

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

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Jefferson County -- Boulder County -- City and County of Broomfield -- City of Arvada -- City of Boulder
City of Golden -- City of Northglenn -- City of Thornton -- City of Westminster -- Town of Superior
League of Women Voters -- Rocky Flats Cold War Museum -- Rocky Flats Homesteaders
Arthur Widdowfield

Board of Directors Meeting – Agenda

Monday, September 9, 2013, 8:30 – 11:30 AM

**Rocky Mountain Metropolitan Airport, Terminal Building, Mount Evans Room
11755 Airport Way, Broomfield, Colorado**

- 8:30 AM Convene/Introductions/Agenda Review
- 8:35 AM Chairman’s Review of August 8, 2013, Executive Committee meeting
- 8:40 AM Business Items
1. Consent Agenda
 - o Approval of checks and meeting minutes
 2. Executive Director’s Report
- 8:50 AM Public Comment
- 9:00 AM Host DOE Quarterly Meeting (briefing memo attached)
- o DOE will brief the Stewardship Council on site activities for the first quarter of 2013 (January – March).
 - o DOE has posted the report on its website and will provide a summary of its activities to the Stewardship Council.
 - o Activities include surface water monitoring, groundwater monitoring, ecological monitoring, and site operations (inspections, maintenance, etc.).
- 10:15 AM Board Review of Stewardship Council Activities for 2013 and Initial Review of 2014 Work Plan (briefing memo attached)
- o The 2013 Stewardship Council work plan provides that the board shall review its work for the year. The review is a first step the board will take in approving the 2014 work plan.
 - o The board will also review and edit the draft 2014 work plan.
 - o Formal approval of the work plan will take place at the October 28th meeting.
- 10:35 AM FY 14 Budget – Initial Review (briefing memo attached)
- o The board will review, and modify as necessary, the draft FY 14 budget.

- Formal budget hearings and adoption of the 2014 budget will take place at the October 28th meeting.

10:50 AM

Review New Member Application (briefing memo attached)

- Every two years the board appoints new members for the four community seats on the board of directors.
- These positions are currently held by the League of Women Voters, Rocky Flats Cold War Museum, Rocky Flats Homesteaders, and Arthur “Murph” Widdowfield.
- As a first step in the process, the board will review, and edit as necessary, the application, and discuss related issues.
- The application period will open following this meeting.
- Interviews and appointments will take place at the October 28th meeting.

11:10 AM

Public comment

11:20 PM

Updates/Big Picture Review

1. Member Updates
2. Review Big Picture

Adjourn

Next Meetings:

October 28 (4th Monday of month)
February 3, 2014

Rocky Flats Acronym List, Prepared by Rik Getty, Rocky Flat Stewardship Council, November 2012

Acronym or Term	Means	Definition
Alpha Radiation		A type of radiation that is not very penetrating and can be blocked by materials such as human skin or paper. Alpha radiation presents its greatest risk when it gets inside the human body, such as when a particle of alpha emitting material is inhaled into the lungs. Plutonium, the radioactive material of greatest concern at Rocky Flats, produces this type of radiation.
Am	americium	A man-made radioactive element which is often associated with plutonium. In a mass of Pu, Am increases in concentration over time which can pose personnel handling issues since Am is a gamma radiation-emitter which penetrates many types of protective shielding. During the production era at Rocky Flats, Am was chemically separated from Pu to reduce personnel exposures.
AME	Actinide Migration Evaluation	An exhaustive years-long study by independent researchers who studied how actinides such as Pu, Am, and U move through the soil and water at Rocky Flats
AMP	Adaptive Management Plan	Additional analyses that DOE is performing beyond the normal environmental assessment for breaching the remaining site dams.
AOC well	Area of Concern well	A particular type of groundwater well
B	boron	Boron has been found in some surface water and groundwater samples at the site
Be	beryllium	A very strong and lightweight metal that was used at Rocky Flats in the manufacture of nuclear weapons. Exposure to beryllium is now known to cause respiratory disease in those persons sensitive to it
Beta Radiation		A type of radiation more penetrating than alpha and hence requires more shielding. Some forms of uranium emit beta radiation.
BMP	best management practice	A term used to describe actions taken by DOE that are not required by regulation but warrant action.
BZ	Buffer Zone	The majority of the Rocky Flats site was open land that was added to provide a "buffer" between the neighboring communities and the industrial portion of the site. The buffer zone was approximately 6,000 acres. Most of the buffer zone lands now make up the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge.
CAD/ROD	corrective action decision/record of decision	The complete final plan for cleanup and closure for Rocky Flats. The Federal/State laws that governed the cleanup at Rocky Flats required a document of this sort.
CCP	Comprehensive Conservation Plan	The refuge plan adopted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 2007.
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	State agency that regulates the site.
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	Federal legislation that governs site cleanup. Also known as the Superfund Act
cfs	cubic feet per second	A volumetric measure of water flow.
COC	Contaminant of Concern	A hazardous or radioactive substance that is present at the site.

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COU	Central Operable Unit	A CERCLA term used to describe the DOE-retained lands, about 1,500 acres comprised mainly of the former Industrial Area where remediation occurred
CR	Contact Record	A regulatory procedure where CDPHE reviews a proposed action by DOE and either approves the proposal as is or requires changes to the proposal before approval. CRs apply to a wide range of activities performed by DOE. After approval the CR is posted on the DOE-LM website and the public is notified via email.
Cr	chromium	Potentially toxic metal used at the site.
CRA	comprehensive risk assessment	A complicated series of analyses detailing human health risks and risks to the environment (flora and fauna).
D&D	decontamination and decommissioning	The process of cleaning up and tearing down buildings and other structures.
DG	discharge gallery	This is where the treated effluent of the SPPTS empties into North Walnut Creek.
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	The federal agency that manages portions of Rocky Flats. The site office is the Office of Legacy Management (LM).
EA	environmental assessment	Required by NEPA (see below) when a federal agency proposes an action that could impact the environment. The agency is responsible for conducting the analysis to determine what, if any, impacts to the environment might occur due to a proposed action.
EIS	environmental impact statement	A complex evaluation that is undertaken by a government agency when it is determined that a proposed action by the agency may have significant impacts to the environment.
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	The federal regulatory agency for the site.
ETPTS	east trenches plume treatment system	The treatment system near the location of the east waste disposal trenches which treats groundwater contaminated with organic solvents emanating from the trenches. Treated effluent flows into South Walnut Creek.
FC	functional channel	Man-made stream channels constructed during cleanup to help direct water flow.
FACA	Federal Advisory Committee Act	This federal law regulated federal advisory boards. The law requires balanced membership and open meetings with published Federal Register meeting dates.
Gamma Radiation		This type of radiation is very penetrating and requires heavy shielding to keep it from exposing people. Am is a strong gamma emitter.
GAO	Government Accountability Office	Congressional office which reports to Congress. The GAO did 2 investigations of Rocky Flats relating to the ability to close the site for a certain dollar amount and on a certain time schedule. The first study was not optimistic while the second was very positive.
g	gram	metric unit of weight
gpm	gallons per minute	A volumetric measure of water flow in the site's groundwater treatment systems and other locations.
GWIS	groundwater intercept system	Refers to a below ground system that directs contaminated groundwater toward the Solar Ponds and East Trenches treatment systems.
IA	Industrial Area	Refers to the central core of Rocky Flats where all production activities took place. The IA was roughly 350 of the total 6,500

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		acres at the site.
IC	Institutional Control	ICs are physical and legal controls geared towards ensuring the cleanup remedies remain in place and remain effective.
IHSS	Individual Hazardous Substance Site	A name given during cleanup to a discrete area of known or suspected contamination. There were over two hundred such sites at Rocky Flats.
ITPH	interceptor trench pump house	The location where contaminated groundwater collected by the interceptor trench is pumped to either the Solar Ponds and East Trenches treatment systems
L	liter	Metric measure of volume, a liter is slightly larger than a quart.
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory	One of the US government's premier research institutions located near Santa Fe, NM. LANL is continuing to conduct highly specialized water analysis for Rocky Flats. Using sophisticated techniques LANL is able to determine the percentages of both naturally-occurring and man-made uranium which helps to inform water quality decisions.
LM	Legacy Management	DOE office responsible for overseeing activities at closed sites.
LMPIP	Legacy Management Public Involvement Plan	This plan follows DOE and EPA guidance on public participation and outlines the methods of public involvement and communication used to inform the public of site conditions and activities. It was previously known as the Post-Closure Public Involvement Plan (PCPIP).
M&M	monitoring and maintenance	Refers to ongoing activities at Rocky Flats.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	MOU refers to the formal agreement between EPA and CDPHE which provides that CDPHE is the lead post-closure regulator with EPA providing assistance when needed.
MSPTS	Mound site plume treatment system	The treatment system for treating groundwater contaminated with organic solvents which emanates from the Mound site where waste barrels were buried. Treated effluent flows into South Walnut Creek.
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	Federal legislation that requires the federal government to perform analyses of environmental consequences of major projects or activities.
nitrates		Contaminant of concern found in the North Walnut Creek drainage derived from Solar Ponds wastes. Nitrates are very soluble in water and move readily through the aquatic environment
Np	neptunium	A man-made radioactive isotope that is found as a by-product of nuclear reactors and plutonium production.
NPL	National Priorities List	A listing of Superfund sites. The refuge lands were de-listed from the NPL while the DOE-retained lands are still on the NPL due to ongoing groundwater contamination and associated remediation activities.
OLF	Original Landfill	Hillside dumping area of about 20 acres which was used from 1951 to 1968. It underwent extensive remediation with the addition of a soil cap and groundwater monitoring locations.
OU	Operable Unit	A term given to large areas of the site where remediation was focused.
PCE	perchloroethylene	A volatile organic solvent used in past operations at the site. PCE is also found in environmental media as a breakdown product of other solvents.

