

UNITED STATES
 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

August 2, 1972

REPOSITORY DOE History Division
 COLLECTION RG 326, Tommy McLraw
 BOX No. 5
 FOLDER Organization

Major General Frank A. Camm, USA
 Assistant General Manager for Military Application

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON ENIWETOK ATOLL

The following represents our initial reply to the questions you raised concerning Eniwetok Atoll during the meeting in your office last Monday. It is expected that our data will become somewhat more refined within the next few weeks. You will be advised of any new or significant additions.

Question 1: Describe the recently enacted Micronesian Environmental Protection Act.

Answer 1: The subject of the Act is "Environmental Quality Protection Act" (Public Law 4~~6~~78). It is administered by the Trust Territory. Basically, it covers water, air, and land pollution. A board has been appointed to issue permits covering a wide range of environmental uses, to establish standards, rules, and regulations, etc.

Mr. Thomas Whittington, Office of Trust Territories, Department of the Interior, is forwarding a copy of the Law to us. We should have it in a day or two. We will request our lawyers to compare it with NEPA and inform us accordingly.

Mr. John Stewart, NV, is sending us a news clipping which discusses the Act.

Question 2: What is the total land area of Eniwetok Atoll? What is the total contaminated area?

Answer 2: According to Mr. Stewart, citing H&N records, the total land area for all islands comprising the Atoll come to 2.83 square miles or about 1,809 acres. Mr. Stewart's sources also indicate that about half of the islands in the Atoll need cleaning up. Specifically, 4 or 5 need extensive coverage, 12 need moderate to light coverage, and 2 or more need light coverage.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

This information is in basic agreement with that accumulated from other sources, files, OS, etc., which consider that 20 of the Atoll's 42 islands are in need of cleanup and rehabilitation. (See Answer 4.)

Question 3: Describe the Bikini and Eniwetok land use histories.

Answer 3: See the attached memorandum from Cochran to Swindle, subject: "Answers to Questions Posed by G. Wiltrout, DMA, on July 27, 1971."

Question 4: Request suggested AEC schedule including chronology of requirements and magnitude of AEC effort during cleanup.

Answer 4: See attached paper from NV which has been staffed through AEC Headquarters.

Question 5: How many Marshallese are expected to return to Eniwetok Atoll?

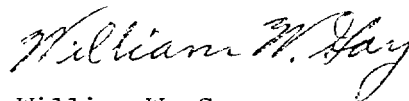
Answer 5: The answer is unsettled and probably not now capable of absolute determination. The answer turns on eligibility. Records indicate that 120 persons were removed from the Atoll. Estimates on those eligible to return range from that figure to about 200.

Efforts are being made to obtain a figure from the Department of the Interior, Office of Trust Territories.

Question 6: How was contaminated Bikini soil disposed of?

Answer 6: There was no need to decontaminate the soil at Bikini since there was no contamination by direct means (i.e., explosions on or directly over the islands. Most shots were from barges, etc.) The preponderant source of contamination resulted from fallout only.

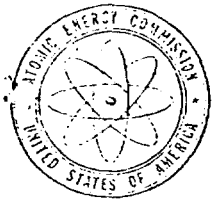
Source: Joe Deal, DOS.



William W. Gay
Captain, USN
Assistant Director for Tests

Attachments:

1. Cy memo fm Cochran to Swindle dtd 7/29/71
2. NV Paper re Eniwetok Atoll Cleanup



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

JUL 29 1971

D. R. Swindle, Assistant Director for Logistics, DC

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS POSED BY G. WILTROUT, DMA, ON JULY 27, 1971

Question 1. By what virtue or authority did AEC move into Eniwetok at the time we (AEC) went into testing there?

Answer: On July 18, 1947, (E.O. 9785) the military government at Eniwetok and Bikini was transferred to DOD for administration by the Navy. E.O. 9785 was revoked on June 29, 1951, and jurisdiction was transferred to the Department of Interior effective July 1, 1951, by E.O. 10265.

AEC apparently began the Bikini testing in 1946 under authority of the military government then in charge. The Eniwetok testing apparently began under DOD jurisdiction (Navy Administration) in 1947 or 1948.

Question 2. What were the conditions of transfer of Eniwetok to whomever AEC's successor was?

Answer: On July 1, 1955, the AEC and the DOD were testing on Eniwetok under a written permit from the Department of Interior to DOD (AEC and Interior agreed to execute no formal occupancy agreement). On December 23, 1955, an Interagency land agreement between the Department of Interior and Navy gave AEC official occupancy rights but did not specify AEC rights and duties. Therefore, on June 30, 1960, a contract was entered between AEC and DOD by which Eniwetok was transferred to the Navy. Under terms of this agreement, Navy accepted all property interests of AEC; the Navy was to dispose of its property loaned to AEC; AEC agreed to provide periodic Rad-safe surveys at Navy's expense (the Navy may have contracted with the AEC prime contractor, Holmes and Narver, for this work). There is no mention of clean-up responsibility, but Navy's responsibility for contamination survey indicates its responsibility for clean-up after the AEC transfer of Eniwetok.

Question 3. What would be our responsibility today for essentially the same problem we got involved in at Bikini (clean-up)?

Answer: The above history of Bikini and Eniwetok indicates AEC had few, if any, contractual obligations to perform clean-up at its own expenses and no public pressures which would compel it to do so. Today the contract terms would determine whether or not AEC would fund a clean-up. As to the physical clean-up, it would appear from recent situations such as Weldon Spring raffinate pits and Lake Ontario Ordnance Works that AEC would be responsible for taking action to perform clean-up if AEC had been a principal contributor to or cause of the contamination, absent any contractual transfer of this responsibility to a licensee or other Federal agency.



William R. Cochran, Real Estate
Management Specialist
Division of Contracts

TALKING PAPER FOR VISIT WITH GENERAL DUNN

I. Issues

- A. Identification of DNA contact officer.
- B. Whether engineering survey of August 9, 1972, is required.
- C. If this engineering survey goes, would H&N engineers be of help. (Currently no space on MAC flight to Eniwetok.)
- D. Interface of AEC and DOD funding. (AEC should fund direct radiological survey costs. DOD should provide logistic support for radiological surveys, for all engineering surveys, and for all cleanup costs.)
- E. PACE status and any adverse impact on subsequent cleanup.
- F. The island of Eniwetok should be reserved as the logistic base.

