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inside

Cleanup News ***is a quarterly newsletter highlighting hazardous waste cleanup cases, policies, settlements, and technologies.***

Governor Whitman Announces Brownfields Federal Partnership Action Agenda at Brownfields 2002

Interagency Partnership Realized through New Memorandum of Understanding Between EPA and NOAA

EPA Administrator Christie Todd Whitman unveiled the new Brownfields Federal Partnership Action Agenda in remarks at Brownfields 2002, "Investing in the Future," on November 13, 2002 in Charlotte, North Carolina. The interagency agreement seeks to strengthen existing partnerships and form new ones between EPA and 21 other federal agencies that have, in the Administrator's words, "a vested interest in reclaiming brownfields." Among the agencies participating in the agreement are the Departments of Labor, the Interior, Justice, and Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

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Breen New OSWER Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator

The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) has gained a new Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator. Barry Breen joined OSWER in December 2002 and is now the senior career official responsible for managing the Agency's hazardous and solid waste programs including RCRA corrective action, Superfund, federal facilities cleanup and redevelopment, Brownfields, oil spill prevention and response, chemical accident prevention and response, underground storage tank, and homeland security programs.

Mr. Breen began his career at EPA in the Federal Facilities Enforcement Office before moving to the (OSRE). He was the Director of OSRE from 1996 until his recent move to OSWER. Before joining EPA, he was Editor-in-Chief of *Environmental Law Reporter,* the Director of Publications at Environmental Law Institute, a trial attorney in the Justice Department's criminal division, and Assistant to the General Counsel for the Army.

Mr. Breen's undergraduate degree is from Princeton University and his law degree is from Harvard Law School. He teaches environmental law at American University as an adjunct professor.

New Director of OSRE, Susan Bromm

Taking the helm after years of experience with OSRE as Deputy Director and 20 years overall experience with EPA, Susan Bromm has deservedly assumed the position of Director of OSRE. Her new responsibilities include overseeing enforcement aspects of EPA's hazardous waste cleanup programs including CERCLA (Superfund), RCRA corrective action, Underground Storage Tanks, and Oil Pollution Act. Bromm replaces Barry Breen, who recently became the Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator of OSWER.

In addition to her previous and current leadership roles in OSRE, Bromm served in the Waste Programs Enforcement office, formerly part of OSWER. She brings a wealth of enforcement knowledge to her new role as OSRE Director, having helped establish policies on waste enforcement, penalties, and site cleanup while directing the RCRA enforcement program. Bromm holds a law degree from Georgetown University Law Center and is a member of the District of Columbia bar.

Interagency Agreement

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Administration (NOAA). There are already 100 "specific commitments" to partnering in place under the agreement, including a commitment by NOAA to redevelop and reuse ports and harbors. EPA and NOAA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on January 14, 2003 in New Bedford, Massachusetts. This MOU reaffirms the partnership on brownfields between the two agencies that has been in place since 1997. Marianne Lamont Horinko, Assistant Administrator for OSWER, signed the MOU on behalf of EPA. NOAA was represented by Dr. James Mahoney, Deputy Administrator and Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere. The MOU seeks to accelerate brownfields redevelopment of coastal communities—including the City of New Bedford where the MOU was signed—through the collaborative efforts of both agencies. As the government agency overseeing coastal and marine resources, NOAA plays a valuable role in redeveloping coastal areas while protecting coastal resources. Many coastal communities have been reliant on the fishing industry and manufacturing, two sectors hit by recent economic trends and international competition. Selected as a Brownfields Showcase Community in 1997, New Bedford has explored tourism as one tool to revitalize their harbor and fuel the local economy. In addition to the commitments outlined in the MOU, NOAA will continue to provide the city of New Bedford with a Brownfields Showcase Community Coordinator who will assist their brownfields initiative.

"Every time I see a ballfield where a brownfield once stood, or a bustling office building where an empty and abandoned factory once loomed, I am reminded of how much good we can do when we work together as partners."

Christie Todd Whitman

The Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, signed into law by President Bush on January 11, 2002, encouraged strong interagency partnerships and led to the specific commitments of the Brownfields Federal Partnership Action Agenda.