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pCi/g	picocuries per gram of soil	A unit of radioactivity measure. The soil cleanup standard at the site was 50 pCi/g of soil.
pCi/L	picocuries per liter of water	A water concentration measurement. The State of Colorado has a regulatory limit for Pu and Am which is 0.15 pCi/L of water. This standard is 100 times stricter than the EPA's national standard.
PLF	Present Landfill	Landfill constructed in 1968 to replace the OLF. During cleanup the PLF was closed under RCRA regulations with an extensive cap and monitoring system.
PMJM	Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	A species of mouse found along the Front Range that is on the endangered species list. There are several areas in the Refuge and COU that provide an adequate habitat for the mouse, usually found in drainages. Any operations that are planned in potential mouse habitat are strictly controlled.
POC	Point of Compliance (surface water)	A surface water site that is monitored and must be found to be in compliance with federal and state standards for hazardous constituents. Violations of water quality standards at the points of compliance could result in DOE receiving financial penalties.
POE	Point of Evaluation (surface water)	These are locations at Rocky Flats at which surface water is monitored for water quality. There are no financial penalties associated with water quality exceedances at these locations, but the site may be required to develop a plan of action to improve the water quality.
POU	Peripheral Operable Unit	A CERCLA term used to describe the Wildlife Refuge lands of about 4,000 acres.
Pu	plutonium	Plutonium is a metallic substance that was fabricated to form the core or "trigger" of a nuclear weapon. Formation of these triggers was the primary production mission of the Rocky Flats site. Pu-239 is the primary radioactive element of concern at the site. There are different forms of plutonium, called isotopes. Each isotope is known by a different number. Hence, there are plutonium 239, 238, 241 and others.
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	Federal law regulating hazardous waste. In Colorado, the EPA delegates CDPHE the authority to regulate hazardous wastes.
RFCA	Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement	The regulatory agreement which governed cleanup activities. DOE, EPA, and CDPHE were signors.
RFCAB	Rocky Flats Citizen Advisory Board	This group was formed as part of DOE's site-specific advisory board network. They provided community feedback to DOE on a wide variety of Rocky Flats issues from 1993-2006.
RFCLOG	Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments	The predecessor organization of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council
RFETS	Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site	The moniker for the site during cleanup years.
RFLMA	Rocky Flats Legacy Management Agreement	The post-cleanup regulatory agreement between DOE, CDPHE, and EPA which governs site activities. The CDPHE takes lead regulator role, with support from EPA as required.
RFNWR	Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge	The approximate 4,000 acres which compose the wildlife refuge.
RFSOG	Rocky Flats Site	The nuts-and-bolt guide for post-closure site activities performed by

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	Operations Guide	DOE and its contractors.
SPPTS	solar ponds plume treatment system	System used to treat groundwater contaminated with uranium and nitrates. The nitrates originate from the former solar evaporation ponds which had high levels of nitric acid. The uranium is primarily naturally-occurring with only a slight portion man-made. Effluent flows into North Walnut Creek
SVOCs	semi-volatile organic compounds	These compounds are not as volatile as the solvent VOCs. They tend to be similar to oils and tars. They are found in many environmental media at the site. One of the most common items to contain SVOCs is asphalt.
TCE	trichloroethylene	A volatile organic solvent used in past operations at the site. TCE is also found in environmental media as a breakdown product of other solvents.
U	uranium	Naturally occurring radioactive element. There were two primary isotopes of U used during production activities. The first was enriched U which contained a very high percentage (>90%) of U-235 which was used in nuclear weapons. The second isotope was U-238, also known as depleted uranium. This had various uses at the site and only had low levels of radioactivity..
USFWS	United States Fish & Wildlife Service	An agency within the US Department of the Interior that is responsible for maintaining the nation-wide system of wildlife refuges, among other duties. The regional office is responsible for the RFNWR.
VOC	volatile organic compound	These compounds include cleaning solvents that were used in the manufacturing operations at Rocky Flats. The VOCs used at Rocky Flats include carbon tetrachloride (often called carbon tet), trichloroethene (also called TCE), perchloroethylene (also called PCE), and methylene chloride.
WCRA	Woman Creek Reservoir Authority	This group is composed of the three local communities, the Cities of Westminster, Northglenn, and Thornton, who use Stanley Lake as part of their drinking water supply network. Water from the site used to flow through Woman Creek to Stanley Lake but the reservoir severed that connection. The Authority has an operations agreement with DOE to manage the Woman Creek Reservoir.
WQCC	Water Quality Control Commission	State board within CDPHE tasked with overseeing water quality issues throughout the state. DOE has petitioned the WQCC several times in the last few years regarding water quality issues.
ZVI	zero valent iron	A type of fine iron particles used to treat VOC's in the ETPTS and MSPTS.

Business Items

- List of Stewardship Council checks
- June 3, 2013, draft board meeting minutes

DOE Quarterly Briefing

- Cover memo
- Table of contents from quarterly report

9:09 AM
08/19/13

Rocky Flats Stewardship Council
Check Detail-2013
May 18 through August 19, 2013

Type	Num	Date	Name	Account	Paid Amount	Original Amount
Check		5/28/2013		CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-3.50
				Admin Services-Misc Services	-3.50	3.50
TOTAL					-3.50	3.50
Check		6/28/2013		CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-3.50
				Admin Services-Misc Services	-3.50	3.50
TOTAL					-3.50	3.50
Check	1617	6/2/2013	Century Link	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-28.35
				Telecommunications	-28.35	28.35
TOTAL					-28.35	28.35
Bill P...	1618	6/2/2013	Crescent Strategies...	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-7,462.62
Bill	5/31...	5/31/2013		Personnel - Contract	-6,850.00	6,850.00
				Telecommunications	-111.38	111.38
				TRAVEL-Local	-40.68	40.68
				Postage	-215.99	215.99
				Printing	-210.72	210.72
				Supplies	-33.85	33.85
TOTAL					-7,462.62	7,462.62
Bill P...	1619	6/2/2013	Energy Communiti...	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-950.00
Bill	0001	6/2/2013		Subscriptions/Memberships	-950.00	950.00
TOTAL					-950.00	950.00
Bill P...	1620	6/2/2013	Jennifer A. Bohn	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-225.50
Bill	13-37	5/31/2013		Accounting Fees	-195.50	195.50
Bill	13-23	4/1/2013		Accounting Fees	-30.00	30.00
TOTAL					-225.50	225.50
Bill P...	1621	6/2/2013	The Rogers Group, ...	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-450.00
Bill	5/20...	4/30/2013		Personnel - Contract	-450.00	450.00
TOTAL					-450.00	450.00
Bill P...	1622	6/6/2013	The Hartford	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-500.00
Bill	115...	5/6/2013		Insurance	-500.00	500.00
TOTAL					-500.00	500.00
Bill P...	1623	6/6/2013	Wagner Barnes & ...	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-4,000.92
Bill	17930	5/10/2013		Annual Audit	-4,000.92	4,000.92
TOTAL					-4,000.92	4,000.92
Check	1624	7/2/2013	Century Link	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-27.32
				Telecommunications	-27.32	27.32
TOTAL					-27.32	27.32

9:09 AM
08/19/13

Rocky Flats Stewardship Council
Check Detail-2013
May 18 through August 19, 2013

Type	Num	Date	Name	Account	Paid Amount	Original Amount
Bill P...	1625	7/2/2013	Blue Sky Bistro	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-260.00
Bill	1524	6/3/2013		Misc Expense-Local Government	-260.00	260.00
TOTAL					-260.00	260.00
Bill P...	1626	7/2/2013	Jennifer A. Bohn	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-314.50
Bill	13-44	6/30/2013		Accounting Fees	-314.50	314.50
TOTAL					-314.50	314.50
Bill P...	1627	7/2/2013	Seter & Vander Wal...	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-892.50
Bill	66117	5/31/2013		Attorney Fees	-892.50	892.50
TOTAL					-892.50	892.50
Bill P...	1628	7/10/2013	Crescent Strategies...	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-7,085.38
Bill	6/30...	6/30/2013		Personnel - Contract	-6,850.00	6,850.00
				Telecommunications	-140.85	140.85
				TRAVEL-Local	-78.54	78.54
				Postage	-15.99	15.99
TOTAL					-7,085.38	7,085.38
Bill P...	1629	7/10/2013	Seter & Vander Wal...	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-1,487.45
Bill	66378	6/30/2013		Attorney Fees	-1,487.45	1,487.45
TOTAL					-1,487.45	1,487.45
Check	1630	8/2/2013	Century Link	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-26.35
				Telecommunications	-26.35	26.35
TOTAL					-26.35	26.35
Bill P...	1631	8/2/2013	Crescent Strategies...	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-7,057.61
Bill	7/31...	7/31/2013		Personnel - Contract	-6,850.00	6,850.00
				Telecommunications	-135.55	135.55
				TRAVEL-Local	-30.51	30.51
				Postage	-15.99	15.99
				Misc Expense-Local Government	-25.56	25.56
TOTAL					-7,057.61	7,057.61
Bill P...	1632	8/2/2013	Jennifer A. Bohn	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-518.50
Bill	13-54	7/31/2013		Accounting Fees	-518.50	518.50
TOTAL					-518.50	518.50
Bill P...	1633	8/2/2013	The Rogers Group, ...	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-500.00
Bill	7/15...	6/30/2013		Personnel - Contract	-500.00	500.00
TOTAL					-500.00	500.00

