therefore it generated multipliers that were specific to each of the proposed scenarios. IMPLAN computes multipliers using data from publically available data sources such as U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Census Bureau.

Definitions

- Labor income includes wages and salaries as well as payments received by self-employed individuals and business owners that are not corporations.
- Employment represents annual average employment both full time and part-time.
- Value added is the most important aspect, which reflects economic contribution of an industry, sector or a company. In addition to labor income, it includes corporate profits and indirect business taxes. As such, it is a measure of the contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) made by an individual producer, industry or sector.

Limitations

Employing a model such as IMPLAN to assess the economic impact of the various scenarios has a number of advantages. First, the model is straightforward to use and very useful to quantify the kind of economic impacts which we wish to assess. Second, IMPLAN explicitly considers the linkages between various sectors of economy. In addition, by including induced impacts IMPLAN quantifies the relationship between income and consumer spending. This is not to say, however, that models like IMPLAN are not without their drawbacks. Economic structures change over time and the indirect and induced effects that we quantify during one year may go down or up over the period of the analysis. In addition, new industry may "crowd out" existing industries and, to the extent that they do this, jobs are not "created" but merely moved around. Finally, the indirect and induced effects depend directly on the magnitude of the direct effects, and if the data for the direct effects is inaccurate, this will be reflected in the total effects as well. Hence, in our analysis we have tried to be as conservative as possible and have given the lower bounds of the anticipated direct job and salary impacts.

Cautionary Notes

The results of the economic impact analysis should not be used as the sole basis to evaluate the desirability of a given scenario. It should be remembered that the purpose of this research is an attempt to quantify each scenario and demonstrate how they produce larger impacts through indirect and induced effects. The analysis below does not consider costs, efficiency, probability or feasibility of the proposed activities. In this sense, the economic impact analysis should not be confused with a cost-benefit analysis and the difference between impacts and benefits should always be made clear.

Further, even when using a model, it is necessary to use judgment, as such, we used our best efforts to quantify each scenario given our level of expertise, knowledge and available information. However, it is important to recognize that the consensus regarding allocation of each activity in a particular scenario may vary across analysts and policymakers, and hence so will the estimated impacts. We consider this limitation as normal and encourage our readers to keep this element of the analysis in mind when reviewing the results of the analysis. To make it more transparent, where possible we include a detailed breakdown for each scenario.

IV. Scenario Results

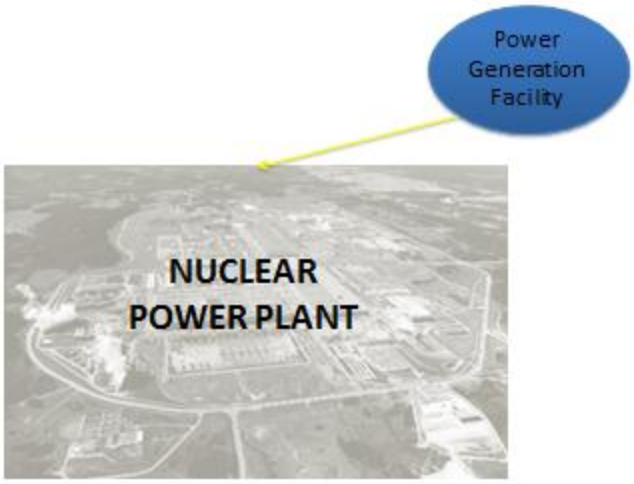
In this section of the report we present results of the economic impact analysis. As mentioned before, for each scenario we exclude temporary construction effects from the analysis. Both labor income and value added are in 2009 dollars. This corresponds to the most recent datasets released by the MIG, Inc., owner and provider of the IMPLAN economic impact modeling system. The results show impacts for a combined four-county region of Jackson, Pike, Ross, and Scioto.

Note also that the scenarios are randomly ordered in this document. Thus, for example, whether a scenario is discussed first or last should not be viewed as any rank-ordering of scenarios. In fact, the table below reflects how the scenarios were ranked by the public and by the advisory council. While the public was able to refer to essential details of the economic impacts when expressing scenario preferences, these impacts were being estimated and hence not seen by the Advisory Group.

Comparison of Public Voting to Advisory Group Ranking		
Scenario	Public	Advisory Group
Nuclear Power Plant	1	8
Green Energy Production	2	2
Industrial Park	3	1
National Research & Development	4	4
Warehousing, Distribution, and Transportation	5	7
Metals Recovery	6	9
Training and Education	7	5
Multi-Use Southern Ohio Education Center	8	3
Greenbelt	9	6

Nuclear Power Plant

This scenario because is the most straightforward in its composition and estimation. In particular, in this scenario we examine the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts of a nuclear power plant. The size of this plant would be scaled to fit into the existing facility perimeter. In keeping with the conservative nature of our estimates – that is, we constrain ourselves to estimating the least number of jobs, labor income, and value-added likely to be generated under a given scenario -- we ignore the large economic benefits connected to the construction of the plant and instead concentrate on the longer-term economic benefits connected with plant operation. Computationally, this is the easiest scenario to simulate since it only involves a single use of the site, however, this does not necessarily mean that its economic impacts are less since the entire site would be devoted to this single use.



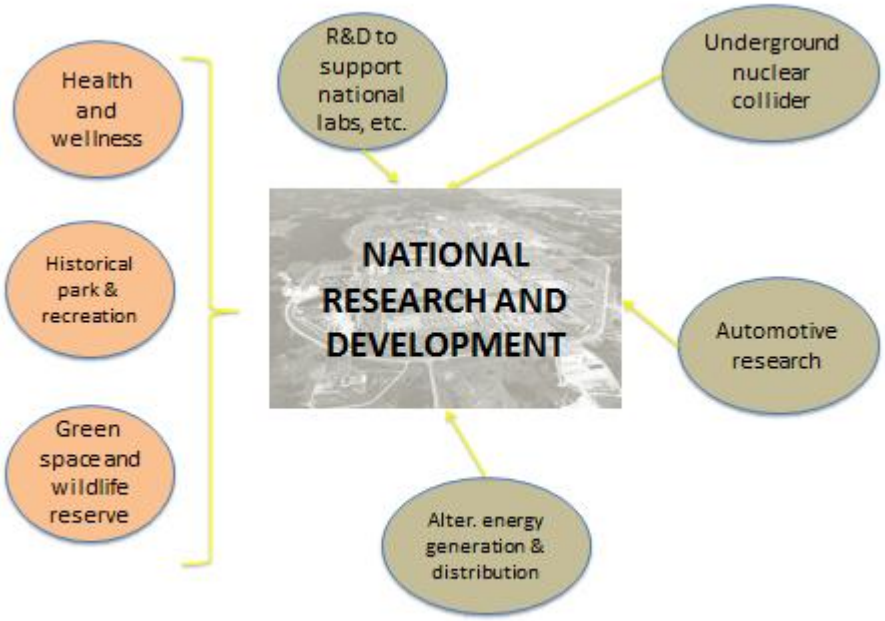
In constructing the direct impact of this scenario in the four-county region we made use of the best available sources. The input information for this scenario comes primarily from the Nuclear Energy Institute, which provides extensive data on the various aspects of the nuclear industry. These include operational, financial, and performance statistics of nuclear power plants. According to Nuclear Energy Institute, once built, a nuclear power plant is likely to employ between 400 and 700 people depending on the capacity factor of an individual power plant. To be consistent with our approach, the conservative estimate – i.e., the smallest level of employment -- of 400 jobs was used in the analysis.

As Table 1 shows, the total effect of the plant on area jobs rises by over 100 percent to 840 when the indirect and induced effects are considered. Labor income and value added, however, increase by somewhat less than 100 percent. Labor income rises from roughly 35.3 million dollars to 51.6 million dollars, while value added increases from roughly 118.9 to 145.6 million dollars. The reason that the rate of increase in labor income and value added does not match the rate of increase in jobs is because of the type of jobs created; the jobs created directly are primarily high-paying, high-skilled jobs while the jobs created indirectly are scattered across a number of sectors, including retail services, where labor incomes are low, and hence the multiplier gains are modest at best.

Table 1: Total Economic Impact of Power Plant

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	400	$ 35,291,101	$ 118,940,111
Indirect Effect	237	$ 9,266,799	$ 14,692,464
Induced Effect	203	$ 7,022,867	$ 11,928,017
Total Effect	840	$ 51,580,766	$ 145,560,592

National Research and Development Center



In this scenario, we examine the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts of a National Research and Development center. Like the Nuclear Power Plant scenario, the research and development center would be contained within the perimeter of the former uranium enrichment facility. However, unlike the nuclear power plant, the research and development center would be a multipurpose facility. More specifically, this complex would be engaged in a host of energy and scientific development activities, possibly including:

- Support for national laboratories
- Testing of prototypes for alternative energy production
- Homeland security research
- American Centrifuge Plant research and manufacturing support, and possibly an
- Underground nuclear collider

It would also provide support for automotive research to develop more energy efficient motor vehicles, as well as examining alternative sources of energy generation such as solar panels and solar shingles. Finally, as envisioned, there would be health and wellness facilities on site, as well as a historical park and recreation center, and green areas reserved for future use.

As before, in examining the economic impacts of such a facility we made use of the best available existing data sources. More specifically, to quantify the research and development component of this scenario, we examined employment across major national laboratories and technology centers

belonging to the U.S. Department of Energy. To quantify the health and wellness component we estimated the potential employment at the site by looking at the similar facilities in the area. For the recreational component, we estimated a most likely dollar amount spent by the potential visitors. The employment range was obtained from these sources and the projected smallest estimate was used as an input in the analysis.

The results of our IMPLAN computations using this data are given in Tables 2-5 below. Examining aggregate economic impact in Table 2, we observe that a national research and development center could be expected to directly produce 1,537 jobs. Furthermore, when the indirect and induced effects are added in, total jobs in the four-county region would rise to about 2,055. The direct gains in labor income and value added would come to about 71.6 and 86.3 million dollars respectively, while total gains in labor income and value added would amount to approximately 89.7 and 118.6 million dollars, respectively, to the local economy. Unlike, the Nuclear Power Plant scenario, there are fewer linkages between these types of jobs and sectors in the local economy. Hence the multiplier gains in jobs here would be more modest than in the Nuclear Power Plant. However, a number of jobs would be directly created and since these jobs are relatively high paying and high skilled, the direct labor income gains would be substantial.

Table 2: Total Economic Impact of the National Research and Development Complex

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	1,537	$ 71,614,560	$ 86,306,799
Indirect Effect	156	$ 5,561,206	$ 11,059,105
Induced Effect	362	$ 12,493,516	$ 21,243,082
Total Effect	2,055	$ 89,669,280	$ 118,608,985

Turning now to Tables 3 to 5, we disaggregate the impacts listed in Table 2 into their various components. More specifically, in these tables we look at the individual economic impacts of the historical park, green space and wildlife reserve, the health and wellness center, and the research and development components. As is readily apparent from these tables, the first two of these components have a limited impact on jobs, labor income, and value added. This occurs because of their small size and the fact that the jobs directly created by these activities are moderate-income jobs. Furthermore, when the indirect and the induced effects are included, the multiplier effects are also modest. This is because, as mentioned above, when considering this scenario as a whole the connections between these activities and other local economic sectors are not all that strong. This is not to say, however, that these components should be dismissed out of hand. First of all, heath, recreation, and wildlife can play a vital role in the wellbeing of the region, and second, these components were always envisioned to be peripheral activities designed to supplement and enhance the other potential uses of the area.

Table 3: Economic Impact of the Historical Park, Green Space and Wildlife Reserve

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	30	$ 520,706	$ 768,900
Indirect Effect	2	$ 81,806	$ 151,358
Induced Effect	3	$ 95,956	$ 163,040
Total Effect	35	$ 698,466	$ 1,086,298

Table 4: Economic Impact of Health and Wellness Component

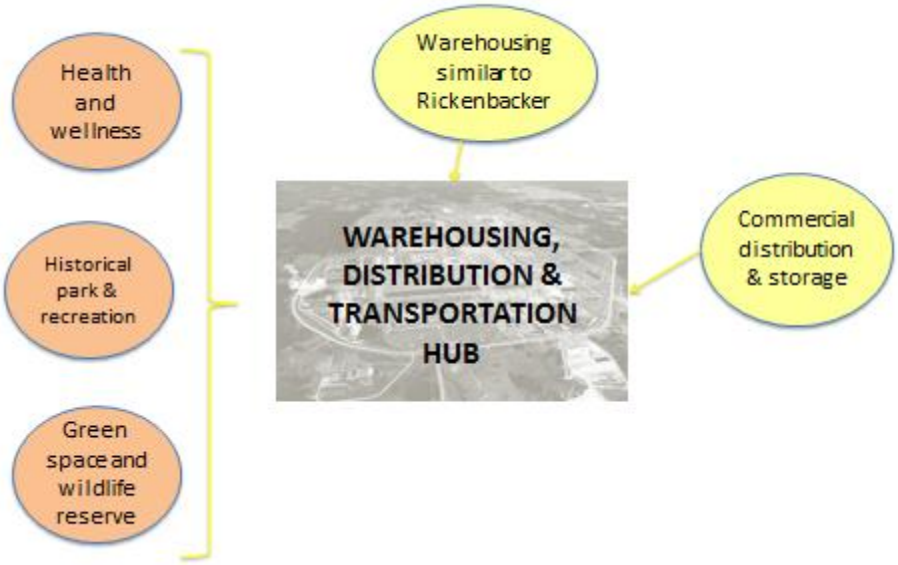
Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	7	$ 342,016	$ 373,785
Indirect Effect	1	$ 33,140	$ 70,887
Induced Effect	2	$ 58,871	$ 99,978
Total Effect	10	$ 434,027	$ 544,650

The economic impact of the National Research and Development scenario is given in Table 5 and, as expected, this is where the most significant jobs and employment impacts of this scenario are generated. To avoid confusion, it should be pointed out that the results listed in Table 5 incorporate not only the jobs, labor income and value added of the national laboratories listed in the graphic, but also the impacts of the underground nuclear collider, automotive research, and alternative energy distribution. This is because the type of research and development envisioned is multifaceted in nature. Hence, components such as automotive research, alternative energy, etc. are all jointly produced by the personnel employed in a national laboratory such as the one modeled. It should also be pointed out, as a cautionary note, that the construction of a national laboratory in the PORTS site area may face some challenging viability problems. As has been argued by Greenberg et al. (2002), it is difficult to attract the capital and specialized labor needed for such a laboratory to a rural area such as southern Ohio.

Table 5: Economic Impact of Research and Development Core Components

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	1,500	$ 70,751,838	$ 85,164,114
Indirect Effect	153	$ 5,446,260	$ 10,836,860
Induced Effect	357	$ 12,338,689	$ 20,980,064
Total Effect	2,010	$ 88,536,787	$ 116,981,037

Warehousing, Distribution and Transportation Hub



In this scenario, we examine the option where the PORTS site is transformed into a warehousing, distribution and transportation hub similar to the one presently existing at Rickenbacker Inland Port in Columbus Ohio. Ohio is uniquely located in the Midwestern U.S. and an enormous amount of goods travel through this state to their final destination. Hence, a facility of this type could potentially be a viable option for the PORTS site area where several important highway and rail lines intersect. Under this option there would be:

- A warehousing and cargo park similar to Rickenbacker
- A commercial distribution and storage facility
- Health and wellness facilities on site
- An historical park, preserve, and recreational amenities, and
- Green areas reserved for future use

The last three uses of the facility under this scenario are identical to the ones outlined in the National Research and Development scenario, hence we used the same data to calculate the direct impacts of these as we did before. The other uses of the PORTS site are somewhat different, however, and we had to incorporate some new data sources here. As suggested by visioning team members, Rickenbacker Inland Port in Columbus, Ohio was used as an example of major multi-modal transportation and logistics center. Based on the current employment at Rickenbacker we estimated the minimal number of jobs that would be created at the site. We then used this number as an input for this aspect of the scenario.

The results of our IMPLAN computations using this combined data set are then given in Tables 6-9. In Table 6 we see that the aggregate economic impact of the warehousing, distribution and transportation hub is about 512 new jobs. This number is 25 percent higher than the number of jobs directly created from the nuclear power plant. Since the type of jobs created here are, on average, lower paying than those examined in the Nuclear Power Plant Scenario, we find that the direct additions to labor income and value added are less than in the Nuclear Power Plant Scenario. Furthermore, since the economic linkages between the transportation sector and other local sectors are a bit weaker than in the Nuclear Power Plant Scenario, the total impacts in jobs, labor income and value added for the Warehousing, Distribution, and Transportation Hub is less than the Nuclear Power Plant Scenario (and indeed less than the National Research and Development Scenario). On the positive side, however, these jobs would not require as much training as in the previous two options, and labor might be easier to obtain quickly from the immediate four-county area.

Table 6: Total Economic Impact of the Warehousing, Distribution and Transportation Hub

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	512	$ 23,483,473	$ 33,091,997
Indirect Effect	123	$ 5,136,504	$ 8,560,923
Induced Effect	136	$ 4,678,471	$ 7,956,770
Total Effect	771	$ 33,298,446	$ 49,609,691

Tables 7 and 8, as all previous tables, list the employment, labor income, and value added impacts of the historical park, green space and wildlife reserve and the health and wellness component. These estimates should look similar to those obtained under the National Research and Development scenario but that is because identical inputs were used for modeling purposes. Furthermore, as in the National Research and Development scenario, they represent secondary uses of the area and they are somewhat smaller in size than the primary use of the warehousing distribution and transportation hub itself.

Table 7: Economic Impact of the Historical Park, Green Space and Wildlife Reserve

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	30	$ 520,706	$ 768,900
Indirect Effect	2	$ 81,806	$ 151,358
Induced Effect	3	$ 95,956	$ 163,040
Total Effect	35	$ 698,466	$ 1,083,298

Table 8: Economic Impact of Health and Wellness Component

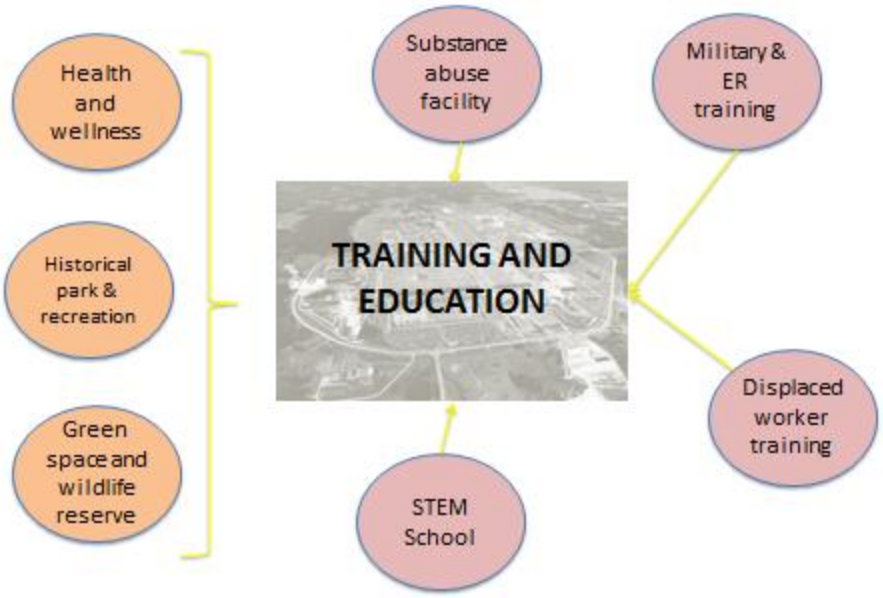
Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	7	$ 342,016	$ 373,785
Indirect Effect	1	$ 33,140	$ 70,887
Induced Effect	2	$ 58,871	$ 99,978
Total Effect	10	$ 434,027	$ 544,650

Table 9 lists the results calculated for the Warehousing, Distribution and Transportation Hub. As with the National Research and Development scenario, this kind of a facility functions as an integrated whole and the economic impacts were calculated for the entire facility rather for its individual components. Hence, there is no breakout for the warehousing and distribution and storage bubbles listed in the graphic.

Table 9: Economic Impact of Warehousing, Distribution and Transportation Core

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	475	$ 22,620,751	$ 31,949,312
Indirect Effect	120	$ 5,021,558	$ 8,338,678
Induced Effect	131	$ 4,523,644	$ 7,693,752
Total Effect	726	$ 32,165,953	$ 47,981,743

Training and Education



A fourth possible use for the PORTS facility is as a training and education center. Training and education are often mentioned as a source of economic development and growth especially in largely rural areas such as the four counties in this work. To be more specific, in this simulation, we examine the economic impacts of a scenario in which there is:

- A substance abuse/treatment facility
- A center for military training
- A school for homeland security/emergency response training
- A facility for displaced worker training
- A Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) School
- A health and wellness facility
- An historic park/preservation/recreation
- Green areas for future development

The last three of these uses are identical for the ones estimated in the National Research and Development, and in the Warehousing, Distribution, and Transportation Hub scenarios. We therefore utilize identical inputs here as in the preceding two scenarios. To quantify educational and training component of this scenario we looked at the existing regional campuses in the area. Specifically, we considered the Southern Campus of Ohio University to be a good proxy for the educational component. We determined an employment estimate, which we scaled down to obtain a more conservative figure. We then also used this estimate as an input for other training activities in the scenario.

The aggregate results of our IMPLAN computations using this data are given in Table 10. Our data suggest that the direct impact of a training and education facility would be about 213 jobs. In addition, such a facility would directly lead to approximately 3.9 million dollars in labor income and 4.5 million dollars in value added. When the indirect and induced effects are taken into consideration the IMPLAN model estimates that 245 new jobs would be created. Furthermore, a total of 5.1 million dollars of labor income and 6.8 million dollars of value added would be added to the economy of the four-county region. These numbers are fairly modest, and indeed, they are the smallest numbers calculated in any of the scenarios reported so far. It must be remembered that the total benefits of training and education are difficult to completely quantify and they may contribute to the economic growth of a region gradually but significantly over a number of years.

Table 10: Total Economic Impact of Training and Education Scenario

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	213	$ 3,931,250	$ 4,469,954
Indirect Effect	12	$ 486,090	$ 1,119,072
Induced Effect	20	$ 700,246	$ 1,189,640
Total Effect	245	$ 5,117,584	$ 6,778,666

As in two of the preceding scenarios, the primary component of our simulation here, education, cannot be readily broken out into its constituent parts. Essentially the same facility, management personnel, and support personnel would be used for Military and ER training, displaced worker training, and the STEM school. the economic impacts of the historical park, green space, wildlife refuge are the same as previously discussed and are displayed in Table 11. The substance abuse facility, however, is fundamentally different from the other educational aspects both in the type of personnel employed and the nature of its communitywide economic impacts. Hence, this facility is combined with the health and wellness facility and the combined direct, indirect, and induced impacts of these components are listed in Table 12. What has been modeled then is a training facility of a size that most closely fits the capacity of the site and the demand of the area. This is what is modeled in Table 13.

Table 11: Economic Impact of the Historical Park, Green Space and Wildlife Reserve

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	30	$ 520,706	$ 768,900
Indirect Effect	2	$ 81,806	$ 151,358
Induced Effect	3	$ 95,956	$ 163,040
Total Effect	35	$ 698,466	$ 1,083,298

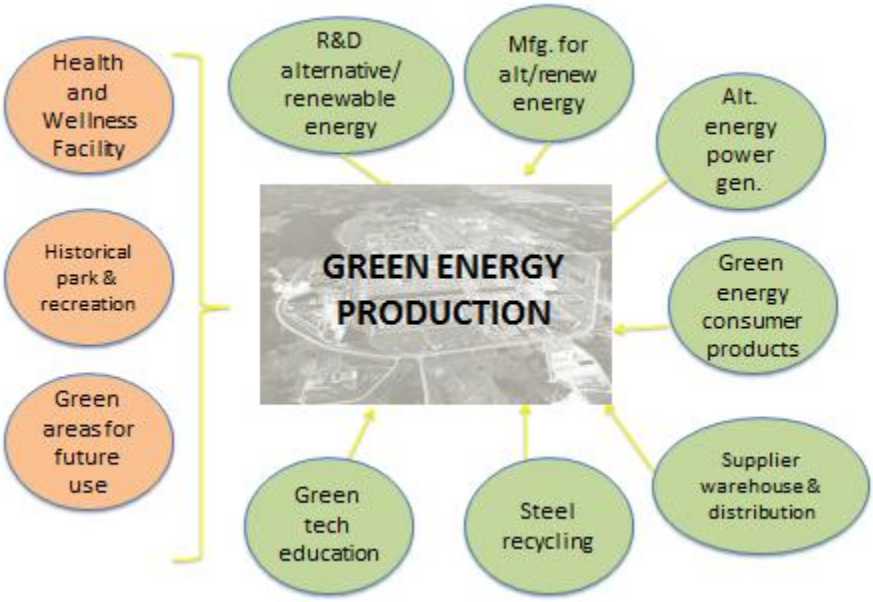
Table 12: Economic Impact of Health and Wellness Component and the Substance Abuse Facility

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	14	$ 684,032	$ 747,570
Indirect Effect	3	$ 66,280	$ 141,774
Induced Effect	3	$ 117,742	$ 199,956
Total Effect	20	$ 868,054	$ 1,089,300

Table 13: Economic Impact of the Education Core Components

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	169	$ 2,726,512	$ 2,953,484
Indirect Effect	7	$ 338,004	$ 825,940
Induced Effect	14	$ 486,548	$ 826,644
Total Effect	190	$ 3,551,064	$ 4,606,068

Green Energy Production



In this scenario we examine the possibility of re-tooling the PORTS site into a facility dedicated to the development of green energy technology and the generation of power from green energy sources. In addition to the wellness facility, historical park, and green areas computed for the last three scenarios, this option would include facilities dedicated to:

- Research and development of green energy alternatives which include
  - Alternative energy
  - Renewable harvest of resources such as switch grass
  - Biomass sustainability
  - Woodland utilization and development
  - Recycling
- Manufacturing without the use of fossil fuels which may include:
  - Wind turbines
  - Solar panels
  - Batteries
  - Recycling
- The generation of green energy from
  - Wind
  - Solar
  - Nuclear
  - Fossil and base load
- And finally, research into development of green consumer products such as
  - Home energy (e.g. wind and solar)
  - Electrical vehicles

As can be seen this scenario has a number of components and the data used for our economic impact analysis had to come from a number of sources. To quantify the energy production component, we used estimates from DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Using their reports we measured potential employment at the energy production facility, which was then used as an input for our analysis. To quantify the health and wellness component, as before, we estimated the potential employment at the site by looking at the similar facilities in the area. Finally, for the recreational component, as before, we estimated a most likely dollar amount spent by the potential visitors. Other activities in the scenario were added and adjusted as necessary.

