

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
Nancy Newell

Board of Directors Meeting – Agenda

Monday, October 27, 2014, 8:30 – 12:00 PM

**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 September 29, 2014, Executive Committee meeting
- 8:40 AM Business Items (briefing memo attached)
1. Consent Agenda
 - o Approval of checks and meeting minutes
 2. Executive Director's Report
 3. USFWS' Plan to Conduct a Prescribed Fire at the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge
- Action Item: Adopt Motion**
- 9:05 AM Public Comment
- 9:15 AM Host DOE Quarterly Meeting (briefing memo attached)
- o DOE will brief the Stewardship Council on site activities for the second quarter of 2014 (April – June).
 - 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 Briefing/Discussion on Groundwater at Rocky Flats (briefing memo attached)
- o Throughout 2014, the Stewardship Council has been studying groundwater issues. This briefing will be the third in a series of briefings and discussions.
 - o This briefing will focus on the groundwater treatment systems.

- 11:00 AM Board Approval of 2015 Work Plan (briefing memo attached)
- The Board reviewed the 2015 Work Plan at the September meeting.
 - A few small changes have been noted using track changes.

Action item: Approve 2015 Work Plan

- 11:10 AM Board Approval of 2015 Budget (briefing memo attached)
- The Board reviewed the draft budget at the September meeting. No changes were offered.
 - Prior to finalizing the budget, the Board must hold a budget hearing and allow time for public comment.
 - Following the public hearing, the Board must approve the budget resolution.

Action Item: Hold fiscal year 2015 budget hearing and approve resolution adopting the budget

11:20 AM Public comment

- 11:25 AM Updates/Big Picture Review
1. Member Updates
 2. Review Big Picture

11:30 AM **EXECUTIVE SESSION**

Adjourn

Next Meetings: February 2, 2015 (remainder of 2015 schedule to be determined at February 2nd meeting)

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.
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.
EEOICPA	Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act	This act was passed by Congress in 2000 to compensate sick nuclear weapons workers. Unfortunately the program has been fraught with difficulties in getting benefits to these workers over the years.
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 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.
IGA	intergovernmental agreement	A cooperative agreement between local governments which sets up the framework of the Stewardship Council.
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	MOU refers to the formal agreement

	Understanding	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.
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

Rocky Flats Acronym List
 Prepared by Rik Getty, Rocky Flat Stewardship Council
 September 2014

		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 Operations Guide	The nuts-and-bolt guide for post-closure site activities performed by 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..

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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

- Cover memo
- List of Stewardship Council checks
- September 8, 2014, draft board meeting minutes

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Board
FROM: David Abelson
SUBJECT: Business Items
DATE: October 16, 2014

In addition to the checks and minutes, there will be a motion to oppose USFWS' plans to conduct a controlled burn at the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge in Spring 2015. The draft motion follows below.

Draft motion

“The Rocky Flats Stewardship Council opposes USFWS’s plan to conduct a prescribed burn at the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. Our opposition rests primarily on two factors: (1) A burn will cause widespread community concern that will not be sufficiently alleviated through any public education process; (2) given that concern, there are other management options USFWS can employ, thereby obviating the need to burn at this time.”

Background on prairie management, fire and Candelas

USFWS’ mission at the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge includes restoring the prairie environment. The southern part of the Refuge is becoming increasingly infested with weeds and non-native species. Tools USFWS can use to promote growth of native species and reduce the non-native species (and, in turn, fuel load) include mowing, grazing, thinning, spraying, and fire. As I understand USFWS’ interests, based on the site-specific conditions, USFWS believes the best option to restore this prairie is fire.

Due to development at Candelas, which borders Rocky Flats to the south, USFWS wants to burn the prairie prior to houses being built close to the Candelas—Rocky Flats boundary. The agency is concerned about a fire (whether planned or unplanned) growing out-of-control and burning homes. The area to be burned is roughly 700 acres.

Timing of the burn

USFWS plans to conduct the burn in Spring 2015 after the snow melts. The Board has the February and (likely) April meetings to be briefed on and discuss the plan, contamination, risk, regulatory framework, and other related issues. The executive committee invited USFWS to this

meeting, and has requested that DOE, CDPHE and USFWS brief the Board at the February and April meetings.

Use restrictions and risk

Without getting into the details in this memo—the Board will be able to explore these issues in detail at the February and April meetings—under federal and state law, there are no use restrictions on the Refuge due to historic activity at Rocky Flats. A prescribed fire is allowed on the Refuge, subject to an air quality permit from the State of Colorado. Part of the technical basis for allowing fire on the Refuge is air quality monitoring data DOE, CDPHE and EPA have from the April 2000 test burn that the agencies conducted. Further, burning the prairie is allowed under the conservation plan USFWS adopted in 2005 for management of the Refuge (see <http://www.fws.gov/nwrs/threecolumn.aspx?id=2147522289>).

In developing this motion, the executive committee discussed these facts and crafted a motion that does not speak to risk from fire. The executive committee recognizes the Board will be briefed on these issues in February and April 2015, and can then speak to risk at that time.

Public concern

The executive committee's concern is rooted in the public's response to the aforementioned April 2000 test burn the agencies conducted. That prescribed fire was the single most contentious issue the community faced during cleanup. Local elected officials bore the brunt of the community's concern, and the executive committee assumes that the level of concern expressed this time will be as great. As noted in the motion, the executive committee also believes there are other viable options USFWS can and should utilize.

Board policy

The draft 2015 work plan, which the Board will approve at this meeting, includes the following provision:

DOE Management Responsibilities

5. In preparation for USFWS' plans to conduct a prescribed burn at the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge,
 - a. Work with DOE, CDPHE and EPA to understand the impacts of and risk from fire at Rocky Flats,
 - b. Work with USFWS to understand its permit requirements and plans, including communications and outreach strategies, and
 - c. Develop and implement a communications strategy.

As noted above, the Board will begin to address this part of the plan at the February 2015 meeting as it works to understand risk, prior testing, fire management, unplanned fire, and other issues.

Attached to this memo is background information prepared by Lisa Morzel and Deb Gardner.

Action Item: Adopt Motion

**Motion re: USFWS’s proposal to conduct a prescribed burn at the Rocky Flats National
Wildlife Refuge
Prepped by Lisa Morzel & Deb Gardner
October 16, 2014**

Rocky Flats is a 6240 acre former nuclear weapons site that has been cleaned up to standards set by the Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and divided into two parcels managed by two separate entities. The majority of land (approx. 5200 acres) is protected as open space through designation as a National Wildlife Refuge managed by the USFWS. The cleanup, which occurred on the Central Operating Unit (approx. 1000 acres) managed by DOE, significantly reduced the risks associated with nearly 50 years of weapons-production activities. However, low levels of residual contamination remain that require on-going monitoring and management by the Department of Energy (DOE).

The Rocky Flats Stewardship Council was informed, as of late 2000, that no prescribed burning will take place within the DOE-controlled portions of Rocky Flats. However, previous fires, including those ignited in 2000 and previous years, led to significant public opposition and concern about the public health impacts a fire at Rocky Flats may have in contributing to the disbursement of particulates from burnt plants and contaminated soil. Although air quality testing during previous fires on Rocky Flats indicated no transmission of contaminants occurred through smoke, members of the public continue to express concerns.

While the local governments recognize the value of prescribed fire in reducing naturally occurring vegetative fuels within a variety of ecosystems, including forests and grasslands, and in reducing the risk and severity of major wildfire, the history of Rocky Flats and public perception make the practice of prescribed burns at Rocky Flats an unwise option.

I move to oppose USFWS’ plan to conduct a controlled burn at the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. The motion is as follows:

“The Rocky Flats Stewardship Council opposes USFWS’s plan to conduct a prescribed burn at the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. Our opposition rests primarily on two factors: (1) A burn will cause widespread community concern that will not be sufficiently alleviated through any public education process; (2) given that concern, there are other management options USFWS can employ, thereby obviating the need to burn at this time.”

If the USFWS does proceed with the prescribed burn as planned, the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council requests that:

- The USFWS share with the RFSC its burn management plan including:
 - How the burn plan is aligned with the State of Colorado minimum standards for prescribed burns (The 2014 Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Guide), or if the USFWS has adopted guidelines and standards for the use of prescribed fire.
 - How the burn will be staffed and the qualifications of those staff (including the presence of state or nationally certified prescribed burn managers and staff).

- How an escaped burn will be managed should it go onto the DOE controlled portion of Rocky Flats.
- The USFWS share with the RFSC the ecological advantages of the burn including:
 - Explanation of why grazing and other management tools are insufficient in addressing the management of Rocky Flats.
 - Expected ecological outcomes and cost-benefits of the prescribed burn as compared to the application of other management tools at this location.
 - Examples of successful prescribed burns conducted by USFWS on similar ecosystems with previously contaminated or environmentally compromised landscapes.
- The USFWS work with CDPHE to:
 - Anticipate and understand any potential implications of the prescribed burn on contamination within the Refuge and beyond.
 - Convey to the public information about smoke mitigation plans and any information about the potential occurrence of contaminated soil disbursement resulting from smoke, ash and embers.
 - Provide a briefing to reporters prior to the fire.
 - Conduct public meetings in any of the surrounding communities that request such meeting to inform the public about the burn plans and to address concerns in advance of the burn.

