ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SITE-SPECIFIC ADVISORY BOARD
to the
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES

DoubleTree Hotel
215 S. Illinois Avenue Oak Ridge, TN 37830
April 20-21, 2016

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAB – Citizens Advisory Board
CD – Critical Decision
D&D – Decontamination & Decommissioning
DFO – Designated Federal Officer
DDFO – Deputy Designated Federal Officer
DOE – Department of Energy
EA – Environmental Assessment
ETTP – East Tennessee Technology Park
EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
EM – DOE Office of Environmental Management
EM SSAB – Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
FACA – Federal Advisory Committee Act
FY – Fiscal Year
GAO – Government Accountability Office
GTCC – Greater-Than-Class-C
HAB – Hanford Advisory Board
Hanford – (DOE) Hanford Site
HEPA – High Efficiency Particulate Air
HLW – High-Level Waste
HQ – DOE Headquarters Office
INL – Idaho National Laboratory
INL CAB – Idaho National Laboratory Site EM Citizens Advisory Board
IWTU – Integrated Waste Treatment Unit
LANL – Los Alamos National Laboratory
LLW – Low-Level Waste
NMED – New Mexico Environment Department
NNMCAB – Northern New Mexico Citizens' Advisory Board
NNSA - National Nuclear Security Administration
NNSS – Nevada National Security Site
NRC - Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSSAB – Nevada Site-Specific Advisory Board
OR – (DOE) Oak Ridge Site
ORP – Office of River Protection
ORSSAB – Oak Ridge Site-Specific Advisory Board
Paducah – (DOE) Paducah Site
Paducah CAB – Paducah Citizens Advisory Board
PORTS SSAB – Portsmouth Site-Specific Advisory Board
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
Portsmouth – (DOE) Portsmouth Site
SEP – Supplemental Environmental Project
SRS – (DOE) Savannah River Site
SRS CAB – Savannah River Site Citizens Advisory Board
SWPF – Solid Waste Processing Facility
TRU – Transuranic Waste
WIPP – Waste Isolation Pilot Plant
WIR – Waste Incidental to Reprocessing
WTP – Waste Treatment Plan

PARTICIPANTS

Hanford Advisory Board: Stephen Hudson, Chair; Susan Leckband, Vice Chair; Joni Grindstaff, Deputy Designated Federal Officer; Kristen Holmes, Federal Coordinator; Jennifer Copeland, Staff

Idaho National Laboratory Citizens Advisory Board: Herb Bohrer, Chair; Keith Branter, Vice Chair; Bob Pence, Federal Coordinator; Jordan Davies, Staff

Nevada Site-Specific Advisory Board: Donna Hruska, Chair; Janice Keiserman, Vice Chair; Kelly Snyder, Deputy Designated Federal Officer; Barbara Ulmer, Staff

Northern New Mexico Citizens' Advisory Board: Doug Sayre, Chair; Ashley Sanderson, Member; Michael Gardipe, Deputy Designated Federal Officer

Oak Ridge Site-Specific Advisory Board: Belinda Price, Chair; Alfreda Cook, Vice-Chair; Bob Hatcher, Member; Dennis Wilson, Member; Jay Mullis, Deputy Manager for EM, Oak Ridge, David Adler, Alternate Deputy Designated Federal Officer; Melyssa Noe, Alternate Deputy Designated Federal Officer; Pete Osborne, Staff; Ashley Huff, Staff

Paducah Citizens Advisory Board: Renie Barger, Chair; Michael Kemp, Vice-Chair; Judy Clayton, Member; Basil Drossos, Member; Bill Murphy, Member; Jennifer Woodard, Deputy Designated Federal Officer; Robert Smith, Federal Coordinator; Eric Roberts, Staff; Yvette Cantrell, Staff

Portsmouth Site-Specific Advisory Board: Will Henderson, Chair; Bob Berry, Vice Chair; Cristy Renner, Member; Joel Bradburne, Deputy Designated Federal Official; Greg Simonton, Federal Coordinator; Julie Galloway, Staff; Rick Greene, Staff

Savannah River Site Citizens Advisory Board: Harold Simon, Chair; Nina Spinelli, Vice-Chair; Michael Mikolanis, co-Designated Deputy Federal Official; de'Lisa Carrico, Federal Coordinator; Tina Watson, Staff

DOE Headquarters:
Mark Whitney, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Environmental Management
Mark Senderling, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Waste Management
Mark Gilbertson, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Site Restoration
David Borak, EM SSAB Designated Federal Officer
Elizabeth Davison, EM SSAB Federal Coordinator
Allison Finelli, Office of Intergovernmental and Community Activities
Alexandra Gilliland, Office of Intergovernmental and Community Activities
Darlene Prather, Office of Communications

MEETING MINUTES

The U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Environmental Management (EM) Site-Specific Advisory Board (SSAB) met on April 20-21, 2016, at the DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Participants included EM SSAB officers and members, DOE staff, EM SSAB Deputy Designated Federal Officers (DDFO), Federal Coordinators and contractor support staff. The meeting was open to the public and conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA).

Day One: Wednesday, April 20, 2016

Opening Remarks

David Borak, Designated Federal Officer (DFO) for the EM SSAB, called the Chairs Meeting to order at 8:30 a.m. EDT. Mr. Borak thanked the staff of the Oak Ridge SSAB and DOE Oak Ridge Office for hosting the meeting. EM SSAB representatives and all meeting attendees were introduced.

Eric Roberts, the meeting facilitator, reviewed the agenda and logistical details.

Warren Gooch, Mayor of Oak Ridge, welcomed the participants to Oak Ridge and thanked the Chairs for their service, recognizing the importance of citizen participation in the governmental process. The City is working hard to attract additional visitors and is very excited about the Manhattan Project National Park.

Jay Mullis, EM Deputy Manager for the Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management thanked Mayor Gooch for attending. He stated that the EM SSAB is a key part of DOE's community involvement and public outreach efforts.

Belinda Price, the Oak Ridge SSAB (ORSSAB) Chair, welcomed the participants to the meeting and thanked Mark Whitney, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for his attendance. She then thanked the local DOE officials, and the members of the Chairs Meeting Planning Committee.

EM Update

Mark Whitney, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management, provided a general EM program update.