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL
Monday, June 3, 2013, 8:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Rocky Mountain Metropolitan Airport, Terminal Building, Mount Evans Room
11755 Airport Way, Broomfield, Colorado

Board members in attendance: Shelley Cook (Director, Arvada), Jim McCarthy (Alternate, Arvada), Lisa Morzel (Director, City of Boulder), Tim Plass (Alternate, City of Boulder), Greg Stokes (Director, Broomfield), Mike Shelton (Alternate, Broomfield), David Allen (Alternate, Broomfield), Bill Fisher (Director, Golden), Joyce Downing (Director, Northglenn), Emily Hunt (Alternate, Thornton), Joe Cirelli (Director, Superior), Bob Briggs (Director, Westminster), Mary Fabisiak (Alternate, Westminster), Jeannette Hillery (League of Women Voters), Conny Bogaard (Alternate, Rocky Flats Cold War Museum), Roman Kohler (Director, Rocky Flats Homesteaders), Arthur Widdowfield (citizen).

Stewardship Council staff members and consultants in attendance: David Abelson (Executive Director), Rik Getty (Technical Program Manager), Barb Vander Wall (Seter & Vander Wall, P.C), Erin Rogers (consultant).

Attendees: Shirley Garcia (Broomfield), Vera Moritz (EPA), Carl Spreng (CDPHE), Charles Adams (CDPHE), Scott Surovchak (DOE), Jeremiah McLaughlin (Stoller), Bob Darr (Stoller), John Boylan (Stoller), Jody Nelson (Stoller), George Squibb (Stoller), Linda Kaiser (Stoller), Jeremiah McLaughlin (Stoller), Rick DiSalvo (Stoller), Colin Anonsen (U.S. Rep. Perlmutter), Patrick O'Connell (Jefferson County), LeRoy Moore (Rocky Mountain Peace and Justice Center), Anne Fenerty (citizen), Mickey Harlow (citizen), Myles Rigg (citizen).

Convene/Agenda Review

Chair Bob Briggs convened the meeting at 8:34 a.m.

Public Comment

Mickey Harlow spoke about her opposition to the relocation of the monitoring station at GS10. She emphasized that DOE needs to find the source that continues to produce reportable results at this location. She went on to note that statistical trending is indicating increasing contamination. She said DOE made a commitment through the AMP program to continue looking for the source for an extended period of time. She added that she was also concerned about the uptake of plutonium in plants, and referenced data from testing by Los Alamos National Laboratory.

Leroy Moore read part of letter that he would be sending to the Board. He also referred to a memo he sent in May that raised concerns about the activities of the Stewardship Council. He noted that some clarity had been brought regarding the issues he raised, especially pertaining to how the group is able to extend its scope beyond DOE issues. He said this clarification was helpful, and suggested that this information be highlighted on the website in conjunction with the budget. LeRoy commented that the name of the group was misleading, as it does not only work on stewardship issues. He said it was difficult for the observing public to know when the Stewardship Council is acting as the Local Stakeholder Organization (LSO) and when it is not.

He next addressed a memo from David Abelson regarding signs at the entrances to the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. LeRoy took issue with the statement in the memo that these signs were not in support of the Fish and Wildlife Services' management responsibilities. He said he disagreed and that these will be the only signs that most people see while they are visiting the Refuge. He added that he was concerned that DOE funds were used by the Stewardship Council to provide comments to another agency.

Anne Fenerty spoke next and said she agreed with many of Mr. Moore's statements. She said that Stewardship Council activities should be less about supporting DOE and more about concern for the public. She said that the site was not truly cleaned up, as there is a specified level of contamination allowed. She distributed a map that showed subsurface structures that remained onsite. She highlighted the area of former Building 371, and said that prairie dogs dig down as far as the buried structures. She drew the parallel that people selling their homes were advised to remediate if radon was found, yet contamination remains at Rocky Flats. Anne also mentioned that the book *Full Body Burden* by Kristen Iverson was about to be published in paperback.

Chairman's Review of May 13th Executive Committee meeting

Chairman Briggs noted that an Executive Committee meeting was held on May 13, 2013. Meeting attendees included Executive Committee along with David Abelson. The purpose was to develop the agenda for this meeting, and the group also discussed a letter they received from LeRoy Moore. These meetings are open to public.

Consent Agenda

Mary Fabisiak moved to approve the April 1, 2013 Board meeting minutes and the checks. The motion was seconded by Shelley Cook. The motion to accept the minutes and checks passed 12-0. (Jefferson County and Boulder County were not present.)

Executive Director's Report

David Abelson began by noting that former Stewardship Council member Shaun McGrath was recently appointed as Regional Administrator for EPA. Shaun had also served previously on the Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments.

David next spoke about the status of DOE's process for selecting the next contractor to manage Rocky Flats. He said the contract was awarded to Portage Environmental in April. The current contractor, S.M. Stoller, was part of a bid for another team. The award decision is being protested under federal guidelines, and could take up to 100 days to resolve. David noted that Portage is a small business and does not currently have the necessary personnel to manage the site. He said that it is the norm for companies like this to simply bring on the existing personnel at the site. Lisa Morzel asked what would happen in the interim. David said that the current team would remain in place until the decision is finalized. Lisa noted that she was concerned about maintaining continuity and expertise if a new contractor takes over site management.

David next spoke about changes to the DOE-LM budget, and noted that they would not affect Rocky Flats. He said that \$19 million was slated to be transferred from LM and reprogrammed for cleanup activities at Los Alamos National Laboratory. This money had become available as pensions had been fully funded and litigation costs decreased. The overall DOE-LM budget for next year will be lower, for these same reasons. DOE's LM Director assured David that the Rocky Flats budget would not be affected by these changes.

Next, David addressed the letter sent to the Stewardship Council by LeRoy Moore and said it contained a number of factual inaccuracies. The Executive Committee directed David to follow up on Mr. Moore's request to post information related to the Board's DOE and non-DOE funding mechanisms on the website. In order to clarify how the organization is set up, David noted that the Board's overall Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) is much broader than its permissible activities under the DOE grant. He said the IGA covers anything that has a nexus with Rocky Flats – current as well as historic issues. He noted that specific Refuge management decisions, such as permissible uses or trail routes, are not part of this scope. He added that if an issue related to contamination in the Refuge came up, then it would fall under activities related to the DOE grant. He also clarified the 'Stewardship' in the group's name refers to the ongoing management of all things that used to be Rocky Flats.

Rik Getty announced that the annual site tour was scheduled for Wednesday, June 5 at 9 a.m. He said that the weather forecast looked fine, but rain could make roads impassable, so he would monitor the forecast.

Receive Stewardship Council 2012 Financial Audit

Eric Barnes, from Wagner Barnes & Griggs, briefed the Board on the results of the recent audit, which covered calendar year 2012. While the Stewardship Council is below levels for revenue and expenditures that would require an audit, the Board has had one done every year, based on staff recommendations. Since there are no employees, an independent review is a reliable way for the Board to make sure everything is in order with its finances.

Eric noted that most of the Stewardship Council's funding came from a DOE grant, and that this was in place through 2017. He said that an auditor's responsibility is to provide an opinion of a group's finances, and that this opinion could be found on pages I-II. The Stewardship Council audit report contained what is known as a 'clean' audit opinion.

He reviewed sections of the audit report, including the balance sheet, statement of revenues, budget-to-actual statement (which showed actual expenditures were less than what was budgeted), assets, and insurance. There were no proposed adjustments to the records. Overall, no material problems were found and the Stewardship Council was deemed to be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Bill Fisher noted that the report referenced rotating members on the Council, which had changed since last year. Also, Thornton needed to be added to the list. Eric said he would make these changes.

Anne Fenerty asked if the various funding sources were broken down in the report. Eric said this was reflected on page 5. Stewardship Council funding comes from DOE, member governments, and also some carryover from the previous organization (Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments).

Roman Kohler moved to accept the 2012 audit with the noted changes. The motion was seconded by Jeannette Hillery. The motion passed 12-0. (Jefferson County and Boulder County were not present.)

Host DOE Annual Meeting

DOE briefed on site activities for calendar year 2012. DOE has posted the report on its website. Activities included surface water monitoring, groundwater monitoring, ecological monitoring, and site operations (inspections, maintenance, etc.).