Libby Asbestos Update

In December 19, 2002, a federal judge in Missoula, Montana found defendants W.R. Grace & Company and Kootenai Development Corporation (KDC) liable under CERCLA for cleanup costs associated with the Libby Asbestos Superfund Site. Judge Donald Molloy did not grant summary judgment on the amount of liability. He ruled that the amount cannot be determined until a number of issues are resolved. EPA has spent over $55 million in response costs since November 1999 and has continued emergency response activities since the site was proposed to the NPL in February 2002. Emergency remediation and restoration work continues and should be largely complete in 2003. The cost recovery trial began January 6, 2003, in Missoula.

In ruling, Judge Molloy rejected three key arguments made by W.R. Grace & Company: (1) that the EPA's removal action was arbitrary and capricious and therefore inconsistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP); (2) that the Agency should have conducted a remedial action to address asbestos contamination at the former vermiculite mine and processing facilities rather than a removal action; and (3) that EPA exceeded a statutory limit for cleanup actions, which would have limited the Agency to $2 million/12 months. Regarding the final argument, Judge Molloy found the Agency's actions appropriate given the immediate and substantial threat to public health and welfare. Removal actions had to be conducted at most of the area schools.

Vermiculite was mined and processed in and around the Libby site from 1919 until the mine was closed in 1990. W.R. Grace & Company owned the mine from 1963 until 1990. KDC bought the mine site and portions of former processing sites

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Cleanup Decision Announced for Lower Fox River

On January 7, 2003, EPA and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) signed a Record of Decision (ROD) establishing the final cleanup plan for two operable units of the Lower Fox River site: the Little Lake Butte des Morts and the Appleton to Little Rapids sections of the Lower Fox River. The entire Lower Fox River site includes a total of 5 operable units (OUs) and spans the length of the Lower Fox River (approximately 39 miles) and part of Green Bay.

The selected remedy for Little Lake Butte des Morts (OU1) includes hydraulic dredging of 784,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediment; dewatering the sediment, treating the water, and restoring the treated water to the river; and disposal of the sediment in an approved landfill. The estimated cost of remediating Little Lake Butte des Morts is $66.2 million. Natural recovery has been selected as the remedy for the Appleton to Little Rapids section of the Lower Fox River (OU2), at an estimated cost of $9 million. Some PCBs were removed from this area between 1998 and 1999, and it was determined that actively cleaning this area would not significantly reduce risk to human health or the environment. Also, the PCB levels in the Appleton to Little Rapids reach are close to protective levels.

A ROD is expected for the remaining three operable units in June 2003.

Potentially Responsible Parties Identified

Green Bay and the Lower Fox River have suffered the environmental consequences of years of logging and paper manufacturing in the region. Seven paper mills have been identified as potentially responsible parties in the PCB contamination of the Lower Fox River and Green Bay, which occurred between 1954 and 1971. PCBs generated during the manufacturing and recycling of carbonless copy paper were dumped into the Lower Fox River and eventually migrated to Green Bay.

Weighing concerns about losing jobs in the region against effective cleanup, several state legislators in December 2002 suggested that regulators consider mediation with the potentially responsible parties rather than enforcement. All calls for a third-party mediator have been rejected by the Wisconsin DNR, the lead agency at the site.

The Wisconsin DNR fish advisory handbook currently advises certain limitations on fish consumption due to the PCB contamination. After cleanup of the Lower Fox River is completed, some fish advisories will eventually be lifted.

One Key Cleanup Goal: Lift Existing Fish Advisories

Green Bay and the Lower Fox River are popular with recreational and subsistence fishermen, though enthusiasm about catches is dampened by fish consumption advisories. After dredging and removing contaminated sediment from the Lower Fox River, the Wisconsin DNR and EPA hope to be able to lift the existing fish consumption advisories for the Little Lake Butte des Morts and eventually other areas. Current estimates are that fishing advisories for Little Lake Butte des Morts could be lifted 1-3 years after cleanup is complete since the selected remedy includes aggressively removing contamination. It may be as much as 100 years before recreational fishing advisories posted for Green Bay, currently selected for natural recovery, are lifted. Fish consumption advisories have been in place in the region since 1976.

"Choose Wisely: A Health Guide for Eating Fish in Wisconsin," a publication created by Wisconsin DNR, explains the current fish advisories to the general public. It advises consuming no more than one meal a month or 12 meals per year of walleye, northern pike, white bass, white perch, and smallmouth bass from the area of the Lower Fox River between Little Lake Butte des Morts to the dam at DePere. The advisory advises avoiding consumption of carp from this area altogether.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers May Play Role in Cleanup

Pending approval by the House-Senate Conference Committee, the U.S. Senate agreed in late January to fund a $200,000 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers study of the site. The study may ultimately result in the Corps partnering with Wisconsin DNR and EPA.

