

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 26, 2015, 8:30 AM – 12:15 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 October 2, 2015, Executive Committee meeting
- 8:40 AM Business Items (briefing memo attached)
1. Consent Agenda
 - o Approval of checks and meeting minutes
 2. Review and Approve Colorado Open Records Act (CORA) Policy

Action item: Modify as necessary and approve CORA Policy
 3. Executive Director's Report
- 8:50 AM Public Comment
- 9:00 AM Host DOE Quarterly Meeting (briefing memo attached)
- o DOE will brief the Stewardship Council on site activities for the second quarter of 2015 (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.).
- 10:00 AM Board Approval of 2016 Work Plan (briefing memo attached)
- o The Board reviewed the 2016 Work Plan at the September meeting.
 - o One change was offered that is reflected in the attached draft.

Action item: Approve 2016 Work Plan

- 10:10 AM Board Approval of 2016 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 2016 budget hearing and approve resolution adopting the budget

10:20 AM Public comment

10:30 AM Board Roundtable – Big Picture/Additional Questions/Issue Identification

10:40 AM **EXECUTIVE SESSION**

Discussion of Stewardship Council personnel contracts for 2016 (authorized pursuant to Section 24-6-402(4)(e) & (b), C.R.S., to determine positions relative to matters that may be subject to negotiation, and conferencing with the attorney on such matters, and after announcement at the public meeting of the specific topic for discussion and the statutory citation authorizing the executive session, and a 2/3 vote of the quorum present for the Board.)

11:00 AM New Member Interviews and Selection

- Seven groups/individuals applied for membership to the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council
- The governments will hold interviews and will then vote to approve four individuals/organizations for Board membership for 2016-2017.

Action Item: Meet with candidates and make appointments

Adjourn

Next Meetings: February 1, 2016 (remainder of 2016 schedule to be determined at February 1st 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 and certain survivors. 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.
LHSU	lower hydrostratigraphic unit	Hydrogeology term for deep unweathered bedrock which is hydraulically isolated from the upper hydrostratigraphic unit (see UHSU). Data shows that site contaminants have not contaminated the LHSU.
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

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

		site conditions and activities. It was previously known as the Post-Closure Public Involvement Plan (PCPIP).
M&M	monitoring and maintenance	Refers to ongoing activities at Rocky Flats.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	MOU refers to the formal agreement between EPA and CDPHE which provides that CDPHE is the lead post-closure regulator with EPA providing assistance when needed.
MSPTS	Mound site plume treatment system	The treatment system for treating groundwater contaminated with organic solvents which emanates from the Mound site where waste barrels were buried. Treated effluent flows into South Walnut Creek.
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	Federal legislation that requires the federal government to perform analyses of environmental consequences of major projects or activities.
nitrates		Contaminant of concern found in the North Walnut Creek drainage derived from Solar Ponds wastes. Nitrates are very soluble in water and move readily through the aquatic environment
Np	neptunium	A man-made radioactive isotope that is found as a by-product of nuclear reactors and plutonium production.
NPL	National Priorities List	A listing of Superfund sites. The refuge lands were de-listed from the NPL while the DOE-retained lands are still on the NPL due to ongoing groundwater contamination and associated remediation activities.
OLF	Original Landfill	Hillside dumping area of about 20 acres which was used from 1951 to 1968. It underwent extensive remediation with the addition of a soil cap and groundwater monitoring locations.
OU	Operable Unit	A term given to large areas of the site where remediation was focused.
PCE	perchloroethylene	A volatile organic solvent used in past operations at the site. PCE is also found in environmental media as a breakdown product of other solvents.
pCi/g	picocuries per gram of	A unit of radioactivity measure. The soil

	soil	cleanup standard at the site was 50 pCi/g of soil.
pCi/L	picocuries per liter of water	A water concentration measurement. The State of Colorado has a regulatory limit for Pu and Am which is 0.15 pCi/L of water. This standard is 100 times stricter than the EPA's national standard.
PLF	Present Landfill	Landfill constructed in 1968 to replace the OLF. During cleanup the PLF was closed under RCRA regulations with an extensive cap and monitoring system.
PMJM	Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	A species of mouse found along the Front Range that is on the endangered species list. There are several areas in the Refuge and COU that provide an adequate habitat for the mouse, usually found in drainages. Any operations that are planned in potential mouse habitat are strictly controlled.
POC	Point of Compliance (surface water)	A surface water site that is monitored and must be found to be in compliance with federal and state standards for hazardous constituents. Violations of water quality standards at the points of compliance could result in DOE receiving financial penalties.
POE	Point of Evaluation (surface water)	These are locations at Rocky Flats at which surface water is monitored for water quality. There are no financial penalties associated with water quality exceedances at these locations, but the site may be required to develop a plan of action to improve the water quality.
POU	Peripheral Operable Unit	A CERCLA term used to describe the Wildlife Refuge lands of about 4,000 acres.
Pu	plutonium	Plutonium is a metallic substance that was fabricated to form the core or "trigger" of a nuclear weapon. Formation of these triggers was the primary production mission of the Rocky Flats site. Pu-239 is the primary radioactive element of concern at the site. There are different forms of plutonium, called isotopes. Each isotope is known by a different number. Hence, there are plutonium 239, 238, 241 and others.
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	Federal law regulating hazardous waste. In Colorado, the EPA delegates CDPHE the

		authority to regulate hazardous wastes.
RFCA	Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement	The regulatory agreement which governed cleanup activities. DOE, EPA, and CDPHE were signors.
RFCAB	Rocky Flats Citizen Advisory Board	This group was formed as part of DOE's site-specific advisory board network. They provided community feedback to DOE on a wide variety of Rocky Flats issues from 1993-2006.
RFCLOG	Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments	The predecessor organization of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council
RFETS	Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site	The moniker for the site during cleanup years.
RFLMA	Rocky Flats Legacy Management Agreement	The post-cleanup regulatory agreement between DOE, CDPHE, and EPA which governs site activities. The CDPHE takes lead regulator role, with support from EPA as required.
RFNWR	Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge	The approximate 4,000 acres which compose the wildlife refuge.
RFSOG	Rocky Flats Site Operations Guide	The nuts-and-bolt guide for post-closure site activities performed by DOE and its contractors.
SEP	Solar Evaporation Ponds	In the 1950's when the site's liquid waste treatment capability was surpassed by the liquid waste generation rate, the site resulted to transferring liquid wastes to open-air holding ponds where solar energy was utilized to evaporate and concentrate the waste. The original SEPs were not impermeable and substantial quantities of uranium and nitrates made their way into groundwater. As a result the solar ponds plume treatment system was necessary to treat the contaminated groundwater before it emerged as surface water in North Walnut Creek.
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.
UHSU	upper hydrostratigraphic unit	A hydrogeology term describing the surficial materials and weathered bedrock found at Rocky Flats. The UHSU is hydraulically isolated from the lower hydrostratigraphic unit (see LHSU). Groundwater in some UHSU areas of the site is contaminated with various contaminants of concern while groundwater in other UHSU areas is not impacted. All groundwater in the UHSU emerges to surface water before it leaves the site.
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,

