

Transuranic waste leaves NTS for WIPP

by Dona Merritt

California Route 127.

On January 7, 2004, the Nevada Test Site (NTS) made its first shipment of transuranic waste (manmade radioactive elements heavier than uranium, hence the name “trans” or “beyond” uranium) to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in Carlsbad, New Mexico. Throughout the remainder of 2004, approximately 60 shipments are planned to be made from Nevada to this underground repository for permanent disposal.

Before shipments could proceed, waste personnel were charged with the arduous task of incorporating extensive safety measures and formal certifications into the program. “Our goal is to work safely and be as efficient as possible,” said Colarusso. “At the end of December 2003, more than 123,000 hours were worked without a lost-time accident. This statistic is significant considering what goes into preparing for a shipment and overall waste management operations,” she added.

“The successful shipping of the NTS legacy transuranic waste to WIPP is due to the efforts of many individuals involved in the project over the years,” said **Angela Colarusso**, U.S. Department of Energy Nevada Site Office transuranic waste project manager. “As we begin our shipping campaign, it is good to see our hard work finally paying off.”



Shipments were originally scheduled to leave the NTS in July of 2003, but were suspended when routing negotiations with the state of California stalled. NTS waste personnel, who had spent months - even years - preparing for shipments, were eager and ready to ship when the Western Governors’ Association, the state of California, and the Secretary of Energy negotiated to allow shipments to proceed on

Prior to shipment, how is the waste screened?

For transuranic waste to be eligible for shipment to WIPP, each 55-gallon drum must undergo an extensive screening process. The Central Characterization Project (CCP), which is deployed from WIPP to the NTS, conducts a three-part analysis which includes:

- a visual examination by x-ray (nondestructive examination) to ensure the drum does not contain any prohibited items such as free liquids;

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- a measurement of the radiological isotopes to assure that no drum exceeds established maximum levels (non-destructive assay); and
- a screening of the gas in the drums to determine the presence or levels of volatile organic compounds (headspace gas sampling).

In addition to this three-step non-invasive analysis, Bechtel Nevada conducts visual examination on a percentage of drums to confirm the results of the non-invasive analysis. Also, if any of the drums characterized by CCP are found to have prohibited items, Bechtel Nevada employees remove the items inside a designated contained area and repackages the remainder of the contents in a new drum.

How is the waste packed and loaded for shipment?

Preparing the transuranic waste for shipment is the next step in the process. Bechtel Nevada and CCP employees must load the transuranic waste drum into special large, cylindrical containers known as TRUPACT-IIIs. These containers are approved and certified by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and can hold up to fourteen 55-gallon drums or two standard waste boxes. Packing these containers can be time-consuming and requires focused attention on safety (loading one container can take approximately three hours) and one trailer can hold up to three containers. Prior to loading the TRUPACT-II container, personnel build the 14 drum payload and shrink-wrap the drums. Protection within the container is provided by honeycomb impact limiters and 10-inch thick interior foam. Before securing the TRUPACT-II lid, a leak inspection is conducted.

Prior to leaving the NTS, the Nevada State Health Division, Nevada Highway Patrol (NHP), and California Highway Patrol (CHP) conducts radiological surveys and mechanical inspections on the semi-truck, trailer, and TRUPACT-IIIs. NHP and CHP then escort the shipment to their respective state borders.

Beryllium update

by Darwin Morgan

In August 2003, a team was commissioned by Bechtel Nevada to determine the source of the beryllium found in the B-Complex (buildings B-1, B-2, and B-3) and the second floor of building A-1. In parallel to that, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) began a process of determining what should be the disposition of the buildings.

A NNSA headquarters investigation conducted by a team led by Dr. **Doug Minnema** hypothesized last August that

For additional information on transuranic waste, visit <http://www.nv.doe.gov/programs/envmgmt/blackmtn/WMTTr-ansuranicWasteProject.htm>



Photo by Jennifer Morton

Shannon Parsons-DePry, Bechtel Nevada supervisor for low level waste operations, receives a certificate from Jhon Carilli, U.S. Department of Energy Nevada Site Office (DOE/NSO) lead physical scientist and Frank Di Sanza, DOE/NSO waste management supervisor, during a recent recognition ceremony. Federal and contractor employees were recognized for their hard work, dedication, and safety achievement in successfully sending the first shipment of transuranic waste from the Nevada Test Site to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Approximately 23,700 cubic feet of transuranic waste were received at the Nevada Test Site between 1974 and 1990. The waste is contained in metal drums and boxes and is housed in a steel-framed, fabric-covered building at the NTS's Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex awaiting shipment to WIPP. Most of the waste was generated as part of a United States nuclear weapons research and development program at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory near Oakland, California.

the beryllium found in the buildings was tracked in from work activities at the Nevada Test Site (NTS). The team also concluded that historical beryllium activities conducted in the 1980s in the B-1 and A-1 buildings were not likely to be the sources for the contamination. Based on that information, Bechtel Nevada assembled a team to definitively determine where at the NTS the beryllium came from that was discovered in the B- Complex.

That team began a detailed identification program aimed at collecting beryllium samples from the buildings in order to look for elemental markers that would tie the beryllium to

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Beryllium update

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known experiments and work locations at the NTS. A marker is an element that can be scientifically used to show the origin of the beryllium, either natural or processed sources. There were known sites where clean-up workers located in the B-Complex had been going to, collecting data and performing restoration activities over the past five to ten years - data validated with work logs. This was compared to the known sites of beryllium experiments where there was a potential for residual beryllium to be present that could be tracked back to the buildings in the concentrations needed to create the levels found in the buildings.

Additionally, using University of Nevada, Las Vegas resources, scientists were asked to look for copper and other marker elements in the beryllium samples gathered from the buildings. This type of detailed analysis had not been done heretofore.

The initial conclusions show; 1) the

beryllium found in the B-Complex buildings did not come from a source at the NTS — there was no viable path; 2) the vast majority of beryllium identified in the B-Complex buildings came from naturally occurring sources, such as the local soil concentrations, and 3) limited samples, especially in the B-1 high bay, reflect levels of the copper marker element expected from the copper/beryllium alloys milled in the B-1 building in the 1980s.

These findings have been reviewed and concurred upon by Dr. Minnema. The final report outlining the process of the team and their findings is expected to be finalized this March.

The NNSA Nevada Site Office has, for the last several months, been investigating options on the disposition of the B-Complex buildings and the second floor of the A-1 buildings. A list of options was developed that ranged from complete destruction to remediation of all buildings to new construction. After weighing options considering safety, costs, and facility stewardship the following decision was made.

Buildings B-1 and B-2 will be completely demolished. Building B-3, the building with the least amount of beryllium presence, will be remediated, re-modeled, and re-occupied.

