

**Working groups
to advance
nuclear
nonproliferation**

**Competitive
Sourcing begins
at Department**

**Berkeley Lab
completes first
SNS component**



U.S. Department of Energy



Published monthly in Washington, D.C., by the Department of Energy, Office of Public Affairs, for the information of Department employees and affiliates and available to others by paid subscription.

The Secretary of Energy has determined that this periodical is necessary in the transaction of public business as required by law. Use of funds for printing has been approved by the director of the Office of Management and Budget. The content is reprintable without permission and pictures are available for media reproduction upon request.

Spencer Abraham
Secretary of Energy

Jeanne Lopatto
Director, Office of Public Affairs

Bonnie Winsett
Editor

Visual Media Group
Graphic Design

SUBSCRIPTION price for 12 issues is \$22 (\$27.50 foreign). Send check, or provide VISA or Mastercard number and expiration date, to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Credit-card orders can be called in 8 a.m.-4 p.m. ET, 202-512-1800, or faxed to 202-512-2250. Cite "DOE This Month (EINS)."

Circulation Office: 202-586-2050

News Office:
DOE This Month
Office of Public Affairs - PA-40
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

Internet Mail Address:
doe.thismonth@hq.doe.gov

HQ cc:mail:
THISMONTH,DOE

Deadline for submissions: 15th of every month for the following month.

DOE PA-0025-6
Vol. 25, No. 6

DOE This Month is printed on paper containing at least 50 percent recycled materials.

Inside

3 Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham notes the accomplishments of the Administration's National Energy Policy since its release one year ago.



The Department of Energy's Environmental Measurements Laboratory is testing a Comprehensive Radiation Sensor for a "Homeland Security Radiological Network."

8

10 Unsung hero Leon Reynolds, an accelerator operator at the Department of Energy's Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, makes a small sacrifice to save a life.



On our cover

On May 15, 2002, the Department of Energy's (DOE) Fernald Environmental Management Project near Cincinnati, Ohio, shipped the last truckload of nuclear materials off site, a critical step in achieving site closure by the end of 2006.

In the top photo, Steve McCracken (podium), DOE-Fernald site director, congratulates the DOE and Fluor Fernald workers who safely packaged and shipped 9.1 million pounds of uranium from Fernald to the Department's Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant near Piketon, Ohio, for interim storage. He is joined by (l-r) Dale Jackson, Director, Office of Nuclear Fuel Security and Uranium Technology, Oak Ridge Operations Office, and Dr. Don Paine, Nuclear Material Disposition Project Manager, Fluor Fernald.

In the bottom photo, Jackson and Paine applaud as McCracken hands the last shipping manifest to Robert Sizemore, Ranger Trucking Company. More than 760 loads of depleted, normal, and enriched uranium products made the 120 mile trip from Fernald to Portsmouth.

For more on the Fernald cleanup milestone, see page 5.

National Energy Policy – one year later

On May 17, 2002, Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham marked the one-year anniversary of the release of the Administration's National Energy Policy (NEP) at a ceremony at Department of Energy (DOE) Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Secretary Abraham, joined by Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Christine Todd Whitman, detailed the energy policy successes to date and toured exhibits of cutting-edge DOE-sponsored research technologies.

"This Administration has made remarkable progress in a short 12 months toward implementing a comprehensive and balanced energy policy that is both practical and visionary," Secretary Abraham said. "We've already seen a very positive impact. The National Energy Policy's recommendations have enjoyed broad support in Congress. Of the 22 specific proposals that required legislative action, 21 have either already been enacted into law, or are contained in either the House or the Senate energy bills that are headed to conference. We expect that a balanced and comprehensive bill will be headed to the President for signature this year."

The NEP established specific goals to meet the Nation's growing energy demand, including increasing conservation, diversifying

energy supplies, improving and accelerating environmental protection, modernizing the aging energy infrastructure, and strengthening America's energy security. Actions taken by DOE in implementing the National Energy Policy include:

- conducting a comprehensive review of existing energy efficiency and renewable energy programs and requesting \$1.2 billion for these programs in Fiscal Year 2003;
- improving funding for research and development, focusing on cutting-edge technologies;
- expanding several programs such as Energy Star, which promotes the purchase of energy-efficient appliances;
- launching a plan to increase the use of energy-efficient Combined Heat and Power generating facilities;
- forming a fast-track interagency task force that is clearing the way to get Alaska's abundant natural gas resources to the continental U.S. by speeding construction of an Alaskan Gas Pipeline;
- proposing and securing legislation to improve the process for hydro-power plant relicensing;



L-r, Secretary Norton, Administrator Whitman, and Secretary Abraham toured and received briefings on DOE-sponsored energy technologies following the National Energy Policy one-year anniversary ceremony.

- moving forward with the recommendation of Yucca Mountain in Nevada as the Nation's central high-level nuclear waste storage site; and
- as ordered by the President, working to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to capacity for protection against economic harm in the event of oil supply disruptions.

Secretary Abraham gave a comprehensive outline of the National Energy Policy one-year accomplishments in a speech before the Detroit Economic Club on May 13, 2002. His remarks are available at <http://www.energy.gov/HQDocs/speeches/2002/mayss/DetroitEconomicClub.html>. ❖

National Transmission Grid Study released

In response to the President's National Energy Policy directive to Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham, the Department of Energy has completed its study of the United States' electric transmission system. The *National Transmission Grid Study* reviews the Nation's transmission system, identifies transmission bottlenecks, identifies measures to eliminate those bottlenecks, and contains recommendations to facilitate investment in the Nation's transmission infrastructure to improve reliability and reduce electricity costs to consumers.

"Our objective is simple: to provide our citizens with a reliable supply of electricity at the lowest possible cost," Secretary Abraham said. "We will work to unleash innovation and strengthen our markets to allow entrepreneurs to develop a more advanced and robust transmission system that meets growing demand in the years ahead."

Over the past 10 years, competition has been introduced into wholesale electricity markets, saving consumers today nearly \$13 billion annually. However, the Nation's outdated transmission system was not

designed to support today's regional, competitive electricity markets. Investment in the transmission system has not kept pace with the growth in generation and the increasing demand for electricity. Transmission bottlenecks threaten reliability and cost consumers hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

The *National Transmission Grid Study* contains 51 specific recommendations addressing these issues. The study and issue papers are available at <http://www.energy.gov/NTGS/reports.html>. ❖

U.S.-Russia working groups to advance nuclear nonproliferation

U.S. President George W. Bush and Russian President Vladimir V. Putin met May 24-25, 2002, in Moscow and St. Petersburg, Russia, on matters of mutual interest and significance to the two countries and to a more peaceful world. During the meetings, an agreement was reached to establish two new bilateral working groups focused on advancing nuclear nonproliferation activities.

Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham and Russian Minister of Atomic Energy Alexander Rumyantsev have been tasked with overseeing the progress of the two working groups. Immediately after the announcement at the Russia summit, Secretary Abraham phoned Minister Rumyantsev to discuss the next step in ongoing efforts to deal with nuclear nonproliferation and make plans for setting up the working groups.

“Eliminating dangerous nuclear material, specifically highly enriched uranium and plutonium is the ultimate safeguard against proliferation and nuclear terrorism and is an important step in dismantling the Cold War legacy,” Secretary Abraham said. “It is a way we can carry out President Bush’s pledge to keep the most dangerous materials and technologies on earth out of the hands

of the most dangerous people on earth.”

One working group will examine ways to eliminate excess plutonium and highly enriched uranium—materials that can be used to make nuclear weapons. The group will work to identify initiatives that could lead to reductions in nuclear materials from weapons beyond the obligations stipulated in existing agreements and report its recommendations within six months.

The second working group will recommend areas for collaborative research on advanced, proliferation-resistant nuclear reactor and fuel cycle technologies to reduce stocks of weapons-grade plutonium and highly enriched uranium, as well as reduce waste produced by civilian reactors. The group’s recommendations will be presented within 60 days.

The joint working groups are tasked with exploring and identifying options and reporting the results to Secretary Abraham and Minister Rumyantsev. The experts will examine all options of interest to both the United States and Russia and will consult with industry to ensure these efforts will not adversely affect existing agreements or the commercial uranium market.

Secretary Abraham named Under Secretary for Nuclear Security and Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) John Gordon to lead the team of U.S. participants for the nuclear material reduction working group and Under Secretary for Energy, Science, and Environment Robert Card, the advanced nuclear technologies working group. Ambassador Linton F. Brooks, Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, NNSA, will assist General Gordon; and William Magwood, Director, Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology, will assist Under Secretary Card. The names of U.S. team members have been formally submitted to Minister Rumyantsev.

“We look forward to working with our Russian partners to eliminate excess weapons material and safeguard against nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism. There is no higher priority in my Department than the success of the nuclear nonproliferation programs,” Secretary Abraham said. “These working groups are the next logical step to help us achieve the goal of eliminating excess material from the nuclear stockpiles and reduce the threat of nuclear nonproliferation.” ❖

U.S. Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham and Russian Minister of Atomic Energy Alexander Rumyantsev met May 7-8, 2002, in Washington, D.C., to discuss the advancement of the joint U.S.-Russian nuclear nonproliferation programs. The meetings were part of a series of Cabinet-level consultations in preparation for the May 24-25 summit in Moscow and St. Petersburg, Russia, between U.S. President George W. Bush and Russian President Vladimir V. Putin.

Secretary Abraham (right) and Minister Rumyantsev briefed news media at Department of Energy Headquarters in Washington, D.C., on May 9 on the progress of their meetings. Among other things, the two agreed to establish a joint task force to study the threat of “dirty bombs” and recommend appropriate responses. Secretary Abraham’s press conference opening statement is available at <http://www.energy.gov/HQDocs/speeches/2002/mayss/RFMofAE.html>. ❖



Fernald completes uranium product shipments

When the Department of Energy's (DOE) Fernald Environmental Management Project ceased uranium production operations in 1989 due to declining demand and increasing environmental concerns, approximately 31 million pounds of uranium product remained on site. Fernald stored the nuclear inventory until an appropriate disposition plan was determined. On May 15, 2002, cleanup workers shipped the last truckload of uranium product off site, a critical step in achieving site closure by 2006.



When production at Fernald ceased in 1989, the site inventory of uranium metals included depleted uranium cores produced for use at DOE's Savannah River Site.

Because of its complicated nature, the disposition process took years to plan and complete. After shutdown, DOE and management and operations contractor Fluor Fernald worked with regulators and the public to develop site cleanup plans. For local stakeholders, removal of all nuclear material became a priority.

Fernald crews removed stockpiled nuclear material from buildings, cleaned production lines and equipment where material was trapped after operations were shut down,

sampled and analyzed the material for quality control, and consolidated and repackaged the material to meet Department of Transportation shipping requirements. But the Department's main challenge was to find government or private sector customers for the product. If a viable market could not be found, the material would have to be reclassified as a waste product, a more costly and timely disposition option.

In 1999, Fernald began shipments of reusable nuclear product to the

Department's Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon, Ohio, where it will remain in interim storage under the DOE Oak Ridge Operations Office Uranium Management Group. Over a three-year period, Fernald transferred 9.1 million net pounds of depleted, normal, and enriched uranium product to Portsmouth. Additional amounts of the uranium were shipped to other DOE sites and to the Department of Defense, and sold to the private sector.

"Removing the uranium stockpile eliminates a radiological source from the site and

significantly reduces landlord and surveillance costs associated with storing and managing the product," said DOE-Fernald site director Steve McCracken. "We can now redirect resources to our cleanup projects and continue to accelerate building demolition and soil excavation."

DOE and Fluor Fernald are on schedule to complete cleanup of the 1,050-acre Fernald site by the end of 2006. For more information, contact Gary Stegner, 513-648-3153, or gary.stegner@fernalddoe.gov. ❖

Proposed Department of Homeland Security includes some current DOE programs

On June 18, 2002, President George W. Bush transmitted to Congress proposed legislation to establish a new Cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security to counter the changing nature of the threats facing the United States. The new department would be the most significant transformation of the U.S. Government in over 50 years. "The President has taken a bold step that will ensure our homeland security not only during the current conflict, but for the long term as well," Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham said.

As proposed, some Department of Energy (DOE) programs and elements would shift to the

Department of Homeland Security. This could change as the final details for the new department are being worked out as the proposal goes through the Congressional approval process.

"I applaud and fully support the steps President Bush has taken to protect the citizens of the United States and our way of life," Secretary Abraham said in a message to DOE employees. "The President's action will make Americans safer by re-aligning the current patchwork of Government activities into a single department, whose primary mission is to protect our homeland. Some of the important work that the Energy

Department oversees will be shifted under the authority of the Homeland Department.

"As I've said before, I am extremely proud of this Department's contribution to homeland security, never more so than in the aftermath of September 11. We will continue to be at the forefront of this important mission, and one way we can accomplish this is by helping Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge and Congress make the President's vision a reality."