II. Chronology

- July 1971 DOD personnel (accompanied by AEC & EPA personnel) made visit to Eniwetok for PACE site selection purposes.
- March 1972 DOS and NV representatives visited Eniwetok to plan preliminary survey.
- April 1972 Ambassador Williams announced return of Eniwetok to TTPI by the end of 1973.
- May 1972 AEC preliminary survey of Eniwetok.
- May 1972 Visit to Eniwetok by NV Assistant Manager for Operations, Trust Territories officials, and nature leaders.
- May 1972 Decision to quarantine Runit.
- July 26, 1972 PACE surveillance team to Runit.
- August 3, 1972 ... Generals Dunn and Cannon discuss Eniwetok policy. See issues above.
- August 9, 1972 ... DNA engineering team visit Eniwetok for cost and time estimates.

Week of August 7 AEC-DOD planning meeting at NV.
About August 21 Proposed interagency meeting on Eniwetok.
September -
October 1972 Commence radiological survey of Atoll.
October 1972 -
January 1973 Initiation of cleanup of Aniyaanii, Japtan,
Parry, and Eniwetok.
October 1972 -
January 1973 Construction of radiochemical laboratory.
End of 1973 Commence final survey and cleanup.

III. Support Requirements

A. First Phase (through October 1972)

1. Housing and feeding support.
2. 2 jeeps.
3. 2 LCM's and crew.
4. Survey team -- Health physics & engineering (about 25 persons). (See Attachment 4.)
5. Designation of principal DOD agency-in-charge. (Roger Ray recommends DNA rather than SAMTEC. Ray also recommends use of H&N as prime support contractor.)
6. Helicopter -- For radiological survey.
7. Precleanup aerial photo documentation.
8. AEC ship Palumbo on the present schedule.
9. More frequent air transportation in and out of Eniwetok.

B. Second Phase (November 1972 to completion)

1. Continue first phase support.
2. Cleanup crews.
3. Heavy equipment -- bulldozers, trucks, etc.
4. LCU (Landing Craft Utility).

Attachments:

1. Memo fm NV to GM
dtd 6/8/72 w/Enclosure
2. TWX fm NV to AGMA
dtd 8/1/72
3. Map of Eniwetok Atoll
4. Radiological & Engineering
Survey Team

August 2, 1972



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ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

NEVADA OPERATIONS OFFICE

P. O. BOX 14100

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89114

JUN 6 1972

R. E. Hollingsworth
General Manager, HQ

ENIWETOK

During the past approximately one year, NV has become aware of, and I have become increasingly concerned about, certain conditions and activities at Eniwetok Atoll. My concern stems from three facts:

- a. It has appeared probable that Eniwetok, which has not yet had a Bikini-style radiological cleanup, would soon be a candidate for rehabilitation and return to the Marshallese. Since mid-April 1972, this probability has become reality, with a public commitment by the United States to return Eniwetok to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by the end of 1973. (See Encl. 1).
- b. It has been known, due to the nature of the testing which was conducted at Eniwetok, that cleanup and rehabilitation when it did occur would be significantly more difficult and more costly than had been similar activities at Bikini. It was also suspected that increased environmental sensitivity and political and public visibility would be complicating factors in an Eniwetok rehabilitation.
- c. There were and are on-going activities of the Department of Defense and other public and private agencies which could aggravate the known (and unknown) radiological problems and which could subject their participants to unnecessary and unacceptable radiological exposures.

The following is a chronology of recent NV actions pertaining to Eniwetok:

July 1971	NV and EPA participated with Air Force PACE Program personnel in a preliminary site selection visit to Eniwetok. The Air Force
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ATTACHMENT 1

Weapons Laboratory was furnished a copy of the report of NV's radiological survey, which included certain recommendations regarding radiological safety and control. At this time the Island of Runit (Yvonne) was identified as a significant and potentially serious radiological hazard area.

August 1971

NV participated with Dr. Walter Schmitt of Scripps Institute of Oceanography in discussions of aquaculture experiments which he proposed to conduct on Runit Island. NV representatives expressed concern because of the known widespread contamination of Runit and strongly recommended the adoption of stringent radiological surveillance and controls including a bio-assay program for all participants.

March 1972

NV representatives together with the Director, DOS, Hq, made a liaison and planning visit to the Trust Territory in connection with a planned May '72 survey of Bikini. The NV representatives took this opportunity to visit Eniwetok for a firsthand view of the operational implications of a preliminary survey of Eniwetok. At the conclusion of this visit, NV recommended informally and later formally and in writing that the Air Force adopt more stringent and comprehensive radiological control of Eniwetok Atoll than had been observed during this visit.

May 1972

The AEC survey team having completed its survey of Bikini Atoll devoted approximately one week to a preliminary survey of Eniwetok. Although this was not separately funded, it was done with DOS approval and at small incremental cost.

May 1972

NV Assistant Manager for Operations accompanied Trust Territory officials, Eniwetok traditional native leaders and others on a visit to Eniwetok. Two members of the NV survey team were retained at Eniwetok to provide a radiological escort for this visit.

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May 1972

Enroute returning from the Eniwetok visit, NV representatives while at Kwajalein learned of certain disquieting results of the survey which had just been completed. Preliminary laboratory analysis had confirmed the presence on Runit Island of pieces of either plutonium metal or of another metal heavily contaminated with plutonium. A recommendation was therefore originated on Kwajalein addressed to the host agency (USAF SAMTEC) recommending that Runit be quarantined until appropriate radiological control actions could be taken.

For the most part the above actions have been taken without at least specific Headquarters direction although they have been discussed from time to time with the staff. However, at the present time it seems appropriate to seek policy direction and to recommend certain Washington level actions. Most fundamentally, there appears to be no question that a cleanup and rehabilitation of Eniwetok will be undertaken in the reasonably near future and that the AEC will have an essential and vital role in the planning and execution of that action. It would appear that the Commission's role would be the provision of technical support, advice and assistance to whatever agency is assigned overall responsibility. Pending such assignment it seems clear that the AEC has an obligation to advise and assist from a radiological standpoint any agency which is pursuing a legitimate activity at Eniwetok. NV requires direction as to the extent to which this office should continue to take the initiative in this regard.