Due to the budget cycles and the need to have funding made available for this project, the remediation work, re-modeling, and re-occupation of building B-3 will not begin until sometime in fiscal year 2006 or 2007, pending final project approval by NNSA headquarters. Preparations for demolishing buildings B-1 and B-2 will begin this fiscal year. The second floor of building A-1 will be remediated and left empty, making it available for future use as needed.

Additionally, in order to move employees out of leased space in the Cheyenne facility, Bechtel Nevada employees will be moved into the Nevada Support Facility in North Las Vegas as space becomes available during NNSA's reengineering effort. The bulk of these movements are expected to start this October or November.

News Briefs

Cyber Crime Laboratory changes location

by Nancy Tufano

Hackers beware. On February 6, 2004, the Nevada Cyber Crime Task Force opened their new, larger cyber crime forensics laboratory in North Las Vegas. As part of this task force, the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) Information Assurance Response Center (IARC) will use this central location to monitor every nuclear weapons complex computer system in the United States - one of the fastest and most complex computer systems in the world. The cyber crime forensics lab will provide the IARC staff with access to cutting-edge technology to monitor all activity going through the nuclear weapons complex computer firewall system. Any abnormal activity may be immediately identified and stopped by IARC analysts who conduct investigations and track all activity.

The new facility is nearly 10,000 square feet and provides the Nevada Cyber Crime Task Force with the capabilities to

investigate and apprehend those who use computer technology to steal money, commit fraud, obtain private records, conduct industrial espionage, or engage in information warfare. In addition, the new lab in North Las Vegas provides a central base of operations to enable information sharing, law enforcement training in computer-related crimes and advanced software that unlocks deleted and hidden files on computer hard drives to find clues cyber criminals have left behind.

Computer forensics entails gathering evidence from computer media seized at crime scenes and imaging storage media, recovering deleted files, searching slack and free space, and preserving the collected information for litigation purposes. Network forensics is a more technically challenging aspect of cyber forensics. It gathers digital evidence that is distributed across large-scale, complex networks. Network forensics deals primarily with in-depth analysis of computer network intrusion.

Warren Udy, of the NNSA/NSO safeguards and security division, stated, "NNSA/NSO provides four million dollars in funding annually to the crime forensics lab, which

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Cyber Crime Laboratory changes location

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increases our ability to safeguard nuclear secrets. Previously, we operated within one thousand square feet, providing only forensics capabilities. With the expanded space, we now have the capabilities to conduct full intrusion analysis.”

Forensics-like examinations are performed on all information systems that are victim to intrusion. This is essential to functioning critical information systems and infrastructures such as the nuclear weapons complex system. In the battle against hackers, investigators must perform cyber forensic functions in support of various objectives, including timely cyber attack containment, perpetrator location and identification, damage mitigation, and recovery initiation in the case of a crippled, yet still functioning, network. Standard intrusion analysis includes examination of many sources of data evidence, such as intrusion detection system logs, firewall logs, audit trails, and network management information. Cyber forensics adds inspection of elements such as contents or state of the following: memory, registers, basic input/output system, input/output buffers, serial receive buffers, L2 cache, front side and back side system caches, and various system buffers (e.g., drive and video buffers).

The Nevada Cyber Crime Task Force mission is to combat electronic and computer-related crime in Nevada. It facilitates cooperation between local, state, and federal law

enforcement officers to protect businesses and citizens from cyber criminals. Along with NNSA, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Secret Service, the task force also includes members of the Nevada Department of Investigation, the U.S. Department of Energy, the Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Postal Inspectors, the Clark County School District Police, and the Attorney General's office.



Photo by Nancy Tufano

Mike Sanders (left) NNSA IARC director, and **Warren Udy** (right), NNSA safeguards and security division, monitor computer activity across the nuclear weapons complex puter system.

NNSA/NSO fosters an explosive relationship

Recently, members of Bechtel Nevada's Counterrorism Operations Support (CTOS) and the Las Vegas Fire and Rescue Bomb Squad shared knowledge and techniques in a two-day training session at the NTS.

“It is a unique opportunity for all parties involved in gaining an understanding of different methodologies involving explosives’ operations,” said **Barbara Yoerg**, NNSA/NSO functional manager for explosives operations at the NTS. “The NNSA/NSO was happy to provide the opportunity.” The opportunities included hands-on training with a variety of explosive configurations that may be found or used in an adversarial manner threatening the public's safety.

“The devices and mitigating measures are something that one often does not have the opportunity to train within a safe and secure environment,” said **Stephen Hampton**, a NNSA/NSO explosive's safety expert and former fire and rescue bomb squad commander. “The training will immeasurably aid the squad in their public safety duties.”

“With this opportunity and during these times of uncertainty involving terrorism, the cooperative effort between the two organizations is tantamount in protecting the general public,” explained Yoerg.



Photo by Barbara Yoerg

Stephen Hampton, NNSA/NSO explosive's safety expert, looks on as **Peggy Munson**, Las Vegas Fires and Rescue Bomb Squad member, finishes preparations prior to detonating a variety of training aids. The training aids provide invaluable information on mitigation techniques for the squad.

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.

Six Sigma and the Atlas Facility: A success story

by John Howanitz

The history of the Nevada Test Site contains a few “bad news” stories that became obvious just before completion of a project or task. As a result, the start-up phase appears to be the “common thread” or culprit. The association of “start-up” with issues or problems creates perceptions that employees are not proficient at transitioning equipment and facilities into functional operation. Is this perception a reality? Is performance good during all phases of a project except the final stage, start-up? To assist in finding those answers, Six Sigma tools can help analyze the start-up process.

The first phase of operational start-up is envisioning facilities and equipment, followed by design, building, and then start-up. Some of these phases are easier than some, while others are slightly more difficult and complex. Typically during the early stages of a project, major changes in configuration, size, and location can be made with only minimal impact on the schedule. At this stage, Bechtel Nevada’s functional support groups (engineering, construction) are optimistic that what is being asked can be provided without negatively impacting the project’s budget or schedule. However, as a project moves closer to completion, the tolerance for change and ability to respond to unanticipated issues evaporates. Near the end of a project most of the schedule and budget reserve has usually been spent and changes or new issues can have a disastrous impact on project performance. Such a project crisis usually occurs in the last phase before operations begin, the “start-up” phase.

Using recent Nevada Test Site start-up experience and her previous skills as a Bechtel Nevada stockpile stewardship project manager, **Helen Hall** championed a Six Sigma Process Improvement Project for Bechtel Nevada’s start-up process. The team assigned to the PIP mapped the start-up process, evaluated performance data from previous projects in the startup phase, compared

the data with other Department of Energy sites, and generated several recommended process improvements.