For more information, contact James Hahnenberg, EPA Region 5, (312) 353 4213.

Cameron Station Transformed

With newly planted trees and recently built houses, Cameron Station—a 2,000-unit planned community of single-family homes, town homes, and condominiums—transfigures land in Alexandria, Virginia once occupied by an Army base of the same name. The 164-acre area includes the housing community and two neighboring City of Alexandria parks.

Cameron Station military complex, which served as a general depot beginning in 1941 and eventually became the Headquarters for the Defense Logistics Agency, was slated for closure in 1988. During closure activities at the site, the Army identified PCBs, dioxin, lead, pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbons, trichloroethylene, and chlorinated hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater at the site. A total of 12 operable units were defined for the site. Cleanup activities included removing leaking underground storage tanks and PCBs from transformers, excavating contaminated soil, cleaning sewer traps, and asbestos removal. A groundwater treatment system was constructed to

treat groundwater, which was found to be contaminated with trichloroethylene. Activities ceased at the complex and the installation officially closed September 30, 1995. The Army, state, and EPA continue to monitor the groundwater treatment post-closure.

Local developer Greenvest L.C. recognized the value of redeveloping the land when the firm purchased 101 acres of the property from the Army in 1996. The Army gave the remaining 63 acres of the property to the City of Alexandria to establish a park. Two parks have been established from the parcel of land given to the City of Alexandria, one on either side of the Cameron Station community. The parks offer residents of Cameron Station many recreational opportunities, and through additional planned development, will include athletic fields, tennis, volleyball, and basketball courts, and a regional bike trail along the Backlick Run Stream.

For more information contact, Mark Stephens, EPA Region 3, (215) 814-3353.

Innovative Approach Proves Key to Forest Glen Redevelopment

The remedy for the Forest Glen Mobile Home Subdivision Superfund Site is a first in the State of New York. Its remedy allows for productive land reuse, made possible by a groundbreaking partnership between the main PRP and a private real estate investment fund. Cherokee Investment Partners worked with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, EPA, and state and local government to ensure that the site was developed. According to Gloria Sosa, the Site RPM, "Eventually [Goodyear] would have settled, but understanding that the site would be put back into productive use really helped them to settle."

The original remedy called for soils contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and semi-volatile organic compounds to be contained in a single mound and fenced off. When Cherokee and Goodyear expressed interest in developing the land, the Town of Niagara and the City of Niagara Falls (the site straddles both) worked together to rezone the site to support commercial/light industrial development. The ROD was rewritten to reflect the zoning change.

EPA and Goodyear reached a settlement in January 2001. Goodyear agreed to reimburse EPA $9 million for incurred cleanup costs and damage to natural resources resulting from the contamination. They also agreed to pay $16 million to cover the remaining cleanup costs. This figure includes the groundwater remedy (i.e., constructing groundwater extraction wells and a system for conveying the extracted water to an off-site publicly owned treatment works and construction of a flat, impermeable cap over contaminated soil. Once the cap is constructed, Goodyear has plans to erect one building on top of it, while Cherokee has the option of building three more. The structures will most likely accommodate light manufacturing operations or warehousing facilities.

The soil and groundwater remedies are due to be completed in September 2003. The soil remedy was originally due to be completed in May but has been delayed by severe winter weather. A monitored natural attenuation study will likely be completed by the end of February, and the groundwater remedial design should be completed in June.

The 39-acre Forest Glen site included a former mobile home park. 153 people had to be permanently relocated between 1990 and 1992. The site was listed on the NPL in 1989.

For more information, contact Gloria Sosa, EPA Region 2, (212) 637-4283.

DOJ Seeks $40 Million From the City of New Orleans, Private Parties Under CERCLA

United States v. City of New Orleans; CFI Industries, Inc., formerly doing business as Lettellier Phillips Paper Company; Delta By-Products, Inc., Edward Levy Metals, Inc., Civil Action No. 02-3618, E.D. Louisiana

The Department of Justice, on behalf of EPA, filed a complaint against the City of New Orleans and three private companies on December 6, 2002, for recovery of response costs incurred by the Agency at the Agriculture Street Landfill Superfund Site. The complaint was filed under CERCLA Section 107(a) in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The City owned and operated the landfill when hazardous substances were being disposed on-site. The three private party defendants had each conducted salvage operations at the site.