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		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
- September 14, 2015, draft board meeting minutes
- List of Stewardship Council checks
- Draft CORA policy

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Directors
FROM: David Abelson
SUBJECT: Business Items
DATE: October 14, 2015

In addition to approving the minutes and checks, the Board will need to adopt, as modified, the attached Colorado Open Records Act (CORA) policy. This draft was developed by Barb Vander Wall, the Stewardship Council's attorney, with input from me. Barb can discuss the policy and compliance with Colorado State Law.

Please let us know what questions you have.

Action Item: Modify as necessary and approve CORA Policy

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL
Monday, September 14, 2015, 8:30 AM – 11:30 AM
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), Lisa Morzel (Director, City of Boulder), Tim Plass (Alternate, City of Boulder), Deb Gardner (Director, Boulder County), Megan Davis (Alternate, Boulder County), Mike Shelton (Director, Broomfield), David Allen (Alternate, Broomfield), Libby Szabo (Director, Jefferson County), Joyce Downing (Director, Northglenn), Shelley Stanley (Alternate, Northglenn), Chris Hanson (Alternate, Superior), Emily Hunt (Alternate, Thornton), Bob Briggs (Director, Westminster), Jeannette Hillery (Director, League of Women Voters), Sue Vaughan (Alternate, League of Women Voters), Roman Kohler (Rocky Flats Homesteaders), Arthur Widdowfield (Director, 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: Scott Surovchak (DOE-LM), Erika Valencia (DOE), Karen Reed (DOE), Padraic Benson (DOE), Bob Darr (SN3), Heather Brown (SN3), Judy Miller (SN3), Bob Nininger (Stoller), Kurt Franzen (SN3), Linda Kaiser (SN3), David Ward (SN3), Carl Spreng (CDPHE), Barbara Boyle (USFWS), Cathy Shugarts (City of Westminster), Judith Mohling (RMPJC), LeRoy Moore (RMPJC), Jonathan Socha (RMPJC), Mickey Harlow (citizen), Erik Sween (citizen), W. Gale Biggs (citizen), Anne Fenerty (citizen), Jon Lipsky (citizen), Mike DiPardo (citizen), Marc Roberson (citizen), Alesya Casse (citizen), Mike Fenerty (citizen), Frank Blaha (citizen), Lynn Siegel (citizen), Ted Ziegler (citizen), Cynthia Winslow (PCM), Evan Singleton (citizen), Patty Calhoun (Westword), Bob Fiehweg (environmental consultant), Quentin Young (journalist), Ron Heard (Rocky Flats Cold War Museum).

Convene/Agenda Review

Chair Joyce Downing convened the meeting at 8:30 a.m. The first order of business was introductions of Board members and the audience. David Abelson noted that the Executive Committee had reviewed the agenda for this meeting.

Consent Agenda

Bob Briggs moved to approve the June 2015 Board minutes and the checks. The motion was seconded by Tim Plass. The motion to accept the minutes and checks passed 13-0.

Executive Director's Report

David Abelson began his update by mentioning that the Board had purchased a sound system in order to provide better sound for the audience. He then noted that the 'community' members of the Board have expiring 2-years terms. The Board has opened the application process for the next term. In terms of notice, an announcement was sent to the Board's email list of approximately 120 people;

an ad was placed in the Denver Post; a notice was posted on the Board's website; and there was also a short article in the Boulder Daily Camera. Interviews will take place at the October 26th Board meeting, and the votes will be in open session.

David moved on to an update regarding the Board's development of a policy related to the Colorado Open Records Act. Barb Vander Wall (Board attorney) and David had been working on a draft policy, which they would be sending out the following day for the Board to review. The basic process will involve submitting a request via a form on the website. The policy will allow for the Board to charge for copy costs, but the goal will be to provide requested documents without charge. David noted that the only real challenge will be staff availability in terms of meeting requests, since the staff works remotely and only part time.

David next updated the Board on interactions with the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). The USFWS regional office scheduled a meeting with Joyce Downing and Lisa Morzel. Barbara Boyle from the regional office also called David with an interest in expanding USFWS engagement with the Stewardship Council and local governments. David also noted that USFWS had decided that there would be no prescribed fire within the Rocky Flats Refuge in 2016. Instead, they will evaluate mowing and spot spraying. In related news, the Refuge was in the process of undergoing a 'soft' opening. This meant that, while officially open, access would still be restricted. The opening was mentioned in the Daily Camera, with comments by David and Lisa Morzel. David noted that several years ago, when plans for the Refuge were being made, most assumed that the Refuge would be fully open by this point in time. He said that while some are surprised by the 'soft' opening, many who have been involved in Rocky Flats for years were surprised it took so much longer than anticipated. Lisa Morzel referenced an editorial by former Refuge Manager Dean Rundle, and pointed out that during the original discussions, Boulder, Boulder County and Superior had voted not to open the Refuge to the public. Instead, they had recommended that USFWS wait 15 years in order to review monitoring performance and other data. David explained that the cause of the delayed opening was simply budget constraints. He also pointed out that it had been 15 years since the Refuge Act was passed, and approximately eight since the Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) was prepared.

Public Comment

Joyce Downing noted that there would be a three minute limit per comment.

