



I'm fulfilled in what I do . . . I never thought that a lot of money or fine clothes — the finer things of life — would make you happy. My concept of happiness is to be filled in a spiritual sense.

Coretta Scott King

I cannot believe that we are at the end of 2003 already. I want to express to each and every one of you my best wishes for the holiday and for the upcoming new year. As I am sure most of you do, it is about this time of the year that I begin reflecting back on the past year. I am truly blessed when I look at the big picture.

I survived another year of having a teenage son at home. I am slowly finding that I can let go of my daughter who is in her second year of school at the University of Nevada, Reno. And, all-in- all there were a lot of good things accomplished professionally. As a matter of fact in the next issue of *SiteLines* we will look at our accomplishments for 2003 and look forward to 2004.

During this holiday season enjoy your family, reflect on those things that are truly important to you, and forget — for a moment — any troubles that might be facing you. This is a time to rediscover peace and happiness and rejoice in the spiritual joy of our lives.

Thank you all for your continued contributions to our professional goals and may you have as much in your life away from work.

Kathy Carlson, manager, Nevada Site Office



As the year 2003 comes to a close, I want to say thank you. The National Nuclear Security Administration team, which Bechtel Nevada is a part of, has made significant accomplishments this past year thanks to your efforts. This was one of our safest years ever. Your continued dedication to our mission enables this world to be a much more secure place.

I hope that you are able to spend the holidays with your families and friends. We need to include in our thoughts and prayers our servicemen and servicewomen who are defending our cherished freedoms. Remember that these brave soldiers will celebrate this holiday season away from home and loved ones.

May you have a holiday season filled with peace, joy, and happiness.

Fred Tarantino

President and General Manager, Bechtel Nevada

Contents

Holiday messages	1	ABCD awards	think	awareness			
Nanos visits NTS	3	CAB for NTS Programs...A Decade of Progress	6	Be checklist added to work control packages	11	Tire Safety	14
An Atlas update	3					Lessons Learned	15
Nevada strike team returns as heroes	4	Analysis of Livermore Operations photo tube production	7	Be signs	11	Pollution Prevention	16
CAUTION: Potential Ordnance Area	5	This is only a test	8	WSI-NV employees assist Quannah McCall with annual harvest	12	Milestones	17
WSI-NV presents	6	The Web: Not as anonymous as you	9	Breast cancer	12	Calendar	18





To the NNSA/NSO family,

The state of the world makes this a very unusual holiday period. Working together we remain relatively safe, but vigilant. Your cooperation with our protective force and commitment to the constraints, under which we all function, will help maintain the appropriate level of security within the Nevada Site Office community. Thank you for your involvement.

On behalf of the employees of Wackenhut Services, Incorporated I wish you and your families all the best for this year's holiday period. I also ask that you take a moment to reflect upon those friends and fellow citizens who are serving in harms way making sure we stay safe and free. There are many things we can all do to make their sacrifice a little easier.

Thanks again and happy holidays!

Mike Ebert, general manager, Wackenhut Services, Incorporated - Nevada

Although the holiday season always seems to get a bit hectic, it also provides a unique opportunity to reflect back on the year that is closing, look ahead to the promise of new challenges, and say "thank you" to those who have made a difference. Needless to say, 2003 has been filled with changes for many of us – but thanks to each of you, we have emerged as a cohesive, innovative team ready to "hit the road running!"

As each day goes by, I am more amazed and pleased with the dedication, expertise, openness, caring, and "can do attitude" of our staff. I am honored to be the program manager for such a fine organization and look forward to helping achieve our collective Stoller-Navarro team and your own personal goals and objectives. I wish you all a safe and joyous holiday season filled with good cheer, family, and friends. I hope to see all of you at our Holiday Party on December 13 and want to thank the Stoller-Navarro Staff Association for planning and organizing all of the holiday season activities.

On behalf of the entire Stoller-Navarro Joint Venture Board and your management team, I extend our sincere appreciation for your commitment and support. We look forward to getting to know each of you better in the coming weeks and months and we will do our absolute best to empower the team for success in 2004.

Thank you once again for joining our team, and we extend our best wishes to you and your family for a joyous holiday season!

John Burr, program manager, Stoller-Navarro



Key to Acronyms		NSO	Nevada Site Office
The following acronyms appear frequently in <i>SiteLines</i> :			
BN	Bechtel Nevada	RSL-A	Remote Sensing Laboratory - Andrews
ES&H	Environment, Safety, and Health	RSL-N	Remote Sensing Laboratory - Nellis
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory	STL	Special Technologies Laboratory
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	WSI-NV	Wackenhut Services Incorporated - Nevada
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration		

Nanos visits NTS



Photo by Vince Stern

Kathy Carlson (left), National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office manager, **Walter Dekin** (center), Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's deputy associated director of defense and nuclear technologies, brief **Dr. Pete Nanos** (right), director of Los Alamos National Laboratory, during his tour of the U1a complex at the Nevada Test Site.



Photo by Vince Stern

Bob Reinovsky (left), Los Alamos National Laboratory program manager, provides **Dr. Pete Nanos** (center), director of Los Alamos National Laboratory, a status report on the relocation of Atlas to the Nevada Test Site. **Fred Tarantino**, Bechtel Nevada's president and general manager; **Raffi Papazian**, Los Alamos National Laboratory; and **Don Bourcier** (back right), Los Alamos National Laboratory facility manager, join **Dr. Nanos** during his first tour of the Nevada Test Site.

News Briefs

An Atlas update

by Kurt Arnold

Atlas, the world's largest high performance pulsed power machine, is nearly reassembled at its new facility at the Nevada Test Site. Once operational, Atlas will become another important component in the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) Stockpile Stewardship program.

The purpose of the pulsed power machine is to provide data to help validate mathematical models in computer programs used to certify the nation's nuclear stockpile. Atlas is designed to provide high-energy pulsed power in the 23 Macro Joule (MJ) range and can deliver currents up to 32 million amperes. The huge electrical currents allow large scale experiments that employ design, engineering, and experimental skills similar to those used in underground testing. Atlas will provide scientists, engineers, and technicians experimental skills that replicate full-scale nuclear weapons testing.

Atlas will use pulsed power to implode cylindrical targets to address specific questions of implosion hydrodynamics, heating, compression, and material strength and failure, and the behavior of shockwaves and fluid flows interaction with macroscopic objects in complex geometries.

Construction on the Atlas facility suffered a minor setback earlier this year when a stop work order halted construction. Following an assessment of the project and a restructuring of several organizations involved in the facility construction, work on the facility resumed in August. Reassembly of the 89-foot diameter circular-shaped machine is nearly completed. Atlas' components will undergo testing, which is scheduled through February 2004. The first experiments are scheduled for April 2004.



Photo by Keith Doering

Atlas, the world's largest high performance pulsed power machine, is nearly reassembled at its new facility at the Nevada Test Site. The first experiments are scheduled for April 2004.