The cost recovery action seeks reimbursement in excess of $42 million. Additional civil penalties of up to $27,500 per violation per day are also being sought from the City of New Orleans for their alleged failure to comply with a unilateral order for access between March and April 1999. The penalties also address each day after January 28, 2001, when the City allegedly failed to respond to an information request originally filed in November, 2000.

The City began using the site as a dump and disposal area for residential, commercial, and industrial waste 94 years ago in 1909. This activity continued for at least 60 years. In addition, from 1948 through 1969, salvage operations were conducted on-site under contract with the city. Between 1977 and 1986, the site was developed into housing, a commercial district, and an elementary school. The residential areas were built on a fairly thin layer of soil (often six inches or less), and the school was built on several feet of clean fill. The site was evaluated in 1986 and did not qualify for placement on the National Priorities List (NPL).

In 1993, community leaders asked that the site be re-evaluated under the "new" Hazardous Ranking System. This re-evaluation led to EPA's accelerated remedial investigation integrated with removal actions. Fieldwork was completed rapidly, and by May 1994, a fence had been installed around the undeveloped area of the site and highly contaminated soils at a children's play area had been removed. The site was proposed to the NPL on August 23, 1994 and formally added on December 16, 1994. Work continued throughout the 1990s, and close-out reports were signed in July of 2001.

For more information, contact Clarence E. Featherson, (202) 564-4234.

RCRA Violators Sentenced

United States v. General Waste Corporation, Emmanuel N. Ohiri, and John Thomas Morris, District of New Mexico

On December 19, 2002, General Waste Corporation's CEO, Emmanuel "Manny" N. Ohiri, was sentenced for 3 felony RCRA storage violations in U.S. District Court. Judge Martha Vazquez sentenced Mr. Ohiri to 15 months incarceration and imposed a $25,000 fine. Following his release he will be under supervised release for three years.

The court's decision to enhance Mr. Ohiri's guideline range was due to his leadership role in the violations and for obstructing justice during the execution of a federal search warrant at General Waste. During the November 1998 search, Mr. Ohiri obstructed justice by covertly removing hazardous waste labels from on-site drums and putting them in his pockets. He could not be convicted, however, because the court ruled that his fourth amendment rights had been violated when he was later forced to remove the labels from his pockets. The New Mexico Environmental Department was allowed to testify during the sentencing hearing. The labels found in Mr. Ohiri's pocket could only be admitted as circumstantial evidence which led to the enhancement of his sentencing guidelines. The hearing lasted two days.

The day prior to the CEO's sentencing, the same judge sentenced General Waste Corporation and their Environmental Manager. The company was issued a $300,000 fine, five years probation, and an additional $46,000 in restitution to the New Mexico Environmental Department. The Environmental Manager, John Thomas Morris, was sentenced to six months confinement (three months in a halfway house, three months home confinement with electronic monitoring) and three years supervised release following confinement on that same day. Mr. Morris had pleaded guilty to falsifying hazardous waste manifests on March 20, 2002.

On January 2, 2003, Mr. Ohiri filed a "Motion for New Trial, New Sentencing, or Correction of Sentence." He had waived his right to appeal in his plea agreement. At the time this article was submitted, Judge Vazquez had not made a decision to set a hearing or rule on the pleading.

For more information, contact Kathleen A. Kohl, Criminal Enforcement Unit, (214) 665-3118.

EAB Grants Motion to Dismiss Petitions for Reimbursement

Glidden Company and Sherwin-Williams Company, CERCLA Section 106(b) Petition Nos. 02-01 & 02-02, EAB

The Environmental Appeals Board (EAB) recently decided the fate of two petitions for reimbursement, which sought roughly $4 million from the Agency. Sherwin-Williams Company

and the Glidden Company filed for compensation from EPA in June, 2002 for costs incurred during remediation activities at the Cross Brothers Pail Recycling Site in Kankakee, Illinois. Region 5 answered the two petitions in August by filing a "Motion that Petitions for Reimbursement Be Dismissed Without Regard to the Petitions' Merits and, in the Alternative, for Additional Time to Respond on the Merits." Environmental Appeals Judges Scott C. Fulton, Ronald L. McCallum, and Kathie A. Stein reached a final decision in December 2002.

