



EM UPDATE

Working Today To Protect Your Future

Winter 2006

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AMEM Corner

by Stephen Mellington

What a busy year it has been! The Nevada Site Office (NSO) Environmental Management (EM) projects continue to focus on conducting work in a safe manner and fiscal year 2006 accomplishments in Industrial Sites, Offsites, and transuranic (TRU) and mixed low-level (MLLW) waste reflected this high priority.

One of EM's greatest achievements in fiscal year 2006 was the remediation of 369 Industrial Sites. This efficiency was realized through NSO EM's strong working relationship with the State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) to revise the Industrial Sites cleanup approach. The revised strategy reduced costs and provided the mechanism to clean up sites in fiscal year 2006 that had been planned for fiscal year 2007 and 2008. This vastly reduced the number of cleanups at remaining Industrial Sites – only 296 sites out of the 1,849 identified remain to be remediated by 2012 when the project is scheduled to close.

Another great success was the smooth transition of the remaining eight Offsites to the Office of Legacy Management (OLM) on October 1, 2006. During the 12 months leading up to the transition, representatives of the Nevada Site Office conducted site inspections, sampling, and joint public meetings with the OLM; drilled monitoring wells; obtained regulatory agreements; completed surface maintenance activities; and documented and prepared site records for transfer to OLM. It was a huge effort that required cooperation, dedication, and a commitment to safety.

Within the TRU Waste Sub-Project, it was an eventful year as well. The sub-project is now closer to completion (September 2007) because of the major milestones achieved during fiscal year 2006. The Visual Examination and Repackaging Building glovebox was safely dismantled and removed for on-site disposal and all shipments of legacy waste from the Nevada Test Site to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant near Carlsbad, New Mexico, were completed without incident. As the sub-project looks toward the future, it is imperative that the same success is achieved in determining a disposal path for the remaining TRU waste.

It was also a monumental year for the MLLW Sub-Project. Cooperation between the U.S. Department of Energy and the NDEP led to the granting of approval for off-site generated MLLW disposal

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Stephen Mellington,
Assistant Manager for
Environmental Management
(AMEM)



Prior to taking a water
sample, workers identify
and document their location
on Amchitka Island – One
of the many activities
conducted prior to the
transfer of the Offsites sub-
project to the Office of
Legacy Management

AMEM Corner

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at the Nevada Test Site. Although disposal volumes were lower than anticipated for the first year, DOE sites throughout the U.S. are teaming with DOE Headquarters to spear-head an effort to increase and accelerate MLLW disposal at the Nevada Test Site. These efforts are focused on achieving the MLLW disposal of 20,000 cubic meters by December 2010.

Although the U.S. Department of Energy is currently operating under a Continuing Resolution, I anticipate that Nevada Site Office 2007 EM budget will provide the necessary funding to continue cleanup activities without interruption. This includes developing a long-term strategy for Soils sites on the Tonopah Test Range and Nevada Test and Training Range with the NDEP and U.S. Air Force. I look forward to these new challenges and support the NSO EM staff and contractors as they safely strive to attain even more success in 2007 while continuing to maintain an outstanding safety record. Happy Holidays!

Did you know that the federal government operates on a fiscal year calendar? The fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30. Appropriation Bills enacted prior to the beginning of each fiscal year provide the necessary funding for all federal agencies and programs to operate. A Continuing Resolution is issued by Congress to authorize the continuation of operations for a specific period of time when Appropriation Bills are not enacted by October 1.

Transuranic Waste Sub-Project Cleanup Enters Final Stage

by Dona Stevens

After nine years of service and processing more than 1,000 drums of transuranic (TRU) waste, the glovebox was removed from the Visual Examination and Repackaging Building (VERB) on September 25, 2006. This marks the beginning of the final phase of the [TRU waste sub-project](#) which is scheduled for completion on September 30, 2007.

Prior to removal, a special coating was applied to the inside of the glovebox which “fixed” radioactive contamination in place and prevented it from becoming airborne during dismantlement. Application of the fixative allowed for the safe removal of this massive equipment which measures 15 feet long by 3.5 feet wide by 9 feet high (including the legs which elevate it).