News Briefs cont.

Nevada strike team returns as heroes

by Linda Middaugh

The fires in California burned 391,856 acres, damaged or destroyed 2,470 homes and 758 other structures, and took the lives of at least 20 people. The wildfires began burning on Saturday, October 25, 2003.

On Monday, October 27 the state of Nevada was contacted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the state of California for assistance with combating the wildland fires. Clark County's Office of Emergency Management contacted the National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office (NNSA/NSO) to request a type-1 engine with a crew.



Photo by La Tomya Glass

John Rynes holds his grandson while Las Vegas media interview him about his experience in fighting the Cedar wildfire near San Diego, California. Rynes, deputy chief of the Nevada Test Site Fire and Rescue and strike team leader, returned home safely with his team of six Bechtel Nevada firefighters and paramedics following their four-day deployment.

The Nevada Test Site (NTS) Fire & Rescue, operated by Bechtel Nevada, responded to NNSA/NSO's request by providing a type-1 engine and crew, and a strike team leader. Joining the volunteers from the NTS Fire & Rescue were members of the city of Las Vegas Fire and Rescue, the Fallon Fire Department, and the Pahrump Valley Fire and Rescue. This type-1 strike team consisted of five structural fire engines with crews and a strike team leader to coordinate their efforts.

All members of the NTS Fire and Rescue had just gotten off their shift and were looking forward to their days off. When the call came, they all volunteered knowing the hazards they would face. They had experience and were all red card wildland firefighters. The strike team was approved to deploy on Tuesday, October 28.

The Bechtel Nevada volunteers included:

- **Larry Ayala:** Paramedic Captain and an eight-year employee at the NTS.
- **Craig Bradshaw:** Captain and a 21-year employee of the NTS.
- **Mike Flammini:** Engineer and a six-year employee of the NTS.
- **Kerry Mackey:** Firefighter and a three-year employee of the NTS.
- **John Rynes:** NTS Fire & Rescue Deputy Chief and strike team leader, also the training and support chief recently retired from the North Las Vegas Fire Department.
- **Josh Schwarz:** Paramedic and a two-year employee of the NTS.
- **Mark Wyatt:** Engineer and a six-year employee of the NTS.

While in California, the strike team was stationed at the three minute response staging area near San Diego, California. The team was in place to provide support to battle the Cedar fire, one of San Diego's largest fires in history.

"The strike team never actually deployed to fight fire however; they remained at a high state of readiness and were prepared to do whatever was required to assist," said NTS Fire Chief **Charles Fauerbach**. "Many engines and strike teams from other organizations never even made it to an assignment in staging and simply remained in reserve," Fauerbach added.

"We all wanted to be out there," commented NTS Deputy Chief **John Rynes**. "Our role can go from support role to an offensive role at any time. The guys that are on the front lines depend on the guys in staging."

The residents of the surrounding communities were very grateful that firefighters were there. Residents provided sandwiches, cookies and other supplies, along with many thumbs up, hugs and signs with the simple message, "Thank You."

On Saturday, November 1, the strike team received news that they were being demobilized, as the rain the previous night had slowed the fires down. Arriving back in Las Vegas that evening at 7:00 p.m. they were greeted with a hero's welcome from family members, community supporters, and the media.

CAUTION: Potential Ordnance Area

During recent field activity at the Nevada Test Site, what looked like an upside-down cake pan turned out to be a training anti-tank mine.

“Finding an anti-tank mine at the test site can be a lethal experience,” said **Barbara Yoerg**, National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Operations Office (NNSA/NSO) function manager for explosive operations. “Even if you are a qualified explosives ordnance disposal professional, leave the munition alone, mark or flag the area, and immediately call the Site Operations Center at 295-4015,” Yoerg emphasized.

Once the Site Operations Center (SOC) is notified, actions are taken to minimize entry into the area. SOC prepares a report that is provided to NNSA/NSO and coordinates and supports the investigation and a survey of the area.

“In November, it took several days to get the Nellis Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team out to the site for an evaluation and survey due to their real-world missions,” said Yoerg. “Until EOD made the determination, the land mine was considered live and dangerous.”

The Nevada Test Site has a rich and diverse history. Prior to it becoming a massive outdoor laboratory and national experimental center, the United States Army and Air Force used the site as an air-to-air and air-to-ground ranged from 1940 until 1950. During World War II, the Nevada Test was originally part of the Las Vegas Gunnery and Bombing Range. In the 1950s until the 1960s, troops conducted maneuvers and live-fire exercises in several test site areas to simulate combat on a nuclear battlefield.

“During these eras, a wide variety of weapons were used, including heavy artillery and land mines,” added Yoerg. “While most of these items have been rendered harmless, some have rendered harmless, some have been found to be hazardous. It is always better to be safe and follow established procedures whenever an item at the test site is found,” said Yoerg.

The following are the necessary actions to take whenever ammunition and/or ordnance is found on the Nevada Test Site:

1. Do not touch or move the item. Mark it and observe its location so that experts can easily find it.
2. Report your finding to the **Site Operations Center** at **295-4015** or by calling “Bird Dog” on a site radio.
3. Provide your name, organization, telephone number and/or radio call sign, exact location, and a description of the item.



Photo courtesy of Environmental Management

This training anti-tank mine first appeared to look like an upside down cake pan. It is always better to be safe and follow established procedures whenever an unknown item is found at the Nevada Test Site. Do not touch or move the item; mark the item's location; report your finding to the Site Operations Center at 295-4015; and provide your name, organization, telephone number, and the location and description of the item.

In the next issue of *SiteLines*...

- Significant Accomplishments for 2003
- An Ergonomics Checklist
- The Dangers of Smoking

Face-to-Face



Name: Joanne “Joni” Norton

Company: U.S. Department of Energy
Nevada Site Office

Job Title: Physical Scientist

Hometown: Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Hobbies/

Interests: Backpacking, yoga, travel, and my dog, Noah

Beyond the call

WSI-NV presents ABCD awards

by Sheril Hamlin

Above and Beyond the Call of Duty (ABCD) awards were presented to Wackenhut Services, Incorporated - Nevada (WSI-NV) employees to acknowledge and encourage outstanding performance and contributions to the organization. The following WSI-NV employees have received an ABCD award:

Sergeants **Chuck Sattler** and **Tom Bottazzo** received ABCD awards for their outstanding support during the North Las Vegas Emergency Response Exercise. During the first stages of the drill, they served in the Incident Command Center providing the information conduit necessary for the successful completion of the exercise.

Gary Kostick was recognized with an ABCD award for all of his hard work coordinating this year's Support Staff Annual Training. Gary met the challenges of planning, and scheduling attendees and instructors head on. The result was an excellent training experience for everyone involved.