8:07 PM

10/08/14

Rocky Flats Stewardship Council

Check Detail-2014

August 25 through October 8, 2014

Type	Num	Date	Name	Account	Paid Amount	Original Amount
Check		8/28/2014		CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-3.50
				Admin Services-Misc Services	-3.50	3.50
TOTAL					-3.50	3.50
Check	1693	9/6/2014	Century Link	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-26.93
				Telecommunications	-26.93	26.93
TOTAL					-26.93	26.93
Bill P...	1694	9/6/2014	Crescent Strategies, LLC	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-7,459.40
Bill	8/31/...	8/31/2014		Personnel - Contract	-6,850.00	6,850.00
				Telecommunications	-136.21	136.21
				TRAVEL-Local	-78.96	78.96
				Postage	-215.99	215.99
				Printing	-178.24	178.24
TOTAL					-7,459.40	7,459.40
Bill P...	1695	9/6/2014	Jennifer A. Bohn	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-332.50
Bill	14-56	8/31/2014		Accounting Fees	-332.50	332.50
TOTAL					-332.50	332.50
Bill P...	1696	9/6/2014	Seter & Vander Wall, P.C.	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-634.75
Bill	69693	8/31/2014		Attorney Fees	-634.75	634.75
TOTAL					-634.75	634.75
Bill P...	1697	9/6/2014	The Rogers Group, LLC	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-425.00
Bill	8/25/...	8/25/2014		Personnel - Contract	-425.00	425.00
TOTAL					-425.00	425.00
Check	1698	10/8/2014	Century Link	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-26.76
				Telecommunications	-26.76	26.76
TOTAL					-26.76	26.76
Bill P...	1699	10/8/2014	Blue Sky Bistro	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-270.00
Bill	1863	9/8/2014		Misc Expense-Local Government	-270.00	270.00
TOTAL					-270.00	270.00
Bill P...	1700	10/8/2014	Crescent Strategies, LLC	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-7,339.60
Bill	9/30/...	9/30/2014		Personnel - Contract	-6,850.00	6,850.00
				Telecommunications	-136.21	136.21
				TRAVEL-Local	-92.40	92.40
				Postage	-15.99	15.99
				TRAVEL-Out of State	-245.00	245.00
TOTAL					-7,339.60	7,339.60
Bill P...	1701	10/8/2014	Jennifer A. Bohn	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-313.50
Bill	14-61	9/30/2014		Accounting Fees	-313.50	313.50
TOTAL					-313.50	313.50
Bill P...	1702	10/8/2014	Seter & Vander Wall, P.C.	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-1,718.93
Bill	70027	9/30/2014		Attorney Fees	-1,718.93	1,718.93
TOTAL					-1,718.93	1,718.93
Bill P...	1703	10/8/2014	The Rogers Group, LLC	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-450.00

8:07 PM
10/08/14

Rocky Flats Stewardship Council
Check Detail-2014
August 25 through October 8, 2014

<u>Type</u>	<u>Num</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Paid Amount</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>
Bill	10/6/...	9/30/2014		Personnel - Contract	-450.00	450.00
TOTAL					-450.00	450.00

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL
Monday, September 8, 2014, 8:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Rocky Mountain Metropolitan Airport, Terminal Building, Mount Evans Room
11755 Airport Way, Broomfield, Colorado

Board members in attendance: Mark McGoff (Director, Arvada), Sandra McDonald (Alternate, Arvada), Tim Plass (Alternate, City of Boulder), Deb Gardner (Director, Boulder County), Megan Davis (Alternate, Boulder County), Mike Shelton (Director, Broomfield), Sharon Tessier (Alternate, Broomfield), David Allen (Alternate, Broomfield), Laura Weinberg (Director, Golden), Faye Griffin (Director, Jefferson County), Pat O'Connell (Alternate, Jefferson County), Shelley Stanley (Alternate, Northglenn), Chris Hansen (Alternate, Superior), Emily Hunt (Alternate, Thornton), Bob Briggs (Director, Westminster), Cathy Shugarts (Alternate, Westminster), Jeannette Hillery (Director, League of Women Voters), Sue Vaughan (Alternate, League of Women Voters), Roman Kohler (Director, Rocky Flats Homesteaders), Arthur Widdowfield (Alternate, Rocky Flats Institute & Museum), Nancy Newell (citizen).

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

Attendees: Vera Moritz (EPA), Carl Spreng (CDPHE), Karen Reed (DOE-LM), Linda Kaiser (Stoller), Bob Darr (Stoller), John Boylan (Stoller), Jeremiah McLaughlin (Stoller), David Ward (Stoller), Shirley Garcia (Broomfield), Art Burmeister (citizen), James Cookinham (citizen), Mike DiPardo (citizen).

Convene/Agenda Review

In the absence of the both the Chair and Vice Chair, Board Treasurer Deb Gardner served as Chair for this meeting and convened the meeting at 8:33 a.m. She noted that the groundwater briefing was not ready for this meeting, and would be rescheduled. The acting Chair also noted that an Executive Committee meeting was held on August 18, 2014. Meeting attendees included the Executive Committee along with David Abelson. The purpose was to develop an agenda for this meeting. These meetings are open to public, and are usually held at the Boulder Municipal Building.

Bob Briggs moved to approve the June 2, 2014 Board minutes and the checks. The motion was seconded by Tim Plass. The motion to accept the minutes and checks passed 14-0.

Executive Director's Report

David began his updates by reporting on a media tour of Rocky Flats which he attended along with DOE, EPA and CDPHE. David said it was an interesting opportunity to gauge the level of understanding among this group of people and that tours such as these should be planned in the future.

Next, David provided his reflections on the recent events at the Arvada Center commemorating the 25th anniversary of the raid on Rocky Flats. He noted that the attendees were comprised mostly of former Rocky Flats workers and activists who had been involved in issues over the years. He said there were some people in attendance that would be considered 'general public', although this was a much smaller group. He noted that good information and perspectives were presented. However, he also noted that a great deal of misinformation was aired. He said some of the inaccuracies included claims that there were nuclear reactors at the site, and that there was a lack of available information about historic activities. David said that at the end of the weekend, he was conflicted and somewhat troubled because of this ongoing need among some stakeholders to distort facts. He did add that the Arvada Center made a great effort to keep the information and presentations balanced, and that the panelists did good job.

Mark McGoff noted that he also was troubled by some of the questions. He agreed that the panels were adequately designed, and that it was the questioners that took discussions off-topic. He said this was reflective of a separate agenda among that group of attendees. He added that former Rocky Flats worker Ken Frieberg did a great job of explaining many of the facts. Murph Widdowfield noted that a lot of people wanted to talk about rumors about the site and its history. He felt that the museum display leaned very heavily towards the protest movement. He added that the panels did not seem to be very well monitored. Murph said that Ken Frieberg had asked, Jon Lipsky, the former FBI agent who led the raid if he had known then what he knows today, whether he would have still have gone forward with the raid. The agent replied with 'no comment'. Bob Briggs noted that former Governor Romer and former Congressman Skaggs met former FBI agent Jon Lipsky met for first time just prior to panel. At the time of the raid, they were each operating from their own sources of information which was not being shared. Shelley Stanley pointed out that the event was very well attended, with visitors numbering about 200-300. She commented that this showed that there was still a lot of interest in Rocky Flats among the public. She also noted that the format was not conducive for getting into the technical aspects of discussions. Most of the attendees lacked the background to fully understand some of the complex issues related to cleanup. Shelley said she applauded the Arvada Center for putting on this great event.

Nancy Newell said that she was not able to attend, but based on the comments, she was wondering if there were other or better ways to address the misinformation and share more factual information. She said she was thinking about local or state agencies, hospitals, or the like. David noted that when the Visitor Center is built at the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge, it will be a changing paradigm. He said that the Rocky Flats Institute and Museum could do this as well.

David noted that the University of Denver had a continuing education class coming up, and that he and Rik would be presenting about Rocky Flats. Bob Briggs said that he was recently at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, which does have an existing visitor center, as well as certain areas onsite that are off-limits to the public. Going back to the Arvada Center event, David noted that Governor Romer was really on the spot at the time and that the raid was designed on the premise that they were doing illegal burning in Building 771. There was footage from a flyover that investigators thought was smoke, but was actually just steam. David noted that former FBI

investigator Lipsky said during the event that the Stewardship Council was a great mechanism for accountability on Rocky Flats issues.

Public Comment

None

DOE Quarterly Update

Overview – John Boylan

John Boylan began the review of activities that took place during the first quarter of 2014. Activities included surface water monitoring, groundwater monitoring, ecological monitoring, and site operations (inspections, maintenance, etc.). All reports available on the Rocky Flats website.

He began with a quick review of the regulatory requirements for quarterly monitoring and reporting at Rocky Flats. This program is detailed in the Rocky Flats Legacy Management Agreement (RFLMA) and was designed to document that the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) remedy continues to be protective.

