

EM Site Specific Advisory Board Contributes Community Views to Cleanup Decisions

The following information was provided by the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Environmental Management in Washington, D.C.

The Environmental Management Site Specific Advisory Board (EM SSAB) has a unique mandate to provide input regarding the cleanup of nuclear legacy sites to the DOE Office of EM. Chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the EM SSAB today comprises eight local boards, located in Hanford, Wash.; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Los Alamos, N.M.; the Nevada National Security Site; Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Paducah, Ky.;

Portsmouth, Ohio; and the Savannah River Site, S.C.

EM has made public participation a fundamental component of its cleanup mission and has found that the EM SSAB, which draws upon diverse community viewpoints to provide advice and recommendations, has contributed greatly to bringing community values and priorities to the cleanup decision-making processes.

As part of its annual assessment of board contributions, a summary of key recommendations is created by site management. What follows are some of the identified achievements of the

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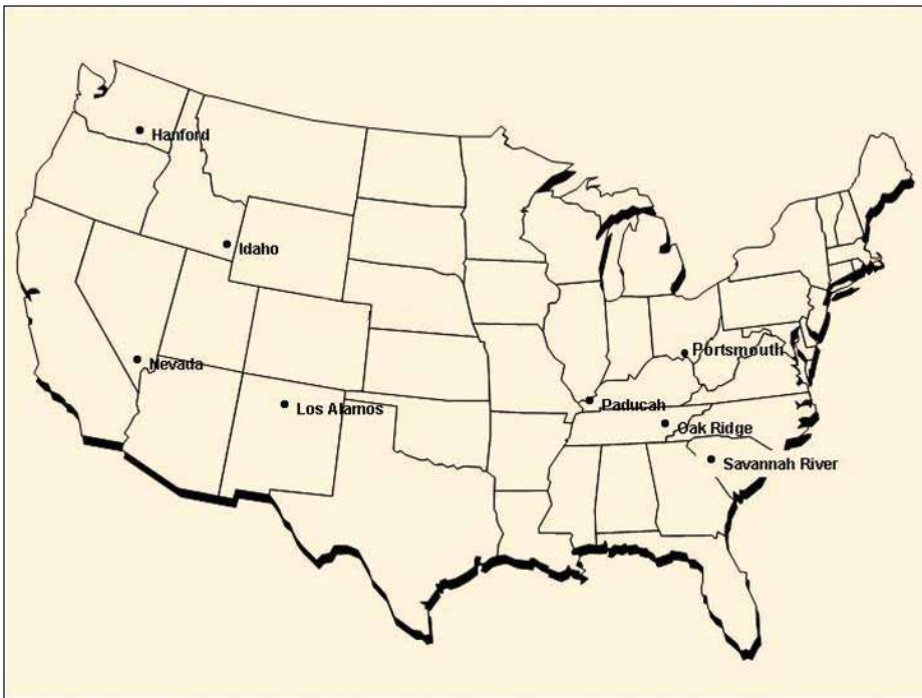
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local boards of the EM SSAB in 2011. Accomplishments for 2012 are being compiled.

1. The Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB) was asked by the site to review the history and current activities related to three Corrective Action Sites (CASs) in Yucca Flat at the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) and to recommend a path forward for cleaning up the CASs waste, which includes plutonium-contaminated pipe systems. Among the recommendation options were closing the CASs in place by limiting future access to the pipes and removing the pipes and disposing of the contaminated waste in accordance with waste disposal regulations. If the board recommended leaving the contamination in place, the Nevada Site Office (NSO) asked the NSSAB to provide a recommendation as to the type of protective measures that should be employed. The NSSAB recommended secure disposal in place, exploration of stabilization options, and independent review. The NSO implemented this recommendation and is in the final process of receiving closure approval from the State of Nevada.

(Continued on page 2)



Eight local boards in Washington, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, Kentucky, Ohio, South Carolina, and Tennessee comprise the Environmental Management Site Specific Advisory Board.

EM SSAB Contributions

(Continued from page 1)

The agency and the State of Nevada have benefited from this direct involvement of the board in cleanup decisions and the indication of community preferences. Furthermore, the recommendation for disposal in place (compared to the second option, which called for removal of contamination) could result in taxpayer cost savings of up to \$32 million.