Although the glovebox was used to sort and repackage drums containing TRU waste without direct contact, only trace amounts of radiological contaminants remained after decontamination. Follow-up characterization of the equipment determined that it met [Nevada Test Site \(NTS\) Waste Acceptance Criteria \(WAC\)](#) and was therefore accepted for disposal on-site as low-level waste.

Following the removal of the glovebox, the Secondary Confinement Structure (the self-contained building within the VERB) was decontaminated in preparation for upcoming characterization activities. These activities will require workers (outfitted in the appropriate personal protective equipment and breathing supplied air) to enter the structure to remove, segregate and repackage the waste contained within 58 oversize boxes. Repackaging of the boxes is needed in order to: identify and separate items that are low-level/mixed low-level waste from those that are TRU/mixed TRU waste; remove items prohibited by the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) or NTS WAC, and; place all waste into the appropriate packaging such that the TRU waste will fit within approved shipping containers. Once this is complete, the compliant TRU waste will be transported to another U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) facility; where it will be characterized and certified for shipment to WIPP near Carlsbad, New Mexico. Any low-level/mixed low-level waste identified during the process will be prepared for disposal on-site. Prohibited items removed will be treated and prepared for disposal at the appropriate facility.

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Workers remove the glovebox from the Visual Examination and Repackaging Building.



Workers prepare the glovebox for removal from the Visual Examination and Repackaging Building.

Transuranic Waste Sub-Project Cleanup Enters Final Stage

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In addition to these boxes, approximately 150 drums of TRU waste remaining at the Nevada Test Site will also be shipped to another DOE facility for certified characterization and shipment to WIPP. The contents of these drums either do not comply with the WIPP WAC or require additional characterization.

It has been a long road for the Nevada Site Office TRU sub-project since it first received the legacy waste from Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in 1974; but success is just around the corner as each step is completed to prepare for shipping this waste to its final destination.



Oversize boxes containing TRU waste are stored inside the TRU Pad Cover Building at the Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex.

Mixed Low-Level Waste Summit

by Steve Hommel

Supply-and-demand concepts apply to more than textbook economics. In the case of [mixed low-level waste \(MLLW\) disposal at the Nevada Test Site \(NTS\)](#), low volumes are fueling an urgency for generators to increase shipments in order to meet a December 2010 deadline imposed by the State of Nevada. Therefore, on September 12 - 13, 60 people representing 12 U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) sites across the country attended a MLLW Summit at the Nevada Site Office (NSO) to determine the most effective way to utilize MLLW disposal capabilities at the NTS before the Mixed Waste Disposal Unit (MWDU) must close.

The MWDU currently provides the sole disposal outlet for higher-activity DOE and defense-related MLLW that cannot be disposed at the generator's site or at a commercial disposal facility. Charles Anderson, DOE's Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Office of Environmental Management called on generators to attend the Summit after learning that "less than one percent of the MWDU capacity [had been] utilized." Anderson explained that earlier forecasts had "indicated 50 to 70 percent of total capacity would be utilized through 2010." He was hopeful that the capacity would be fully utilized through refined planning and project acceleration. The most recent forecasts show less than 25 percent of the total capacity would be utilized over the next four years.

According to the direction provided by Anderson, the purpose of the MLLW Summit was threefold: (1) Identify and discuss the known and potential volumes of MLLW that sites will generate through site closure or project completion; (2) Identify and document the issues and reasons limiting sites' MLLW disposal forecasts to NTS during the next four years; and (3) Develop potential solutions to enable increased MLLW disposal to more fully utilize the NTS capacity.

As discussion became focused on reaching these objectives, it quickly became apparent that MLLW generators simply do not have enough MLLW already generated and characterized for disposal at the NTS that would fill the MWDU to its 20,000 cubic meter capacity. It seems that an incompatibility of site schedules for environmental remediation projects that would potentially generate larger volumes of MLLW conflicts with the NTS 2010 deadline. However, if cleanup activities at these sites could be accelerated, then NTS disposal

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The MLLW Summit was held at the Nevada Support Facility (NSF) in North Las Vegas, Nev. on September 12 - 13, 2006.

In December of 2005, the State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) reissued the Nevada Test Site (NTS) Part B Permit which lifted the prohibition on accepting U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Mixed Low-Level Waste (MLLW) generated outside the state of Nevada. In accordance with this Permit, the Nevada Site Office (NSO) is limited to accepting no more than 20,000 cubic meters of MLLW and to permanently close the NTS Mixed Waste Disposal Unit by December 2010.