The primary goal is protection of surface water. Response actions were developed under the final remedy in order to meet this goal. The response actions include the following requirements:

- Maintain two landfill covers
- Maintain four groundwater treatment systems
- Surface water and groundwater monitoring
- Physical controls
 - Signage
 - Restricted access
- Institutional controls
 - No building construction or occupation
 - Restrictions on excavation and soil disturbance
 - No consumption or agricultural use of surface water
 - No groundwater wells except for monitoring
- Protection of landfill covers and engineered remedy components

Surface Water Monitoring – John Boylan

John first showed a map of the monitoring locations onsite. He then summarized quarterly performance monitoring at the Original Landfill (OLF) and Present Landfill (PLF). At the OLF, all sampling results met water quality standards during the quarter. At the PLF, the fourth quarter calendar year (CY) 2013 sampling result for vinyl chloride was 0.21 µg/L, exceeding the standard of 0.2 µg/L, and triggering an increase in sampling frequency. The following three sample results (one in the 4th quarter, two in the 1st quarter) were also above the standard (0.29, 0.28, and 0.21 µg/L), triggering sampling of the former PLF Pond area (NNG01). NNG01 was sampled on March 26, 2014. Vinyl chloride was not detected in that sample and routine quarterly sampling was resumed.

John next spoke about Point of Compliance (POC) and Point of Evaluation (POE) monitoring. Reportable 12-month rolling average values for americium and plutonium at GS10 were observed during the quarter. All plutonium and americium results since August 2013 have been below the 0.15 pCi/L standard. Additional sampling continues to be conducted downstream of GS10. As of September 30, 2013, uranium was no longer reportable.

Reportable, 30-day average values for uranium at the Walnut Creek Point of Compliance (WALPOC) were first observed during December 2013. The 12-month rolling average remains below 16.8 µg/L. Additional sampling is being conducted upstream of WALPOC.

David Allen asked if the site was thinking about taking any actions if the 12-month average at WALPOC were to be exceeded. John said that a report will lay out what needs to be done. They are currently looking at compliance metrics, and are working with CDPHE and EPA. He added that given that this is related to a 100-1000 year event, they do not want to overreact to an anomaly. David asked if the levels were staying elevated. John said that they had been down since the May-June timeframe. David asked if they are anticipating higher than average flows. John said this question would need to be directed to George Squibb. David asked if they were thinking about postponing flow-through in the terminal ponds until they get more information. John said he was not able to answer this.

Groundwater Monitoring – John Boylan

John began by noting that the first quarter is a light quarter in terms of sampling requirements. RCRA wells at the PLF and OLF were sampled. Statistical evaluation of the results will be included in the annual report for 2014.

Non-RFLMA monitoring was conducted at the treatment systems:

- Mound Site Plume Treatment System (MSPTS): air stripper evaluations and optimization
- East Trenches Plume Treatment System (ETPTS): air stripper evaluations and optimization
- Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System (SPPTS): microcells and lagoons.

Activities at the treatment systems included:

- The MSPTS air stripper was cleaned, nozzles were reconfigured, ventilation fans were replaced, and samples were taken.
- The ETPTS air stripper was cleaned and samples were taken.
- At the SPPTS, there was continued microcell and pilot-scale lagoon tests. Samples were taken at this location as well.

Another topic John covered was the ETPTS Reconfiguration Project. This project will convert the system from a ZVI-based treatment to an air stripper-based treatment. The design was completed in January 2014. It will use existing solar/battery power, with minor additions and revisions. It will consist of a commercial air stripper in small enclosure built over the existing vault, and is scheduled to be completed late 2014.

Site Operations – Jeremiah McLaughlin

Jeremiah began by reporting on one of the physical controls required by RFLMA, which is a quarterly inspection of signs around the site. All signs were found to be in good condition.

At the Original Landfill (OLF), three monthly inspections were performed, as well as weekly inspections of slumping areas. Eight settlement monuments and seven inclinometers were monitored. Movement was within expected ranges. No significant cracking was noted within the landfill boundaries during the first quarter. Cracking and slumping were noted on the east side of the East Perimeter Channel, outside of the landfill boundary. The cracks were filled as required by the monitoring and maintenance plan.

Jeremiah next reported that one quarterly inspection was performed at the Present Landfill (PLF) and annual surveys of nine settlement monuments were completed in December 2013. The next surveys will be completed in December 2014. Shelley Stanley asked how much material they had to bring in for repairs. Jeremiah said it was about a half yard at a time, as the cracks were very small. She also asked if they were seeing any more movement in area where they found holes around the buried building stairwell. Jeremiah said they were not.

Board Review of Stewardship Council Activities for 2014 and Initial Review of 2015 Work Plan

The 2014 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 2015 work plan. The Board will also review and edit the draft 2015 work plan. Formal approval of the work plan will take place at the October 27th meeting.

David began by explaining that there were three things planned for this discussion: 1) How the Board has done over the past 12 months, 2) review proposed changes, and 3) identify any additional questions to tackle.

David asked Board members to discuss the past year of activities, whether it was working well and if it made sense to continue along the same lines. Emily Hunt said she thought it was a good idea to get everyone up to speed, at a base level of knowledge, and then be ready to react to events that come up. She believes the Board is doing a good job of this. Jeannette Hillery agreed that it was good that the Board had these information sessions, especially for newer members. She said it was great how David and Rik keep them ahead of the curve on things that were coming up. Mark McGoff suggested that it would be helpful during Quarterly Reports for DOE to present a 'bottom line' conclusion based on what happened during the quarter (i.e. 'what should I take away from this?'). He said this would help those who did not have the technical knowledge needed to interpret the significance of various activities, events or monitoring results. David Abelson said that he and Rik could create a background document for activities, which could incorporate a trend analysis. Megan Davis said that this would be very helpful.

Emily Hunt said that the actinide migration briefing really brought everything together for her in terms of understanding cleanup and monitoring/maintenance issues. Laura Weinberg noted that it would be helpful to have a higher level description of the issue, which would also be helpful in terms of communicating the information to others. David Allen suggested developing a rotating

two or three year schedule of briefings so that everyone could stay on top of the issues. Tim Plass gave the example of the Board being notified when there is an exceedance of a particular monitoring standard and how important it is for the Board and others to understand the context and relevance of such an occurrence. David Abelson said that DOE should be able to set the stage in their briefings, add context and a higher level description and then get into more of the specifics. David Allen said that it may also help to compare new information to other events that have occurred in past.

Emily Hunt clarified that her problem was not that too little information was available, but too much of it. David Abelson explained that he and Rik were always trying to layer information, since some may want or need much more in-depth analysis than others. He suggested staff could put together a briefing book with one-page snapshots for each area or treatment system important to the stewardship of Rocky Flats. Tim Plass recommended including an Executive Summary at the beginning of any longer memos. Laura said she was looking for a year-over-year analysis of Stewardship Council activities (results of Board efforts) as well as Rocky Flats issues which highlights any significant changes. Mike Shelton likened these briefing book summaries to a 'change log', documenting changes as they occur. Megan Davis referred back to the existing fact sheets on the Stewardship Council website, and wanted to make sure people knew they were there.

David Abelson directed the Board to page three of the draft work plan – '2015 Activities'. Tim Plass said that he would like to see a real effort to get out ahead of public information regarding a possible prescribed burn by USFWS on Refuge lands. Mark McGoff suggested adding more detail to the work plan item about the prescribed burn, specifically about the need to be very proactive on this issue. Megan Davis said that she would like to hear from USFWS about their plans and requirements, and also from DOE about their plans. Murph Widdowfield said that on the tour in June, they heard about the possibility of trails being put in some time soon. He said that the Board should get more information about this.

David also noted that there seemed to be more momentum behind building a visitor center at the Refuge. He said that the Board would have an opportunity to discuss parameters for developing the visitor center, and how the story of Rocky Flats will be told. He would like to add this to the workplan. Tim Plass said that the Board should address the overall issue of the purpose of the visitor center. He recommended looking at other DOE sites and their visitor centers. Chris Hanson asked about item #14 related to tracking the development of the proposed Jefferson County Parkway, and wanted to know what this would entail. David Abelson clarified that the only Board discussions would relate to questions about potential contamination in these areas and presenting factual information as needed.

David Abelson asked if there were other questions the Board should address. Megan Davis suggested looking at the CCP for the Refuge at some point, and how activities might be sequenced upon opening of the Refuge. David Abelson said that they would get USFWS to come in and provide an update. He said it might be worth a special meeting, and will look at the Board's schedule before determining how best to move forward with this.

David Abelson summarized the requests he had been hearing, including a briefing book as background information, expanding Board memos to include executive summaries, asking DOE to tweak their presentations (history, trend analysis, why we care about it, etc), addressing a visitor's center, asking DOE, CDPHE, and USFWS to brief on the proposed prescribed burn, and asking USFWS to brief on its plans for the Refuge.

FY 15 Budget – Initial Review

The Board was next asked to review and modify as necessary, the draft FY 15 budget. Formal budget hearings and adoption of the 2015 budget will take place at the October 27th meeting.