The President's proposed legislation for the Department of Homeland Security is available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov>. ❖

Department begins Competitive Sourcing process; Labor-Management Council to participate

Competitive Sourcing is one of the Administration's five Management Agenda items designed to make the Federal Government market-based, while encouraging innovation in its operation. Like other Federal agencies, the Department of Energy (DOE) has begun to study 15 percent of its Federal positions that could be performed by contractors, with another 35 percent to be studied by 2008. These studies are aimed at determining whether Federal employees or the private sector can perform functions most efficiently.

Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham designated Bruce Carnes, Director, Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation/Chief Financial Officer, as the lead for the DOE Competitive Sourcing program and as Chair of the Competitive Sourcing Executive Steering Group. A newly established Competitive Sourcing/A-76 Office within the Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation, directed by Dennis O'Brien, will exercise day-to-day management of the effort.

The Competitive Sourcing process comes from the 1966 Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76, which arose from a 1955 Bureau of the Budget Bulletin. While conceptually simple, the process is complex and has many time-consuming steps. DOE management has identified 927 Headquarters and field jobs in eight functional areas for the first round of study. These functions were selected from the Department's 2001 Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act (FAIR Act) list of positions performing commercial activities.

The Federal Government has won about 65 percent of recent competitions by reducing staffing around 30 percent. Using these averages, of the 927 DOE jobs now identified, half are projected to remain Federal after the current studies are completed in 2005, with reductions in force of perhaps 50 people.

Labor-Management Council briefed

On April 24-25, 2002, the Department of Energy Labor-Management Council (*DOE This Month*, December 2001) was briefed on the program at DOE Headquarters. Carnes, a veteran of similar efforts at the Department of Defense, told the Council "these A-76 studies are scary and not fun." He asked the Council to help foster "frank and open communication" and to help DOE "think creatively about what we can do for our people."

Labor-Management Council members anticipate being on many of the study teams. "Our role is to help ensure openness in the process and that decisions will be made above board," said Council union co-chair Marcy Nicks, President, American Federation of Government Employees Local 1103, Rocky Flats Field Office. "It's impossible to over-communicate with our people on this issue," added management co-chair George Dooley, Director, Albany (Oregon) Research Center.

Additional information, including the number of positions by location and responses to frequently asked questions, is available at the DOE Competitive Sourcing/A-76 Office web site, <http://www.ma.mbe.doe.gov/A-76>. Or contact the A-76 hotline at 202-586-1761, or by email, A76@hq.doe.gov. Your manager and union representative can tell you if your position is on the study list. An action plan should be available soon. ❖

Savannah River facility achieves milestone

The Defense Waste Processing Facility at the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site recently poured its five millionth pound of glassified waste. The facility, the largest waste vitrification plant of its kind in the world, immobilizes high-level liquid radioactive waste by turning it into glass.

"While we've been running this facility in radioactive operations for six years, we have not allowed our work to become 'routine.' Our employees continue to focus on safety, our first priority, to meet our mission," said Stephen F. Piccolo, Vice President and General Manager, High Level Waste Division, Westinghouse Savannah River Company.

The remotely operated melter, where the waste is mixed with frit (fine glass particles) and heated to 2,100°F, was placed in service in 1994 for nonradioactive demonstration of the vitrification process. Just over 300,000 pounds of non-radioactive glass were poured in the testing phase before the actual pouring of radioactive glass.

The melter has been in continuous service since then due to innovative engineering modifications and maintenance techniques developed by a team of Savannah River Site personnel, including the Savannah River Technology Center. One modification is a specially designed insert that fits into the melter pour spout. The heated glassified waste flows through the insert, extending the life of the original pour spout.

Since radioactive operations began in March 1996, almost 1,300 canisters of glassified waste have been poured. It is expected to take 17 to 25 years to turn the entire site inventory of high-level waste into glass. ❖

Decommissioning techniques reduce risks at Rocky Flats

For at least 40 years, the Department of Energy's (DOE) Rocky Flats Site in Colorado used glove boxes as the primary protective barrier for workers exposed to plutonium in production facilities. Most glove boxes at Rocky Flats were assumed to be contaminated to transuranic (TRU) waste levels because measurements of contamination levels inside the glove boxes usually exceeded the maximum measurement instrument range. To dispose of them meant hazardous size-reduction operations, which entailed breaching the protective barrier by cutting through the glove boxes and dismantling them in inner-tent chambers where workers wore cumbersome protection suits.

The Building 776/777 Closure Project team at Rocky Flats saw an opportunity for reducing risks in dismantling and disposing of glove boxes if the site's Surface Contaminated Object (SCO) characterization process was expanded to include larger, contaminated equipment. Glove boxes characterized with low-surface contamination levels could be disposed of as low-level waste with minimal size reduction. Two significant improvements that would allow application of the SCO process to the glove boxes were funded by

DOE's Office of Environmental Management through the Decontamination and Decommissioning Technology Program at the Department's National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL).

The first improvement was recalibrating the Ludlum radioactivity detector, which was achieved by reducing sensitivity, thereby raising the upper detection limits. Since the Rocky Flats modification of the instrument, the manufacturer has used the technology to create and calibrate new instruments extending the dynamic range of the detectors.

The second improvement was to identify an effective method to decontaminate surfaces that exceeded the SCO limits. A decon-technology process, developed through a partnership between NETL and Environmental Alternatives Inc., was successfully tested at Rocky Flats.

The chemical decontamination process used a combination of weak acid and caustic solutions to leach plutonium contamination from the steel glove boxes and to reduce much of the suspected TRU waste to low-level waste. Highly trained workers sprayed the solutions inside



A worker applies decontamination solution to the inside of a Rocky Flats glove box.

the glove boxes, dissolving "caked-on" contamination. The four-step procedure included three applications of chemicals to the inside of the contaminated glove boxes followed by subsequent wipe downs.

By the end of fiscal year 2001, five major glove box systems had been decommissioned at Rocky Flats using the process, saving money and time, lowering the amount of TRU waste, and reducing worker risk. The need for size reduction in the Building 776/777 Closure Project essentially has been eliminated. As a result of the successful decontamination operations, the new technology has been adopted throughout Rocky Flats and could be applicable at other DOE sites. ♦

Safety timeouts work at Weldon Spring Site

As work at the Department of Energy's (DOE) Weldon Spring Site Remedial Action Project in St. Charles, Mo., nears completion, employees can look back with pride on their safety record. Most of their safety achievements are the result of the "Time Out for Safety" program initiated in 1993, a few years before the site considered participating in the Department's Voluntary Protection Program (VPP). Weldon Spring received the VPP Star honor in April 1999.