With a date certain established for the return of Eniwetok to the Trust Territory, the time available for planning a cleanup has now been fixed and is running. Before a coordinated plan can be developed, responsibility for the plan and for its execution must be assigned. In addition, a far more comprehensive survey of the Atoll must be accomplished. No assignment of responsibility for such a survey has yet been made. Presumably a large part of the rehabilitation effort (including cleanup) will occur after the transfer to the Trust Territory Administration. However, it would seem highly desirable to have the nature, scope and details of the cleanup agreed before the transfer rather than to have to negotiate them later. Included in these agreements should be a common understanding of cleanup standards and criteria.

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Our recent experiences with Eniwetok have demonstrated an urgent need for agency-level coordination of future United States actions pertaining to that Atoll. The visit of the Marshallese in May included senior members of the Trust Territory Administration headed up by the Deputy High Commissioner, the District Administrator of the Marshall Islands District, Micronesian Congressman Ataji Balos (a severe critic of U. S. actions in Micronesia), the Magistrate and a Councilman from Ujelang (the present home of the Eniwetokese), the District Attorney of the Marshall Islands and several attorneys who are in a lawyer-client relationship to the Eniwetok leaders and people. The thrust of the visit, as evidenced by a close-out meeting on May 20th was the urgency of an early return, the determination on the part of the Marshallese to determine their own destiny by drawing up their own specifications for rehabilitation, their dismay at the continuing use of their lands for a variety of apparently unrelated and uncoordinated purposes and, specifically regarding the lawyers, their clear intention to document in detail current and future United States actions for later use in behalf of their clients. (By a separate informal memorandum, this latter point has been brought to the attention of the General Counsel, Hq).

Because there was no designated spokesman for U. S. Government interests at the May 20th meeting and because there were issues and questions of multi-agency concern, my representative who attended at the request of the Deputy High Commissioner accepted responsibility for two actions:

- a. to convey to appropriate national level authorities the need for central U. S. Government coordination of all future actions pertaining to Eniwetok.
- b. to convey to the same authorities the desire and the need of both the Marshallese and, in their behalf, the Trust Territory Administration for current and accurate information regarding United States actions and intentions. (In this connection, it is noted that there is in the tape recorded record of the meeting an acknowledgement by the Deputy High Commissioner that until March 1972 the Trust Territory Administration was not aware of the PACE Program, although quite substantial efforts on that program had then been underway at Eniwetok for some months.)


I believe that the conditions set forth in this memorandum strongly suggest the establishment at the Washington level of a single manager for all future United States actions pertaining

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R. E. Hollingsworth

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to Eniwetok. I recommend that the Commission seek to have such a designation made at the earliest possible time in order that timely funding, planning, coordination and execution may replace the currently uncoordinated action-reaction cycle.

for 
Robert E. Miller
Manager

Enclosure:

Highlights (Trust Territory publication)
dated May 1, 1972

cc w/enclosure:

Assistant General Manager for ~~Finance~~
Military Application, Hq
Assistant General Manager for
Environment & Safety, Hq
Assistant General Manager for
Administration, Hq

HIGHLIGHTS

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS



May 1, 1972

US to Return, Rehabilitate Eniwetok

High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston and U.S. Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams have issued a joint announcement indicating that the United States Government is prepared to return Eniwetok atoll to the Trust Territory at the end of 1973.

Eniwetok atoll is one of the areas of the Marshall Islands District where the United States has been involved in defense research and development projects since 1946. The people of the atoll were relocated to other islands in the Marshalls, and had recently announced their intention to return to their home island. By the end of this year.

In their statement High Commissioner Johnston and Ambassador Williams said that future Micronesian land needs of the Department of Defense were set forth in the third round of status negotiations which took place in Hawaii last year. "There Ambassador Williams stated that in regard to . . . security related land requirements in the Marshalls, the need for research and development activities at Kwajalein would not disappear in the foreseeable future." The statement added, however, that Ambassador Williams further noted that "it may someday become possible to consolidate our testing activities in the Pacific and concurrently reduce our land interests in the Marshalls."

The announcement said that "the status of Eniwetok has been under study by the various departments and agencies in the United States government ever since the possibility of returning Bikini Atoll was first considered. Over the years, the Department of Defense has been striving to bring its work on Eniwetok to a close. (Now

the United States government has in fact been able to structure its research plans and programs in such a way to permit an early return of the atoll to the people of Eniwetok."

High Commissioner Johnston telephoned Marshalls District Administrator Oscar DeBrum late Tuesday (April 18) to announce the return of the atoll, and indicated that the U.S. government and the Trust Territory administration will begin immediately to work with the people of Eniwetok on a timetable and other plans for a rehabilitation program.

In this regard, the HiCom noted that Deputy High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman was to accompany Ambassador Williams on his trip through the eastern districts, ending in Majuro where he had scheduled meetings with Eniwetokese at the district center. Coleman also planned to overfly the Eniwetok complex on his way to an inspection of Bikini atoll, where the agricultural rehabilitation of that former atomic testing site is now being closed out.

The HiCom said that at some future date the leaders of Eniwetok will be invited to Bikini to observe the rehabilitation program there in action. He said further that the people of Eniwetok will be consulted at every step along the way in the rehabilitation program.

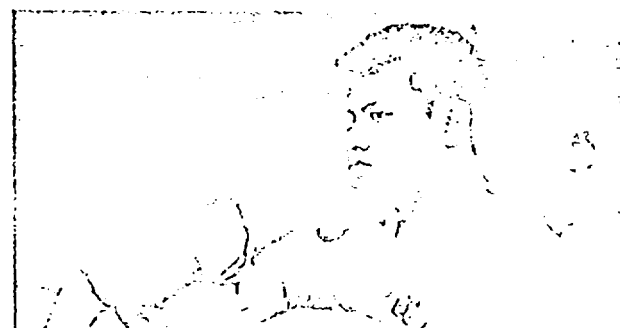
DistAd DeBrum said that he was deeply grateful to the High Commissioner and Ambassador Williams for their long and hard efforts to expedite the return of the atoll to the people. He said he looked forward to the meetings with Deputy HiCom Coleman and to beginning the planning for the reversion of Eniwetok to the Trust

(continued on page 2)

During "Promotion Ceremonies" held April 21 at the TT school of Nursing, Mrs. Coleman, wife of the Deputy High Commissioner, pins a cap on Miss Theodora Joseph (Truk). Fifteen girls received caps during the ceremonies. Mrs. Kieko Sigrah of the nursing school staff watches at left.