The results of our analysis are given below in Tables 14-23. Examining the aggregate numbers in the Table 14 it is readily apparent that both the direct and indirect economic impacts of such a facility would be substantial. This type of facility is conservatively estimated to directly lead to 861 new jobs. When the indirect and induced effects are then included we estimate that a total of 1,438 jobs would be created in the four county region. Direct labor income due to a green jobs facility would be approximately 49.69 million dollars while direct value added would come to 112.86 million dollars. Total labor income and value added come to 71.14 and 148.92 million dollars respectively. All the multipliers here are fairly robust, indicating that the facility would have strong linkages to other economic sectors within the four-county region. As a note of caution here, we should point out that these numbers could vary somewhat with the type of green energy development and production in the plant. If for example, the facility concentrated on solar energy development and generation, and this turned out to be unpopular due to high costs, inconvenience, etc., the numbers could be substantially lower than if the facility concentrated on some other energy type.

Table 14: Total Economic Impact of the Green Energy Production Scenario

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	861	$ 49,688,233	$ 112,861,666
Indirect Effect	294	$ 11,664,830	$ 19,418,857
Induced Effect	283	$ 9,790,353	$ 16,635,901
Total Effect	1,438	$ 71,143,413	$ 148,916,427

Turning now to the disaggregated results listed in Tables 15 through 24, for purposes of clarity we go through each of the tables in order. The initial tables deal with activities that have been examined in previous scenarios. In Table 15 we see that when activities such as a wildlife buffer and aquaculture are added to those encapsulated under a historical park, etc., the direct impact on jobs, labor income and value, added rises. The indirect linkages however, are still modest (i.e. only 11 additional jobs are created), because these kinds of activities are not highly connected to the other activities of the local area. Table 16 lists the impacts of the health and wellness center that was included in previous scenarios and similarly the results are small (i.e. less than 10 total jobs created). Finally, Table 17 shows the impact of a research and development center and it does have significant direct impacts due to the high paying nature of the jobs created, but there are only modest indirect impacts in keeping with the weak linkages to the local manufacturing base.

Table 15: Economic Impact of the Historical Park, Green Space, Wildlife Reserve, Wildlife Buffer, Aquaculture, and Other Related Activities

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	61	$ 1,041,412	$ 1,537,800
Indirect Effect	5	$ 163,612	$ 302,716
Induced Effect	6	$ 191,912	$ 326,080
Total Effect	72	$ 1,396,932	$ 2,166,596

Table 16: Economic Impact of Health and Wellness

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	7	$ 342,016	$ 373,785
Indirect Effect	1	$ 33,140	$ 70,887
Induced Effect	2	$ 58,871	$ 99,978
Total Effect	10	$ 434,027	$ 544,650

Table 17: Economic Impact of Research and Development Component

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	149	$ 7,075,184	$ 8,516,411
Indirect Effect	15	$ 544,626	$ 1,083,686
Induced Effect	36	$ 1,233,869	$ 2,098,006
Total Effect	200	$ 8,853,679	$ 11,698,104

The next set of tables relates largely to the various energy and renewable energy components of this alternative. In Table 18, the economic impacts of renewable energy manufacturing are shown, and we see that, although the scale of the facility is smaller than the R&D facility, the jobs created pay roughly the same amount of money. The indirect effects are more substantial than in Table 18 however, reflecting the strong connections of energy manufacturing and the local economy. Finally, in Table 19 we observe that both the direct (i.e. 250 jobs and 74.3 million dollars) and indirect (525 jobs and 90.9 million dollars) impacts of alternative energy production are high, reflecting both the high paying nature of the jobs directly created and the strong importance of energy to other economic sectors in the area.

Table 18: Economic Impact of Alternative/Renewable Energy Related Manufacturing

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	42	$ 2,630,288	$ 4,169,628
Indirect Effect	23	$ 929,094	$ 1,612,805
Induced Effect	16	$ 561,521	$ 953,587
Total Effect	81	$ 4,120,903	$ 6,736,020

Table 19: Economic Impact of Alternative Energy Production/Generation

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	250	$ 22,056,938	$ 74,337,570
Indirect Effect	148	$ 5,791,749	$ 9,182,790
Induced Effect	127	$ 4,389,292	$ 7,455,010
Total Effect	525	$ 32,237,979	$ 90,975,371

The final set of tables related to this scenario identify the economic effects of a wide assortment of components, which cannot be easily categorized. The green technology education component separated out in Table 20 generates 42 jobs in total but its indirect impacts are small both in terms of the jobs it creates and the income/value added it delivers. Jobs here, it would seem, are not that high paying and have little connection to the employment in other sectors of the economy. The numbers listed in Table 21 describe the impact of a smaller version of the warehousing and distribution center modeled in scenario 3 and the results are much as would be expected given what we saw in Table 9 above.

Table 20: Economic Impact of Green Technology Education

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	42	$ 681,628	$ 738,371
Indirect Effect	2	$ 84,501	$ 206,485
Induced Effect	4	$ 121,637	$ 206,661
Total Effect	48	$ 887,766	$ 1,151,517

Table 21: Economic Impact of Warehousing and Distribution Component

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	238	$ 11,310,376	$ 15,974,656
Indirect Effect	60	$ 2,510,779	$ 4,169,339
Induced Effect	64	$ 2,261,822	$ 3,846,876
Total Effect	362	$ 16,082,977	$ 23,990,872

The effects of developing a recycling facility are listed in Table 22, and, as can be seen there, such a facility would have small overall effects (18 jobs and 933 thousand dollars value added), but generates robust indirect and induced effects (i.e. the total multipliers are close to 2).

Table 22: Economic Impact of Steel Recycling

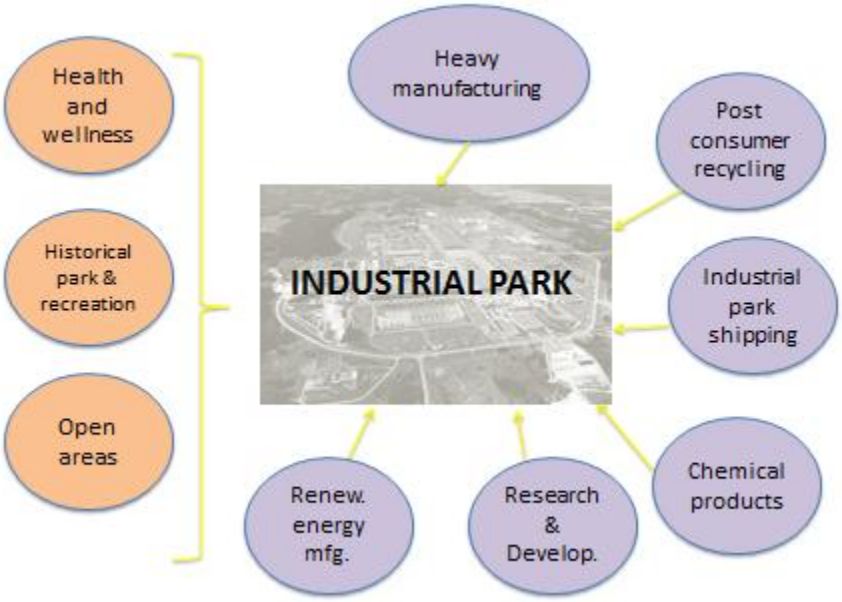
Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	9	$ 595,539	$ 944,069
Indirect Effect	5	$ 210,361	$ 365,164
Induced Effect	4	$ 127,137	$ 215,907
Total Effect	18	$ 933,037	$ 1,525,141

Finally, in Table 23 we see that the production of green energy consumer products accounts for a moderate direct increase in both jobs and income. It also reflects sizeable multipliers and produces about an equal number of indirect jobs, labor income, and value added in the local community.

Table 23: Economic Impact of Green Energy Consumer Products

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	63	$ 3,954,853	$ 6,269,376
Indirect Effect	35	$ 1,396,968	$ 2,424,985
Induced Effect	24	$ 844,292	$ 1,433,796
Total Effect	122	$ 6,196,114	$ 10,128,157

Industrial Park



In this scenario, we examined the possibility that PORTS could be converted to an industrial park. This park would contain facilities for a host of activities, including:

- The production of steel forging turbines -manufacture and operate turbines to generate power
- The production of post-consumer recycling-plastics, glass, and other materials
- General manufacturing, such as
    - Auto parts, and plane parts
- An industrial park shipping facility
- Chemical production for industrial use
- A pharmaceutical manufacturing plant which could be dedicated to
    - Drug research and development
    - Manufacturing distribution
    - Center for Disease Control Satellite Office
- Research and Development in
    - Medical research
    - Communicable disease research
    - Radioisotope research for medical use
    - Renewable energy source and biomass
    - Comprehensive industrial energy
    - Nuclear energy
- Renewable energy manufacturing such as
    - Solar panels, solar shingles, wind, turbine, and batteries
- Health and wellness facilities on site
- An historical park, preserve, and recreational amenities including

- A museum and cultural center-Southern Ohio Educational Enrichment Center
- Earthworks restoration
- A recreational park
- A nature center and visitor's center

- Green areas reserved for future use

A number of these uses were estimated in previous scenarios (e.g. wellness facility and research and development) and therefore to estimate the impact of these activities we relied upon previously utilized inputs. The manufacturing activities encapsulated by this scenario were estimated using data from Annual Survey of Manufactures by the U.S. Census Bureau. The survey provides data for all types of manufacturing and includes statistics such as employment, payroll, and labor cost. For each type of type of manufacturing, we estimated an average production capacity (output), which we used as an input for the model. Other activities in the Industrial Park scenario were then scaled accordingly and added to the manufacturing component.

The aggregate economic impacts of are listed in Table 24 (see below). Under this scenario, 725 jobs would be directly added by the industrial park, and a total of 1,274 jobs would be added via the multiplier. Direct addition of labor income would total about 45.3 million dollars, while direct addition of value added would come to almost 107.8 million dollars. Total labor income to the four-county region would top 65.71 million dollars and total value added to the area would be about 142.15 million dollars. In terms of its impact, this scenario is similar to the Green Energy Production scenario described earlier in this report. This is because some activities overlap the scenarios, and because green energy and manufacturing both have strong linkages to the other economic sectors of the region.

Table 24: Total Economic Impact of the Industrial Park

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	725	$ 45,307,858	$ 107,795,606
Indirect Effect	289	$ 11,410,263	$ 19,073,109
Induced Effect	260	$ 8,993,692	$ 15,278,305
Total Effect	1,274	$ 65,711,809	$ 142,147,020

Tables 25 through 32 give the jobs, labor income, and value added impacts from the various components of this scenario. Tables 25, 30, and 31, record the effects of wellness and fitness, research and development, and metals recycling respectively. Hence, they are identical to Tables 16, 17 and 22 above and, to avoid repetition, the reader is directed to our description and evaluation of those tables in the green energy section write-up.

Table 25: Economic Impact of Wellness and Fitness Component

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	7	$ 342,016	$ 373,785
Indirect Effect	1	$ 33,140	$ 70,887
Induced Effect	2	$ 58,871	$ 99,978
Total Effect	10	$ 434,027	$ 544,650

Tables 26, 27, and 28, however, are new, and they list the impacts of various types of manufacturing production. In general, manufacturing has strong ties to many sectors in the local economic base and this fact is attested to by the fairly large multipliers calculated for these activities. In Table 26, for instance, we see that the direct employment impact of chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing at the facility would result in at least 129 direct and 250 total jobs. The jobs directly produced from this type of manufacturing activity are well paying and tend to be higher paying than the (largely) service jobs that are indirectly created. Similar effects are seen in Tables 27 and 28, where the results of heavy manufacturing and renewable energy manufacturing activities are listed.

Table 26: Economic Impact of Chemical Products and Pharmaceuticals

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	129	$ 8,133,722	$ 12,893,870
Indirect Effect	71	$ 2,873,066	$ 4,987,328
Induced Effect	50	$ 1,736,408	$ 2,948,808
Total Effect	250	$ 12,743,197	$ 20,830,007

Table 27: Economic Impact of Heavy Manufacturing

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	24	$ 1,505,870	$ 2,387,160
Indirect Effect	13	$ 531,917	$ 923,350
Induced Effect	9	$ 321,477	$ 545,940
Total Effect	46	$ 2,359,264	$ 3,856,449

Table 28: Economic Impact of Renewable Energy Manufacturing (includes Energy Generation and Manufacturing)

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	282	$ 24,091,687	$ 77,563,129
Indirect Effect	166	$ 6,510,482	$ 10,430,431
Induced Effect	139	$ 4,823,676	$ 8,192,690
Total Effect	587	$ 35,425,845	$ 96,186,250

In Table 29 we calculate the consequences of Industrial Park shipping. The jobs directly created here pay fairly well on average. It bears noting, however, that they are not as high paying as the manufacturing jobs listed on the previous three tables. Furthermore, this kind of economic activity is not as well integrated into the other sectors of the local economy and hence the multipliers are also less than those calculated when we examined manufacturing and energy production (in Tables 26 through 28.

Table 29: Economic Impact of Industrial Park Shipping

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	48	$ 2,262,075	$ 3,194,931
Indirect Effect	12	$ 502,156	$ 833,868
Induced Effect	13	$ 452,364	$ 769,375
Total Effect	73	$ 3,216,595	$ 4,798,174

Table 30: Economic Impact of Research and Development

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	150	$ 7,075,184	$ 8,516,411
Indirect Effect	15	$ 544,626	$ 1,083,686
Induced Effect	36	$ 1,233,869	$ 2,098,006
Total Effect	201	$ 8,853,679	$ 11,698,104

Table 31: Economic Impact of Consumer Recycling

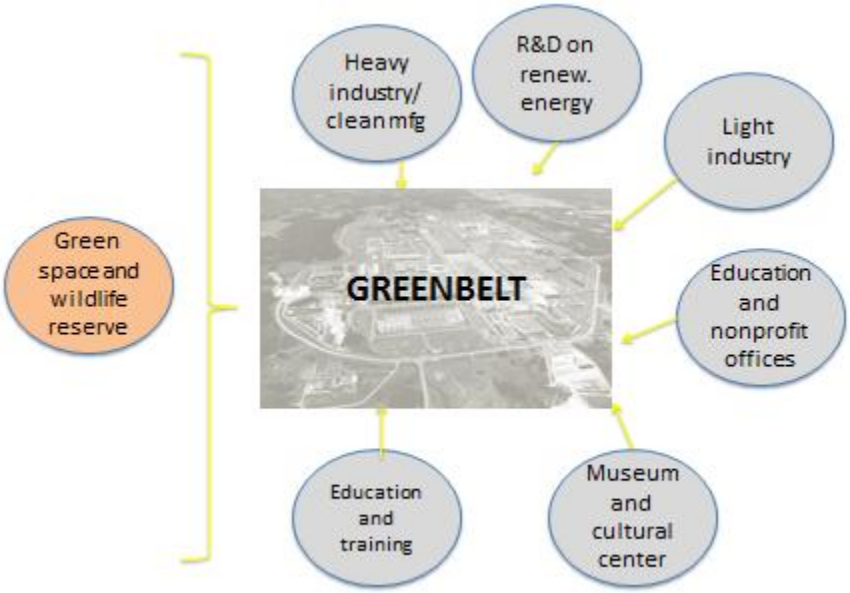
Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	9	$ 595,539	$ 944,069
Indirect Effect	5	$ 210,361	$ 365,164
Induced Effect	4	$ 127,137	$ 215,907
Total Effect	18	$ 933,037	$ 1,525,141

Finally, in Table 32 we report the direct, indirect and induced effects of recreation, parks, a museum, a cultural center, earthworks and other related activities. In keeping with our previous results on these kinds of activities, both the size of the multipliers and the amount of labor income produced are not large.

Table 32: Economic Impact of Recreation, Parks, Museum, Cultural Center, Earthworks, and Other Related Activities.

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	76	$ 1,301,765	$ 1,922,250
Indirect Effect	6	$ 204,515	$ 378,395
Induced Effect	7	$ 239,890	$ 407,600
Total Effect	89	$ 1,746,165	$ 2,708,245

Greenbelt



In this scenario, we examined the economic consequences of turning the former uranium enrichment facility into a so-called "Greenbelt." In this context the term "Greenbelt" refers to an area where all of the uses relate in some fashion to green jobs or the enjoyment and expansion of the natural environment. Thus, in this scenario we would have:

- A heavy industry/clean manufacturing component which contains, for example:
    - Post-consumer recycling
    - Solar cell and solar panel manufacturing
    - Wind turbine manufacturing
- Light industry
- Research and development
    - Federal renewable energy
- Education and training
- A wildlife reserve which could involve the creation of a new State Park
- Educational and nonprofit office space
- A museum complex may include natural history, living history, cultural center, logging museum, conservatory, arboretum, canal town recreation, local artists
- Earthworks restoration and ecotourism involving perhaps an archeological park

As stated above, the theme of this scenario is that it is completely made up of components that would likely lead to the least environmental impacts. All of these components, however, have been looked at separately in one of the proceeding scenarios, hence, to estimate inputs for this scenario, we combined information from various activities in other scenarios. To get a more exact idea of the data

used here, readers are advised to refer to the previous scenarios. The aggregate economic effects of a greenbelt on the four adjacent counties are given in Table 33.

This scenario reveals a conservative estimate (that is, the least number of jobs likely) of about 884 total jobs directly created at the site. This is a large number of jobs and, with the exception of the National Research and Development Center scenario, these are more direct jobs than any scenario examined so far. The number of jobs here is slightly higher than that created in the Green Energy Production scenario when we calculated the impact of a Green Energy Production facility at the site. Two things, however, should be pointed out about our results. First, the jobs created here are lower paying than in the Green Energy Production scenario and hence lead to smaller gains in direct labor income and direct value added. Second, the linkages between the jobs created at the site and the other economic sectors in the four adjacent counties are weaker than in the Green Energy Production scenario. Hence, the total jobs created in the Greenbelt scenario is smaller than in than in the Green Energy Production scenario.

Table 33: Total Economic Impact of the Greenbelt Scenario

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	884	$ 39,738,974	$ 49,071,546
Indirect Effect	107	$ 3,954,834	$ 7,630,362
Induced Effect	204	$ 7,054,094	$ 11,992,756
Total Effect	1,195	$ 50,747,899	$ 68,694,663

The economic impacts of the various components of this simulation are listed in Tables 34 through 38. Table 34 lists the economic impact of the museum, cultural center, green space and wildlife reserve. These results are qualitatively very similar to those given for the recreational and wildlife component in the last scenario (in Table 32). The total size of the impacts, however, is a bit smaller since fewer activities are envisioned here than in the previous scenario.

Table 34: Economic Impact of the Museum, Cultural Center, Green Space and Wildlife Reserve

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	46	$ 781,059	$ 1,153,350
Indirect Effect	4	$ 122,709	$ 227,037
Induced Effect	4	$ 143,934	$ 244,560
Total Effect	54	$ 1,047,699	$ 1,624,947

Tables 35 and 38 are computed for the impact of a heavy manufacturing facility, and an education and training facility, respectively. These computations are the same ones generated in Tables 20 and 27, and we will not repeat the explanation of those results given earlier. Suffice it to say that the linkages of manufacturing to the local economy tend to be stronger (at least in the short run) than those for education and training.

Table 35: Economic Impact of Heavy Manufacturing

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	24	$ 1,505,870	$ 2,387,160
Indirect Effect	13	$ 531,917	$ 923,350
Induced Effect	9	$ 321,477	$ 545,940
Total Effect	46	$ 2,359,264	$ 3,856,449

Table 36 gives the impacts of the light manufacturing components. As with other kinds of manufacturing activities, both the wage bill and the multipliers are substantial. About 22 jobs are directly produced (due to the size of facility envisioned) and this number rises to almost 42 when the indirect and induced effects are also considered.

Table 36: Economic Impact of Light Manufacturing

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	22	$ 1,394,498	$ 2,210,608
Indirect Effect	12	$ 492,577	$ 855,060
Induced Effect	9	$ 297,701	$ 505,563
Total Effect	43	$ 2,184,776	$ 3,571,231

Finally, in Table 37 we compute the impact of the research and development aspect of this scenario. The size of the national laboratory is a little less than half the size of that modeled in the National Research and Development scenario. The laboratory here is smaller since this scenario incorporates a larger number of components than that earlier scenario, and all of these components have to fit the both the capacity of the PORTS site and the size of the local community.

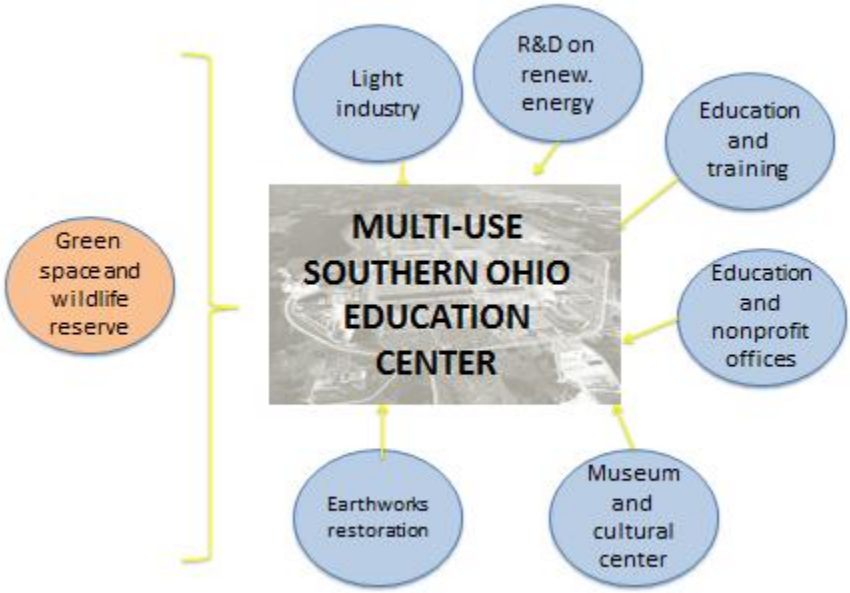
Table 37: Economic Impact of Research and Development

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	750	$ 35,375,919	$ 42,582,057
Indirect Effect	76	$ 2,723,130	$ 5,418,430
Induced Effect	178	$ 6,169,345	$ 10,490,032
Total Effect	1,004	$ 44,268,394	$ 58,490,519

Table 38: Economic Impact of Education and Training (includes educational/nonprofit office spaces)

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	42	$ 681,628	$ 738,371
Indirect Effect	2	$ 84,501	$ 206,485
Induced Effect	4	$ 121,637	$ 206,661
Total Effect	48	$ 887,766	$ 1,151,517

Multi-use Southern Ohio Education Center



In this scenario we calculate the economic effects of a multi-use Southern Ohio Educational Center. As noted above, education is often seen as a pathway to development in less affluent rural regions and the idea of this scenario is to combine educational facilities with light industry and renewable energy production on the site. More specifically in completing the economic analysis for this scenario we consider the impacts of:

- Light industry
- Research and development including research on federal renewable energy
- Education and training
- Green space, recreation, and wildlife reserve
    - Appended to Wayne National Forest
- Educational and nonprofit office space
- A museum and cultural center-Southern Ohio Educational Enrichment Center
- Earthworks restoration
- Industrial/Nature Center/Recreational Park with a Visitor Center

As in the previous scenario, this is a multiple use option and essentially re-combines uses that we have looked at in previous scenarios. Thus, to estimate inputs for this scenario, we combined information from various activities in other scenarios and used the same data sources as previously. The interested reader should refer to the sources from those other scenarios for a more detailed data description.

Our calculations of the economic effects of a multi-use southern Ohio educational center are given below in Table 39. There we see that the direct impact on jobs is slightly higher than the educational

option that we discussed previously in the Training and Education scenario. The direct jobs created in the Training and Education scenario were 212 while in this case it is about 275. Furthermore, because the emphasis here is on both education and production the average wages attached to these jobs are higher. Hence, the direct labor income under this option is about 10.19 million dollars and the value added is about 13 million dollars. These numbers are more than twice as much as in the Training and Education scenario. Furthermore, since manufacturing and power generation are included here there are stronger linkages to other sectors of the economy and the multipliers here are greater than in the Training and Education scenario.