The idea for "Time Out for Safety" began with one individual asking why a subcontractor was not taking time out to discuss safety issues.

There was concern that workers and supervisors were hesitant to stop work to discuss safety problems. The timeout concept seemed like a good way to pause an activity without a formal work stoppage. The idea grew and was adopted site-wide.

All employees at Weldon Spring are encouraged to stop and ask questions when they are involved in, or observe, a potentially unsafe situation. Because work stops only for safety and health concerns, supervisors and employees communicate on a new level, improving relations and preventing incidents. Supervisors are encouraged by worker response, and

workers feel management supports them.

The program is driven by employees, not procedures. Timeouts and their solutions are discussed at the Plan of the Day meeting each morning. Lessons learned based on timeouts provide valuable information to other employees. A "Time Out for Safety" logo designed by site employees is used on hard-hat stickers as a reminder to personnel.

For additional information on the "Time Out for Safety" program, contact Gary Branich, MK Ferguson Site VPP contact, 636-441-8086, or Joe Enright, DOE Safety and Health Manager, 636-926-7006. ♦

Oakland Operations holds Children's Federal Day



On April 25, 2002, in conjunction with "Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day," the Department of Energy's Oakland Operations Office in California coordinated its first "Children's Federal Day" to honor the children of the Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building family. Thirteen Federal agencies joined in the celebration.

Approximately 125 children reported to work with parents, guardians, and sponsors to participate in educational and entertaining activities throughout the day. Activities included tours of offices, such as the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation unit; a talk on reuse and recycling by Oakland Operations' Pollution Prevention Program Manager Karin King; boating safety training by the United States Coast Guard; and a demonstration by the Oakland Police Department's K-9 Unit (at left).

Employees of several agencies talked about their jobs and how Federal agencies help local communities and the nation. Each child received a specially designed photo ID badge, a certificate of appreciation, and souvenirs from participating Federal agencies. ❖

Oak Ridge resumes bus tour on revised route



The Department of Energy's (DOE) Oak Ridge Facilities Public Tour resumed in May 2002 with a revised tour route that focuses on DOE missions and the history of Oak Ridge at all three Oak Ridge facilities—Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Y-12 National Security Complex, and East Tennessee Technology Park. The 2002 tour runs through September 27.

The two-hour bus tour is offered primarily for visitors with a non-technical interest in the DOE facilities. It includes visits to two exhibits depicting the history of Oak Ridge at the American Museum of Science and Energy and the Historic Graphite Reactor at ORNL, and a stop at the visitor overlook of the technology park, known as K-25 during World War II.

More than 15,000 people from 50 states have taken the public tour since its inception. At left, tour guide and DOE retiree Jim Alexander discusses the history of the Graphite Reactor with visitors. ❖

Sensor designed for radiological security network



A unique, inexpensive, real-time gamma radiation detector and spectroscopic analyzer, specifically designed for a "Homeland Security Radiological Network," has been developed by the Department of Energy's Environmental Measurements Laboratory (EML) in New York, N.Y. The Comprehensive Radiation Sensor's (CRS) rapid sampling cycle and sensitivity assure up-to-the-minute radiological data.

An alert occurs within seconds to signal rapid changes in activity—particularly valuable in detecting radioactivity from moving vehicles. An associated computer network identifies specific radionuclides and distinguishes between natural and manmade radioactivity. A network of CRS units, connected to a central station via the Internet, could provide wide geographic coverage.

The CRS uses readily available "off the shelf" components; the housing is made of PVC plastic pipe. The sensor operates automatically and unattended on a "24/7" basis. Meteorological data also is supplied by the system. A prototype unit (at left) installed on EML's roof has been in continuous operation since Nov. 27, 2001. ❖

Counterterrorism workshop focuses on port security

In late March 2002, 150 representatives from 60 Federal, state, and New York City agencies gathered in waterfront Kings Point, N.Y., to explore ways to strengthen the metropolitan region's security and emergency response capabilities. The workshop was hosted at the request of DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and organized by the Department's Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) and Environmental Measurements Laboratory, the New York City Office of Emergency Management, and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy

The workshop sought to match the technical needs of local agencies with the advanced capabilities available at Department of Energy (DOE) national laboratories. When asked what was needed, the responses included advanced security systems; quick-response nuclear, biological, and chemical detectors; and training.

At right, Under Secretary for Nuclear Security and NNSA Administrator John Gordon (left) speaks with workshop participants (l-r) Louis Anemone, Metropolitan Transit Authority; Jack McReady, U.S. Coast Guard Research and Development Center; Paul Moskowitz, BNL; William Zinnikas, Federal Bureau of Investigation; and John Harvey, NNSA. ❖



Mobile calorimetry lab to measure DOE nuclear materials

The Office of Security Policy/Policy Integration and Technical Support Program in the Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Security is funding a project at DOE's Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) to build and outfit a Transportable/Mobile Calorimetry Laboratory. The laboratory, seen at right with LANL principal investigator Clifford Rudy, will travel to DOE sites and help meet current needs to measure highly enriched uranium, plutonium, and tritium content in often difficult-to-measure forms

Calorimetry, an accurate nondestructive assay technique, is the primary means DOE facilities use to account for the amount of stored nuclear materials. The heat from nuclear materials can be accurately measured and used to estimate the quantity of these strategic materials in sealed containers.

The 45-foot-long temperature-controlled trailer will be outfitted with three highly sensitive calorimeters, capable of measuring items with 2-inch, 5-inch, and 13.5 inch diameters. The trailer has space for a fourth calorimeter, currently under development, capable of measuring 55-gallon drums. ❖



What can a can do? School systems know

For schools near the Department of Energy's Fernald Environmental Management Project in Ohio, aluminum cans have helped build a land lab, supply a Science Club, and reward teachers and students for a job well done. Fernald has donated more than 55 tons of recycled cans to local schools, helping them to raise extra money for educational enrichment projects.

"With little effort, our recycling program has helped schools fund projects that might not have been possible," said Gary Stegner, Public Affairs Officer, DOE Fernald. "It's also an excellent reminder to kids that recycling can make a difference."

To Chris Brown, Principal of Crosby Elementary School, located two miles from the Fernald site, the money has meant he could purchase extra supplies and rewards for teachers and students, including the Science Club (at right). "This is a great lesson for the students," he said. "It's a perfect example of community cooperation." ❖



First component of Spallation Neutron Source completed by Berkeley Lab

A major step has been taken on the road to opening the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS)—what will be the world's premier facility for neutron scattering science when completed. Researchers at the Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) have commissioned the SNS front-end system, the first of the facility's five major components.