Eleven male nursing students received badges during the "Promotion Ceremonies." Shown in the picture is Mrs. Coleman pinning a badge on Caleb Caleb (Marshalls). This particular ceremony makes these students full-fledged member of the TT Nursing School.



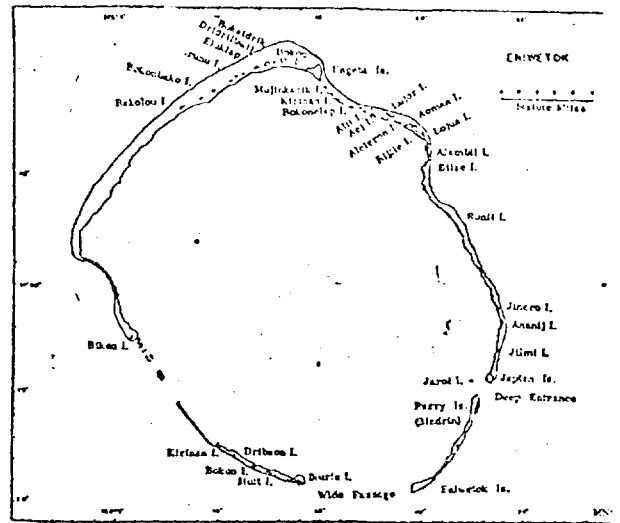
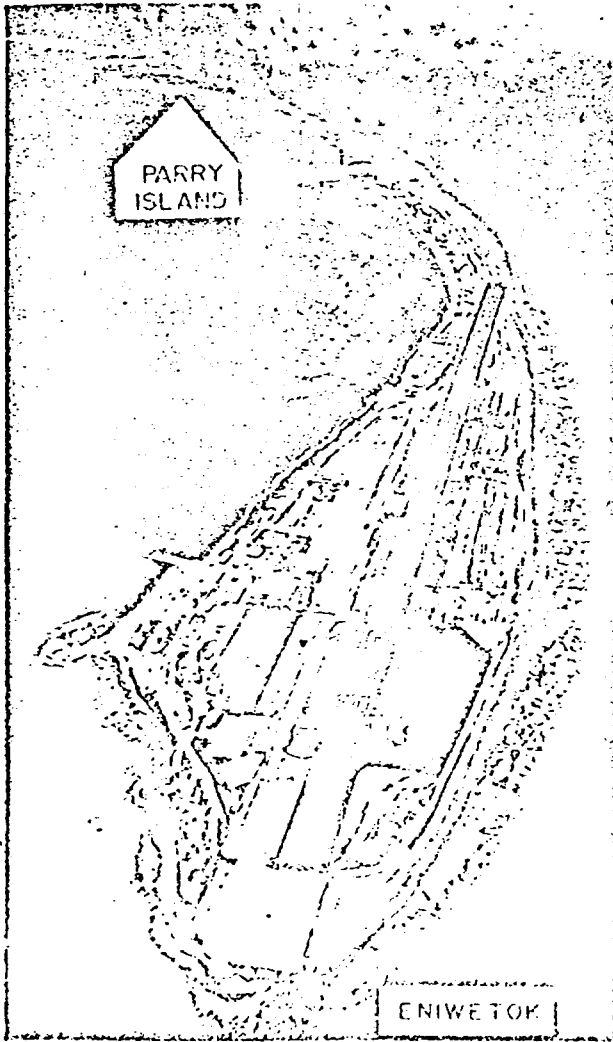
More on Eniwetok

(continued from page 1)

Territory so that the rehabilitation program could get underway.

According to the joint announcement, it will be necessary to carry out the same type of survey, cleanup and rehabilitation procedures that have been used at Bikini. "As an initial step," the announcement said, "the U.S. plans to commence the survey of the atoll probably late this summer. The cleanup and rehabilitation of the three islands--Parry, Japtan and Aniyaanii--in the southeastern part of the atoll, will receive first priority."

Prior to the return of Eniwetok to Trust Territory jurisdiction by the end of 1973, the announcement said, "the United States is completing some research and development testing on the atoll which will not involve nuclear detonations of any type. These tests will in no way interfere with an early commencement of the rehabilitation process and will be completed by the end of 1973."



From Palau ...

The M/V Pacifica left Koror late last month for the Southwest Islands of Palau District, on the regular field trip. However this trip is a special one for the islanders of Sonsorol, Tobi, and Pulo Anna, and has been dubbed "Operation Southwest" by the district administration.

The reason is that the ship is carrying materials and men to construct long-awaited public buildings at those three locations. On board the ship are two prefabricated dispensary buildings, one for Sonsorol and the other for Tobi, and a municipal building for the island of Pulo Anna.

The construction operation is the largest of its kind ever staged in Palau District. The M/V Pacifica is carrying a team of ten men for each of the three islands. These teams will assist in unloading the supplies, and will then remain on the islands for about five to six weeks completing construction of the buildings. The teams are composed of men from the District Public Works Department, the Community Development Division, and the military Civic Action Team in Palau.

The residents of Kayengel Atoll, about sixty miles north of Koror, Palau, have seized another foreign fishing vessel. It is the second time in less than a year that the Kayengel Islanders have apprehended a ship for allegedly violating the waters around their islands.

The latest incident occurred when a boat flying a Nationalist Chinese flag was spotted within the three-mile limit, apparently fishing. The residents who saw the boat notified a Trust Territory Government boat which was doing channel blasting in the vicinity, and the government boat picked up the Magistrate and several men from the village. Together they boarded the Chinese ship, seized her for violation of territorial waters, and held her until district officials could arrive.

On September 16, 1971, the residents of Kayengel seized an Okinawan ship within their territorial waters. That ship was later found guilty of illegal entry and fishing within the three-mile limit, and her owners had to pay a substantial fine before the ship was released.