Darlene Smith jumped into action and provided assistance to a young man suffering from heat exhaustion. She recognized the signs, began trying to cool down the victim with cold water and ice, kept him calm, and provided relevant information to the paramedics when they arrived. An ABCD award was presented to Darlene for her quick actions that probably saved the victim from further serious danger.

CAB for Nevada Test Site Programs ... A Decade of Progress

by Carla Sanda

Ten years ago, a group of Nevada stakeholders and the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Environmental Management (EM) program began implementing a new way of doing business: involving the public in cleanup decision-making. Public involvement was still a relatively new concept not only to Nevada, but also to the entire DOE complex. Approximately 120 Nevada stakeholders came forward to serve on the newly formed Community Advisory Board, or CAB, bringing a diverse set of perspectives, values, and opinions relating to environmental cleanups.

Ten years later, Nevada's CAB is one of nine local EM Site-Specific Advisory Boards (SSABs) that provide advice and recommendations to the EM program at major sites across the complex. The CAB currently comprises 16 men and women — nine from Las Vegas, one from Reno, and the remaining six from small communities surrounding the Nevada Test Site.

Over the years, the Board has tackled complicated issues ranging from radioactive waste transportation to long-term stewardship. Today's CAB is a seasoned, informed group focusing on three environmental management initiatives: the Underground Test Area Project (UGTA), Transportation and Waste Management, and input into the annual environmental management budget prioritization.

In addition to these issues, CAB members consistently work on streamlining Board-related efforts to get "more bang for

the buck." In a state as large as Nevada, travel is a real issue for many rural CAB members. By scheduling all committee meetings on the same day each month, they have effectively eased some of the travel costs. Members also took a hard look at how work plans were developed and have made a concerted effort to meet semiannually to design work plans that will support the subcommittees' ongoing work, deliverables, and feedback to the community at large. Additionally, rather than sponsoring a monthly public meeting, quarterly public meetings are now conducted to coincide with deliverables and/or reporting points identified in the work plan. The outcome has been a focused group operating at a substantially reduced cost to the taxpayer.

Carl Gertz, the Assistant Manager for EM at the Nevada Site Office, remarked, "I applaud the efforts of the CAB to continually seek out improved ways to work, and I look forward to their ongoing involvement and feedback."

The CAB has been particularly effective in impacting decisions relating to the UGTA Project. For more than 40 years, the primary mission at the Nevada Test Site was field-testing nuclear weapons. In fact, between 1951 and 1992 a total of 828 underground nuclear tests was conducted. A primary concern of the committee is groundwater contamination resulting from the historical underground testing program. Although the site has developed a comprehensive modeling and investigative strategy to evaluate the extent of

cont. on page 7

CAB for Nevada Test Site Programs ... A Decade of Progress

cont. from page 6

groundwater contamination, the CAB raised questions and concerns regarding the strategy's viability for predicting potential offsite contaminant migration. The CAB, therefore, requested that the DOE conduct an independent peer review of the effort. After listening to the committee's concerns and rationale, project managers agreed to fund an independent peer review of the UGTA strategy. The site has since implemented several recommendations of the peer review, continues to work with the UGTA Committee, and

has even taken it one step further.

Although we think we're heading in the right direction, there is always room for improvement and opportunities for fresh perspectives," Gertz informed the CAB. "Given the CAB's years of focus on this activity, I invite them to provide me their best recommendations for siting a future monitoring / characterization well at the NTS that will provide additional information to surrounding communities."

For ten years, the CAB has been making a difference at the Nevada Test Site and it appears the CAB will continue to play an active role in the future. For more information, visit the CAB's Web site at www.ntscab.com.

This feature highlights various components of the Six Sigma process at the National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office complex. A monthly article will detail the Six Sigma process, individual Process Improvement Projects (PIPs), the team members associated with Six Sigma, or the anticipated benefits and cost savings associated with implementing the PIPs.

Analysis of Livermore Operations photo tube production

by Helen Hall

What would you do with a process that has never missed a milestone, never missed a deadline, and has high customer satisfaction? According to Bechtel Nevada's Livermore Operation photo tube production shop, you make it even better using the Six Sigma process!

The photo tube shop produces photo tubes, which are image intensifiers for high speed cameras used for imaging diagnostics in support of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) program. Activities include procuring the raw materials, cleaning and assembly of parts, and conducting comprehensive testing and characterization. The annual costs of maintaining the photo-tube shop is \$1.7 million, which includes the fabrication and development of multiple sizes of photo tubes. The photo tube shop is required to deliver six to eight 50 millimeter (mm) photo tubes a year to meet the performance fee measures for the Stockpile Stewardship Program.

"I initially became interested in analyzing the photo tube process due to the annual cost scrutiny associated with maintaining the photo tube production shop," said

Helen Hall, Bechtel Nevada's Livermore Operations manager. Hall had undergone Six Sigma champion training

which enabled her to realize the potential for improving the process in a data rich environment.

A PIP team was formed and under the supervision of **Bill Nishimura**, advanced sensor development manager. An extensive process map was created for the 50 mm phototube

assembly process. Upon examining the complexity of the photo tube process and some of the initial data results, it was apparent that a Six Sigma black belt was needed. **Ray Thom**, the black belt, was brought on board and through various brainstorming tools determined that improvements could be made in the processes to reduce the rework cycles performed during the photo tube assembly. A data analysis of the past four years showed that 90 percent of every photo tube produced required at least one rework cycle and each phototube averaged 2.2 rework cycles. The rework data was categorized and numerous production areas were identified for further investigation.

After verification from the team and statistical analysis on the data, subsequent brain-

storming sessions were held to come up with possible solu-

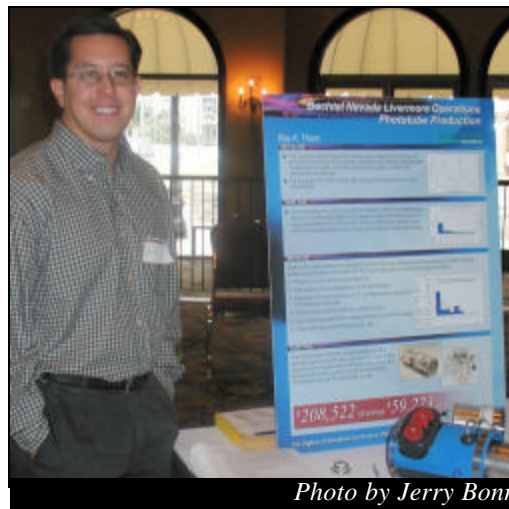


Photo by Jerry Bonn

Ray Thom, Bechtel Nevada black belt, stands beside his Photo Tube Shop Process Improvement Process (PIP) display at a black belt graduation/certification ceremony. Thom and other black belt graduates each completed two PIPs to fulfill their black belt certification requirements. Thom was also involved in the Design Engineering Response to Construction (DERCD) PIP.

cont. on page 8

Analysis of Livermore Operations photo tube production

cont. from page 7

tions to reduce or eliminate the amount of rework. The six highest ranking solutions were then placed into a control plan for immediate implementation. Some of these highest ranking solutions included purchasing a new leak detector, polishing optics before they are on the tube, and using a spray-on chrome-oxide application, instead of brush-on one.