During this PIP process, the Atlas facility project at the Nevada Test Site was also underway. It was a perfect project to begin implementing the improvements recommended by the PIP team. **Bob Hill**, Bechtel Nevada’s start-up manager, tracked the start-up process of Atlas and began implementing the recommendations. This ultimately streamlined the project

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Key to Acronyms

The following acronyms appear frequently in *SiteLines*:

BEEF	Big Explosives Experiment Facility
BN	Bechtel Nevada
DAF	Device Assembly Facility
EM	Emergency Management
EM	Environmental Management
ES&H	Environment, Safety, and Health
JASPER	Joint Actinide Shock Physics Experimental Research (gas gun)
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
NSO	Nevada Site Office
NTS	Nevada Test Site
PIP	Process Improvement Project
RSL-A	Remote Sensing Laboratory - Andrews
RSL-N	Remote Sensing Laboratory - Nellis
SC	Service Center
SCE	Subcritical Experiment
SNL	Sandia National Laboratories
STL	Special Technologies Laboratory
WSI-NV	Wackenhut Services Incorporated - Nevada

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- NTS Receives \$13M for Training Complex
- Get to Know Your Lessons Learned Team
- Travel Tips

Six Sigma and the Atlas Facility: A success story

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completion activity interface between project management, construction, and engineering. Identifying this interface and responsibilities allowed for earlier issue/problem identification and resolution, thereby significantly reducing the start-up phase while enhancing overall project and product quality.

The BN Atlas start-up team integrated the concepts identified by the Six Sigma PIP team. This resulted in an avoidance of more than \$1 million in project costs that would likely have been experienced based on historical performance of similar activities. In other words, the Atlas project, that was already seriously impacted by project concerns unrelated to start-up, would have been additionally impacted had the PIP recommendations not been implemented. Furthermore, the improvements identified by the team are

global in nature and can be extended to the start-up phase of other BN projects, compounding the savings and enhancing both project performance and customer satisfaction.

This example boldly reinforces the value of using Six Sigma tools to improve processes. The payoff from identifying high-impact processes for improvement and then following through to implementation is illustrated by this success story.

Will the negative perception of start-up remain the same? No, it should be positive. Will performance be better on the next BN facility start-up? Absolutely! This is the type of success story that will help bring new missions with related work to the Nevada Test Site.

Job search hazards

by Darlene Holseth

The Nevada Counterintelligence Team is chartered to detect, mitigate, and defeat the collection activities of our adversaries. In order for an adversary to be successful, they must have information. The best defense is preventing their collection of information.

The methods used to gain knowledge about you and companies are as boundless as the limits of their imagination and available resources. In today's high speed information world, data is quickly available on the Internet, in newspapers, and in libraries. Foreign collection officers and business competitors want an "edge" in today's competitive business world. They seek information that is not available to the public. Their ability to obtain and use company and personal information may provide them an advantage.

There are many methods used by adversaries to obtain information, such as through unsolicited e-mail requests or conversations at symposiums or conferences. As government employees and contractors, our awareness in these areas is fairly high. We receive annual briefings about these particular types of collection efforts and how to guard against them; however, there are many other avenues available to our adversaries to collect data. We need to assess our vulnerabilities for exploitation by adversaries.

A common way for our adversaries to obtain information is during new employment searches. Looking for new employment requires you to market yourself as the most qualified candidate for a position. Our opponents take

advantage of job applicants' vulnerability to collect information about the applicant or their employer. Job candidates may unintentionally divulge critical company information (proprietary, private, or official use only) during a job interview.

You should be aware of pitfalls when job hunting. Outlined below are different scenarios and tactics used by adversaries to gain private information, as well as suggestions to protect yourself.

Scenario

A foreign intelligence officer (adversary) wants to collect valuable information about you. The adversary pays \$350 to post a job requisition on a job search engine (Monster.com, CareerBuilder.com, HotJobs.com, etc.). Many people searching for employment utilize these job search engines by posting and sending out their résumé on the Internet. Information contained on your résumé could be utilized to create a fairly extensive dossier on you. Based on the collected information, the adversary will determine whether or not you are a good target for their collection activities. If you possess a security clearance, work on sensitive projects, and describe your job duties on your posted résumé, this a great avenue for the adversary to target you.

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Job search hazards

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How to protect yourself

Think about the type of information that is contained on your résumé: your name, your address, telephone numbers, an e-mail address, your work history, your education, and references. If you use these types of search engines, you are potentially giving away critical and personal information to anyone who has access to the Internet. These sites are not screened to include only those having a legitimate reason to look for applicants. Beware, these sites present inherent dangers.

Scenario

You have posted your resume on a job search engine. Identity thieves use information on your resume to locate your home and obtain additional information for your trash. Additional personal data such as bank account numbers, your birth date, relatives' names, and discarded credit card applications could be used to aid thieves in assuming your identity and damaging your credit.

How to protect yourself

Identity theft is the fastest growing crime in the United States. Protect your personal information. Invest in a personal crosscut shredder to shred credit card applications, bank statements, old resumes, and any piece of paper that contains personal information.

Scenario

A competitor or adversary may submit job requisitions on one of the job search engines to see what types of résumés they can obtain. Let's say that the adversary is a competitor. The competing company may interview you for no other reason than to lure you to their company to gain an advantage. They may inquire about other projects to obtain additional information to enhance their ability to provide similar or better services. The competitor may attempt to obtain references from you of co-workers in the hopes that they might work for the competitor.

How to protect yourself

When you interact with outside organizations, it is important to remember that you are an employee (or a former employee), whether directly or indirectly, to the United States federal government. It is your responsibility to protect proprietary, sensitive, and classified information. Do not divulge data, especially during the process of applying for employment. Immediately report any of these attempts to the counterintelligence office (702-295-7700).

Remain aware of the risks associated with seeking other employment opportunities. There are personal and company risks associated with posting of your résumé on the Internet. With the cyber world progressing faster than most of us can keep up with, we need to ensure that we are protecting ourselves, our company, and our national security.

If you have questions or concerns, contact the **Nevada Counterintelligence Team (702-295-7700)**.

U.S. Women in Nuclear to start new Las Vegas chapter

The U.S. Women in Nuclear (WIN) are looking to establish a Las Vegas Valley chapter. The first meeting will take place on Tuesday, March 30, 2004. It will be an evening of networking and will also include a presentation by **Heather Murren**, president of the Nevada Cancer Institute.

