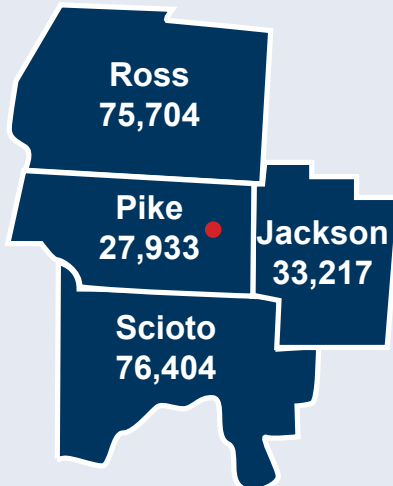


APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1
**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF
THE PUBLIC OUTREACH REGION**

DEMOGRAPHICS

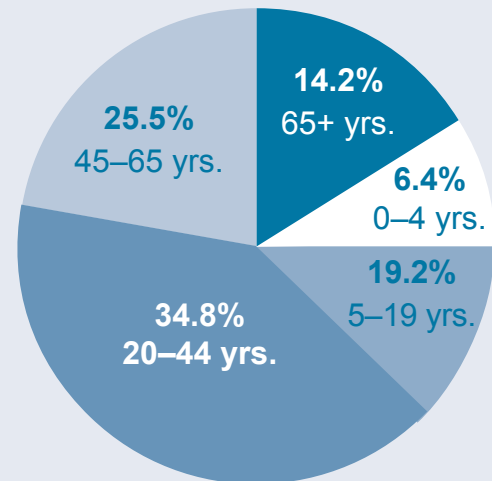
Population by County 2006–2008



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
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