A cost avoidance of \$200,000 was quickly realized from the purchase of the new leak detector. The old leak detector was not sensitive enough to detect minuet leaks in the photo tubes. This caused photo tubes to pass assembly testing, but fail process testing. Since the leaks could not be detected, the photo tube was either scrapped or shelved. This new

leak detector gave the photo tube shop the ability to repair four photo tubes and ship them to the customer, thus fulfilling part of their minimum photo tube requirement for fiscal year 2004.

As a result of the Six Sigma process improvement process and the focus on process improvement in the photo tube shop, other photo tube production assemblies were improved. This included the development of a 75 mm image photo tube, which according to Hall produced nearly perfect results for the first time. Meticulous attention is given to cleanliness of parts at each step of the fabrication process, contributing to the success of exemplary image intensifier.

“This new 75 mm image photo tube has set the new standard for all future high electrical photo tubes,” said Hall.

This is Only a Test: Desert Bighorn exercise at the NTS

By Kirsten Kellogg

On Wednesday, October 22, an accident occurred at the Nevada Test Site (NTS). An Office of Secure Transportation shipment entered the NTS and proceeded to a designated protected area. The shipment was loaded and contained two nuclear weapons – one in each of the two tractor-trailers so it was linked up with an NTS protective force upon entry. As the convoy moved through the NTS, it was diverted onto Burma Road due to road work on Mercury Highway. While on Burma Road, the convoy was attacked.

The attack was defeated and resulted in the loss of some personnel and vehicles. One trailer was on its side and had been breached. It was smoking and had minor penetrations. The other trailer was upright and had not been breached. Some federal agents and all of the opposing forces were down with condition unknown.

And so went the exercise scenario . . .

Desert Bighorn, an exercise put on by the Office of Secure Transportation (OST) located at the NNSA Service Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, was designed to test OST and NTS emergency operations as well as those of outside entities. OST was established in 1975 and is responsible for the

safe and secure transport of nuclear weapons, weapon components, and special nuclear materials.

“This was the first joint emergency management exercise between the Office of Secure Transportation and the Nevada Test Site emergency response organization,” said **Teri Lachman**, Emergency Management Operations, NNSA/NSO. “It proved to be a very valuable learning experience for all involved.”

Participants in the exercise included OST Federal Agents, the OST Transportation and Emergency Control Center, the OST Emergency Operations Center, the DOE Headquarters Emergency Operations Center, the NNSA/NSO Emergency Operations Center, NTS field responders (fire, medical, field monitoring team), the

NTS Emergency Management Center, NTS protective forces, the NNSA Accident Response Group, the NTS/Wackenhut Services, Inc. Tactical Operations Center, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Nellis Air Force Base Explosive Ordinance Division, and public affairs personnel from the NNSA Service Center, NNSA/NSO, Bechtel Nevada, and Stoller-Navarro.



Photo courtesy of the Office of Secure Transportation

Two tractor-trailers sit on Burma Road – one pouring smoke – as part of the Office of Secure Transportation’s Desert Bighorn Exercise at the Nevada Test Site.

The Web: Not as anonymous as you think

by Chris Reynolds

The development of computers, small and cheap for home use, is one of the top technological developments of the 20th century. A personal computer provides communication tools (e-mail), informational tools (the Internet), educational tools (learning software and the Internet), entertainment (games and audio/video processing), and business management assistance (financial, data bases, and word-processing software).

The major downside to sharing information is the potential loss of your privacy. It is worse when the loss of information is to a foreign intelligence service and both you and your country are harmed. This article will address the vulnerabilities that computer users face in today's high technology, information world and the precautions that they can take to protect themselves.

The Internet was designed primarily to exchange that information. When you connect to the Internet, your computer leaves behind a digital footprint called an IP (Internet Protocol) address. Your IP address is recorded alongside the pages you accessed, the contents of your chat sessions, and e-mail you thought were long gone. The Internet's 60,000 newsgroups are now fully archived and searchable. Combined with the tidbits of personal information you reveal while online (your name, address or employer) your computer's IP address can be linked to your real- life identity very quickly by those with a little computer savvy. Even if you provide false information to website registration forms, or use password-protected web services, your personal information can still very easily be tracked down. Your IP address is linked to other sites you visit without falsifying information and the legitimate information will far outweigh the false data.

Some people use a Web Proxy Anonymizer to mask their real IP address from the Internet. While an anonymizer is effective in hiding your information from the general Internet populace, anonymizers track information about the people using their services. Foreign intelligence services could operate anonymizers or co-opt them in some way to obtain true names of people using the service. Many people also feel safe in online chat rooms simply because they are using an alias for a screen name. When your words scroll off the screen, it looks like they are gone forever, but that just is not true. Your IP address is recorded alongside your chat conversations, which are stored in company database logs.

Internet traffic, such as an e-mail message, is similar to a postcard. Anyone with a little technical know-how can

intercept and read your messages and discover whom you are communicating with and what you are saying. The same is true with online chat rooms. If any of this information is published to the Web, it is accessible for a long, long time. It can be cached by web crawlers, such as Google and displayed to Internet surfers long after the original page is updated. In addition, other Webmasters may use content from your Web page, thereby propagating the information throughout the Web. Keep in mind that the information you send out is information you do not mind sharing with the rest of the world.



Another aspect of computer use that needs extra attention is the potential problems with wireless networks. Some hackers engage in a tactic called "war driving." A hacker will drive around a neighborhood with a laptop, a wireless network card, and a program that can find unprotected

Wireless Access Points (WAP) within a certain radius. Additionally, some war drivers use a larger antenna attached to their wireless card so they can increase the range from which they can find WAPs. This tactic can increase their range up to about six city blocks. Many war drivers will also use a Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) connected to the serial port of the laptop so they can make a map of all of the unprotected WAPs in town. The war driver may publish that information to his or her friends and then all of them can surf the Internet on your dime. The hacker may also enter new codes that allow them access into your computer system and lock the rightful user out. They may steal data or plant a Trojan virus.

To protect your wireless devices and network, turn on your Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) encryption systems that come standard with newer wireless computers or change the manufacturer's default settings on new computers. The WEP systems are basic for security. Set up an access control list so only pre-approved computers can access your network.

Just because you do all of these things does not mean you are safe from exploitation, though you are on your way. It is still fairly easy to get information from you if you are not careful. Once a person has gained some information about you, they can use one of many guises to get you (or others) to give them more. Some examples of guises may include:

1. E-mail you a survey offering a reward, gift or payment if you complete it.

It is easy to spoof an e-mail address. Just because a survey claims to be from Company ABC, does not mean it is. Beware of surveys that focus on your job, technical information, your salary, etc. Even if the survey is from the

cont. on page 10

The Web: Not as anonymous as you think

cont. from page 9

company it says it is from, remember how easy it is for someone else to intercept the information when you send it out over the Internet.