Table 39: Total Economic Impact of the Multi-Use Southern Ohio Education Center

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	275	$ 10,192,722	$ 13,003,190
Indirect Effect	34	$ 1,285,316	$ 2,447,947
Induced Effect	54	$ 1,845,119	$ 3,136,310
Total Effect	363	$ 13,323,153	$ 18,587,448

The disaggregated components for this scenario are given below in Tables 40 through 43. Tables 40, 41 and 42 correspond to Tables 20, 30, and 36described earlier in our discussion of the previous scenarios. Table 43 lists the economic impact of a museum, cultural center, earthworks restoration, green space, and wildlife reserve. Except for its size, it is very similar in concept to various components described in other scenarios (e.g. Table 34) and the nature of its economic impacts can be found there.

Table 40: Economic Impact of Light Industry Manufacturing

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	22	$ 1,394,498	$ 2,210,608
Indirect Effect	12	$ 492,577	$ 855,060
Induced Effect	9	$ 297,701	$ 505,563
Total Effect	43	$ 2,184,776	$ 3,571,231

Table 41: Economic Impact of Renewable Energy Research and Development

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	150	$ 7,075,184	$ 8,516,411
Indirect Effect	15	$ 544,626	$ 1,083,686
Induced Effect	36	$ 1,233,869	$ 2,098,006
Total Effect	201	$ 8,853,679	$ 11,698,104

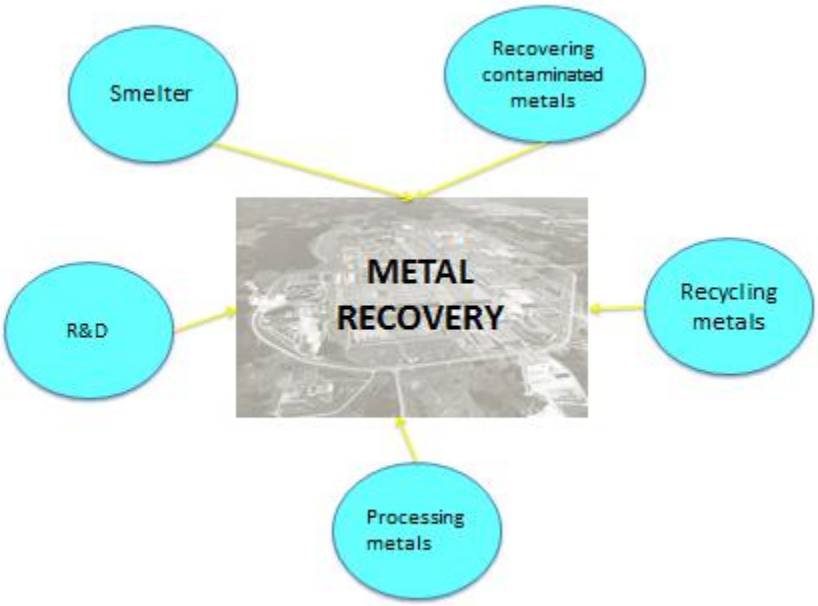
Table 42: Economic Impact of Education and Education Training
(Includes education and nonprofit office spaces)

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	42	$ 681,628	$ 738,371
Indirect Effect	2	$ 84,501	$ 206,485
Induced Effect	4	$ 121,637	$ 206,661
Total Effect	48	$ 887,766	$ 1,151,517

Table 43: Economic Impact of the Museum, Cultural Center, Earthwork Restoration, Green Space and Wildlife Reserve, Other Related Activities

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	61	$ 1,041,412	$ 1,537,800
Indirect Effect	5	$ 163,612	$ 302,716
Induced Effect	5	$ 191,912	$ 326,080
Total Effect	71	$ 1,396,932	$ 2,166,596

Metal Recovery



In our final scenario, we look at the economic impact of the production and recycling of metals. Plant activities could include:

- Recovering contaminated metals from the old facility creating a U.S. Strategic Metal Revitalization Complex
    - Initiating a process for their storage
    - Recycling clean metals for reuse
- Recycling contaminated metals
- Research and development
    - Metal processing such as melter/smelter and/or a
    - Smelter to create steel ingots (using steel from the process buildings on site) for future industrial use

In computing the direct impact of these activities on jobs, wages and value added we used data from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, the Annual Survey of Manufacturers, and other information such as was available. The R&D numbers were scaled and calculated in the same manner as that in the other scenarios.

The aggregate results of our IMPLAN calculations are given below in Table 44. As a direct impact of this scenario, about 759 jobs would be created. This, in turn would lead to 35.97 million dollars in labor income and 43.54 million dollars in value added. Thus the jobs created would have average salaries greater than in education but lower than in manufacturing, power production and national research and development. Total employment created in the region would be approximately 1,023 jobs, while total

labor income and value added would amount to roughly 45.2 and 60 million dollars respectively. Hence, the multipliers here would be about the average for all the scenarios run in this analysis.

Table 44: Total Economic Impact of the Metal Recovery Scenario

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	759	$ 35,971,458	$ 43,526,126
Indirect Effect	81	$ 2,933,491	$ 5,783,594
Induced Effect	183	$ 6,296,482	$ 10,705,939
Total Effect	1,023	$ 45,201,431	$ 60,015,660

Turning now to the individual components of our analysis we look first at the economic impact of recycling and metal recovery shown in Table 45. This component serves essentially the same purpose as that described above in Table 22, except that it is about three times the scale of the plant envisioned there. This component would create over 28 jobs directly and almost 55 jobs when the indirect and induced effects are taken into account. Both the direct and indirectly created jobs would be moderate paying and the total value added would come to over 4.5 million dollars.

Table 45: Economic Impact of Recycling and Metal Recovering

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	28	$ 1,786,616	$ 2,832,208
Indirect Effect	16	$ 631,084	$ 1,095,494
Induced Effect	11	$ 381,411	$ 647,721
Total Effect	55	$ 2,799,112	$ 4,575,423

By far the largest component of this simulation is the research and development (including metals processing and smelter) component described in Table 46. The direct impact of such a facility on jobs is quite significant with over 731 jobs being created. Furthermore, as mentioned above (when discussing the aggregate results) both the salaries of directly created jobs and the multiplier effects would be moderate in size.

Table 46: Economic Impact of Research and Development (includes metals processing and smelter)

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	731	$ 34,184,842	$ 40,693,918
Indirect Effect	66	$ 2,302,407	$ 4,688,100
Induced Effect	171	$ 5,915,071	$ 10,058,218
Total Effect	968	$ 42,402,319	$ 55,440,237

V. Conclusion

The nine scenarios developed in the outreach process encompass a wide range of future-use options for PORTS. The scenarios include activities that run the gamut -- from power generation, research and development, health and wellness, manufacturing, and warehousing to education, and environmental restoration. Both single- and multi-use scenarios were considered and the direct, indirect, and induced impacts of each scenario quantified using a variety of data sources and the IMPLAN software package. As might be expected, the economic impacts vary across the nine scenarios. This variation stems from a number of causes – (a) the direct impacts were far from uniform across scenarios, and (b) due to the strength of the linkages involved, the size of the multipliers differed across scenarios as well[3].

In every case considered we have limited ourselves to estimating the least amount of jobs likely to flow from any given scenario; an approach that generates what we consistently refer to as conservative estimates. This constraint was self-imposed for several reasons. First, as pointed out in the methodology Section III of this report, "new jobs created" could "crowd out existing jobs in the area and we wanted to err on the side of being too cautious when considering jobs, salaries, and the resulting value added gains. Second, as emphasized in the brief literature review (Section II), past studies have found economic "leakages" from similar efforts to refurbish terminated nuclear facilities to be the largest in thinly populated rural areas such as in and around Pike, Jackson, Ross, and Scioto counties, and we prefer to implicitly account for potential leakages rather than ignore leakages outright.[4]

[3] For a detailed look at the linkages between the direct and indirect effects, and how this affects the size of the multipliers see the appendix below.

[4] When we look at the state as a whole, we find that the multipliers are somewhat higher. For an example of this see the appendix below.

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Appendix A: Detailed Input-Output Effects

In the text, we give the direct, indirect and induced effects for each alternative on jobs, labor income, and value added for the four counties under consideration. These are the most important numbers to be aware of for a comparative analysis such as ours. It is, however, instructive to see how these aggregate numbers are derived from the computations of our IMPLAN model. In our model, the economy of the region is divided into some 20 sectors. Each of these sectors, in turn is linked to the other sectors via input-output linkages. The raw inputs from agriculture and mining serve as inputs for manufacturing. Some of the outputs from manufacturing (e.g. tractors and drilling equipment), however can be used as inputs for agriculture and mining. Thus all of the sectors are linked. The strength of these linkages can vary however. Thus when there are strong linkages between the sector that is included our direct impacts and a number of other sectors we can have large “multiplier effects” and when there are weak linkages between the sector that is included in our direct impacts we can have small “multiplier effects”.

An example of this is given in Table A1 where we look at the ripple effects of a nuclear power plant in the PORTS site area on the various other economic sectors in the four counties. There we see that when 400 jobs are created in the power sector 65 new derivative jobs are created in transportation and warehousing. This is because transportation and warehousing are critical inputs to nuclear power and new jobs are needed in transportation and warehousing to facilitate the operation of the plant. There are however, no strong input-output linkages between nuclear power and agriculture, and hence the plant is only responsible for .3 new jobs in that sector.

Table A1: Economic Impact of the Power Plant (Detailed)

		Employment				Labor Income				Value Added			
Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
0	Total	400	237.1	203	840.1	$35,291,101	$9,266,799	$7,022,867	$51,580,766	$118,940,111	$14,692,464	$11,928,017	$145,560,592
1	11 Ag, Forestry, Fish & Hunting	0	0.3	0.9	1.2	$0	$3,063	$8,720	$11,783	$0	$5,746	$16,359	$22,105
20	21 Mining	0	1.2	0	1.2	$0	$58,368	$292	$58,660	$0	$113,337	$567	$113,904
33	22 Utilities	400	0.9	1.1	402	$35,291,101	$82,344	$94,662	$35,468,106	$118,940,111	$277,521	$319,034	$119,536,666
34	23 Construction	0	12.7	0.4	13.1	$0	$595,893	$19,131	$615,024	$0	$699,336	$22,452	$721,788
41	31-33 Manufacturing	0	3	1.2	4.1	$0	$187,208	$72,810	$260,018	$0	$296,769	$115,422	$412,191
319	42 Wholesale Trade	0	3.4	2.5	5.8	$0	$167,418	$122,381	$289,799	$0	$288,119	$210,611	$498,730
320	44-45 Retail trade	0	2.8	52.4	55.3	$0	$79,202	$1,464,335	$1,543,537	$0	$125,263	$2,315,950	$2,441,213
332	48-49 Transportation & Warehousing	0	65.6	3.4	69	$0	$3,126,114	$162,010	$3,288,123	$0	$4,415,290	$228,821	$4,644,111
341	51 Information	0	4.6	2.1	6.7	$0	$250,248	$112,716	$362,964	$0	$658,070	$296,406	$954,477
354	52 Finance & insurance	0	21.4	11.9	33.3	$0	$861,953	$477,863	$1,339,816	$0	$1,792,601	$993,809	$2,786,410
360	53 Real estate & rental	0	3	5.9	8.9	$0	$61,298	$117,741	$179,039	$0	$1,222,822	$2,348,784	$3,571,605
367	54 Professional- scientific & tech svcs	0	28.3	2.9	31.2	$0	$1,336,712	$136,069	$1,472,781	$0	$1,609,003	$163,787	$1,772,790
381	55 Management of companies	0	0.4	0.3	0.7	$0	$24,908	$17,383	$42,291	$0	$30,347	$21,178	$51,525
382	56 Administrative & waste services	0	12.3	3	15.3	$0	$475,105	$116,779	$591,884	$0	$694,924	$170,810	$865,734
391	61 Educational svcs	0	1.2	3.7	4.9	$0	$20,281	$60,001	$80,282	$0	$21,969	$64,996	$86,965
394	62 Health & social services	0	0	54.2	54.2	$0	$189	$2,649,499	$2,649,688	$0	$207	$2,895,606	$2,895,813
402	71 Arts- entertainment & recreation	0	1.2	3.2	4.5	$0	$17,947	$46,886	$64,834	$0	$28,096	$73,399	$101,495
411	72 Accomodation & food services	0	49.1	31.7	80.8	$0	$829,704	$536,857	$1,366,561	$0	$1,205,982	$780,326	$1,986,308
414	81 Other services	0	9.5	13.3	22.8	$0	$234,154	$326,624	$560,777	$0	$254,028	$354,346	$608,374
427	92 Government & non NAICs	0	16	9	24.9	$0	$854,688	$480,108	$1,334,796	$0	$953,035	$535,353	$1,488,388

Appendix B: Statewide Impacts

In the analysis contained in the text we emphasized the impact of the proposed new uses of the PORTS facility on the adjacent four-county region. The primary beneficiaries of these projects are the residents of those four counties. As noted in section two and the conclusion however there is some "leakage" from these four counties. This occurs because the inputs and outputs to the new facilities may come from sources outside of these counties. Similarly, the workers may spend their money outside of the local region. Hence the multipliers will, in all likelihood, be stronger if we consider all of Ohio rather than just the four-county region. This can be seen when we look at Table A2. There we calculate the statewide direct, indirect, and induced effects of a nuclear power plant on jobs, labor income, and value added. We find there that total jobs grow from 400 to 1438 statewide when we look at the indirect and induced effects. In Table 1 in the text, by contrast, the total jobs only grow from 400 to 840 when just the four county impacts are considered. Similar differences between the two tables can be found when we look at the total labor income and the total value added numbers.

Table A2: Economic Impact of Nuclear Power Plant

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	400	$45,573,026	$160,266,198
Indirect Effect	509	$24,126,579	$38,153,697
Induced Effect	529	$20,333,016	$35,703,395
Total Effect	1,438	$90,032,621	$234,123,290

APPENDIX 14.2

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-GENERATED FUTURE-USE SCENARIOS FOR PORTS: CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Appendix 14.2

The Economic Impact of Community-Generated Future-Use Scenarios for PORTS: Construction Phase

Contents

I. Introduction

As part of the "PORTSfuture" project, in the spring of 2011 community visioning teams created a series of possible future-use scenarios at the PORTS site as a means of creating local jobs and promoting economic growth in the four-county region surrounding PORTS. In the preceding analysis, we measured both the direct and indirect impacts of these scenarios to determine their long-term economic viability. There, the emphasis was strictly on determining the economic impacts flowing from the operation of each scenario as envisioned by the community. Here we supplement the preceding economic impacts with the direct, indirect, and induced number of jobs, labor income, and value added likely to be generated from the construction of each scenario.

II. Methodology

We do so by relying upon the estimates of direct jobs calculated for the operational phase of each scenario, and supplementing this data input with information derived from other data sources to calculate the size of the facility that must be constructed to effectively host these employees. The size of the facility to be constructed will, of course, vary according to the type of activity that is envisaged under the scenario. For example, an administrative office may require a certain amount of space per employee to host 100 employees but the same number of employees will clearly need a much larger space per employee if the facility in question is a manufacturing unit.

This estimate of mean square footage per worker of different types of buildings was largely sourced from the U.S. Census[1]. If this information is unavailable for a particular type of building, further research was conducted to estimate mean square footage per worker. This research published material, real-world examples, and information provided by construction companies. Multiplying the direct employment by mean square footage per worker yielded the total square footage under roof per scenario.

We then turned to RSMeans Inc., a leading source of construction data that provided cost estimates linked to the construction of different types of buildings. These cost estimates not only include things such as furnishings, fixtures, lightning, plumbing, roofing, etc. but also take into account variance in costs according to the geographic area.

In sum, we rely upon three pieces of information – (a) the number of direct jobs calculated for the operational phase of a scenario, (b) the typical mean square footage per worker, and (c) the cost per square foot. These three elements are then combined to calculate the cost of constructing each scenario, with the total cost given by:

$$Construction\ Cost = Direct\ employment \times Mean\ Sq.Ft.per\ worker \times Cost\ per\ Sq.Ft. \ldots (1)$$

[1] U.S. Census Bureau Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2012; Table 1006. Commercial Buildings - Summary:2003

To better illustrate how construction costs are estimated we use the Warehousing, Distribution, and Transportation Hub scenario (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: An Illustrative Example of How Construction Costs are Estimated

Cost Components	Direct Employment	Mean Sq. Ft. per worker[1]	Estimated Size (Sq. Ft.)	Estimated Size (Sq. Acres)	Cost/Sq. Ft.	Total Construction Cost
(a) Warehousing, distribution and transportation facilities	475.0	2,306.0	1,095,350.0	25.1	$82.65	$ 90,530,678
(b) Health & Wellness facility	7.0	857.14	6,000.0	0.1	$ 133.34	$ 800,040
(c) Historical Park, Green Space and Wildlife Reserve facilities	30.4	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	$ 1,600,000
Component Total (d) = (a) + (b) + (c)	512.4	----	----	----	----	**$ 92,930,718**
Other Costs						
(e) Support Infrastructure	----	----	----	----	----	$ 3,069,583
(f) Site Development	----	----	----	----	----	$ 3,358,424
(g) Site Utilities	----	----	----	----	----	$ 1,182,543
(h) Total						**$ 100,541,268**

[1] *Source:* U.S. Census Bureau Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2012; Table 1006. Commercial Buildings -Summary:2003; Victoria Transportation Policy Institute and National Parking Association Estimates; RSMeans Reed Construction Data Inc.

The various cost components and calculations underlying the total construction costs estimated for the warehousing, distribution, and transportation hub scenario are shown in the table above. Components (a), (b), and (c) are core facilities of the warehousing, distribution, and transportation hub scenario. The formula specified in equation (1) is applied to component (a) as follows

$$Construction\ Cost = Direct\ employment \times Mean\ Sq.Ft.per\ worker \times Cost\ per\ Sq.Ft.$$

The total estimated costs for component (a) are: $475 \times 2{,}306 \times 82.65 = \ \$90{,}530{,}678$. A similar calculation follows for component (b). For component (c) however, we focus on the potential number of visitors rather than on square footage to compute the potential value of construction necessary to support a given number of visitors. Adding the first three components (a), (b), and (c) yields a sub-total of $92,930,718. Other costs such as support infrastructure (e), site development (f), and site utilities (g) are then added to obtain the total costs of $100,541,268 likely to be incurred during construction of the warehousing, distribution, and transportation hub scenario.[2]

[2] Support infrastructure refers to the estimated cost of parking facilities for employees and visitors, calculated as $Number\ of\ parking\ slots\ (564) \times Cost\ per\ Slot\ (\$5{,}446) \cong \$3{,}069{,}583$. Site development and site utilities are estimated using ratios from the examples of construction projects found in the literature.

This cost estimation process was undertaken for eight scenarios; costs for the ninth and final scenario (the nuclear power plant) were calculated via more direct means. To be sure, in some cases the methodology described above had to be modified depending upon the amount of public available data. This was especially true for energy generating activities because the construction, for example, of nuclear energy production facilities is vastly different from the construction, say, of an industrial park or a health and wellness facility. We assumed a six-year construction period for the nuclear power plant, and a three-year construction period for all other scenarios. We also assumed a flat ten percent fee[3] for architectural, engineering, legal and other professional services associated with the construction.

Given the scope and level of construction for each scenario, it is unlikely that all of the construction expenditures will occur within the four-county study area. Rather, some of the money spent in construction most likely will flow to other counties in the state, and maybe even to other states (for example, if some materials are not available locally). In economic impact modeling this feature is referred to as the Local Purchasing Percentage (LPP), with LPP equal to 100% if everything is spent locally and LPP equal to 0% indicating nothing is spent locally. Thus, for example, a project with total costs of $100 Million but with an LPP of 35% will see no more than $35 Million being spent locally while the rest of the expenditures flow outside the local economy. In deciding the LPP for each scenario we consulted Ohio University Design & Construct experts who provide main campus and five regional campuses with design and constructions management services, and hence have a good understanding of what construction on the scale of these scenarios would entail. The resulting LPPs were applied to all calculations and hence the economic impact estimates we report below refer strictly to the impacts for the four-county region.[4]

Note that the construction impacts are presented for entire scenario without disaggregating it into its components. For example, if the scenario contains warehousing, educational facilities, and a wellness center, it is assumed that the construction of all components will be planned, built, and completed simultaneously. Furthermore, all scenario development costs and infrastructure improvements will serve all components of the scenario. The reason for this simplifying assumption is that construction is completed in phases with different crews concentrating on certain things (e.g., plumbing or drywall) while other crews are responsible for a different aspect of each building's construction. Hence, to disaggregate the employment and revenue impacts of individual components (as we did earlier when talking about the operational phase) would be unrealistic and is not undertaken here. Note also that all construction estimates are on an annual basis, in 2009 dollars. To scale a construction impact over the entire period, one can simply multiply the labor income and value added by the number of years. This however does not apply to employment, as it remains constant over the construction period.

[3] From our research, we know that the fee will likely vary between 7 and 12 percent.

[4] LPP only applies to direct impact values. It does not affect and therefore, should not be confused with Regional Purchasing Coefficients (RPC) estimated for indirect and induced effects. Also, the LPP varies by industries.

III. Scenario Results for Construction Impacts

In this section of the report, we present the results of the economic impact analysis dealing with construction impacts. Here we apply the methodology described above to each of the nine different scenarios and quantify the annual impacts of this construction activity on the four-county region. As in our discussion of the operational impacts of these same scenarios (see Appendix 14.1), we employ the IMPLAN economic impact modeling system. This allows us, in turn, to determine the indirect and induced effects of this construction activity on employment, labor income, and total value added. Construction will be a multi-year activity and hence we report annualized estimates by taking our total construction numbers and dividing them by the number of years the construction will take. In all except the Nuclear Power Plant scenario we estimate that construction will last a total of three years. In the case of the Nuclear Power Plant, however, total construction will have to encompass a number of large and complicated components, and is estimated to take six years.

To review more detailed description of each scenario and what each of them includes, please refer to Appendix 14.1. The results below are presented in order of increasing complexity.

Warehousing, Distribution & Transportation Hub

In Table 1 we show the annual construction costs associated with building the warehousing, distribution and transportation hub scenario. These numbers were derived in a manner consistent with the methodology described above and represent the annualized impact of a three year construction period.

The warehousing, distribution and transportation hub option consists of a number of components. First and foremost, it includes a warehousing component similar to that presently located at Rickenbacker airport in Columbus. Additionally, there are facilities for commercial distribution and storage, a health and wellness facility, a historical park and recreation component along with green space with a wildlife reserve. Taken together, the total construction costs of this scenario sum to about $100.5 million.

To compute the economic impact of constructing this scenario we began by annualizing these costs -- the total of $100.5 million were divided by three to obtain annualized construction costs of approximately $33.5 million. We then applied a Local Purchasing Percentage (LPP) to these annualized construction costs.[5] IMPLAN estimates that approximately 34.4 percent of all construction costs are paid to business and labor within the four counties while the remainder will flow outside the four-county region. This leads to roughly one-third of the direct impact estimates calculated via IMPLAN to be located in Jackson, Pike, Ross, and Scioto; these are the estimates reported below for employment, labor income, and value added in the four-county region.

[5] In general, it has to be remembered that much of the capital, labor, and materials needed to construct this project have to come from outside of the four-county region under study. This four-county region is, by and large, a rural area with a relatively small population. Hence, many of the workers and firms contracted to build such a facility will most likely come from outside the area. Likewise, many of the materials (e.g., concrete, etc.) used in construction are likely to come from outside businesses.

As we can see from Table 2, a total of about 96 jobs are directly created in the four-county region each year due to the implementation of this project. Furthermore, another 15 local jobs are created in other economic sectors due to their input-output linkages to the construction sector. An additional 24 jobs are created when the newly employed spend their income on services such as insurance and real estate within the region. Thus, we calculate that the creation of a warehousing, distribution, and transportation hub would result in annual employment of about 134 people during scenario construction. This would result in labor income of $5.8 million per year and value added of almost $7.6 million per year.

Table 2: Annual Construction Impacts of Warehousing, Distribution & Transportation Hub

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	96	$4,523,597	$5,322,132
Indirect Effect	15	$516,223	$893,104
Induced Effect	24	$809,939	$1,376,706
Total Effect	134	$5,849,758	$7,591,941

National Research and Development Center

In Table 2 we examine the employment, income and value added impacts of a national research and development center (R&D). As with the warehousing, distribution and transportation hub, construction on this facility is assumed to last three years.

Table 3: Construction Impacts of National Research and Development Center

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	162	$7,606,656	$8,949,111
Indirect Effect	25	$868,493	$1,502,322
Induced Effect	39	$1,362,008	$2,315,092
Total Effect	226	$9,837,157	$12,766,525

The facility itself, however, differs substantially from the previous scenario both in terms of its total size and the type of structures constructed on the site. As before, there is a health and wellness component to the facility along with an historical park green space and wildlife preserve. The core component of this scenario, however, is more diversified in terms of the buildings that may need to be constructed given the multifaceted nature of research and development use. More specifically, in addition to warehousing structures, medical buildings, offices, food service facilities, and a host of other

service buildings are expected to build on the site. The total construction cost of this scenario is estimated at $169.58 million[6] with core component covering about 1.6 million square feet.

