



Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act Title II DOE Due Diligence

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
Office of Legacy Management (LM) Office of Site Operations

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Overview

- Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) Title II
- LM's role under UMTRCA Title II
- UMTRCA Title II site transition
 - Due diligence process

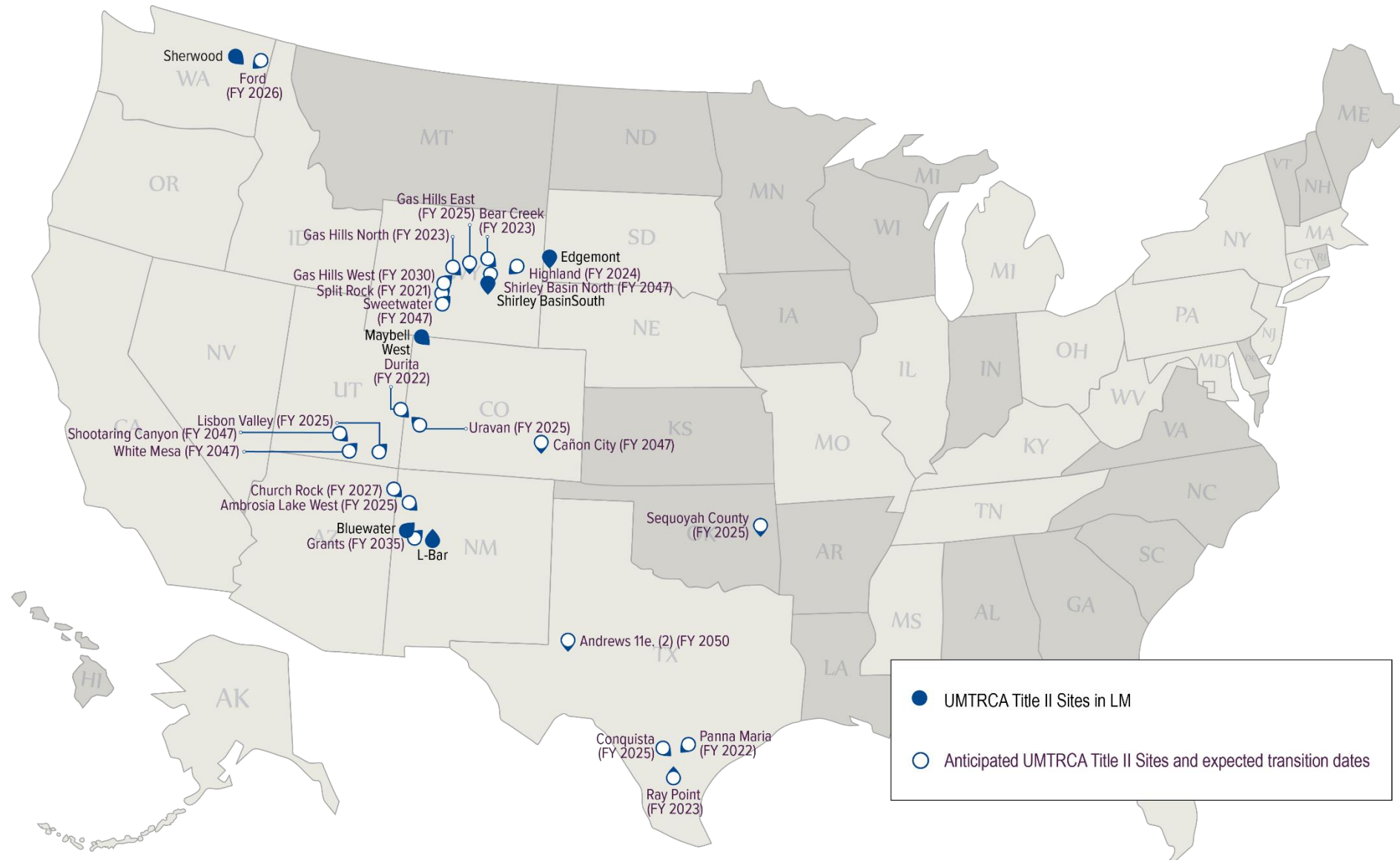


UMTRCA Title II

- A government agency will provide perpetual care for closed uranium and thorium ore-processing sites where uranium ore was being processed under a specific license when UMTRCA was passed.
- Specific licensee is responsible for reclamation of any byproduct material in accordance with a U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)- or agreement state-approved reclamation plan.
- Upon completion of reclamation and termination of the specific license, site is required to be transferred to either the host state or the DOE for long-term surveillance and maintenance.