Mr. Whitney noted that Assistant Secretary Monica Regalbuto was unable to attend the meeting due to a schedule conflict with the Congressional Cleanup Caucus on Capitol Hill. He thanked the Chairs for their service and advice, which is helping to improve EM's cleanup program.

The EM program has been fortunate in its recent appropriations, receiving more than $6 billion in the FY 2016 request, positioning EM to continue progress.

Mr. Whitney highlighted a number of recent programmatic accomplishments. At the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), the workforce is supporting the recovery effort. EM has installed over 5,000 roof bolts, decontaminated portions of the mine, and designed and installed additional ventilation capacity. In addition to the physical work, EM is addressing some of the major deficiencies that the Accident Investigation Board identified, which impacted safety management programs, radiological protection, fire protection, and emergency management. Waste emplacement will resume as soon as every safety precaution is in place.

At Hanford's Plutonium Finishing Plant last year, EM removed the pencil tanks and glove boxes from the McCluskey Room. There is some high-hazard demolition work in the near future; EM looks forward to the completion of that project.

At the Savannah River Site (SRS), EM is on track to complete construction of the Salt Waste Processing Facility in 2016. The facility received DOE's Most Improved Project of the Year Award. Also at SRS, EM has retrieved and closed seven of the 51 high-level waste tanks.

In Oak Ridge, EM is making great progress with the K-27 Project, the last of the five gaseous diffusion plant main process buildings. Demolition of K-27 should be completed by the end of 2016.

Mr. Whitney described some of the key initiatives included in the FY 2017 budget request:

- High-Level Waste (HLW) tank work at Hanford, SRS, and Idaho
- Waste retrieval from tank AY-102 at Hanford
- Retrieval from the final tank at C Tank Farm at Hanford
- At Idaho, continued treatment of liquid sodium-bearing waste through the Integrated Waste Treatment Unit (IWTU).
- At Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), addressing nitrate salt-bearing waste and complete investigation into hexavalent chromium contamination.
- At Oak Ridge, completion of K-27 demolition and continued design activities for the mercury treatment facility.
- At SRS, processing of 1.7 million gallons of high level tank waste, complete construction of Saltstone Disposal Unit 6, and commissioning and startup activities for SWPF.
- At Portsmouth, continued deactivation activities at one of the site's three former process buildings and progress with the on-site waste disposal facility.
- At Paducah, continuation of the demolition phase of inactive site facilities.
- At Nevada National Security Site (NNSS), continued progress in the remediation of contamination from the site's historic weapons testing mission, including the Underground Test Area well development, testing and sampling, hydrologic and geologic data analysis and modeling, continuation of post-closure monitoring for closed soils and industrial type sites, closure of 9 soil sites, and initiation of closure activities of 2 contaminated soils sites.
- An increased investment in infrastructure across the complex - about $569 million.
- Doubling the investment in technology development, from about $15 million to a little over $30 million.

Mr. Whitney then offered three charges to the Chairs – specific topics EM senior management has identified for the Chairs' attention and input:

1. Recommendations for EM's strategic planning and communication for future cleanup,
2. A statement on EM SSAB priorities and values for the next administration, and
3. Best practices for transitioning from nuclear waste facilities to community reuse or reindustrialization.

Discussion

Susan Leckband, Vice Chair of the Hanford Advisory Board (HAB), thanked Mr. Whitney for the charges and said that the Hanford site has also asked for advice on communications from the HAB. Steve Hudson, HAB Chair, thanked Mr. Whitney for his comments on tank AY-102 at Hanford.

Will Henderson, Chair of the Portsmouth SSAB, asked about the large portion of the site's budget that is reliant upon the Uranium Barter program. Mr. Whitney responded that EM is trying to wean the site off the barter program so that the site cleanup is not impacted by fluctuation in the uranium market. EM will continue to find a way to make sure that funds are available to do the work in the Uranium Enrichment D&D account.

Doug Sayer, Chair of the Northern New Mexico Citizens' Advisory Board (NNMCAB), asked about long-term or additional facilities for permanent waste storage apart from WIPP. Mr. Whitney responded that WIPP is EM's approach to the permanent disposal of TRU waste, but EM will be looking at ways to eliminate the backlog of waste to be disposed at WIPP.

Herb Bohrer, Chair of the Idaho National Laboratory Citizens Advisory Board (INL CAB), asked about plans to expand the waste selection criteria at WIPP. He also asked about infrastructure improvements and the new ventilation system at WIPP. Mr. Whitney responded that EM is currently focused on reopening WIPP, not on additional waste streams. More information on the infrastructure improvements and ventilation system will be discussed later in the day.

Ms. Leckband requested that DOE fight for more funding for advisory boards and public outreach.

Presentations: Chairs Round Robin: Chairs' Site Reports

The Chairs shared current issues facing their sites and significant local board accomplishments and activities.

Hanford Advisory Board – Steve Hudson

Mr. Hudson noted that the HAB has increased its diversity in terms of age, geographic location, gender, and education of its membership. He discussed the difficulties associated with the HAB's shrinking budget and cost savings measures the board has taken, such as replacing some in-person meetings with email and phone exchanges.

Mr. Hudson noted that the frequency of the HAB's advice to DOE has decreased in recent years. Reasons for this include that past advice is still relevant and the Board has referenced back to these pieces of advice for current situations. Another reason is that the HAB has been increasingly relying on letters and white papers in lieu advice or formal comments.

Another issue the HAB is facing is the departure of longtime board members, taking with them a great deal of institutional knowledge. Mr. Hudson noted that going forward, how the HAB educates its new and existing board members continues to be a topic of great concern.

Idaho National Laboratory Site EM Citizens Advisory Board – Herb Bohrer

The INL CAB has been discussing the issue of youth involvement and increasing age diversity on the board. Mr. Bohrer noted that the board had several students attend its last meeting and that they hope to keep building on that.

Mr. Bohrer brought up challenges facing IWTU and the missed deadlines associated with its start-up. He said because of the settlement agreement with the State of Idaho, the site is barred from bringing any fuel into the state for any purpose. This has impacted the research mission of the laboratory as well as EM milestones.

The board continues to be concerned about WIPP and the waste shipments from INL, which are being held up and are impacting EM milestones and goals.

Finally Mr. Bohrer spoke of the contract transition issues the board has been focusing on. INL has been trying to keep and maintain productivity during this time of transition, but most importantly maintain safety. Additionally the board provided a budget recommendation for FY 2018 and provided a budget priorities document to DOE.