Gale Biggs spoke first and provided a handout to the Board. He noted that it was a copy of letter he sent to EPA, as well as an attachment that went with letter. Gale noted that his primary concern was related to findings by Dr. Iggy Litaor that plutonium can migrate up to the surface through soil. He said he was worried about people breathing in particles of plutonium. Gale said that Dr. Litaor's data was confiscated and that he was terminated at Rocky Flats. He added that because there was no longer any air monitoring onsite, any problems would not be detected. He said that EPA's response to his letter explained their position that surface water monitoring was sufficient to confirm that conditions were safe.

LeRoy Moore spoke next and noted that he had sent a paper to the Stewardship Council. (It can be found at: http://www.rockyflatssc.org/public_comment.html) It was an analysis of public comments pertaining to the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for the Refuge, prepared by USFWS. LeRoy said that 80% of the total commenters opposed opening the Refuge to the public. He said he published an op-ed in the Daily Camera last week about this topic. He provided copies, and asked

that it be posted on the Board's website. After the op-ed, a response was printed from Dean Rundle, previous Refuge Manager, who said that LeRoy's numbers were wrong in terms of public comments. Rundle had disputed some comments that came through the website, which he believed were not local citizens. He said that if these were removed, support for and opposition to opening the Refuge were about equal. LeRoy said he did look only at comments delivered in person, and there were still 67% opposed to opening the Refuge.

Mickey Harlow commented that she did not like that the citizen presentation was put at the end of the meeting, because people may leave before this time. She said this did not mesh with the Stewardship Council's role to be a conduit for public comments. Chair Joyce Downing said that they were not inclined to change agenda because this presentation was added on to the existing agenda. She thanked Mickey for her comment.

Host DOE Quarterly Meeting

DOE was on hand to brief the Board regarding site activities for first quarter 2015. DOE has posted the full report on its website. Activities included surface water monitoring, groundwater monitoring, ecological monitoring, and site operations (inspections, maintenance, etc.). DOE was also asked to include an overview of the recent events at the Original Landfill (OLF).

Surface Water – Linda Kaiser

Linda began with a quick review of the map of locations and monitoring sites. She then reviewed performance monitoring at the Original Landfill (OLF) and Present Landfill (PLF). At the OLF on Woman Creek, all sampling results met water quality standards during the calendar year. At the PLF, routine quarterly sampling showed that vinyl chloride and concentrations were above the applicable RFLMA standards, triggering increased sampling frequency (monthly) per RFLMA evaluation protocols. Three consecutive monthly sampling results were above the standard. This prompted sampling at the former PLF Pond outfall to No Name Gulch (location NNG01). Vinyl chloride was not detected at NNG01, and the sampling frequency reverted to quarterly, per RFLMA protocols. Lisa Morzel asked what the source of vinyl chloride was. Linda said it was simply from the landfill, but did not have any more specific information. David Allen said it did not make sense how they were able to monitor downstream for vinyl chloride and use those results to discontinue increased sampling protocols in the area it was originally found. Linda said that was how the RFLMA protocols were designed.

Linda reported that all RFLMA Point of Evaluation (POE) analyte concentrations were non-reportable throughout the quarter. At the Points of Compliance (POC's), reportable 12-month rolling average uranium concentrations were initially observed at WALPOC on October 31, 2014. Uranium was no longer reportable at WALPOC as of January 31, 2015. All other RFLMA POC analyte concentrations remained below reporting levels throughout the quarter.

Shelley Stanley asked about the monitoring location at SW027. Linda noted that a sample bottle was currently being filled to check for a plutonium/americium exceedance. Shelley asked if it was expected to fill up during upcoming rains. Linda said she did not know, and added that the current amount was about half of what they need to do the analysis. Shelley noted that it would be a shame to lose that sample. Mickey Harlow asked how much water they needed for a sample. Linda said it was six liters. David Allen said that at SW027, part of the challenge was dealing with the variability in flows, which he sees as a flaw in the design of the procedures. He suggested that if a reportable

condition was found, they should keep it reportable until enough data became available to prove it was not. Linda said that was how she believed it was done.

Groundwater – Linda Kaiser

Linda noted that the primary objective of groundwater monitoring was the protection of surface water. She explained that the first quarter was a light sampling quarter. Ten Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) wells were sampled and a statistical evaluation of the results will be presented in the annual report.

Non-RFLMA monitoring was conducted at the treatment systems. At the East Trenches Plume Treatment System (ETPTS), samples were taken to support the reconfiguration project (air stripper). Microcell and lagoon testing continued at the Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System (SPPTS).

ETPTS Reconfiguration Project work included:

- Completion of electrical work
- Completion of air-stripper enclosure
- Activation of air stripper January 16, 2015
 - Collected samples to confirm treatment effectiveness
 - Initial samples: Trichloroethene concentrations slightly above RFLMA target
 - Blower motor output increased
 - Subsequent samples met all applicable RFLMA standards
- Manufacturer cites this unit as the only fully off-grid, solar/battery air stripper known

Tim Plass noted that sampling results seemed to be leveling out at the ETPTS, and asked if this was expected to continue. Linda said they did expect it to continue, as these levels had been flat since January when the new system was turned on.

Site Operations -- Kurt Franzen

During quarterly sign inspections, all were found to be in good condition. Signs are a physical control under RFLMA.

At the OLF, three monthly inspections were performed, plus one special inspection due to more than 10 inches of snowmelt. Eight settlement monuments and seven inclinometers were also monitored. DOE also completed the project to reconfigure the East Perimeter Channel in mid-January. Cracking and slumping were observed in several locations on the east side of the OLF in March. Cracks were filled as feasible, based on soil conditions. CDPHE and EPA inspected the landfill on March 17, and the geotechnical engineer inspected the landfill on March 19.

Kurt noted that at the Present Landfill (PLF), one quarterly inspection was performed, as well as one special inspection due to snowmelt of more than 10 inches.

Shelley Stanley asked what was observed on the inclinometers at the OLF. Kurt said some were not functioning, so were no longer being monitored. He said that only one was truly functional. The evaluation moving forward will determine whether to continue to use inclinometers or something else to measure movement. Shelley asked if they were they being removed. Kurt said they were not. Jeannette Hillery asked if they were looking at other methods of measurement. Linda Kaiser noted that the inclinometers were operating correctly until the latest movement when the tubes broke.