WIN is a national networking organization for women and men involved in medicine, education, and engineering with a nuclear application. Created in 1993 by a group of women working in a variety of nuclear and radiation field, their goal is to share knowledge about nuclear and radiation technologies with women who are concerned about nuclear applications. Men who support WIN's goal are also welcome members of the group. WIN is sponsored by the Nuclear Energy Institute and is an affiliate of WIN Global, an international association and consists of 2,000 professional women and men in 54 countries.

In addition to promoting understanding through communication, WIN provides an ideal forum for networking, both face-to-face and electronically. The Las Vegas chapter team lead encourages anyone who is interested in learning more about the organization and the chapter to come to the first meeting.

Networking will begin at 5:30 p.m. followed by a presentation at 6:15 p.m. The meeting will be held at the new Frank H. Rogers Science and Technology Building, 755 East Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, Nevada. Send your RSVP by Thursday, March 25 by phone to **Bobbie Pope, BSC (702-295-5586)** or via e-mail to bobbie_pope@ymp.gov. Cocktails and hors d' oeuvres will be served.

For additional information about U.S. Women in Nuclear, visit their website (www.winus.org).

Clark High School wins Science Bowl

by Jennifer Morton

Returning champions, Clark High School, triumphed over more than 32 other high school teams from Arizona, Nevada, and Utah at the 13th Annual Nevada Regional Science Bowl held on Saturday February 7 at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas..

Team members from Foothill High School Team A advanced to the final rounds undefeated to face last year's winner, Clark High School. Clark reached the final rounds with only one loss and easily defeated Foothill in the first round. Both teams went to the next round with one each. Clark High School defeated Foothill High School Team A in the final round to capture the first place finish.

Clark High School receives \$2,500 from the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Repository Development (ORD) to be used in their science and math departments, matching team book bags, a first place trophy, and an all-expense paid trip to represent Nevada at the National Science Bowl Competition in Washington, D.C. to take place April 30 to May 3, 2004.

Others winners included:

2nd Place -Foothill High School Team A (\$2,000)

3rd Place - Wooster High School (\$1,500)

4th Place -Proctor Hugh High School (\$1,000)

5th Place - Advanced Technologies Academy's Team B tied with The Meadows School (\$500 each)

7th Place -Shadow Ridge High School tied with Cedar

City High School (\$300 each)

9th Place -Green Valley High School, Foothill High School Team B, Advanced Technologies Academy Team A, and George Whittell High School all tied (\$100 each)

Sparks High School took home the Good Sportsmanship Award. Each team member received a backpack and their coach received two airline tickets compliments of Southwest Airlines.

Established in 1991 by the U.S. Department of Energy, the Science Bowl Competition is designed to motivate high school students to pursue scientific and technical careers and promote science and mathematics literacy. Since its establishment, more than 80,000 young men and women from all over the country have participated in this competition.

The National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office would like to thank all the volunteers who helped ensure the success of this



Clark High School retains their crown at the 13th Annual Nevada Regional Science Bowl competition. Clark High School team members include (left to right) **Beth Isaacs**, coach/teacher; **Ryan Weicker**; **Yang Wang**; **Alex Cerjanic**, team captain; and **Young Ran**.

year's Science Bowl:

Ray Ahlbrandt, Bureau of Reclamation (BR); **Heidi Albrecht**, UNLV; **Kurt Arnold**, BN; **Connie Barricks**; **Steve Belew**, BR; **Jim Blink**, LLNL; **Dave Bowman**, BN; **Zeola Braxton**, UNLV; **Bob Campbell**, GPI; **Dave Chubb**, BR; **Laury Clark**, BSC; **Melissa Clune**, Stoller Navarro (SN) and daughter **Leah**; **Angela Colarusso**, DOE/NSO; **Larry Concors**, BSC; **Estelle Cruz**, NNSA/SC; **Steve Curtis**, NNSA/NSO; **Monique DeVrie**; **Elizabeth Donnelly**, NNSA/SC and daughter **Caitlin**; **Nick Duhe**, SN; **Linda Edler**, BN; **Charlie Germack**, BSC; **Princess Gladney**; **Dalene Glanz**, BN; **La Tomya Glass**, BN; **Jeff Gordon**, BN; **Harris Greenberg**, ORD; **Dave Hemphill**, BR; **Lenore Hemphill**, CCSD; **Ed Hohman**, BN; **Janet Hollinger**, UNLV and daughter **Mindy**; **Roy Hollinger**, UNLV; **Carolyn Kafantaris**, NNSA/NSO; **Larry Karr**, BR; **Susan Krenzien**, HAZMED; **Michelle Lockett**, UNLV; **Frank Lynch**, ORD; **Leah Masterson**, BR; **Paul Matuska**, BR; **Michelle Meade**, SN; **Dona Merritt**, SN; **Cathe Mohar**, BN; **Michael Mohar**, BN; **Jennifer Morton**, BN; **Cindy Mueller**, DynCorp; **Erik Nielsen**, BN; **Joni Norton**, DOE/NSO; **Yulonda Paige**, BN; **Raechel Pedroza**; **John Peters**, ORD; **Travis Pullen**, NNSA/NSO; **Angela Ramsey**; **Janet Reiber**, UNLV and daughter **Dallas**; **Shirley Richardson**, BN; **Carson Riland**, BN; **Crissy Riland**, BN; **Christina Robinson-Swett**, BR; **Carla Sanda**, SN; **Randi Seneviratne**, UNLV; **Ralph Sgamma**, BN; **Bill Sinclair**, BSC; **Claire Sinclair**, BSC; **Justin Smith**, UNLV; **Steve Smith**, RAI; **Mary Jo Stack**; **Bruce Stolte**, NNSA/NSO, his wife **Kolleen** and daughter **Sarah**; **Nate Tannenbaum**, KTNV TV-13; **Jeff Tappen**, ORD; **Eric Wagner**, BN; **David Walker**, UNLV; **Maryla Wasiolek**, ORD; **Piotr Wasiolek**, BN; and **John Williams**, BN.

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Clark High School wins Science Bowl

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A special thanks to all of the Science Bowl sponsors:

Applebee's; Bechtel Employees Activity Team; Bechtel Nevada; Bechtel SAIC Company, LLC; Bell Trans; Best Buy; Cox Communications; Derek Daly Academy; DeWALT Factory Service; Desert Research Institute; Grapevine Junction; Lockheed Martin Systems Management; Nevada Power Company; NTS Historical Foundation; Stoller-Navarro Joint Venture; Southwest Airlines; Southwest Gas Corporation; University of Nevada, Las Vegas; University of Nevada, Reno; Bureau of Reclamation, Regional Office & Hoover Dam; U.S. Department of Energy Nevada Site Office Environmental Management; U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Repository Development; and Wackenhut Services, Inc.