Nevada Site-Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB) – Donna Hruska

Ms. Hruska discussed the Board's efforts to provide opportunities to engage the communities surrounding NNSS, and noted the vast geographic area they cover and diversity of their demographics.

Ms. Hruska said that board members regularly participate in meetings with EM senior management and State of Nevada regulators, as well as local community meetings and forums.

Over the next few months the NSSAB plans to pursue creation of a student intern position with a local university and provide representation at DOE's National Transportation Stakeholders Forum.

Ms. Hruska is hoping to continue educating the public about the work being done at NNSS. The board would like to support funding for community education in areas that focus on the fundamental principles of radiation, drinking water sources, and radioactive biohazard signage. To do this, the board is hoping to propose more information sessions with rural communities,

and would like to develop a computer model which citizens could use to estimate the impact on their own lives from the ongoing groundwater studies at the NNSS.

The board generally feels that DOE needs a bigger presence in the rural communities as a source of relevant and current information that citizens can rely on to make decisions for themselves and their communities.

Northern New Mexico Citizens' Advisory Board – Douglas Sayre

The NNMCAB has continued to focus on concerns relating to the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, which shares LANL's southwest border. Mr. Sayre noted that the Pueblo has one member on the board, Irene Tse-Pe, and that she has been instrumental in providing information and ideas about the Pueblo's concerns. Mr. Sayre noted that Governor James Mountain of the San Ildefonso Pueblo has come before the board to provide information and perspective from the Pueblo. This information has been very helpful to the Board in their efforts to understand issues relating not only to the Pueblo of San Ildefonso but the other seven tribes around the laboratory.

The NNMCAB provided a recommendation pertaining to Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEP) in lieu of fines and penalties. The board considered, evaluated, and approved the SEP recommendation in April 2015, which the board forwarded to DOE prior to issuance of fines and penalties regarding a radiation release due to a breached drum. The general Principles of Agreement issued on April 30, 2015, between NMED and DOE/LANS/WIPP had settled all claims. Fines and penalties had amounted to $74M for SEPs in Los Alamos and Carlsbad. The agreement was facilitated and based, at least in part, on the NNMCAB's SEP recommendation.

The NNMCAB also facilitated a public hearing about the chromium plume issue at LANL. DOE presented at this hearing and brought up the interim solutions that are being proposed to deal with this issue. Not only is the issue important to the board, but also to the Pueblo of San Ildefonso.

Mr. Sayre noted that NMED Secretary Ryan Flynn and the EM Los Alamos Field Office (LA) have asked the NNMCAB to facilitate public meetings and have asked for input on the revisions to the LANL Consent Order, which outlines the path forward for cleanup at LANL. The NNMCAB hosted meetings in November 2015 and March 2016 to hear presentations by Secretary Flynn and by the EM-LA Field Office Manager. Additionally, the NNMCAB has played a key role in setting priorities for cleanup and in getting this information out to the public.

Oak Ridge Site-Specific Advisory – Belinda Price

Ms. Price began her discussion by noting that the ORSSAB has sought to revise its meeting structure to encourage more participation. One way in which they have done this is to include on-site tours of the Oak Ridge Site. She mentioned the board's work plan which was developed with DOE, TDEC, and EPA. Ms. Price noted that increased community participation has been an issue her board has been focusing on as well.

Ms. Price said how pleased she was that the board was invited to participate in the Vision 2016 process, which included removal/demolition of gaseous diffusion buildings at East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP). She noted that in February, the ORSSAB witnessed the "first bite" into K-27, which is the last of ETTP's five gaseous diffusion buildings. Ms. Price said that discussion of reuse of this land is sure to come up in front of the board in the future.

The Board has made several recommendations this year, including Recommendation 229 on a preferred alternative for the proposed plan for water treatment at Outfall 200 at Y-12 and Recommendation 230 on the final proposed plan for soils in Zone 1 at ETTP.

The board has participated in several meetings and conferences this past year including the Waste Management conference, a meeting with the Oak Ridge City Manager, and a DOE Public Workshop on the FY 2017 Budget. This sort of public involvement is very important to the board and she would like it to continue.

Ms. Price brought up the tools the board uses to communicate with the public outside of the office website and mailing lists. Each of the boards meetings are posted on YouTube. The board also has a Facebook page, which was set-up by one of its high school representatives.

Paducah Citizens Advisory Board (Paducah CAB) – Renie Barger

Ms. Barger stated that the top issue for the Paducah CAB has been a commitment to appropriate annual funding levels of the site. They've encouraged DOE to maintain an annual funding equal to the FY 2014 enacted level of $322 million (adjusted for inflation). She stated that this will allow the site to meet enforceable milestones, maintain facilities in a safe condition, allow for aggressive deactivation activities, and maintain a skilled workforce to promote safety and health as well as minimizing costs associated with repeated layoff and hiring cycles.

Ms. Barger said that one of the year's accomplishments has been the board's setting up of subcommittees. The Integrated Priorities List Budget Subcommittee was set up to evaluate and make recommendations regarding the prioritization of the cleanup activity on the site. The Environmental Remediation Subcommittee evaluates and makes recommendations to DOE's approach to remedial alternatives associated with the burial grounds, groundwater treatment, and soil remediation at the site. The D&D and facility committee evaluates and makes recommendations on the planning and implantation of the future D&D cleanup at the site. The Community Engagement Subcommittee makes recommendations regarding the short and long-term vision for preserving and archiving the role of the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant in their community and in the nation.

Ms. Barger noted the recommendation to request the extension on the public comment period for the Burial Ground Operable Unite Source Areas at the site. She said this would allow for the CAB to have additional time to make their comments.

The CAB also has a recommendation on the funding priorities for DOE's FY 2018 budget.

Portsmouth Site-Specific Advisory Board (PORTS SSAB) – Bob Berry

Mr. Berry said that the main focus of the PORTS SSAB has been to get the funding the site needs to take down their buildings, dig up their plumes and put waste into a new landfill which they expect to build.

Mr. Berry talked about the financial losses associated with the barter program. He said that reliance on barter crushes the probability of maintaining lifecycle baseline continuity.

Ms. Renner spoke of the cut in funding in the last couple of years and how that has shrunk the line items for the site's on-site disposal cell. The board does not want money taken away from the D&D activities on the site, but also recognizes the need for the jobs and funding to go to the on-site disposal cell.