2. You receive an instant message/e-mail with technical questions in your area of expertise.

Most people do not take the time to verify the person using a particular alias. It is easy to spoof an e-mail address so that it looks like you are talking to someone from the University of California Los Angeles when you are actually talking to someone from Israeli intelligence. It is simple human nature to want to help people with their problems, especially if it is in an area you consider yourself to be quite knowledgeable. Intelligence services will take advantage of that desire to be a good Samaritan.

3. Blatantly send an e-mail asking for sensitive information.

According to the Defense Security Service (DSS), unsolicited request for information via the Internet is the fastest growing modus operandi (method of operation) used by foreign countries to collect U.S. research and technology data. The DSS has recorded an alarming increase in reports of suspicious foreign contacts via unsolicited correspondence using computer elicitation between foreign entities and cleared U.S. companies and their employees. The unsolicited request for information, including use of the Internet, is the most frequently used modus operandi by "closed countries" and may often be worded to appeal to cultural commonality. One recent Internet request, sent from a foreign entity to cleared U.S. contractors, was a blatant unsolicited request for references to military projects that use software tools for networked, real-time operating systems (airborne, space, missile, tactical, intelligence). In the request, the foreign entity acknowledged much of the information would probably be classified. He also acknowledged his foreign "military customer" was too classified to be directly involved in sending the request over the Internet, so he was performing the request as a service to the foreign government.

4. Try to flatter you on a message board by complimenting you profusely, talking highly of your work, and requesting your assistance or collaboration in a related field.

Most people enjoy being complimented, especially on a professional level. We like to feel we are intelligent, hard-working, and respected. When someone says things that make you feel that way (if they are careful not to overdo it), you are likely to want to show them you are worthy of their praise. Pretty soon, you are talking about things you should not, and the information is gone. You probably will not realize what you have done unless someone points it out to you.

"There are a lot of things you need to keep in mind to keep your information safe," said **Kathryn Lacher**, counterintelligence cyber technical expert, National Nuclear Security Administration/Nevada Site Office. "First and foremost, remember that electronic contact with foreign nationals is reportable to your Counterintelligence (CI) office just as face-to-face contact. The Internet offers a variety of advantages to a foreign collector. It is simple, low cost, non-threatening, and relatively risk-free for the foreign entity attempting to collect classified, proprietary, or sensitive information. Foreign entities can remain safe within their borders while sending hundreds of pleas and requests for assistance to U.S. companies and their employees. In many countries, access to the Internet is potentially routed through a government host. Any foreign contact with these countries via the Internet is subject to intelligence and security service monitoring to prevent the loss of technical secrets and collection and exploitation of western technology."

Foreign intelligence services do not expect to get all of the pieces of the puzzle from one person. Instead, they use the Internet to contact a wide variety of knowledgeable persons with the intention to collect various pieces of information from each, based upon their area of expertise. This information is then put together in an amazingly clear mosaic, revealing a level of detail that no one individual would have been able to provide on their own.

All requests for information received via the Internet should be viewed with suspicion.

Only respond to people you personally know or only after verifying the identity and address of the requester. Verification is important, as the possibility exists for foreign entities to present themselves as impostors. If a request is received from an unknown source or is different from the requests normally made by a known source, forward a copy of the request to the CI office for coordination, and don't respond to the request prior to discussing it with your CI officer. Avoid being "socially engineered." Social engineering can take many forms: phone calls, in-person requests, email, chat rooms, etc. It is NOT rude to refuse to provide information to someone if they cannot prove their

cont. on page 11

The Web: Not as anonymous as you think

cont. from page 10

identity. Think of it this way, if you had a child at a daycare center, you would not mind showing your identification to pick up your child. It would not bother you because you are not doing anything wrong. If you were up to no good, you would not be happy about showing your identification. Verify, verify, verify.

There are a few other things you can do to keep yourself electronically safe. First, avoid talking about work details while online. You do not know who is watching. Second, notify the CI office if someone at work engages in suspicious activity, such as: excessive uploading/downloading files, taking computer media home, researching moves to sensitive countries (real estate, job, university, etc.). Unfortunately, the most damaging cases of espionage are the work of insiders. While we do not want you to become paranoid, we do want you to be aware of activities around

you and do not be afraid to report suspicious activity to the CI office.

Finally, keep your passwords safe. Do not write down your password. While you do not want to make a password that someone could guess (like your spouse's name), you can make a secure easy-to-remember password. Make a password from the first letters of a sentence that is easy to remember. Such as, my dog's name is Gator 07*. The password is mdniG07*, which is secure.

Computers and the Internet are great tools and have made our lives better and more informed. But never forget that the Internet was made to share information, not protect it. You put yourself at risk for losing information every time you access the Internet, but you can limit your risk if you remember the points in this article.

Remember that government-owned computers are used for official work-related matters only. Violating this policy may result in the loss of valuable information and disciplinary action will be taken. If you have any questions about any of this information or are solicited for information, call the **Nevada Counterintelligence Office (702-295-7700)**.

Beryllium signs

by La Tomya Glass

New signs cautioning workers and visitors of potential beryllium contamination are planned for the Nevada Test Site (NTS) in 2004-2005, according to **Dan Field**, Bechtel Nevada's industrial hygiene manager.

"Beryllium caution signs are one of the ways to educate employees and visitors of the danger, while keeping them safe at the test site," said Field.

The signs are yellow with black lettering and sign size will vary. Signs will be placed on complex fenced areas, buildings, and doors where beryllium was historically used at the NTS, mostly in Area 25. Currently, characterization is being conducted at the test site.

Exposure to beryllium may cause lung and skin disease. The adverse health effects of beryllium exposure are caused by the body's immune system reacting with the metal, resulting in an allergic-type response.

For additional information about the characterization, employees are encouraged to visit the Nevada Test Site Legacy Beryllium map on-line at www.bnhome.nv.doe.gov/essh/beryllium/default.

Beryllium checklist added to work control packages

by Jennifer Morton

In September, a Beryllium (Be) checklist was added to the work control package to identify precautionary methods that should take place before work is performed in legacy areas, or areas that have known traces of Be.

Work control packages are an integral part of the Bechtel Nevada Integrated Safety Management (ISM) system, which provide workers with guidelines to perform work safely. Included in these documents is information on the scope of work, hazards associated with this scope of work, and a list of controls that need to be implemented.

Since the degree of hazards varies from location to location, not all work control packages are the same and not all work control packages will contain a Be checklist. To find out if a Be checklist is needed for a work control package, check the legacy area map posted on Bechtel Nevada's Environmental, Safety and Health (ES&H) website under Beryllium Awareness.