UMTRCA Title II Sites



DOE Role Under UMTRCA Title II

- Long-term care custodian
- Perform “monitoring, maintenance, and emergency measures to protect the public health and safety”
- The cost of long-term surveillance is provided by the specific licensee in a charge determined solely by NRC prior to site transfer



DOE Annual Site Inspection



UMTRCA Title II Site Transfer



L-Bar, New Mexico, Disposal Site



Sherwood, Washington, Disposal Site



Shirley Basin South, Wyoming, Disposal Site

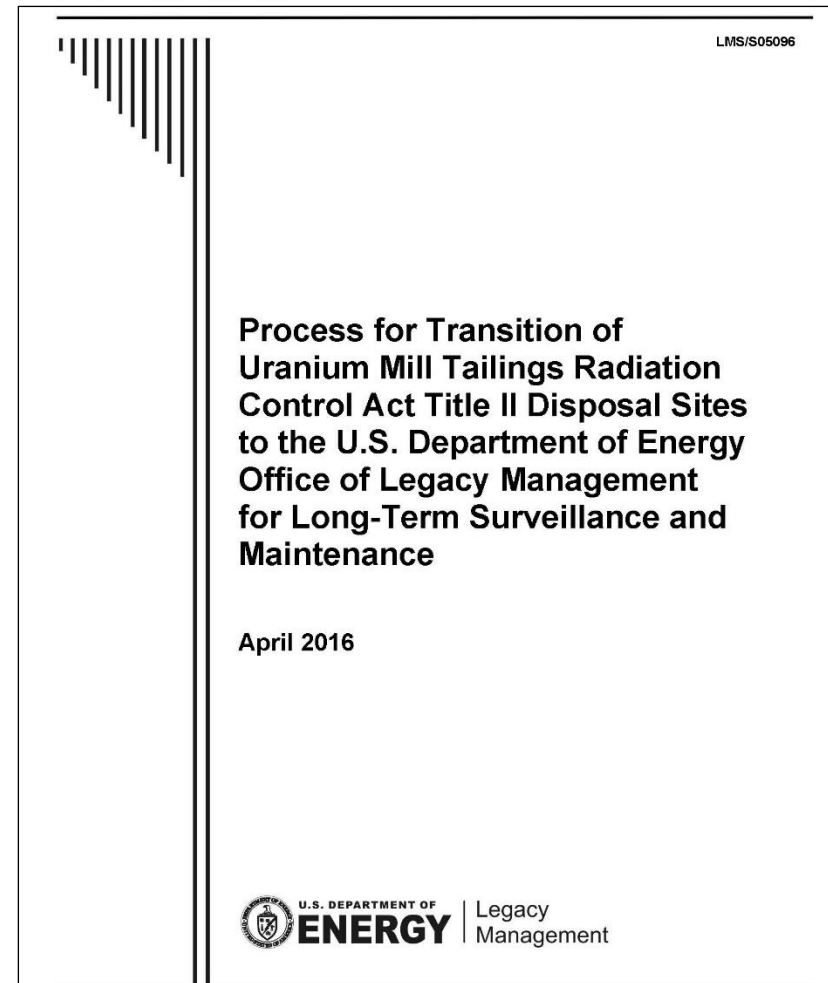


Maybell West, Colorado, Disposal Site



Due Diligence Process

- Designed to ensure DOE has no technical, stability, or compliance concerns with site conditions or regulatory decisions that might compromise protectiveness following site transfer
- Begins before a remedy component is completed
- Continues into an established 3-year transition process



Due Diligence Process (continued)

- The due diligence process includes:
 - Reviewing plans, drawings, and documentation
 - Verifying the physical conditions are as documented
 - Evaluating real property requirements
 - Cooperation with the US Army Corps of Engineers to generate the warranty deed