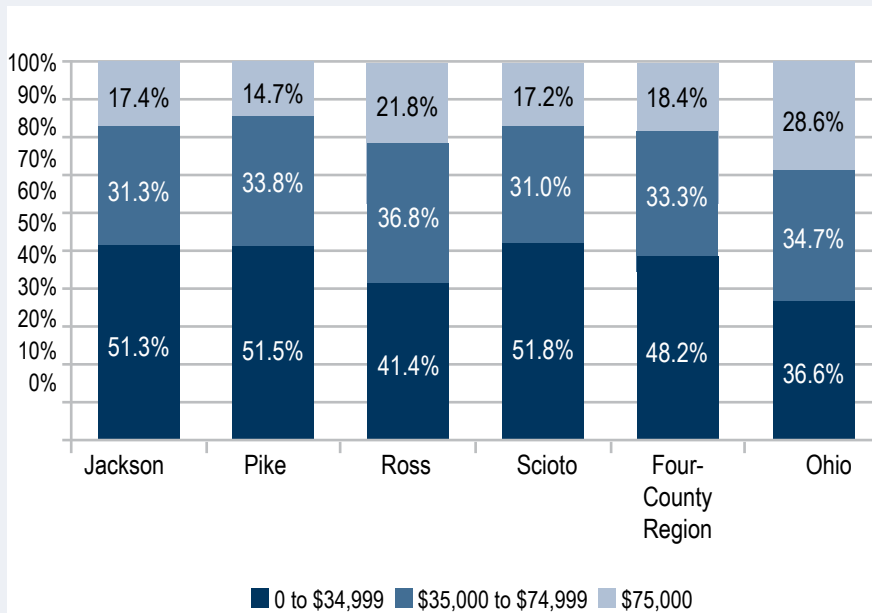
Population by Race 2009

	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

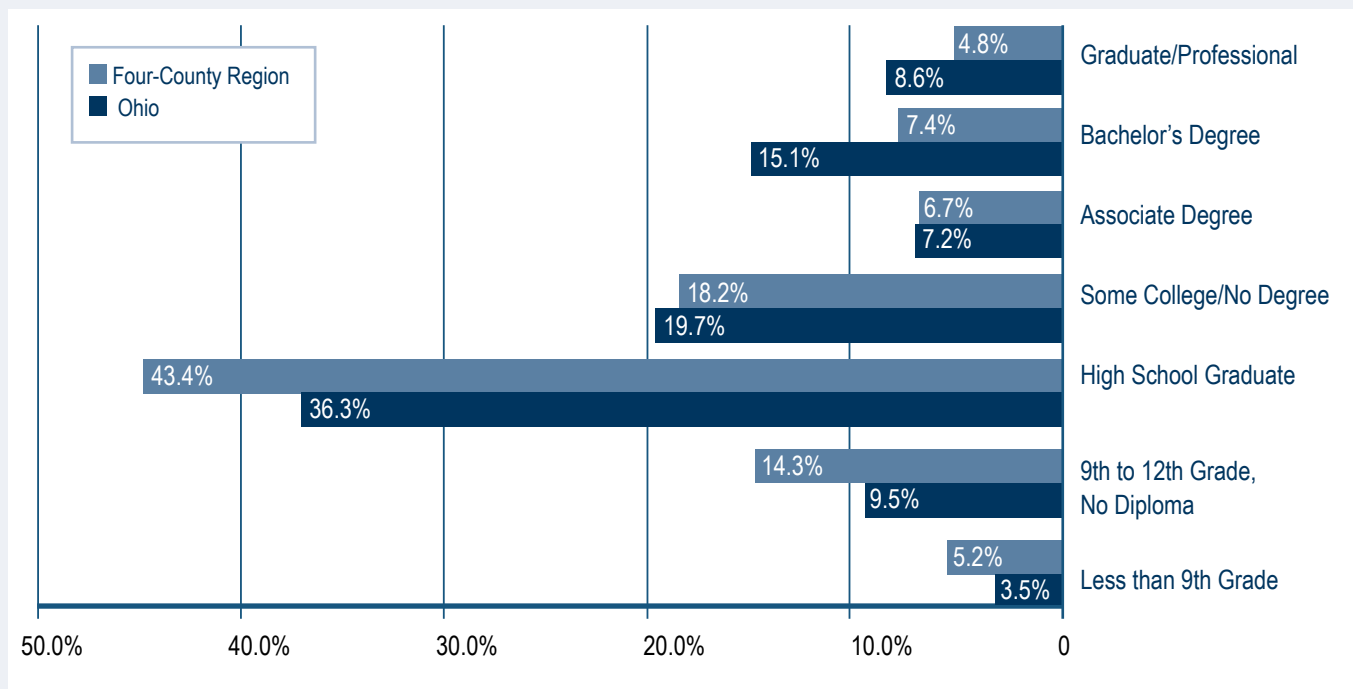
Households by Percent in Poverty 2006–2008

	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

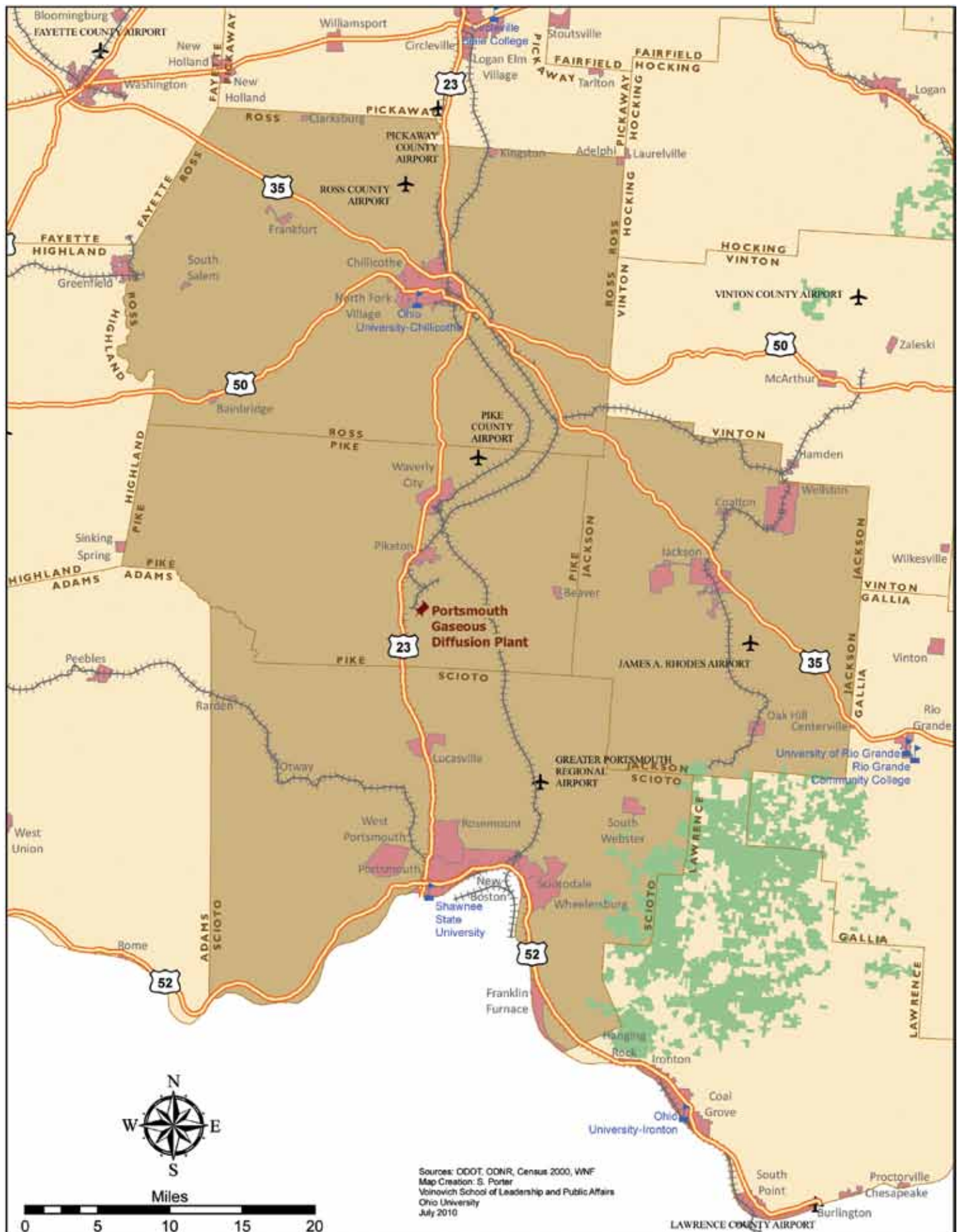
- According to the most recent estimates from Connect Ohio, it is estimated that 86 percent (almost 70,000) households in the four-county region had access to the broadband internet.
- Approximately 41 percent of all households in the region were connected to the broadband internet.