If Be is considered a concern and is indicated so on the Be checklist, Industrial Hygiene needs to review the checklist and approve the Be work controls.

For more information on work control packages or the Be checklist, contact **Elizabeth Hill**, Bechtel Nevada (**702-295-7400**).

Partnering for Education



WSI-NV employees assist Quannah McCall with annual harvest

by Sheril Hamlin

Wackenhut Service, Incorporated - Nevada (WSI-NV) team members assisted Quannah McCall Elementary School during the school's recent Harvest Festival, one of their largest fund-raising events of the year.

Numerous cakes were donated for the cakewalk along with several bags of candy for prizes. Volunteers also worked in the various booths, to help make this festival another success for Quannah McCall Elementary School.

The staff at Quannah McCall had requested a raffle gift and WSI-NV was pleased to provide a bicycle and helmet. Raffle tickets were sold before and during the festival with the lucky winning ticket drawn at the conclusion of the festival.



Photo by Brad Hamlin

Quannah McCall Elementary School students, parents, and family members try their luck at numerous booths during the school's annual Harvest Festival.

Wackenhut Services, Incorporated - Nevada employees donated cakes, candy, a bicycle and helmet, and their time to ensure the success of the school's largest fund-raising activity of the year.



Breast cancer awareness

by La Tomya Glass

Did you know that breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths in women living in the United States?

According to the American Cancer Society this year approximately 211,300 women in the U.S. will be diagnosed with breast cancer, about 39,800 women will die of the disease, and slightly more than two million women have received treatment for breast cancer.

Most people tend to think of breast cancer as a woman's disease. However, every adult is at risk for breast cancer noted **Karen Sondrol-Maxwell**, Bechtel Nevada's occupa-

tional health nurse. "Men can also develop breast cancer, though it is a much rarer occurrence. About 1,200 new cases of breast cancer are diagnosed in American men each year," she said.

What causes breast cancer? There are no known causes or who will develop breast cancer. The two most significant risk factors are being female and getting older. All women are at risk for the disease. Breast cancer occurs more often in Caucasian women followed by African American, Asian American and Pacific Islander, Hispanic or Latina, and Native American women. However, African American women are more likely to die of the disease.

cont. on page 13

Breast cancer awareness

cont. from page 12

Researchers have identified a number of risk factors that increase a person's chance of getting this disease:

Age - Risk of breast cancer increases with age. For example, annual breast cancer rates are 8-fold higher in women who are 50 years old, in comparison with women who are 30. Most breast cancers (about 80 percent) develop in women over the age of 50. In one age group (40 to 45 years), breast cancer is ranked first among all causes of death in women. Breast cancer is uncommon in women younger than 35, with the exception of those who have a family history of the disease.

Previous Breast Cancer - If a woman has already had breast cancer, she has a greater chance of developing a new cancer in the other breast. Such a new, or "second," cancer arises from a completely different location and should not be confused with a cancer that has recurred (come back) or metastasized (spread) from another site. The likelihood of a new cancer increases by 0.5 percent to 0.7 percent each year after the original diagnosis. After 20 years, a woman has a 10 percent to 15 percent chance of developing a new breast cancer.

Family History of Breast Cancer - Approximately 85 percent of women with breast cancer do NOT report a history of breast cancer within their families. Of the remaining 15 percent, about one-third appears to have a genetic abnormality. The risk of breast cancer is about two

times higher among women who have a first-degree relative (mother, sister, or daughter) with this disease. The risk is increased 4- to 5-fold if the relative's cancer was found before menopause (the end of menstruation) and involved both breasts. The risk also is increased if breast cancer occurs in several family generations.

Genetic Mutations - About 5 to 10 percent of all breast cancers are hereditary. Scientists have identified certain genetic mutations (permanent changes in genetic material) that place people at increased risk of breast cancer. To date, the genes that have been most studied include BRCA1 and BRCA2. Some American women - many of whom are descendants of Ashkenazi Jews from Eastern and Central Europe - have an inherited BRCA1 mutation. Each will have up to a 90 percent lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. More than half will be diagnosed with breast cancer by age 50. In some BRCA1 families, there is a likelihood of developing both breast and ovarian cancers. The BRCA2 genetic mutation also is prevalent among families with Ashkenazi backgrounds.

Hormones - Breast cancer risk is increased in women with the longest known exposures to sex hormones, particularly estrogen (the female sex hormone). Therefore, breast cancer risk is increased in women who have a history of early first menstrual period (before age 12), late menopause (end of menstruation), no pregnancies, late pregnancy (after age 30), or use of birth control pills (oral contraceptives).

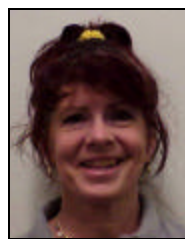
cont. on page 14

Face-to-Face



Name: Franklin Garcia
Employer: Bechtel Nevada
Title: Desktop Support Specialist
Hometown: Las Vegas, Nevada
Hobbies/
Interests: Computers and working on cars

Face-to-Face



Name: Teri Rogers
Company: Wackenhut Services Inc. - Nevada
Job Title: Fitness Specialist
Hometown: Cleveland, Ohio
Hobbies/
Interests: Inline skating, cycling, country line dancing, teaching health and fitness-related classes, and charity walks.

Breast cancer awareness

cont. from page 13

The presence of risk factors does not guarantee developing breast cancer nor does the absence of risk factors guarantee not developing breast cancer.

Rumors- E-mail rumors have suggested a relationship between using underarm antiperspirants and underwire bras to breast cancer. There is no evidence to support this theory.

Signs and symptoms of breast cancer:

- A lump within the breast or underarm area.
- A discharge from the nipple (may be clear, bloody or colored). This is perfectly normal in women who are breast feeding. A spontaneous discharge without squeezing the breast is of greater concern.
- Changes in the size or shape of the breast.
- Swelling of the skin that covers the breast. The breast tissue may feel thicker. Pain or redness of the skin, skin dimpling. The nipple may be sore or retract inside the breast, or have scaly skin on the nipple.
- Any changes in veins in the breast.

As breast cancer progresses the signs become unmistakable including skin ulcers, extensive swelling and redness of the breast, swelling of the arm, the nipple may retract and the breast may retract.

Treatments

Once a lump is detected by mammography, a physician may decide to test further by evaluating signs and symptoms. An ultrasound or computed tomography will resolve any doubts, but in most cases a biopsy is needed to verify. After diagnosis, a prompt treatment is essential, this may include

surgery, radiation or chemotherapy.

The good news is that women are being diagnosed at an earlier stage of breast cancer resulting in a 97 percent survival rate for five years. For further information about breast cancer contact your physician, the National Cancer Institute (800-4- CANCEr), **Sharon Mulhall, BN (702-295-4736)** or **Karen Sondrol-Maxwell, BN (702-295-1474)**.