The Board's attorney, Barb Vander Wall, explained that since the Stewardship Council is organized under Colorado statutes as a unit of local government, it is subject to the same laws. These requirements include that a notice be published to advertise a public budget hearing, and then the Board must approve and adopt the budget. After the budget is adopted (must be by December 31), it will be filed with state (by January 15).

David Abelson explained that the Board has always chosen to overbudget by about 20% in order to be prepared for any unplanned budget needs. Mark McGoff said that this concept of overbudgeting was unfamiliar to him, and asked for more information. David Abelson explained that part of the reason for this was the infrequency of Board meetings. If there were a need for additional funding to be allocated during the year, they would have to schedule a supplemental budget hearing. This over-budgeting helps decrease the chances that this additional process would be needed. Tim Plass asked that an additional column be included in the draft budget—projected actual expenses vs. projected budget for 2015.

IGA Triennial Review – Initial Review

David introduced this agenda item by noting that every three years, each member government re-affirm its intent to continue as a party to the IGA. Barb Vander Wall explained that each government will need to pass a resolution expressing its commitment to participate for another three years. All resolutions must be approved no later than February 13, 2015. There was a draft resolution in the Board packet. She said the resolution was intentionally written as simply as possible, so that all entities could pass the same language. She added that her law firm would be sending this draft to the relevant parties within each entity, including the city/county attorneys, clerks and Board members.

Public Comment

There was none

Member Updates

Bob Briggs announced an open house related to the redevelopment of Westminster Center, which is in the location of the old Westminster Mall. He also mentioned a lecture series and an upcoming presentation on the history of a 'ghost' in the historic Westminster University building

at 84th & Federal. He said the building would be open for visitors to climb the stairs to the highest point in Denver and take in the expansive views. Faye Griffin reminded everyone to make sure they were registered to vote. Murph Widdowfield reported that the Rocky Flats Institute and Museum had no current funding and was being supported solely by volunteers. Sandra McDonald noted that Old Town Arvada will be changing drastically over the next few months and will include a new RTD station. Mark McGoff spoke about plans south of Rocky Flats, known as the Candelas development with several hundred homes planned. There will be two trails just south of the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge fence, with three possible access points to Rocky Flats trails. Roman Kohler reported on changes in the health plans for former Rocky Flats workers, which will affect everyone 65 and older. The new insurance will be secondary to Medicare, and require more out of pocket expenses. Workers have attempted to get support from a wide range of elected officials, with no response. Tim Plass noted the one year anniversary of severe flooding in the Boulder area. He also mentioned a couple ballot items for Boulder having to do with the creation of a municipal broadband service and addressing the City Council's limited ability to hold executive sessions. Chris Hanson noted that Superior's new highway interchange was moving along well, and will be completed next year. Deb Gardner also spoke about the events pertaining to commemorating the one year anniversary of the flooding. Events were planned throughout the week. She also noted that there were large discrepancies between how the storm impacted different people, as some were not very impacted, while many were impacted tremendously. Jeannette Hillery shared information from the League of Women Voters about a panel coming up at the new St Anthony's focusing on behavioral health in Colorado.

Updates/Big Picture Review

October 27, 2014 (4th Monday)

Potential Business Items

- Approve 2015 budget and work plan
- Continue IGA triennial review

Potential Briefing Items

- DOE quarterly update
- DOE groundwater briefing

February 2, 2015

Potential Business Items

- Elect 2015 officers
- Adopt resolution re: 2015 meeting dates

Potential Briefing Items

- DOE quarterly update
- TBD

Issues to watch:

- Americium, plutonium and uranium levels upstream of pond B-3 and U levels at WALPOC
- AMP sampling
- Original landfill

The meeting was adjourned at 11:07 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by Erin Rogers.

DOE Quarterly Report Briefing

- Cover memo
- Table of contents from quarterly report

Groundwater Briefing

- Cover memo
- Figure 13

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League of Women Voters -- Rocky Flats Cold War Museum -- Rocky Flats Homesteaders
Nancy Newell

MEMORANDUM

TO: Stewardship Council Board
FROM: Rik Getty
SUBJECT: Quarterly Report Briefing
DATE: October 16, 2014

We have scheduled 60 minutes for DOE to present its quarterly update for the second quarter of 2014 (April - June). The report (171 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 report updates:

- surface water monitoring;
- groundwater monitoring;
- results of the annual site inspection;
- ecological monitoring; and,
- site operations (inspections, pond operations, general maintenance, etc.).

Executive Summary

The following are highlights from the quarter:

- Surface water leaving the DOE-retained lands at monitoring locations WALPOC (Walnut Creek) and WOMPOC (Woman Creek) met all regulatory standards (primary contaminants of concern are plutonium, americium, uranium and nitrates).
- Reportable 12-month rolling average for plutonium and americium (> 0.15 pCi/l) were observed at GS10, a surface water monitoring point in the South Walnut Creek drainage, upstream of former Pond B-1. As of June 30, 2014, plutonium and americium are no longer reportable at GS10.
- A qualified geochemistry contractor is conducting a site-wide evaluation of uranium transport to better understand how uranium moves in groundwater and surface water.
- The three major groundwater plume treatment systems (Solar Ponds Plume, East Trenches Plume and Mound Site Plume) continue to effectively treat (reduce) volatile organic compounds (East Trenches and Mound) and uranium and nitrates (Solar Ponds) in contaminated groundwater. DOE is making ongoing process improvements to all three systems to make the treatments more effective.

- The Original Landfill monthly inspections revealed minor surface cracks, which were back-filled with soil per site management protocols.

More detailed information on the second quarter report follows (quoting from the report).

Water Monitoring Highlights

During the second quarter of CY 2014, water monitoring successfully met the targeted monitoring objectives as required by the RFLMA and was in conformance with RFSOG implementation guidance. The routine RFLMA network consists of 8 automated gaging stations, 11 surface water grab-sampling locations, 8 treatment system locations, and 89 wells (DOE 2014). Additional locations are occasionally sampled in support of investigations in response to reportable conditions. During the quarter, 39 flow-paced composite samples, 21 surface water grab samples, 26 treatment system samples, and 90 groundwater samples were collected (in accordance with RFLMA protocols) and submitted for analysis.

Reportable 30-day average uranium concentrations first occurred in December 2013 for surface water at RFLMA POC monitoring station WALPOC, which is located on Walnut Creek at the eastern COU boundary. WALPOC is evaluated in Section 3.1.2.1 of this report. As of May 18, 2014, the 30-day average uranium concentration at WALPOC is no longer reportable.

All other RFLMA POC analyte concentrations remained below reporting levels throughout the second quarter of CY 2014.

Reportable 12-month rolling average americium (Am) and plutonium (Pu) activities were observed during the quarter in surface water at RFLMA POE monitoring station GS10, which is located on South Walnut Creek upstream of former Pond B-1. As of June 30, 2014, plutonium and americium are no longer reportable at GS10.

All other RFLMA POE analyte concentrations remained below reporting levels throughout the second quarter of CY 2014.

There are currently no ongoing reportable conditions at GS 10 or WALPOC. The evaluations established in Contact Records 2011-04, 2011-05, 2011-08, and 2014-05, and prior quarterly reports will be completed. The results of the evaluations will be reported in future RFLMA annual reports.

In response to the reportable conditions summarized above, a qualified geochemistry subcontractor is currently conducting an extensive evaluation of the fate and transport of uranium at the Site. The study also evaluates data to attempt to identify source terms that may have contributed to elevated plutonium and americium results at the GS10 location (see Contact Record 2011-08). A report summarizing the study is scheduled to be issued in CY 2014.

Groundwater Treatment System Monitoring

As described in Section 2.2, contaminated groundwater is intercepted and treated in four areas of the Site. The MSPTS, ETPTS, and SPPTS include a groundwater intercept trench. Groundwater entering the trenches is routed through a drainpipe into one or more treatment cells, where it is

treated and then discharged to the subsurface. The PLFTS treats water from the northern and southern components of the Groundwater Intercept System and water that flows from the PLF seep.

Mound Site Plume Treatment System

All MSPTS monitoring locations were scheduled for routine RFLMA sampling in the second quarter of CY 2014. Non-routine samples were also collected to support testing of the recently upgraded air stripper. The associated results (Appendix B) will be discussed in the annual report for 2014.

East Trenches Plume Treatment System

All ETPTS monitoring locations were scheduled for routine RFLMA sampling in the second quarter of CY 2014. Non-routine samples were also collected to support testing of the recently installed air stripper. The associated results (Appendix B) will be discussed in the annual report for 2014.

Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System

All SPPTS monitoring locations were scheduled for routine RFLMA sampling in the second quarter of CY 2014. Non-routine samples were also collected, some to support the Adaptive Management Plan (DOE 2011) and others to support continued testing of treatment components (microcells and pilot-scale lagoons). As stated in Section 2.2.3, both of these testing efforts will continue for some time. The associated results (Appendix B) will be discussed in the annual report for 2014, together with additional information regarding these tests.