A 1990 unilateral administrative order (UAO), issued by EPA Region 5, required the petitioners to perform remediation activities including installing a groundwater pump and treat system and excavation of PCB-contaminated soil. Since December of 2000, the pump and treat system has been in a trial shutdown. Groundwater data indicates that, since then, contaminant concentrations have been consistently below cleanup goal. Sherwin-Williams and Glidden claimed that they should not be held liable for the cost of cleanup—including the removal of PCB contaminated soil—because the selected groundwater remedy had been arbitrary and capricious.

In August 2002, EPA filed a motion to dismiss the petitions. The Region claimed that the petitions should be dismissed due to the petitioners' failure to complete all actions required under the UAO. The motion argued that the petitions were premature, as there is ongoing groundwater monitoring at the site and the groundwater system is in a trial shutdown until 2005. Finally, the site closure procedures in the UAO have not been followed.

The EAB held that obligations under a UAO are not complete as long as additional analysis is proceeding and future remediation remains a possibility. They did not find the Region's decision to be arbitrary and capricious, and EPA's motion was granted on December 17, 2002. The petitions were deemed premature and dismissed without prejudice.

For more information, contact David Dowton, (202) 564-4228, or Craig Melodia, EPA Region 5, (312) 353-8870.

Favorable Decision in U.S. v. Alcan Appeal

United States, State of New York v. Alcan Aluminium Corporation, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second District, Docket No. 01-6008

On January 7, 2003, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed an influential district court decision. The U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York had handed down the original decision on November 14, 2000. It found Alcan to be jointly and severally liable for response costs incurred by the United States ($12.2 million) and the State of New York ($1.4 million) at two hazardous waste sites. The original decision is often cited by PRPs arguing that they are liable for only a divisible portion of harm at a Superfund site even though the court had ruled against Alcan. This is because the district court created (1) a "special exception" to CERCLA liability for PRPs who can demonstrate that substances they released at a site did not exceed background contamination levels and also that the released substances cannot concentrate, or (2) a finding that the PRP was not jointly and severally liable for site contamination because of divisibility of harm.

The appellate court upheld that Alcan was not exempt from CERCLA liability and that the company had failed to carry its "substantial burden" (in presenting its divisibility argument). Additionally, the court found Alcan's analysis of the harm presented by its wastes inadequate.

Finally, the Court of Appeals rejected Alcan's argument that retroactive application of CERCLA works an unconstitutional taking under the Fifth Amendment and a denial of due process under the Fourteenth Amendment based on the Supreme Court's decision in Eastern Enterprises v. Apfel, 524 U.S. 498 (1998). Regarding the written decision in Eastern Enterprises, the U.S. Court of Appeals noted that "it is difficult to discern [in the Supreme Court's decision] a general principle of law that supports [the] appellant's claim that retroactive CERCLA liability is unconstitutional." No other court has found retroactive application of CERCLA to be unconstitutional since Eastern Enterprises.

For more information, contact Steve Botts, OSRE, (202) 564-4217.

Evasive PRP Ordered to Pay $1.9M in Civil Penalties

United States v. William M. Gurley, No. 93-2755 D, W.D. Tennessee

Two days before Thanksgiving, a Tennessee district court granted the United States' motion for imposition of an almost $2 million civil penalty against the president of a used oil refining business. Judge Bernice Donald found that the defendant, William Gurley, had failed to comply with CERCLA information requests regarding the South 8th Street Landfill Superfund Site for a span of nearly seven years. Mr. Gurley has been the president and majority stakeholder of Gurley Refining Company (GRC) since 1962. The amount of the penalty was based on Gurley's actions during three different periods.

EPA originally issued a general notice letter and information request to several parties, including Gurley, on February 6, 1992. The letter sought information about the site and also advised recipients that their failure to reply within 15 days could result in an enforcement action by the Agency seeking penalties of up to $25,000 per day of non-compliance. Mr. Gurley refused to acknowl-

edge any of the letters until the U.S. Marshals' Service delivered the documents to his wife in August 1992, seven months after their initial issuance. In the year following the letter's acceptance, Mr. Gurley provided two responses, neither of which satisfied the Agency. Eventually the desired information was obtained in July 1994, by deposing Mr. Gurley in connection with a cost recovery action.