The following web sites have additional information:

www.health.yahoo.com/health/women/dealing1.html
www.feminist.org/other/bc/bcfact.html
www.cancer.org/docroot/CRI/content/CRI_2_2_1X_How_many_people_get_breast_cancer_5.asp?sitearea=
www.sistersnetworkinc.org/

The American Cancer Society Guidelines for early detection of breast cancer:

Mammogram – women age 40 and older should have a mammogram every year.

Discuss with your doctor a need for a mammogram if you are under age 40 and have a family history of breast cancer. This is the most widely used method of detecting breast cancer. Studies have shown that regular mammography screening has reduced the mortality rate for breast cancer by 30 percent.

Clinical breast exam – this should be performed by your doctor as part of your regular health exam.

Breast self-examination – this should be done monthly and any changes in the breast should be reported to your physician immediately. Women usually find breast lumps themselves either by accident or by performing monthly breast self-examinations.

Tire safety

by Bob Skier

As everyone realizes, the only part of a car actually touching the ground (or should be touching the ground) is the tires. That means all the power to stop, accelerate, and change direction comes directly through the frictional forces maintained by your tires. Therefore, no car is safe until its tires are safe.

There are simple steps anyone can take to ensure their vehicle is in its optimal driving condition. Using the following tire safety guidelines, regular checks are quick and easy:

Visual Inspection - Visually inspect all tires for signs of trouble prior to driving. Look for cuts, cracks, bumps, bulges or foreign objects in the sidewall and tread (do not forget the spare). Have tire defects serviced promptly.

Tire Pressure - Paying attention to your tire pressure can save on their wear. Remember that tires can lose a pound or more of its pressure per month under normal driving conditions. Also, in cold weather, a tire can lose a pound or more of pressure for each drop of 10 degrees F, and warm weather causes your tires to go up one to two pounds for each rise of 10 degrees F. Check for proper tire inflation as follows:

cont. on page 15

Tire Safety

cont. from page 14

Locate the correct tire pressure in the vehicle’s manual or on the tire information placard posted on the vehicle doorframe, glove box door, or fuel door (the tire sidewall does NOT provide this information).

Using an accurate pressure gauge, check the air pressure when the tires are cool. The best time to check them when the vehicle has not been used for at least three hours.

Check the pressure in each tire and add air to achieve the recommended air pressure. If you overfill the tire, release air by pushing on the metal stem in the center of the valve with the edge of the tire gauge and recheck the tire pressure with the tire gauge. When through, replace the valve caps on each tire.

Tire Tread - Tires are designed to provide thousands of miles of service. However, sooner or later the tread, the part that grips the road, will eventually wear down. Tires with a tread worn to 1/16th of an inch or less can lead to your vehicle fish tailing, losing control of your vehicle, or trouble with braking/stopping. The penny-test can be used to determine when a tire’s tread has worn down to 1/16th of

an inch. Place a penny, head-first into a tire tread groove. If part of “Honest Abe’s” head is covered by the tread, the tire still has tread life. But if you can see all of Lincoln’s head, the tire needs replacing. Note that a better alternative for checking tire tread wear is to use a tire tread depth gauge.

Good Driving Habits - Good driving habits will help your vehicle’s tires to last longer.

Avoid jackrabbit starts, screeching stops and turns, and scuffing curbs, all of which undermine a tire’s life span.

Avoid hitting potholes or other imperfections/objects in the road, which could lead to tire damage.

Tire vibration may be a sign that a wheel is misaligned, unbalanced, or bent. It could also signify internal tire damage. Do not ignore vibrations; have your vehicle’s tires serviced promptly.

Take the time to inspect your vehicle’s tires, check their pressure and tread, and adopt good driving habits. Your vehicle’s tires carry very precious cargos: you and your loved ones. Ensure that their lives ride on safe tires.

The life you save may be your own.

Lessons Learned

A systems approach to using Lessons Learned

by Dawn Starrett

Lessons learned can be used as part of a systems approach toward ensuring the success of an activity. Process mapping and cause mapping are excellent systems-approach tools that can refer to lessons learned as evidence. Previous successful activities are rich resources for ensuring that similar activities being planning are also met with success.

Lessons learned that capture good work practice and com-

municate warnings, cautions, and information can be reviewed to ensure that controls are in place to mitigate issues identified in similar activities. Reviewing lessons learned recommendations with upcoming events in mind can help an organization use a systems approach to take full advantage of good work practices and mitigate potential mishaps.

If you have a question about how lessons learned can benefit your organization, contact your organization’s Lessons Learned point of contact or **Dawn Starrett**, the Site Lessons Learned Coordinator (702-295-4297).

In Memory

John Glossbrenner - Bechtel Nevada
Mike Williams - Bechtel Nevada

Pollution Prevention's holiday tips

by *Dodie Hawthorth*

The holiday season is upon us. Between Thanksgiving and New Years Day, there is more garbage and food waste generated than at any other time of year. Millions of Christmas trees, holiday cards, and gift wrappings are thrown away and end up in our landfills.

The following are some helpful holiday hints and suggestions.

Zero-waste party tips

Eliminate sending paper party invitations. Instead, invite guests by e-mail or word of mouth.

Decorate with reusable items you can send home with guests after the party such as poinsettias, gourds, pumpkins and candles.

Use a fabric table cloth and napkins.

Serve food on china or everyday dishes rather than disposable ones.

Use old holiday cards as coasters and decorations.

Buy party goods in bulk to reduce packaging waste.

Send leftover food and beverages home with guests in reusable containers.

Gift-wrapping tips

Use wrapping paper and bows saved from previous holidays. Use a warm iron to press out wrinkles.

Use old boxes, baskets, bags and newspaper for wrapping gifts. Personalize and decorate using glitter, water colors, sponging, or stamping designs on the wrappings.

Wrap gifts in fabric or make a big Christmas stocking and use for all your gifts.

Make fabric gift bags and reuse year after year.

Exchange with family and friends for variety.

Use old Christmas cards as gift tags - trim with pinking sheers and decorate with ribbon.

Save and reuse ribbons, bows and wrappings for next year.

Miscellaneous tips

Decorate your tree with natural ornaments such as pine cones, dried flowers and fruits, memorabilia such as baby shoes, jewelry and old family Christmas photos tied with ribbon.

Give and use rechargeable, recyclable and nonhazardous batteries.

Encourage your children/grandchildren to donate toys, which have been replaced with new ones, to charitable organizations.

Holiday trash trivia

Did you know . . .

Americans purchase 2.65 billion Christmas cards each year? You would need a mantle stretching approximately 10 times around the earth at the equator to display them all (and that doesn't include the envelopes). According to the U.S. Post Office, up to 20 percent of all mail is incorrectly addressed or otherwise undeliverable. Save yourself time and money by updating your holiday mailing list.