Mixed Low-Level Waste Summit

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capabilities could be more effectively utilized. Regardless, some generators did note that some MLLW is not scheduled for disposal at the NTS due to budget, schedule, regulatory, and transportation issues which must also be addressed by DOE Headquarters.

DOE Headquarters is seeking options to address identified issues and is supportive of the NTS MLLW disposal capability. Anderson said that the “disposal of higher-activity waste is critical to [DOE-wide] site closures and project completions. The availability of similar disposal [options at other sites] beyond 2010 is uncertain. It is essential that we utilize the NTS MLLW disposal capacity, as this is a one-time opportunity that cannot be squandered.”

The Summit yielded some positive discussions which have spurred staff at DOE Headquarters and [NTS Radioactive Waste Acceptance Program](#) personnel to develop solutions to make the MWDU a more feasible disposal option. One result is the re-evaluation of NTS Waste Acceptance Criteria in order to streamline the acceptance process to reduce the turn-around time. DOE will also examine generator programs to identify areas where simplification can improve efficiency.

CAB's Upcoming Year is Full of Activities

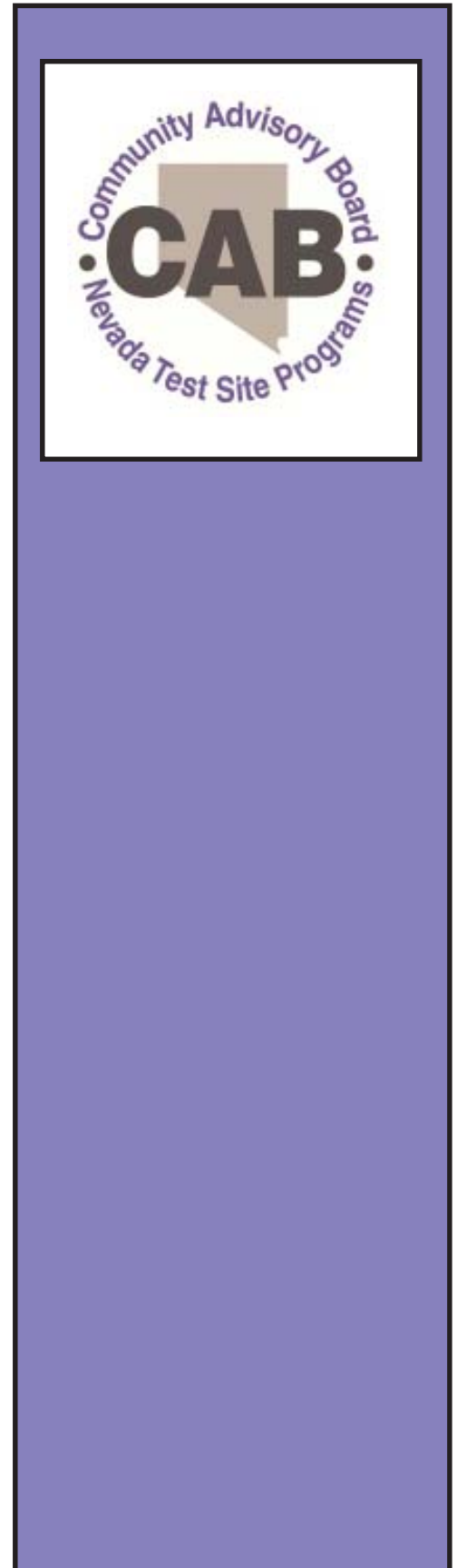
by Kelly Snyder

Last month's political elections were not the only instance of citizens flexing their decision-making muscles; the Community Advisory Board for Nevada Test Site Programs (CAB) also selected their leaders for the year and developed their work plans for fiscal year 2007.

The CAB voted unanimously to elect David Hermann and Walter Wegst as the new CAB Chair and CAB Vice-Chair, respectfully. Their responsibilities, which began on October 1 and will end on September 30, 2007, include leading CAB meetings and representing the Board at national events.