These inclinometers will not be replaced. Linda said they were looking to evaluate a longer term path forward for the OLF and part of this will be to look at monitoring methods. Linda said that Rocky Flats had sent a statement of work to the engineering firm, which includes having them go back to 2005 and look at past work and everything that had occurred at the landfill since then. This will inform a range of potential options. David Allen asked which of the inclinometers did not fail. Linda said that she did not know, but guessed it was probably one in the middle of the landfill area.

Lisa Morzel asked what criteria were used to determine whether fences were in good condition. Kurt noted that, per RFLMA, the signs are the physical control that must be in place, not the fences. He said staff walks the entire perimeter to make sure signs are clear. They look at the fence incidentally, and repair it when needed. Lisa then asked why it took so long to submit the statement of work for the OLF, since slumping was first noted in April/May. Linda said that there were two efforts ongoing. First, they had developed a plan for restoring the functionality of the cap. That project is an interim project. Subsequently, the statement of work is intended to develop a longer term evaluation after interim repairs are complete. Lisa asked if plans were in place for fall rains and winter/spring precipitation, and asked when they would stabilize and better monitor the area. Linda said they would continue to monitor via inspections, and that they will not know what a contingency plan would look like until they see a specific need. Linda explained that the interim plans are intended to bring the OLF back to as stable as it can be without large scale interventions. They believe they brought it into the best condition possible for now. Lisa asked how they were currently monitoring the OLF. Linda said they were doing weekly visual inspections. No instrumentation was being used. Lisa pointed to the successful use of a berm in the landfill area, and asked if there were any plans to extend the berm. Linda said they were looking at that as a potential longer term plan, but not in the interim. Mickey Harlow asked if inclinometers were expensive to replace and if that was why they were not being repaired. Linda said they were not particularly expensive, but the more important factor was that they were used to measure very small movements, but they are currently seeing larger movements. Mickey said she would like to see a cost-benefit analysis of everything they have done since closure. Linda said that the upcoming evaluation will look at best option moving forward. She said they have always used the best options available at the time. Sue Vaughan asked if they would be addressing what was going on between berms 4 and 5. Kurt said that the interim solution was to reestablish a surface that would promote drainage.

Original Landfill Additional Information – Linda Kaiser

Linda next presented a supplement to her June 1 OLF update to the Board. Contact Record 2015-03 was an immediate response to precipitation effects at the OLF. Fieldwork began on August 18 for the interim project. All required actions have been documented. As part of this response, the site installed a drainage pipe by berm 1 to allow surface water to drain, and an additional berm above to catch and lead down to the West Perimeter Channel. All areas were being seeded and covered with coconut mat. The entire project was about 5 acres.

Above the East Perimeter Channel, a 12-14 foot vertical face (scarp) was regraded to promote drainage and surface runoff. Chris Hanson asked if any soil samples were taken. Linda said there were not. Shelley Stanley asked if they maintained the two-foot soil cover on the landfill. Linda said they did not, and that this was addressed through the contact record. They did not want to add additional weight to the landfill cover during the interim action. Lisa Morzel asked what the long term plan for restoring the cap was. Linda said that was what the geotechnical evaluation/statement of work was for. Shelley asked if they encountered any landfill material during the project. Linda said she was not sure; they did encounter some debris, however, most was found outside the waste

footprint area. The debris included small pieces of concrete and pipe. Lisa asked where the debris came from. Linda said it was hard to say, and added that all of the items were scanned by radiation control. Lisa asked if this was something they did regularly. Linda said they did, as part of the annual site inspection. Lisa said she would like to see a baseline from the annual inspection, compared to what they found at the OLF.

Tim Plass said he was concerned that the inclinometers were not on the correct scale of magnitude and wondered what that said about what has been happening in the area. Scott Surovchak noted that the inclinometers were installed long after the remedy was implemented. Bob Briggs asked where they got the fill for the project. Kurt said that only existing soil was used because of not wanting to add weight. Sue Vaughan said she was concerned about soil being reused and also the timing for the long term plan. She asked when this was expected. Linda said the plan would be available in late November for site review. Sue asked when they would make decisions about how to move forward. Linda said it would probably be within months. Mickey Harlow asked if the debris they found needed to be cleaned why it was in this sanitary landfill. Kurt clarified that all debris was deemed clear and clean. Gale asked what equipment was used to characterize the debris. Kurt said they used wipes and a radiological scanner.

903 Hillside – Linda Kaiser

Linda also discussed the 903 Hillside erosion control installation project, which led to contact record CR 2015-05. This project was discussed in an August DOE technical meeting with cities and the AMP meeting. Fieldwork was done in August. DOE installed wood straw where there was low vegetative cover, in high erosion areas and in the South Interceptor Ditch (SID). Wood straw consists of one-quarter to one-half inch pieces of wood that is applied using a straw blower to give better cover. It is less susceptible to wind, and prevents impacts of rain and hail. They also installed georidges, which are wattles stacked down the hill.

2016 Work Plan – Initial Review

David Abelson introduced two related agenda items that the Board would be reviewing at this meeting and adopting at the October 26th meeting – the 2016 work plan and 2016 budget. David referred to his memo in the Board packet, which outlined a plan to ‘stay the course’ in terms of Board activities, as well as delving into a few additional issues. He noted that the three most important additions were (1) details about the contaminated groundwater plume systems, (2) ongoing investigations into elevated actinide levels, and (3) work at the Original Landfill. He explained that the Board was already being regularly briefed on these issues, and they would continue to be a focus in the coming year.

David asked the Board to reflect on its activities from the past year and discuss whether the draft work plan made sense for the coming year. Lisa Morzel referenced the ‘soft opening’ of the Refuge. She asked if there was an opportunity to look at what was planned for a Refuge trail system under the CCP. David said the Board could look at this if it wanted to and reminded the Board that those activities are non-LSO activities. Lisa asked if these discussions were accommodated under the work plan. David said they were not directly in there and would add an item to the plan.

David posed the question of whether the newer members felt like they had enough background information on the range of issues being discussed, or if anything was missing. He noted that continued education of new members was being maintained in the work plan, as there will be some

new members next year as well. He said he would send a memo to the Board about key questions they had, and would use this to plan for coming year. Deb Gardner agreed that this type of education was needed. She said she did not understand the history of what was agreed upon for the Refuge. David said he would put together a memo explaining some of thinking at the time, including the interests of the different governments. Deb suggested that the Board also talk about Rocky Mountain Greenway as part of the trails discussion.