At least 28 billion pounds of edible food are thrown away during the holidays each year, most of it to landfills. This is more than 100 pounds of food per person. Imagine each person throwing out one tablespoon of stuffing at Thanksgiving. This would add up to 16.1 million pounds! Help minimize this waste stream by preparing only what you know can be eaten, donate extra food to food banks, or compost your food waste.

In the U.S. alone, 50 million Christmas trees are purchased each year. Instead of sending your discarded tree to landfill, have it chipped and use as mulch, or look into whether your community recycles trees for use in their lakes.

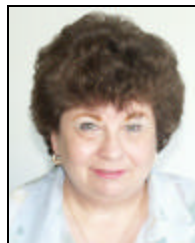
The average consumer wraps 20 gifts. By using the Sunday comics on only three of those gifts, the paper saved could cover 45,000 football fields.

If each family used only 2 feet of ribbon, which would equal approximately 19,000 miles. Save and reuse those holiday ribbons and bows.

Most importantly this holiday season, rethink your everyday habits. Commit to reduce YOUR waste 365 days a year.

Happy Holidays from Pollution Prevention!

Face-to-Face



Name: Elizabeth "Betty" Jones

Employer: Stoller-Navarro

Title: Subcontracts
Administrator/Buyer

Hometown: Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania

Hobbies: Scrap booking, genealogy, gardening, horseback riding, reading and golfing

Bechtel Nevada

40 years *Las Vegas - Ronald Head, Charles Madsen, Gary Schmidt*

35 years *Las Vegas - Dorothy Christian; Nevada Test Site - Jefferson Finney*

30 years *Nevada Test Site - Frederick Kuhl, Sharon Mulhall*

25 years *Las Vegas - Patrick O'Gara*

20 years *Las Vegas - Mary Belpasso, Marijo Higginbotham Mei Chih Ishii; Nevada Test Site - Norma Orr, Stella Pappas, Lee Romeo, Joe Suarez*

15 years *Las Vegas - Donna Belt-Campbell, Harry Louft, Robin O'Rourke, John Rowan, Mary Scodwell, Richard Sorom; Nevada Test Site - Toby Anderson, Kenneth Bertrand, Stacey Freitas, Scott Hopper, Darla Livingston, Patrick O'Brien, Ronnie Peters, Daniel Romero, Kent Thomas; Special Technologies Laboratory - Garrett Headley*

10 years *Las Vegas - Judith Bush, Audrey Christian, Richard Martinez*

5 years *Las Vegas - Charles Hirschy, George Kronsbein; Nevada Test Site - Carolyn Jones, Susan Kelley, Mary Alice Price; Special Technologies Laboratory - Rory McCarthy; RSL-Andrews Operations - Cheri Hautala-Bateman*

New Hires *Las Vegas - Robert Flummerfelt, Ronald Garretsen, Mona Higgins, Charles Jones, Michael Martin, Erin Niven, Alycia Sullivan, Mitchell Thornton, Valerie Vondrak; Nevada Test Site - Shaughn Burnison, Jannita Coleman, Crystal Corbin, James Upshaw; Special Technologies Laboratory - James Herning, Paul Michalczuk; RSL-Andrews Operations - Richard Fischer*

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

35 years **John Flam**

Los Alamos National Laboratory

25 years **Alan Mitchell**

5 years **Robert Miller**

National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office

30 years **Alison Marks**

25 years **Joseph Murphy, Vickie Lynn Parker**

15 years **Milton Chilton**

10 years **Laura Tomlinson**

Ruchman and Associates, Incorporated

15 years **Robyn Benak, Richard Nilsen***

Sandia National Laboratory

15 years **David Thomson**

Stoller-Navarro

10 years **Janice Rose**

5 years **Bernadine Bailey, Derek Sloop, Julie Snelling-Young, Kathy Watson**

Team CNSI

25 years **William Freberg**

Wackenhut Services, Inc.

20 years **Thomas Bottazzo, Randy Clayton, Allen Hoover, William Jarvey, Mark Koeller, Richard Mollus, Mary Murphy**

15 years **William Barr, Xavier Becerril, Keith Davenport, Michael Isaac**

10 years **Wendy Mixon**

5 years **Richard Dague, Eugene Hutchinson**

Environmental Protection Agency R&IE

15 years **Brian Moore**

* indicates October Anniversary

— Compiled by Tamiko Brown

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

January 19

NNSA/NSO and contractor offices closed in observance of Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday.

January 26 through February 6

JASON Project XV: Rainforests at the Crossroads, Community College of Southern Nevada's Cheyenne Campus. Contact **Elizabeth Donnelly, NNSA/NSO (702-295-1640); Kurt Arnold, BN (702-295-5792); Sheril Hamlin, WSI (702-295-0804);** or **Angela Ramsey, Shaw (702-295-2221).**

January 27

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Pioche Conference Room (C205), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Alice Shillock, BN (702-295-5581).**

February 7

NNSA/NSO's Thirteenth Annual Regional Science Bowl Competition. University of Nevada Las Vegas campus. Contact **Elizabeth Donnelly, NNSA/NSO (702-295-1640)** or **La Tomya Glass, BN (702-295-1134).**

February 10

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Pioche Conference Room (C205), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Alice Shillock, BN (702-295-5581).**

February 16

NNSA/NSO and contractor office closed in observance of Presidents' Day.

February 18

NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby Crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944).**

February 24

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Pioche Conference Room (C205), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Alice Shillock, BN (702-295-5581).**

March 9

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Pioche Conference Room (C205), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Alice Shillock, BN (702-295-5581).**

March 23

NTS Public Tour, open to inter-

ested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby Crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944).**

March 23

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Pioche Conference Room (C205), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Alice Shillock, BN (702-295-5581).**

April 7

NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby Crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944).**

Declassified Film Showings

For information on declassified film showings at NTS CP-1, call **(702-295-4015).** For information on declassified film showings at NTS Yucca Mountain, contact **Rod Rodriguez (702-295-5825).**

Upcoming Conferences and Trade Shows

January 24-29, 2004

Photonics West 2004. San Jose Convention Center, San Jose, California. For additional information, visit SPIE's web site (spie.org/Conferences/Programs/04/pw/Register/).

January 28-31

International Association of Foundation Drilling (ADSC) and the ASCE Geo-Institute(G-I) Joint International Speciality Conference and Equipment Exposition. Wyndham Palace Resort and Spa, Orlando, Florida. For additional information, visit ASCE's website (www.geo-support2004.com/reg.cfm).

February 29 - March 4

Waste Management Symposium (WM'04). Tucson Convention Center, Tucson, Arizona. For additional information, visit www.wmsym.org/wmsym/default.asp.

April 26-28

2004 National Contract Management Association World Conference. Renaissance Orlando Resort at SeaWorld, Orlando, Florida. For additional information, visit www.ncmahq.org/meetings/WC04/.



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Kathleen A. Carlson, Manager, NNSA/Nevada Site Office.

Darwin J. Morgan, Director, Office of Public Affairs.

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