PLF Treatment System

During the second quarter of CY 2014, routine sampling of the treated effluent exiting the system (monitoring location PLFSYSEFF) showed no results greater than the applicable surface water standards.

Original Landfill

The OLF is inspected monthly in accordance with the requirements in the OLF M&M 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 because of the 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 second quarter of CY 2014 were performed on April 28, May 28, and June 30, 2014. Evaluations of the landfill cover vegetation have been discontinued, as the success criteria, according to the requirements outlined in the RFLMA, have been met. The completed inspection forms are presented in Appendix A.

The site received more than 6 inches of precipitation in the second quarter. Minor additional cracks were observed in the Berm 4 area in April 2014 and in the Berm 4 and Berm 5 areas in May. However, no significant cracking was noted within the landfill boundaries since September 2013. Observed cracks were filled in accordance with the M&M Plan by smoothing

out and tamping the surface as needed or by importing and placing material with Site all-terrain vehicles. During the first quarter of CY 2014, cracking and slumping were noted on the east side of the East Perimeter Channel, outside of the landfill boundary. During the second quarter, this slumping continued to move very gradually, but no new cracks were noted.

Erosion Control and Revegetation

Maintenance of the site erosion control features required continued effort throughout the second quarter of CY 2014, especially following high-wind or precipitation events. Erosion wattles and matting that were 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 second quarter of CY 2014.

Adverse Biological Conditions

No evidence of adverse biological conditions (e.g., unexpected mortality or morbidity) was observed during monitoring and maintenance activities in the second quarter of CY 2014.

Ecological Monitoring

During the second quarter of CY 2014, ecological monitoring consisted of weed mapping, nest box surveys, prairie dog surveys, wetland water-level surveys, and wetland weed surveys. Preparations were also underway for re-vegetation monitoring and for Preble's meadow jumping mouse and wetland mitigation monitoring surveys that are scheduled to take place during the third quarter of CY 2014. One hundred shrubs (fourwing saltbush and skunkbush) and 30 Rocky Mountain juniper trees were installed in the COU as a habitat enhancement project south of the MSPTS. An irrigation system was installed, and the plants are being watered for the first growing season to improve their chances of survival. Approximately 58 acres were sprayed with herbicides to control weeds in the COU during the second quarter. Legacy Management Support contractor personnel conducted additional spot control to control individual noxious weeds at several locations. Hand-control was also used on several small, isolated populations of different noxious species to help control them and try to prevent their spread.

Sign Inspection

"U.S. Department of Energy - No Trespassing" signs are required to be posted at intervals around the perimeter of the COU to notify persons that they are at the boundary of the COU. Signs listing the use restrictions (ICs) and providing contact information are also required to be posted at access points to the COU. The signs are required as physical controls of the remedy, are inspected quarterly, and are maintained by repairing or replacing them as needed. Physical controls protect the engineered components of the remedy, including landfill covers, groundwater treatment systems, and monitoring equipment, which are also inspected routinely during monitoring and maintenance activities. The signs were inspected on June 4, 2014, and they met the requirements.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

**Rocky Flats, Colorado, Site
Quarterly Report of
Site Surveillance and
Maintenance Activities
Second Quarter
Calendar Year 2014**

October 2014



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Legacy
Management

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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
IC	institutional control
LM	Office of Legacy Management
µg/L	micrograms per liter (sometimes expressed as ug/L)
M&M	monitoring and maintenance
MSPTS	Mound Site Plume Treatment System
OLF	Original Landfill
PLF	Present Landfill
PLFTS	Present Landfill Treatment System
POC	Point of Compliance
POE	Point of Evaluation
Pu	plutonium
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFLMA	<i>Rocky Flats Legacy Management Agreement</i>
RFSOG	<i>Rocky Flats, Colorado, Site Site Operations Guide</i>
Site	Rocky Flats Site
SPPTS	Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System
U	uranium
ZVI	zero-valent iron

1.0 Introduction

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) is responsible for implementing the final response action selected in the *Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision for Rocky Flats Plant (USDOE) Peripheral Operable Unit and Central Operable Unit (CAD/ROD)* (DOE, EPA, and CDPHE 2006) issued on September 29, 2006, and amended on September 21, 2011 (DOE, EPA, and CDPHE 2011), for the Rocky Flats Site (the Site) in Colorado. DOE, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) are implementing the monitoring and maintenance requirements of the CAD/ROD as described in the *Rocky Flats Legacy Management Agreement (RFLMA)*. Attachment 2 of the RFLMA (DOE 2012a) defines the Central Operable Unit (COU) remedy surveillance and maintenance requirements, the frequency for each required activity, and the monitoring and maintenance locations. The requirements include environmental monitoring; maintenance of the erosion controls, access controls (signs), landfill covers, and groundwater treatment systems; and operation of the groundwater treatment systems. The RFLMA also requires that the institutional controls (ICs), in the form of use restrictions as established in the CAD/ROD, be maintained.

This report is required in accordance with Section 7.0 of RFLMA Attachment 2. The purpose of this report is to inform the regulatory agencies and stakeholders of the remedy-related surveillance, monitoring, and maintenance activities being conducted at the Site during this quarter. LM provides periodic communications through several means, such as this report, web-based tools, and public meetings.

LM prepared the *Rocky Flats, Colorado, Site Site Operations Guide (RFSOG)* (DOE 2013) to serve as the primary internal document to guide work to satisfy the requirements of the RFLMA and to implement best management practices at the Site.

Several other site-specific documents provide additional detail regarding the requirements described in RFLMA Attachment 2, including all aspects of surveillance, monitoring, and maintenance activities, as well as data evaluation protocols.

Monitoring data and summaries of surveillance and maintenance activities for past quarters are available in the quarterly reports. Extensive discussion and evaluation of surveillance, monitoring, and maintenance activities are presented each calendar year in the annual report of Site surveillance and maintenance activities.

This report addresses remedy-related surveillance, monitoring, and operations and maintenance activities conducted at the Site during the second quarter of calendar year (CY) 2014 (April 1 through June 30). This report describes the following activities:

- Maintenance and inspection of the Original Landfill (OLF) and Present Landfill (PLF)
- Maintenance and inspection of the four groundwater treatment systems
- Inspection of signs posted at the perimeter of the COU as physical controls
- Erosion control and revegetation activities
- Routine (in accordance with the RFLMA and the RFSOG) water monitoring

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Nancy Newell

MEMORANDUM

TO: Stewardship Council Board
FROM: Rik Getty
SUBJECT: Groundwater Treatment Systems Briefing
DATE: October 16, 2014

We have scheduled 45 minutes for DOE to brief on the site's four groundwater treatment systems.

Executive Summary

There are four groundwater treatment systems at Rocky Flats:

- Mound Site Plume Treatment System (MSPTS): treats volatile organic compounds (VOCs, solvents)
- East Trenches Plume Treatment System (ETPTS): treats VOCs
- Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System (SPPTS): treats nitrates and uranium
- Present Landfill Treatment System (PLTS): treats VOCs.

The first three systems treat groundwater plumes, while the final (the PLTS) one treats the effluent seep from the Present Landfill. These systems help protect surface water quality and ultimately the quality of the surface water exiting the site. The systems have proven effective, but active management, including system adjustments and changes, has been necessary.

Attached to this memo is a map showing the contaminated groundwater plumes. This map was also included in the February 2014 board meeting packet.

Overview of the contaminated groundwater plumes

For all but the PLTS, I have pulled this following information from technical analyses I previously developed for the Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments. These facts sheets can be found at: http://www.rockyflatssc.org/residual_contamination_info.html

Mound Site

As Rocky Flats began production operations in the early 1950's, the Atomic Energy Commission quickly learned that waste production would dramatically exceed waste disposal. Initial planning for Rocky Flats had not adequately forecast the amount of wastes produced. As a

result, many waste forms were stored in drums located outside of production buildings. Beginning in 1954, drums of contaminated wastes containing radionuclides (uranium isotopes and some plutonium), volatile organic compounds (VOCs; solvents like carbon tetrachloride and perchloroethylene), and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs; machining oils and lathe coolants) were transferred from production buildings for burial at the Mound Site. The Mound Site was a shallow trench about 175 feet by 150 feet. Drums were placed in rows and then were covered with soil with the resulting burial site extending above initial ground level (hence the name "Mound").

Burial of drums at the Mound Site continued until 1958 (about 1,400 drums total). At that point waste drums were no longer buried at the Mound Site but instead were transferred for aboveground, open-air storage at the new 903 drum storage area. Soil and groundwater characterization data from the 1950's and 1960's indicated the presence of the contaminants previously mentioned. After the site recognized that its waste disposal practices in the 1950's and 1960's caused environmental contamination, cleanup of certain waste areas commenced. After the initial cleanup of the 903 drum storage area in 1968, the Mound Site was excavated in 1970. All drums were removed from the area, as was contaminated soil. Groundwater monitoring wells were drilled in the four corners of the Mound Site to determine the nature and extent of groundwater contamination.