In addition to the annual elections, the CAB also developed their work plans for the next 12 months. Upcoming activities include reviewing the National Waste Disposition Strategy, studying the remaining transuranic waste sub-project activities, commenting on the appropriateness of Environmental Management outreach material, and finalizing the recommendation for groundwater well placement.

CAB meetings are open to the public, so feel free to attend if you are interested in these activities or other Environmental Management projects. The CAB typically meets on the second Wednesday of every other month. Information on the CAB, participation opportunities and meeting dates and locations are available on the Internet at www.ntscab.com.



Operation Clean Desert Interactive Game

by Nick Duhe and Dona Stevens

Catchy music, games, and, yes, even a little education....it is all part of the interactive journey that is the Operation Clean Desert computer game.

The game, which is geared toward second to sixth grade kids, begins at the Atomic Testing Museum and follows Dr. Proton and Adam the Atom on an adventure that teaches players about historic Nevada Test Site activities and current Environmental Management (EM) projects such as how workers go about cleaning up the Nevada Test Site.

Fundamental concepts used throughout the game are defined and include atoms, radiation, and contamination. These definitions, along with background information on Nevada Test Site decontamination efforts, groundwater characterization, and radioactive waste management, are gathered at the museum and later used to answer questions that allow the player to advance further in the game.

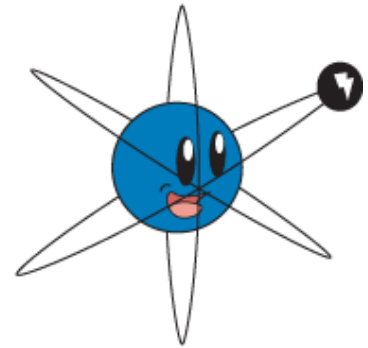
The game's goal is to assist Dr. Proton and Adam to capture Adam's radioactive brother, Axel, who has escaped from a building on the Nevada Test Site that workers are cleaning up. During their quest to prevent Axel from spreading contamination, Dr. Proton and Adam rely on the player to successfully maneuver through a maze using knowledge acquired earlier in the game.

Capturing and containing Axel helps to make the Nevada Test Site a safer place for workers and the multitude of wildlife that inhabit it. It also earns the player a title of "Junior Scientist" in recognition of the assistance provided to Dr. Proton and Adam. One eight-year-old boy summed it up best during the testing phase when he said, "Hey! This is really cool."

This encouraging feedback is rewarding to the members of the EM Student Forum who developed the game. These EM Student Forum members represented Advanced Technologies Academy (a Las Vegas, Nev. high school) through a grant with the U.S. Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office. During the five-year grant EM Student Forum members conceptualized and designed Dr. Proton, Adam, and Axel as the

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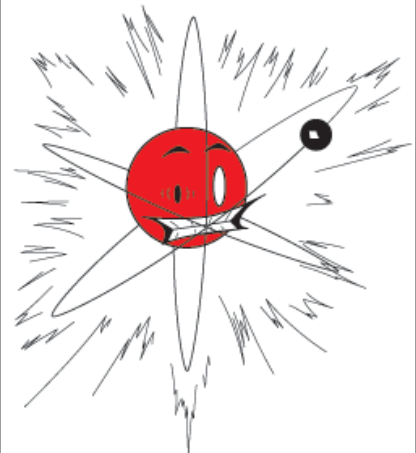
Adam the Atom



Dr. Proton



Axel



Operation Clean Desert Interactive Game

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main characters in a story that explains EM projects to the public. This story is the foundation of the EM Operation Clean Desert kid's display, activity book, and computer game. EM Student Forum members were heavily involved in the production (artwork, programming, and layout) of all three products which work together to relay the importance of cleanup activities at the Nevada Test Site.

The Operation Clean Desert kid's display (<http://www.nv.doe.gov/kidszone/display.htm>) is available for loan to schools, libraries, and public events. A downloadable version of the activity book is available at <http://www.nv.doe.gov/kidzone/book.htm> or request copies by e-mailing envmgt@nv.doe.gov. Requests for copies of the computer game can also be obtained via this e-mail address or can be played on-line at <http://www.nv.doe.gov/kidszone/game.htm>.