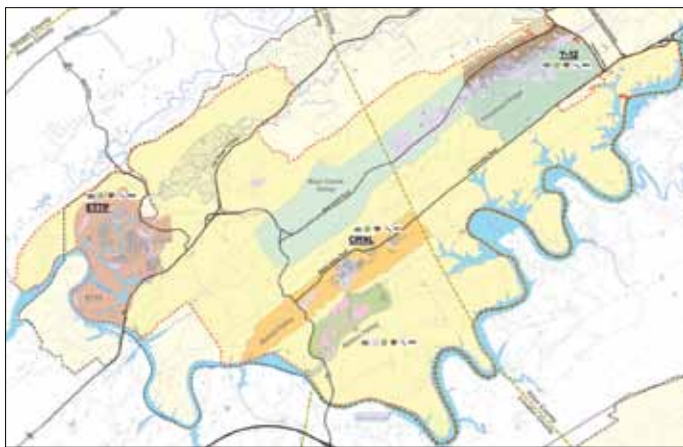
2. In 2011, the Northern New Mexico Citizens' Advisory Board (NNMCAB) approved three recommendations to DOE pertaining to the accelerated removal of transuranic (TRU) waste from disposal Area G to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant site in Carlsbad, N.M. Two of these recommendations preceded the 2011 Las Conchas fire, the largest fire in New Mexico history, which resulted in the evacuation of Los Alamos. The expression of NNMCAB concerns and those of state and local officials spearheaded planning between the agency and the state on this work area. As a result, all legacy and newly generated TRU waste will be removed from the site by no later than December 31, 2014.

3. The Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board recommended that DOE work with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to clarify the National Priority List site for the reservation, noting that indicating which areas were and were not contaminated would be beneficial to public understanding. The board also pointed out that a change in perception of Oak Ridge would help recruit new business, industry, and families to the area, which in turn will boost the economic health of the community. DOE responded by

initiating activities to delineate areas of the reservation that have no history of industrial activity or evidence of contamination.

4. In September 2011, the DOE Savannah River Site (SRS) released to DOE Headquarters (DOE HQ) and to the public the Savannah River Site Strategic Plan. This plan charts a course to continue the SRS tradition of maintaining environmental stewardship and national security while providing lasting solutions to major issues and challenges facing the nation.

Throughout 2011, leading up to the release of the strategic plan, the



Refining the National Priority List site for the Oak Ridge Reservation would clarify that the area colored bright yellow within the red dotted line has never been on the NPL.

SRS CAB provided ongoing input and viewpoints to draft versions for inclusion in the final document. These comments included continued priority of environmental cleanup, revitalizing and repurposing assets for the future, and expanding the site focus into clean energy, all valuable contributions to the final plan.

5. Portsmouth Site Specific Advisory Board made a recommendation for DOE to focus its siting characterizations on the two most suitable locations for a potential on-site disposal facility. In doing so, the board advised the site to address its concerns, includ-

ing regulatory compliance, maximum disposal to accommodate consolidation of all existing landfills on site, consideration of cultural and historical assets, and community-supported future use, among other factors.

By maintaining the accelerated demolition and decommissioning (D&D) schedule, work can proceed in a manner that allows for the expeditious cleanup of the site and prepares it for potential development. This could save \$5.4 billion over the lifecycle of the D&D project.

By narrowing the number of potential locations to be studied, the cost of evaluating multiple locations was eliminated. Further, the recommendation allows the D&D contractor to continue its work in unison with the accelerated D&D schedule.

6. Contamination associated with the Northwest and Northeast Plumes is the greatest environmental concern associated with the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP). To date over 3 billion gallons of water have been treated through the Northwest Plume with over 2,470 gallons of trichloroethene (TCE) removed as a direct result.

The PGDP CAB reviewed the Northwest Plume Interim Remedial Action Optimization project and recommended that DOE continue with the process of expediting time frames and enhanced communication efforts between DOE, EPA, and the Kentucky Division of Waste Management. Expediting projects such as this are in the best interest of the public and will result in increased removal rates for TCE and technetium-99 from the area of the Northwest Plume containing the highest concentrations of these compounds. (Continued on page 4)

Oak Ridge Reservation EM Update

UCOR Starts Search for K-25 Historic Preservation Contractor

DOE's Oak Ridge cleanup contractor, URS/CH2M Oak Ridge, LLC (UCOR) has begun looking for a small business to carry out the historic preservation provisions of the revised memorandum of agreement signed in August by DOE, the State Office of Historic Preservation, the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the City of Oak Ridge, and the East Tennessee Preservation Alliance.