As with the previous scenario, the total direct costs are divided by three since we are seeking to quantify the annual costs of construction. Similarly, only 34.4 percent of all labor, capital, and materials costs are assumed to be spent in the four-county region with the remainder going to workers, contractors and builders outside of this region.[7]

Taking all of these factors into consideration, we can see that the construction of an R&D facility of this size leads directly to the hiring of 162 people during each of the three years that the building takes place. Additionally, 25 workers are hired locally in industries with indirect links to the construction activity at the site and over 39 workers are employed as a result of the resulting increase in local spending. In total, 226 workers are employed annually as a result of the construction of a research and development facility at PORTS.

Because, as with the warehousing and transportation hub scenario, most jobs created in this scenario are (either directly or indirectly) connected to the construction sector, the labor income and value added numbers in Table 2 correspond closely to those reported in Table 1. More specifically, we see that under the warehousing and transportation hub scenario about 96 jobs are created directly, resulting in an addition of about $4.5 million in labor income and $5.3 million in value added. In the national R&D scenario, the labor numbers are higher and 162 jobs are created. Correspondingly, about $7.6 million in labor income and $8.9 million in value added are generated resulting in about the same value per job added. This same correspondence holds for the indirect and induced effects as well. Taken as a whole, the construction of an R&D center on this site can be expected to add about $9.8 million to local payrolls and $12.76 million to total value added in the four-county region.

Nuclear Power Plant

To quantify construction for the nuclear power plant, we used the following methodology. First, we used estimates from the Nuclear Energy Institute. According to their findings[8] the average capacity of a nuclear power plant typically ranges from 1,100 MW to 1,400 MW. To be consistent with our approach to err on the side of caution we settle upon the smallest power generation capacity reported by the Nuclear Energy Institute – 1,100 MW. Further, the U.S. Energy Information Administration provides capital cost estimates ($/kW) for electricity generation plants, which includes nuclear power plants. These cost estimates are based on the overnight costs which is essentially the cost at “which a

[6] As before, site development and site utilities costs are included. The total on these costs is commensurate with size of the total facility constructed on the site.

[7] As with previous case, the LPP for construction is based on estimates calculated from IMPLAN. Similarly, in the case of the architectural and professional services component, only 23.9 percent of all costs were assumed to stay in the four-county region.

[8] For more information, please visit http://www.nei.org/

plant could be constructed[9]." So multiplying the estimated power generation capacity by the overnight cost yields the total cost of constructing a nuclear power plant: Approximately $5.8 billion[10].

As should be evident from the preceding description of our approach for this scenario, the calculations here differ in three important ways from the two scenarios discussed previously and the six that follow the Nuclear Power Plant. First, unlike the warehousing hub and R&D scenarios, the literature here suggests that it would take four to six years to complete the construction on a nuclear power plant. Hence, our total cost estimates are initially divided by six rather than three to obtain annual estimates. Second, the nuclear power plant scenario was written up by the visioning team as a stand-alone facility; hence no other component (for example, a health and wellness center, etc.) are included in our calculations. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the total construction costs are calculated differently here than for all other scenarios. In particular, rather than calculating costs from the number of workers employed in the facility times the mean square footage per worker times the cost per square foot, the calculations of construction costs are taken directly from estimates in the literature, and then the IMPLAN software computes the number of workers involved in that construction.

There are several reasons for doing this. First, given that there exist reliable, published sources of the construction costs associated with nuclear power plants there is no need to calculate these costs via any other method. Second, the construction costs associated with a nuclear power plant are rather sizable and to miscalculate this by only a small fraction would lead to large changes in levels of estimated employment, labor income and value added.

Table 4 below gives the local employment, labor income and value added estimates entailed with building a nuclear power plant at the Piketon site. As in Tables 2 and 3, employment, labor income, and value added are all reported on annual basis, and, as before, direct, indirect and induced impacts are provided along with the totals. Furthermore, as before LPP adjustments were made to the numbers to reflect the fact that most of the direct employment, labor and value added impacts are likely to occur outside of the four-county region.

Table 4: Construction Impacts of Nuclear Power Plant

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	2,777	$129,698,446	$155,277,440
Indirect Effect	418	$14,890,325	$26,032,393
Induced Effect	671	$23,191,758	$39,417,541
Total Effect	3,866	$167,780,528	$220,727,374

Given the sizable construction costs associated with a nuclear power plant generating 1,100 MW, the direct impacts of constructing a nuclear power plant far outstrip the impacts of all other scenarios considered thus far. Indeed, the local employment generated under this scenario sum to

[9] For more information, please visit http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/beck_plantcosts/pdf/updatedplantcosts.pdf

[10] This cost excludes any charges (i.e. interest and fees) associated with financing the construction phase.

almost 2,777 for each of the six years needed to finish the project. The indirect and induced impacts on employment alone sum to over 1,000 people, and thus the total annual local employment adds up to about 3,866 jobs. The direct labor income is almost $129.7 million and direct value added is approximately $155.3 million. The total effect in total labor income and total value added are about $167.8 million and $220.7 million, respectively.

Training and Education

As reported in section II, development in the four-county region under consideration in this analysis is highly dependent on higher education to facilitate development and growth in the area. Consequently, an oft-cited alternative use for the site being considered at Piketon is to turn it into a training and educational facility for the local population. The economic impacts of an educational facility operating in Piketon are detailed in Appendix 14.1, and as stated there, while the short term benefits of such a facility may be smaller than those of some of the alternative suggestions explored, education and training has potential long term effects that cannot be easily measured via IMPLAN. Nevertheless our focus in this section is on direct, indirect, and induced effect of construction of such a facility on the four-county region being analyzed. These results are all given in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Construction Impacts of Training and Education Scenario

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	23	$1,085,201	$1,276,768
Indirect Effect	4	$123,841	$214,254
Induced Effect	6	$194,303	$330,269
Total Effect	32	$1,403,345	$1,821,290

The methodology employed here is exactly the same as in the first two scenarios considered in this section. Using the sources discussed at the beginning of this Appendix 14.2, the cost of an educational facility, along with a health and wellness facility, a substance abuse center, and an historical park, green space, wildlife, and recreational amenities are considered and calculated in our analysis. A three-year construction timeline is assumed, all costs are annualized, and only those costs accruing to individuals and businesses within the four-county region area are reported.

Table 5 shows that the construction of an educational center along with all of the other specified facilities under this scenario results in 23 directly created jobs. Given this, the annualized labor and value added components sum to over $1.08 million and $1.276 million respectively. The indirect and induced effects of these direct impacts follow a pattern similar to our first three scenarios[11] yielding a total of over 32 new jobs, over $1.4 million annually in new labor income and over $1.8 million in annual value added. As with the operation impacts, the construction impacts of a facility at the

[11] See our earlier discussion as to why all of the calculated construction components are similar proportionally.

PORTS site see much smaller in comparison to the other eight scenarios. This is to be expected as educational facilities are neither as big, nor employ the number of workers necessitated by other uses. It is a fact, however, that the employees of such a facility would be easier to obtain and the long term impacts of education may be higher than other, more short-sighted goals.

Multi-Use Southern Ohio Education Center

This scenario envisions multiple uses including a center for light manufacturing, research and development on new sources of renewable energy, and an education and training center (which would include office space, a museum, and earthwork restoration) as well as construction aimed at preserving green space and wildlife in the area. A facility such as this would include various kinds of structures with space being dedicated to offices, warehousing, manufacturing facilities, and museum(s) in addition to outdoor facilities, parking infrastructure, site preparation, etc. In quantifying the cost of these facilities, a number of calculations were involved because of the different kinds of buildings that would need to be constructed on the site. As before, architectural, engineering and other professional fees were included as well as utility costs and all calculations were based upon the general methodology described earlier in this Appendix. Construction again was assumed to take a total of three years, the costs were annualized and only those direct costs which stayed in the four-county area were included.

Table 6: Construction Impacts of Multi-Use Southern Education Center

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	29	$1,351,819	$1,590,451
Indirect Effect	4	$154,267	$266,893
Induced Effect	7	$242,040	$411,411
Total Effect	40	$1,748,125	$2,268,754

The results of our IMPLAN calculations are reported in Table 6 above. Here we see that the construction of this multi-use facility would directly result in about 29 jobs annually during the three years of construction activity at the site. When the indirect and induced impacts are then accounted for this total rises to over 40 jobs. The labor income directly related to hiring here would come to $1.35 million and the direct value added would be about $1.59 million. As in all other scenarios, the labor and value added would rise due to indirect and induced effects. Total labor and value added sum to approximately $1.75 million and $2.27 million respectively; again similar but slightly higher than those of the previous scenario.

Green Belt

Under this scenario, there would be facilities for eco-friendly light manufacturing, heavy manufacturing, research and development, education and training, a museum and cultural center, green space, and a wildlife reserve. Again, as with the multi-use education facility discussed above, this option would entail the construction of a number of buildings with space allocated to offices, warehousing, manufacturing facilities, and museum(s) in addition to outdoor facilities, parking infrastructure, site

preparation, etc. An annualized three-year construction horizon is envisioned in our calculations, and architectural, site preparation, and infrastructure costs are explicitly quantified in the data entered into the IMPLAN software package.

Table 7: Construction Impacts of Greenbelt Scenario

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	91	$4,267,418	$5,020,730
Indirect Effect	14	$486,988	$842,526
Induced Effect	22	$764,070	$1,298,740
Total Effect	127	$5,518,476	$7,161,996

The economic impacts are given in Table 7. In each of the projected three years of its construction, the green belt option would directly generate 91 jobs for the four-county region examined. This would lead to annual labor income of over $4.2 million and annual value added of over $5 million. When the indirect and imputed effects are then accounted for, annual local employment rises to about 127 jobs, labor income by $5.5 million and value added increases by over $7.1 million.[12]

Metal Recovery

The next scenario is metal recovery and processing. Under this option the large amount of metal (iron, copper, nickel, etc.) from the former gaseous diffusion site along with other metal recycled from waste in the surrounding region would be decontaminated, re-processed and shipped for commercial use elsewhere in the construction and manufacturing sectors of the economy. The amount of metal presently available at the site is quite substantial making this a natural choice for profit making activity in the area. In addition to recycling and metal recovery research and development would also be included under this scenario.

Table 8: Construction Impacts of Metal Recovery Scenario

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	85	$4,009,176	$4,716,901
Indirect Effect	13	$457,518	$791,540
Induced Effect	21	$717,833	$1,220,147
Total Effect	119	$5,184,526	$6,728,588

The economic impacts of construction of such a metal recovery facility are given in Table 8 above. The planned construction activity (as under most other scenarios) would last for three years after which the facility would come online. Here, the buildings housing the research and development, smelter, and

[12] It is interesting to note that here as well as in the other scenarios, the number of jobs rises significantly higher than labor income when the indirect and induced effects are accounted for. This is because these jobs are created, by and large, in sectors other than construction, and construction jobs tend to be higher paying than other jobs in the local economy.

metals processing would be the major facilities constructed while the recycling buildings would constitute a somewhat smaller area. As in all other scenarios considered here, our estimates include the direct construction costs of the buildings as well as architectural and other professional costs, site development, utilities and infrastructure.

According to our estimates, during each year of the construction phase of the operation, local employment related directly to building expenditures would go up by slightly more than 85 jobs. This total would then rise to about 119 jobs when the indirect and induced impacts are accounted for. This is very much in line with the estimates of many of the other scenarios considered and almost the same as the green belt scenario described in the last section. Direct annual expenditures for labor and value added would sum to $4 million and $4.7 million respectively, and these numbers would climb to about $5.2 million and $ 6.7 million when indirect and induced effects are added in.

Industrial Park

In our eighth construction cost scenario, we simulate the economic impacts of building an industrial park. Of all of our different scenarios, this one involves the largest number of individual components, and hence, in our calculations we employ data on a number of buildings of various types (e.g., warehousing, offices, etc.) and sizes. All told, there are eleven components to this use of the PORTS site: a wellness and fitness center, chemical products and pharmaceutical production facilities, heavy manufacturing facilities, renewable energy manufacturing facilities, industrial park shipping, research and development facilities, consumer recycling facilities, a museum, a cultural center, earthworks, and parks and recreation facilities.

The economic impacts of this industrial park are given in Table 9. Here again we assume that all construction would be completed over three years. Employment when completed would be shared among the various uses with the most workers employed in renewable energy manufacturing and R&D (as pointed out in the companion report). As before, our numbers include expenses for architecture, site development, and infrastructure.

Table 9: Construction Impacts of Industrial Park

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	66	$3,103,086	$3,650,862
Indirect Effect	10	$354,117	$612,649
Induced Effect	16	$555,600	$944,389
Total Effect	92	$4,012,802	$5,207,900

Simulating the construction impacts of this scenario in IMPLAN, we find that for each of the three years that construction takes place about 66 local jobs are directly created. The associated labor and value added impacts are about $3.1 million and $3.65 million respectively. When all indirect and induced impacts are taken into account IMPLAN calculates that local employment will rise to a total of 92 jobs. This, in turn will lead to labor income increases of about $4 million and value added gains of approximately $ 5.2 million.

Green Energy Production

In the ninth and final construction cost scenario, we consider the option of a "green energy" park at the Piketon site. Although the term "green energy" may at first conjure up notions of turning the site strictly into a center where renewable power is generated, we envision a much more multifaceted site which creates consumer items that require lower energy as well as facilities for the actual production of renewable electricity. To be more specific, what is planned under this scenario is: (1) a wildlife reserve buffer with options for other types of facilities including aquaculture, (2) a health and wellness center (3) a research and development component, (4) a renewable manufacturing facility, (5) alternative energy production/generation, (6) a green technology education site, (7) a warehousing and distribution center, (8) a steel recycling facility, and (9) a center to produce green energy consumer products.

Table 10: Construction Impacts of Green Energy Production Scenario

Impact Type	Annual Employment	Annual Labor Income	Annual Value Added
Direct Effect	1,388	$64,187,329	$77,049,263
Indirect Effect	208	$7,387,468	$12,850,454
Induced Effect	333	$11,485,100	$19,520,803
Total Effect	1,928	$83,059,898	$109,420,519

Our IMPLAN results for the green energy production scenario are given in Table 10. Here the costs of housing all nine components of this scenario are combined with architectural fees and site infrastructure to produce the data used by IMPLAN. As before only local effects are considered and the numbers given represent employment and annual costs over a projected three year construction period. As with other multifaceted use scenarios, the basic components are scaled to fit appropriately in the existing site with adequate infrastructure. Construction costs are, of course, divided among the different components, but it bears mentioning that by far the largest facility construction will be the facility housing the alternative energy generation plant.

The results of our IMPLAN calculations are reported in Table 10. Here we see that the construction of the green energy production facility would directly result in added employment of over 1,388 jobs on average during the three years of construction activity at the site. When the indirect and induced impacts are then accounted for this total rises to over 1,928 jobs. This is a large number and, indeed, this is the largest job impact number associated with any alternative except the nuclear power plant. The labor income directly related to employment would come to around $64.2 million and the direct value added would be about $77 million. As in all other scenarios, the labor and value added would rise due to indirect and induced effects, and the IMPLAN results reported in Table 10 above. Total labor and value added components sum to approximately $83 million and $109.4 million, respectively; again, higher than any option with the exception of the nuclear power plant.

IV. Conclusion

As noted at the beginning, each of the nine scenarios examined in this Appendix, in the preceding Appendix 14.1, and in the Public Outreach report will add jobs and income to the four-county region both during their operational phase and during the construction phase. In this report, we focused strictly on the economic impacts of construction and found that each of the scenarios are associated with substantial direct, indirect, and induced effects leading to gains in jobs, labor income and value added. This, despite our emphasis on being cautious and estimating employment, labor income, and value added on the lower end of the possibility scale rather (for example, that the nuclear power plant would produce 1,100 MW rather than 1,400MW). Of all the scenarios considered here, the one that had the greatest impact, by far, was the nuclear power plant. Under this scenario, IMPLAN estimates that about 3,866 jobs and $155 million would be added to the local area during each of the six years of the construction phase. The second greatest economic impact was associated with the green energy option. Here we found that local employment would rise by 1,928 jobs during the three years of the construction phase while, value added in the four-county region would go up by about $77 million in each of these years. The impacts of the other six projects would be much more modest with job gains ranging from 32 to 225 new jobs depending on the scenario considered.

Finally, in concluding, a few important points should be made. First, as mentioned, we have deliberately tried to make our estimates as conservative as possible so as not to inflate expectations. Second, while many of the benefits will accrue to the four-county region, over 60 percent of the direct economic impacts of construction are generated outside of the region. Finally, the construction phase by its very nature is finite, and the jobs, labor income, and value added described here will only last for about six years for the nuclear power plant and three years for the other eight scenarios drafted by the community members participating in the visioning teams and on the advisory group. Once construction is complete, jobs, labor income, and value added tied to any specific scenario will flow from that scenario's operation.

Table 11: Summary Table of Annual Construction and Operational Impacts of the Nine Scenarios

	Construction			Operation		
Scenario	**Employment**	**Labor Income**	**Value Added**	**Employment**	**Labor Income**	**Value Added**
Nuclear Power Plant	3,866	$167,780,528	$220,727,374	840	$51,580,766	$145,560,592
Green Energy Production	1,928	$83,059,898	$109,420,519	1,438	$71,143,413	$148,916,427
Industrial Park	92	$4,012,802	$5,207,900	1,274	$65,711,809	$142,147,020
National Research & Development	226	$9,837,157	$12,766,525	2,055	$89,669,280	$118,608,985
Warehousing, Distribution, and Transportation	134	$5,849,758	$7,591,941	771	$33,298,446	$49,609,691
Metals Recovery	119	$5,184,526	$6,728,588	1,023	$45,201,431	$60,015,660
Training and Education	32	$1,403,345	$1,821,290	245	$5,117,584	$6,778,666
Multi-Use Southern Ohio Education Center	40	$1,748,125	$2,268,754	363	$13,323,153	$18,587,448
Greenbelt	127	$5,518,476	$7,161,996	1,195	$50,747,899	$68,694,663

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APPENDIX 15

SCENARIO SUMMARIES FOR PUBLIC VOTING

APPENDIX 15 A

SCENARIO SUMMARIES FOR PUBLIC VOTING: GREENBELT

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS
THE FACILITY AT PIKETON, OHIO

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF SCENARIO OPTIONS
JULY 2011

PORTSFUTURE PROCESS AND PRODUCT

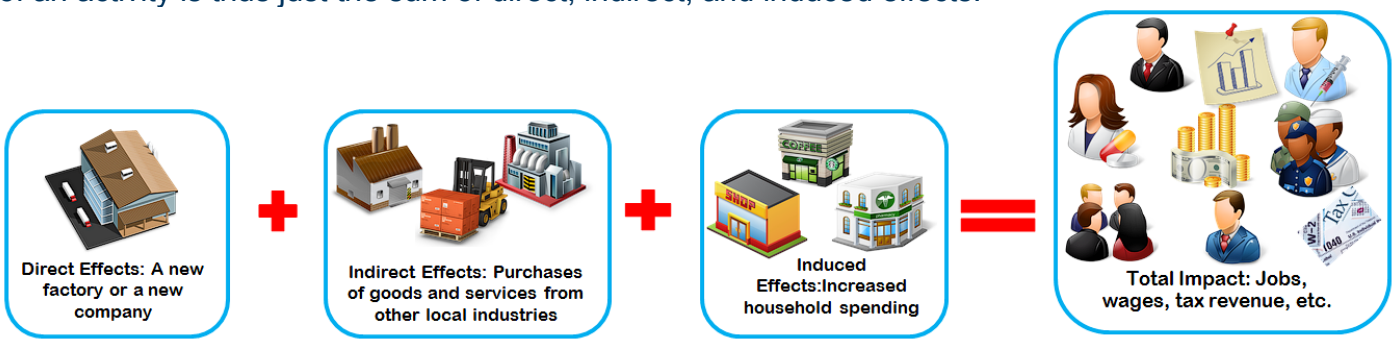
Ohio University's PORTSfuture project has engaged hundreds of community members from Pike, Jackson, Ross, and Scioto counties in developing possible future use scenarios for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) facility in Piketon, Ohio. We have summarized these ideas and invite you to complete a brief on-line survey to indicate your preferences. The website, www.portsfuture.com, provides summary information on the scenarios, their potential economic impact on surrounding communities, and a voting ballot. Please review and choose up to three scenarios that you support. Your time is valuable and this survey can be completed in 10-12 minutes. Your answers are confidential.

A report will be written that describes all scenarios developed by community members and includes public preferences. The report will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management for their consideration as they make clean-up and risk reduction decisions about the site.

WHAT IS ECONOMIC IMPACT?

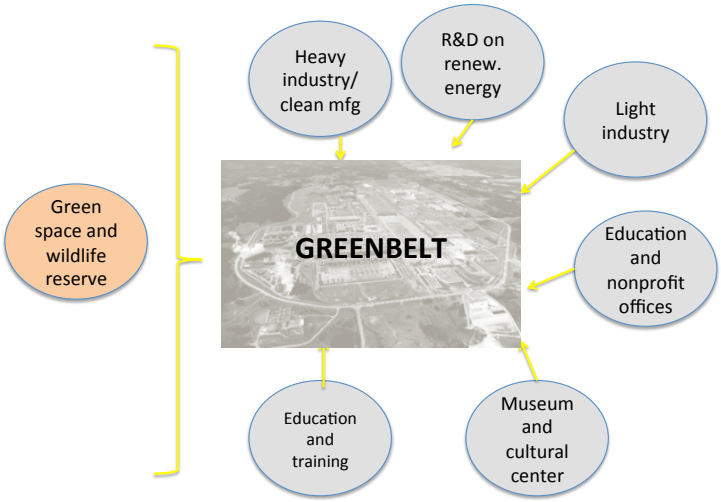
Under a site license from MIG, Inc (Formerly Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.) Ohio University employed a database and modeling system known as IMPLAN® to construct economic impact consequences of potential future uses of the PORTS facility in Piketon, Ohio on the combined local economies of Jackson, Pike, Ross, and Scioto counties.

IMPLAN models the ripple effect of a change in one industry/activity through extremely detailed social accounting matrices and multiplier models of local economies. To estimate the total impact of each alternative, our IMPLAN model takes as the starting point the direct effect – for example, how many jobs would be created if this alternative is implemented? These direct effects are calculated on the basis of an extensive review of publicly available data from a variety of sources including, but not restricted to, the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Department of Energy, etc. Once these direct effects are finalized, we estimate the indirect and induced effects. As shown in the graphic, the total impact of an activity is thus just the sum of direct, indirect, and induced effects.



SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

- Multiple use option
- Heavy industry/clean manufacturing for example:
  - Post-consumer recycling
  - Solar cell and solar panel manufacturing
  - Wind turbine manufacturing
- Light industry
- Research and development
  - Federal renewable energy
- Education and training
- Wildlife reserve
  - Creation of a new State Park
- Educational and nonprofit office space
- Museum complex may include natural history, living history, cultural center, logging museum, conservatory, arboretum, canal town recreation, local artists
- Earthwork restoration and ecotourism
  - Archeological park



JUSTIFICATION

- Preservation of local forest area
- Clean jobs for the community
- Educational opportunities for the community
- Potential for job creation
- Site has historical significance

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GREENBELT SCENARIO

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added
Direct Effect	884	$ 39,738,974	$ 49,071,546
Indirect Effect	107	$ 3,954,834	$ 7,630,362
Induced Effect	204	$ 7,054,094	$ 11,992,756
Total Effect	***1,195***	***$ 50,747,899***	***$ 68,694,663***

FINDINGS

- The direct impact of the Greenbelt on employment in the four county region is 884 people with a total labor income of $39,738,974
- The direct value-added, which in addition to labor income includes indirect business taxes and corporate profits is equal to $49,071,546
- The combined total effect was 1,195 jobs and $68,694,663 in value-added. These numbers represent a cumulative impact across all sectors of the local economy.

CONSTRAINTS OF IMPLAN MODELING

Economic structures and relationships change over time and so the indirect and induced effects that are quantified during one year may decrease or increase over the period of the analysis. It is also possible that as a new activity starts, another activity disappears (for example, a factory opens but another closes) so that jobs are not “created” but just shifted from one industry to another. Finally, the indirect and induced effects depend directly on the magnitude of the direct effects, and so any fluctuations or errors in the data for the direct effects will be reflected in the total effects as well. In our analysis we have tried to be conservative and provided the lowest estimate of the anticipated direct job and salary impacts.