The SNS is a \$1.4 billion multi-laboratory collaboration sponsored by the Department of Energy to provide the world's most intense pulsed beams of neutrons, the electrically neutral subatomic particles that can serve as deep-penetrating, nondestructive probes of solid materials. The collaboration members are the Department's Argonne, Brookhaven, Lawrence Berkeley, Los Alamos, and Oak Ridge National Laboratories and

Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility. The SNS, under construction at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) in Tennessee, is scheduled to begin operations in 2006.

LBNL was responsible for the facility's front-end system, which generates a beam of negative hydrogen ions and prepares it for delivery into a linear accelerator. From there, these negative ions will be energized to about one billion electron volts in a one-millisecond-long pulsed beam and injected into an accumulator ring. Upon entering the ring, the negative ion beam is converted into a proton beam and compressed into one microsecond pulse-lengths. It is then extracted from the ring and smashed into a mercury target to produce neutron beams that can be moderated and guided into designated experimental stations.

"As the first SNS partner lab to complete its part of the project, Berkeley Lab is leading the way to successful completion of SNS, on time and on budget," said SNS Project Director Thom Mason. "We at Oak Ridge National Lab are grateful for the skill and dedication of the Front End team at Berkeley and the outstanding job it has done."

Construction of the SNS front-end system began in October 1998, and the projected costs for making it were about \$20 million. The system was assembled and tested, component-by-component, by a Front-End Group team that included more than 40 scientists, engineers and technicians. Following the system's successful commissioning, its four major components were separated for shipment to ORNL starting the first week of June. ❖

HUNSUNG Heroes

A small sacrifice to save a life

"It was one of those things I'd always wanted to do, but had just never found the time to get it done," recalls accelerator operator Leon Reynolds of the Department of Energy's Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility about his entry in the National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP) registry drive sponsored by the laboratory in October 2000. "There's a real shortage of minorities registered as potential donors. So it was important to me to do this."

He didn't think much more about it until nearly a year later when he received a call from the NMDP registry. A 12-year-old boy with acute leukemia needed a bone marrow transplant to live, and it looked like Reynolds was a match.

A few trips to the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond for a complete battery of tests provided the NMDP with Reynolds' complete

medical history. Test results showed that he was a very good match—five out of six blood characteristics—and that his health was excellent.

On Feb. 18, 2002, Reynolds was admitted overnight to the Medical College where doctors extracted two liters of bone marrow from his body. The life-saving marrow was packaged and immediately flown to the waiting child.

Reynolds doesn't know the young man who received his bone marrow, or even where he lives; but he does receive updates on his condition. The boy has Graph Versus Host Disease, which is normal in these types of cases, but he is doing better than expected. After one year, if the child elects to meet his donor, Reynolds



could meet the young cancer patient. He hopes that happens.

Reynolds also hopes that his experience will encourage others to consider being placed on the bone marrow registry and possibly becoming a marrow donor. "It's such a small personal sacrifice and it can save someone's life," he says. "Life should be about helping others." ❖

Research DIGEST

Researchers at the Department of Energy's **Los Alamos National Laboratory** (LANL) are studying a simple, cost-effective method for extracting carbon dioxide directly from the air, which could allow sustained use of fossil fuels while avoiding potential global climate change. "If you can capture atmospheric carbon dioxide, then you limit the environmental impact of fossil fuels and can continue to use them," says LANL researchers Manvendra Dubey. Dubey's method works on a dilute stream of CO₂ in the atmosphere, not the concentrated forms in power plant exhausts. The method uses the wind and atmospheric mixing to transport CO₂ to a removal site. The air is passed over an extraction agency such as quicklime and is converted to calcium carbonate (limestone), a solid that forms and falls to the bottom of the extractor. The calcium carbonate is then heated to yield pure carbon dioxide and quicklime, which is recycled back into the extractor. The purified and liberated carbon dioxide then is sequestered as a gas by direct injection into the ground or reacted with minerals to form a solid. (James Rickman, 505-665-9203)

Scientists from the Department of Energy's (DOE) **Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory** (LLNL), with collaborators at Northern Arizona University and DOE's Los Alamos National Laboratory, have discovered new DNA regions unique to the bacterium that causes anthrax, potentially providing a way to improve the disease's detection. At the recent meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, LLNL biomedical scientist Lyndsay Radnedge discussed how the researchers found 20 DNA regions or "signatures" unique to *Bacillus anthracis*. Currently, most DNA-based tests for *B. anthracis* are based on plasmid sequences, which can occasionally yield false positives or negatives. A plasmid is a small piece of DNA separate from the chromosome that is transferable between microorganisms. The new DNA signatures represent an increased repertoire of chromosomal markers that can be used for anthrax detection. The DNA signatures will undergo an extremely rigorous screening process to select optimal signatures for Centers for Disease Control validation. (Stephen Wampler, 925-423-3107)

A new method to make electrodes that are suitable for use in rechargeable lithium ion batteries and other electronic devices has been developed by researchers at the Department of Energy's **Brookhaven National Laboratory** (BNL). One advantage of the new method as it applies to lithium ion batteries is that lithium alloys can be produced *ex situ* rather than by an initial activation process inside the battery. This makes battery production simpler and less time-consuming. The method also allows greater flexibility in the choice of materials and makes possible the production of novel alloy compositions. Hydrogen is the key to forming nanocomposite materials in this new method. Hydrogen atoms are successively absorbed and desorbed from a lithium alloy many times until it is broken down into tiny alloy grains. The chemical means of making nanocomposites is much more effective and practical than physically grinding materials to produce fine particles. "The opportunity exists for making new types of electrodes with superior properties," says researcher James Reilly. (Diane Greenberg, 631-344-2347) ♦

NEW Publications

Development of a Throttleless Natural Gas Engine: Final Report (NREL/SR-540-31141) is one of a series of reports from the Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory to provide information about promising alternative transportation technologies. The report highlights the prototype medium-duty natural gas engine equipped with fuel-injected pre-chamber (FIPC) technology. It is available on the Internet at [http://](http://www.ctts.nrel.gov/heavy_vehicle/natgas_pub.html#engine)

www.ctts.nrel.gov/heavy_vehicle/natgas_pub.html#engine, or call the National Alternative Fuels Hotline at 1-800-423-1363.