Nevada Site Office Waves Goodbye to the Offsites Sub-Project

by Chantelle LaGrow

On October 1, 2006, the U.S. Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office (NSO) completed the transfer of management for nine legacy underground nuclear testing and experimentation "Offsites" in Alaska, Colorado, Mississippi, Nevada, and New Mexico. Leading up to this transition of responsibility to the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management (OLM), the NSO completed a multitude of complex activities.

The NSO started the planning stages of this transition during the summer of 2004. In an effort that lasted almost 2 ½ -years, more than 20,000 records were transferred to OLM. These records encompassed the research, work accounts, correspondence, photos, and documents produced during NSO Environmental Management remediation and monitoring activities at each site up to the time of the transition.

Historically, the NSO conducted corrective actions at the Offsites which consist of: Amchitka and Project Chariot (Alaska); Rulison and Rio Blanco (Colorado), Salmon (Mississippi); Project Shoal and the Central Nevada Test Area (Nevada), and; Gasbuggy and Gnome-Coach (New Mexico). Over the past several years, NSO drilled monitoring wells, removed surface debris, conducted site inspections and water sampling, developed long-term surveillance and monitoring plans, completed vegetative and biological surveys, participated in stakeholder interactions, and reached agreements with state regulatory agencies..

Completion of these activities paved the road for OLM to achieve its mission of:

- Protecting human health and the environment through effective and efficient long-term surveillance and maintenance;
- Preserving and protecting legacy records and information;
- Supporting an effective and efficient work force structured to accomplish departmental missions;
- Implementing departmental policy concerning continuity of worker pension and medical benefits;

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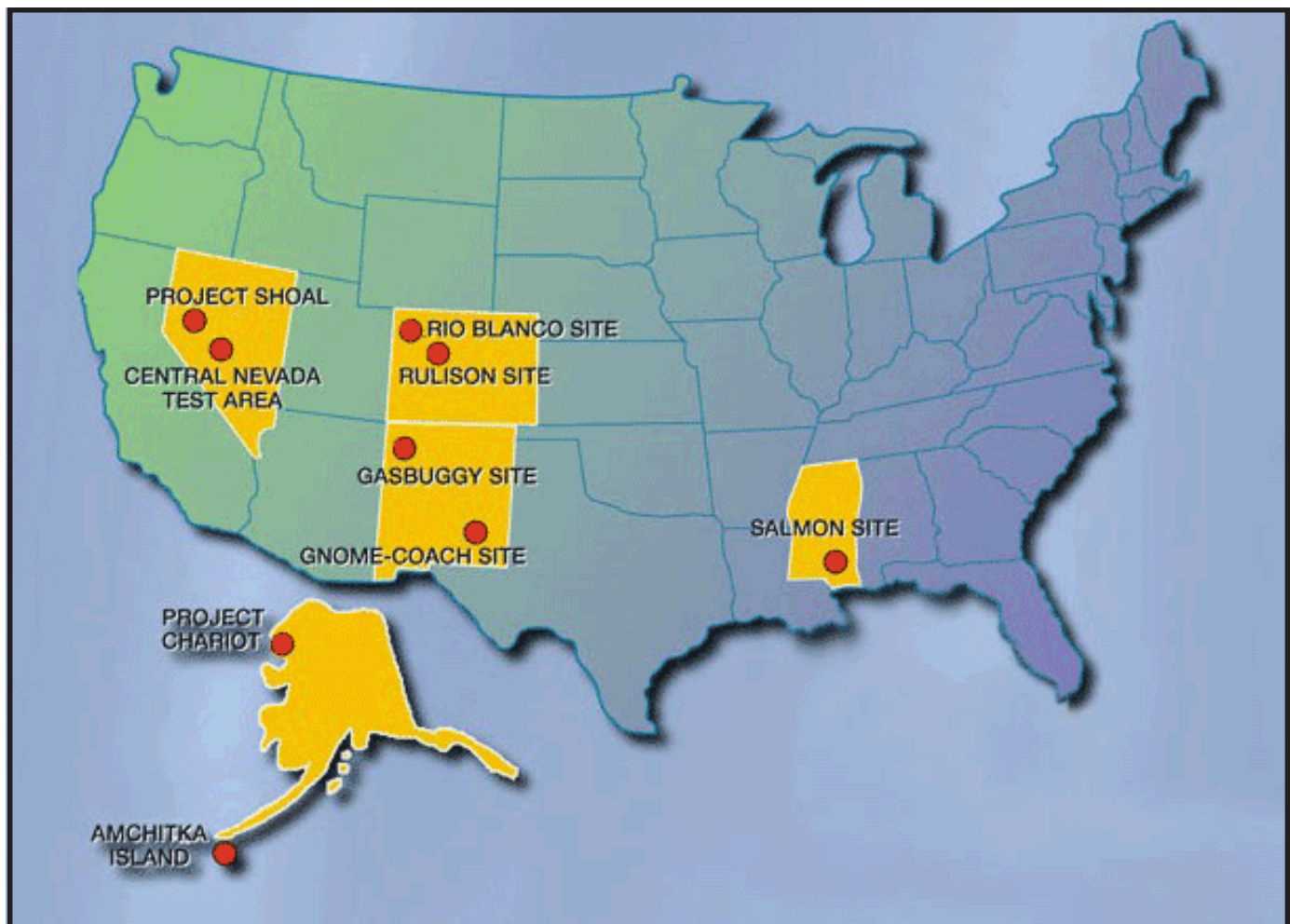
The mission of the Office of Legacy Management (LM) is to manage the Department's post-closure responsibilities and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment. LM has control and custody for legacy land, structures, and facilities and is responsible for maintaining them at levels suitable for their long-term use.