The board feels that the site is ready to be considered for a closure fund. DOE has created a lifecycle baseline for the Portsmouth site that has the backing of community leaders, PORTS SSAB members, labor, and elected officials. Ms. Renner mentioned specifically the closeness of the Portsmouth community and how that impacts the work of the board.

Ms. Renner noted that the PORTS SSAB was named the 2016 Chamber of Commerce Organization of the Year.

Mr. Kemp spoke of the similarities that exist between Portsmouth and Paducah and that DOE might have to understand that for reindustrialization and reuse, they may need to select from remediation alternatives that result in leaving the site in better condition than simply capping, which might be cheaper but is not always the best solution.

Savannah River Site Citizens Advisory Board – Harold Simon

In March 2016, the SRS CAB provided input to the Site's prioritized activities for the FY 2018 Budget submission. This document was developed in a public forum with input from members of the community. The Board agreed that the High-Level Radioactive Liquid Waste Management program is its highest priority. Mr. Simon stated that the budget request for 2018 should reflect this priority, and should be at a level that guarantees compliance with all state and federal requirements.

The following budget items include several activities that the CAB strongly supports. They are ranked in the following order: PBS 11c, Plutonium down-blend and processing for disposition to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant; PBS 41, 235-F Risk Reduction Project; and PBS 11c, Spent Nuclear Fuel down-blend and processing for disposition to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. Simon encouraged everyone to take a look at the SRS CAB's website (www.cab.srs.gov) and see some of the activities that they do. He mentioned the CAB's biannual magazine, called "The Board Beat" which comes out in spring and fall.

Ms. Cook asked whether the advice given on the integrated priority list was a letter or a recommendation. Mr. Simon responded that it was a letter. He mentioned that this letter

accompanies the site request to DOE and indicates the priorities from the CAB's and public's perspectives.

Mr. Bohrer inquired why the SRS CAB identified specific PBSs. Mr. Simon said that these were the PBSs that were presented to the CAB by DOE Savannah River.

Mr. Whitney reiterated that this was an issue that each site might deal with differently. He said that discussions need to happen between the site, federal leadership, and the Board and the community. As such, the site needs to understand what the priorities of the community are, and this needs to happen fairly early in the fiscal year. The site then uses this information in briefing senior EM officials.

WIPP Recovery

Mr. Mark Senderling, Director for the Office of Disposition Planning & Policy, spoke to the Chairs on behalf the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Waste Management. His presentation included updates on recovery of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), the release of the final Greater-than-Class-C (GTCC) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and a brief overview of Low-Level Waste (LLW) disposal activities across the EM complex.

In May 2015, EM completed initial closure of Panel 6 and Panel 7, Room 7, thereby isolating all nitrate salt drums from Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) that were processed with the breached drum responsible for the radiological incident in 2014. This was a major accomplishment for the recovery program.

Ground control and roof bolting activities resumed in the underground in November 2014. The challenge has been catching up on routine maintenance work after the incidents in 2014 that shut down WIPP. Immediately following the incidents, workers could not enter the mine, leading to roughly nine months of no ground control. The good news is the mine remained in great condition and the workers are now about 95% caught up on bolting and ground control activities.

Since reentering the mine, workers have also finished restoring electrical components and cleaning the equipment left in place. There was a lot of soot from the salt truck fire that had to be removed to eliminate the risk of electrical arcing.

EM has made significant progress with regard to zone recovery. Workers divided the underground into 8 zones and systematically went zone-by-zone cleaning and decontaminating the areas. They have worked their way from the waste hoist all the way to the opening of Panel 7 where the radiological contamination incident originally occurred. Now workers can enter this radiological boundary area without personal protection equipment (PPE), which will be very important when waste emplacement operations resume. Panel 7 is and will remain posted as an airborne contamination area, requiring use of PPE.

EM is taking a phased approach to improving ventilation of the underground and ramping back up to the rate of 400,000 cfm needed to return to full operations. After the 2014 incidents, EM had to employ a number of high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters, reducing the ventilation

rate to about 60,000 cfm and significantly limiting the number of workers and equipment that could operate in the underground.

- Phase 1 involves installation of an Interim Ventilation System (IVS), which will significantly increase airflow, allowing more workers to enter the underground and perform maintenance and other operational activities. IVS is required for resumption of waste emplacement operations at WIPP, so this will be a major accomplishment for the program. The IVS is nearly ready, pending completion of instrument calibrations and readiness reviews that will likely take place in May 2016.

- Phase 2 is the installation of a Supplemental Ventilation System (SVS). Although not required for resumption of waste emplacement operations, the SVS is needed for the reestablishment of mining activities in Panel 8, which were underway when the incidents occurred in 2014. The SVS is scheduled to be operational in early 2017.

- Phase 3 is the design and construction of a Permanent Ventilation System ultimately capable of providing 500,000 + cfm.

Concerning the status of the Accident Investigation Board (AIB) corrective actions, Mr. Senderling reported that DOE has implemented a number of corrective actions that impact five organizations: EM Headquarters (HQ), LANL, Los Alamos National Security (LANS), the Carlsbad Field Office (CBFO), and Nuclear Waste Partnership (NWP). More than 70% of the corrective actions have been completed, and more than 60% have been validated or closed out by DOE.

Concerning the Permanent Ventilation System, Critical Decision (CD)-1 was approved in December 2015. After reviewing 24 different alternatives, a new ventilation system and new exhaust shaft were selected as the path forward. Initial cost is estimated at $270-$398 million; this estimate will be further refined as the design effort matures. CBFO is now working on the formal design phase of the project, CD-2 and CD-3, which is expected to take approximately eighteen months.

In January 2016, CBFO approved a new integrated Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB), which integrates WIPP recovery activities with base activities – all the contractor operations, transportation components, RCRA permitting, etc. The newly approved PMB also identifies critical path activities and a target date for safely restarting waste emplacement operations at WIPP.