Jeannette Hillery said it was good for the Board to keep in mind which issues were defined as Local Stakeholder Organization (LSO) activities and which were non-LSO. David Abelson said there would be no DOE quarterly report at the April meeting, so that might be a good time to focus on Refuge issues and have a meeting comprised completely of non-LSO topics. Deb added that she would like to understand the Board's relationship with CDPHE and EPA, and its ability to gather additional information. David said he would address this in his next Executive Director's report. A member of the audience asked someone to clarify what LSO stood for. David concluded by noting that the draft work plan for the next meeting would not change, except for the addition of Refuge trail system and CCP topics.

2016 Budget – Initial Review

David Abelson explained that, as a unit of local government under the Colorado Constitution, the Stewardship Council must review the budget at one meeting and then hold budget hearings at a second meeting prior to adopting a final budget. The budget hearings will be held at the October 26th meeting, at which time the Board will adopt the budget. David explained that the budget was very similar compared to previous years, with some increased costs for the management contract. He said that annual expenses usually come in about \$25,000-30,000 under budget. He noted that the Board itself (not staff) is in charge of major expenditures. No changes were suggested to the draft.

CDPHE briefing on cleanup levels at Rocky Flats

Carl Spreng was asked to speak to the Board about residual contamination at Rocky Flats. He was provided with three primary questions to address:

1. What are the primary contaminants of concern (COC) and their remaining contaminant levels at Rocky Flats?
2. How do we know what the contaminant levels are?
3. What risks do these contaminants pose?

Carl began by displaying a 3-inch binder, which he explained was just one of 23 volumes of the Rocky Flats Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) report. He said the RI/FS looked at nearly 7 million records for all environmental media at the site, including 1,300,000 soil samples from 7,200 locations onsite. He said that a Comprehensive Risk Assessment made up the bulk of the RI/FS. This analysis looked at harm that could be done to humans and the environment due to contamination at the site.

The major components of the RI/FS included:

- Site Background
- Physical Characteristics of the Study Area
- Nature and Extent of Contamination:

- Soil
- Groundwater
- Surface Water and Sediments
- Air
- Summary/Conclusions of Comprehensive Risk Assessment
- Contaminant Fate and Transport
- Summary/Conclusions of the Remedial Investigations
- Remedial Action Objectives
- Detailed Analysis of Alternatives

The RI/FS included a detailed evaluation of the contaminants that were found onsite, which was narrowed down to identify the primary ‘contaminants of concern’ for the various media.

Carl moved into a discussion of how risk was defined at the site. He explained some key components of radiation risks:

- Ionizing radiation
 - alpha particles
 - beta particles
 - gamma rays
- Risk of harm is dependent on both the dose and the dose rate
- Acute (high level) exposure
- Chronic (low level) exposure

Carl explained that the use of risk concepts in the standards allowed for adding up risks from different sources, as well as comparing and contrasting them. He also spent some time discussing radiation doses from various sources. He showed that Colorado residents receive a typical dose that is almost twice the national average, due to natural sources of radiation in the environment. He also explained how doses (expressed in REM) correspond to various actions (mammograms, CT scans, smoking, etc). His charts also showed how these doses corresponded to increased cancer risk. Carl explained how CERCLA (the federal law designed to clean up sites contaminated with hazardous substances) was based on risk levels corresponding to the calculated increased risk of contracting cancers. The ‘target’ risk range for these cleanups was between 1 in 10,000 excess risk of contracting cancer to 1 in 1,000,000.

When determining cleanup levels for Rocky Flats, input was used from many sources, including:

- Actinide Migration Evaluation (AME) advisory group
- Stakeholder Focus Group
- RSALs Oversight Panel
- RSALs Working Group
 - Regulatory analysis
 - Computer modeling
 - RSAL calculations
 - New scientific information
 - Determining cleanup levels at other sites

Carl said that, after all of this study, they ended up using both dose and risk concepts to determine cleanup levels. The number that was agreed upon under this model was 116 picocuries per gram (pCi/g) for plutonium. After that number was decided on, a Citizen Oversight Panel recommended 35 pCi/g after employing a more conservative scenario, which involved calculating the risks/dose based on someone living on site, eating food grown onsite and other similar activities. This community-led group also used different computer models. While under no legal requirement to do so, DOE and the regulators made the decision to lower the cleanup standard to 50 pCi/g. LeRoy Moore, a member of the Citizen Oversight Panel, endorsed the number but noted that the Rocky Mountain Peace and Justice Center thought the allowable dose should be lower, and that to achieve a lower dose, the plutonium cleanup level should be 10 pCi/g down to zero.

Carl then reviewed how the cleanup was performed, including excavation at the 903 Pad. He showed graphs depicting how confirmation samples were used in order to determine whether the standard was reached. Once cleanup was complete, the average residual plutonium contamination in surface soil in the Refuge area was 1.1 pCi/g; and in the DOE-controlled area it was 2.3 pCi/g. In terms of individual surface soil concentration samples after cleanup, the highest found in the refuge was 19 pCi/g; and in the DOE-controlled area, it was 49 pCi/g. At the five foot deep level, the highest sample was 183 pCi/g. As part of the cleanup, some of the subsurface infrastructure was left in place after the remaining contamination was 'fixed' to the surfaces. Carl said that while most of the process waste lines were removed, some were flushed, grouted and left in place. In terms of offsite areas, the highest sample found was 6 pCi/g. Carl noted for comparison that the State construction standard was 1 pCi/g.

He explained that the final decision for the Refuge portion was based on an abundance of data and risk assessments demonstrating that risks to future refuge visitors and workers were extremely low.

