<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 1950</td>
<td>U.S. government selects former Kentucky Ordnance Works site in Paducah for new uranium enrichment plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1950</td>
<td>U.S. officials name Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co. (now Union Carbide) to operate plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1952</td>
<td>First production cells go &quot;on stream.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-1960s</td>
<td>Plant shifts from military mission to commercial focus, supplying enriched uranium to electric utilities operating nuclear power plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1975</td>
<td>Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Energy Research and Development Agency (ERDA) assume AEC functions. NRC takes over regulatory oversight of nuclear power plants and ERDA assumes responsibility for uranium enrichment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1977</td>
<td>Government transfers ERDA functions to newly- created Department of Energy (DOE).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1984</td>
<td>Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. takes over Union Carbide's operating contract for plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Kentucky Radiation Health Branch discovers Technetium-99 in off-site residential drinking wells north of the PGDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>USEPA issues Administrative Consent Order to DOE for PGDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>DOE establishes Water Policy to provide drinking water to those impacted by groundwater contamination</td>
</tr>
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## History

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<tr>
<td>May 1991</td>
<td>USDOE and KY sign Agreement in Principle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1991</td>
<td>USEPA and KY issue RCRA permit for PGDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1992</td>
<td>Energy Policy Act creates USEC to take over government's uranium enrichment enterprise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1993</td>
<td>USEC assumes responsibility for Paducah, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio, uranium enrichment plants. DOE retains responsibility for environmental restoration and waste management activities resulting from its operations at the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1993</td>
<td>Federal Facilities Oversight Unit (FFOU) is created at the University of Kentucky to conduct scientific investigation and provide regulatory support to the KY Division of Waste Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Northwest Plume Interim ROD signed – pump and treat facility installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1994</td>
<td>PGDP placed on EPA's National Priority List under CERCLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1995</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin Corp. forms after merger of Lockheed and Martin Marietta corporations. Lockheed Martin Utility Services, Inc. (LMUS) continues operation of USEC's Paducah and Portsmouth plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Northeast Plume Interim ROD signed – pump and treat facility installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Dr. Wes Birge with UK Biological Sciences begins monitoring of Bayou and Little Bayou Creeks in support of KY DWM AIP activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1997</td>
<td>Regulatory oversight of enrichment plants officially transfers from DOE to NRC.</td>
</tr>
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<td>July 1998</td>
<td>USEC is privatized, becomes USEC Inc., an investor-owned corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>USEPA, KY, and USDOE sign Federal Facilities Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1999</td>
<td>USEC takes over direct operation of Paducah and Portsmouth GDPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1999</td>
<td>KYEPC DWM consolidates non-rad activities of UK-FFOU back into KY DWM – rad activities continue to be supported through Radiation Health Branch of KY CHFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>North South Diversion Ditch ROD issued – Removal of contaminated sediments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2001</td>
<td>NRC amends operating certificate for the Paducah plant, permitting it to enrich uranium at levels up to 5.5% uranium-235.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2001</td>
<td>USEC completes Paducah assay upgrade program, enabling Paducah plant to enrich uranium at levels up to 5%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>UK Superfund Basic Research Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2002</td>
<td>DOE completes top-down review of the Environmental Management Program – recommends an accelerated risk-based cleanup strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2002</td>
<td>USEC completes consolidation of transfer and shipping operations at Paducah.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Uranium Disposition Services awarded contract to design, construct, and operate depleted uranium hexafluoride conversion plant at PGDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2003</td>
<td>The Kentucky Consortium for Energy and Environment is created through a $5 million earmark to the University of Kentucky for use in supporting the cleanup efforts at the PGDP – program results in 22 separate projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2003</td>
<td>DOE issues Policy 455.1: Use of Risk-Based End States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2004</td>
<td>DOE develops draft Risk-Based End State Vision for the PGDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2005</td>
<td>C-400 Building ROD issued – Electrical resistance heating (ERH) for TCE removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-746-U Landfill begins to receive waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Scrap Yard Removal Action completed – 30,500 cubic yards of contaminated metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>DOE notifies KYDEP and EPA of the existence of 93 soil piles and 29 rubble piles on DOE property that has been licensed to KY Fish and Wildlife as part of the KYWMD since 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Energy Communities Alliance issues: The Politics of Cleanup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2007</td>
<td>DOE issues Community Relations Plan for PGDP</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>DOE completes removal of inactive incinerator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2008</td>
<td>PGDP CAB develops planning scenario for future uses for the GPDP site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>DOE completes removal of inactive smelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2008</td>
<td>UK KRCEE receives $2.5M to provide an additional two years of technical support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2007</td>
<td>UK KRCEE receives supplemental funding to complete PGDP Land Study Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2009</td>
<td>UK KRCEE initiates PGDP Stakeholder End State Vision Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2009</td>
<td>PGDP targeted to receive $79 million in stimulus funds for cleanup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recent DOE Administrative History

• DOE Top-to-Bottom Review (2002)
  – Recognition that clean up was taking more time and resources than initially envisioned
  – Accelerated cleanup
  – Directs sites to define risk-based end states that are sustainably protective of human health and the environment.
  – RBES are derived from appropriate land uses and their associated exposure scenarios.
  – Addresses all contaminants of concern.
  – With RBES, cleanup efforts can be focused so they are both cost effective and protective.
  – DOE must still comply with all applicable laws, regulations and agreements.
  – End state vision must be formulated in cooperation with all stakeholders.
  – RBES Vision documents are not decision documents.
• Politics of Clean-Up (2007)
  – Based on a review of previous clean-up experiences
    • Oak Ridge
    • Mound
    • Rocky Flats