Mr. Senderling then turned to the path ahead in 2016, noting that NWP and CBFO have already created and/or revised approximately 120 safety management program procedures, and are in the process of revising the Documented Safety Analysis (DSA), which establishes the safety envelope for all activities at WIPP. NWP submitted the first high-quality draft to CBFO in December 2015. EM hopes to have the full DSA approved by June 2016, at which time formal training will begin. [Update: DSA approved May 2016]

Once the DSA is approved and the IVS is operating, the next step for recovery will be for the site to enter cold operations, which involves the workers doing everything they would normally do during regular operations - from receipt through waste emplacement in the panels - but using empty drums. These drills will help get workers re-accustomed to operations after the two year

outage, and acquaint them with the new requirements associated with working in a partially contaminated mine. Following cold operations, the NWP's line management organization will conduct internal assessments to confirm operational readiness. There will also be separate contractor and CBFO performance-based examination of the facilities, equipment, personnel, and procedures to ensure that WIPP is ready to be operated safely within its approved safety envelope.

Mr. Senderling explained that the radiological contamination incident that occurred at WIPP in February 2014 stemmed from a chemical compatibility issue with a drum that did not meet the WIPP Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC). To ensure this problem does not happen again, EM is developing an enhanced chemical compatibility determination process in consultation with the TRU Corporate Board and field managers from TRU waste generating sites. Any new requirements identified during this process may impact existing or future TRU processing.

Once WIPP resumes operations, the initial focus will be on emplacement of waste currently located in CBFO's Waste Handling Building, which will take a couple of months. Beyond that, no other decisions have been made with respect to the queue of generator sites waiting to ship TRU to WIPP. There are a number of technical and programmatic factors that need to be weighed in determining waste shipment priorities, such as: What waste meets the new chemical compatibility requirements? What will the transportation and waste acceptance capabilities be? What generator site compliance commitments need to be taken into account?

Mr. Bohrer noted that the revised requirements may be problematic for those sites that continue to certify waste for shipment to WIPP. It seems like they're certifying at risk since they don't know whether the criteria they're currently using will still be adequate once the revised requirements are finalized. Mr. Senderling acknowledged that the packages will have to be validated, but the expectation is that the majority of the packages will not be impacted by changes to the requirements. The same validation process applies to the packages currently in the Waste Handling Building. Nothing will go underground until verification is completed. Above-ground storage capabilities have been discussed primarily to accommodate surge capacity so that WIPP could continue receiving shipments during planned maintenance outages once operations resume.

Ms. Leckband asked whether the 2029 closure date for WIPP would be extended to accommodate the waste that is waiting to be processed and shipped to the mine. Mr. Senderling responded that Frank Marcinowski, Acting Associate Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for EM, signed a letter a year ago extending the working date to 2050 as a planning basis.

Ms. Leckband also asked whether any changes to the WIPP WAC would impact transportation routes. Mr. Senderling responded that he did not expect any impact to transportation; any changes to the WIPP WAC are limited to what degree of verification is needed before the drums ever ship.

Mr. Senderling recognized the EM SSAB Chairs for their support of Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs) and noted that the boards played an integral role in the decision-making process. Two settlement agreements were signed in January to resolve State of New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) claims against DOE. The goal of the agreements was not to focus so much on fines and penalties, but rather the common goal of bettering the program. The result was a number of SEPs with an estimated value of $74 million, including road repairs,

establishment of an offsite emergency operations center near WIPP, enhanced training and capabilities for local responders, improved transportation routes, and increased sampling and monitoring capabilities for storm water runoff in and around LANL.

Greater-than-Class-C (GTCC) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Mr. Senderling defined GTCC Low-Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW) as LLRW in which the concentrations of radionuclides exceed the limits for Class-C LLRW established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). It is generated from NRC or Agreement State licensed activities; i.e. commercial activities. DOE also generates or owns LLRW containing concentrations of radionuclides similar to GTCC LLRW. These wastes are referred to as GTCC-like waste.

Currently, there is no disposal pathway for GTCC LLRW or GTCC-like waste. The LLRW Policy Amendments Act of 1985 deemed the federal government responsible for the disposal of GTCC LLRW; DOE was the agency that was later assigned that responsibility. Furthermore, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 required DOE to submit a Report to Congress on the GTCC EIS disposal alternatives. At that time, EM was formally assigned responsibility for the task.

EM published its final EIS for GTCC in February 2016. The EIS evaluated five alternatives for disposal:

1. No action – continue current storage/management practices
2. Geologic Repository – at WIPP
3. Intermediate-Depth Boreholes – at Hanford, INL, LANL, NNSS, WIPP vicinity, and generic commercial location in Region IV (West)
4. Enhanced Near-Surface Trenches – at Hanford, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP vicinity, and generic commercial locations in Regions II (Southeast) and IV
5. Above-Grade Vaults – at Hanford, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP vicinity, and generic commercial locations in Regions I-IV (Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, and West)

After reviewing a number of different factors and considering over 4,000 public comments submitted on the Draft EIS, EM issued the final EIS, which identified the preferred alternative as a combination of the WIPP geologic repository and/or land disposal at generic commercial facilities.

In order to fulfill its statutory responsibility, EM must now submit a Report to Congress that describes the alternatives considered along with other information including projected costs. Then, pending Congressional action, EM will issue the final Record of Decision.

Low-Level Waste (LLW) Update

Mr. Senderling concluded his presentation with a brief update on LLW disposition efforts throughout the complex.

EM continues to use a combination of on-site and off-site disposal paths for LLW, including commercial facilities. The program is closely monitoring potential changes in the commercial market, including the proposed acquisition of Waste Control Specialists (WCS) by Energy Solutions, which is currently under review by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Senderling recognized the important role NNSS continues to serve in the DOE waste management system and noted the significance of the new onsite disposal facilities under evaluation and/or in planning for the three former gaseous diffusions sites; these installations will help address the large future D&D and LLW remediation volumes as work at those sites progresses.

He concluded his remarks with mention of two significant accomplishments for the waste disposition program: the planned shipment of three large vessels from West Valley before the end of the year, and the 50% completion mark in the relocation of uranium mill tailings from the Moab site to a disposal cell in Crescent Junction, Utah.

Communications and External Affairs Update

Kristen Ellis, Director for the Office of Intergovernmental and Community Activities (EM-3.2), presented the communications and external affairs update.

The Office of External Affairs recently added two new federal staff members: Mike Nartker, former Editor in Chief of *the Weapons Complex Monitor*, and Steve Tetreault, former head of the *Las Vegas Review Journal's* DC Bureau. EM continues to produce a number of communication products, including a bi-monthly newsletter, regular news flashes, and YouTube content. Ms. Ellis encouraged the chairs to subscribe to these products by visiting the EM website.