Nevada Site Office Waves Goodbye to the Offsites Sub-Project

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- Managing legacy land and assets, emphasizing safety, reuse, and disposition;
- Mitigating community impacts resulting from the cleanup of legacy waste and changing departmental missions; and
- Acting as liaison and coordinating all policy issues with appropriate departmental organizations.

For more information on the Office of Legacy Management, please visit <http://www.lm.doe.gov/>.



Map of Offsite locations that were transferred to the Office of Legacy Management.

Crew Sails Through Amchitka's Final Chapter

by Chantelle LaGrow

Confronting wild winds and cold weather, a Nevada Site Office team successfully completed a challenging two week expedition to uninhabited Amchitka Island, Alaska for a closure cap inspection.

The team, including U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) staff and Stoller-Navarro Joint Venture (SNJV) contractor staff, faced one of the most logistically challenging projects to date. Conditions encountered by the team, such as rough seas, cold weather, winds in excess of 40 mph, and up to 19 hours of sunlight a day, set this project miles apart from any other. Travel logistics alone took extensive planning because Amchitka Island cannot be reached by routine transportation methods.

At the western end of the Aleutian Chain, the remoteness of Amchitka Island requires a specially chartered ship to reach. A rigorous process, with safety as the number one criteria resulted in the selection of Fairweather Marine's ship, [Arctic Wolf](#), which departed Homer, Alaska (over 200 miles from Anchorage) on July 24 loaded with three vehicles and other equipment required to complete the project. The Arctic Wolf docked at Dutch Harbor on Adak Island the evening of July 30 to pick up the crew which arrived via Anchorage. During the early morning of July 31, the crew boarded the Arctic Wolf and set sail to Amchitka Island – arriving in Constantine Harbor at sunup on August 1.

In addition to transporting the team and their equipment, the Arctic Wolf provided lodging, a sick bay, and emergency medical staff during their planned 10-day stay on the island. However, the efficient team accomplished the following work in just seven days:

- Inspect cap integrity (subsidence and erosion);
- Monitor vegetative cover;
- Acquire photographic documentation;
- Perform minor cap maintenance activities; and
- Collect surface water samples (as requested by the Navy).

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Amchitka Crew at
Cannikin Ground Zero
Monument.

Crew Sails Through Amchitka's Final Chapter

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These field activities, which concluded on August 7, were performed to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of the closure caps installed during remediation activities conducted in 2001 and in accordance with DOE's long-term monitoring and surveillance program on Amchitka Island. While state regulators are still reviewing the results of the inspections, the Amchitka Mud Pit Sites 2006 Post-Closure Monitoring and Inspection Report reveals that the closure caps have maintained their integrity and are providing an effective environmental barrier as designed. Furthermore, due to an absence of subsidence, cracking, or erosion, continued monitoring without intrusive revegetation measures is recommended for all closure caps on Amchitka Island. Although most long-term monitoring and surveillance programs require inspections once a year, due to Amchitka's isolated location, an allowance has been made to extend the inspection frequency to once every five years.