This year's Nevada Science Bowl marked the eighth year for Elizabeth "Betty" Donnelly, NNSA/SC. Since assuming the helm of the competition in 1997, her hard work and dedication have transformed the Nevada Science Bowl into a true regional competition. High school teams from Arizona, California, and Utah now join teams from Nevada in a competition of mathematics and science. Since Betty's involvement, more than 1,400 students have competed, 100 volunteers recruited each year, and sponsorship of the Science Bowl has expanded to 20 companies. As Betty takes on new challenges and opportunities, her contributions to the Nevada Science Bowl will remain as a cornerstone for future competitions.

Employees assist with Panama expedition

by Kurt Arnold

Each year, the JASON Project takes students from around the world on an interactive exploration of our planet. This year's expedition, JASON XV: Rainforests at the Crossroads, took students to the Isthmus of Panama and to a tropical rainforest on Barro Colorado Island in the Panama Canal.

JASON XV: Rainforests at the Crossroads focused on geologic history of the region, specifically the formation of the isthmus and how that has, in turn, shaped the unique biology and ecology of this region. Students also explored the incredible human history and culture of this region, including the native peoples of Panama, the development of the Panama Canal, and the region as one of the world's crossroads for trade, gold, silver, religion, people, plants, and animals.

By using satellite data gathered by National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) combined with data in the field, students were able to take a look at the big picture of the region. They examined watersheds as a vehicle to explore the management challenges facing the region's various interconnected ecosystems. Their journey took them into the tropical rainforest and the steps that are being taken to better understand and conserve these valuable forest ecosystems. Students examined the microclimates and seasonality of rainforests from canopy to forest floor,

while exploring the complex food webs that exist typing species of plants and animals together with their environment in unique and exciting ways. Lastly, they looked at



Middle school and elementary school students get to see how a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) operates underwater during the JASON Project XV: Rainforests at the Crossroads broadcasts. Bechtel Nevada employees maneuver the ROV so students can see its mobility and visual images taken from its internal camera.

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Employees assist with Panama expedition

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the interconnectedness of these fascinating systems and the methods that researchers used to study them.

The technical and logistical challenges of bringing this unique educational opportunity to Southern Nevada students is truly a community effort. That is evident by the efforts of many volunteers from the National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office family.

NNSA/NSO and NNSA/SC

Scotty Afong, Denise Ashurst, Charles Baird, Steve Curtis, Carolyn Kafantaris, Elaine Jimenez, Mitch Kunich, Joni Norton, Pay Phifer, Diane Rodriguez, Blanca St. Clair, Derek Wickliffe, and Sadie Wowianko

Bechtel Nevada

Kurt Arnold, Kelly Beardall, Carrie Booker-Johnson, Joe Brentano, Kuan Chin, Ben Davison, Todd Emmitt, Debi Foster, Steve Goldman, Barbara Kemnitz, Dhiren Khona, Carolyn Lima, Marnie Magner, Kathleen Matson, Jared Mathis, Linda Middaugh, Shawn Muehlbauer, Ernie Noriega, Yulonda Paige, Roberto Reece, Ken Sampson, Shawn Sheehan, Levell Sims, Kevin Thomas, and Patrick Whitely

Wackenhut Services, Inc. - Nevada

Marcella Annear, Kathie Nangle, Lloyd Sydnor and granddaughter Tyree Saldana



Photo by Kurt Arnold

A group of students gather answers to questions during the recent JASON Project broadcasts. Exhibits related to the JASON Project expedition, sponsored by a variety of companies, schools, and local organizations, enable students to learn about science and technology projects and programs in their community. Approximately 20,000 students from southern Nevada schools participate in the annual JASON Project and the two-week broadcasts.

Face-to-Face




Name: Afief Fadil
 Company: Stoller-Navarro
 Joint Venture
 Title: Graphic Designer
 Hometown: Clifton, New
 Jersey
 Hobbies/
 Interests: Hiking, photogra-
 phy, and gardening

Face-to-Face



Name: Gina Hill
 Company: NNSA Nevada Site
 Office
 Job Title: Secretary
 Hometown: Born in Bittburg,
 Germany but raised
 in Albuquerque, New
 Mexico
 Hobbies/
 Interests: Socializing, swimming,
 tennis, reading, and
 weekend getaways

Partnering for Education



Bechtel Nevada donates \$10,000 to local schools' libraries

During Nevada Reading Week (March 1 through March 5), Bechtel Nevada presented \$10,000 to its Focus School partners, The Academy at Jim Bridger Junior High School and Kit Carson Elementary School. The donations are earmarked to purchase new books for the schools' libraries.



Photo by Vince Stern

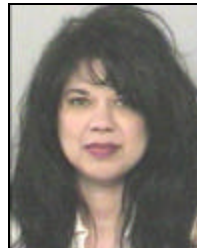
Kathy Lacombe (left), Kit Carson librarian; **Mary O'Donnell**, Bechtel Nevada's assistant general manager for human programs and communications; **La Tomya Glass**, Bechtel Nevada public relations specialist; **Linda Gipson**, Kit Carson principal; and **Shirley Barber**, Clark County School Board trustee attend a check presentation to benefit Kit Carson Elementary School's library.



Photo by Vince Stern

La Tomya Glass (right), Bechtel Nevada public relations specialist, presents a \$5,000 check to representatives from Jim Bridger Junior High School. Attending the check presentation ceremony are **Shirley Barber** (left), Clark County School Board trustee, **Becky Moores**, librarian, Jim Bridger students, and **Carol Erbach**, assistant principal.

Face-to-Face



Name: Roxie Frehner
 Employer: Wackenhut Services Inc. - Nevada
 Title: Junior Accountant
 Hometown: Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles
 Hobbies/
 Interests: Gardening, decorating my new home, and spending time with my nephew.

Beyond the call

Kunich named Future City Mentor of the Year

Mitch Kunich, NNSA engineer, was named Las Vegas' National Engineers Week Future City Mentor of the Year for 2004. He recently served as an engineering mentor to Faith Lutheran Junior High School in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Kunich, along with other engineers across the United States, volunteered his time to mentor student teams while they designed and built their cities of the future for the National Engineers Week Future City Competition. Kunich shared his engineering expertise with the Faith Lutheran Junior High School students for the planning and development of their cities.

Teams, consisting of at least three seventh or eighth-grade students, a teacher, and an engineer-mentor, used SimCity© 3000 software to design their city's residential, commercial and industrial areas; power plants; transportation systems; community services; and communication systems. Student team members also address issues such as environmental

controls, traffic density, taxes, and operating budgets.

Once their city is designed, a model of the city is created using recycled materials. Teams write an abstract explaining their city design along with a 300-500 word essay addressing a real-life problem affecting their future city. In January, teams had the opportunity to present their cities and solution to this year's issue, "how plastics can be used to help senior citizens and the future," at the Future City Competition.