Ms. Ellis discussed the charges Mr. Whitney gave to the Chairs during his opening remarks.

<u>Communication and Strategic Planning</u>

The Chairs have been asked to provide input on EM's strategic planning efforts and how the program communicates progress toward cleanup; essentially, is there a better way to tell the EM story and is there better language that would help the program make accomplishments more meaningful to external audiences? Looking at EM's overall message for the last 5-6 years, it focused on footprint reduction (that is, reducing the square miles of EM's cleanup responsibility) and completing activities under the Recovery Act (ARRA). What should the focus of the next 10 years be? What performance metrics would be useful going forward? Examples include land transfers, site completions, volumes of waste shipped, etc. Answers to these questions will help EM refine its communication strategies.

Ms. Ellis noted handouts in the Chairs' meeting binders, including a list of corporate performance measures that EM references when submitting its annual budget request. The corporate performance measures include the following: plutonium packaged for long-term disposition, liquid waste eliminated, HLW packaged for disposition, TRU waste (remote and contact handled) disposition, and facility completion. After each category, the handouts list units of measurement (for example, number of containers, cubic meters, and number of facilities), lifecycle total estimate, then our current value and target value. EM would like the boards to review these

performance measures and provide feedback as to whether they resonate with the members and effectively communicate progress.

Statement on EM SSAB Priorities and Values for the Next Administration

For the upcoming change in Presidential administrations, the transition only lasts about 75 days, between the election and the inauguration. Agency Review Teams meet with each Agency to prepare to take over the functions of government. DOE will form an internal transition team responsible for briefing new administration officials all on all aspects of the Department. EM would like the Chairs to produce a white paper for inclusion in the transition materials. The paper should reflect the EM SSAB's values and address what the board would like to see as priorities for the next administration. The Chairs may also want to include perceived programmatic challenges. Ms. Ellis encouraged the Chairs to make their statement concise and impactful.

This paper will allow the Agency Review Team to hear the voices from many of the communities surrounding EM's sites. Ms. Ellis reminded the chairs to keep in mind that the President's staff may have little or no knowledge of EM activities, and this provides a great education opportunity for the future administration.

Best Practices for Transitioning from Cleanup to Community Reuse and/or Reindustrialization

Lastly, Ms. Ellis discussed how land transfers can play a large part for EM's communities. EM is asking the Chairs to look at leading strategies from around the sites, but also from academia, the business community, and other government agencies, to propose best practices for transitioning from cleanup to community reuse. Department of Defense and the BRAC processes are prime examples to analyze for this charge.

Ms. Ellis reminded the chairs of EM's Asset Revitalization Initiative (ARI) from about 5 years ago. ARI focused on communicating past efforts and lessons learned from DOE's long history of asset revitalization. It highlighted current and future efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of future land, asset and facility transfer and beneficial reuse. It was a fairly centralized approach, focusing on how EM could work with other DOE Headquarters offices. EM Management would like the chairs to consider ARI's successes, but focus on a more decentralized approach.

Discussion

Ms. Hruska asked if the term "corporate performance measure" was going to be a term used in external communications. Ms. Ellis responded affirmatively, noting that EM uses the term in its budget proposal and other documents.

Ms. Leckband spoke of the importance of communicating all news effectively, not just "good news." She said that many members of the public have become much better informed about issues surrounding the complex. Ms. Leckband said that she would like to recognize the challenges around the complex and invite the public to comment even outside of legally required venues. Ms. Ellis responded that she thinks EM leadership has done a good of establishing credibility with the public by communicating the good news with the more challenging issues.

Ms. Cook asked Ms. Ellis what was the board makeup of the Environmental Management Advisory Board (EMAB) and whether the EM SSAB had representation on that board. Ms. Ellis provided a brief overview of EMAB and discussed some of the differences between the two boards, both of which are managed by EM-3.2.

Chairs Product Development

After extensive discussion, the Chairs agreed on proposing the following recommendations:

1. EMSSAB Funding

   The EM SSAB recommends:

   Funding for each of the member boards that comprise the EM SSAB needs to be at an adequate level to fulfill obligations and commitments in order to:

   - Provide informed recommendations on DOE EM cleanup
   - Provide the diverse public with meaningful opportunities to influence cleanup decisions through an open and transparent process

2. Community Investment as a Factor in the Contract Proposal Evaluation Process

   The EM SSAB believes that:

   Contractors should be encouraged by EM to become good stewards by investing resources back into the communities that serve them. By investing in affected communities, EM contractors help revitalize those communities and foster healthy relationships between the DOE and local stakeholders.

   The EM SSAB recommends that EM encourage contractors to make community investments by:

   - Incorporating "planned investment within the community" as a weighted factor in the proposal evaluation process of all contractors.
   - Providing information to local boards on community investment provisions included in RFPs.

Public Comment

David Martin, a former member of the Oak Ridge SSAB, gave a public comment on behalf of the Roane County Commissions' Environmental Review Board.

He shared two items with the Chairs. First, the Oak Ridge site has proposed building a LLW disposal facility on the Oak Ridge reservation; a key argument for this is the high cost of shipping waste off-site.

Second, the World Nuclear News, reported that the mixed oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility (MOX) project being built at SRS may be terminated. MOX was designed to take weapons-grade plutonium and turn it into fuel. The termination of MOX would mean that the waste intended for

MOX would have to be downblended for disposal at WIPP. Mr. Martin is concerned about WIPP's capacity for new waste streams.

Cristy Renner, a member of the Portsmouth SSAB, shared that the Portsmouth SSAB is preparing for the draft RFP on cleanup at the Portsmouth site. She noted that her local board learned the importance of asking EM to look at potential contractors based on how they contribute to the community from the Oak Ridge community.

Day Two: Thursday, April 21, 2016

DOE HQ News & Views

Mr. Borak discussed the upcoming presidential election and its impact on DOE. As a result of the election, DOE may get a new Secretary of Energy or a new Assistant Secretary of Environmental Management, though sometimes Secretaries of Energy and Assistant Secretaries do cross administrations.

Several Board members presented at the Waste Management Conference in Phoenix, Arizona in March 2016, including, Belinda Price, Nina Spinelli, and Donna Hruska. Mr. Borak presented on new Board member training. He offered six recommendations for orientating new Board members: 1) establish the goals or values that the community has agreed on for the cleanup, 2) understand cross-complex issues, 3) educate on regulatory processes, 4) discuss end-use at the site, 5) interact with DOE, and 6) learn operating procedures of the Board.