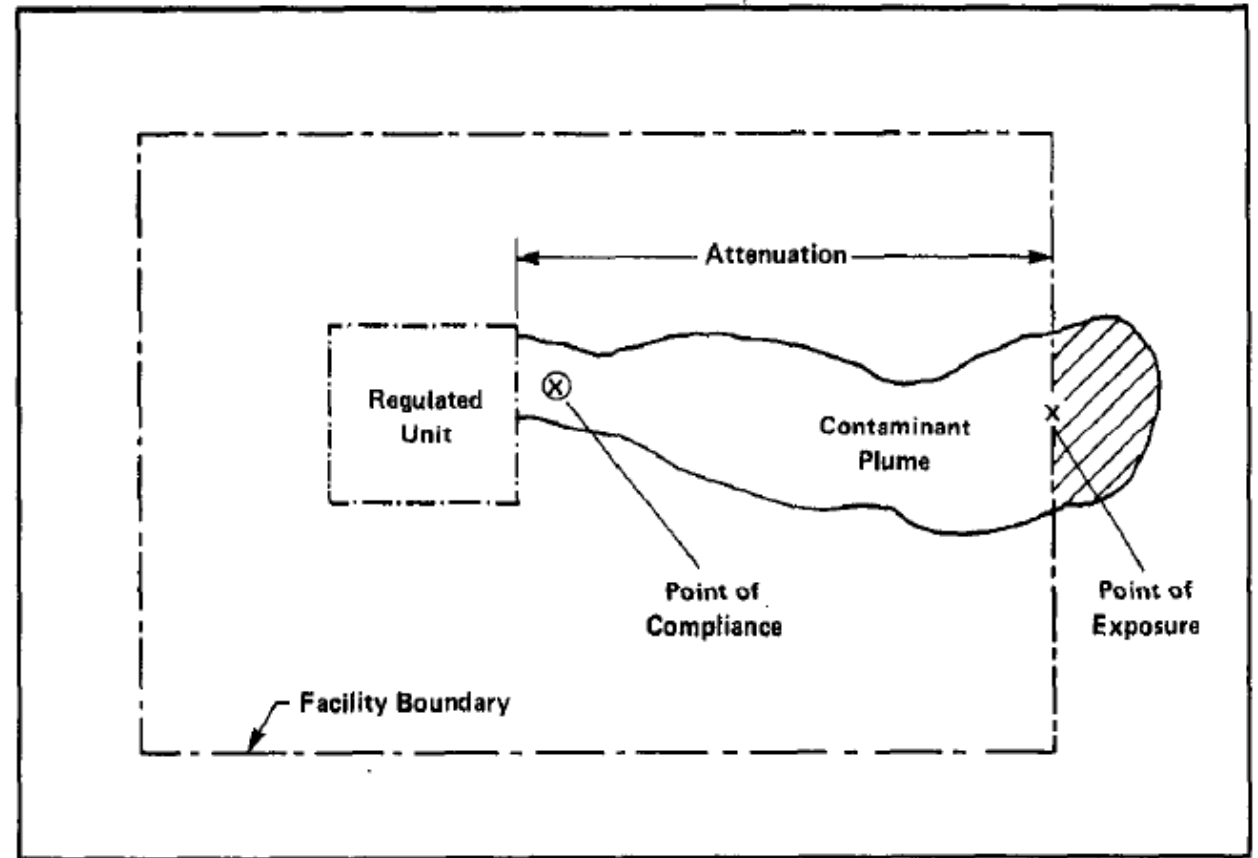


Conquista, Texas, Disposal Site Visit



Due Diligence Process

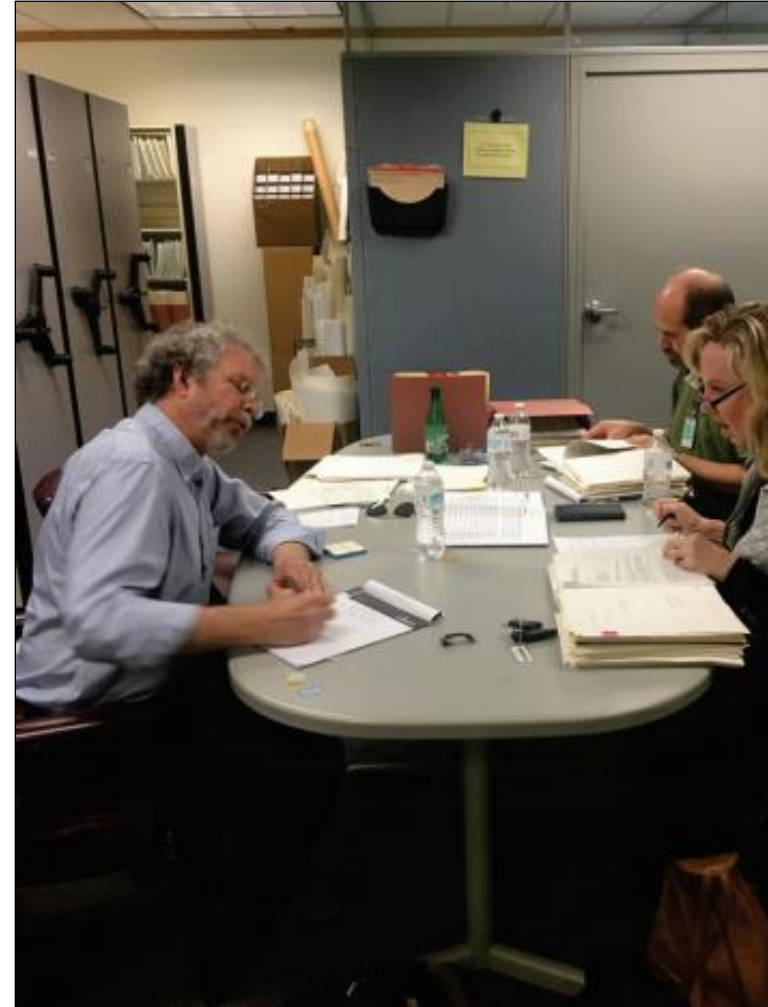
- The due diligence process includes: (continued)
 - Reviewing the groundwater remedy selection, implementation, and regulatory approval
 - Reviewing historical groundwater data and model predictions
 - Determining adequacy of long-term groundwater monitoring proposal
 - Confirming applicable off-site regulations
 - Ensuring institutional controls are durable and enforceable



PLAN VIEW

Due Diligence Process

- The due diligence process includes: (continued)
 - Acquiring necessary site documentation, data, and records
 - Coordination with licensee and regulators



Review of Site Data



Benefits of Due Diligence

- More realistic estimation of the long-term surveillance charge, determined by NRC
 - Reduces cost to federal government and taxpayer
- Improve relationship with specific licensee and regulators
- Identify and mitigate issues at a site prior to transfer to DOE
- Reduce risk and improve efficiency and effectiveness in long-term care and management
- Clarify DOE role as long-term care custodian of UMTRCA Title II Sites





Questions?