The agreement (see the October 2012 Advocate newsletter) calls for the construction of a three-story Equipment Building at the property's southern end that will recreate a scale representation of the gaseous diffusion technology and contain authentic equipment used in the K-25 building. A K-25 History Center will be located nearby on the second level of the fire station owned by the City of Oak Ridge. A viewing tower and wayside exhibits are also planned.

UCOR released prequalification information in late October seeking a small business subcontractor with experience in interpreting historic sites. The "Museum Professional" is to present a conceptual plan for carrying out the memorandum of agreement within nine months of the contract award.

The conceptual options for the Equipment Building displays, the K-25 History Center, wayside exhibits, and self-guided tour brochure are to be presented to DOE Oak Ridge EM, UCOR, and the consulting parties to the memorandum for review. After resolving and incorporating comments, the subcontractor is to resubmit the final concept for approval from all parties.

The prequalification criteria also state that:

- The Museum Professional will submit an interpretative display preliminary design for a design

review process no later than six months after conceptual design approval.

- No later than one year after the K-25 History Center's opening, the Museum Professional will publish the self-guided tour brochure and the wayside exhibits will be installed according to the Professional Design Team's plan.

UCOR expects to issue a request for proposals in February 2013 and award the subcontract in April.

Budget Uncertainties Affecting Cleanup Schedules

In November, DOE reported that the continuing resolution under which the federal government is operating will allow DOE to continue cleanup work on the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR), although not at the pace expected under the anticipated 2013 budget allocation. DOE is operating under the budget allocations for FY 2012 until a 2013 budget is passed.

Because the continuing resolution doesn't fund a full year, DOE said there will be some impacts to cleanup programs, and DOE Oak Ridge EM is analyzing the effects and making plans for adjustments. Work scheduled at K-25 and K-27 at East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP) will be delayed about six months. Work related to the Uranium-233 Project and the Transuranic Waste Disposition Program will not be impacted.

DOE said it should know in January how much money Oak Ridge will have for the remainder of FY 2013, and it should also know what the President's budget submittal will be for FY 2014.

There have been several smaller layoffs and a 100-job cut in October involving work at ETTP. According to DOE, the 2012 ETTP budget was roughly \$200 million, augmented by another \$15 million in carryover and leftover Recovery Act funding. That

amount will allow work to continue but at a slower pace, necessitating the layoffs.

DOE in Milestone Dispute with Regulators


DOE reported in November that it is involved in an informal dispute with EPA and the state regarding milestones in the Federal Facility Agreement for the ORR and how those milestones are created. EPA and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation have taken exception to DOE's unilateral decision to delete five of the six project-specific cleanup milestones in 2015 without their prior approval.

Because of funding constraints under the continuing resolution, DOE says it cannot maintain the pace of cleanup activity that had been planned. As a result, the pace of some projects has slowed, and milestones must be renegotiated with EPA and the state. A letter was sent on November 9 proposing to extend milestones associated with the K-25/K-27 project and add milestones associated with cleanup around the industrial area of ETTP (Zone 2).

EM Waste Management Fund Fails to Grow for First Time

The Perpetual Care Fund set up by DOE as a state-mandated condition for siting the EM Waste Management Facility on the ORR has shown no growth for the period July 2012 - June 2013. This is the first time the fund has failed to add value since it was set up by DOE in 2000.

In its annual valuation report, the state notes that despite the lack of growth, the fund stands at \$15,534,031.30 and has earned a percentage gain on deposits of 10.95 percent over the life of the fund.

To date, DOE has deposited \$14 million of the \$18 million required in its agreement with the state. 

The Walls Come Tumbling Down; Demo of K-25 North Tower Begins

After years of negotiating with various agencies and historic preservation groups, demolition of the North Tower of the K-25 Building at ETTP began on October 23.

When the decision was made to demolish the giant old building DOE agreed in 2005 to preserve the North Tower, the bottom of the U-shaped building, for historic preservation.

But as time passed DOE became convinced the entire structure was too badly deteriorated to save. That launched a series of discussions and meetings to try to arrive at some agreement on saving a least a portion of the building. Two different studies were done on the engineering and financial viability of saving the structure and turning it into a tourist attraction.