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ZNR UUUUU

R 020025Z AUG 72

FM USAEC NVCO MAHLON E GATES MGR LAS VEGAS NV

TO MAJ GEN FRANK A CAMM AGMMA ATTN CAPT WM GAY WASHDC

AE

BT

UNCLAS OFFICIAL USE ONLY. SUBJECT: ENIWETOK. THIS RESPONDS TO A TELEPHONE REQUEST CONVEYED BY CAPT. WM. GAY TO R. RAY ON JULY 31, 1972 FOR A QUICK LOOK CONCEPTUAL PAPER REGARDING A PRE-CLEANUP SURVEY OF ENIWETOK ATOLL. THE JUDGEMENTS HEREIN ARE THOSE OF IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE STAFF AND MAY BE SIGNIFICANTLY MODIFIED IF AND WHEN A SURVEY TASK IS ASSIGNED AND A PLANNING MEETING IS CONDUCTED. IN THIS CONCEPT IT IS ASSUMED THAT APPROPRIATE DOD AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE SITE MANAGEMENT CONTRACTOR, WILL BE TASKED TO FURNISH REQUIRED SURFACE TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.

SECTION I - GENERAL SITUATION

IT IS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED THAT THE ISLANDS IN THE SOUTHEAST QUADRANT (ANIYAANI, JAPTAN, PAPPY AND ENIWETOK) ARE RELATIVELY CLEAN RADIOLOGICALLY AND THAT BOTH THE TRUST TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION AND THE ENIWETOKESE ANTICIPATE THEIR EARLY REHABILITATION AND RETURN.

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U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMM
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PAGE 2 RUMBLEA0001 1000
WORKING CLOCKWISE FROM ENIWETOK ISLAND, THE ISLANDS ALONG THE WESTERN REEF WILL REQUIRE MORE DETAILED SURVEY THAN HAS YET BEEN ACCOMPLISHED (AND SOME RADIOLOGICAL CLEANUP) BUT SHOULD PRESENT NO SERIOUS PROBLEMS. THE NORTHERN ISLANDS, WEST OF THE MIKE CRATER APPEAR ALSO TO BE READILY MANGEABLE. FROM THE MIKE CRATER SOUTH ALONG THE EAST REEF ARE THE MOST DIFFICULT ISLANDS TO SURVEY AND TO REHABILITATE. NOTABLE AMONG THESE ARE ENGEBI, AAMON (WITH EXTENSIVE PACE ACTIVITY) AND RUNIT. PARA. NV WOULD PROPOSE THAT THE ENIWETOK SURVEY AND CLEANUP BE APPROACHED IN THE ABOVE SEQUENCE. THIS WOULD PERMIT EARLIEST POSSIBLE INITIATION, EARLIEST VISIBLE (AND POLITICALLY DESIRABLE) RESULTS, AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP A BASE FOR THE MAJOR SURVEY AND CLEANUP CONCURRENTLY WITH THE CONDUCT OF THE EARLY LESS DIFFICULT PHASES.

CONCEPT

DURING THE MID SEPTEMBER AND MID OCTOBER 72 TIME FRAME THE ISLANDS CLOCKWISE FROM ANIYAANII TO THE MIKE CRATER WOULD BE SURVEYED. THE FIRST FOUR ISLANDS WOULD BE GIVEN PRIORITY IN BOTH THE FIELD WORK AND THE LABORATORY EFFORT BACK HOME. WATER, BIOLOGICAL, AND SEVERAL HUNDRED SOIL SAMPLES WOULD BE TAKEN FROM THE FIRST FOUR ISLANDS AND SOME ANALYSIS WOULD BE DONE ON SITE. BY MID OCTOBER THE LAND RADIO-

LOGICAL SURVEY WOULD BE SUSPENDED IN VIEW OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE RESEARCH VESSEL PALUMBO IN ORDER TO CONCENTRATE ON MARINE BIOLOGICAL AND BOTTOM SAMPLING. PARA. BETWEEN END OCTOBER AND EARLY JANUARY 1973 IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT SURVEY RESULTS AND LABORATORY EFFORT WOULD HAVE PROGRESSED SUFFICIENTLY TO PERMIT CLEANUP OF THE FIRST FOUR ISLANDS TO COMMENCE. CONCURRENTLY EFFORTS WOULD BE UNDERWAY TO ESTABLISH ON ENIWETOK ISLAND A RADIOCHEMICAL LABORATORY TO SUPPORT THE REMAINDER OF THE SURVEY AND THE CLEANUP. THIS LATTER IS BELIEVED ESSENTIAL IN VIEW OF THE LIMITED AVAILABILITY OF SUITABLE FACILITIES NATIONWIDE AND THE EXCESSIVELY LONG DELAYS INHERENT IN SHIPPING LARGE NUMBERS OF SOIL SAMPLES TO CONUS FOR ANALYSIS.

IT IS NOTED THAT OUR RECENT EXPERIENCE WITH OTHER CLEANUP ACTIVITIES HAS DEMONSTRATED A CLEAR NEED FOR THIS TYPE SUPPORT IN ORDER THAT DAY-TO-DAY CLEANUP DECISIONS MAY BE BASED UPON SURE AND CURRENT RADIOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE. PARA.

THE RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE NORTHERN ISLANDS WEST OF THE MIKE CRATER WOULD BE INITIATED CONCURRENT WITH CLEANUP ACTIVITIES ON THE WESTERN ISLANDS AND COULD PROBABLY BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF CALENDAR 1973. THE FINAL PHASE OF SURVEY - THE HEAVILY CONTAMINATED ISLANDS FROM THE MIKE CRATER SOUTH TO RUNIT - WOULD THUS BE INITIATED

IN LATE 1973 OR EARLY 1974 AND WOULD, TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE BE CONDUCTED ON A CONCURRENCY BASIS WITH THE CLEANUP. THIS IS PROBABLY A NECESSARY CONDITION BECAUSE EACH MAJOR CLEANUP ACTION ON THESE ISLANDS WILL ESTABLISH A NEW SITUATION TO BE APPRAISED, STUDIED AND DEALT WITH.

SECTION II - SOME TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE SURVEY.