Surface Water -- George Squibb

George noted that there was a great deal more information available in the Annual Report on the website. He began by showing a map of the current monitoring network, which includes two Points of Compliance (POC) and three Points of Evaluation (POE). There were two areas onsite where reportable results were found. He provided an overview of performance monitoring at the Original Landfill (OLF) and Present Landfill (PLF). At the OLF, all sampling results met water quality standards. At the PLF, increased sampling frequency was temporarily required for arsenic and selenium.

GS10 is the POE on South Walnut Creek. It produced reportable results for plutonium, americium and uranium during 2012. This situation triggered consultation with the regulators, creation of a Contact Record, and an investigation plan for this area. George said that a great deal of additional sampling was being conducted in this area both upstream and downstream of GS10. They had not been seeing similar elevated results further downstream at the POC. This told them that the POE is doing its job, which is to signal when areas need to be looked at more closely.

Mike Shelton asked if there was a noticeable annual cycle with the higher sampling results. George noted that uranium does show an annual cycle and most of what they see is naturally-occurring uranium. Higher levels of uranium are seen in the winter and spring, and then lower levels are found in conjunction with runoff in the late spring and summer. George also mentioned that there was no water to test at SW027. Shelley Cook asked about how these levels of plutonium and americium could have appeared. She referenced the findings on actinide migration that the major pathway for these contaminants was sediment transport, and asked if perhaps a different mechanism was in effect. George responded that it was possible that this contamination was always there and they were just seeing now because of other changes. He added that DOE and its contractor are not sure what is causing these conditions and that was exactly why they have been doing the additional sampling. Mickey Harlow complimented George for always doing a good job on these issues, and asked about where they send samples. He said they are sent to Gel Laboratories, and also that 5% duplicate samples are sent blind.

Groundwater -- John Boylan

John explained that the objective of groundwater monitoring at Rocky Flats was the protection of surface water. The monitoring network is divided into areas associated with plumes. 89 wells were sampled one-to-four times per year and this produced over 6,000 analytical records. Only one of these wells was dry. In 2012, no results above RFMLA levels were found at Area of Concern (AOC) wells, which was consistent with previous results. At the landfills (OLF and PLF), the site consulted with regulators based on statistical evaluations for a few analytes. They continue to monitor and evaluate these areas per RFLMA. Lastly, work at groundwater treatment systems included the air stripper at the Mound site, and lagoon-based and microcell treatment at the Solar Ponds.

Environmental Compliance -- Rick DiSalvo

Rick noted that gravel roads continue to be maintained in order to provide access to sampling and treatment locations. At the OLF, there were 12 monthly inspections, 8 settlement monuments were monitored quarterly, and 7 inclinometers were monitored monthly. No movement of inclinometers was found. At the PLF, inspections were performed quarterly per the RCRA closure and engineered cap. Nine settlement monuments and six side slope monitors were also monitored. Lastly, the annual site inspection took place on March 12. Site personnel confirmed that the seven institutional controls were in place (pertaining to use of water, disturbance of soil, protection of monitoring and treatment systems, and related issues.). For the inspection, the DOE-controlled area (Central Operating Unit, or COU) is divided into five inspection areas, and personnel walk through each. They look for evidence of significant erosion or adverse biological conditions, and also evaluate the effectiveness of institutional controls.

Lisa Morzel asked if there was a clay cap over the former Building 881 area where a large hole was found last year. Rick said there was not; it is covered with Rocky Flats alluvium.

Site Ecology – Jody Nelson

Jody began by showing a series of before-and-after photos of how different areas of the site have changed since closure. Project support for ecological issues was provided for project assistance, wetland mitigation, Preble's Mouse Mitigation Monitoring, wildlife monitoring and weed monitoring/control. Lisa Morzel asked if the site brought mice back into areas where they had been pushed out. Jody said that they come back on their own.

In terms of weed monitoring, Jody mentioned that Russian olives are on the noxious weed list, so they were sprayed. As part of wildlife monitoring, the site maintains bluebird boxes and Jody said he just saw the first bluebird couple weeks ago. He also said the only place onsite that has a prairie dog population is north of the A-4 pond in the Refuge. Also, there were no raptor nests onsite this year. David Abelson asked what the trends have been in terms of wildlife and habitats since closure. Jody said that they are seeing different species of birds, and many more elk in large herds. Mickey Harlow asked what the carrying capacity for the elk herd was and whether any thinning of the herd would be needed. Jody said that they are not seeing any problems so far, but it would likely be up to the Parks and Wildlife Department if anything needed to be addressed.

Briefing on Adaptive Management Plan (AMP) and Replacement of GS10 Monitoring Station

The AMP, which was approved in May 2011 following the issuance of an environmental assessment, is a “monitoring and data evaluation program to assist in deciding to implement proposed action for terminal ponds in 2018-2020 timeframe or delay to gather additional data”. The AMP process includes provisions about reporting timeframes, summary reports, and an annual report. DOE recently completed its biannual review of the AMP, and as part of that review, decided to cease water quality monitoring along Indiana Street on October 1, 2015.

DOE is also proposing to replace monitoring station GS10. The existing flume was built by the USGS in the mid-1990s, and although it still functions, it is aging and was originally slated for replacement in 2002. At that time, budget issues and some slumping conditions delayed the project. George Squibb said that now that the B-series ponds have been breached, there is no longer a need for the bypass pipeline. He said the plan is to attach the new flume to the bypass line, as it is very large and very stable (it has been in place since the 1970s). George showed design plans, and noted that anyone going on the site tour would see this area.

Tim Plass asked George to address Westminster’s concerns regarding soil disturbance in this area. George said that using the existing structure helps minimize soil work. He added that they do not need the bypass pipes any more, as water now flows directly through the former B-series ponds. The existing pipes would be filled with grout. Also, there would be no interruption in monitoring. Because there have been lower flow rates since closure, the new design/shape will allow better measuring of flow rates. Lisa Morzel asked which geological unit this area is on. John Boylan said it is Laramie and alluvium (clay). Murph Widdowfield asked how the site planned to control future erosion in the area. George said they will be using clean soil, and then will put down plastic netting, eight inches of rock, and coconut matting. This will lead to vegetation growth which will inhibit erosion.

David Allen asked how much of the bypass would be grouted. George said it would be approximately 6-8 feet. Mary Fabisiak asked if the site had collected any soil or sediment samples in that area. George said that based on the characterization that was done during closure there was no need for additional sampling. Shelley Cook asked if this project could impede efforts to find the source of contamination at GS10. George said it would not, and that the area would still be able to be accessed as before. Mickey Harlow said she had a problem with the site covering contamination before finding the source. She said she thinks they should sample this area before covering. George replied that they are doing all of the upstream sampling to find the source. He added that these areas have levels below the soil action levels, so there would be no reason to dig up the soil and ship it offsite. He reiterated that the cleanup plan was to address areas above the soil action levels, and then to ensure any remaining contamination did not mobilize. Since no contamination was showing up at the POC’s, disturbing the soil might do more harm than good. David Allen stated that he thought it was premature moving forward with this until they find the source at GS10.

Scott Surovchak said that they had been working on that. George added that when looking for a source area, they look for things that have changed upstream of the sampling locations, and in

this case, the areas around the flume have not changed for more than thirty years. David also asked why they are not looking between the upstream monitoring points and GS10 for soil/sediment sampling. George responded that it actually takes some time to get enough data to provide a level of confidence in the results, especially since many areas are dry. He said that one sample which does not show contamination does not mean nothing is there. The process works best by using surface water results first, and then letting the data guide them where to go next. Bill Fisher said it sounded like the site does not want to do additional sampling. Shirley Garcia said that moving the flume prior to finding the source would result in losing a historical baseline, and also advised them to step back and take some more time. Mickey Harlow said that the site could be doing some proactive sampling. George replied that they have indeed been doing just that. Tim Plass asked about the project timeline. George said that they would be working from the beginning of August until the beginning of September, as this is when it is the driest. Emily Hunt asked what the cost of the project would be. Linda Kaiser said it would be approximately \$200,000. This funding is in the FY13 budget, and they do not have the ability to carry over this money into the next fiscal year.

George moved on to an update about the Adaptive Management Plan (AMP), which was also posted on the website. Through the AMP, there is a cooperative process to develop a schedule for breaching of the final three dams. There were several objectives for this process.

1. Use larger bottles at POCs to address larger scale events. This is done.
2. Use flow-through monitoring. There have been no reportable conditions, and they are seeing more variability, as expected.
3. Pre-discharge sampling
4. Using targeted groundwater monitoring from AOC wells. There have been no reportable conditions.
5. Collecting storm event samples at Pond C2. There has been no flow, and therefore no collection.
6. Additional automated uranium sampling. They are seeing seasonal results and quantifying the variability.
7. Grab sampling every two weeks at north and south walnut creeks. This is helping define natural variability.
8. Nitrate grabs in North Walnut Creek. This is looking at the relative effects of solar ponds treatment system, and the fate and transport of nitrates.

Bill Fisher asked if the site will get results back from the latest testing before construction on flume begins. George said they will. AMP data will be out by the end of July, and the quarterly report is also coming soon. Also, data is added to the GEMS database as soon as it is validated. David Abelson noted that staff receives emails when new data is put on the GEMS system, and asked if the Board would like to receive these notifications. Many members said yes, so David will start sending these emails.

Public comment

There was none.