Office of Inspector General (IG) reports: **Idaho Operations Office Planned Construction of a Waste Vitrification Facility** (DOE/IG-0549); **Disposition of the Department's Excess Facilities** (DOE/IG-0550); **The Department of**

Energy's Pit Production Project (DOE/IG-0551); **Completion of K Basins Milestones** (DOE/IG-0552); **Alternative Fuels Use at the Department of Energy** (DOE/IG-0553); **The Plutonium Stabilization and Packaging System at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site** (DOE/IG-0554). The reports are available from the U.S. Department of Energy, IG Reports Request Line, 202-586-2744, or at <http://www.ig.doe.gov/>. ♦

Potential DOE leaders graduate from program

Sixteen Department of Energy (DOE) employees and 120 other Federal participants recently graduated from the USDA Graduate School's 2002 Executive Potential Program (EPP). While many may have wondered what they had gotten themselves into after orientation in April 2001, all found the year to be a rewarding experience and a valuable opportunity to enhance their leadership and management skills to become successful future leaders.

Each participant was required to interview at least five senior executives, shadow a senior executive for three days, and complete two 60-day developmental assignments outside their regular jobs. The mayors of Las Vegas and Henderson, Nev., and the Chairman of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board were among the executives that were interviewed. Developmental assignments included details with Congressman Zach Wamp's District Office in Tennessee and the Special Operations Command at MacDill Air Force Base.



Experiential Learning Teams consisting of participants from various Federal agencies completed research projects for agencies, sponsored by senior executives handling the issue. Project topics included "Federal and Non-Federal Supervisors, Managing Poor Performers" and "More Than Houses—A Study of Habitat for Humanity Homeowner Families." The teams presented their projects during graduation week.

The course also contained four one-week seminars covering the Senior Executive Service Executive Core Qualifications and benchmarking, as well as fitness and stress management techniques. And, there was time for fun and networking.

In the photo (l-r) are graduate Debbie Hollen, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA); Jacqueline Brown, EPP Consultant, Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation (ME); graduates Susan Dyer Morris, National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)/Y-12; Charlotte Carter, NNSA/Nevada; Sonya Baskerville, BPA;

Chuck Radford, Savannah River Operations (SR); Johnny McGhee, BPA; Joan Bozzone, SR; Dale Dietzel, Chicago Operations; Elizabeth Scott, Energy Information Administration (EIA); Betsy Jordan, Rocky Flats; Jack Craig, National Energy Technology Laboratory; Sherri Bishop, Security; Wayne Miller and Deborah Barr, Yucca Mountain Project/Nevada; and Sharon Hamer, NNSA/Nevada. Not pictured is Suzanne Johnson, EIA.

The Executive Potential Program requires much work and a personal time commitment. For more information about the program, contact Jackie Brown, ME-51, at 202-287-1630 or Jacqueline.Brown@hq.doe.gov. ❖

NEW ON THE Internet

Seaborg accomplishments

A feature page on the life and achievements of Glenn T. Seaborg, <http://www.osti.gov/accomplishments/seaborg.html>, has been added to DOE R&D Accomplishments, a web site developed and maintained by the Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Scientific and Technical Information. The feature page contains reports authored by Seaborg and information about his education, scientific research, and patents. Seaborg, winner of the 1951 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, was a longtime Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, a DOE predecessor agency, and had a life-long association with the Department's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

Record for education site

The Science Education web site, <http://education.jlab.org/>, sponsored by the Department of Energy's Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, Newport News, Va., set a new high-usage record on April 18, 2002. In a 24-hour period, 124,900 pages were viewed, surpassing the previous record of 114,094 pages viewed in a single day set one week earlier. Most of the pages accessed were from Jefferson Lab's Virginia Standards of Learning Science, Math and Technology Practice Tests and "Who Wants to Win \$1,000,000 Math and Science Quiz"—a fun way to review math and science information even though contestants don't play for real money.

ISSM clearinghouse

Integrated safeguards and security management (ISSM) is a set of principles and a formal method for integrating security management and practice into every work practice at every level by every Department of Energy employee. The new ISSM web site, <http://www.issm.doe.gov>, serves as a clearinghouse and single point for definitive information on implementing ISSM systems across the Department. All DOE Federal and contractor organizations are encouraged to contribute to the web site so that, collectively, security can be improved throughout the Department. If any questions, contact Cathy Tullis, NNSA/Nevada, 702-295-2223, tullisc@nv.doe.gov. ❖

Education NOTES

The Department of Energy's (DOE) **Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory** (INEEL) and the University of Idaho are partners in offering a systems engineering master's degree program. The program supports INEEL missions and can contribute to developing a technology corridor in southeast Idaho. The systems engineering principles being taught are applicable to projects throughout the DOE complex. The university offers the program at three levels: certificate, master of science, and master of engineering. Many of the courses are offered through videotape, compressed video, and the Internet. Information about the program is available at <http://www.if.uidaho.edu/~alesrs> or by contacting Sam Alessi, University of Idaho, alesrs@if.uidaho.edu.



Computer wizard Roeland Hancock from Silver High School in New Mexico won the top prize in the 12th annual New Mexico High School Adventures in Supercomputing Challenge sponsored by the Department of Energy's **Los Alamos National Laboratory** (LANL). Hancock received a \$1,000 Savings Bond for his supercomputing project, "Computer Modeling of Cultural Interaction and Evolution." His teacher received a computer for her classroom. A duo of computer aces, Robert Cordwell and Brian Rosen from Manzano High School in Albuquerque, took second place with their project, "Tales from the Encrypt." Students from 36 schools throughout New Mexico spent the last year researching scientific problems and writing programs, which they then ran on supercomputers at LANL and the Department's **Sandia National Laboratories**.



This spring, the Department of Energy's **Kansas City Plant**, part of the National Nuclear Security Administration, participated as an industry sponsor in the fourth annual Kansas City Middle School Design, Build Contest, a program focused on preventing a future shortage of trained construction professionals by stimulating an interest in the construction industry among middle school students. The competition introduces an authentic, contextual based construction curriculum that allows middle school students to design a house, draw scaled plans, estimate the cost, and construct a 3-D foam-core model. The students also research and write reports on careers in construction. This year's competition drew more than 1,000 students from three states: Missouri, Kansas, and Washington.