East Trenches

During the early years of site operations, there was no access road from Indiana Street leading into Rocky Flats, so the eastern portion of the Industrial Area (roughly one mile from Indian Street) was relatively isolated from other parts of the site. (At that time the sole access point was from Highway 93.) The general terrain in the eastern portion of the Industrial Area was flat but there were some slopes present. The East Trenches were first constructed in the flat parts of the eastern area in 1954 to dispose of sludge from the site's sanitary and waste water treatment systems. The sludge contained small amounts of radioactivity (primarily uranium with some plutonium), heavy metals, and other contaminants of concern from various processing activities at the site.

In addition, other forms of waste were buried in the trenches such as:

- volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from waste drums (primarily chlorinated solvents);
- asphalt planking from the first Solar Ponds (contaminated with actinides and metals);
- crushed drums which contained sludge remnants from uranium and plutonium machining operations; and,
- various types of debris wastes from site activities.

Solar Ponds

The initial Solar Evaporation Ponds (SEPs) were built during the 1950s when liquid (aqueous) waste processing in Building 774 was not able to keep pace with increasing waste treatment demands. These wastes were transferred from throughout Rocky Flats via the Original Process Waste Lines to Building 774 for processing.

At the time of the initial SEPs design and construction, a nonpermeable lining was not specified and the SEPs were lined with clay and other semi-permeable materials such as asphalt planking.

As a result, liquid wastes leaked into the ground under the SEPs. The liquid wastes were composed of complex mixtures of nitrates, trace amounts of radionuclides, metals, and VOC/SVOCs. Plumes of contaminated groundwater primarily containing soluble nitrates and some uranium were discovered migrating downgradient from the SEPs towards North Walnut Creek.

The leaking SEPs prompted the Atomic Energy Commission to reduce the inventory of liquid wastes stored at the SEPs. One of the methods chosen was to spray-irrigate the liquid wastes over a large area of land east of the SEPs known as the East Spray Fields. Millions of gallons of liquid wastes were treated in this manner before this practice was stopped.

Remaining liquid wastes and sludge material from the SEPs were treated with a mixture of Portland cement forming a product known as “Pondcrete”. Due to quality control and storage problems, Pondcrete became a waste product which caused a lot of difficulties for the Site.

A further item of interest is that one of the SEPs (Pond 2 auxiliary) was located where Building 779 was to be built. This SEP was taken out of service and Building 779 was constructed in its location. Actinide-contaminated soil from Pond 2 auxiliary was to have been buried in the east trenches, but site documents could not be found which referenced where the soil was placed.

Overview – Current Treatment System Operations

MSPTS

The MSPTS treats groundwater (GW) that has been contaminated with VOCs (original VOC contamination sources were buried, leaking 55 gallon drums). By using a combination of zero-valent iron (ZVI) media and an air stripper the MSPTS can lower VOCs content in influent GW compared to exiting effluent GW. The treated effluent then exits to surface water on South Walnut Creek. The MSPTS will be needed to treat contaminated GW for many years.

ETPTS

Similar to the MSPTS, the ETPTS uses a combination of an air stripper and ZVI media to lower the VOC content in GW (original VOC sources were buried leaking 55 gallon drums in the East Trenches waste disposal complex). The ETPTS treated effluent also exits to surface water on South Walnut Creek. Like the MSPTS, the ETPTS will be needed to treat GW for many years.

SPPTS

The SPPTS is designed to treat GW contaminated with nitrates and uranium (original nitrate and uranium sources were the Solar Evaporation Ponds). Like the MSPTS and ETPTS, the SPPTS uses ZVI media to lower uranium concentrations in contaminated GW. The SPPTS influent GW is treated with a nitrate-eating bacteria to lower nitrate levels in exiting effluent which is discharged via the SPPTS discharge gallery to surface water in North Walnut Creek. Recently, the SPPTS has undergone a multi-year improvement process to improve the nitrate and uranium treatments. The SPPTS will be needed to treat GW for many years.

PLFTS

The PLFTS is the simplest of all 4 GW treatment systems. The PLFTS treats GW that has been contaminated with VOCs (original VOC sources were items containing VOCs that were buried in the PLF). The GW emerges from seeps in the PLF and flows by gravity over a series of small, concrete steps that help to evaporate the VOCs into air. The PLFTS will be needed to treat GW for many years.

Additionally, DOE's July 2013 Site Operations Guide provides an overview of the four treatment systems (quoting from the document):

“The MSPTS, ETPTS, and SPPTS each consist of a groundwater collection trench with a collection sump that feeds water to the treatment cells. Each of these systems was designed to operate passively with gravity driving the flow; however, an active component was added to the SPPTS (treats nitrates and uranium contamination in groundwater) in 2002, and additional active components have been added to all three systems since closure in 2005. Also, the treatment cells were historically configured so that water flowed downward through each cell in series, and then to the metering manholes for release to the subsurface. However, the MSPTS (VOC treatment) and ETPTS (VOC treatment) both incorporate plumbing upgrades allowing them to be operated in a range of upflow, downflow, series, and parallel configurations. This both extends the life of the zero-valent iron (ZVI) media and can improve flow characteristics, for example by reducing the potential for preferential flow to develop.

“In 2010 a prototype air stripper consisting of a small solar panel array, a solar-powered pump, specialized spray nozzles, and associated plumbing was installed in the MSPTS effluent manhole to further reduce trace amounts of VOCs from effluent that flows into the discharge gallery. This unit operated part time to support testing and optimization efforts. A larger, full-time air stripper replaced this prototype in early 2013, and at the same time a similar unit was installed within the influent manhole at the ETPTS. While the air stripper at the MSPTS polishes residual VOCs from system effluent, that at the ETPTS reduces VOCs from influent to the treatment cells.

Upgrades to the SPPTS were made beginning in FY2009. A new sump was installed to collect additional groundwater for treatment, and a new effluent discharge line was installed (collectively, these are referred to as the Phase I upgrades to the SPPTS); an easily-accessible new treatment cell for uranium was installed (Phase II); and pilot-scale treatment cells for the investigation of improved nitrate treatment were installed (Phase III), together with various accessory components. While the initial phased approach was designed to culminate in a full-scale improved nitrate treatment component referred to as Phase IV, continuing evaluation and optimization efforts have indicated that technical aspects of both uranium and nitrate treatment need to be considered in a recommended final reconfiguration. Information collected through these ongoing efforts will be used to design and install the broadened Phase IV, which comprises a full-scale, more efficient, and more effective nitrate and uranium treatment configuration. The objective of these SPPTS upgrades is to increase overall system effectiveness and treatment efficiency and reduce Operating & Maintenance (O&M) and waste disposal costs.

“The fourth system, the PLFTS, receives the diverted flow from the north and south components of the Groundwater Intercept System (GWIS) and flow from the PLF Seep. This combined flow is routed across an engineered aerating surface that causes VOCs in the water to volatilize.

“Sampling and analysis at these treatment systems are addressed in Section 9.1 and are performed in compliance with the RFLMA (DOE 2007a). Additional sampling may be performed beyond that required by the RFLMA, (e.g., to support optimization studies or assess media conditions).

“O&M requirements for these treatment systems and a guide for media replacement are contained in site-specific internal procedures and the PLF M&M Plan (DOE 2008a). Each of the four systems must be routinely inspected and maintained to ensure continued flow and treatment. The effectiveness of the systems that incorporate treatment cells is influenced by the permeability and chemical condition of the media, which is evaluated using water level, flow, water quality, and (if available) pressure data. The MSPTS, ETPTS, and the SPPTS are also equipped with automated instrumentation that allows more detailed evaluation of system performance, and these components require occasional maintenance.

“Routine inspection and maintenance at the MSPTS and ETPTS include the following:

- Checking water levels
- Checking and cleaning flow meters
- Checking valves and piping
- Cleaning effluent lines
- Inspecting the instruments in the associated instrument vaults
- Checking and servicing the solar panels, batteries, and pumps
- Installing, operating, cleaning/maintaining, and monitoring air stripper components (nozzles, ventilation, pressure gages, and so on)
- Sampling
- Inspecting and potentially flushing the filters in the instrument vaults

“At the SPPTS, routine inspection and maintenance include the following:

- Checking water levels (Intercept Trench System Sump [ITSS] and central SPPTS locations)
- Checking and cleaning flow meters
- Checking valves and piping
- Cleaning effluent lines
- Checking and servicing the solar panels, batteries, and pumps (ITSS and central SPPTS locations)
- Inspecting the instruments in the associated vaults (SPIN, Metering, and SPOUT vaults)
- Installing, operating, cleaning/maintaining, and monitoring Phase II and Phase III components (pumps, dosing lines, dedicated instrumentation, and so on)
- Sampling (ITSS and central SPPTS locations)
- Inspecting and potentially flushing the filters in the instrument vaults

“At the PLFTS, routine inspection and maintenance include the following:

- Checking piping, manholes, grates, and steps for damage and proper operation

- Removing anything that might be blocking flow








“In addition, replacement of the reactive media is occasionally needed at the MSPTS, ETPTS, and SPPTS, as described in site-specific procedures.