The conclusion of these activities represents the final chapter in the island's history with the Nevada Site Office Environmental Restoration Project. Responsibility for long-term monitoring and maintenance of Amchitka Island was transferred to the Office of Legacy Management effective October 1, 2006.

Did you know?

During the Cold War, the United States Government conducted underground nuclear testing activities at nine additional locations outside the boundaries of the Nevada Test Site. These sites, Amchitka Island being one, are located in Alaska, Colorado, Mississippi, Nevada and New Mexico and are referred to as "Offsites."

Amchitka, so named by the Aleuts who've inhabited the Aleutian Islands for at least 9000 years, is one of the North Pacific Aleutian Chain's Rat Islands. It is located approximately 1,340 miles west southwest from Anchorage, Alaska, and 870 miles east of Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, of the Russian Far East. It is 35 miles long, and almost three miles wide. Early Russians referred to this island as Ostrov Amchitka.

Hard Work of Environmental Management Acknowledged

by Dona Stevens

On behalf of the entire Nevada Site Office (NSO) Environmental Management (EM) team, Assistant Manager Stephen Mellington accepted the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Administrator's Award for Excellence. This prestigious award was presented to Mellington by Under Secretary of Energy for Nuclear Security, Linton Brooks, in October 2006.

In bestowing the award, Ambassador Brooks, who is the NNSA Administrator, noted the excellent and overall outstanding management of the NSO EM Program. Brooks further commented on the importance of NSO EM's successful efforts to obtain a permit which allows for mixed low-level waste generated within the U.S. Department of Energy Complex but outside of Nevada to be disposed at the Nevada Test Site; a contribution that is beneficial to the entire U.S. Department of Energy community.

Mellington is honored by the recognition he and the entire EM team received from Ambassador Brooks, especially since EM is a not an NNSA program – although the EM work takes place at an NNSA site. Further highlighting the prestige of the award is the fact that Mellington is only the second person to receive it while still holding office.

Congratulations to Mr. Mellington and the entire EM federal and contractor staff who supported this esteemed achievement!



Stephen Mellington proudly displays the award in his office.



It's a Bird; It's a Plane, NO! It's Super K!

by Nick Duhe and Dona Stevens

Clean up of the Super Kukla facility is underway at the Nevada Test Site, leaving behind the legacy it played during the Cold War.

The Super Kukla facility was constructed in 1964 with a mission to determine how an enemy countermeasure would affect the performance of a nuclear warhead during an exchange of weaponry. The key component to the Super Kukla facility was the reactor which provided the environment to bombard materials (placed inside) with radiation in the form of intense bursts of neutrons and gamma waves.

Following the closure of the facility in the late 1970's, the reactor core was disassembled and decontamination and decommissioning activities were conducted on three of the four structures – the Reactor Building, Reactor High-Bay, and Mechanical Building. The entire two-acre facility was then fenced to protect workers and the environment until a more comprehensive cleanup could be accomplished.

Twenty-five years later, Environmental Management contractors representing the [Stoller-Navarro Joint Venture](#) with [National Security Technologies](#) support began conducting extensive site research and characterization activities which led to the development of a plan to close the site. The primary objective of the Super Kukla closure plan is to eliminate or reduce risks to human health and the environment. In order to achieve this objective in the safest manner possible, the Stoller-Navarro Joint Venture will be accomplishing cleanup in the following six phases:

- Phase One: Preparing the site by installing temporary power, an office trailer, lighting, and ventilation.
- Phase Two: Collecting samples (such as concrete and paint chips) and conducting radiological surveys, health and safety swipes, and air monitoring. In addition, the material and debris in each building will be inventoried.
- Phase Three: Establishing data quality objectives and developing a plan to close the facility in place.

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Who regulates Industrial Sites?

Super Kukla, an Industrial Sites clean up project, is regulated by the Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order.

Documents proposing the cleanup strategy for each Industrial Site are prepared by the Nevada Site Office and submitted to the NDEP for approval. When the documents are scheduled for submittal to the NDEP, a public notice is posted to the Nevada Site Office Internet website at <http://www.nv.doe.gov/emprograms/environment/restoration/ffaco.htm>. Additional information on the Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order can be obtained by visiting the NDEP Internet website at <http://ndep.nv.gov/BOFF/ffco.htm>.