But DOE prevailed in its argument that the building was too unsound and

would cost too much to shore up. In return, though, DOE agreed to mitigate the loss through a number of agreements in a final memorandum of agreement for historic preservation at ETTP (see page 3).

The footprint of the U-shape of the building, if not the slab itself, will be retained to show the size of the original building. The footprint will




Demolition of the North Tower of the K-25 Building at ETTP began October 23.

be seen from a viewing tower constructed adjacent to the nearby ETTP fire station.

DOE will construct a three-story Equipment Building at the southern end of the U near the fire station. The new building will recreate a scale representation of gaseous diffusion technology using as much authentic equipment as possible.

DOE will build a K-25 History Center on the second floor of the fire station that will hold equipment, artifacts, and interpretive media to tell the story of K-25 during the Manhattan Project and ensuing Cold War. DOE will provide a \$500,000 grant for the purchase and stabilization of the Alexander Inn in Oak Ridge near Jackson Square. Many VIPs stayed there during the war years when it was known as the Guest House.


All of the North Tower should be gone by early 2013. That leaves only a few sections of the south end of the East Wing that are contaminated with technetium-99. Those sections are scheduled for demolition in 2014. 

EM SSAB *(Continued from page 2)*

7. The Hanford Advisory Board (HAB) members were actively involved in providing input and advice in the development of the 2011 Hanford Lifecycle Scope, Schedule and Cost Report (Lifecycle Report) that was issued in August 2011. This Lifecycle Report is a milestone requirement under the Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order, also known as the Tri-Party Agreement.

The Lifecycle Report is the first of its kind in the DOE complex and comes after years of discussions with regulatory agencies and HAB members seeking this information. The HAB provided valuable stakeholder input.

8. The Idaho CAB prepared two letters to DOE HQ officials regarding its concerns about funding for cleanup at Idaho National Laboratory (INL). While acknowledging the INL's track record on achieving progress towards cleanup and supporting continued efforts to achieve the 2015 Vision for cleanup completion, the CAB identified the future savings that could be realized if modest investments were made to allow the accelerated rate of cleanup to continue at the INL.

DOE HQ responded that they shared the CAB's goal for accelerating cleanup and acknowledged the potential cost-savings that could result from an accelerated schedule. 

Snapshot in History

January-March 1942

The S-1 Executive Committee (the successor to the Uranium Committee in the Office of Scientific Research and Development) gives Ernest Lawrence \$400,000 to continue electromagnetic separation research. Lawrence is successful in producing uranium-235 with a converted cyclotron.

During the same timeframe, efforts to separate isotopes using centrifuges and gaseous diffusion encounter difficulties.

President Roosevelt is given an optimistic report on the possibility of producing an atomic bomb.

Stimulus Spending at Oak Ridge: A Boon or A Bust?

by Dave Hemelright
ORSSAB Vice Chair



Depending upon which pundit captures your attention at the time, the 2009 stimulus package, the American Recovery and

Reinvestment Act (ARRA), is one of the most contentious programs ever devised. Opinions on the act run the gamut from a complete waste of American taxpayers' dollars to one of the best programs from Washington since the New Deal of the 1930s and the Great Society of the 1960s.

Regardless of any political or personal beliefs, ARRA funding enabled the DOE EM program to achieve major milestones well ahead of schedule in the environmental cleanup at nuclear sites across the United States. Considering return on investments of dollars spent, DOE EM, along with advice from the local Site Specific Advisory Boards, utilized the funds in the most economical and efficient manner of any of the programs gleaned from the ARRA. The ARRA funding allowed DOE EM to speed up decontamination and demolition at numerous sites and award more contracts to private industry to hasten the cleanup of legacy nuclear waste. The ORR benefited the most from the additional funding.

From 1943 through the 1970s, when the environmental concerns of nuclear waste disposal became a major issue, disposal of contaminated waste was done under the best practices at the time. Although those methods would not pass scrutiny today, they were believed to be the best avenues for disposal.

But today legacy waste that was thought to be properly disposed and stored now must be made secure and safe from doing harm to the environment and the population. That means measures must be taken at all disposal sites in the form of constant monitoring to prevent unwanted intrusion, both deliberate and inadvertent. In the case of old buildings and facilities, there are costs of decontamination, demolition, disposal of debris, and remediation costs.