Nancy Newell asked Carl to define 'surface soil'. Carl said it was the top six inches of soil. He added that during remediation, they applied the surface soil standard all the way down to three feet. Nancy asked if beryllium was monitored. Carl said it drove some of the remediation, but was mostly contained in buildings as opposed to being found in the environment. Lisa Morzel talked about the concept of bioturbation, and how freeze-thaw cycles could result in deeper soil making its way to the surface. She asked if there were any plans to look at this over time. Linda said that the site inspections do look for this sort of occurrence. Lisa asked if they were thorough enough to notice fine details, and added that she hoped there was discussion on regular basis about this. Carl said that most physical drivers actually drive plutonium down, not up. He added that this was a good question to bring up during the five-year review process. David Abelson noted that he and Rik Getty asked DOE and CDPHE this question a few years ago. He noted that bioturbation/churning of soil was taken into account as one of the evaluation criteria for cleanup levels. Carl noted that data from Iggy Litaor's soil profiles showed that 95% of the contamination at Rocky Flats was concentrated in the first few inches of soil, with a little blip about six inches down. Deb Gardner asked which studies showed that plutonium was primarily driven down into the soil. Carl said he could provide the information, but it included studies by Iggy Litaor, CSU and others. Sue Vaughan suggested that the Stewardship Council add a white paper to the website to address questions such as this that are very common. David Abelson agreed.

Tim Plass commented that while the remedy focuses on surface water, there was still significant community concern about airborne contamination. A common concern he heard was that there may have been a discrepancy in the particle sizes that were looked at and monitored for at the site. Carl

said he was not an expert regarding airborne particle size; however, after decades of air monitoring at site, CDPHE and DOE stopped air monitoring after closure because of lack of detection of any airborne contamination. He said numbers were recorded using instruments, filters and methodologies used nationwide. National experts were consulted as well, and the results were always significantly below standards. He added that the vast majority of source material had been removed from the site.

Judith Mohling said she believed that one of main problems at Rocky Flats was alpha particles being carried by dust. She said that the RMPJC had hired a person to analyze air and dust samples, and that it had been easy to find plutonium on plants. Carl re-iterated that the air was monitored for decades, and also noted that finding plutonium along Indiana Street was not a surprise because it was well-documented and below standards. Gale Biggs said that the standard high volume air monitoring samplers used at the site had missed a range of particles that had been released. He said that he had talked to the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division, and they told him that they did not have the capability or the budget to develop appropriate monitors for different size particles. Carl again noted that he was not an expert in this field, and that the vast majority of the source was removed. Another member of the audience said her father worked in the air pollution control field, and that she recalled him saying the same things as Gale Biggs was.

Briefing by Anne Fenerty and Jon Lipsky

Note: This presentation and accompanying information can be found at http://rockyflatssc.org/public_comment/20150914%20RFSC%20-%20Fenerty%20Lipsky%20Rebuttal%20Cover%20Letter.pdf

Anne Fenerty and Jon Lipsky were on hand to speak to the Stewardship Council. The Board agreed at the June meeting to Anne and Jon's request to brief the Board on concerns they had with Scott Surovchak's April 2015 overview presentation to the Stewardship Council. Anne began by thanking the Board and Executive Committee for allowing them to make this presentation.

She started with a summary of Rocky Flats' history. She explained that it began operations in 1952 to produce plutonium-239 and beryllium components for the thermo-nuclear bomb. She said that Plutonium-239 is considered the most toxic substance known, with a half-life of over 24,000 years. She noted that respirable particles of airborne plutonium were released into the environment at Rocky Flats. She referred to correspondence in 1986 by a DOE attorney documenting 'Patently Illegal Activities' at Rocky Flats. Anne then spoke about the criminal investigation, initiated by the FBI and EPA in 1989, which began with a raid at Rocky Flats for U.S. environmental law violations. Rocky Flats then became a Superfund site, which she said was a designation for the worst contaminated places that pose major dangers to the surrounding population. She noted that the site contractor, Rockwell International, agreed to plead guilty to four felonies and six misdemeanors in 1992. Anne claimed that a proper CERCLA investigation with 'meaningful community involvement' was inhibited or denied because of destroyed and hidden documents.

Anne went on to say that upon closure, the Superfund law (CERCLA) mandated that the cleanup follow environmental laws. She noted that in 2004 independent scientists were critical of the planned cleanup, and that in spite of their recommendations, DOE's plan was to do cleanup in the cheapest and fastest manner. She criticized the use of 'Accelerated Action' decisions, as well as the concept of 'Adaptive Management'. She said many of these practices were not usually used at nuclear sites and not at places where the worst contamination was found.

Jon Lipsky spoke next and introduced himself by saying that he previously worked for the FBI and had served the search warrant at Rocky Flats in 1989. He said he had also been involved in court cases as an expert witness, and was working with former workers. He said he would be highlighting issues related to plutonium-239 and beryllium. Several of his slides showed historical documents from the site. One document from 1982 was an internal assessment of the Building 771 exhaust plenum, noting it was inadequate and had the potential to cause ‘widespread contamination’. Problems that were noted included ‘numerous leaks at both stage filter frames; deteriorated cement in floors and ceiling; ceiling and floors leaked; ground fault system inoperative’. He also showed a photo from a Rocky Flats Christmas party in Building 444, in which beryllium was used. He pointed out several safety concerns, including having no respirators, no booties, wearing personal clothes, facial hair, and no supervisory control. He noted that OSHA has recognized a correlation between beryllium and lung disease.

Jon moved on to a discussion of problems he found with slides presented by Scott Surovchak to the Stewardship Council in June. He said he contested 22 of the 60 slides that Scott had presented. The first statement Jon disputed was that the buffer zone was ‘essentially uncontaminated’.¹ Jon provided several pieces of information which he said would demonstrate that this statement was not true. He said there were both accidental and intentional historical releases of plutonium-239, which led to contamination in the air, soil and water. He argued that EPA and CDPHE disregarded or made unavailable evidence in favor of the DOE and not the public. He said that DOE-sponsored document destruction contravened its responsibility and nuclear worker/public right-to-know. He contended that the three current plume treatment systems (Solar evaporation ponds, East Trenches and Mound) were replacing legally required remedial action plans at an additional cost to the taxpayer. He argued that present controls do not protect human health and the environment, and in fact threaten human health on the Refuge. He said that the Rocky Flats Superfund site and National Wildlife Refuge required independent verification and study of contamination, and that public access should not be allowed.