It's a Bird; It's a Plane, NO! It's Super K!

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- Phase Four: The removal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) and non-PCB oils, lead and mercury components, asbestos and any other hazardous materials as necessary. In this phase, debris from the Mechanical Building and the Wooden Shed will be placed into the Reactor Building for entombment in a later phase.
- Phase Five: The Mechanical Building and the Reactor High Bay will be demolished down to the slab and the Wooden Shed will be completely removed since there is no concrete slab. After the three buildings are demolished and disposed, samples will be taken and surveys performed on the remaining slabs.
- Phase Six: The Reactor Building will be entombed with grout. Super Kukla will be the first Decontamination and Decommissioning site to be entombed in place with use restrictions. All sumps, the Basement Reactor Room and the Access Tunnel will be included in this process. In addition, the surrounding vicinity will be graded to ensure that any possible surface water will flow away from the area. The final part of this phase is to apply appropriate use restrictions to the area.

Field work at Super Kukla is scheduled to be completed in March 2007 with the final closure report due to the State of Nevada in September 2007.



Aerial view of Super Kukla showing the Reactor High Bay, Mechanical Building, Access Tunnel Entrance and Wooden Shed.



Super Kukla reactor being prepared for a test.

Advisory Boards Converging on Las Vegas

by Kelly Snyder

Twice a year, the Site-Specific Advisory Boards for the U.S. Department of Energy Environmental Management Program meet to discuss stakeholder perspectives regarding Environmental Management issues that are common among the sites. On March 28-30, 2007, the seven boards will come together in Las Vegas, Nevada to continue the work that began at the Santa Fe, New Mexico meeting last September.

Volunteer Site-Specific Advisory Board members, also known as Community Advisory Board (CAB) members, represent the general public at the following DOE locations: Hanford (Washington), Los Alamos National Laboratory (New Mexico), Oak Ridge (Tennessee), Savannah River (South Carolina), Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (Kentucky), Idaho National Laboratory, and the Nevada Test Site. Also in attendance will be DOE federal and contractor staff, including DOE Assistant Secretary James Rispoli.

A Nevada Test Site tour is planned for the first day of the meeting to familiarize participants with specific Environmental Management activities at the site. The proposed agenda for the rest of the meeting, which will be held at the Suncoast Hotel and Casino Sunrise Conference Room located at 9090 Alta Drive will consist of a full-day interactive discussion on Thursday and a half-day discussion on Friday. During these discussions, a Science and Technology Program representative will update participants on innovative and cost-effective practices that have been incorporated into environmental cleanup activities. In addition, participants will be provided an overview of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and public participation initiatives by the Office of Intergovernmental and Public Accountability.

The Thursday and Friday sessions are open to the public and attendance is encouraged. For more information on the meeting please contact the Community Advisory Board for Nevada Test Site Programs office at (702) 657-9088.

What is the Federal Advisory Committee Act?

The Federal Advisory Committee Act became law in 1972 and is the legal foundation defining how federal advisory committees operate. The law has special emphasis on open meetings, chartering, public involvement, and reporting. For more information on the Federal Advisory Committee Act click on http://www.gsa.gov/Portal/gsa/ep/content/View.do?content Type=GSA_BASIC&content Id=11635

Nevada Test Site Public Tours 2006 Schedule

January 18, 2007

February 15, 2007

March 20, 2007

April 24, 2007

May 30, 2007

June 21, 2007

July 11, 2007

August 22, 2007

September 18, 2007

October 23, 2007

November 20, 2007

December 20, 2007



Low Level Radioactive
Waste Management
Site



Sedan Crater



Railroad Bridge



Apple II House

Tour participants will visit historic nuclear test locations, such as Sedan Crater, as well as observe areas where work activities are currently taking place, like the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Sites. The tour covers approximately 250 miles. Call (702) 295-0944 for more information.



Questions should be directed to:
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702-295-3521

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To request information on Environmental Management activities, including the CAB, e-mail your request to the address below.

Include your name, address, phone number and information request.

Envmgt@nv.doe.gov

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