The PORTSfuture Project is funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy
www.portsfuture.com - info@portsfuture.com

APPENDIX 15 B

SCENARIO SUMMARIES FOR PUBLIC VOTING: WAREHOUSING AND DISTRIBUTION

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS
THE FACILITY AT PIKETON, OHIO

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF SCENARIO OPTIONS
JULY 2011

PORTSFUTURE PROCESS AND PRODUCT

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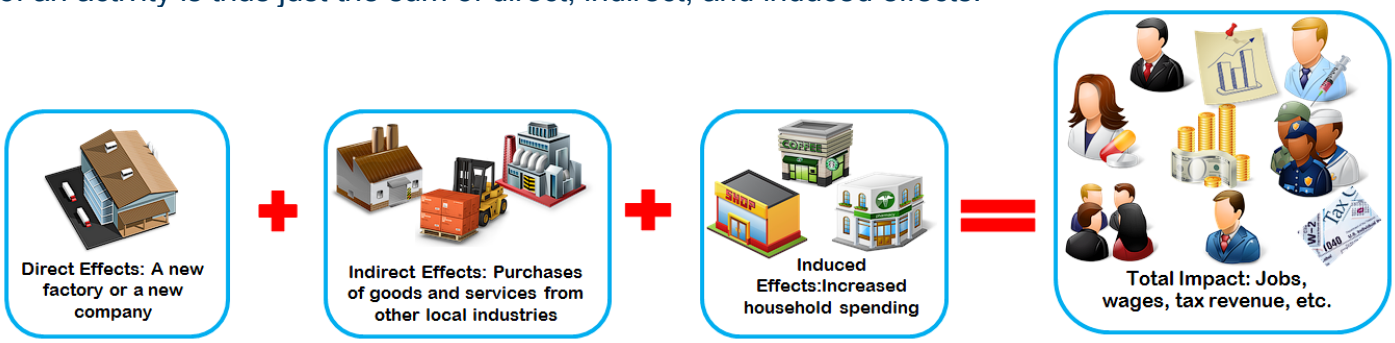
IMPLAN models the ripple effect of a change in one industry/activity through extremely detailed social accounting matrices and multiplier models of local economies. To estimate the total impact of each alternative, our IMPLAN model takes as the starting point the direct effect – for example, how many jobs would be created if this alternative is implemented? These direct effects are calculated on the basis of an extensive review of publicly available data from a variety of sources including, but not restricted to, the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Department of Energy, etc. Once these direct effects are finalized, we estimate the indirect and induced effects. As shown in the graphic, the total impact of an activity is thus just the sum of direct, indirect, and induced effects.

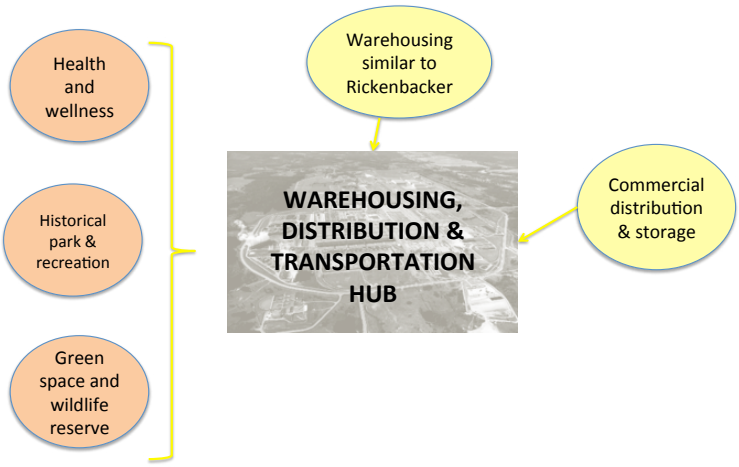


SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

- Multiple use option
- Warehousing and cargo park similar to Rickenbacker
- Commercial distribution and storage
- Health and wellness facilities on site
- Historical park, preserve, and recreational amenities
- Green areas reserved for future use

JUSTIFICATION

- Recycles existing materials and buildings for reuse
- Allows for future planning and expansion
- Job creation potential



ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WAREHOUSING, DISTRIBUTION, & TRANSPORTATION HUB SCENARIO

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added
Direct Effect	512	$ 23,483,473	$ 33,091,997
Indirect Effect	123	$ 5,136,504	$ 8,560,923
Induced Effect	136	$ 4,678,471	$ 7,956,770
Total Effect	***771***	***$ 33,298,446***	***$ 49,609,691***

FINDINGS

- The direct impact of the Warehousing, Distribution, and Transportation Hub on employment in the four county region is 512 jobs with a total labor income of $23,483,473
- The direct value-added, which in addition to labor income includes indirect business taxes and corporate profits is equal to $33,091,997
- The combined total effect was 771 jobs and $49,609,691in value-added. These numbers represent a cumulative impact across all sectors of the local economy.

CONSTRAINTS OF IMPLAN MODELING

Economic structures and relationships change over time and so the indirect and induced effects that are quantified during one year may decrease or increase over the period of the analysis. It is also possible that as a new activity starts, another activity disappears (for example, a factory opens but another closes) so that jobs are not “created” but just shifted from one industry to another. Finally, the indirect and induced effects depend directly on the magnitude of the direct effects, and so any fluctuations or errors in the data for the direct effects will be reflected in the total effects as well. In our analysis we have tried to be conservative and provided the lowest estimate of the anticipated direct job and salary impacts.

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APPENDIX 15 C

SCENARIO SUMMARIES FOR PUBLIC VOTING: TRAINING AND EDUCATION

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS
THE FACILITY AT PIKETON, OHIO

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF SCENARIO OPTIONS
JULY 2011

PORTSFUTURE PROCESS AND PRODUCT

Ohio University's PORTSfuture project has engaged hundreds of community members from Pike, Jackson, Ross, and Scioto counties in developing possible future use scenarios for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) facility in Piketon, Ohio. We have summarized these ideas and invite you to complete a brief on-line survey to indicate your preferences. The website, www.portsfuture.com, provides summary information on the scenarios, their potential economic impact on surrounding communities, and a voting ballot. Please review and choose up to three scenarios that you support. Your time is valuable and this survey can be completed in 10-12 minutes. Your answers are confidential.

A report will be written that describes all scenarios developed by community members and includes public preferences. The report will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management for their consideration as they make clean-up and risk reduction decisions about the site.

WHAT IS ECONOMIC IMPACT?

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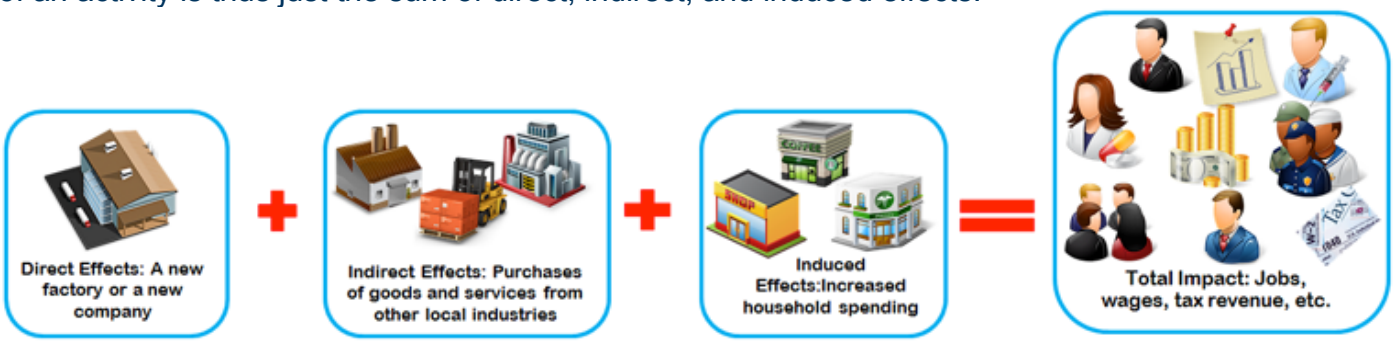
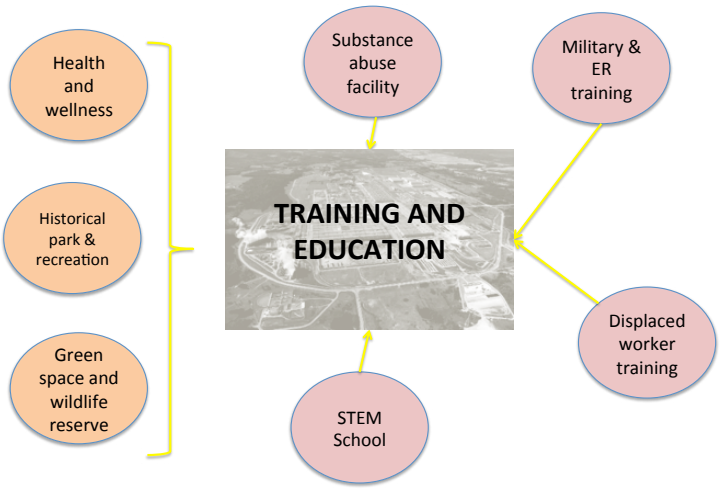


SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

- Multiple use option
- Substance abuse/treatment facility
- Military training
- Homeland security/emergency response training
- Displaced worker training
- Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) School
- Health and wellness facility
- Historic park/preservation/recreation
- Green areas for future development



JUSTIFICATION

- Recycle and reuse materials and buildings to the greatest extent possible
- Keep money in the community
- National Guard expansion unique to Southern Ohio
- Residential and outpatient treatment can partner with local hospitals and higher learning
- Improve health and wellness for workers at the site and the community
- Clean jobs for the community
- Educational opportunities for the community
- Potential for job creation

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAINING AND EDUCATION SCENARIO

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added
Direct Effect	213	$ 3,931,250	$ 4,469,954
Indirect Effect	12	$ 486,090	$ 1,119,072
Induced Effect	20	$ 700,246	$ 1,189,640
Total Effect	***245***	***$ 5,117,584***	***$ 6,778,666***

FINDINGS

- The direct impact of the Training and Education on employment in the four county region is 213 jobs with a total labor income of $3,931,250
- The direct value-added, which in addition to labor income includes indirect business taxes and corporate profits is equal to $4,469,954
- The combined total effect was 245 jobs and $6,778,666 in value-added. These numbers represent a cumulative impact across all sectors of the local economy.

CONSTRAINTS OF IMPLAN MODELING

Economic structures and relationships change over time and so the indirect and induced effects that are quantified during one year may decrease or increase over the period of the analysis. It is also possible that as a new activity starts, another activity disappears (for example, a factory opens but another closes) so that jobs are not “created” but just shifted from one industry to another. Finally, the indirect and induced effects depend directly on the magnitude of the direct effects, and so any fluctuations or errors in the data for the direct effects will be reflected in the total effects as well. In our analysis we have tried to be conservative and provided the lowest estimate of the anticipated direct job and salary impacts.

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APPENDIX 15 D

SCENARIO SUMMARIES FOR PUBLIC VOTING: NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS
THE FACILITY AT PIKETON, OHIO

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF SCENARIO OPTIONS
JULY 2011

PORTSFUTURE PROCESS AND PRODUCT

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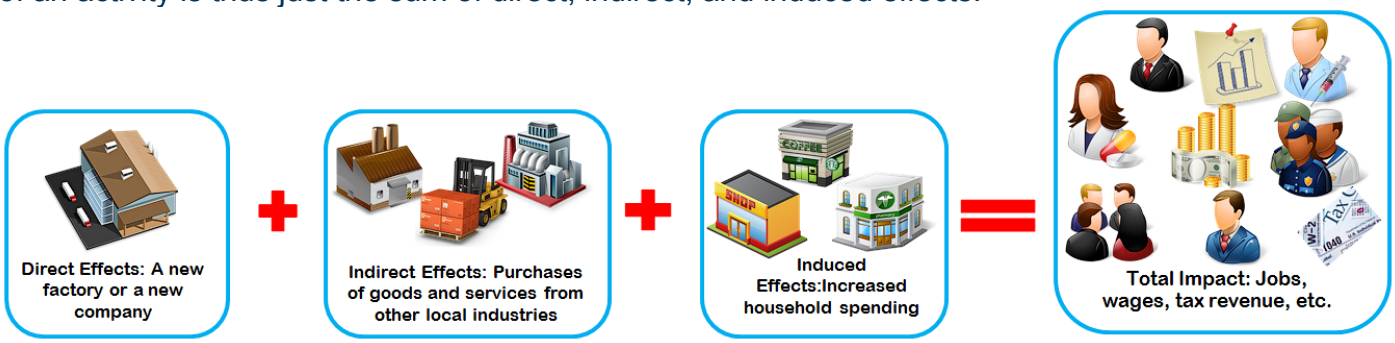
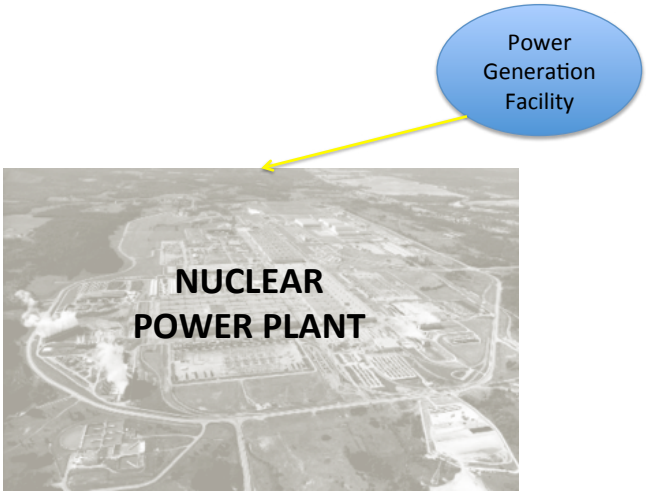


SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

- Single use option
- Power generation facility

JUSTIFICATION

- Uses existing materials and infrastructure
- Environmental conditions of the site
- Existing operations at the site
- Economic markets conditions
- Cost for clean up
- Job creation potential



ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SCENARIO

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added
Direct Effect	400	$ 35,291,101	$ 118,940,111
Indirect Effect	237	$ 9,266,799	$ 14,692,464
Induced Effect	203	$ 7,022,867	$ 11,928,017
Total Effect	***840***	***$ 51,580,766***	***$ 145,560,592***

FINDINGS

- The direct impact of the Nuclear Power Plant on employment in the four county region is 400 jobs with a total labor income of $35,291,101
- The direct value-added, which in addition to labor income includes indirect business taxes and corporate profits is equal to $118,940,111
- The combined total effect was 840 jobs and $145,560,592 in value-added. These numbers represent a cumulative impact across all sectors of the local economy.

CONSTRAINTS OF IMPLAN MODELING

Economic structures and relationships change over time and so the indirect and induced effects that are quantified during one year may decrease or increase over the period of the analysis. It is also possible that as a new activity starts, another activity disappears (for example, a factory opens but another closes) so that jobs are not “created” but just shifted from one industry to another. Finally, the indirect and induced effects depend directly on the magnitude of the direct effects, and so any fluctuations or errors in the data for the direct effects will be reflected in the total effects as well. In our analysis we have tried to be conservative and provided the lowest estimate of the anticipated direct job and salary impacts.

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APPENDIX 15 E

SCENARIO SUMMARIES FOR PUBLIC VOTING: NATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS
THE FACILITY AT PIKETON, OHIO

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF SCENARIO OPTIONS
JULY 2011

PORTSFUTURE PROCESS AND PRODUCT

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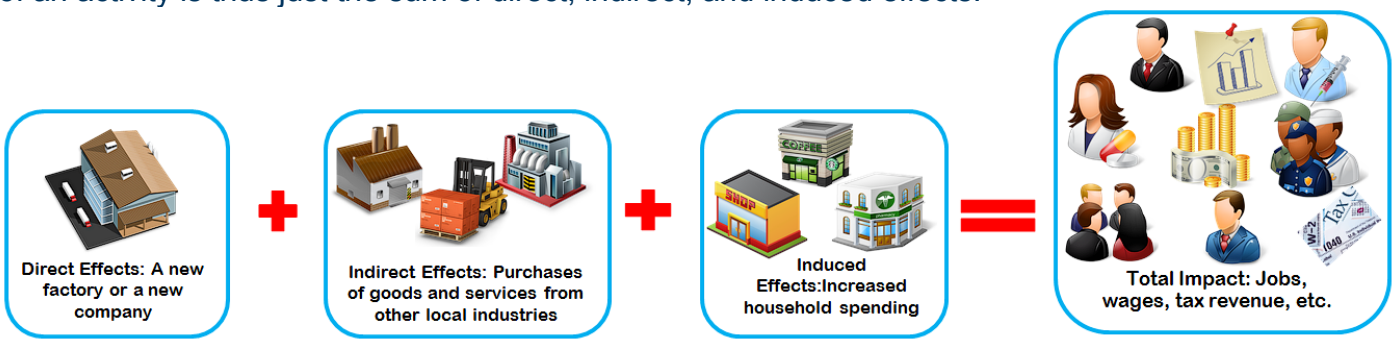
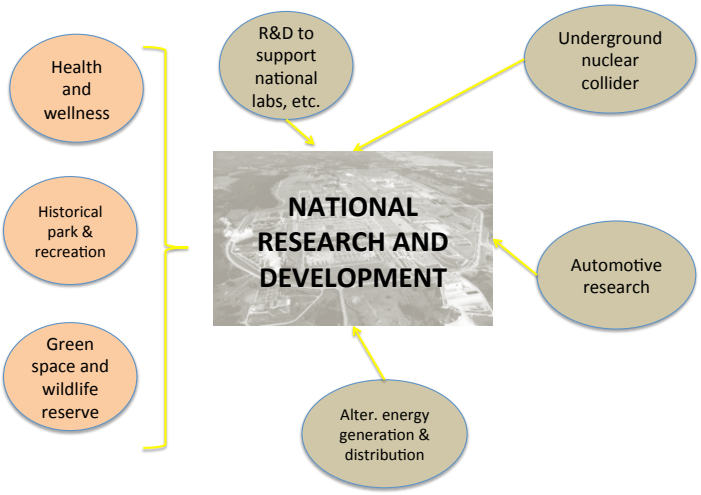


SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

- Multiple use option
- Energy research
  - Support national labs
  - Testing prototypes
  - Homeland security research
  - American Centrifuge Plant research and manufacturing support
  - Underground nuclear collider
  - Automotive research
    - Electric vehicles batteries
    - Hydrogen
    - Vehicle operations and controls
    - Surface recreation for vehicles
  - Alternative energy
    - Solar panels placed on disposal cells at site
    - Solar shingles
    - Energy generation, distribution, and material processing
- Health and wellness facilities on site



- Historical park, preserve, and recreational amenities
- Green areas reserved for future use

JUSTIFICATION

- Recycles existing materials and buildings for reuse
- Allows for future planning and expansion
- Job creation potential

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added
Direct Effect	1,537	$ 71,614,560	$ 86,306,799
Indirect Effect	156	$ 5,561,206	$ 11,059,105
Induced Effect	362	$ 12,493,516	$ 21,243,082
Total Effect	***2,055***	***$ 89,669,280***	***$ 118,608,985***

FINDINGS

- The direct impact of the National Research and Development on employment in the four county region is 1,537 jobs with a total labor income of $71,614,560
- The direct value-added, which in addition to labor income includes indirect business taxes and corporate profits is equal to $86,306,799
- The combined total effect was 2,055 jobs and $118,608,985 in value-added. These numbers represent a cumulative impact across all sectors of the local economy.

CONSTRAINTS OF IMPLAN MODELING

Economic structures and relationships change over time and so the indirect and induced effects that are quantified during one year may decrease or increase over the period of the analysis. It is also possible that as a new activity starts, another activity disappears (for example, a factory opens but another closes) so that jobs are not “created” but just shifted from one industry to another. Finally, the indirect and induced effects depend directly on the magnitude of the direct effects, and so any fluctuations or errors in the data for the direct effects will be reflected in the total effects as well. In our analysis we have tried to be conservative and provided the lowest estimate of the anticipated direct job and salary impacts.

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APPENDIX 15 F

SCENARIO SUMMARIES FOR PUBLIC VOTING:
MULTI-USE EDUCATION CENTER

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS
THE FACILITY AT PIKETON, OHIO

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF SCENARIO OPTIONS
JULY 2011

PORTSFUTURE PROCESS AND PRODUCT

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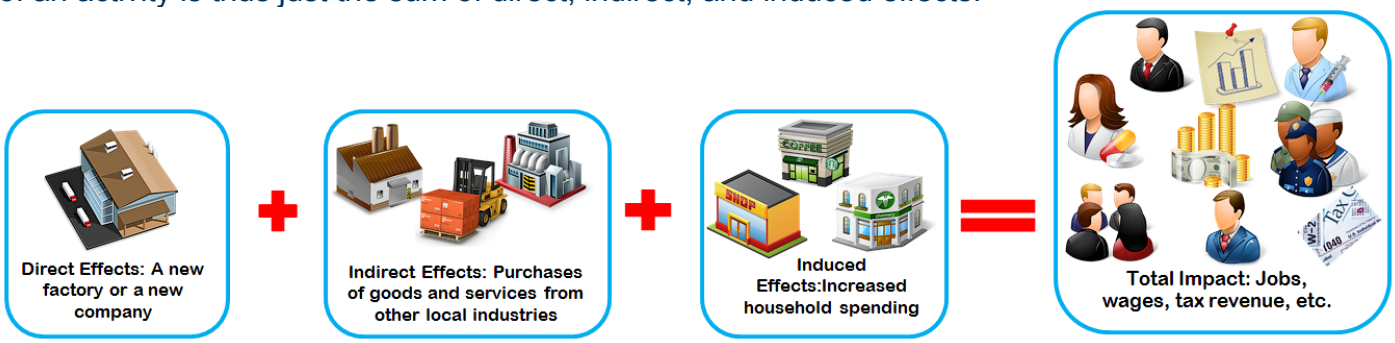
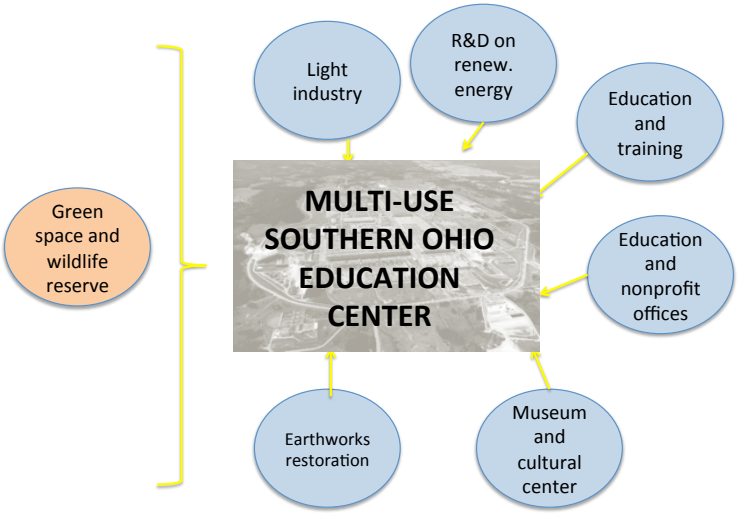


SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

- Multiple use option
- Light industry
- Research and development
  - Federal renewable energy
- Education and training
- Green space, recreation, and wildlife reserve
  - Appended to Wayne National Forest
- Educational and nonprofit office space
- Museum and cultural center-Southern Ohio Educational Enrichment Center
- Earthwork restoration
- Industrial/Nature Center/Recreational Park with a Visitor Center



JUSTIFICATION

- Preservation of local forest area
- Clean jobs for the community
- Educational opportunities for the community
- Potential for job creation
- Site has historical significance
- Regional resource for education and training for the four counties

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MULTI-USE SOUTHERN OHIO EDUCATION CENTER SCENARIO

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added
Direct Effect	275	$ 10,192,722	$ 13,003,190
Indirect Effect	34	$ 1,285,316	$ 2,447,947
Induced Effect	53	$ 1,845,119	$ 3,136,310
Total Effect	***362***	***$ 13,323,153***	***$ 18,587,448***

FINDINGS

- The direct impact of the Multi-use Southern Ohio Education Center on employment in the four county region is 275 jobs with a total labor income of $10,192,722
- The direct value-added, which in addition to labor income includes indirect business taxes and corporate profits is equal to $13,003,190
- The combined total effect was 362 jobs and $18,587,448 in value-added. These numbers represent a cumulative impact across all sectors of the local economy.

CONSTRAINTS OF IMPLAN MODELING

Economic structures and relationships change over time and so the indirect and induced effects that are quantified during one year may decrease or increase over the period of the analysis. It is also possible that as a new activity starts, another activity disappears (for example, a factory opens but another closes) so that jobs are not “created” but just shifted from one industry to another. Finally, the indirect and induced effects depend directly on the magnitude of the direct effects, and so any fluctuations or errors in the data for the direct effects will be reflected in the total effects as well. In our analysis we have tried to be conservative and provided the lowest estimate of the anticipated direct job and salary impacts.