A team from Burkholder Middle School, with their entry called Shinobi, placed first at the Las Vegas Future City Competition and will travel to Washington, D.C. to represent Las Vegas in the national competition. Faith Lutheran Junior High School's Fuji City placed second at this year's competition.

The National Engineers Week Future City Competition is designed to provide a fun and exciting educational engineering program for seventh and eighth-grade students that combines a stimulating engineering challenge with a "hands-on" application to present their vision of a city of the future.



What you should know about alcohol use

by La Tomya Glass

If alcohol has a season, it is late November until the first week in February. It is the only time of the year when there is an excuse to drink when celebrating the holidays with family, friends, and co-workers. It is not until after the celebrating when a number of people become painfully aware that they or someone close to them is having a serious problem with alcohol.

Alcoholism is a disease and according to **Karen Sondrol-Maxwell**, Bechtel Nevada occupational nurse, "The craving that an alcoholic feels for alcohol can be as strong as the need for food or water. An alcoholic will continue to drink despite family, serious health, work, or even legal problems," she added.

Like many other diseases, alcoholism is chronic, meaning that it lasts a person's lifetime; it usually follows a predictable course; and it has symptoms. So, how do you know if you have a drinking problem?

Ask yourself these questions:

- Do you drink alone when you feel angry or sad?
- Does your drinking ever make you late for work?
- Does your drinking worry your family?
- Do you feel annoyed when people criticize you about your drinking?
- Do you ever drink after telling yourself you won't?
- Do you feel you should cut down on your drinking?
- Do you feel bad or guilty about your drinking?
- Do you ever forget what you did while you were drinking?
- Do you get headaches or have hangovers after you have been drinking?

If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, you may have a drinking problem, be an alcoholic, or dependent on alcohol.

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What you should know about alcohol use

cont. from page 13

In the United States, approximately one in every 13 adults abuses alcohol. Usually more men than women are alcohol dependant or have alcohol problems. Alcohol problems are highest among young adults, ages 18 to 29, and lowest among adults age 65 or older. It is known that people who start drinking at an early age, 14 or younger, have a higher chance of having alcohol problems at some point in their lives.

Some people should not drink at all:

- Women who are pregnant or trying to become pregnant
- A person who plans on driving or who requires a high level of alertness for an activity he or she plans to engage in
- If you are taking certain medications (prescription or over the counter)
- If you have a medical condition that will become worse by drinking
- If you are a recovering alcoholic
- If you are under 21 years of age

If you are diagnosed as an alcoholic, simply reducing your alcohol intake will not be effective. Studies have shown that alcoholics who try to cut down on drinking are unable to do so indefinitely. You will need to stop alcohol completely (that is, abstaining) for a successful recovery.

Remember there are medications and treatments available for a person with a drinking problem.

- See your Primary Care Physician
- Contact **Dr. Sally Davis**, Bechtel Nevada Employee Assistance Program (702-295-0917)
- Contact the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment at 1-800-662-HELP
- Call Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) at 1-800-222-0199

Submit questions regarding alcohol abuse and misuse to **Sharon Mulhall**, Bechtel Nevada occupational health nurse at M/S NTS276 or 702-295-4736 or **Karen Sondrol-Maxwell** at M/S NLV029 or 702-295-1474.

For additional information, visit the following web sites:

- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) (www.alcoholics-anonymous.org)
- The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (www.health.org/gov/pubs/ph326X/)
- The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (www.niaaa.nih.gov/)

If someone you care about is an alcoholic who refuses treatment the following recommended steps may help them accept treatment:

- Stop all rescue missions. Family members usually try to protect an alcoholic from the effects of his/her behavior. This person needs to experience the harmful effects of their drinking.
- Time your intervention. Talk with the drinker shortly after an alcohol-related problem has occurred. Make sure this person is sober.
- Be specific. Explain your concerns
- State the consequences. This is not to punish the drinker but to protect you from the harmful effects of their drinking. For example, refusal to go with this person to any alcohol related social activities or this person moving out of the house.
- Be ready to help. Get information on treatment options, discuss them with the drinker and if they are willing to get help go with them for their appointments.
- Call on a friend. If the person is still unwilling to get help, have a friend talk with them using the above steps.
- Find strength in numbers. With the help of a therapist some families will join with other relatives and friends to confront this individual.
- Get support. Whether this individual seeks help or not, you may benefit from the support of other people in your situation such as, Al-Anon and Alateen (www.al-anon.alateen.org).

Retirements

Anthony Baur - Bechtel Nevada
Robert L. Kwasney - Bechtel Nevada

In Memory

Thomas R. Clark - former DOE Nevada Operations Office manager (1983-1987)
Earl Hall - Wackenhut Services, Inc. - NV and former BN employee
Paul Koss - Bechtel Nevada
Charles A. Wilson - former contractor employee

Tips to save money at the gas pumps

by Kurt Arnold

Gasoline prices are continuing to rise every day. Forecasters predict record prices for gasoline this summer. In an effort to combat rising fuel costs, consumers need to look for ways to reduce fuel consumption. According to the U.S. Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency, there are steps you can take to reduce the amount of money you spend on gasoline.

- Replace air and fuel filters regularly as instructed in your vehicle's maintenance manual. Change air filters more often if driving in dusty conditions. Replacing a clogged air filter can improve your vehicle's gas mileage by as much as 10 percent. Your vehicle's air filter keeps impurities from damaging your vehicle's engine. Not only will replacing a dirty air filter save gas, it will protect the engine.
- Keep your engine properly tuned. Fixing a car that is noticeably out of tune or has failed an emissions test can improve gas mileage by an average of 4.1 percent, though results vary based on the kind of repair and how well it was done. If your vehicle has a faulty oxygen sensor, your gas mileage may improve as much as 40 percent.
- Keep tires properly inflated and wheels aligned. You can improve your gas mileage by around 3.3 percent by keeping your tires inflated to the proper pressure. Underinflated tires can lower gas mileage by 0.4 percent of every one pound per square inch (psi) in pressure of all four tires. Properly inflated tires are safer and last longer.
- Use the recommended grade of motor oil. You can improve your gas mileage by 1 to 2 percent by using the manufacturer's recommended grade of motor oil. Look for motor oil that indicates "Energy Conserving" on the API performance symbol to be sure it contains friction-reducing additives.
- Drive sensibly. Aggressive driving (speeding, rapid acceleration, and braking) wastes gas. It can lower your gas mileage by 33 percent at highway speeds and by 5 percent around town. Stay alert and anticipate traffic lights, stop signs, and merges. Use your turn signals. Traffic will move more smoothly, which saves fuel for every



one. Sensible driving is also safer for you and others, so you may save more than gas money.