Extreme care must be taken in handling and disposing of hazardous waste. The workforce must be well trained, well protected, and well compensated. In some cases, lack of maintenance on abandoned nuclear facilities makes decontamination and demolition even more expensive because the buildings must be made safe to be destroyed.

DOE Oak Ridge EM has been allocated in the neighborhood of \$460 million annually to do as much cleanup as possible on the ORR. With ARRA, Oak Ridge received a one-time outlay of \$755 million to accelerate cleanup between 2009 and 2011.

At Oak Ridge National Laboratory, DOE EM commenced much needed projects to clean up and dispose of unused contaminated buildings and materials originally used to support the Graphite Reactor and other nuclear experiments at the lab.


The Y-12 National Security Complex received attention in the form of determining which contaminated, unused buildings needed to be addressed so that the spread of hazardous material (primarily mercury) could be isolated. Legacy materials in those buildings have also been removed and disposed. In addition, Y-12 wastewater sewer systems were investigated and mercury contamination in the sewers mitigated. The spread of residual mercury waste was halted as best as possible

by containment and treatment of contaminated water.

At ETTP, work to demolish the old gaseous diffusion plant and other supporting structures was accelerated and the resulting waste materials properly disposed.

With the removal of the contaminated buildings at ORNL, the lab is a safer environment in which to perform its mission, and the risk of accidental discharge or escape of contaminants is greatly reduced. At ETTP, old buildings were demolished and the land made available for industrial development.

Because of the efficient use of ARRA funds, DOE EM was able to accelerate the timetable on the projects at ORNL, Y-12, and ETTP, which allows funds set aside for security and maintenance to be allocated elsewhere. Because of efficiencies by the contractors, about \$100 million of the \$755 million was used on other projects that were not originally considered.

Has the stimulus funding been effective in Oak Ridge? It most certainly has, and it has enabled DOE EM to expand cleanup programs and establish stewardship programs to monitor the land well into the future. At Oak Ridge, the ARRA is a great success, and the effects of ARRA will benefit future generations. Stimulus spending at Oak Ridge has been a definite boon. 



**Comments?
Suggestions?**

Send them to us via our web site at www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab/comments.htm

ORSSAB Member Bob Hatcher's Expertise Benefits Board

When board member Bob Hatcher was a student at Vanderbilt, he didn't even know what geology was. Now he knows more than just about anyone. "I was going to be a chemist and I had to choose a minor. The advisor said 'what about geology?' and I asked 'what's geology?' He didn't know himself and had to go ask someone. When he came back and described it, it sounded interesting so I took the introductory course. I became fascinated with it and double majored in geology and chemistry."

Bob went on to receive a master of science in geology from Vanderbilt and a doctorate in structural geology from the University of Tennessee (UT). He is now a Distinguished Scientist and Professor as a research scientist in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences at UT.

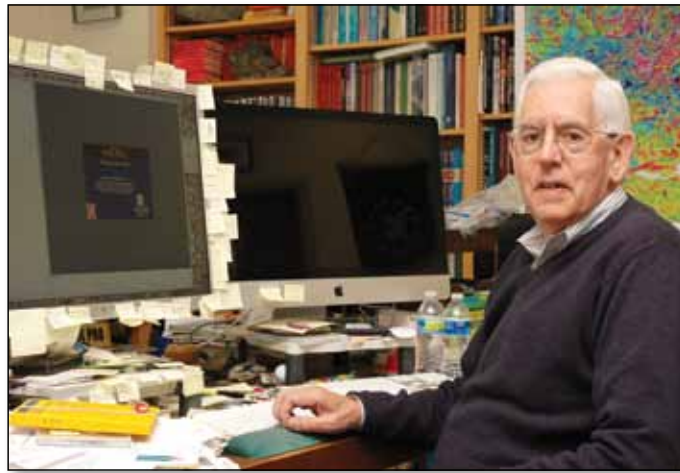
"I'm primarily interested in how the earth's crust is put together. I focus on how mountain chains form new crust. Mountain chains are the primary crust forming process that we see on earth. Spin-offs from that research include applications in the study of earthquakes, landslides, oil and gas exploration, and radioactive waste disposal."