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APPENDIX 15 G

SCENARIO SUMMARIES FOR PUBLIC VOTING: METALS RECOVERY

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS
THE FACILITY AT PIKETON, OHIO

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF SCENARIO OPTIONS
JULY 2011

PORTSFUTURE PROCESS AND PRODUCT

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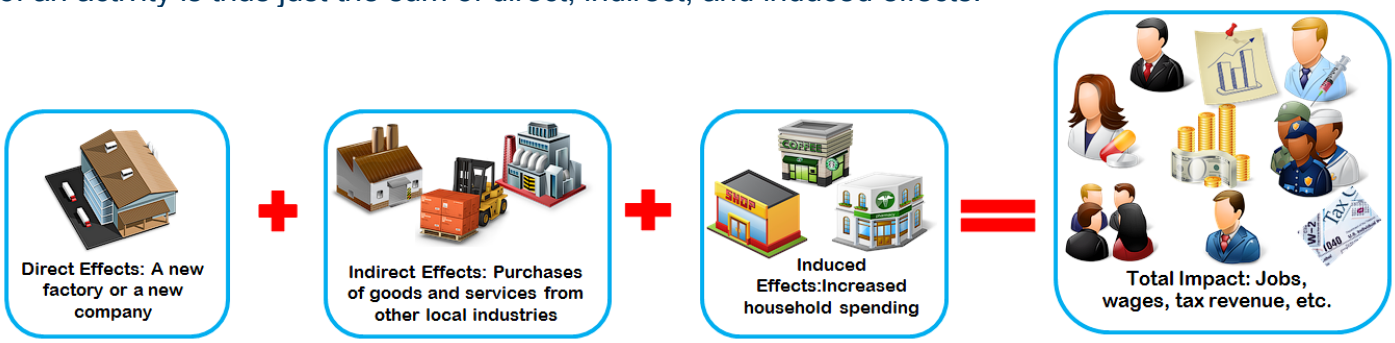
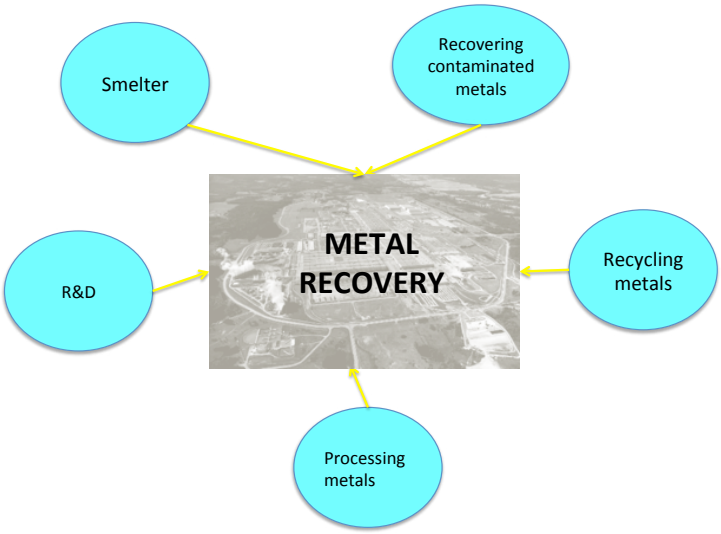


SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

- Multiple use option
- Recovering contaminated metals-U.S. Strategic Metal Revitalization Complex
  - Process for storage
  - Recycle for reuse
- Recycling contaminated metals
- Research and development
  - Metal processing such as melter/smelter
  - Smelter to create steel ingots (using steel from the process buildings on site) for future industrial use



JUSTIFICATION

- Recycles existing materials for reuse in the nuclear industry
- Job creation potential

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF METAL RECOVERY SCENARIO

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added
Direct Effect	760	$ 35,971,458	$ 43,526,126
Indirect Effect	81	$ 2,933,491	$ 5,783,594
Induced Effect	182	$ 6,296,482	$ 10,705,939
Total Effect	***1,023***	***$ 45,201,431***	***$ 60,015,660***

FINDINGS

- The direct impact of the Metal Recovery on employment in the four county region is 760 jobs with a total labor income of $35,971,458
- The direct value-added, which in addition to labor income includes indirect business taxes and corporate profits is equal to $43,526,126
- The combined total effect was 1,023 jobs and $60,015,660 in value-added. These numbers represent a cumulative impact across all sectors of the local economy.

CONSTRAINTS OF IMPLAN MODELING

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APPENDIX 15 H

SCENARIO SUMMARIES FOR PUBLIC VOTING: INDUSTRIAL PARK

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS
THE FACILITY AT PIKETON, OHIO

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF SCENARIO OPTIONS
JULY 2011

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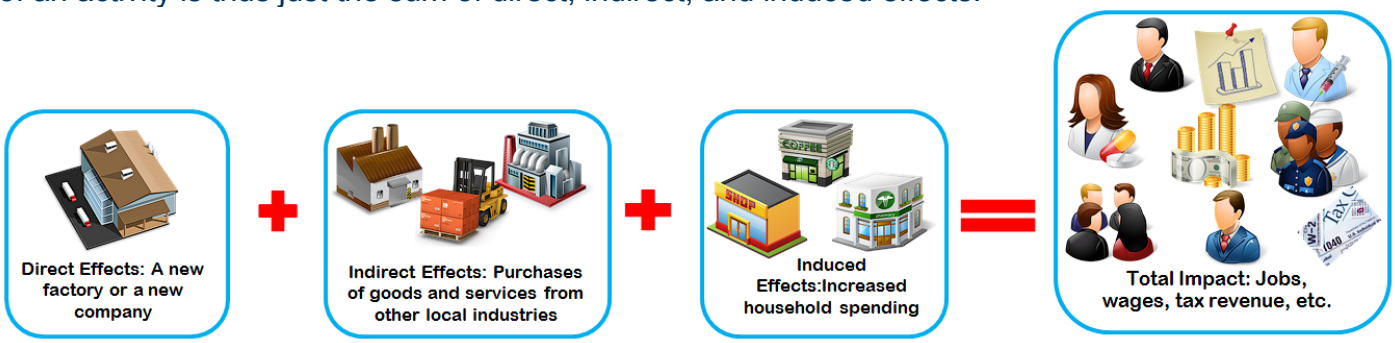
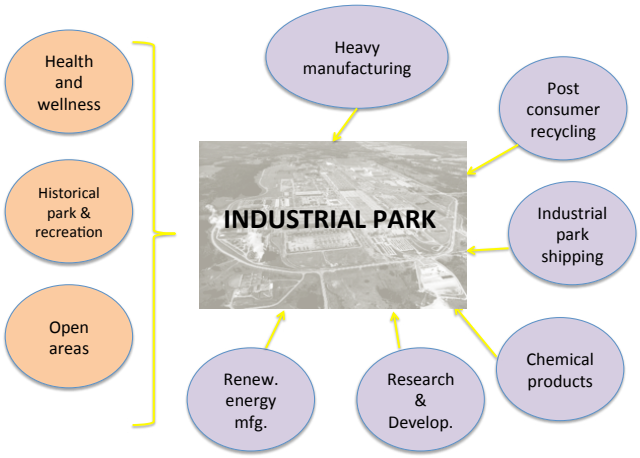


SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

- Multiple use option
- Strive to develop “supply chain” manufacturing operations
- Steel forging turbines -manufacture and operate turbines to generate power
- Post-consumer recycling-plastics, glass, other materials
- General manufacturing
  - Auto parts, plane parts
- Industrial park shipping facility
- Chemical production for industrial use
- Pharmaceutical manufacturing plant
  - Drug research and development
  - Manufacturing distribution
  - Center for Disease Control Satellite Office
- Research and Development
  - Medical research
  - Communicable disease research
  - Radioisotope research for medical use
  - Renewables and biomass
- Comprehensive industrial energy
  - Nuclear
- Renewable energy manufacturing
  - Solar panels, solar shingles, wind, turbine, batteries
- Health and wellness facilities on site
- Historical park, preserve, and recreational amenities
  - Museum and cultural center-Southern Ohio Educational Enrichment Center



  - Earthwork restoration
  - Recreational park
  - Nature center and visitor’s center
- Green areas reserved for future use

JUSTIFICATION

- Utilize existing infrastructure including river, rail, road
- Recycles existing materials and buildings for reuse
- Allows for future planning and expansion
- Job creation potential
- Research and development will yield educational benefits
- Can operate within the environmental conditions of the site
- Compliments existing operations at the site
- Economic market conditions

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL PARK SCENARIO

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added
Direct Effect	725	$ 45,307,858	$ 107,795,606
Indirect Effect	290	$ 11,410,263	$ 19,073,109
Induced Effect	260	$ 8,993,692	$ 15,278,305
Total Effect	***1,275***	***$ 65,711,809***	***$ 142,147,020***

FINDINGS

- The direct impact of the Industrial Park on employment in the four county region is 725 jobs with a total labor income of $45,307,858.
- The direct value-added, which in addition to labor income includes indirect business taxes and corporate profits is equal to $107,795,606
- The combined total effect was 1,275 jobs and $142,147,020 in value-added. These numbers represent a cumulative impact across all sectors of the local economy.

CONSTRAINTS OF IMPLAN MODELING

Economic structures and relationships change over time and so the indirect and induced effects that are quantified during one year may decrease or increase over the period of the analysis. It is also possible that as a new activity starts, another activity disappears (for example, a factory opens but another closes) so that jobs are not “created” but just shifted from one industry to another. Finally, the indirect and induced effects depend directly on the magnitude of the direct effects, and so any fluctuations or errors in the data for the direct effects will be reflected in the total effects as well. In our analysis we have tried to be conservative and provided the lowest estimate of the anticipated direct job and salary impacts.

The PORTSfuture Project is funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy

www.portsfuture.com - info@portsfuture.com

APPENDIX 15 I

SCENARIO SUMMARIES FOR PUBLIC VOTING: GREEN ENERGY PRODUCTION

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS
THE FACILITY AT PIKETON, OHIO

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF SCENARIO OPTIONS
JULY 2011

PORTSFUTURE PROCESS AND PRODUCT

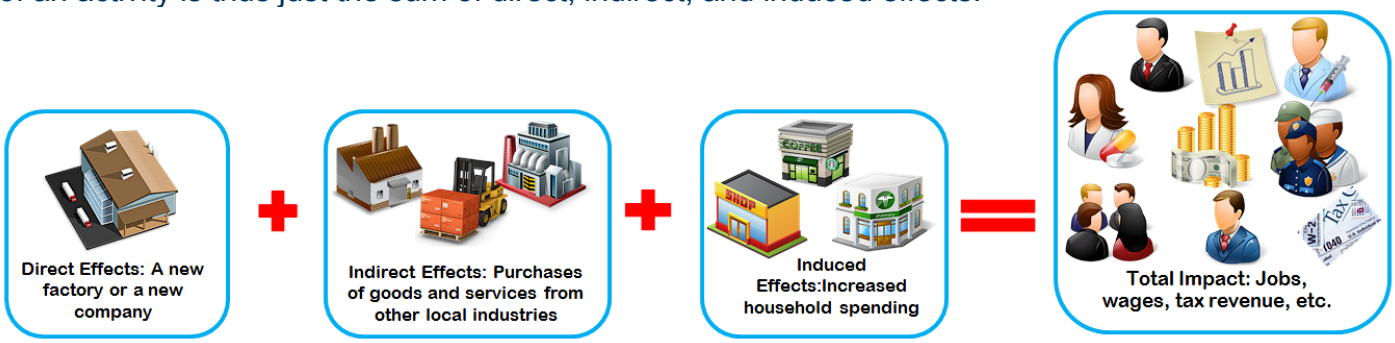
Ohio University's PORTSfuture project has engaged hundreds of community members from Pike, Jackson, Ross, and Scioto counties in developing possible future use scenarios for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) facility in Piketon, Ohio. We have summarized these ideas and invite you to complete a brief on-line survey to indicate your preferences. The website, www.portsfuture.com, provides summary information on the scenarios, their potential economic impact on surrounding communities, and a voting ballot. Please review and choose up to three scenarios that you support. Your time is valuable and this survey can be completed in 10-12 minutes. Your answers are confidential.

A report will be written that describes all scenarios developed by community members and includes public preferences. The report will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management for their consideration as they make clean-up and risk reduction decisions about the site.

WHAT IS ECONOMIC IMPACT?

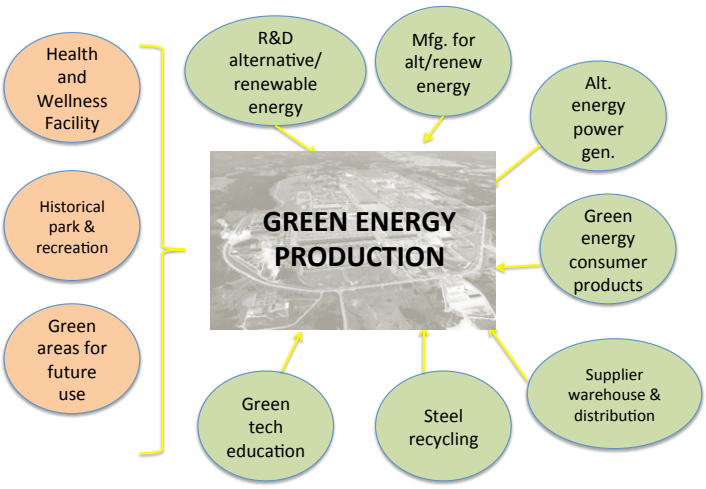
Under a site license from MIG, Inc (Formerly Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.) Ohio University employed a database and modeling system known as IMPLAN® to construct economic impact consequences of potential future uses of the PORTS facility in Piketon, Ohio on the combined local economies of Jackson, Pike, Ross, and Scioto counties.

IMPLAN models the ripple effect of a change in one industry/activity through extremely detailed social accounting matrices and multiplier models of local economies. To estimate the total impact of each alternative, our IMPLAN model takes as the starting point the direct effect – for example, how many jobs would be created if this alternative is implemented? These direct effects are calculated on the basis of an extensive review of publicly available data from a variety of sources including, but not restricted to, the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Department of Energy, etc. Once these direct effects are finalized, we estimate the indirect and induced effects. As shown in the graphic, the total impact of an activity is thus just the sum of direct, indirect, and induced effects.



SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

- Multiple use option
- Research and development
  - Alternative energy
  - Renewable harvest of resources such as switchgrass
  - Biomass sustainability
  - Woodland utilization and development
  - Recycling
- Manufacturing may include:
  - Wind turbines
  - Solar panels
  - Batteries
  - Recycling
- Generation
  - Wind
  - Solar
  - Nuclear
  - Fossil and baseload
- Consumer products
  - Home energy (e.g. wind and solar)
  - Electrical vehicles
- Transportation Hub
  - Air, rail, and truck
- Supplier warehousing and distribution
- Steel recycling from the site
- Green Technology Education (K-16) Center
- Wildlife buffer
- Aquaculture
- Tourism



- Health and wellness facilities on site
- Historical park, preserve, and recreational amenities
- Green areas reserved for future use

JUSTIFICATION

- Create productive and abundant, new energy sources
- Recycles existing materials and buildings for reuse
- Allows for future planning and expansion
- Job creation potential
- Potential economic stability for the future
- Training for students and workforce
- Revenue from energy grid
- Make U.S. competitive globally
- Access to highways
- Compliments existing operations at the site

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GREEN ENERGY PRODUCTION SCENARIO

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added
Direct Effect	861	$ 49,688,233	$ 112,861,666
Indirect Effect	294	$ 11,664,830	$ 19,418,857
Induced Effect	283	$ 9,790,353	$ 16,635,901
Total Effect	***1,438***	***$ 71,143,413***	***$ 148,916,427***

FINDINGS

- The direct impact of the Green Energy Production on employment in the four county region is 861 jobs with a total labor income $49,688,233
- The direct value added, which in addition to labor income includes indirect business taxes and corporate profits is equal to $112,861,666
- The combined total effect was 1,438 jobs $148,916,427 in value added. These numbers represent a cumulative impact across all sectors of the local economy.

CONSTRAINTS OF IMPLAN MODELING

Economic structures and relationships change over time and so the indirect and induced effects that are quantified during one year may decrease or increase over the period of the analysis. It is also possible that as a new activity starts, another activity disappears (for example, a factory opens but another closes) so that jobs are not "created" but just shifted from one industry to another. Finally, the indirect and induced effects depend directly on the magnitude of the direct effects, and so any fluctuations or errors in the data for the direct effects will be reflected in the total effects as well. In our analysis we have tried to be conservative and provided the lowest estimate of the anticipated direct job and salary impacts.

The PORTSfuture Project is funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy www.portsfuture.com - info@portsfuture.com

APPENDIX 16

PAPER BALLOT

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS
THE FACILITY AT PIKETON, OHIO

Ohio University's PORTSfuture project has engaged hundreds of community members from Pike, Jackson, Ross, and Scioto counties in developing possible future use scenarios for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) facility in Piketon, Ohio.

We have summarized these ideas and invite you to complete a brief on-line survey to indicate your preferences. The website, www.portsfuture.com, provides summary information on the scenarios, their potential economic impact on surrounding communities, and a voting ballot. Please review and choose up to three scenarios that you support. Your time is valuable and this survey can be completed in 10-12 minutes. Your answers are confidential.

A report will be written that describes all scenarios developed by community members and includes public preferences. The report will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management for their consideration as they make clean-up and risk reduction decisions about the site

WWW.PORTSFUTURE.COM

OHIO UNIVERSITY

The PORTSfuture project is funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management

9522321408

PORTSFUTURE

IMAGINING THE OPPORTUNITIES, GATHERING YOUR IDEAS
THE FACILITY AT PIKETON, OHIO

Ohio University's PORTSfuture project has engaged hundreds of community members from Pike, Jackson, Ross, and Scioto counties in developing possible future use scenarios for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) facility in Piketon, Ohio.

We have summarized these ideas and invite you to complete a brief on-line survey to indicate your preferences. The website, www.portsfuture.com, provides summary information on the scenarios, their potential economic impact on surrounding communities, and a voting ballot. Please review and choose up to three scenarios that you support. Your time is valuable and this survey can be completed in 10-12 minutes. Your answers are confidential.

A report will be written that describes all scenarios developed by community members and includes public preferences. The report will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management for their consideration as they make clean-up and risk reduction decisions about the site

WWW.PORTSFUTURE.COM

OHIO UNIVERSITY

The PORTSfuture project is funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management

9522321408

1. In what county do you live?

- O Jackson
- O Pike
- O Ross
- O Scioto
- O Other _____ (State) _____

2. What is your gender?

- O Male
- O Female

3. Please select your age group.

- O 18 - 34
- O 35 - 49
- O 50 - 64
- O 65 or older

4. Select up to 3 scenarios you support as viable options for the future-use of the site.

- O Industrial Park
- O Green Energy Production
- O Multi-use Southern Ohio Education Center
- O National Research and Development
- O Training and Education
- O Greenbelt
- O Warehousing, Distribution, & Transportation Hub
- O Nuclear Power Plant
- O Metal Recovery

Please provide other comments about the future-use of the site.

_____

_____

9522321408 _____

1. In what county do you live?

- O Jackson
- O Pike
- O Ross
- O Scioto
- O Other _____ (State) _____

2. What is your gender?

- O Male
- O Female

3. Please select your age group.

- O 18 - 34
- O 35 - 49
- O 50 - 64
- O 65 or older

4. Select up to 3 scenarios you support as viable options for the future-use of the site.

- O Industrial Park
- O Green Energy Production
- O Multi-use Southern Ohio Education Center
- O National Research and Development
- O Training and Education
- O Greenbelt
- O Warehousing, Distribution, & Transportation Hub
- O Nuclear Power Plant
- O Metal Recovery

Please provide other comments about the future-use of the site.

_____

_____

9522321408 _____

APPENDIX 17

ONLINE SURVEY INCLUDING RESULTS

Appendix 17
Online Survey

Screen 1

Ohio University's PORTSfuture outreach project has engaged hundreds of community members from Pike, Jackson, Ross, and Scioto counties in developing possible future use scenarios for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) facility in Piketon, Ohio.

Ohio University has summarized the counties' ideas and we are now seeking input regarding preferences from the public-at-large. We are asking you to complete a brief on-line survey identifying your preferences. At this site you will find summaries of the scenarios, information regarding the potential economic impact on surrounding communities, and a ballot for voting. After reviewing the information, please select up to three scenarios that you support. We know your time is valuable and we assure you that this survey will take no more than 10-12 minutes of your time. Your answers are confidential.

The final product of this outreach project will be a report that includes all scenarios developed by community members and includes the preferences of the public-at-large. This report will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management for their consideration as they make clean-up and risk reduction decisions about the site

1. What county do you live in?
   - Jackson ◯
   - Pike ◯
   - Ross ◯
   - Scioto ◯
   - Other _____ (State __)

2. What is your gender?
   - Male ◯
   - Female ◯

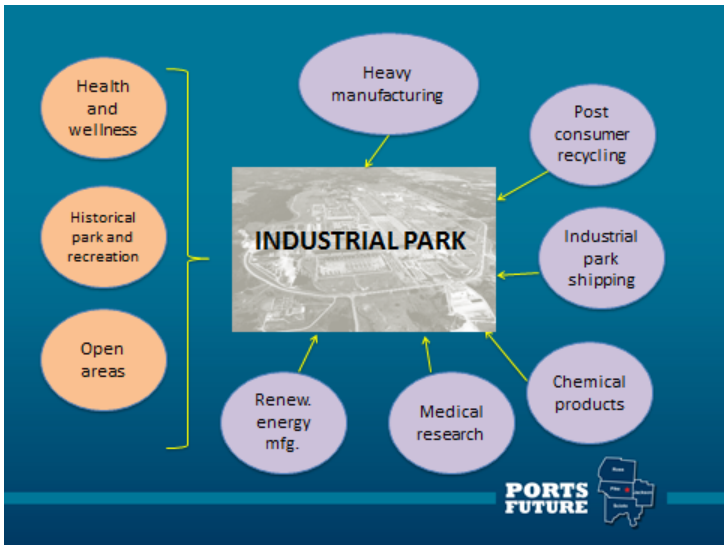
3. Please select your age group.
   - 18 – 34 ◯
   - 35 – 49 ◯
   - 50 – 64 ◯
   - 65 or older ◯

Screen 2

Each scenario includes the rationale community members provided for selection of the future-use scenario as well as estimates of total jobs, labor income and overall regional economic impact that will likely occur for each scenario. **Total Jobs** represent annual average employment for both full and part time employees that are projected to be employed at the PORTS site. **Labor income** includes wages and salaries of all projected employees as well as payments received by self-employed individuals and small businesses that are not corporations. **Regional economic impact** is a projection of the scenario's overall economic impact on the four-county region of Pike, Scioto, Ross, and Jackson counties. The economic impact includes both the direct impact of all on-site companies including their labor income, corporate profits, and business taxes (excise, sales, property taxes, fees, fines, licenses, and permits) as well as the economic contributions of industry-affiliated companies located off-site.

Community members cited these justifications for this scenario...

- This scenario utilizes existing infrastructure including river, rail, and road, and complements existing operations at the site (for example, DUF6 and the ACP). As such, they felt this scenario could operate within current environmental conditions at the site.
- There was general agreement that leaving some portions of the site as "green areas" would allow for future planning and expansion.
- There was also the feeling that materials and buildings currently at the site should be recycled and reused.
- While research and development would yield educational benefits, the scenario would create jobs.



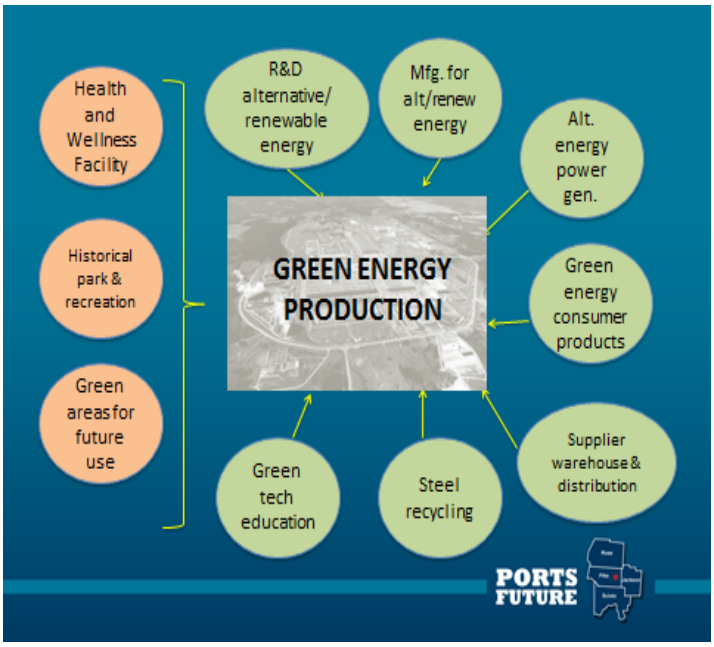
Our estimates of the total jobs, labor income, and value-added likely to be generated are:

When the scenario is fully operational	
	Total
Jobs	
Labor Income	
Value-added	

Screen 3

Community members cited these justifications for this scenario...

- This scenario recycles existing materials and buildings for reuse while creating productive and abundant new energy sources, and yet allowing for future planning and expansion.
- This scenario both trains students and the workforce while generating revenue from the energy grid, creating jobs on the site, and contributing to the economic stability of the nation and making the U.S. globally competitive.
- This scenario complements existing operations at the site (for example, DUF6 and the ACP).



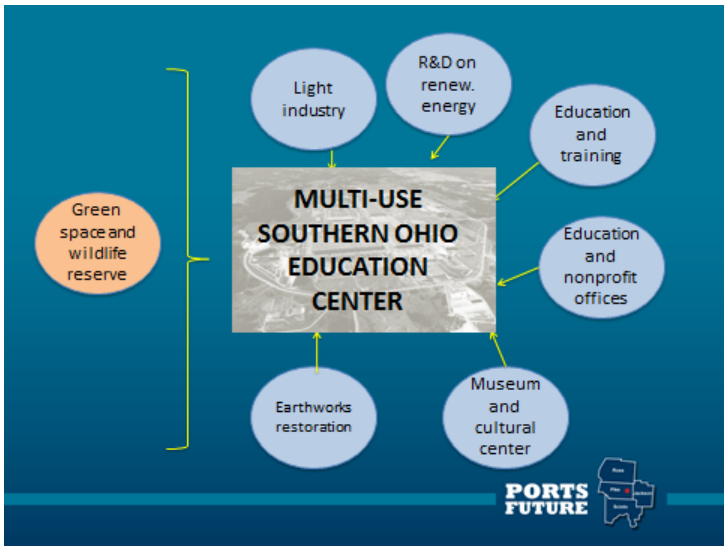
Our estimates of the total jobs, labor income, and value-added likely to be generated are:

When the scenario is fully operational	
	Total
Jobs	
Labor Income	
Value-added	

Screen 4

Community members cited these justifications for this scenario...