“Occasional replacement of the ZVI media at the MSPTS, ETPTS, and SPPTS is required because the media permeability and treatment effectiveness gradually decrease. This decrease is a result of the precipitation of minerals and amorphous solids within the pores of the media. These precipitates form in part because of the high dissolved oxygen content of Rocky Flats groundwater, which oxidizes the ZVI to form iron oxides and oxyhydroxides. In addition, this groundwater has high concentrations of dissolved calcium and carbonate, which allow calcite and iron carbonates such as siderite to form. The formation of these precipitates within the voids between ZVI grains causes the observed crust development and media clogging. At the SPPTS, the high nitrate concentrations also act to passivate and clog ZVI media. This process can be tracked using measurements of online pressures, water levels, and fundamental chemical parameters (e.g., major ion concentrations that would be determined through non-RFLMA sample analysis), and can also be deduced from an overall decrease in treatment effectiveness, and the media’s hardened, cemented condition upon its replacement. When the media is replaced, the design of the new media fill should consider and account for this tendency.”

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Figure 13
Composite Plume Map¹






KEY

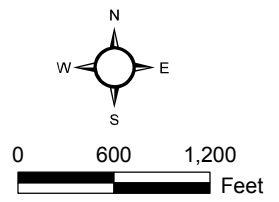
-  Predicted groundwater flow direction (from figure 2.18)²
-  Groundwater treatment system
-  881 Hillside French drain
-  Mound French drain
-  Nitrate exceeds the surface water standard
-  Uranium (unfiltered) exceeds the surface water standard³
-  VOC composite plume⁴

Notes:

- 1) No metals or fluoride were included because of their dissimilar transport characteristics.
- 2) The length of the arrow does not correspond to the groundwater velocity.
- 3) There is no radionuclide filtered uranium standard and thus it has not been represented on the map. (Uranium that exceeded the metal filtered uranium standard is less than 1% of the data and is also not represented.)
- 4) The VOC composite plume is all VOC AOIs that exceed the surface water standard.
- 5) Modeling results indicate that groundwater discharge concentrations will be below surface water standards at these locations.
- 6) Groundwater in the area is in weathered bedrock and is only saturated during wet years, thus AOI transport is limited to wet years (high groundwater levels). See the Groundwater IM/IRA for details.

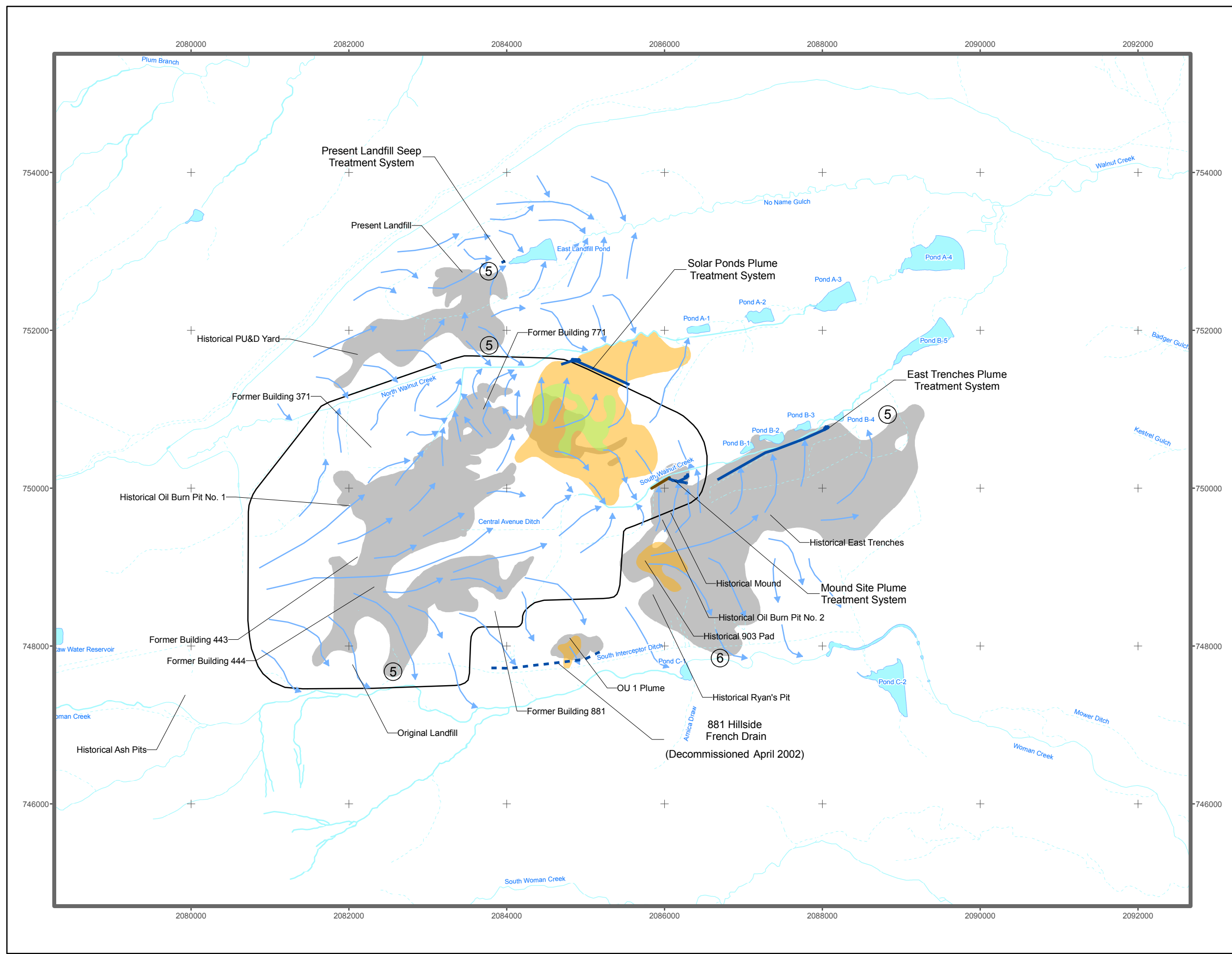
Standard Map Features

-  IA OU boundary
-  Pond
-  Perennial stream
-  Intermittent stream
-  Ephemeral stream



Scale 1:14,400
State Plane Coordinate Projection
Colorado Central Zone
Datum: NAD 27

U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Environmental
Technology Site



2015 Work Plan

- Cover memo
- Draft work plan

2015 Budget

- Cover memo
- Draft budget
- Budget Resolution and Notice

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League of Women Voters -- Rocky Flats Cold War Museum -- Rocky Flats Homesteaders
Nancy Newell

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board
FROM: David Abelson & Rik Getty
SUBJECT: Approval of 2015 work plan
DATE: October 15, 2014

At this meeting the Board will review, modify as necessary, and approve the 2015 work plan (draft plan attached). The two changes that have been made to this draft from the one the Board reviewed at the September meeting are:

1. DOE Management Responsibilities, Item #5 – Expanded the bullet to reflect the Board’s discussion at the September meeting.
2. DOE Management Responsibilities, Item #13 – David discussed this item with the Board at the September meeting, and per that discussion, added this bullet to this draft.

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

Action Item: Approve 2015 Work Plan

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League of Women Voters -- Rocky Flats Cold War Museum -- Rocky Flats Homesteaders
Nancy Newell

2015 Work Plan

Draft #2 – October 2014

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.

2015 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. Identify key questions about the cleanup and ongoing management, and evaluate for remedy effectiveness and impacts to human and ecological receptors. Discussions will take place at Board meetings throughout the year and into 2016 as needed.
3. Track the progress made in treating contaminated groundwater at the groundwater 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. In preparation for USFWS' plans to conduct a prescribed burn at the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge,
 - a. Work with DOE, CDPHE and EPA to understand the impacts of and risk from fire at Rocky Flats,
 - b. Work with USFWS to understand its permit requirements and plans, including communications and outreach strategies, and
 - c. Develop and implement a communications strategy.
6. Work with DOE on implementing its Legacy Management Closure Public Involvement Plan (LMPIP), including the meetings DOE identified in the LMPIP.
7. Review DOE budgets for implementation of DOE responsibilities.
8. Participate in DOE, CDPHE and/or EPA assessment(s) of remedy operations and effectiveness.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. Transmit to appropriate officers and employees of the DOE questions and concerns of governments, persons and entities regarding Rocky Flats.
12. Continue to participate in Adaptive Management Plan meetings, including technical evaluations of data.
13. Develop parameters DOE and USFWS should consider is establishing a visitor's center for Rocky Flats, and forward to the agencies.
14. 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.
15. 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.

2015 Activities:

1. Track issues related to the implementation of the Energy Employee Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA). 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, 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.

2015 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:
 - Periodic reports
 - Email updates
 - White papers
 - 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.

2015 Activities:

1. Track agency and Congressional action affecting funding for USFWS, and efforts to begin opening the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. Engage as needed.
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.

2015 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. 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.