Bob began his career as an exploratory geologist with Humble Oil and Refining (now ExxonMobil) in New Orleans. After about a year he joined the faculty at Clemson University. Twelve years later he moved to Florida State, which has a graduate program in geology. He taught and did research there for a couple of years before moving to the University of South Carolina for six years.

Then in 1986 he returned to the area when offered the position as a

Distinguished Scientist under a joint appointment to UT and Oak Ridge National Lab and became full time at UT in 2000. "Today I do little original field work of my own, but primarily manage graduate students' field work and do a lot of lab work. I don't have to teach, but I enjoy working with students, so I teach a couple of courses a year."

As the board's EM Committee chair, Bob has been instrumental in finding an independent expert to help board members and DOE better understand



Board member Bob Hatcher in his office at the University of Tennessee.

how groundwater flows through fractured rock on the ORR. "One of the problems we feel has never been resolved is a thorough understanding of the groundwater system on the reservation," he said. "I started asking friends at the U.S. Geological Survey who would be an expert who could address this and advise us."

The expert identified is Dan Goode with USGS who spent several days in Oak Ridge in August to get an overview of the problem. DOE is considering how to make use of Goode's expertise.

Bob is currently involved in research to determine if there have been large pre-historic earthquakes in East


Tennessee and how often they occur. "We now know there have been large quakes (6.0 or greater). We just don't know how often they happen," he said. "Understanding this has a direct effect on the design of buildings, dams, highways, nuclear plants, and so on. There have been many similar studies in West Tennessee and around Charleston, but little has been done in this area. In West Tennessee, the large earthquake cycle is about 400 years. In Charleston it's 600-700 years; here we don't know."

He said there is evidence of pre-historic quakes in this area on the order of magnitude 6.5 to 7. "We're trying to find more evidence. The more evidence we have the greater the chance of finding out how often they happen. So we're trying to quantify more as to what the hazard really is. You do that by looking at relatively modern river sediments (younger than a few hundred thousand years old) for evidence of earthquake activity.

"One of the reasons DOE wants to tear down the old buildings on the reservation is because they were built without careful design for seismic activity."

Earthquakes in this area are common, but none have measured more than a magnitude 4.8 in recorded history. "This area is the second most active seismic zone in the eastern U.S. behind New Madrid in West Tennessee," he said.

Bob stays busy with research and working with students, but for his last board term he hopes to have more time for ORSSAB activities like attending the semiannual chairs' meetings.

With the free time he does have, he likes to spend it on the golf course, taking photographs, or skeet shooting. 

ORSSAB Chair Comments on FY 2012 and Upcoming Annual Report

by David Martin
ORSSAB Chair



Fiscal year 2012 (October 2011-September 2012) has been a year of growth and commitment for the Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board. Our volunteer board is

now composed of 22 members drawn from the communities surrounding the ORR. Included are nine new members appointed just this year. We now have members from Alcoa, Andersonville, Harriman, Kingston, Knoxville, Lenoir City, Norris, Oak Ridge, and Rockwood.

As DOE EM's primary agent for outreach to the public on all issues relating to the cleanup of hazardous waste left over from the Manhattan Project and the Cold War of the 1950s and 1960s, it is important to the board's credibility that our members fairly represent the make up of our community.

The men and women of the board come from various backgrounds and bring with them an enormous variety of skills and experiences. We have people from education, finance, the military, agriculture, the nuclear industry, and government. Often dealing with difficult issues, the members have shown their commitment to our community by working for consensus where every point of view is considered.

Last year brought two new ways for the public to follow board activities. Spearheaded by our student members, we now have videos of our meetings posted on YouTube at www.youtube.com/user/ORSSAB, and we are on Facebook at www.facebook.com/ORSSAB.

The board's commitment to providing advice and recommendations to DOE on the EM program produced four recommendations for FY 2012. These came out of 10 board presentations and more than 20 presentations made to the board's five standing committees – Board Finance & Process, EM, EM Budget & Prioritization, Stewardship, and Public Outreach. The number and the quality of the presentations are a clear indication of DOE's commitment to the board's mission.

During the year the board was confronted with the real possibility that funding for cleanup would be reduced for the ORR. To emphasize the need for full funding of cleanup,

a white paper was submitted to DOE. This collaboration between the Stewardship and EM Committees outlined the extreme complexity of the ORR with regard to EM activities and challenges.