Mr. Borak announced that the next EM SSAB Chairs meeting will be hosted by the NSSAB. It will take place on August 31- September 1, 2016, in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Mr. Borak discussed the significance of Mr. Whitney's request that the Chairs develop a white paper about the value of the EM SSAB in time for use by the new administration's transition team in November.

Mr. Borak suggested that the Chairs have more frequent conference calls to discuss the charges. He suggested forming drafting committees for each of the charges.

Ms. Leckband agreed and suggested that with the time sensitivity of the new administration that a group should work together to draft the transition paper to forward to the full group. She volunteered to assist with this, along with Ms. Price and Ms. Cook.

Mr. Bohrer asked whether the transition paper would be handled like other Chairs recommendations, and whether it would have to be sent to the individual local boards for approval before it is submitted.

Ms. Elizabeth Davison stated that it is not something that they would be voting on but, recommended that each of the Chairs consult with their Boards, and suggested that Ms. Leckband pull together an outline that they could discuss on the next conference call in July or August. This would help prepare the Chairs to flesh out the paper at the Fall 2016 meeting; the Chairs could then share it with their Boards following that meeting.

Mr. Borak added that EM-HQ would also work to set up conference calls between the Chairs and EM's Contracts and Budget offices.

Land Use Panel

Mr. David Adler, Alternate Deputy Designated Federal Officer of the Oak Ridge SSAB and the Reindustrialization Program Manager at the Oak Ridge site; Ms. Sherry Browder, the Reindustrialization Manager at URS/CH2M Oak Ridge, LLC; and Mr. Lawrence Young, the President of the Community Reuse Organization of East Tennessee (CROET) presented on reindustrialization of the Oak Ridge Site.

Mr. Adler noted that although the principal focus for Oak Ridge Environmental Management (OREM) is cleanup, there is an additional mission to leave the community with land that can be used to create new modern jobs to replace the jobs that will be lost when cleanup ends. In addition, due to the site's historical contribution, Mr. Adler expects that the site will build commemorative components to capture the contribution to the Manhattan Project and subsequent Cold War activities. A large portion of land is not suitable for economic development, but could be used for conservation and recreational purposes.

DOE removes buildings from the site that are of no utility along with any contamination that would impede industrial redevelopment, and then works to transfer land to CROET. The objective is to remove all contamination from a depth of zero to ten feet, which is incompatible with industrial reuse. This is a fairly stringent cleanup standard. OREM has almost completed soil cleanup.

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are critical to this conversion because their approval is needed before the land is put back into reuse status. It is a long process that ends with a letter from the governor and a similar document from EPA stating that the property is suitable for reuse.

DOE also works the City of Oak Ridge and Roane County to make sure that the city is an attractive place for industry to relocate.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) assists with infrastructure. TVA provides power to the site and manages all waterways around the site. DOE is also working with the Metropolitan Knoxville Airport Authority in their effort to get on airport onsite.

At the center of the process is CROET, which has the task of receiving old sites and turning them into something beneficial to the city.

There were a lot of people interested in seeing the K-25 building preserved. It was close to 60 acres under one roof, and a remarkable architectural achievement. But, it was not economically feasible to preserve the building.

DOE signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with entities, including the City of Oak Ridge and the National Park Service to set up commemorative actions to preserve the history of the site. It will capture the scale of what happened, the relocation of tens of thousands of workers and the construction of the largest buildings.

If funding allows, the site will have a replica building that will allow people to see scale-sized process gas equipment that enriched uranium.

At the site there is a lot of activity promoting the conservation and recreational opportunities available at the site, including walking and bike trails. There are also aquatic and wetland opportunities.

One of the biggest challenges associated with turning the site over is making sure that the infrastructure is attractive to future developers and the City. There are limitations because EM is generally given money for cleanup only. But, if the site is cleaned up and cannot be transferred than it costs DOE money to maintain it. A business case can be made to make an investment to make the site more attractive for transfer.

If the Oak Ridge Airport comes to fruition it will be a nice amenity to the industrial park.

Ms. Janice Keiserman asked how the community feels about the airport. Mr. Adler responded that there is an array of opinions, but that the city mostly supports it, but there are some who are concerned about the deforestation that the project requires. But, the industrial opportunities presented by proximity to the airport would benefit the community, and there is also a large private pilot community in Oak Ridge that would like to have a new airport.

Ms. Browder noted that transfer is not instantaneous. It takes at least 16 months and requires approval from EPA, TDEC and the State of Tennessee. It also requires a 60-day Congressional review.

The mega parcel CROET has proposed to develop into a multi-use industrial park is currently under Congressional review. The review ends in mid-May, and if TVA approves the flowage easement abandonment then it will be ready to transfer to CROET. There are a number of factors that make the area unique and attractive to potential industries: on-site rail, barge access, proximity to the interstate, abundant electric supply, and a highly skilled workforce in the area. If the airport is approved that would be another draw to the area.

Mr. Young stated that it is difficult developing any site, but it is particularly difficult to develop a brownfield site that has radionuclides. This has been an audacious effort because the site is being developed for industrial purposes simultaneously with D&D. Redevelopment has been effective because of the partnership between CROET, DOE and the contractors.

The partnership has focused on a principal goal, to redevelop the site for reindustrialization. The community is an extremely important component. This work is being done to create job growth. There is also a historical component to the development.

A subset of CROET, the Greenways Foundation, was created to create various greenways through the industrial site to enhance the experience for the community and for the industries that subsequently will be located at the site. These greenways are areas that would otherwise not be reusable.

Ms. Leckband asked if there were any deed restrictions concerning the brownfield and whether it is cleaned below grade and how that would impact groundwater. Mr. Adler responded that the objective is to have as few constraints on property reuse as possible, but deed restrictions are a component. Anything that is believed to present a threat, current or future, to groundwater contamination is removed, regardless of depth, wherever practicable.

Mr. Sayre asked whether DOE was able to obtain funding from other sources to work on this. Mr. Adler responded that they have not received EPA brownfield funds, but that they are working creatively with funding.