- Observe the speed limit. Gas mileage decreases rapidly at speeds above 60 miles per hour (mph). Each five mph you drive over 60 mph is like paying an additional \$0.10 per gallon for gas. Observing the speed limit is also safer.
- Avoid excessive idling. Idling gets zero miles per gallon. Vehicles with larger engines typically waste more gas at idle than do vehicles with smaller engines. Do not rev the engine before shutting it off; this wastes fuel and can dilute motor oil.
- Use cruise control on highway and interstate trips. Using cruise control on the highway helps you maintain a constant speed and, in most cases, will save gas.
- Remove extra weight from your vehicle. Pack lightly for trips. An extra 100 pounds in the trunk reduces a typical vehicle's fuel economy by 1 to 2 percent.
- A roof rack or carrier provides additional cargo space and may allow you to meet your needs with a smaller vehicle. However, a loaded roof rack can decrease your fuel economy by 5 percent. Reduce aerodynamic drag and improve your fuel economy by placing items inside the trunk whenever possible.
- During warm weather months, reduce the use of your air conditioner when driving at low speeds. When driving more than 40 miles per hour using the air conditioner costs less than having your windows open.
- Participate in carpools or ride-share programs. You can cut your weekly fuel costs in half and save wear on your car if you take turns driving with other commuters when traveling to work or for running errands.
- Combine errands to reduce the number of trips.

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Tips to save money at the gas pumps

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- If possible, stagger your work hours to avoid rush hours. You will spend less time sitting in traffic and consume less fuel.
- Try to take one less vehicle trip per week. If you own more than one vehicle, drive the one that gets the best gas mileage whenever possible.
- Consider using public transit. Contact your local

public transportation provider for route information.

- Choose a more efficient model when purchasing your next vehicle. There are a tremendous range of miles per gallons (mpg) models to choose within vehicle size classes. Purchasing a vehicle with a higher mpg could save you hundreds of dollars in fuel costs each year.

Which steps you choose to take will depend on your own particular circumstances, but any of them will reduce the amount of money you spend for gasoline.

Parking lot safety

Did you know that one of the likeliest places to be involved in a fender bender is in a parking lot?

According to the Independent Insurance Agents of America, thousands of parking-lot-related claims cost motorists millions of dollars every year. Besides the car doors dings and scrapes with shopping carts, parking lots can be a prime target for carjackers, thieves, and vandals.

An estimated 80 percent of all mall and shopping center crimes take place in their parking lots and garages. The National Safety Council and local police departments have some recommendations to help increase your personal safety in and around your car.

General Parking Lot Tips

- Minimize the chances of fender benders by watching for cars cutting diagonally across lots, particularly near the lot's perimeter. Drive slowly and use your turn signals.
- Obey all traffic signs, particularly stop and yield signs.
- When backing out of a parking space, be aware of waiting cars, others who are backing out at the same time, and motorists speeding through lanes.
- If possible, avoid parking close to large vehicles as they decrease your ability to see the area around you.
- Back into a parking space or pull all the way through a tandem spot whenever possible. You will have a better view when you leave and will know if you left your lights on.
- Park in highly visible, well-lighted areas and be mindful of suspicious activity. If suspicious

activity occurs at work, report any suspicious persons to **Wackenhut Services Inc.-Nevada (WSI-NV)** at **295-3343** or your local security representative. If you see suspicious activity at a shopping mall or grocery store parking lots, notify a security officer.

- Always carefully note where you parked so you do not spend unnecessary time walking around a parking lot looking for your vehicle.
- Always lock your vehicle doors, even BEFORE you buckle up, when driving, and when parked. Never leave your keys in your vehicle and/or the motor running, whether you are at the gas station, stopping at the ATM, or dropping your child off at day care.
- Limit the amount of time you spend "idle" in your vehicle.
- Never leave valuables in your vehicle. If you are out shopping and must leave your packages in the vehicle, keep them locked in the trunk, out of sight.
- Before backing out of a parking spot, always glance over your shoulder for pedestrians as well as for other reversing cars.

Walking to your vehicle

- Any person, male or female, is potential prey for assault. Shop or leave work with a friend when ever possible.
- Walk purposefully and look confident. Assertive body language can help prevent an attack. Do not slouch . . . keep your head up. Look as though you would cause an uproar if bothered.
- Try not to carry too many items at once, as this makes you an easy target.

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Parking lot safety

cont. from page 16

- If you carry a purse, do not dangle it by your side in such a way that a thief can run by you and grab it. Carry your purse close to your body, preferably in front.
- As you walk to your vehicle, observe those around you. Notice if there are any strangers sitting in parked cars or standing in your pathway, choose an alternate route and, by all means, **AVOID THEM.**
- Avoid isolated or poorly lit areas. Avoid walking near shrubbery which can hide attackers.
- Always be alert and aware. Have your keys in your hand and be ready to unlock the door without delay.
- As you approach your vehicle, look under and around it. Before getting in your vehicle, look in the back seat and on the floor.
- Do not place your purse or package(s) on the vehicle's roof while loading other items.
- Upon entering, lock your doors promptly. Turn on the headlights to improve your visibility and make it easier for other people to see your vehicle (but harder to see into it), then buckle up.

Other Helpful Suggestions

- Keep your vehicle in good mechanical condition to prevent trouble. Keep the tank filled with sufficient fuel.
- Keep your house keys separate from your vehicle keys.
- Do not keep your purse on the seat beside you. Keep it out of sight.
- Avoid carrying large sums of money and unnecessary credit cards. However, law enforcement agencies suggest keeping "mugger money" of ten or fifteen dollars in your wallet or purse to satisfy money hungry thieves. Consider carrying only a small change purse with necessities instead of a handbag.

Driving slowly in parking lots will enable you to react to other vehicles and pedestrians. Whether in your vehicle or walking across a parking lot, the best way to protect yourself is remaining aware of everything moving 360 degrees around you.

New OPSEC signs for recycle centers

by *Dodie Haworth*

Bechtel Nevada's security department has issued new OPSEC signs near all recycle centers and containers. These new signs indicate which material is OPSEC and Unclassified Nuclear Information (UCNI) and CANNOT be recycled.

The new signs are outlined in eye-catching red with the word "STOP" boldly printed on each side of the sign. The signs were designed so that employees will stop and take a moment to review the items listed on the sign (the list is not all inclusive) and check to see if the item they are about to place into the recycle container is a prohibited or recyclable item. It is employees' responsibility to read these signs and place only acceptable material into the recycle containers.