Local teachers near the Department of Energy's **Savannah River Site** recently received well-deserved rewards to fund projects to enhance the quality of education in the Central Savannah River Area. The Westinghouse Savannah River Company's Education Outreach Programs Department chose 120 recipients for its 2002 Excellence-in-Teaching Mini Grants. This year's awards totaled \$50,000 covering 110 projects. Each project submitted by an elementary and middle school teacher, or team of teachers, was eligible for a grant of \$350, \$750, or \$1,000. Since 1989, teachers in the Central Savannah River Area have been awarded over \$526,000 through this program. The area includes Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell and Edgefield Counties in South Carolina and Columbia and Richmond Counties in Georgia. ♦



Fei Sha (left), a student at the University of Chicago Lab High School, and Linda Shi, a student at Nequa Valley High School in Naperville, Ill., watch a robot in action at the Department of Energy's Argonne National Laboratory. The robot demonstration was part of the laboratory's 15th annual Science Careers in Search of Women Conference. Students from more than 60 high schools throughout the Chicago area came to Argonne for the day-long conference to explore career options in scientific and technical fields.



Girls and boys between the ages of 9 and 15 participated in this year's Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day at the Department of Energy's Chicago Operations Office. Activities for the children included a presentation by a Youth Ambassador from a local high school; a panel discussion with Chicago Operations female employees on the topic of careers, balancing work and family, and education; a science presentation; a tree planting; and a tour of the New Brunswick Laboratory with hands-on demonstrations, including the use of glove boxes.

People IN/ENERGY

Keith Baker, an experimental physicist at the Department of Energy's Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, is the recipient of the American Physical Society's 2002 Edward A.



Bouchet Award for innovative physics research by a distinguished minority physicist. Baker, also a professor at Hampton University in Virginia, was recognized for his contribution to nuclear and particle physics research and his development of ways to conduct complex measurements of subatomic particles.

Senior scientists **Marvin Cohen** and **Gabor Somorjai** of the Materials Sciences Division at the Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) are among the 15 recipients of this year's National Medal of Science, the nation's highest award for lifetime achievements in fields of scientific research. Cohen, who holds a joint appointment with the University of California at Berkeley (UCB) Physics Department, is a theorist recognized worldwide as a master at creating atom-by-atom models that explain and predict the properties of solid materials. Somorjai, a joint appointee with the UCB Chemistry Department, is an international authority on catalysis and regarded by his peers as the father of modern surface chemistry. The awards were presented by President Bush at a White House ceremony May 29, 2002.

Kathryn McCarthy, Manager of the Nuclear Engineering Design and Research Department at the Department of Energy's Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, has been elected to the national board of directors of the American Nuclear Society (ANS). McCarthy currently is Chair of the ANS Fusion Energy Division and is completing a one-year term



as President of the society's Idaho Chapter. She received the ANS Women's Achievement Award in 2000.

Arnold Edelman, of the Environment Safety and Health Division in the Department of Energy's Office of Science, was presented an EPA Bronze Award by the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance for his service in support of the Executive Order 13148 Work Group. The award recognizes Edelman for "significantly advancing environmental management systems in Federal agencies and reducing the use and emissions of toxic chemicals by Federal facilities."

Dr. Ned Bibler, a radiation chemistry expert in the Waste Treatment Technology Department at the Department of Energy's Savannah River Technology Center, has received the Savannah River Site's 2002 Donald A. Orth Award of Merit. Bibler was recognized for his significant contributions to the Site's nuclear waste treatment programs and for serving as a mentor to numerous young researchers. His work has provided a firm technological framework for the waste vitrification process, and his advice on the chemistry of nuclear waste is sought across the DOE complex and internationally.



Researcher **Judith Campisi** of the Life Sciences Division at the Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory recently received the 2002 Irving Wright Award of Distinction from the American Federation for Aging Research. Campisi is internationally recognized for her research on the cellular and molecular basis of aging.

Willie Clark has been named Director, Office of Project Management and Engineering Support, for the Department of Energy's (DOE) National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), a position he most recently held in an acting capacity. His duties include

overseeing NNSA's construction programs. Since joining DOE in 1981, Clark has served in several capacities at Headquarters and field sites, including program and project manager for NNSA's Defense Programs.

Heather Elsen, a participant in the Student Career Education Program in the Fuels and Process Chemistry Division at the Department of Energy's National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), is the 2001-2002 recipient of the College Chemistry Award sponsored by the Society for Analytical Chemists of Pittsburgh. Elsen works with NETL's Catalysis and Reactor Engineering Team researching the storage of methane in hydrates and the reforming of liquid hydrocarbons to produce hydrogen.



Gerald L. Geernaert is the new Director of the Department of Energy's Los Alamos National Laboratory branch of the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, a multi-campus scientific research unit of the University of California. Most recently, Geernaert was Director of the Department of Atmospheric Environment at the National Environmental Research Institute in Denmark.

Kenneth W. Neves has been selected as the first full-time Chief Information Officer at the Department of Energy's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Formerly Director of Computer Science Research at Boeing, Neves will have responsibility for the laboratory's information infrastructure and computer security.

Senior research chemical engineer **Vasilis Fthenakis** of the Department of Energy's Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) has been elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Fthenakis heads the National Photovoltaic Environmental, Health and Safety Assistance Center at BNL. ♦

Milestones

YEARS OF SERVICE

June 2002

Headquarters

Chief Information Officer - John Manouelian (40 years), Emily R. Knouse (30). **Economic Impact & Diversity** - Annie P. Whatley (30). **EIA** - Sharon L. Belcher (35), James S. Finucane (30), James M. Todaro (30). **Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy** - Robertha O. Dooms (35), Robert J. Hassett (35), Lynda B. Wallace (35), Frank W. Wilkins (35), Richard H. Karney (30), James E. Quinn (30), John M. Talbott (30), Harbans S. Chhabra (25), Robert A. Kost (25).

Envir. Management - Kathy J. Angleberger (30). **Envir., Safety & Health** - Mary B. Griffith (35). **FERC** - Doretha M. Geter (35), Sarah V. Triplett (35), Nan S. Allen (30), Lawrence Brenner (30), Karen A. Giblin (30), L. Ann Griffith (30), Robert P. Huber (30), Phillip R. Nicholson (30), James Whitfield, Jr. (30), Perry L. Brown (25), Theresa J. Burns (25), Tony F. Chew (25), Carmaleta T. Miller (25), Camilla Ng (25), Josephine A. Scott (25), Ronald W. Steele (25).

Fossil Energy - Sandra L. Thompson (35). **General Counsel** - Patti J. Lomax (30), Mary H. Egger (25). **Management, Budget & Evaluation** - Rebecca M. Arndt (35), John J. Edmondson (30), Joan O. Snodderly (30), Althea T. Vanzego (30), Gerald F. Washington (30). **NNSA** - Martin B. Newdorf (35), Philip L. Sibert (35), Charles W. Dougherty (30), Teresa M. Tyner (30), Walter C. Lips (25).