Mr. Kemp asked whether cleanup has focused more on removing material versus leaving it in place. Mr. Adler responded that at the site it has been removal focused. There were one or two burial grounds that were dug up and one or two that were left behind. Those left behind were some of the old foundations that were environmentally benign, but physically intimidating. Concrete below grade is being left behind, and that will be a challenge for new development.

Mr. Young added that the land will not be perfect and that there will be ongoing challenges to convince companies to move to areas, but the advantage is that the site is able to tell large companies exactly what is on the site.

Ms. Leckband asked whether the site can procced if it has not heard from Congress within the 60-day review period. Mr. Adler responded that if no objection is raised within 60 days, they can proceed to pursue the deed transfer.

Mr. Young added that once it gets to Congress, the site can request to expedite the review.

EM Site Restoration Update

Mark Gilbertson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Office of Site Restoration, addressed a number topics requested by the Chairs, including land transfer, end-state planning, facility deactivation and decommissioning (D&D) activities, and soil and groundwater issues.

Mr. Gilbertson summarized the recent Congressional Cleanup Caucus meeting on excess facilities, where EM Assistant Secretary Regalbuto was the featured speaker. Panelists discussed the number of excess facilities that EM is currently responsible for, as well as the NNSA facilities that will eventually be added to EM's portfolio. Congressmen and panelists discussed EM funding challenges in an era of budget caps and limits on defense spending. Congressional members and other Cleanup Caucus meeting attendees are beginning to better understand the EM program and its funding requirements.

The Office of Site Restoration is responsible for D&D, soil and groundwater remediation, and regulatory commitments. About 15 percent of the EM budget, or $100 million, annually goes towards D&D of DOE facilities.

Communities should think about a strategic vision for their sites, and what they want in the long-term for their sites; end-state visions are unique to each site. For example, Rocky Flats pursued a park-like setting as their end-state. Since that decision, some members of the community have suggested that it may have been a better decision to pursue some reindustrialization activities at the site. Communities also need to balance all the interests, including Tribal interests, when attempting to reach consensus within their communities. They should fully consider what their final goals are, whether its job creation and redevelopment or something else.

The Manhattan Project National Historical Park will be a key component of the future of the Hanford, Oak Ridge and Los Alamos sites. Each community has different facilities that will be included in the park, and different DOE offices are involved at each site. The National Park Service (NPS) is also involved in determining how the park will be operated.

When a community is developing a "vision" for the future of its site, people must consider their site's major tenant entity and/or mission. Communities also need to consider the nature of contamination at their sites, and how that will impact future activities. The ongoing mission of a site will dictate the options for the future and end-state of a site. A "one-size" solution will not fit every community, but communities can learn from each other when looking for options for the future.

EM is concerned about safety, and what it means to make progress on D&D work while protecting our workforce. EM needs to ensure that D&D activities are efficient, cost-effective and safe. Advances in technology and a trained workforce will allow EM to achieve these goals. It will be important for the EM workforce to be able to utilize new technology, including robotic methods. Once we have a trained workforce at a site, they will be able to move to new projects that will be added to EM's portfolio. For example, once the D&D workforce at Oak Ridge completes its work at ETTP, that same workforce will be able to move on to D&D at Y-12. This workforce will also have the skills for D&D of commercial reactors and facilities. The future for some sites may involve training facilities, like the HAMMER Facility at Hanford.

Concerning EM's soil and groundwater cleanup work, the Office of Site Restoration continues to better understand the nature of technetium migration in the subsurface. At many sites, EM does performance assessments to model the migration or future migration of contaminants from a land disposal area to ensure long term safety.

EM continues to monitor landfill performance, including cover performance, compaction and void space. When EM creates landfills, it is important to minimize the void spaces so as to protect the integrity of the final cover. EM is learning how to better sequence D&D activities at gaseous diffusion plants so materials are appropriately layered to prevent subsidence.

EM is focused on strategies to deal with mercury contamination at Oak Ridge at Y-12 and Savannah River in the tanks.

EM is working closely with our regulators at each site. As part of the Recovery Act, EM was able to complete a significant amount of work, and set ambitious milestones to attempt to keep that progress moving forward. Unfortunately, some of these milestones were too aggressive, and now EM is trying to work together with the regulators to address this issue. Dispute resolution is the structured process EM and regulators follow to review cleanup options. From a national perspective, EM has started a dialogue with the EPA through Deputy Administrator Stan Meiburg, and the states through ECOS. EM's hopes that the dialogue will institutionalize improved working relationships among DOE, EPA and the state regulators.

EM is trying to be more transparent about its decision making processes. Forums like the EM SSAB Chairs Meeting allow EM and stakeholders to collectively talk about issues at individual sites, as well as complex-wide issues, so EM can make the best cleanup decisions. It's important that stakeholders share concerns with EM.

EM also works closely with sites and communities on natural resource damage assessment work. EM is planning to discuss the issue at the upcoming State and Tribal Government Working Group (STGWG) meeting. Communities should work to understand the ultimate end-state of their site, and the economic impacts of different restoration actions at a site.

Discussion

Ms. Price asked about coordination with NPS on the Manhattan Project National Historical Park. Mr. Gilbertson described EM's role with the NPS as well as the roles of other offices within DOE. DOE also has information on the Park on its website. There is a Memorandum of Understanding in place that structures the relationship between DOE and NPS. The relationships will continue to evolve as the Park moves forward.

Mr. Bohrer asked about the restrictions on Snake River aquifer irrigators and if water rights are transferred with DOE property.

Mr. Gilbertson responded that EM has had discussions about water rights at Hanford, and that water rights are an issue EM is aware of, but that he was not aware of anyone raising the Idaho issue with EM. Mr. Gilbertson suggested that Mr. Bohrer check with NE since the Idaho National Laboratory is an NE facility.

Ms. Leckband asked about the Cleanup Caucus participants. Mr. Gilbertson responded that the Congressional Cleanup Caucus is an extension of the efforts by former Congressman Doc Hastings, and that is now being led by Congressman Fleischmann. Several other congressmen from states impacted by EM cleanup activities were also at the session.

Mr. Simon asked about the status of leasing SRS Lab facilities. Mr. Gilbertson responded that the Lab has hired a development entity to work on a proposal to move forward. There should be more information available in the fall.

Closing remarks and adjournment

Ms. Belinda Price and Mr. Jay Mullis gave closing remarks to the Chairs.

Mr. Borak thanked the Chairs and EM SSAB staff for their participation in the meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 p.m. EST.