RADIOLOGICAL SURVEYS WITH PORTABLE SURVEY METERS SHOULD BE MADE ON EACH ISLET. INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING ALPHA, BETA, AND GAMMA-EMITTING RADIONUCLIDES SHOULD BE USED. AT LEAST THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF INSTRUMENTS SHOULD BE USED:

FIDLER

PAC-1S

E 500-B

7 MG/CM² WINDOW THICKNESS PROBE

BAIRD ATOMIC SCINTILLATOR

IN ADDITION FILM BAGES AND THERMOLUMINESCENT DOSIMETERS (TLD) SHOULD BE USED TO DETERMINE INTEGRATED DOSE. A TLD READER WOULD BE REQUIRED. AN ON-TOLL LABORATORY CAPABILITY CONSISTING OF AS A MINIMUM THE FOLLOWING EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED:

PULSE HEIGHT ANALYZER (CRYSTAL AND SOLID STATE)

PAGE 5 RHWNEAA 0007 UNCLAS OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ALPHA/BETA PROPORTIONAL COUNTER

COUNTING SHIELDS

SOIL SCREENING AND GRINDING EQUIPMENT

CHEMISTRY HOODS, BENCHES, CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE

LIQUID SCINTILLATION COUNTING EQUIPMENT

THIS LABORATORY EQUIPMENT WOULD BE USED TO ANALYZE SELECTED SAMPLES WITH THE MAJORITY OF SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING THE SURVEY BEING ANALYZED OFF-ATOLL. THIS AND ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT WOULD BE REQUIRED ON THE ATOLL DURING CLEANUP. PARA. THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF SAMPLES SHOULD BE COLLECTED FOR ANALYSIS: SOIL, WATER, FISH, BIRDS, AIR, RATS, COCONUT CRABS, SHELL FISH, DREDGE, AND VEGETATION. PARA.

AS A MINIMUM THE PRIMARY NUCLIDES OF INTEREST WOULD BE:

PLUTONIUM 238, 239, 240

URANIUM 235, 238

EUROPIUM 152, 155

CESIUM 137

COBALT 60

STRONTIUM 89, 90

ANTIMONY 125

AMERICIUM 241

NEPTUNIUM 257

BISMUTH 207

RHODIUM 102

TRITIUM

CARBON 14

STABLE BERYLLIUM

SECTION III - REQUIRED DIRECTION.

IN ADDITION TO OBVIOUS REQUIREMENTS FOR TIMELY FUNDING AND AUTHORITY TO PROCEED THERE IS AN ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CLEANUP STANDARDS AND FOR POLICY DETERMINATIONS REGARDING DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIALS. REGARDING CLEANUP STANDARDS, IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT WHATEVER AGENCY OR BODY MAKES THE ULTIMATE JUDGEMENTS WILL SURELY REQUIRE DETAILED SURVEY DATA AND EXTENSIVE BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION. IT WOULD BE MOST DESIRABLE TO HAVE THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THESE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED EARLY IN THE SURVEY/CLEANUP PLANNING.

SECTION IV - PLANNING AND COORDINATION.

NV PROPOSES, SUBJECT TO YOUR AUTHORITY TO PROCEED, TO HOST A PLANNING MEETING AS SOON AS ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE,

PAGE 7 RH#NEAA0007 UNCLAS OFFICIAL USE ONLY

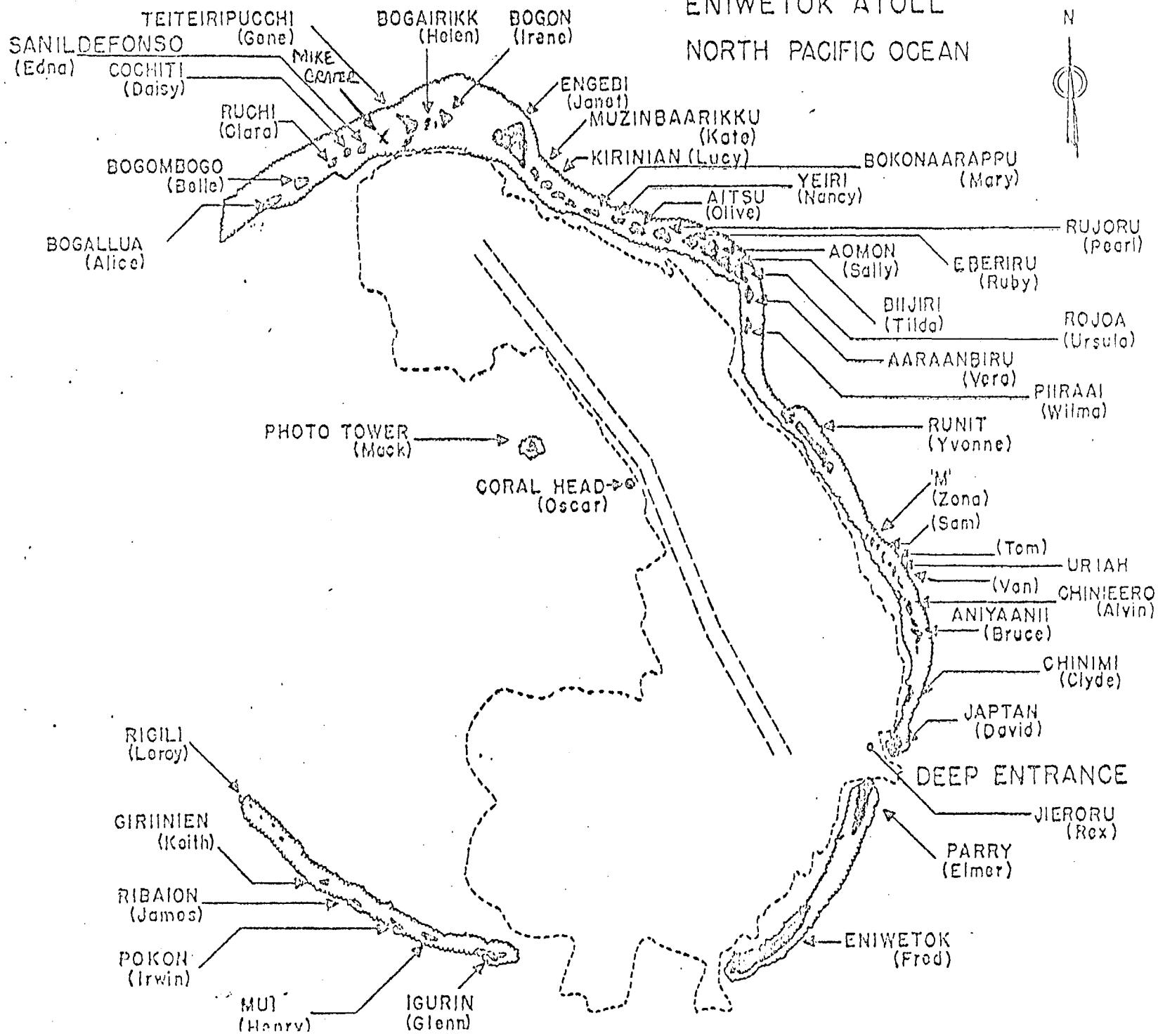
TENTATIVELY THE WEEK OF AUGUST 7, 1972. AT THIS MEETING IT IS HOPED THAT THE SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER SURVEY COMPOSITION MAY BE DETERMINED AND THAT SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENTS OF RESPONSIBILITY MAY BE MADE. REPRESENTATION FROM DMA, DOS AND DBM WOULD BE SUGGESTED AS WELL AS DOD REPRESENTATION AS APPROPRIATE. IT WOULD BE MOST DESIRABLE AT THAT TIME TO HAVE THE RESPONSIBLE DOD AGENCY FORMALLY IDENTIFIED AND TO HAVE THAT AGENCY AND NV AUTHORIZED DIRECT LIAISON FOR PLANNING AND EXECUTION. END. OA:RR