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

P.O. Box 17670
Boulder, CO 80308-0670
www.rockyflatssc.org

(303) 412-1200
(303) 600-7773 (f)

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
Nancy Newell

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board
FROM: David Abelson
SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Hearing
DATE: October 15, 2014

The Board will hold a budget hearing on the fiscal year 2015 Stewardship Council budget, and approve a budget resolution adopting the budget. As a unit of local government under the Colorado Constitution, the Stewardship Council must hold this hearing prior to adopting a final budget.

The budget I am presenting is the same one the Board reviewed at the September meeting. The actual/projected expenses have been updated to include actual expenses through September. At the Board's request, I also added a new column "2015 Anticipated Expenditures".

The hearing notice and budget resolution that will be submitted to the State of Colorado are also attached. Notice will be published in the Denver Post.

Please let me know what questions you have.

Action Item: Hold fiscal year 2015 budget hearing and approve resolution adopting the budget

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

2015 Budget -- Draft #2

	2015 Budget Amounts	2015 Anticipated Expenditures	2014 Budget	2014 Actual/ Projected Expenses*	2014 Budget vs. 2014 Projected Expenses	2013 Expenses
A. Personnel	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 82,200.00	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 82,200.00	\$ (10,800.00)	\$ 82,200.00
Executive Director and Technical Advisor (\$7750/month)						
B. Fringe Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Staff are contract employees						
C. Travel	\$ 5,700.00					
Out of State	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 3,413.87	\$ (1,086.13)	\$ 2,790.00
National DOE-related trips						
Local Travel	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 967.48	\$ (232.52)	\$ 765.00
\$100/month for 12 months						
D. Computer Equipment	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ (500.00)	\$ -
Purchase misc. hardware, software						
E. Supplies	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 368.49	\$ (831.51)	\$ 85.00
Supplies (\$100/month)						
F. Contractual	\$ 40,100.00					
Attorney & Accounting Services						
Legal Services (\$1400/ month)	\$ 16,800.00	\$ 10,500.00	\$ 16,800.00	\$ 10,213.34	\$ (6,586.66)	\$ 10,114.00
Accounting (\$850/month)	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 4,916.50	\$ (5,283.50)	\$ 4,225.00
Audit Report	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 4,100.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 4,020.34	\$ (2,479.66)	\$ 4,001.00

Admin. Services						
Misc. Services: bank fees, etc.	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 42.00	\$ (958.00)	\$ 1,091.00
Minutes Preparation (6 meetings) (also includes web site management)	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 3,100.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 3,150.00	\$ (450.00)	\$ 1,850.00
Local Government Expenses						
Miscellaneous expenses not covered by DOE funds (includes meeting expenses)	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,450.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,433.50	\$ (566.50)	\$ 1,352.00
G. Construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
None						
H. Other	\$ 14,300.00					
Printing & Copy	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,102.40	\$ (897.60)	\$ 935.00
Postage \$125/month for 12 months	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 791.88	\$ (708.12)	\$ 660.00
Liability Insurance						
Property Contents/General Liability	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 500.00
Board Members	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,100.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,012.75	\$ (487.25)	\$ 2,856.00
Telephone, email, etc.	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,993.45	\$ (706.55)	\$ 1,883.00
Website						
Hosting	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ (500.00)	\$ -
Web master	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	\$ (1,500.00)	\$ -
Subscriptions/Memberships						
ECA membership	\$ 950.00	\$ 950.00	\$ 950.00	\$ 950.00	\$ -	\$ 950.00
Conference registration fees	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 439.40	\$ (60.60)	\$ -
Newspapers	\$ 650.00	\$ 550.00	\$ 650.00	\$ 410.00	\$ (240.00)	\$ 419.00
J. Indirect Costs	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
N/A						
TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET	\$ 154,800.00	\$ 120,600.00	\$ 154,800.00	\$ 119,925.40	\$ (34,874.60)	\$ 116,676.00

REVENUE FOR 2015

Local government contributions	\$ 10,000.00
Department of Energy grant	\$ 130,000.00
RFCLOG carry-over	\$ 14,800.00
TOTAL	\$ 154,800.00

*2014 Actual/Projected Expenses = actual January through September; projected October through December

STATE OF COLORADO

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

The Board of Directors of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council (“Stewardship Council”), State of Colorado, held a meeting at the Rocky Mountain Metropolitan Airport (formerly Jefferson County Airport), Mt. Evans Room, 11755 Airport Way, in Broomfield, Colorado 80021, on October 27, 2014, at the hour of 8:30 A.M., at which a quorum of the Board of Directors was present.

The Executive Director reported that prior to the meeting he had notified each of the Directors of the date, time and place of this meeting and the purpose for which it was called. He further reported that Notice of the Board Meeting has been posted in accordance with the Bylaws of the Stewardship Council and, to the best of his knowledge, remains posted to the date of this meeting.

Thereupon, Director _____, introduced and moved the adoption of the following Resolution:

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION SUMMARIZING EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES FOR THE GENERAL FUND AND ADOPTING A BUDGET AND APPROPRIATING SUMS OF MONEY TO THE GENERAL FUND IN THE AMOUNTS AND FOR THE PURPOSES SET FORTH HEREIN FOR THE ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL, STATE OF COLORADO, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR BEGINNING ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 2015, AND ENDING ON THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER, 2015.

WHEREAS, the proposed budget has been submitted to the Board of Directors of the Stewardship Council for its consideration; and

WHEREAS, upon due and proper notice, published in accordance with law as attached at Exhibit A, said proposed budget was open for inspection by the public at a designated place, a public hearing was held on October 27, 2014, and interested electors were given the opportunity to file or register any objections to said proposed budget; and

WHEREAS, the budget being adopted by the Board has been prepared based on the best information available to the Board regarding the effects of Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution; and

WHEREAS, whatever increases may have been made in the expenditures, like increases were added to the revenues so that the budget remains in balance, as required by law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL, STATE OF COLORADO:

Section 1. Summary of 2015 Revenues and 2015 Expenditures. That the estimated revenues and expenditures for the general fund for fiscal year 2015, as more specifically set forth in the budget attached hereto, are accepted and approved.

Section 2. Adoption of Budget. That the budget as submitted, amended, attached hereto and incorporated herein, is approved and adopted as the budget of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council for fiscal year 2015.

Section 3. Appropriations. That the amounts set forth as expenditures and balances remaining, as specifically allocated in the budget, attached hereto, are hereby appropriated from the revenue of the general fund, to the general fund, for the purposes stated and no other.

Section 4. Budget Certification. That the budget shall be certified by Joyce Downing, Chair of the Board, and made a part of the public records of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council.

The foregoing Resolution was seconded by Director _____.

RESOLUTION APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 27th DAY OF OCTOBER, 2014.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Signature Page to Rocky Flats Stewardship Council
2015 Budget Resolution

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

By: _____
Joyce Downing, Chair

ATTEST:

By: _____
Secretary

STATE OF COLORADO
ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

I, Joyce Downing, hereby certify that I am a Director and qualified Chair of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council, and that the foregoing constitutes a true and correct copy of the record of proceedings of the Board of Directors of said Stewardship Council, adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council held on October 27, 2014, at the Rocky Mountain Metropolitan Airport (formerly Jefferson County Airport), Mt. Evans Room, 11755 Airport Way, in Broomfield, Colorado, as recorded in the official record of the proceedings of the Stewardship Council, insofar as said proceedings relate to the budget hearing for fiscal year 2015; that said proceedings were duly had and taken; that the meeting was duly held; and that the persons were present at the meeting as therein shown.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the official seal of the Stewardship Council this 27th day of October, 2014.

Joyce Downing, Chair

EXHIBIT A

NOTICE AS TO PROPOSED 2015 BUDGET

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a proposed budget has been submitted to the **ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL** for the fiscal year 2015. A copy of such proposed budget has been filed in the office Seter & Vander Wall, P.C. 7400 East Orchard Road, Suite 3300, Greenwood Village, Colorado, where same is open for public inspection. Such proposed budget will be considered at a meeting of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council to be held at 8:30 A.M. on Monday, October 27, 2014. The meeting will be held at 11755 Airport Way, Mt. Evans Room, in Broomfield, Colorado. Any interested party may inspect the proposed budget and file or register any objections at any time prior to the final adoption of the 2015 budget.

**BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL**

By: /s/ SETER & VANDER WALL, P.C.
Attorneys for the District

Publish in: The Denver Post
Publish on: October 20, 2014

**ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL
2015 BUDGET MESSAGE
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS**

Services Provided

The purpose of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council, consistent with public health, safety and welfare, is to provide an effective mechanism for local governments in the vicinity of Rocky Flats and their citizens to work together on issues of mutual concern relating to the future use and long-term protection of Rocky Flats, and to serve as a focal point for local government communication and advocacy with state and federal agencies regarding Rocky Flats issues.

Revenue

The Stewardship Council receives its revenues from the Department of Energy; Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments; and Local Government contributions (Boulder County, Jefferson County, City and County of Broomfield, Cities of Arvada, Boulder, Golden, Northglenn, Thornton, and Westminster and Town of Superior).

Expenditures

The funds are used for G&A, overhead expenses, as well as costs incurred with buffer zone and stewardship planning processes.

The Stewardship Council prepares its budget on the modified accrual basis of accounting.