Photo by Kurt Arnold



Photo by Kurt Arnold

New OPSEC signs (left photo) will appear near all recycle centers and containers and list materials that must be placed in a locked OPSEC container (right photo). Unclassified Nuclear Information CANNOT be placed in recycle or OPSEC containers; it MUST be shredded.

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New OPSEC signs for recycle centers

cont. from page 17

If you have any of the materials listed on the new OPSEC sign, place them into one of the locked OPSEC containers shred the item. UCNI material CANNOT be placed in any recycle or OPSEC container and MUST be shredded.

If you are unsure whether your material is OPSEC or UCNI, contact **Bechtel Nevada security** at **702-295-0457** or the **National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office OPSEC program office** at **702-295-3335**.

Another reminder, only #1 plastic containers can be recycled. Generally these are only water and soda bottles. Styrofoam cups are NOT considered #1 plastic, please do not place Styrofoam cups in the recycle center bins. Look for the #1 plastic designation on the bottom of your plastic container and recycle it.



Bechtel Nevada

- 40 years *Las Vegas - John Doyle III, Richard Reed; Nevada Test Site - Larry Arnold*
- 35 years *Las Vegas - Robert M. Fisher; Livermore Operations - Masafusa Nishimura*
- 30 years *Las Vegas - Benard Hawkins III, Vicki Presser, John B. Roberts*
- 25 years *Las Vegas - Cecil Douglass, David Henderson, Savannah Mills, Gary Morrison; Nevada Test Site - Terence Otey, Juan Pena, Frank Thielke; Livermore Operations - Gloria Walsh*
- 20 years *Las Vegas - Fannie Bell, Stephen Eckert, Leonard Gene, Bob Haskin, Shirley Hawkins, Patricia Herrin, Diana Kinter, Terry Smith, Jezabel Stampahar; Nevada Test Site - Lester Johnson, Gregory Mize, Michael Murphy, John Pennington Sr., Virginia Traster*
- 15 years *Las Vegas - Albert Guber, Marnita Magner, Beverly Slater, Christopher Tunley, Dan Tullis; Nevada Test Site - Monty Cole, A. D. Shaffer, Connie Sheldon; Special Technologies Laboratory - Jennifer Jefferson, Harold McHugh; Remote Sensing Laboratory - Andrews Operations - Kenneth Doran, Kathleen Meade*
- 10 years *Las Vegas - Jerry Bonn, Deborah Durment, Richard Gross, Beverly Larson, Robert*

- Mignard, Michael Mohar, Susan Otis, George Price, Russell Spencer Jr.; Nevada Test Site - Rhyan Andrews, Terry Cowley, Gene Howard; Remote Sensing Laboratory - Andrews Operations - Kevin Phoenix*
- 5 years *Las Vegas - Robert Morrow, Ida Ann Romero, Xee Lisa Yuan; Nevada Test Site - Joe Askins, Michael Barney, Elizabeth Burns, Kevin Cooke, Brian Duggan, James Foley, Bruce Lahman, Deborah Leonard, Richard O'Brien, Cheryl Stevens*
- New Hires *Las Vegas - Tom Anderson, Tyler Bello, Kevin Broadbent, Gina DeCaria, George Deukmaji, Jay Dickerman, Shannon Duvall, John Finger, Rachel Foster, Gerald Galvin, Raquel Garretsen, Mario Guerrero Jr., Robert Holmes, Martin MacKay, Jennifer Merrill, Christy Moe, Mary O'Donnell, Larry Platte, Harriett Robinson, Nathan Sadownik, Linda Sams, Charles Shelton, Gary Sterling, Joan Taylor- Zahm, William Wagner, Louene Wojtas; Nevada Test Site - Reginald Asuncion, James Bodnar, Marcus Brown, Martin Clemens, Joyce Curlee, Aaron Edmondson, Margaret Felder, David Guthrie, Andrea Hall, John Hansen, Linda Hodges, Patrick Hoppe, Deborah Johnson, Tom Karl, Jason Prestridge, William Sidwell, Gary Spradlin Jr., Oscar Valdez; Special Technologies Laboratory - Matthew*

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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)**.

April 13

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Pioche Conference Room (C205), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Tonja Patton, BN (702-295-2621)**.

April 22

Take Our Sons and Daughters to Work Day. Various scheduled activities for children 9 to 18 years of age. For additional information on planned activities, contact **Tamiko Brown, BN (702-295-2207)**; or **Sheril Hamlin, WSI (702-295-0804)**.

April 27

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Pioche Conference Room (C205), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Tonja Patton, BN (702-295-2621)**.

April 27

The Nevada Section of Association for Advancement of Cost Engineering International (AACEi) meeting. Meeting begins at 6:00 p.m. Clark County Government Center, 500 Grand Central Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada. For additional information, contact **Robert May, BN (702-295-2087)**. To register for this meeting, contact **Ken Elder (702-794-1356)**.

May 11

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Pioche Conference Room (C205), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Tonja Patton, BN (702-295-2621)**.

May 25

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May 26

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)**.

June 22

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June 22

The Nevada Section of Association for Advancement of Cost Engineering International (AACEi) meeting. Meeting begins at 6:00 p.m. Clark County Government Center, 500 Grand Central Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada. For additional information, contact **Robert May, BN (702-295-2087)**. To register for this meeting, contact **Ken Elder (702-794-1356)**.

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

February 29 - March 4

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

March 7-10

Ninth Biennial International Conference - Engineering, Construction and Operations in Challenging Environments. South Shore Harbour Resort and Conference Center, League City, Houston, Texas. For additional information, visit ASCE's website (www.asce.org/conferences/space04/).

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/.

June 7-10

The American Society of Safety Engineers' Safety 2004 Exposition. Las Vegas Hilton, Las Vegas, Nevada. For additional information, visit www.asse.org/annual_conf_frameset.html.

July 6-9

5th Annual Small Business Conference. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For additional information, contact **Margaret Cerno, NNSA Service Center (505-845-6182)**.



*Published monthly for all members of the NNSA/NV family.
 Kathleen A. Carlson, Manager, NNSA, Nevada Operations Office.
 Darwin J. Morgan, Director, Office of Public Affairs and Information.
 Submit articles or ideas to the editor at 702-295-5792 or M/S NLV 106.*

Editor:

Kurt Arnold
 Bechtel Nevada

Contributors:

Kurt Arnold
 Tamiko Brown
 La Tomya Glass
 Sheril Hamlin
 Dodie Haworth
 Darlene Holseth

John Howanitz
 Michelle Meade
 Dona Merritt
 Jennifer Morton

Karen Sondrol-Maxwell
 Bobbie Pope
 Nancy Tufano

Barbara Yoerg

Layout and graphics:

Jennifer Morton
 Bechtel Nevada