BT

#0007

NNNN

ENIWETOK ATOLL NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

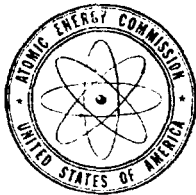


ATTACHED 3

RADIOLOGICAL AND ENGINEERING SURVEY TEAM

1 ---- Team Leader
6 ---- Monitors and Soil Samplers
4 ---- Bioenvironmental Sampling (University of Washington)
2 ---- Instrument Technicians
2 ---- Health Physicists
1 ---- Radiochemist
1 ---- Laboratory Technician
1 ---- Biologist
2 ---- Engineers
2 ---- Administrative Support
3 ---- Support Personnel*
25 ---- Total Team

* Specific specialty to be determined later.



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

AUG 8 1972

Gordon Facer, Special Assistant to the AGMMA

DISPOSITION OF RUNIT ISLAND (IN ENIWETOK PROVING GROUND)

In answer to General Camm's memorandum of August 3, 1972, regarding the proposed return of Eniwetok to administrative control of U. S. Trust Territories, we wish to present the following comments directed toward the consideration of a proposal for AEC to lease Runit Island from the territorial government of the Marshall Islands for the purpose of conducting plutonium studies:

1. Paragraph 7 of the agreement dated June 30, 1960, between AEC and DOD pertaining to administration of EPG (including Runit Island) provides as follows:

"DOD agrees that the EPG will continue to be available to AEC for any activity which the AEC may later need to conduct at the EPG . . . "

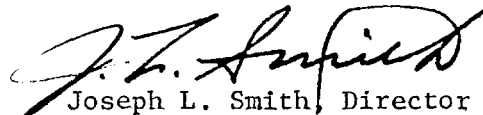
Paragraph 1.A. of the same agreement provides as follows:

". . . Navy hereby accepts all property interests of AEC in EPG and all property of AEC which will be located at the EPG on July 1, 1960."

A possible interpretation of these paragraphs would designate DOD, not AEC, as the Governmental agency responsible for obtaining the proposed lease. Adding support to this literal interpretation is the recently received advice from your office that DOD has assumed contamination clean-up responsibility for any future decontamination which AEC may determine to be feasible from the studies for which the lease is proposed. If the primary purpose of the proposed lease is the continuation of existing DOD administration and control over Runit until DOD can decontaminate, we are not aware of any considerations which would justify AEC's obtaining administrative control from DOD. Such a substitution of parties would appear to be contrary to the spirit and the letter of the quoted 1960 agreement.

AUG 8 1972

2. Although DOD has reportedly agreed to assume the obligation to decontaminate, the AEC may possibly be exposed to the risk of becoming obligated with DOD for decontamination under any proposed AEC occupancy agreement which does not clearly exempt AEC from such obligations. If DOD has agreed to assume sole responsibility for decontamination, it would appear both unnecessary and undesirable for AEC to enter into any lease agreement which might result in a sharing of DOD responsibility.


Joseph L. Smith, Director
Division of Contracts

AUG 1 1972

August 1, 1972

Spofford G. English, AGMR
 John V. Vinciguerra, AGMA
 Julius H. Rubin, AGMES
 Edward B. Giller, AGMNS
 Martin R. Hoffmann, General Counsel
 Robert D. O'Neill, Director, Office of Congressional Relations
 John A. Harris, Director, Office of Information Services

ENIWETOK REHABILITATION PROGRAM

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise that the AGMMA has been assigned the overall authority and responsibility within the AEC for coordinating interagency and intra-agency matters related to the rehabilitation of the Eniwetok Atoll. Responsibility for actions within the purview of other AGM's will continue as before; however, these actions shall be coordinated with the AGMMA.

/s/ R. E. Hollingsworth
 General Manager

cc: Mahlon E. Gates,
 Manager, NV

Distribution:

so: AGMR
 sc: AGMA
 sc: AGMES
 sc: AGMNS
 sc: GC
 sc: OCR
 sc: OIS
 cc: Gen Mgr
 6cc: Std DMA
 cc: NV
 Typed in General Manager's Office (Ryan)

OFFICE ▶	DMA	EAGM	GM			
SURNAME ▶	Richter/gj/gh	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>			
DATE ▶	7/28/72	7/31/72	7/31/72			

Edward B. Giller
Assistant General Manager for National Security

THRU: Major General Frank A. Cann, USA
Assistant General Manager for Military Application

STATUS REPORT ON ENIWETOK

Summary

Three U. S. Government agencies in particular have been engaged in considering the future disposition of Eniwetok Atoll. These are DOD (ASD/ISA and INA), Department of the Interior, and AEC. The interests of each are understood to be as follows:

1. INA and AFWL have been planning the conduct of a series of high explosive Pacific Area Cratering Experiments (PACE) on Runit Island.
2. Ambassador Franklin Hayden Williams (Department of the Interior) in April 1972 announced an intention of the U. S. Government to return the Atoll to the Trust Territory (of the Pacific Islands) by the end of 1973.
3. AEC will provide radiological cleanup support.
4. ASD/ISA anticipates DOD will conduct cleanup and plans an interagency meeting August 21, 1972, to discuss details.
(See attached ASD/ISA memorandum.)