Member Updates

Shelley Cook said that at the last meeting there was a discussion of the notification process in the event of fire at Rocky Flats. She wanted to know how local governments would go about requesting this notification. Scott Surovchak said that DOE stays out of any fire response operation. He added that all local communities are included in emergency response agreements, which would be involved in any Rocky Flats fires, so he recommended talking to their local fire departments. He also mentioned that the USFWS has some fire protection involvement at the site as well.

Roman Kohler announced that DOE-LM has enough money to fund worker retirement benefits, and that the workers are provided with annual reports about these updates. He also mentioned that on June 22, a fraternal organization called E Clampus Vitus would be presenting former workers and their families with a monument recognizing their work at Rocky Flats. This ceremony was scheduled to take place at the Rocky Flats Lounge at 11 am. The monument would be given to Scott Surovchak to store until the entrance off Highway 93 could be re-configured to accommodate traffic for people to view it.

Tim Plass mentioned that Boulder is still in the process of deciding whether to municipalize their utilities. A decision will be made in August.

Joe Cirelli said that Superior is evaluating a proposed town center development on northeast side of McCaslin Boulevard. They have heard the developer's proposal, and a Board hearing was scheduled for June 10.

Conny Bogaard reported that the Rocky Flats Cold War Museum just closed its second temporary exhibition. They also found a new location in Old Town Arvada at 57th and Webster, and were scheduled to re-open on July 1. She added that the Museum was making progress with fundraising, including a creation of a video. They are also in discussions with Cold War heritage sites in Scandinavia, and looking at framing historical issues with current nuclear issues.

Joyce Downing noted that Thornton had a new City Manager, and that the Ralston House was location coming soon.

Bob Briggs mentioned that Westminster was hosting a Saturday Jazz Festival, at 73rd and Lowell (the Old Westminster High School) from 12-8 pm.

Updates/Big Picture Review

September 9, 2013

Potential Business Items

- Initial review of 2014 budget
- Initial review of 2014 work plan
- Review community member application and appointment process

Potential Briefing Items

- DOE quarterly update
- Natural Resource Damages update

October 28, 2013

Potential Business & Briefing Items

- Approve 2014 budget
- Approve 2014 work plan
- Conduct community member interviews

Potential Briefing Items

- DOE quarterly update
- Solar Ponds remedy performance

David Abelson asked if there were any other issues that Board members would like to consider. Lisa Morzel mentioned climate change and effects at Rocky Flats. David said that the initial discussion took place at the April meeting, and asked what the follow up should be. Joe Cirelli mentioned the potential impacts of a larger wind farm near Rocky Flats. David responded that this was covered by last meeting's discussion of the possible effects of drier conditions at the site.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:18 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by Erin Rogers.

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City of Golden -- City of Northglenn -- City of Thornton -- City of Westminster -- Town of Superior
League of Women Voters -- Rocky Flats Cold War Museum -- Rocky Flats Homesteaders
Arthur Widdowfield

MEMORANDUM

TO: Stewardship Council Board
FROM: Rik Getty
SUBJECT: DOE Quarterly Report Briefing
DATE: August 22, 2013

We have scheduled seventy-five minutes for DOE to present its quarterly update for the first quarter of 2013 (January-March). The report (175 pages) can be found at: http://www.lm.doe.gov/Rocky_Flats/Documents.aspx The cover and table of contents are attached to this memo.

DOE will brief on the following topics in a format similar to past quarterly and annual report updates:

- surface water monitoring;
- groundwater monitoring;
- ecological monitoring; and,
- site operations (inspections, pond operations, security, general maintenance, etc.).

FIRST QUARTER 2013 QUARTERLY REPORT

Highlights of the surveillance and maintenance activities are as follows (largely quoting from the document).

Water Monitoring Highlights

The RFLMA network consists of 10 automated gaging stations, 12 surface water grab-sampling locations, 8 treatment system locations, 97 wells, and 10 precipitation gages. During the quarter, the water monitoring successfully met the targeted monitoring objectives as required by the RFLMA and was in conformance with RFSOG implementation guidance. During the quarter, 22 flow-paced composite samples, 32 surface water grab samples, 38 treatment system samples, and 10 groundwater samples were collected (in accordance with RFLMA protocols) and submitted for analysis. Analysis is pending for two flow-paced composites that were started during the quarter and have been retrieved from the field.

Water quality data at the four RFLMA POCs remained below the applicable standards through the quarter.

As previously reported, reportable 12-month rolling average uranium concentrations were observed starting on April 30, 2011, in surface water at RFLMA Point of Evaluation (POE) monitoring station GS10, which is located on South Walnut Creek upstream of former Pond B-1. Reportable 12-month rolling average americium (Am) activities were also observed starting on August 31, 2011. As of the end of the quarter, only Am was still reportable. Water monitoring locations downstream from GS10 at GS08, WALPOC, and GS03 continue to show Pu and Am activities well below the RFLMA standard of 0.15 pCi/L. GS10 is evaluated in Section 3.1.3.1 of this report.

Annual site inspection

Annual inspection and monitoring for evidence of significant erosion and violation of institutional controls (ICs) is required in accordance with RFLMA. The annual inspection was conducted on March 19, 2013. The following categories were inspected or monitored during the inspection:

- Evidence of significant erosion in the COU, and the proximity of this erosion to subsurface features. This monitoring included observation for precursor evidence of significant erosion, such as cracks, rills, slumping, subsidence, and sediment deposition.
- The effectiveness of ICs as determined through any evidence of the violation of any of these controls.
- Evidence of adverse biological conditions, such as unexpected morbidity or mortality.

The annual inspection was scheduled so that surface features could be observed adequately after snow cover had melted, once the surface was dry, and before vegetation growth could obscure land surface features.

To conduct this work, DOE, CDPHE, and Stoller staff walked the COU to observe the conditions. The areas walked down were designated as Areas A through E and are shown on the maps included in Appendix A. These areas generally coincide with the location of the subsurface features in RFLMA Attachment 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4, or they afforded adequate viewing of the surface in these locations (e.g., sloping areas). Several inspection team members were assigned to walk down a particular area or areas identified on the maps. Reference points, such as monitoring wells and roads, were used to orient the inspection team members within designated inspection areas.

Marker flags were placed where conditions showed evidence of the three condition categories listed above to track their location for follow-up by Site subject matter experts. Areas that required evaluation were documented in the Site Observation Log for evaluation and follow-up.

Debris on the surface or trash was either picked up during the inspection or subsequently removed. Several areas were noted as having evidence of erosion, possible depressions, or holes. Rocky Flats field operations subject matter experts evaluated the areas and none appeared to be

significant. Clean Rocky Flats alluvium was brought in from offsite to fill the minor depression at the former east trenches area to bring the area up to the surrounding surface elevation.

No evidence of violations of institutional or physical controls was observed.

On March 19, 2013, an inspection team member verified that the Environmental Covenant for the COU remains in the Administrative Record and on file with the Jefferson County land records, which are used by the Planning and Zoning Department.

No adverse biological conditions were noted during the inspection.

Landfills

Present Landfill (PLF)

The routine PLF inspection for the quarter was performed on March 14, 2013. No significant problems were observed during this inspection. Copies of the landfill inspection forms are presented in Appendix B.

Original Landfill (OLF)

The OLF is inspected monthly, in accordance with the requirements in the OLF Monitoring & Maintenance Plan (DOE 2009a) and the RFLMA. It was anticipated that after the first year, the inspection frequency might be reduced to quarterly for an additional 4 years. However, because of observed localized slumping and seep areas, and investigation and repairs to the OLF cover completed in 2009, no change to the monthly inspection frequency was recommended in the third five-year review of the Site (DOE 2012b).

Routine OLF inspections during the quarter were performed on January 29, February 27, and March 27, 2013. No significant items were observed. Evaluations of the landfill cover vegetation have been discontinued as the success criteria, according to the requirements outlined in RFLMA, has been met. The completed inspection forms are presented in Appendix B.

As discussed in the quarterly report for the second quarter of CY 2009 (DOE 2009b), seven inclinometers were installed in boreholes at the OLF in 2008 as part of the geotechnical investigation of localized areas of instability (Figure 1). Movement of the inclinometers has been monitored approximately monthly since installation. Inclinometers deflect by lateral movement of the ground in which they are located and can deflect enough to cause the inclinometer tubes to break. Once an inclinometer tube breaks, that inclinometer will no longer be monitored. Inclinometer monitoring data provide information on localized soil movement and serve to focus the periodic inspections of the soil cover surface on signs of potential instability, such as cracking, vertical displacement, and slumping.

Very little deflection has been noted over the past approximately 2 years. Based on the geotechnical investigation, maintenance and repairs in 2009 were made to minimize the effects of lubrication of a subsurface organic layer by groundwater and precipitation infiltration. As discussed in the annual report for 2011 (DOE 2012c), routine maintenance to fill any surface cracking noted in inspections to minimize infiltration of precipitation appears to be an effective way to address conditions that may lead to localized instability.

Groundwater Treatment Systems

Four groundwater treatment systems are operated and maintained in accordance with requirements defined in the RFLMA and the RFSOG. Three of these systems – the Mound Site Plume Treatment System, the East Trenches Plume Treatment System, and the Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System – include a groundwater intercept trench (collection trench), which is similar to a French drain with an impermeable membrane on the down-gradient side. Groundwater entering the trench is routed through a drainpipe into one or more treatment cells, where it is treated and then discharged. The fourth system, the PLF Treatment System (PLFTS), treats water from the northern and southern components of the Groundwater Intercept System and flow from the PLF seep.