Policy & International - Brenda J. McIntyre (35), Thomas R. Cutler (25). **Radioactive Waste** - Narendra N. Mathur (30), Victor W. Trebules, Jr. (30). **Science** - Shirley A. Derflinger

(35), Karen L. Carlson (30), Donna K. Sier (30), Martha M. Carlin (25). **Security** - Dale J. Dixon (35), Joyce M. Forsyth (30), Sherrie L. Henson (30), Jannie Everette (25). **Worker & Community Transition** - Michael A. Mescher (30).

Field

Albuquerque - Andrew L. Fuller (25). **Albuquerque/NNSA** - Bruce P. Elsner (35), John S. Johnson (35), Michael A. Chavez (30), Minerva D. Lineback (30), Mary R. Mendez (30), James M. Howard (25), A. Randall Kubasek (25), William A. West (25). **Chicago** - Julie A. Cramer (30), Catherine S. Klusek (30), Yvonne D. Washington (30), Thomas C. Foley (25).

Bonneville Power - H. Kenneth Westby (40), Larry D. Everson (35), Michael D. Johnson (35), Gary C. Poland (35), Terry P. Thompson (35), Robert J. Thor (35), Michael A. Boddie (30), Michael G. Ary (25), Robert J. Austin (25), Carol J. Babb (25), Lloyd Clark (25), Voranuch Dollar (25), Nancy K. Faber (25), David R. Hovland (25), Patricia A. O'Donnell (25), Gregory M. Smith (25).

Idaho - Leonard H. Anderson, Jr. (40), Jay C. Greenberg (30), John S. Morton (30), Teresa M. Horkley (25), Katherine A. Vivian (25). **NETL** - Jesse O. Mapstone, Jr. (40), Thomas W. Snyder (35), Larry K. Carpenter (30), Curtis V. Nakaishi (30), Robert J. Zarochak (30). **Oak Ridge** - David C. Cunningham (35), F. Lester Ginn (30), David K. Wilfert (30), Timothy W. Wilson (30), Judy L. Di Gregorio (25), Patsy S. Dicks (25).

Oakland - Hattie V. Carwell (30). **Oakland/NNSA** - Irene T. Murashima (35), Dennis C. Platania (30), Douglas A. Ash (25), Eileen Y. Bobo (25), Phillip E. Hill (25). **Ohio** - Christopher A. White (30). **Pittsburgh Naval Reactors/NNSA** -

John F. Koury (35), John A. Drager (30), Timothy J. Glock (30). **Rocky Flats** - George R. Koch (30). **Savannah River** - Andrew J. Taylor (40), Paulette J. Kenner (35), Paul E. Anderson (30), Marvin L. Garcia (30), Doris A. Hixon (30), John M. Pullen (25).

Schenectady Naval Reactors/NNSA - Denis D. Durnan (45). **Southeastern Power** - Blanche R. Adams (35). **Strategic Petroleum Reserve** - Ronald A. Francoeur (30), Michael L. Curole (25), Jerome L. Williams (25). **Western Area Power** - Wilbert A. Jacoby (35), James E. Curtis (30), Larry J. Foltz (30), Dennis D. Graves (30), Charles J. King (30), Steven C. Kniss (30), Brian C. Whitney (30), Gary D. Elliott (25), Elizabeth K. Stover (25).

RETIREMENTS

April 2002

Field

Idaho - Thomas J. Zielinski (13 years). **NETL** - Thomas Grindley (24).

May 2002

Headquarters

Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy - Michael Gurevich (30). **FERC** - Heidemarie A. Sanford (41). **General Counsel** - Robert G. Rabben (40). **Science** - Melissa M. Clay (33).

Field

Bonneville Power - George T. Birchman (31), Quintin S. Hughes (18), David A. Norgaard (32), Thomas F. Wade (17), Dale D. Weaver (36). **Ohio** - Susan R. Brechbill (34). **Rocky Flats** - Patricia M. Powell (20). **Western Area Power** - Donald R. Warren (33), Gerald C. Wegner (36). ❖

Department contractor, lab win SBA awards

The Department of Energy's Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) and Westinghouse TRU Solutions LLC (WTS) of Carlsbad, N.M.—the management and operating contractor for the Department's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)—each have received the Dwight D. Eisenhower Award for Excellence from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). The Eisenhower Award recognizes Federal prime contractors that excel at using small businesses as suppliers and subcontractors. The awards were presented May 9, 2002, at SBA's 35th Annual Industry/Procurement Conference in Washington, D.C.

LANL received the award in the research and development category for its technical, procurement, and supporting staff activities in furthering small-business opportunities in New Mexico. "This award is the highest level of recognition that the laboratory can receive in the small-business area," said Bennie Gonzales, LANL Small Business Office program manager.

WTS was voted this year's winner in the service category for its achievements in supporting small business initiatives. More than 75 percent of WTS spending for goods and services on behalf of the Department's WIPP facility is with small, women/minority-owned businesses.

June 2002

AROUND DOE

Savannah River adds to long safety record

Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC), the management and operating contractor for the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site, recently added to its long record of safety accomplishments with the achievement of 10 million man-hours worked by WSRC operations employees without an injury resulting in a lost workday. This is the second time in two years that WSRC employees have surpassed that milestone.

"Most companies would be excited to pass one million hours of injury free work," said Bob Pedde, WSRC President. "Ten million hours is phenomenal, particularly in the kind of complex industrial environment we have at the Savannah River Site. This indicates that the safety culture at Savannah River continues to be strong, and continues to be one of the things that sets the Site apart."

INEEL joins partnership with Idaho and Malaysia

The Department of Energy's Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) has joined a partnership with the State of Idaho and Malaysia to support that country's efforts to manage contaminated lands. INEEL was asked to join the "Malaysia/Idaho Partnership for the Environment" because of its work in risk-based environmental decision-making and track record of science research, applied engineering and technology development, and hazardous waste management. The laboratory will provide technical direction to Malaysian officials on effective cleanup programs and environmental waste management practices.

Delegates from the Malaysian Department of Environment and the Malaysia Institute of Engineers recently visited INEEL to get a closer look at how cleanup programs and operations are organized and managed. The delegation also visited several Idaho environmental firms to discuss remediation technologies.

INEEL project technical director Bob Breckenridge sees the partnership as "a great opportunity for the laboratory to market its unique environmental capabilities. For us and some of the lab's local spin-off companies and other Idaho businesses, this means the creation of markets for our technologies, new jobs, and business ventures for Idaho." ❖

**United States
Department of Energy (PA-40)
Washington, DC 20585**

Official Business