Several developments are taking place at the staff level to join the efforts of the respective agencies. Interagency staff meetings have been held between AEC (Division of Operational Safety) and INA wherein technical data on contamination has been discussed and reviewed. A INA sponsored, jointly manned health physics surveillance team is scheduled to visit Eniwetok for a week beginning July 26 to investigate the feasibility for resuming work on the PACE experiments. An additional team to develop data relating to cost and time estimates is planned by INA for a week's stay beginning August 9; however, this does not appear to be particularly well conceived and probably will not provide the desired information.

It is understood that Chairman Schlesinger wrote a letter to Dr. Kissinger on June 15 summarizing details up to that date. I understand that this letter resulted in a request to Interior to "slow down" its talk about the immediate return of the Marshallese to the Atoll. Within AEC, Mr. John Ryan of the General Manager's office is overseeing staff efforts at the moment with the principal work being performed by the Division of Operational Safety.

Chronology

DNA has found it necessary to review its PACE planning as a result of a quarantine which was imposed on Runit Island on May 24, 1972. The present quarantine resulted from a survey which confirmed the existence of a significant level of radioactive contamination on the island. This PACE surveillance team, now scheduled to depart for Runit July 26, will provide the information by which DNA will decide whether to:

1. proceed with plans to use Runit Island,
2. abandon the island for another site, or
3. conduct the experiment on Runit using additional precautions.

This surveillance team will be comprised of eight members: Air Force Weapons Laboratory -- 2, DNA -- 3, AEC -- 2, and EPA(NERL) -- 1.

Preliminary cost and time estimates will also be developed under the aegis of DNA. AEC has offered its data and other technical assistance in developing these estimates. There is a difference of views between Mr. Roger Ray (NW) and Mr. Earl Eagles (DNA) over staffing, scheduling, and logistic support of the cost and time estimate study. Mr. Ray believes the AEC boat will provide inadequate transportation, that the survey should commence on August 2 vice August 9, and that Holmes & Narver engineers should be included. I concur with Mr. Ray. I would also like to note that DNA has, to my knowledge, made no attempt to define options, assumptions, or criteria to determine costs and times. Mr. Ryan has asked Dr. Biles to call Mr. Eagles to see what can be done to accommodate Mr. Ray's wishes, both as to scope and timing of the study. The subject of logistic support remains open.

Potential Problems

Assuming that the Department of the Interior chooses to reaffirm the April 1972 statement of Ambassador Williams (about return of the Atoll by the end of 1975), a conflict in scheduling between Interior and DOD could well develop. A protracted PACE program would undoubtedly interfere with Interior's schedule for return of the Atoll. Even a limited PACE program will probably have some effect on Interior's schedule. No time appears to be left for cleanup. We may also be hard pressed to obtain data to support well considered decisions regarding release of the Atoll.

William W. Gay
Captain, USN
Assistant Director for Tests
Division of Military Application

Attachment:

Cy memo fm ASD/ISA to
ISA & AEC dtd 7/17/72

Distribution:

so: Addee
6cc: Std DPA

MA:TESTS	MA:TESTS	AG:MA
ADLittle/jm	WNGay	FACamm
7/26/72	7/ /72	7/ /72



INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS

STANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ()
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20304

17 JUL 1972

In reply refer to:
I-9190/72

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY
CHAIRMAN, ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ←

SUBJECT: Planning for DOD Efforts to Return Eniwetok to TTPI

The United States announced in mid April 1972 that the Eniwetok Atoll would be returned to the control of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) by the end of 1973. It is planned that the Department of Defense, with technical support of the Atomic Energy Commission, will conduct the clean up (make safe for human habitation) of these islands. The disposal of radioactive debris and other hazardous materials, prior to the return of the islands to the Eniwetokese, will be required. The Defense Nuclear Agency is requested to initiate planning to identify the scope of work and the resources necessary for DOD to accomplish this task. Necessary coordination with the AEC, the Military Services and other governmental agencies to gather data for this purpose is authorized.

An initial interagency meeting in early August is planned to develop overall policy, assign administrative responsibilities, identify funding responsibilities and outline a general plan and scope of work for the various agencies necessary for the return of the islands. It would be helpful to have your tentative proposal for accomplishing this "clean up" and an estimate of the resources needed prior to the above meeting.

G. Warren Tetter

(NW TTPIR)



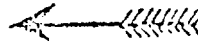
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20304

17 JUL 1972

In reply refer to:
I-9190/72

INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY
CHAIRMAN, ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION



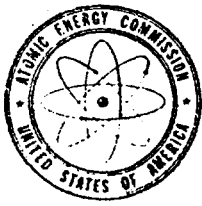
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Glenn T. ...

(NL TTER)



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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

Ticket
3628

July 10, 1972

John C. Ryan, Exec Asst to Gen Mgr

DISCUSSION OF REHABILITATION ON ENIWETOK ATOLL (SECY-2549) Tests

SECY:GF

At Policy Session 50, June 27, 1972 the Commission requested Ambassador F. H. Williams be informed of the difficulties in preparing Eniwetok for return to the Trust Territory.

It is our understanding you are taking the appropriate action for the General Manager.

W. B. McCool
Secretary of the Commission

cc:
Chairman Schlesinger
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Larson
Commissioner Doub
General Manager
Deputy General Manager
General Counsel
Controller
Director, Information Services
Director, Inspection
Director, Planning & Analysis
Asst Gen Mgr for Admin
Asst Gen Mgr for E&S
Director, Operational Safety
Asst Gen Mgr for Nat'l Security
Director, Military Application ←
Asst Gen Mgr for Research
Director, Biomedical & Env. Research

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