Mound Site Plume Treatment System (MSPTS)

Routine maintenance activities continued at the MSPTS in the quarter. In addition, because the small effluent-polishing air stripper installed in the MSPTS effluent manhole demonstrated excellent effectiveness, this prototype unit was replaced with a larger, full-time air stripper. (Refer to the annual report for 2012 [DOE 2013] for more information on the prototype air stripper.) Construction of the larger unit began in late 2012, and in the quarter it was completed and demonstrated effective. The new air stripper incorporates the following components:

- Powered ventilation
- A pump that operates at approximately 20 gallons per minute (gpm)
- A series of spray nozzles—initially, 10 of them—mounted to an array (termed the “medusa”) that allows easy maintenance, including replacement
- A solar photovoltaic (PV) array totaling approximately 3.4 kilowatts (kW)
- Battery backup to enable operation during nighttime and for as long as 3 days without solar charging (e.g., in the event of lengthy storms and snow-covered PV panels)

The upgraded air stripper was installed using infrastructure that had been constructed for the prototype air stripper (battery pad, solar footers, buried electrical conduit, and so forth), thereby avoiding additional excavation or construction such as concrete pours.

Optimization testing proceeded for the balance of the quarter and will continue in 2013, so as to identify any adjustments needed to achieve optimal effectiveness. The annual report for 2013 will provide a more detailed discussion of the upgraded MSPTS air stripper. Refer to Section 3.1.9.1 for information on water quality sampling.

East Trenches Plume Treatment System (ETPTS)

Routine maintenance activities continued at the ETPTS through the quarter. In addition, the installation begun in late 2012 of an air stripper, similar in concept to that at the MSPTS, was completed and demonstrated effective in the quarter. In contrast to the unit installed at the MSPTS, the ETPTS air stripper is installed in the influent manhole rather than the effluent manhole. It therefore pre-treats influent to the treatment cells, rather than polishing effluent from those cells. As a result, the concentrations of volatile organic compounds in influent water are much higher, as are those of naturally present major ions (e.g., calcium, sodium, bicarbonate).

The new ETPTS air stripper incorporates the following components:

- Powered ventilation
- A pump that operates at approximately 20 gpm
- A series of spray nozzles—initially, 10 of them—mounted to an array (termed the “medusa”) that allows easy maintenance, including replacement
- A solar PV array totaling approximately 7.1 kW
- Battery backup to enable operation during nighttime and for as long as 3 days without solar charging (e.g., in the event of lengthy storms and snow-covered PV panels)

In addition, the solar array for the ETPTS is mounted to a cargo container (a 40-foot conex) that also serves as the battery box. This approach allowed the necessary power to be located immediately adjacent to the influent manhole, rather than at the end of the nearby dirt road—a location that would have necessitated 500–600 feet of wire to provide power from the array to the electrical components at the influent manhole. In turn, this would have required a higher capacity power facility to overcome the electrical loss due to this lengthy wire run. Finally, the conex design is also modular in concept: the power facility can be more easily relocated, if this is desired at some point in the future, than would be the case with a solar array and battery pad built into the ground, as is typically the case.

Optimization testing will continue in 2013, so as to identify any adjustments needed to achieve optimal effectiveness. The annual report for 2013 will provide a more detailed discussion of the upgraded ETPTS air stripper. Refer to Section 3.1.9.2 for information on water quality sampling.

Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System (SPPTS)

Routine maintenance activities continued at the SPPTS through the quarter. These activities included weekly inspections of the solar/battery systems that power the pumps, the operation of the pumps, and influent and effluent flow conditions.

Tests also continued through the quarter on the feasibility of treating uranium (U) with a smaller scale treatment component, referred to informally as a “microcell.” Microcell tests performed in the first quarter continued to focus on zero-valent iron treatment media.

In addition, the pilot-scale lagoon tests focusing on nitrate treatment, begun in the fourth quarter of 2012, continued through the first quarter of 2013.

Both the microcell and lagoon tests are expected to continue for the next several months. The associated results will be discussed in greater detail in the annual report for 2013. Refer to Section 3.1.9.3 for information on water quality sampling.

Present Landfill Treatment System (PLFTS)

Routine maintenance activities continued at the PLFTS through the quarter. These activities generally consisted of inspecting the system for potential problems. No issues were observed. Refer to Section 3.1.9.4 for information on water quality sampling.

Erosion Control and Revegetation

Maintenance of the site erosion control features required continued effort throughout the quarter, especially following high-wind or precipitation events. Erosion wattles and matting loosened and displaced by high winds or rain were repaired. Erosion controls were installed and maintained for the various projects that were ongoing during the quarter.

Rocky Flats, Colorado, Site

**Quarterly Report of Site Surveillance
and Maintenance Activities
First Quarter Calendar Year 2013**

July 2013



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Legacy
Management

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Appendixes

- Appendix A Annual Inspection Checklist, Maps, and Photographs
- Appendix B Landfill Inspection Forms and Survey Data
- Appendix C Analytical Results for Water Samples—First Quarter CY 2013

Abbreviations

Am	americium
AOC	Area of Concern
CAD/ROD	Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
COU	Central Operable Unit
CY	calendar year
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ETPTS	East Trenches Plume Treatment System
gpm	gallons per minute
IC	institutional control
kW	kilowatt
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
LM	Office of Legacy Management
µg/L	micrograms per liter
M&M	monitoring and maintenance
MSPTS	Mound Site Plume Treatment System
OLF	Original Landfill
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
PLF	Present Landfill
PLFTS	Present Landfill Treatment System
POC	point-of-compliance
POE	point-of-evaluation
Pu	plutonium
PV	photovoltaic
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFLMA	<i>Rocky Flats Legacy Management Agreement</i>
RFSOG	<i>Rocky Flats Site Operations Guide</i>
Site	Rocky Flats Site
SPPTS	Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System
U	uranium

Draft 2014 Work Plan

- Cover memo
- Draft work plan

Draft 2014 Budget

- Cover memo
- Draft budget

LSO Member Appointment

- Cover memo
- Member application

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Arthur Widdowfield

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board
FROM: David Abelson & Rik Getty
SUBJECT: Initial review of 2014 work plan
DATE: August 29, 2013

At this meeting the Board will evaluate its efforts for 2013 and start reviewing its 2014 work plan (draft plan attached). Any changes to the draft plan will be incorporated into a revised draft that will be reviewed, modified as necessary, and approved at the October 28th meeting.

Review of 2013 Activities

The 2013 work plan contains the following provision:

“How the Stewardship Council will measure its success is important. Many organizations use sophisticated techniques to measure success, but these are not necessary for the Stewardship Council. Rather each year the Stewardship Council will pause and reflect on its Work Plan elements to help determine its ability to accomplish the stated mission and objectives. The review shall include an assessment of how the organization can improve in the coming year, focusing on areas of weakness and opportunities for improvement.”

The first part of the conversation will be the Board’s assessment. That conversation will then be used to set goals for 2014 and to make changes to the draft 2014 plan.

Overview of Draft Plan

At the August executive committee meeting, and in consultation with DOE, we agreed to make groundwater the central focus of our work in 2014. Over the last two years, the Board has focused on surface water, surface contamination, and actinide movement, and in this vein, we are proposing to take a similar approach to groundwater. Assuming the Board agrees to this focus, at the February 2014 meeting DOE will provide a comprehensive review of the groundwater plumes and contaminants, and the nexus to surface water quality. Throughout the remainder of 2014, we will examine in greater detail the groundwater treatment systems, and related issues. The contaminant issues that have arisen at GS-10 highlight the importance of examining groundwater in 2014.

The draft work plan reflects this emphasis in items 2-4 under “DOE Management Responsibilities.” Otherwise, the plan remains unchanged.

Please let us know what questions you have, particularly if there are any items we did not include in the draft work plan.

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League of Women Voters -- Rocky Flats Cold War Museum -- Rocky Flats Homesteaders
Arthur Widdowfield

2014 Work Plan

Draft #1, for September 9 board of directors meeting

Mission:

The mission of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council is to provide continuing local oversight of activities at the Rocky Flats site and to ensure local government and community interests are met with regards to long-term stewardship of residual contamination and refuge management. The mission also includes providing a forum to track issues related to former site employees and to provide an ongoing mechanism to maintain public knowledge of Rocky Flats, including educating successive generations of ongoing needs and responsibilities regarding contaminant management and refuge management.

Background:

The Stewardship Council occupies two roles: (1) serving as the Local Stakeholder Organization (LSO) for Rocky Flats, and (2) engaging USFWS on the management of the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge.

Local Stakeholder Organization (LSO)

Legacy Management approved the LSO Plan for Rocky Flats on December 21, 2005. That Plan identifies how the main responsibilities Congress identified in the legislation authorizing the creation of LSO (Section 3120 of the Fiscal Year 2005 Defense Authorization bill) are to be carried out at Rocky Flats. These responsibilities are summarized as follows:

- Solicit and encourage public participation in appropriate activities relating to the closure and post-closure operations of the site.
- Disseminate information on the closure and post-closure operations of the site to the State and local and Tribal governments in the vicinity of the site, and persons and entities having a stake in the closure or post-closure operations of the site.
- Transmit to appropriate officers and employees of DOE questions and concerns of governments, persons, and entities referred to in the preceding bullet.