- This scenario has the potential to create clean jobs and provide a regional resource for education and training of the four counties' workforce
- This scenario preserves the local forest cover
- This scenario also maintains the site's historical significance through the museum and cultural center, earthworks' restoration



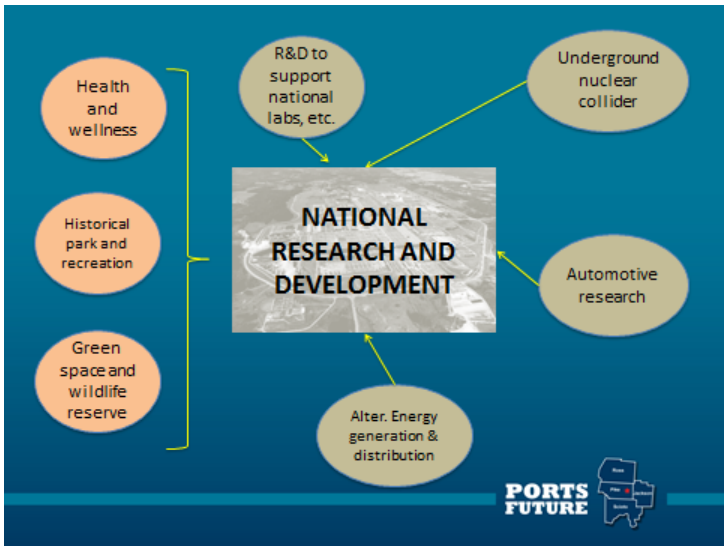
Our estimates of the total jobs, labor income, and value-added likely to be generated are:

When the scenario is fully operational	
	Total
Jobs	
Labor Income	
Value-added	

Screen 5

Community members cited these justifications for this scenario...

- There was general agreement that leaving some portions of the site as "green areas" would allow for future planning and expansion.
- There was also the feeling that materials and buildings currently at the site should be recycled and reused.
- While research and development would yield educational benefits, the scenario would also create jobs.



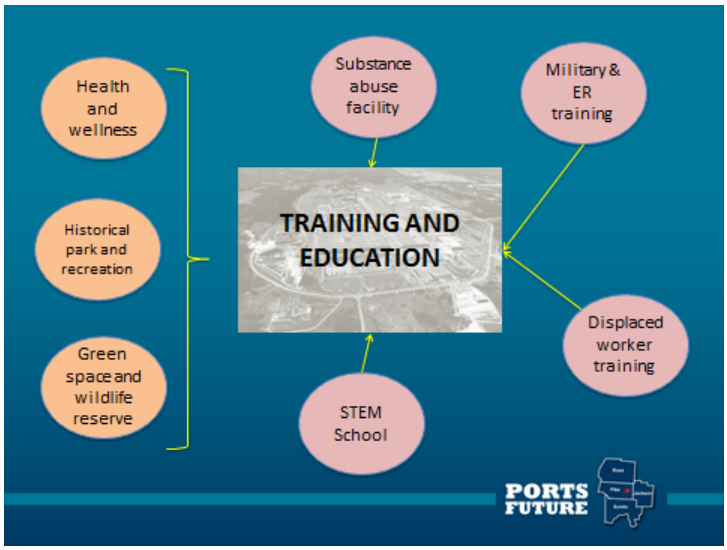
Our estimates of the total jobs, labor income, and value-added likely to be generated are:

When the scenario is fully operational	
	Total
Jobs	
Labor Income	
Value-added	

Screen 6

Community members cited these justifications for this scenario...

- There was general agreement that leaving some portions of the site as "green areas" would allow for future planning and expansion.
- There was also the feeling that materials and buildings currently at the site should be recycled and reused to the greatest extent possible.
- The scenario emphasizes training and education, both for military and emergency room personnel as well as for displaced workers. The STEM school is also seen as a valuable activity.
- The substance abuse facility was seen as improving the health and wellness of the site workers in particular and of the community members more generally.



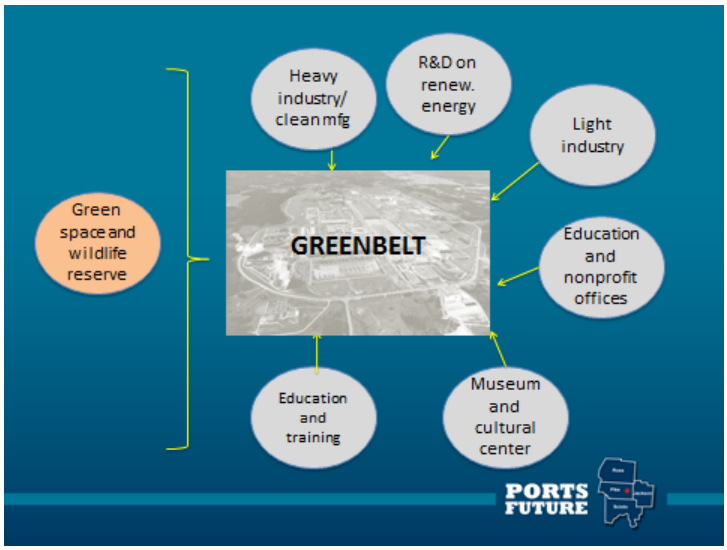
Our estimates of the total jobs, labor income, and value-added likely to be generated are:

When the scenario is fully operational	
	Total
Jobs	
Labor Income	
Value-added	

Screen 7

Community members cited these justifications for this scenario...

- This scenario preserves local forest cover.
- The mixture of heavy and light industries provides jobs while the education and training facilities provide educational opportunities for the community
- The museum and cultural center preserves the site's historical significance.



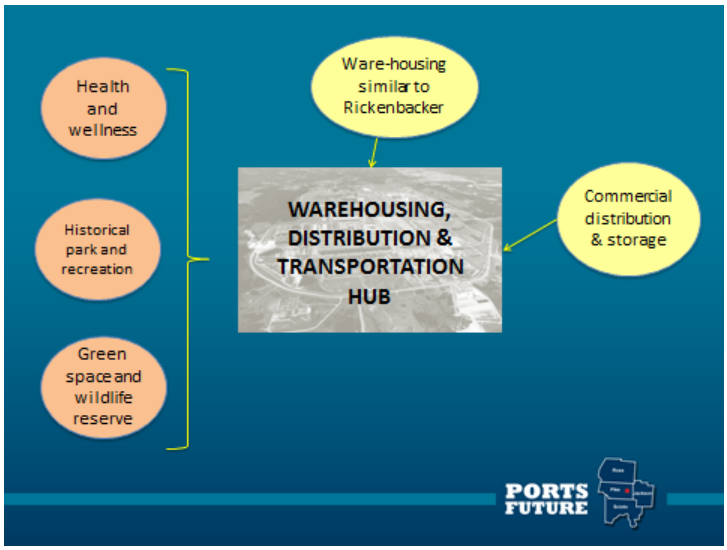
Our estimates of the total jobs, labor income, and value-added likely to be generated are:

When the scenario is fully operational	
	Total
Jobs	
Labor Income	
Value-added	

Screen 8

Community members cited these justifications for this scenario...

- This scenario recycles and reuses materials and buildings currently at the site.
- The scenario allows for future planning and expansion.
- The scenario has the potential to create jobs.



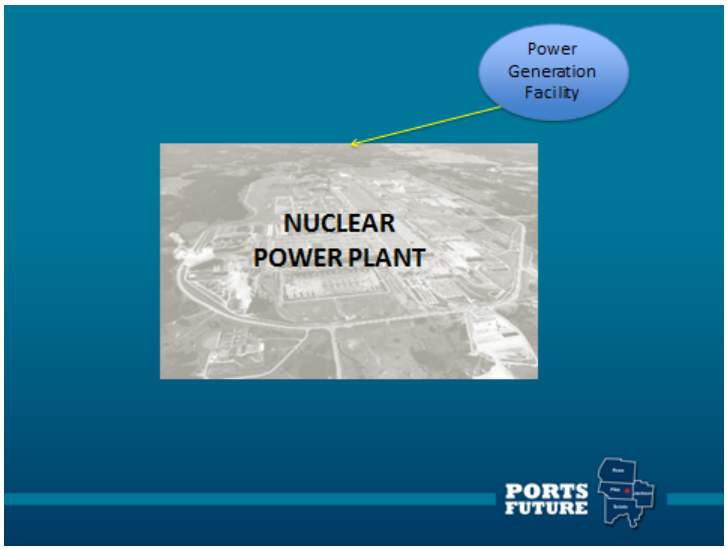
Our estimates of the total jobs, labor income, and value-added likely to be generated are:

When the scenario is fully operational	
	Total
Jobs	
Labor Income	
Value-added	

Screen 9

Community members cited these justifications for this scenario...

- This scenario utilizes existing infrastructure including river, rail, and road, and complements existing operations at the site (for example, DUF6 and the ACP). As such, they felt this scenario could operate within current environmental conditions at the site.
- There was also the feeling that materials and buildings currently at the site should be used.
- This scenario has the potential to create jobs.



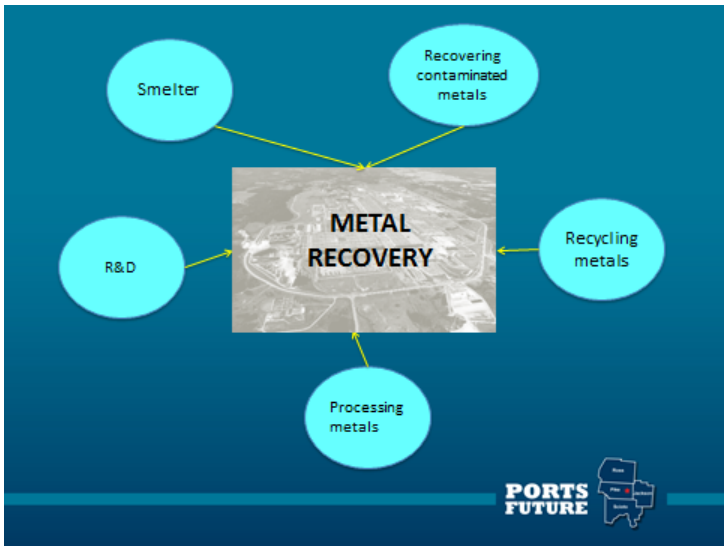
Our estimates of the total jobs, labor income, and value-added likely to be generated are:

When the scenario is fully operational	
	Total
Jobs	
Labor Income	
Value-added	

Screen 10

Community members cited these justifications for this scenario...

- This scenario recycles existing materials for reuse in the nuclear industry.
- This scenario has the potential to create jobs.



Our estimates of the total jobs, labor income, and value-added likely to be generated are:

When the scenario is fully operational	
	Total
Jobs	
Labor Income	
Value-added	

Screen 11

Please select **up to 3** scenarios you support as viable options for the future-use of the site. If you want to see these scenarios again to refresh your memory, please click **here** [link to PDF <Scenario Details.pdf>] to see details of each scenario. You can also use the <back> button to view previous screens.

Green Energy Production	◯
Industrial Park	◯
Multi-use Southern Ohio Education Center	◯
National Research and Development	◯
Training and Education	◯
Greenbelt	◯
Warehousing, Distribution, & Transportation Hub	◯
Nuclear Power Plant	◯
Metal Recovery	◯

Is there anything more you would like to add about the future-use of the site?

_____
_____
_____
_____

SUBMIT

Public Vetting Survey Report (through September 30 2011)

NOTE:

1. Respondents were not forced to answer questions. As a result the number of responses can vary across questions.

2. There are 219 respondents who expressed no scenario preference, 914respondents who expressed preferences for 1, 2, or 3 scenarios, and 8 who expressed preferences for 4 or more scenarios (these 8 are all from paper ballots).

3. We also have multiple responses from a single IP addresses. Specifically, we have 208 responses from a USEC IP address, 68 from an IP address in Portsmouth, and 31 from a DOE IP address in Piketon. The interesting thing is that the USEC responses have come almost evenly from the portsfuture.com URL and the URL created for Chambers. Almost all of the Portsmouth responses have come from the URL created for Chambers.

Survey Responses	Frequency	Percent
Paper Ballots	422	37.0
Online Ballots	719	63.0
Total	1,141	100.0

In terms of covering the four counties, we have Pike overrepresented while the other three are underrepresented.

County	Frequency	Percent	Population	Gap
Jackson	100	8.8	15.4	**6.6**
Pike	256	22.5	12.7	**9.8**
Ross	253	22.3	36.0	**13.7**
Scioto	335	29.5	35.9	**6.4**
Other	192	16.9		
Total	1.137	100.0		

Males are overrepresented.

Sex	Frequency	Percent	Population	Gap
Male	637	56.4	49.6	**6.8**
Female	492	43.6	50.4	**6.8**
Total	1,129	100.0		

The 18-34 and 65+ age-groups are underrepresented.

Age-group	Frequency	Percent	Population	Gap
18 - 34	229	20.3	30.2	**9.2**
35 - 49	342	30.2	27.9	**2.3**
50 - 64	418	37.0	23.4	**13.6**
65 or older	142	12.5	18.4	**5.9**
Total	1,131	100.0		

Scenario Preferences	Frequency	Sans big 3
Industrial park	421	296
Green energy production	475	374
Multi-use southern Ohio education center	143	138
National research & development	418	273
Training & education	160	157
Greenbelt	131	103
Warehousing, distribution, & transportation	179	152
Nuclear power plant	495	326
Metal recovery	152	101

NOTE: The following two questions were asked only in the online survey

Importance of PORTS	Frequency	Percent
very important	445	88.8
somewhat important	50	10.0
not important at all	6	1.2
Total	501	

How did you hear about PORTSfuture?	Frequency
Attended PORTS event	51
County fair	14
Email	233
Newsletter	86
Billboard	7
Television	0
Radio	10
Newspaper	31
Word of mouth	70
Other	65

Of the “Other”, 10 mentioned either a robo call or a phone call.

	Jackson	Pike	Ross	Scioto	Other	Total
Paper Ballots	31	110	155	110	15	421
Row %	7.4	26.1	36.8	26.1	3.6	100
Column %	31.0	43.0	61.3	32.8	7.8	37.1
Web Survey	69	146	98	225	177	715
Row %	9.7	20.4	13.7	31.5	24.8	100
Column %	69.0	57.0	38.7	67.2	92.2	62.9
Total	100	256	253	335	192	1136
Row %	8.8	22.5	22.3	29.5	16.9	100.0
Column %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Contrary to Jackson, Pike, and Scioto, the majority of responses from Ross were via paper ballots.

Gender	Jackson	Pike	Ross	Scioto	Other	Total
Male	64	148	138	197	89	636
Column %	10.1	23.3	21.7	31.0	14.0	100.0
Row %	64.0	58.5	54.8	59.3	46.6	56.4
Female	36	105	114	135	102	492
Column %	7.3	21.3	23.2	27.4	20.7	100.0
Row %	36.0	41.5	45.2	40.7	53.4	43.6
Total	100	253	252	332	191	1,128
Column %	8.9	22.4	22.3	29.4	16.9	100.0
Row %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Age-Group	Jackson	Pike	Ross	Scioto	Other	Total
18 - 34	22	52	49	78	28	229
Row %	9.6	22.7	21.4	34.1	12.2	100.0
Column %	22.2	20.5	19.5	23.4	14.7	20.3
35 - 49	26	76	78	115	45	340
Row %	7.7	22.4	22.9	33.8	13.2	100.0
Column %	26.3	29.9	31.1	34.4	23.6	30.1
50 - 64	45	87	98	101	87	418
Row %	10.8	20.8	23.4	24.2	20.8	100.0
Column %	45.5	34.3	39.0	30.2	45.6	37.0
65 or older	6	39	26	40	31	142
Row %	4.2	27.5	18.3	28.2	21.8	100.0
Column %	6.1	15.4	10.4	12.0	16.2	12.6
Total	99	254	251	334	191	1,129
Row %	8.8	22.5	22.2	29.6	16.9	100.0
Column %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Scenario	Jackson	Pike	Ross	Scioto	Other	Total
Industrial Park	41	100	101	146	31	419
Row %	9.8	23.9	24.1	34.8	7.4	100.0
Green Energy Production	45	105	129	128	67	474
Row %	9.5	22.2	27.2	27.0	14.1	100.0
Multi-use Southern Ohio Education Center	6	33	35	28	40	142
Row %	4.2	23.2	24.7	19.7	28.2	100.0
National Research & Development	39	91	111	133	43	417
Row %	9.4	21.8	26.6	31.9	10.3	100.0
Training & Education	11	40	56	33	19	159
Row %	6.9	25.2	35.2	20.8	12.0	100.0
Greenbelt	17	25	27	22	40	131
Row %	13.0	19.1	20.6	16.8	30.5	100.0
Warehousing, Distribution, & Transportation Hub	19	49	55	41	15	179
Row %	10.6	27.4	30.7	22.9	8.4	100.0
Nuclear Power Plant	40	125	104	192	31	492
Row %	8.1	25.4	21.1	39.0	6.3	100.0
Metal Recovery	13	42	25	53	18	151
Row %	8.6	27.8	16.6	35.1	11.9	100.0

	Jackson	Pike	Ross	Scioto	Other	Total
Very Important	44	101	72	166	59	442
Row %	10.0	22.9	16.3	37.6	13.4	100.0
Column %	91.7	96.2	92.3	95.4	63.4	88.8
Somewhat Important	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	32.0	50.0
Row %	8.0	8.0	12.0	8.0	64.0	100.0
Column %	8.3	3.8	7.7	2.3	34.4	10.0
Not Important at all	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	6.0
Row %	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.2	1.2
Total	48	105	78	174	93	498
Row %	9.6	21.1	15.7	34.9	18.7	100.0
Column %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1 Jackson respondent and 3 respondents from “Other” counties said he/she “didn’t know” the importance of the PORTS site.

	Jackson	Pike	Ross	Scioto	Other	Total
Attended PORTS Event	7	16	10	13	5	51
Row %	13.7	31.4	19.6	25.5	9.8	100.0
County Fair	2	4	1	6	1	14
Row %	14.3	28.6	7.1	42.9	7.1	100.0
Email	18	43	30	86	54	231
Row %	7.8	18.6	13.0	37.2	23.4	100.0
Newsletter	10	23	15	25	13	86
Row %	11.6	26.7	17.4	29.1	15.1	100.0
Billboard	1	4	0	2	0	7
Row %	14.3	57.1	0.0	28.6	0.0	100.0
Television	0	0	0	0	0	0
Row %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Radio	1	3	2	3	1	10
Row %	10.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	10.0	100.0
Newspaper	4	14	6	5	2	31
Row %	12.9	45.2	19.4	16.1	6.5	100.0
Word of Mouth	5	13	8	30	13	69
Row %	7.3	18.8	11.6	43.5	18.8	100.0
Other	4	14	13	18	16	65
Row %	6.2	21.5	20.0	27.7	24.6	100.0

There are 194 open-ended comments (see below)

Is there anything else you would like to add about the future of the site?
3 SCENARIOS THAT COULD WORK TOGETHER
A couple of scenarios could be combined as well. A nuclear power plant could easily co-exist with the following: Nat'l Research & Development; Warehousing, Distr. & Trans. Hub; Metal Recovery; maybe even the Industrial Park. There is a lot of room for mprovement on these 3700 acres.
Abundance of professional science and research personel as well as a variety of ES&H people to move projects ahead as well as Ohio University, OSU Research Center & SSU students and alumni. The opportunity to turn the PORTS reservation into a viable econoic entity should not be ignored. Southern Ohio needs to build something for the future.
Although I am nearing the end of my working career, it is important that the site be used to generate good quality jobs for the region. That will help in the retention of our bright young minds that are forced to leave the area to obtain employment. As e retain and attract good quality folks for our community, some of the problems we face will begin to fade due to job opportunities and creation of a more attractive place to raise a family. We will be able to utilize our highways, railroads and river moes of transportation.
ALUMINUM PRODUCTION - REQUIRES ELECTRICAL ENERGY
An aggregation of uses should be evaluated for compatability and all should be collectively considered. The site is large, transportation via roads and rail is available, water resources are available and a well trained workforce is available. Why limit ste useage to one particular industry.
ANY SCENARIO SHOULD INCLUDE NUCLEAR GENERATION
ANYTHING THAT THE COMMUNITY WILL BENEFIT FROM
ANYTHING THATS NOT HARMFUL TO THE ENVIRONMENT
At 60, it is clear that any nuclear facility has outlived its useful life. Continuing to use the site for a new nuclear facility is less than ideal as long as there is no permanent storage site for nuclear waste, outside of the area.
Because the area has been basically in a economic depression since the 70's it is paramount to bring good jobs to the area. By bringing viable jobs to the area it allows for the locals an economic independence so they can determine there futures without witing for some one else to do so. That is what the area needs jobs as a means for economic independence for self-determination.
Casino. Not only would it be a destiniation for people, the economy would also grow by increased motels and restaurants in the area. They are developing casinos in places that already have motels and restaurants, it would be better to place one in SE Ohiowhere it would be a destination and would increase employment with addtional added on businesses such as motels and restaurants.
clean it up and move on. nuclear energy is not clean or green energy.

COAL USE APPLICATIONS AND RELATED BUSINESSES THAT WOULD FURTHER COAL PRODUCTION
Consider using the site as a sporting comlpex to support multiple genres of sporting activities. Professional sports, colleges sports, racing, etc
DOE must fund the American Centrifuge Plant
Facility is in close to several major highways, rail system close by and major airports within 75miles. Also close (within 20miles) of potenital river transportation(use of barges). Has access to a large supply of electrical power for industries that may e high electrical consumers. Has a well trained and diversified workforce and access to large Uninversities for research and development.
For many of us, Southern Ohio is where we were born and raised and we would like to see our children and their children have to option to stay in this beautiful region with the high paying jobs provided by the PORTS site. Pike County and the surrounding ounties are already economically distressed areas. By closing the PORTS site, we risk our jobless rate and already fragile economy to be destroyed. People who live in this area that want to see PORTS taken to the ground and replaced with some type of natre preserve don❼t understand what that will do to their families as well.
FOR WHATEVER THREE EMPLOY THE MOST PEOPLE WITH GOOD PAYING JOBS!
Future plans for the Piketon site should take into account the vast number of skilled employees currently residing in and available for employment in this area of the state. Future plans should try to keep these skilled people in the area in addition to ringing in more people and technology. Good employment in this area would greatly help out the local communities that are financially deteriorating and forcing younger workers from the area and state.
GO
Goals would be greatest economic impact with least environmental and health hazards
GOOD LUCK
Greeen Energy Production is by far the best choice, not merely for the economic impact, but more importantly because of the buzz it would create and the vision it would demonstrate.
Green energy idea only if you do NOT include toxic nuclear option
HAZARDOUS WASTE HANDLING
I am AGAINST the continuation of old nuclear plants and the building of new ones. There is always the possibility of dreadful accidents whose effects will last for eons. put these plants to other uses. Let's concentrate on green energy. We have got to gve up coal and oil. Even the gas fracking destroys the land, the environment, and being habitable for living things. Somehow we have got to save our planet for future generatons. So far, the emphasis has been on quick profit, greed, and short term thiking.

I am excited about the potential to use the Piketon site for green manufacturing or educational purposes. Please avoid getting the site back into nuclear production or recycling. The nuclear industry is too uncertain and the region doesn't need any morenuclear waste production.
I BELIEVE THERE CAN BE MANY USES
I don't care what you use it for as long as it is enviromentaly friendly . No more Toxic crap shoved down our throats. Yes it would create work but how many lives would it destroy in the process. I think we need to look more for solar power or windmill ower plants not power plants that destroys our land and water. I live very close to the old Fernald plant and more than half the people on my street has cancer or has died from cancer including my father. So anything to do with radiation, dioxins. plutonum I am against 100%. It is just crazy to put more nuclear plants we have to many now.
I feel that a Nuclear Power Plant would be ideal for transitioning the existing workforce and the site is an ideal location for a such an operation.
I feel that with the diversification of the existing site, and with our encircling dependance on fossile fuels, that converting the existing site into a nuclear power generation facility is the only true option that makes the most sense.
i have lived here all my life and and think this area has a huge potential to be something very big and very significant in our world. it is our future and we have an oppurtunity that most communities don't have. we need to make use of the recources we lready have and make this beautiful land a home we can live out our years in and be confident that our children will be able to stay here also. "We need to be set apart from the rest!" We have good hearted people here that want to make a differance an want to be successful.
I hope the ERC plans to build a nuclear centrifuge plant at the present location comes through with all the jobs that it will bring to the area. But in lieu of that I would like to see the present Piketon site used for what would bring the most payroll, ad jobs to the area.
I just hope it is used for something that continues to provide quality employment for a large number of people in this region.
I live within 10 miles of the plant. I do not want all of the stuff buried on the site
I THINK ANYTHING THAT PROVIDED EDUCATION WOULD BE THE BEST IDEA
I think in light of Japan, we need to heed the warning and find other ways of making energy such as wind and water power which are safe. in our state I cannot fathom running out of either. Nuclear powere is too dangerous.
I think it is extremely important to bring jobs to our community!
I think it is important that we consider the environmental impact of any of these scenarios fist and foremost. Sustainabilty of the plant should be considered next and lastly the economic impact. Remember that the green energy sector is growing steadilyand will continue to grown exponentialy as we search for alternative energy resources.