The board's EM Budget & Prioritization Committee received input from DOE, EPA, and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation on cleanup priorities for the ORR. Based on that information, the committee drafted a recommendation regarding the DOE Oak Ridge EM Budget request to DOE Headquarters for FY 2014.

During 2012 the board welcomed Mark Whitney, Manager of the DOE Oak Ridge EM program. Mr. Whitney was appointed by DOE Headquarters to replace John Eschenberg, who was assigned to lead the effort to build the Uranium Processing Facility at Y-12 National Security Complex. Mr. Whitney brings a wealth of experience to the job, and we all look forward to working with him and Deputy Manager Susan Cange, who is our Deputy Designated Federal Officer.

The details of all these topics are found in our FY 2012 Annual Report, which is available online at www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab/pubs.htm.

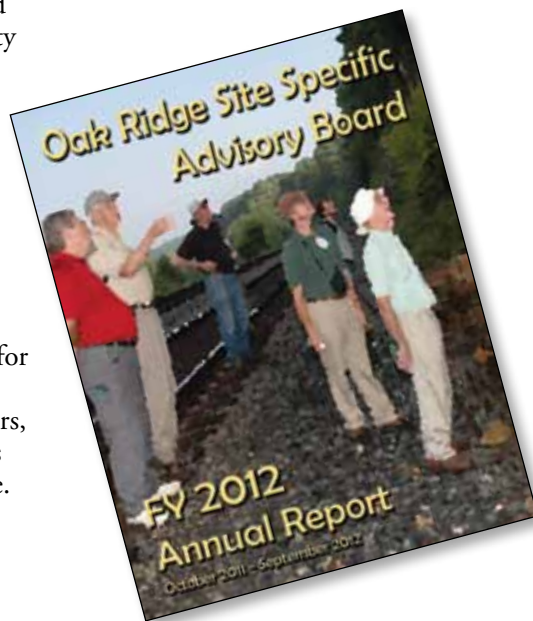
As you read though the publication, I hope you will get a better understanding of what our board does, and perhaps you will consider working with us to make environmental remediation of the ORR a reality. If you want to learn more about becoming a board or committee member or just have a question, please contact us at 865-241-4583 or 241-4584.

The public is always welcome to attend our board meetings. We meet the second Wednesday of every month at the DOE Information Center, 1 Science.gov Way, Oak Ridge.

Join us! 

ORSSAB Annual Report

The FY 2012 ORSSAB Annual Report is available online at www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab/pubs.htm. Copies are also available at the DOE Information Center, 1 Science.gov Way, Oak Ridge.



Board Recommends Improvement of Document Search Capability


Complete text of the following recommendation can be found on the ORSSAB website at www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab/recc.htm

ORSSAB has recommended to DOE that it improve the system of finding documents in the DOE Information Center online search catalog.

The ORSSAB EM Committee drafted the recommendation, which the board approved in September. Some members of the EM Committee had expressed frustration at trying to find certain documents online, saying the basic search function often yields many pages of documents not relevant to the search and that the advanced search function is only usable if one already knows details of the document.

The recommendation specifically suggested the following points:

- Provide an online catalog consisting of an expandable hierarchical matrix of Administrative Records with links to all documents within each one.
- Use a search function comparable to commonly available Internet search engines.
- Provide detailed instructions on how to use basic and advanced functions at the “search tips” link, including common key words and searchable acronyms.
- Ensure that documents are searchable by key words that are applied consistently to all documents throughout a given Administrative Record.

- Ensure that an overarching Record of Decision which applies to several sites can be found by searching on the name of any one of those sites.
- Ensure that documents are available at the Information Center and/or online no later than the date when their availability is publicly announced. 

To add your name to or remove it from our mailing list, or to advise us of an address change, call the ORSSAB Support Offices at (865) 241-4583 or 241-4584. Web: www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab.



Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board

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ABBREVIATIONS

DOE — Department of Energy
EM — Environmental Management
EPA — Environmental Protection Agency
ETTP — East Tennessee Technology Park
ORR — Oak Ridge Reservation
ORSSAB — Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board
Y-12 — Y-12 National Security Complex

UPCOMING MEETINGS

All meetings are held at the DOE Information Center, 1 Science.Gov Way, Oak Ridge

Board Meeting

January 9, 6:00 p.m.

Committee Meetings

January 15, 5:30 p.m. – Stewardship

January 16, 5:30 p.m. – EM