Jon reviewed the work of a number of scientists related to Rocky Flats. He said that Dr. Edward Martell exposed offsite contamination from the 1969 fire. He also presented a ‘kriging map’ developed by Krey and Hardy, which depicted varying levels of contamination east of Rocky Flats. Jon commented that Krey-Hardy’s calculations suggested a concentration of 49,950 pCi/g on the east side of Rocky Flats.² Jon also mentioned Dr. Carl Johnson, who demonstrated elevated cancer risks

¹ RFSC note: Scott Surovchak’s (DOE) April 2015 presentation to the Stewardship Council stated in part “Peripheral Operable Unit (POU)...essentially uncontaminated former buffer area.” (Slide 53) The POU is the Rocky Flats refuge. In addressing Scott’s comment, Jon refers to the former “buffer zone.” There is overlap between the “buffer zone” and the POU, but the boundaries are not the same. A number of sites that Jon and Anne discussed—the Solar Evaporation Ponds, pondcrete storage area, Mound site, East Trenches, Original Landfill, and 881 hillside, among others—are part of the Central Operable Unit (the DOE-managed lands), not the POU.

² RFSC note: Following the meeting, Anne Fenerty confirmed that the figure 49,950 pCi/g (picocuries/gram) is inaccurate. She told Stewardship Council staff that the correct value should have read 49,950 pCi/square meter. Krey-Hardy presented the value of 1,850 bequerels/square meter. As CDPHE discussed with the Stewardship Council at a prior meeting, 1,850 bequerels/square meter equates to approximately 5 pCi/g. At Rocky Flats, plutonium values in soil are regulated based on pCi/g, not pCi/square meter.

due to plutonium exposure. Another scientist mentioned was Dr. Harvey Nichols, who raised public awareness of Plutonium-239 particle size and the lethal amount emitted.

Next, Jon moved on to a discussion of several examples of how contamination ended up in the environment at the site. He spoke about the solar evaporation ponds, which leaked into the groundwater. He said the ponds continued to be used after their RCRA closure. The contaminants in this area were enriched and depleted uranium, VOCs, and nitrates, with a pathway to Walnut Creek. Jon next highlighted a court case (McKay/Ackard) in which \$10 million was awarded based on plutonium contamination on 2,000 acres contaminated by spray irrigation. Jon criticized DOE's handling of the closure of the solar ponds, saying that closure was incomplete and that DOE decided on a treatment system over removal of the contamination. He noted that part of the criminal charges against Rockwell in 1992 included improper use of the Solar Ponds. Jon also described what he called the 'pondcrete debacle'. The site attempted to remove sludge from the solar ponds and mix with concrete to form solid blocks of waste. The blocks did not solidify and led to continued leakage of these materials. Rockwell also pled guilty to storing the blocks without proper permits. Jon presented various documents related to the nature and effects of contamination related to this issue.

The next topic covered was the practice of 'spray irrigation' at the site. Jon said that Pond B-3 (on South Walnut Creek) was a discharge point for effluent from the Sewage Treatment Plant, and that this effluent was also spray irrigated in the buffer zone and 'next to radioactive/hazardous waste burial sites'. He said that the runoff from this irrigation affected Walnut and Woman Creeks, groundwater and what is now the Refuge. He said these practices were part of the 1992 misdemeanor pleas by Rockwell International.

Another area Jon discussed was the 881 Hillside and East Trenches. He said radionuclides and VOCs were contaminants in this area, which was a pathway to Walnut and Woman Creeks. He said DOE's solution again was ongoing treatment (East Trenches Plume Treatment System), and not removal of the contamination.

Jon brought up the potential USFWS plans for a prescribed burn in the Refuge area. He said that CDPHE issued a smoke permit in 2015, even though USFWS did not have specific plans in place.

Jon next spoke about issues related to 65 boxes of documents related to Rocky Flats that were sealed by the Justice Department. While the U.S Attorney for Colorado had assured Congressman Udall in 2004 that there was nothing in those files that was not already known by the agencies involved in the cleanup, Jon was suspicious of why those documents remain sealed and unavailable. Along these lines, Jon showed copies of other documents related to contamination at the site that led him to question safety.

Anne resumed her part of the presentation by focusing on her concerns related to the original landfill (OLF). She noted that she was on an independent committee that looked at plans for closure of the landfill. She described the OLF as an unlined dump used until 1968 that was located in a landslide and floodplain area, uphill from Woman Creek. She said the area was four stories deep and over 15 football fields in size. She quoted Dr. Dwyer of DOE's Sandia lab as saying, "Groundwater passes through the subsurface waste while surface water passes over it toward Westminster and Broomfield. Contaminants included VOCs, organic compounds, metals and radionuclides." He recommended that a 7-layer RCRA 'C' cap be used as part of closure. She said that, instead, DOE called it a municipal dump and covered it with two feet of soil. She noted that the result of this 'unsatisfactory closure' has

been a long series of Contact Records between DOE and CDPHE as attempts are being made to fix leaking, slumping and contamination of Woman Creek.

Anne said she was also involved in a groundwater plan evaluation performed by GEI Consultants. She said this analysis determined that it was 'questionable if [the current] remedies provide sufficient risk reduction to protect human residents of the surrounding cities'. She brought up a number of concerns related to the effectiveness of groundwater treatment and monitoring at the site.

She next spoke about her concerns related to the soil sampling methodologies used at the site to verify cleanup levels. She pointed to two studies that both questioned why the MARSSIM radiological soil survey was not used at Rocky Flats. She said this was the method accepted by NRC, DOE, DOD and EPA. Anne suggested that this discrepancy might explain why DOE and the regulators are so confident that their numbers prove that the site is safe for the public and environment.

Anne went on to highlight several problems she saw with the 'closure' of Rocky Flats. These included her belief that accelerated actions and adaptive management were in violation of CERCLA; that the remaining contamination, including on the Refuge, consists of respirable particles that can cause cancer; and that the true extent of contamination was not known due to problems with DOE ducts and filter systems.

Lisa Morzel thanked the presenters and requested that they share their slides with the Board. Mickey Harlow thanked the Stewardship Council for allowing this rebuttal and also thanked Jon and Anne for their presentation.

Anne encouraged attendees to communicate with their lawmakers about Rocky Flats issues. Her last slides presented suggestions of issues to discuss, including preventing prescribed burns in the Refuge; restricting public access to the Refuge; encouraging third party independent verification of Rocky Flats contaminant standards; and requesting additional remediation. She concluded by encouraging the Stewardship Council to seek independent opinions on these issues.