In 1998, the court granted the United States' motion for summary judgment as to Mr. Gurley's liability. The United States then petitioned the Court for the imposition of a civil penalty for failure to respond to the information request. EPA's request for information was found to be valid and enforceable, and Mr. Gurley's failure to comply was found to be unreasonable and constituting bad faith.

In calculating the penalty, the court noted that Mr. Gurley's conduct should be punished and that the penalty should be stringent in order to deter other regulated entities from similar non-compliance. The court assessed a penalty of $2000 per day from February 1992 through September 1992, when Mr. Gurley made no attempt to respond to the original information request; $1000 per day from September 1992 through July 1994, when he responded in a cursory manner; and $500 per day from July 1994 through February 1999, the period when Mr. Gurley failed to comply but EPA was able to obtain the information from his deposition. The total penalty amounted to $1.9 million. Mr. Gurley has filed for bankruptcy, but according to the district court there are assets to satisfy the entire judgment.

For more information, contact David Dowton, OSRE, (202) 564-4228.

Libby Asbestos Update

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along the Kootenai River in 1994. In July of 2000, W.R. Grace & Company purchased a majority of the shares of KDC. Judge Molloy found that there was no merit to KDC claims that unspecified third parties may have been responsible for the contamination, that the corporation was an innocent purchaser of the property, and that the contamination was an "act of God," a rarely used defense, for which the corporation was not responsible. He found that KDC never mentioned a specific third party or presented information demonstrating its ignorance of the contamination. The Judge also stated that the asbestos was a direct result of vermiculite mining and processing, not an "act of God."

For more information, contact Matt Cohn, EPA Region 8, (303) 312-6853, or Victoria van Roden, OSRE, (202) 564-4268.

Regional Grant Application Guidance Language Finalized

President Bush signed the new Brownfields law, the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (SBLRBRA), on January 11, 2002. SBLRBRA required that the EPA Administrator publish guidance in order to assist eligible entities in applying for grants. As a result three new guidance documents were created.

The first of the three, the FY2003 Brownfields Grant Application Guidelines, was issued on October 24, 2002. Draft language for the second document—process guidance to be sent to the regions to help in Part I of the application process—was recently finalized. A draft copy of the third document, a new Terms and Conditions statement needed to specify actions needed for the actual Grant agreements, will be sent out to the states for review once complete. The Office of Site Remediation Enforcement (OSRE) worked with the Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment (OBCR) to develop the guidance.

For more information, contact Phil Page, OSRE, (202) 564-4211.

$13.5M DOI Debt Potentially Referred to OMB

EPA recently sent a letter to the Department of the Interior (DOI) regarding $13.5M the Department owes to the Superfund Trust Fund for response costs incurred at the Denver Radium Superfund Site. The two agencies have attempted to resolve this dispute for roughly 10 years. The letter, originating from EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) and Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), was sent to Lynn Scarlett, the Assistant Secretary at DOI, on December 24, 2002. It states that EPA plans to refer the matter to OMB for resolution.

The Denver Radium Site was added to the NPL in 1983 and is a massive site consisting of 44 separate properties. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, EPA, and responsible parties worked together on the cleanup. The estimated cleanup costs exceed $40 million. Remediation methods include soil removal, ventilation systems, stabilization, and capping.

For more information, contact Victoria van Roden, OSRE, (202) 564-4268.

calendar

March 10-12, 2003

UST/LUST National Conference
San Francisco, CA
Lela Bijou, (703) 603-7145
bijou.lela@epa.gov

March 18-20, 2003

National Superfund Policy Managers Meeting (Joint Meeting with RCRA Policy Managers)
Dallas, TX
Nancy Riveland-Har, (415) 972-3251
riveland.nancy@epa.gov

May 5-9, 2003

Superfund New Attorney Training
This training is offered to EPA, DOJ, other Federal agencies, and states.
Washington, D.C.
Susan Boushell, (202) 564-2173
boushell.susan@epa.gov
Jocelyn Scott, (202) 564-4795
scott.jocelyn@epa.gov

Glossary

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DOI	Department of the Interior
EAB	Environmental Appeals Board
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPL	National Priority List
OBCR	Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment
OCFO	Office of the Chief Financial Officer
OECA	Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
OU	Operable Unit
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
SBLRBRA	Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act
UAO	Unilateral Administrative Order

cleanupnews

http://www.epa.gov/compliance/about/offices/osre.html

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