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.



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 in 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; 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 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 though 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 contaminants 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 went 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 than 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 it's 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 it's 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]

[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]

[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]

[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]

[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] [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]

[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 won't 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]

[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 plant. 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 as 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]

[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]
[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]
[REDACTED] I saw a kind of an attitude shift that this attitude that "oh maybe the regulators aren't so bad" [REDACTED]
[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]
[REDACTED]

[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]

[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]
[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 an 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]

[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 or less (are more or 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 it's 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 what's 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 of Portsmouth and she had issues of the language, some people wanted a language change so there'd be 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 it's usually something that we attend and not so much in our county but outside whether it's 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? (federal or state agencies – local government, universities, colleges, local government, 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 we 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]
[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?"

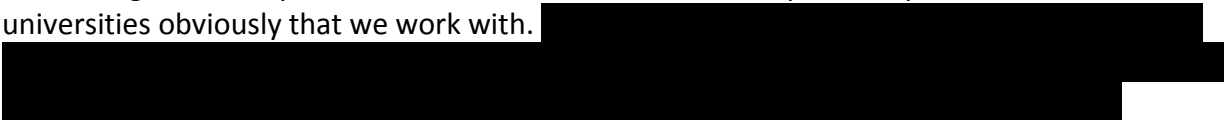
I-5:

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.



?

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 substantiated obligation, which would unfortunately we get a lot of times at these public meetings. I think it's important for people to make substantiated 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]

[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 reuse 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?

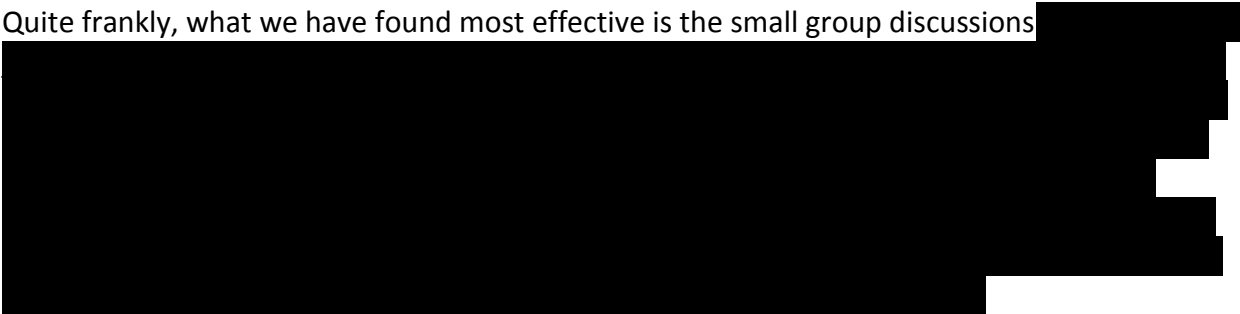
Lets say at the fairs?

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



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...

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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**

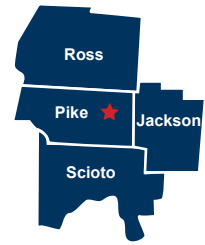
APPENDIX 5A
**SAMPLE PRESS RELEASES, MEDIA COVERAGE
AND MARKETING MATERIALS FROM PHASE ONE:
PROJECT OVERVIEW HANDOUT**

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

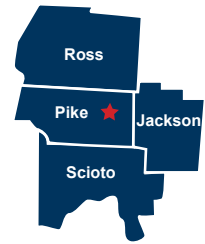
The Voinovich School will facilitate a public dialogue that focuses on a community-based public engagement process that invites participation from all stakeholders including local residents, scientists, elected officials, economic development groups, businesses, environmental and community activists, 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**



13

Thursday, Jan 13, 2011

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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.

Related Links

[Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs](#)

Additional Info

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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**

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.



Mom Dilemma #36:
Your daughter insists on wearing her princess costume to the grocery store. Allow it or not?

YES, at least she's dressed!

NO, I have some rules!

momslake .com
where local moms meet

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.