I think Nuclear Power is important to our future energy independence. I also think that deal with new tech such as hydrogen batteries, solar and other types of power will be very important to what we do. I chose the project I did because of this, and beause of it's added benefit to the community in # of potential job opportunities.
I think that a good nuclear power plant facility would set a good example for the rest of the united states.
I think that any future development will be hindered by allowing the construction of an Onsite disposal cell.
I think you compromise the alternative evaluation when most of the alternatives have multiple use scenarios
I work at the site and appreciate this study.
I'm a 20-year employee of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant. This site is vital to the area and has many numerous uses. I do hope that the site can be used.
If unemployment were not such a factor in this area, I would probably have different views regarding future use; however, with unemployment over 15% in Pike County, jobs are of utmost importance. The four county area needs jobs desperately and whatever bings in the most jobs will be the best choice.
IF WASTE RECYCLING, INVESTIGATE WASTE TIRE RESOURCE RECOVERY
In addition to selecting preferences on the basis of how much value a scenario couild potentially add to the community, it is important to consider the probability of success associated with each. While the "green" alternatives are attractive, many of th associated efforts have not yet reached economic viability. This necessitates government subsidy of efforts which introduces uncertainty, especially given the current financial-related problems of the U.S. Government. The selected re-use option should ave economic viability and sustainability without significant government involvement.
It is a large, well-constructed facility which our community and government have poured a lot of money into over the years. It would be a true pity not to use it with the most possible diversity.
It is important to use the space to hire local people with diverse educational backgrounds. We must find employment for the every day person.
It is vital to the socio-economic future of south -central Ohio that this facility be used to its maximum potential to create long term jobs and income. Whatever that development scenario turns out to be, it must also include managing & improving the exiting forest resource for sustainable timber production. Of the 3750 acres at this site approx.1300 acres of forestland exist that have been neglected for decades. This forestland is a renewable, sustainable resource and timber managment including thinings and clearcuttings are needed here now to sustain its health and productive growth. The timber industry including logging contractors, sawmills, papermills ,wood processing facilities, equipment dealers, etc has been a long term source of jobs and icome for this region and the state. The Ohio forest products industry contributes $15.1 Billion to Ohio's economy and employs over 119,000 people with annual payrolls of $4 billion (Ohio Forestry Assoc. 8-06 " The many sides of the forest economy"). Pleas do not exclude managing this forest resource with future development plans.

It should benefit the immediate community as well as the rest of our state.
It will be critical to the state income tax base and the future generations of these communities and the state of Ohio to ensure the site is fully utilized to generate the greatest number of high paying jobs as possible. I support full utilization of allthe land area and resources for heavy industrial facilities, power generation, chemical manufacturing, R&D, etc. to maximize the number of employed persons at this site. Again, I believe this is critical to the state as well as our region, which all emplyment and socio-economic statistics will warrant is an enormously impoverished area! The social characteristics of southern Ohio create tight bonds to family and friends as well as the communities; therefore, people find it challenging to leave the area. So, without a large number of high paying jobs, we might see continuation of ever-increasing unemployment in this area and the state, as well as contributions to an already struggling battle against poverty, drugs and crime. This country needs a strong anufacturing base combined with a strong R&D program to support manufacturing. Without both, the country, this state, and the southern Ohio counties will quickly continue to fall into the downward economic spiral we are in! Bring the jobs to this prime ite with a loyal and willing workforce!!!
It would be a sin to tear down the existing process buildings instead of utilizing them in the future!
It would be fantastic if Angela at InSolves would call me back about the employment opportunity that I was offered months ago.
It would be good to tie in with the solar energy industry in northern Ohio if possible.
JOB AND DEVELOPMENT TO THE AREA
Job creation and reuse of this location would be of great significance to the families of southern ohio. Currently employees working on the site have the training and expertise to handle nuclear materials and have done so for 50 + years. Utilization of hose currently working and new generations of those same families would have a great impact on the local economy which would allow smaller business to possibly grow!
JOBS
JOBS
JOBS MORE DIVERSE COMPANIES FOR JOBS
Jobs to sustain the communites that are safe. Lets not crap up the environment more than reasonably expected. Job preferences need to go to residents in the four counties to establish a solid flow of money into the communities and not leave the local rea and/or state.
Jobs, jobs and more jobs
Jobs, Jobs, Jobs
Just make something happen. We need it.
Just make sure its used for something safe to create needed jobs
KEEP THE JOBS COMING IN!

Let's not create useless jobs building green energy projects that are not justified from an economic standpoint. The X-10 lab in Oak ridge has already spent many tax dollars developing electric cars, but the auto makers are capable of developing this tecnology themselves if it is justified economically. Piketon is not a good place to deploy wind energy or solar energy.
Let's please turn away from the path of nuclear power. The hype about a nuclear renaissance is a myth. The costs in terms of illness and death, envirnomental degradation, and spiraling financial burdens to taxpayers is too high, (not to mention that aftr 60 years of going this route there is still no safe place to store the lethal waste created by generating electricity with nuclear power). I am offended that under "Green Energy Production" the designers of these ballots have placed nuclear power. Als, the whole ballot business seems like a set-up to promote nuclear power given that at least five of the nine scenarios allows for nuclear power production or nuclear power research or melting down volumetrically-contaminated steel. This last scenario, "melting radioactive steel," would create more deadly waste streams for the purpose of ending up with radioactive bricks of steel for which there is no measurable market and would therefore cost much more in dollars, deaths and degradation to the environmet than had we gone the route of direct disposal of the contaminated steel in a monotored cell in the first place.
Maintaining jobs in Southern Ohio is the most important thing right now. If we can create clean energy and still keep the jobs for Ohio then that would be the best idea.
Many of the possible uses mentioned in this survey would certainly be possible, but there are many industrial sites around the country with empty buildings and unemployed workers in the area. What would attract and company to locate at this site. For exmple, unless the research funding for alternate energy requires that the research be completed at the Piketon site I would think the company would just locate at some other location. I would think there would have to be considerable political workings toget the alternate uses funded for this area when so many other areas could also use the investment. That situation might bring us back to where we find waste recovery, nuclear power plants, etc that other communities would not seek. A few years ago ther was an initiative to locate a low-level radioactive waste storage facility at Piketon and another one I remember was a Medical waste incinerator. Site seekers wanted to come to Piketon GCEP abandoned site, but local people didn't want either facility.
MORE COMMUNITY INFO PEOPLE DON'T REALLY KNOW WHAT GOES ON THERE
More investment either in nuclear power or weapons production in Piketon is bad for all of us in the state. USEC's promises of jobs may fall through -- and meanwhile we'd have toxic material generated in Ohio. Investment in nuclear power is a big mistake-- and many of us have said so since long before Fukushima.
NEED A JOB SO BAD AND YES HELP
NEED JOBS IN THIS AREA!
NO

No
No
no
NO DUMPS OR LOW LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTE FACILITY/CELLS SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED ON THE DOE PIKETON SITE DURING THE D&D PROJECT. THERE SHOULD BE NO DOE/NUCLEAR FOOTPRINT ON THE SITE AFTER D&D IS COMPLETED.
no nuclear
NO NUCLEAR,NO FRACKING
No Nuclear!
no nuclear! no industrial! no toxic by-products please! only things that are healthy for our communities and earth!
NO NUCLEAR. People that work there didn't really realize the risks ..the future should be jobs for the area .GREEN
no power plant!!!!
No.
No.
Nuclear energy is the obvious stepping stone from carbon fuels to adequate, sustainable solar energy. Unfortunately it is a political football. Someday, nuclear power related facilities will be replaced by more efficient energy resources. For the safet of future generations we must minimize the nuclear footprint on our planet by continued re-use of the facilities already engaged in the nuclear fuel cycle. The Piketon, Oak Ridge, and Paducah facilities should be regarded as permanent nuclear propertiesand used accordingly.
Nuclear is included under the 'Generation' heading in the Green energy production scenario but the job and value numbers do not seem to reflect that. From a value added standpoint to the community if those numbers were combined this scenario would contriute the most. A nuclear power plant does not need to be a single use option as stated in the Nuclear power plant scenario description. Considering that this community has had a nuclear/industrial presence at this site for over a half century and they hae been good neighbors this seems like a very valuable characteristic. Siting a new nuclear facility is one of the most difficult steps in building a plant. This relative comfort level with a close nuclear neighbor should be heavily leveraged in the procss of considering and attracting new industry.
Nuclear power can't be a major segment of our energy in the future until we solve the WASTE problem. Creating more nuclear WASTE, without having a SAFE way to dispose of it or a way to recycle it into something without environmental damage, is not WISE. Using this area for some other type of project to create jobs is the best solution.
Nuclear Power is the most viable option with the existing infrastructure,producing the most useable product.
Ohio needs jobs. Use it in the best way to create long term employment for the people of southern Ohio.
Our area desperately needs jobs.

Our communities NEED long-term technical and science-related jobs. We have technical workers employed at the site who want to stay in the area and support our communities. We also want to have jobs available after our young people graduate from college o they can come back home and start their families. The PORTS site has been a great source of nuclear power for our country. We have this advantage over many other areas in the country and we need to stay in that field. Nuclear power is only one sourceof green energy. Our country needs many sources. We have a lot of experience in that field and I would hate to lose it.
Our Nation must reduce our dependance on foreign oil. Nuclear seems to be safe, clean and efficient. Doing nothing at this site with regards to nuclear power production would prove to be a long-term mistake not to mention a waste of billions of tax dollar.
Please do not continue down the path that Ohio has chosen in the past. This state needs a new direction and renewable energy and related industry would thrive in Ohio.
PLEASE NOTHING TO DO WITH FOOD!! JOB CREATION IS FANTASTIC BUT NOT IF ITS FAST FOOD!
PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE PROTECT OUR STATE THANKS
Please stop being so narrowminded in your options listed above. I find the options listed above depressing. We need diversification. They are nothing more than manual labour jobs. Our communities, our children, need the option of hi-tech jobs as well. Why not divide the site up more? Instead of focusing on throwing our future in one type of industry divide the site up and attempt to bring in manufacturing, green, hi-tech, etc. Try luring hi-tech software development/game development companies and oter 'silicon valley' type careers. We need careers not just jobs. Hi-tech not just low tech.
PROXIMITY TO OSU SOUTH CENTER - SEEM TO BE COMPATIBLE NEIGHBORS IN THE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND TIE IN TO THE JOB POSSIBILITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WHO REALLY WANT TO STAY IN THE AREA - A GOOD VOCATIONAL SCHOOL NEARBY - SHAWNEE STATE U ETC.
Recycle as much of the plant equipment/material as possible.
safe jobs for employees and the community are needed badly in our area please use the site for something that will do both jobs and be safe
SHOPPING CENTER
Tell Obama to show me the money!
The apparent D&D approach is to level and not address the below ground structures which will impact the cost of any future building by any new investor and therefore discourage the land usage. It also would appear that preparing the process buildings andthe X-720 for future utilization instead of leveling would also provide additional incentive to invest in some of the noted options. Otherwise the site may appear to be restored to its original green field but that's where it will stop and there will be o benefit to the communities. Sometimes it pays to not accept the norm but think out of the box.
The benefits of the Greenbelt project are a "long time coming". We have needed the Greenbelt Project, and green energy jobs for years!

The community is accepting of the nuclear industry. Plus, the water resources and electrical utilities are readily available.
The Department of Energy has controlled this site for over 50 years. Any future use will be highly dependent on the DOE. Any jobs created will be mostly the result of continued funding by DOE.
The economic security of this region depends on continued employment opportunities at this site. Unlike areas closer to metropolitan areas, the loss of jobs at this site will be catastrophic to an area that already has one of the highest unemployment rats in the state. The jobs that need to be created should be for skilled workers and professionals so that people in area will be encouraged to get training and education.
The final outcome will more likely involve a combination of more than the three options selected above.
The first seven (7) options have no chance of succeeding and the numbers are based upon goals that are completely unattainable. If any of the those are chosen; this area will lose 99% of the jobs they have now- GUARANTEED. Some of the first seven could ctually grow as an offshoot to the last two, but without the last two as the chosen path; this area will suffer immensely. Unemployment is already high. Tack on another 6000 people to the unemployment list if you don't chose nuclear power and/or metal reovery. Nuclear power makes the most sense with the power distribution system already in place.
THE FOCUS SHOULD REMAIN ON EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR AREA
The future of this site is essential to so many families in southeastern Ohio and beyond...
The future use of the Piketon site is critical to the economy of Pike and surrounding counties. Pike County is #1 in the state's unemployment level and without the jobs at the site, all citizen's and businesses will suffer. I believe it will be best suite for continued use as either a government owned site and especially a nuclear facility. This will limit the amount of cleanup cost while also providing more jobs sooner than having to cleanup the site and then start from scratch. It will also be difficultto get private industries (automotive for example) to accept the liablity of having personnel work on this site even though it was "cleaned up". Due to the ignorance of the public about the nuclear industry and the connotation of the site, it will also bedifficult to get private industries to build at the site because the concept of the general public around the county is that the site is so contaminated that things glow in the dark and there are animals and fish with 3 eyes and extra appendages.
The government will do what they want with the land.
The local community understands industrial use, but are afraid of nuclear development in any form. Any future plans will likely be more successful if they do not include any sort of nuclear component. I myself, feel that it would be a great part of thisdevelopment.

THE MOST JOBS PROVIDING A LIVABLE WAGE; SPREADING THE IMPACT OVER THE MOST PEOPLE
The nuclear power option is really the only viable altrnative since the site will never be clean enough for general public use. We need the power, old plants are closing lets get started.
The nuclear power plant is my #1 choice. It will provide good paying jobs and electricity for the area.
The Nuclear Safety culture is well established in this region. Generations of employees at the PORTS site have worked safely and successfully to provide themselves, their families and local businesses with incomes that would not have otherwise been possibe were it not for this site. Nuclear Safety is in our DNA, and the vast majority of our neighbors are aware of this and comfortable with our presence. Any scenario that takes advantage of the established culture in this area will be successful.
The other ideas are pipe dreams and unrealistic. Look at DOE Mound and some of the other past closure sites around the country. They dreamed of privatizing and keeping jobs and its all gone. Anything that did come in makes up 1% of the workforce that theprevious DOE workforce employed. Is that what this region wants or needs? A nuclear power plant makes perfect sense with all the feeder high power lines already coming to the site from the past operation. A readily trained workforce is available for radological work. The metal recovery work sounds interesting. I don't know the longevity of the operation and if its sustainable long-term. It's potentially the dirtiest operation considered and might be worse than a process using coal. If people choose te education and research options for this area; this site will disappear.
The people of Piketon have suffered for may years from the nuclear waste stored improperly there. Nuclear waste can't be stored safely anywhere or way, let alone in metal barrels which are visible from aerial photograph's. We know it was part of the nucear weapons chain of assembly.The waste has ruined the miami aquifer, which supplies millions with their water. How much cancer is result of this, the Superfund clean-up was never finished. Fukushima should teach you all that their is no SAFE LEVEL OF ADIATION. We Need to clean up this site and renew the area with green energy industries. We must end the inhumane use of nuclear ANYTHING!!!!
The Piketon site holds a great potential for our community. We cannot allow the site not to be developed to its fullest potential.
The Piketon site is an outstanding location for energy development for the future power needs of our nation.
The PORTS Location can support more than you are thinking. This site has the POWER INFRASTRUCTURE necessary to support large scale generation, support multiple numbers of the worlds largest arc furnaces, the only place where three rail lines could come tgether (again) and space to support large scale manufacturing / distribution, highway and water access is very close. The site is remote enough to support anything that you coud imagine.

The site should be put to use for things that will bring money, or help the welfare of the area NOW. The green energy thing is pipe dream, the technology is not there year and would not be helpful to the community NOW. But the use of the site should be fexible to be able to expand as technolgy grows.
The site should be something that can give a lot of people in the community a job.
The site usage must be able to employ the current workforce not just create jobs that are outside of the scope for the existing populace.
The site's future is essential to the economy of southern Ohio and we need to get moving on these ideas!!!
The skill of the current workforce is topnotch. PORTS has a world class laboratory which should be used is some capacity after D&D is complete.
The sooner we get away from toxic nuclear power, the better for all humankind.
The use of the Piketon site has great import for the health and well-being of everyone close by and the state at large. To choose environmentally and health-friendly uses sets an example for the rest of the state and puts an end, once and for all, to thethreats to the environment and human health created by the processes and byproducts and after-products of the production of nuclear energy in any guise.
The work force at the plant and from the region are highly skilled, educated, motivated and willing to face the future challenges if given an opportunity. The workforce is the reason this is the cleanest of these facilities. It is a national shame and disrace that President Regan closed the plant President Carter built with our tax dollars destoying 4,000 direct jobs and as many as 12,000 indirect jobs.
There has been many instances where grand plans were touted about the promise of hundreds/thousands of jobs to this area. Residents want to see actual job creations and not just the plans/talks about everything. Whatever is decided to do with this lcation, a large factor in determining which avenue to pursue should be which plan(s) have the greatest chance of becoming a reality
There is NO doubt that the best viable option is for 1. A nuclear power plant and 2. The DOE approves Avreva's recycling of nuclear waste and has them build the facility at this site. This would eliminate a huge problem in the US today. We could almostforget about the wasted billions for that underground facility out west that isn't even open yet. The site here is already secure and nuclear ready. Just start these tomorrow or further educate the community why this would be good for everyone in the USand Southern Ohio. All the other projects could be done using the old mills pride facilities. Obviously, no company wants to do that in Pike county. So they are pie in the sky. Capitalism is still alive.
There is no half-life to worry about with wind and solar.

This area has been so depressed for so long. We really need jobs, but not so called green jobs that will be the "green of the moment". What is "green" today may well be a money trap and non feasable in the future. We need real jobs that will be good payig jobs for the area. We need jobs that will feed the creation of other jobs in the area.
This area needs a substantive, high paying job base. A return to manufacturing and energy production is the only viable means to this end. The economic impact of the employees alone would revitalize the deteriorating state of our cities and towns. Thisis a site that is vital to the future of Southern Ohio. Without serious development, there is no future here for our children, and thus no future for the area.
This area needs good paying industrial jobs. We are tired of empty promises of future development. If none of this is going to happen, don't lead us into believing that it will. We don't need another ACP fiasco.
This area needs the employment here to sustain life in the local area. With out it, people will have to relocate their families and the area would suffer.
This is the first I have heard about it....why is this? Its not been announced on TV, like cable or local news that I know of to date.
This site is a viable place for the development of a power plant or industrial site. This area needs a place that employs a large number of middle class americans.
This site is very important to our community. If we do not have these jobs here our area will suffer a great deal more so than we already are.
This site is very important to the communities surrounding it, there needs to be a facility here that will employ future generations and having a lasting effect.
This site must be used to insure continued employment for the workers and the overall financial future of our area.
Time to get to work.
Use it to create permanent jobs, not training for jobs that don't exist in this area. I keep hearing politicians pushing for better schooling/training, but there aren't any jobs available after completion. The only jobs that come from this proposal are ome training jobs. Use the funding to create permanent jobs and make the training part of those permanent job (every one wins).
USE OF THESE GROUNDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL OF THE COUNTRY!
We need good paying jobs in our Southern Ohio communities.
we need industry brought into the area and prepare our local residents for good paying jobs to support our local economy.
1. the portsmouth site should be considered for a large training facility similar to the handford wa hammer training facility. we currently have 20 usw worker trainers that operate under the niehs grant that educate the workers at the ports site as well as local residents and vocational students.

2. a nuclear power plant should also be constructed onsite. we have a very killed workforce in nuclear power and natural resources to support the operation of a plant of this nature. its actually the only feasable alternative to the energy needs of our country. 3. a metal recycle plant is needed to reduce the waste create from d&d activities and to utelize the product for future construction of nuclear facilities.
WE NEED JOBS
WE NEED JOBS IN THIS AREA
WE NEED MORE JOBS FOR OHIO.
we need nuclear power now
We need something in the area that will create and maintain good paying jobs for the local economy.
We need to start being a world-wide innovator again. Is this America or is this fucking America? Come on guys! Let's roll up our sleeves and do something special with this place! Renewable and clean energy is tomorrow's Internet! It is the innovation te world is waiting on. Let's do it! I am not anti nuclear or anti oil or anything, everyone needs a job and everyone needs energy, but the financial viable of this location as a nuclear power plant is iffy, and being balls deep in Saudi Arabia for the nxt century leaves a bad taste in my mouth. Clean and Green is the future, we should embrace it. Thank you for your time.
We should use the proven nuclear capabilities and support in further nuclear related industry. Having a nuclear facility in the area has distinguished the area in the past and hopefully will continue to describe the capacity of the local people. I believethe nuclear industry provides a secure future option which has been the case with the GDP. Also, in its current condition we should do everything we can to provide an environment where ACP can thrive alongside these options.
We should use the site for future jobs that will support our community for many years.
We would like to see the contaminatin at the site cleaned up. Thank you.
What happend to enriching Uranium?
Whatever comes to the site will have many challenges in clean up, expectations and hopes for the future. Whomever decides to take this project on should also know they have a community that will help support them.
WHATEVER WILL EMPLOY THE MOST PEOPLE
WHICHEVER OPTION COULD HELP BRING JOBS AND FEDERAL FUNDING BACK TO SOUTHERN OHIO. THANKS!

While all the scenarios are laudable goals it would seem that every community in the U.S. needing additional employment opportunities would have similar aspirations. Southern Ohio (Pike County) would seem one of the least likely areas to support such loft endeavors; although I am not a bit surprised to see such recommendations come from academia. One would think that a little more "out of the box" thinking should come into play by considering uses that are not coveted by other better developed areas. Althugh not nearly as politically "attractive" as those mentioned, some type of hazardous waste disposal site might fit better with the rural location and clean-up efforts already underway. If done correctly this could be a very lucrative endeavor, providing evenue to further develop the area without dependence on governmental assistance.

Why must we be restricted to just the few limited options for consideration list above? This site and the minds that work here specialize in the nuclear field, but the only option dealing with nuclear energy is for a power plant, and the option is worded(i.e. "single-use option", only 200+ jobs) so as to discourage people from selecting it. There are numerous possibilities for this site to remain a major player in the nuclear field if we are able to overcome the biased anti-nuclear mentality of the acadmic community.

With what ever happens to the site, I believe that the X300 building should stand in it's location as a reminder to future generations to the perils and sacrifices of the 20th century.

Without this plant Southern Ohio would be dead. We need this plant to keep jobs in Ohio. The Portsmouth Plant provides jobs for people not only in Southern Ohio, but in Kentucky, and West Virginia. The centifuge would provide a lot of jobs and a necular pwer plant would be good for this area,also. The Portsmouth Plant is the perfect area for a necular power plant. A lot has been said for the wind power, but much of the United States do not have enough wind to produce wind power. For the future of SouthernOhio, we need this plant to keep producing, and keep jobs for our future generations.

WWE NEED TO MOVE AWAY FROM NUCLEAR

yes we could also use the sight for a refinery and put the pipeline down the railroad right of way so we could bring barge to use on the ohio.

Yes,

Will DOE allow anything?

Sec. Richardson had signed an order not allowing ANY of the metal from ANY of the sites to be recycled.

I was thinking of a Mound Park, And am giving presentations in the area to promote the idea.

Yes, i would love to be called. Matt Peters 740-464-4073 and have a discussion. Some of the ideas proposed on this are totally illogical and make no sense what-so-ever. Warehouse, Distrubition idea COME ON, waverly has mills pride right down the road tat is a larger area capable of the same exact thing and is unable to find someone to come in and take it over. Education Center really??? That's what OUC, OU, Shawnee are for this creates no jobs. When looking at this model, not only do you guys need t have an idea but you best have a company or companies in which you are selling this idea to. Without any company interested NONE of these ideas are feasable or will help a dying region. Should ACP not get their money and once this place is totally gonewhere will people work in this area??? It's one thing to have an idea and gather information for ideas its another to have the backing of some company willing to come into THIS area and make that idea a reality. So before you go giving false hopes and nmbers of jobs and salaries expected maybe you should lay out some of the companies willing to come into this area and make something like that a reality. They can't find anyone to use mills pride, jackson doesn't have anyone to take over meridian, noone as taken over the mile long warehouse that once was NewPage in chillicothe. Has anyone taken this into consideration or are you just coming up with ideas to toss out hopes and dreams to a community before you find someone to take on such so called adventres.
Yes. The site is a bit distant from major population centers, therefore, it is reasonable not to expect that in the short term, large numbers of people will want to drive to the facility to work. I believe that other development activity should occur in aeas around the plant, such as housing, destinations locations, and historic/tourist activities. This site can be a major economic development opportunity for decades to come. Much planning is needed to assure that over time, this facility is fully untlized.
Your doing a Great Job at advising the community about our future!!