In fulfilling these responsibilities, the Stewardship Council has been tasked with helping DOE meet its public involvement obligations identified in the Legacy Management Public Involvement Plan (LMPIP) for Rocky Flats.

Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge

“The Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge Act of 2001” established that Rocky Flats shall become a national wildlife refuge following EPA certification that the site has been cleaned to the agreed-upon regulatory standards. In July 2007 DOE conveyed jurisdictional responsibility over nearly 4000 acres to the Department of the Interior for the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge.

In April 2005, USFWS published the Rocky Flats Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP), the conservation plan for the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. The CCP describes the desired future conditions of the Refuge and provides long-range guidance and management direction. Per the CCP, in the coming years USFWS anticipates developing the following “step-down” management plans, which provide specific guidance for achieving the objectives established in the CCP:

1. Vegetation and Wildlife Management Plan
2. Integrated Pest Management Plan
3. Fire Management Plan
4. Visitors Services Plan
5. Health and Safety Plan
6. Historic Preservation Plan

Due to funding restrictions, USFWS has delayed implementation of the CCP, including delaying the timeline for opening the Refuge for public access. Should USFWS take steps to open the Refuge, the Stewardship Council would work with USFWS and DOE to ensure the current access restrictions to DOE-retained lands remain effective and to address issues as needed.

Work Plan Elements

The Work Plan is divided into the following five sections:

1. DOE Management Responsibilities
2. Former Rocky Flats Workforce
3. Outreach
4. Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge
5. Business Operations

DOE Management Responsibilities

Overview:

One of the key roles of the Stewardship Council continues to be to understand and engage the various issues regarding the cleanup and post-closure management of Rocky Flats, and to provide a forum to foster discussions among DOE, the regulatory agencies, and community members.

2014 Activities:

1. Review information regarding the long-term stewardship and management of the Rocky Flats site, including but not limited to the results of the operational and performance monitoring data of site operations and DOE status reports.
2. Examine suite of issues related to groundwater plumes and treatment systems.
3. Track the progress made in treating contaminated groundwater at the three groundwater plume treatment systems.
4. Track the ongoing investigation into the source(s) of elevated actinide levels found in surface water near monitoring location GS-10.
5. Work with DOE on implementing its Legacy Management Closure Public Involvement Plan (LMPIP), including the meetings DOE identified in the LMPIP.
6. Review DOE budgets for implementation of DOE responsibilities.
7. Participate in DOE, CDPHE and/or EPA assessment(s) of remedy operations and effectiveness.
8. As needed, evaluate legal and regulatory issues regarding implementation of RFLMA and related site documents, and provide information to the Stewardship Council and to the community.
9. Work with DOE and the regulators to understand technical data regarding implementation and effectiveness of cleanup remedies and long-term controls, and provide information to the Stewardship Council and to the community.
10. Transmit to appropriate officers and employees of the DOE questions and concerns of governments, persons and entities regarding Rocky Flats.
11. Continue to participate in Adaptive Management Plan meetings, including technical evaluations of data.
12. Support the Rocky Flats Cold War Museum efforts to establish a museum and on mechanisms for educating successive generations about the history of Rocky Flats, particularly about residual contamination and continued need for long-term stewardship.
13. Track issues related to transfer of administrative jurisdiction over former mineral parcels from DOE to Department of the Interior for inclusion in the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge.
14. Track the development of Jefferson County Parkway as it relates to Rocky Flats.

Former Rocky Flats Workforce

Overview:

One of DOE's primary post-closure responsibilities is to manage the health and pension benefits of former site workers. Many of these workers are the constituents of the Stewardship Council governments. Further, the Rocky Flats Homesteaders, which represents more than 1800 former site workers, sits on the Board of the Stewardship Council. For these and other reasons, as noted in the Stewardship Council's IGA, worker issues will continue to be an important focus of the Stewardship Council.

2014 Activities:

1. Track issues related to the implementation of the Energy Employee Occupational Illness Program Compensation Act (EEOIPCA). Respond as needed.

2. Communicate worker concerns to the Administration and to members of the Colorado Congressional delegation.

Outreach

Overview:

As the LSO for Rocky Flats, a core responsibility for the Stewardship Council is reaching out to the community and providing a mechanism to educate people about Rocky Flats and the ongoing management needs. As part of this mission it remains essential that the Stewardship Council maintain close communications with DOE, EPA, CDPHE, USFWS and Congress.

The local communities have developed over the period of many years a very good working relationship with the two primary regulatory agencies that oversee the site, EPA and CDPHE. It is imperative that the Stewardship Council continue this tradition of partnership with these agencies.

The Colorado congressional delegation likewise played a critical role in addressing Rocky Flats issues. The Stewardship Council shall remain an important vehicle for addressing issues of concern to the delegation and for providing community interface with the delegation on the numerous site-specific issues and concerns.

2014 Activities:

1. Hold quarterly Board meetings and provide opportunity for public comment and public dialogue.
2. Communicate with other local officials, DOE, state and federal regulators, the Colorado congressional delegation, and other stakeholders about the Stewardship Council's mission and activities, as appropriate.
3. Seek public input and involvement on issues related to DOE and USFWS responsibilities at Rocky Flats.
4. Evaluate Congressional action affecting DOE and USFWS and administrative action that could affect Rocky Flats.
5. Maintain communication with federal and state legislators, as appropriate, and track federal and state legislation as needed.
6. Provide opportunities at meetings and in between meetings for education and feedback.
7. Work with DOE to disseminate information on the cleanup and post-closure operations of Rocky Flats.
8. Participate in local, regional and national forums.
9. Implement mechanisms for the Stewardship Council and the general public to be informed of the results of the monitoring data and other relevant information, recognizing that not all communication between DOE and Rocky Flats constituencies will flow through the Stewardship Council. Options include:
 - o Periodic reports
 - o Email updates
 - o White papers
 - o Letters

Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge

Overview:

A core function of the Stewardship Council is to engage on issues related to the development and management of the future Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. This work includes tracking and addressing issues related to the interface of the Refuge to lands that DOE will retain as part of its management responsibilities. Without funding for the Refuge, there will be little management activities for the foreseeable future.

2014 Activities:

1. Track agency and Congressional action affecting funding for USFWS.
2. Track issues related to the inclusion of Section 16 in the southwest corner of Rocky Flats into the Refuge.
3. Track issues related to the development of a trail network connecting Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge, Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge, Two Ponds National Wildlife Refuge, and Rocky Mountain National Park.

Business Operations

Overview:

Business Operations refers to organizational management responsibilities – conducting the annual audit, submitting financial reports to DOE, adopting annual Work Plan and annual budget, etc.

2014 Activities:

1. Work with DOE to ensure the Stewardship Council continues to meet the needs as the LSO for Rocky Flats.
2. Operate Stewardship Council in compliance with state and federal regulations.
3. Conduct financial audit.
4. Prepare and adopt the annual work plan and the annual budget.
5. Submit financial reports to DOE.
6. Review and renew as necessary consulting agreements.
7. Provide annual report on activities.

Success Measurement Criteria

How the Stewardship Council will measure its success is important. Many organizations use sophisticated techniques to measure success, but these are not necessary for the Stewardship Council. Rather each year the Stewardship Council will pause and reflect on its Work Plan elements to help determine its ability to accomplish the stated mission and objectives. The review shall include an assessment of how the organization can improve in the coming year, focusing on areas of weakness and opportunities for improvement.

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League of Women Voters -- Rocky Flats Cold War Museum -- Rocky Flats Homesteaders
Arthur Widdowfield

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board
FROM: David Abelson
SUBJECT: Initial review of 2014 budget
DATE: August 28, 2013

Attached for your review is the first draft of the Stewardship Council's fiscal year 2014 budget. As a unit of local government under the Colorado Constitution, the Stewardship Council must review the budget at this meeting and then hold budget hearings at a second meeting prior to adopting a final budget. The budget hearings will be held at the October 28th meeting, at which time the Board will adopt the budget.

Budget Overview

Following the Board's direction since the Stewardship Council's inception, the budget is for more than the anticipated costs (approximately 20% above projected costs). Over-budgeting gives the Board latitude in how it manages expenditures without requiring supplemental budgeting should expenditures increase. Over the past few years organizational costs have remained level. Accordingly, the executive committee agreed to present a flat budget for 2014, with the assumption that expenditures will remain relatively constant.

Also, at the request of the executive committee, I added a new column "2013 Budget vs. 2013 Projected Expenses." For each item, the figure listed is the dollar amount that expenses are under budget.

Please let me know what questions you have.

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL
2014 Budget -- Draft #1

		<u>2013 Budget</u>	<u>2013 Actual/ Projected Expenses*</u>	<u>2013 Budget vs. 2013 Projected Expenses</u>
A. Personnel	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 82,200.00	\$ (10,800.00)
Executive Director and Technical Advisor (\$7750/month)				
B. Fringe Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Benefits	\$ -			
Staff are contract employees				
C. Travel	\$ 5,700.00			
Out of State	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 2,406.37	\$ (2,093.63)
National DOE-related trips \$1500/trip X 3 trips				
Local Travel	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 856.62	\$ (343.38)
\$100/month for 12 months				
D. Computer Equipment	\$ 500.00			
Purchase misc. hardware, software	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ (500.00)
E. Supplies	\$ 1,200.00			
Supplies (\$100/month)	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 364.85	\$ (835.15)
F. Contractual	\$ 40,100.00			
Attorney & Accounting Services	\$ 33,500.00			
Legal Services (\$1400/ month)	\$ 16,800.00	\$ 16,800.00	\$ 12,317.75	\$ (4,482.25)
Accounting (\$850/month)	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 5,423.00	\$ (4,777.00)
Audit Report	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 4,000.92	\$ (2,499.08)
Admin. Services	\$ 4,600.00			
Misc. Services: budget notices, etc.	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 492.00	\$ (508.00)
Minutes Preparation (6 meetings)	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ (600.00)
(also includes web site management)				
Local Government Expenses	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,325.56	\$ (674.44)
Miscellaneous expenses not covered by DOE funds (includes meeting expenses)				
G. Construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
None				
H. Other	\$ 14,300.00			
Printing & Copy	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 968.64	\$ (1,031.36)
Postage	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 591.88	\$ (908.12)
\$125/month for 12 months				
Liability Insurance	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 3,356.19	\$ (643.81)
Property Contents/General Liability	\$ 500.00			
Board Members	\$ 3,500.00			
Telephone, email, etc.	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,892.41	\$ (807.59)
Website	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ (2,000.00)

Hosting	\$ 500.00
Web master	\$ 1,500.00

Subscriptions/Memberships		\$ 2,100.00	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 1,368.60	\$ (731.40)
ECA membership	\$ 950.00				
Conference registration fees	\$ 500.00				
Newspapers	\$ 650.00				

J. Indirect Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
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N/A

TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET	\$ 154,800.00	\$ 154,800.00	\$ 120,564.79	\$ (34,235.21)
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REVENUE FOR 2014

Local government contributions	\$ 10,000.00
Department of Energy grant	\$ 130,000.00
RFCLOG carry-over	\$ 14,800.00

TOTAL	\$ 154,800.00
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*2013 Actual/Projected Expenses = actual January through July; projected July through December

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League of Women Voters -- Rocky Flats Cold War Museum -- Rocky Flats Homesteaders
Arthur Widdowfield

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Directors
FROM: David Abelson
SUBJECT: Review of LSO community member application and steps to take to appoint members
DATE: August 29, 2013

We have scheduled 20 minutes for the Board to review the application for community member seats on the Board of Directors. These terms will start at the February 2014 meeting and will run for two years. Currently, the League of Women Voters, Rocky Flats Cold War Museum, Rocky Flats Homesteaders, and Arthur “Murph” Widdowfield serve in these positions.

Background

As the attached application describes, in addition to the 10 member governments, there are four community seats on the Board of Directors. While there is no formula for appointing members, there are certain areas of expertise that prior Boards and DOE determined would be most beneficial:

1. Academic institution
2. Business
3. Former Rocky Flats worker
4. Historic preservation
5. Landowner/asset holder
6. Public interest/environmental group
7. Student
8. Technical expertise

The League of Women Voters, Rocky Flats Cold War Museum, and Rocky Flats Homesteaders have served since the Stewardship Council’s inception in March 2006. The seat held by Arthur “Murph” Widdowfield has shifted over the years. Murph started serving at the February 2010 meeting. All have expressed an interest in continuing to serve on the Board.

Application and Timeline

The attached application is, with a few changes, the same one the Board has used since its inception. The executive committee reviewed it at its August meeting and concluded that changes were not needed. The basic goal of the application is to (1) discern a group or individual's interest and value added, and (2) ensure that the group/individual does not have a known conflict of interest that could compromise the Board's work and standing.

The executive committee also agreed to the following schedule:

September 9 – Board of Directors reviews the application and modifies it as necessary.

September 10-11 – The application process opens. There are various steps staff will take to provide notice:

- The application will be posted on the website
- Notice that the Board of Directors is seeking applicants will be published in the *Denver Post* (targeting September 15th)
- Staff will email the Stewardship Council email distribution list, informing recipients of the opening of the application process
- Board members will use their existing communication systems to inform constituents of the application process.

October 2 – Application period closes

October 7 – Executive Committee meets and reviews applications, and sets the process for reviewing and interviewing candidates at the October 28th meeting. (Importantly, the executive committee will not winnow the list or otherwise make any preliminary decisions about who should be interviewed.)

October 28 – Board of Directors interviews all applicants and makes appointments.

Please let me know what questions you have.

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League of Women Voters -- Rocky Flats Cold War Museum -- Rocky Flats Homesteaders
Arthur Widdowfield

Rocky Flats Stewardship Council Membership Application 2014-2015

Background

The Rocky Flats Stewardship Council formed in February 2006 to provide ongoing local government and community oversight of the post-closure management of Rocky Flats, the former nuclear weapons plant northwest of Denver.

The nearly \$7 billion cleanup project was completed in October 2005 and represents an important legacy for our communities. Cleanup significantly reduced the many risks posed by the former weapons site. There are, however, ongoing management needs that remain vital to ensuring long-term protection of human health and the environment. Those responsibilities lie with the Department of Energy (DOE).

The Stewardship Council's mandate is found in federal law. In late 2004, the United States Congress approved legislation authorizing the creation of a new organization to focus on the post-closure care and management of Rocky Flats. This organization, the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council, includes elected officials from ten municipal governments neighboring Rocky Flats, and four non-governmental parties (three community organizations and one individual). The members are found on the masthead above.

In addition to working with DOE, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Stewardship Council also works with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on issues related to the management of the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge.

Membership

There is no single formula for determining which non-elected officials should serve on the Stewardship Council. In determining membership, the Stewardship Council and DOE have committed to balancing those with knowledge of Rocky Flats with adding new perspectives and engaging constituencies not traditionally engaged on Rocky Flats issues.

In 2005 following the passage of federal legislation that enabled the establishment of the Stewardship Council, DOE identified the following characteristics that could serve to guide membership of the non-governmental members:

1. Impacted by and interested in a majority of the scope topic areas of the Stewardship Council
2. Willingness to invest time and energy on all of the topic areas
3. Some familiarity with Rocky Flats history, the cleanup process, etc.
4. Represent a broad constituency with a wide diversity of viewpoints
5. Bring new ideas to the table

In developing a broad constituency, there are various potential membership categories:

1. Academic institution
2. Business
3. Former Rocky Flats worker
4. Historic preservation
5. Landowner/asset holder
6. Public interest/environmental group
7. Student
8. Technical expertise
9. Other

Application Deadline: Wednesday, October 2, 2013 (fax, email and mail only)

Applicant Information

Name:

Name of organization represented (if applicable):

Address:

Telephone:

Email:

Title (if applicable):

Membership category:

Number of individuals/groups your organization represents:

Time Commitment

Members can be expected to spend 5-10 hours per month working on Stewardship Council issues including participating in 5-6 Board meetings per year. Members who lack a solid foundation on Rocky Flats issues will likely need to spend time developing a strong foundation on the history of the site and the cleanup, and long-term goals for the site. How much time will you/your organization be able to commit towards this effort? Are there any time constraints you/your organization will/may face? Please explain.

Assignment of Director and Alternate Director(s)

Meeting attendance is vitally important so each organization must be able to appoint a Director and up to two Alternate Directors to serve in the absence of the Director. If you are applying on behalf of an organization, who will serve as the designated Director and the designated Alternate Director(s)? Please attach a short bio for the Director and Alternate Director(s). (Persons applying for membership as individuals, not representing a category or organization, are not permitted to appoint Alternate Directors to serve on their behalf, but please attach a short bio.)

Statement of Interest

Please write a statement explaining your organization's interest (or personal interest if you are applying as an individual) in serving on the Stewardship Council. Please discuss any relevant experience, education, expertise, or special skills you or your organization has that would serve the Stewardship Council's mission, including any work experience on Rocky Flats issues. If you are an individual please list any relevant experience you have in serving on boards or commissions, and if you represent an organization or category of interest, please include a short explanation of what your organization hopes to accomplish in serving on the Stewardship Council. Please also explain your membership category.

Conflict of Interest Statement

In the interest of maintaining public trust and accountability, organizations and individuals who have a conflict of interest or a potential conflict of interest must identify any such conflicts. “Conflict of interest” is broadly defined as (1) having a direct financial interest in any issue related to the management of Rocky Flats and/or (2) currently being engaged in a lawsuit against the Department of Energy, the Department of the Interior, Jefferson County, Boulder County, the City and County of Broomfield, the cities of Arvada, Boulder, Golden, Northglenn, Thornton, and Westminster, and the Town of Superior. Any such conflicts must be listed below.

Signature

Signature*

Print name/date

Print name/date

*If you are submitting the application on behalf of an organization, both the Director and one Alternate Director must sign the application.

If you have any questions, please contact:
David Abelson
Executive Director, Rocky Flats Stewardship Council
(303) 412-1200
(303) 600-7773 (fax)
dabelson@rockyflatscc.org