Public Comment

Ted Ziegler said he was a former worker at Rocky Flats, and served as a safety representative for 13 years. He said he wanted to back up some of the comments made by Jon Lipsky. He said he experienced quite a few years of brush-off on safety issues, and that EPA and CDPHE had overlooked many violations on the site. He said he had accumulated thousands of documents that back up everything that had been presented, and that he would share these with anyone who was interested. He also handed out a document to be posted on the website (http://rockyflatssc.org/public_comment/20150914%20Ted%20Ziegler%20-%20RFSC%20Public%20Comment.pdf)

Big Picture Review

October 26, 2015

Potential Business Items

- Approve 2016 Budget
- Approve 2016 Work Plan
- Conduct Community Member interviews

Potential Briefing Items

- DOE Quarterly update

February 1, 2015

Potential Business Items

- Elect 2016 Officers
- Adopt Resolution re: 2016 meeting dates

Potential Briefing Items

- DOE Quarterly Update
- TBD

Member Updates

Murph Widdowfield said that the Rocky Flats Museum had given DOE the opportunity to use part of their collection for the future visitor's center. He said DOE only took about 25% of the collection. He said that the Museum Board was continuing to operate, and that they do a lot of classes and good for community.

David Allen said that Broomfield had to replace a culvert at Walnut Creek along Indiana. Jon Lipsky asked if the soil was sampled. David said it was not.

Jeannette Hillery said that local Leagues of Women Voters would be hosting candidate forums in advance of upcoming elections. Sue Vaughan said that the Jefferson County LWV had formed a panel that was working on making more effective school board members.

Bob Briggs announced that Westminster was hosting four candidate forums.

Issues to watch:

- Original landfill
- Uranium exceedances
- AMP sampling

The meeting was adjourned at 12:04 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by Erin Rogers.

2:49 PM
10/08/15

Rocky Flats Stewardship Council
Check Detail-2015
August 27 through October 8, 2015

Type	Num	Date	Name	Account	Paid Amount	Original Amount
Check		8/27/2015		CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-3.50
				Admin Services-Misc Services	-3.50	3.50
TOTAL					-3.50	3.50
Check	1753	9/3/2015	Century Link	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-29.12
				Telecommunications	-29.12	29.12
TOTAL					-29.12	29.12
Bill P...	1754	9/3/2015	Crescent Strategies, LLC	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-7,882.58
Bill	8/31/...	8/31/2015		Personnel - Contract	-7,150.00	7,150.00
				Telecommunications	-131.59	131.59
				TRAVEL-Local	-101.20	101.20
				Postage	-15.99	15.99
				Supplies	-42.48	42.48
				Property and Equipment	-441.32	441.32
TOTAL					-7,882.58	7,882.58
Bill P...	1755	9/3/2015	Jennifer A. Bohn	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-237.50
Bill	15-58	8/31/2015		Accounting Fees	-237.50	237.50
TOTAL					-237.50	237.50
Bill P...	1756	9/3/2015	The Rogers Group, LLC	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-600.00
Bill	8/23/...	7/1/2015		Personnel - Contract	-600.00	600.00
TOTAL					-600.00	600.00
Bill P...	1757	10/7/2015	Crescent Strategies, LLC	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-8,511.74
Bill	9/30/...	9/30/2015		Personnel - Contract	-7,150.00	7,150.00
				Telecommunications	-131.59	131.59
				TRAVEL-Local	-95.46	95.46
				Postage	-215.99	215.99
				Supplies	-54.21	54.21
				Printing	-250.29	250.29
				TRAVEL-Out of State	-614.20	614.20
TOTAL					-8,511.74	8,511.74
Bill P...	1758	10/7/2015	Jennifer A. Bohn	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-380.00
Bill	15-71	9/30/2015		Accounting Fees	-380.00	380.00
TOTAL					-380.00	380.00
Bill P...	1759	10/7/2015	Seter & Vander Wall, P.C.	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-3,989.30
Bill	71989	8/31/2015		Attorney Fees	-1,760.00	1,760.00
Bill	72207	9/30/2015		Attorney Fees	-2,229.30	2,229.30
TOTAL					-3,989.30	3,989.30
Check	1760	10/7/2015	Century Link	CASH-Wells Fargo-Operating		-27.52
				Telecommunications	-27.52	27.52
TOTAL					-27.52	27.52

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL**

Colorado Open Records Act Rules and Policy

WHEREAS, the City and County of BROOMFIELD, the Counties of BOULDER and JEFFERSON, the Cities of ARVADA, BOULDER, GOLDEN, NORTHGLENN, THORNTON and WESTMINSTER, and the Town of SUPERIOR (collectively, the “Parties”), entered into an intergovernmental agreement dated February 13, 2006, as amended on February 6, 2012 (“IGA”) establishing the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council, a separate legal public entity created by such IGA as permitted by Colorado Constitution Article XIV and section 18(2), part 2 of article 1, title 29, C.R.S. (“Stewardship Council”); and

WHEREAS, the Stewardship Council was established to allow local governments to continue working together on issues related to the long-term protection of Rocky Flats, as described in the IGA; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Stewardship Council has a duty to perform certain obligations in order to assure the efficient operation of the Stewardship Council; and

WHEREAS, as a legal public entity, the Stewardship Council is subject to and required to comply with the Colorado Open Records Act, §§ 24-72-200.1 to – 206, C.R.S. (“CORA”); and

WHEREAS, CORA permits the adoption of policies specifying the applicable conditions concerning the research and retrieval of public records, including the imposition of a research and retrieval fee; and

WHEREAS, to provide guidance to persons who submit requests for public records to the Stewardship Council pursuant to CORA, the Stewardship Council desires to adopt a policy regarding requests for public records; and

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council as follows:

1. The Board adopts the “Policy Regarding Requests for Public Records – Research and Retrieval” attached as Exhibit A to this resolution.

Adopted this _____ day of October, 2015.

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

Chair, Board of Directors

Attest:

Secretary

DRAFT

Exhibit A

**ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL
POLICY REGARDING
REQUESTS FOR PUBLIC RECORDS – Research and Retrieval**

Requesting Public Records

To request public records, please use the “Open Records Request Form” provided on the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council’s website (www.rockyflatssc.org), to include your contact information and a description of the requested record. Completed forms are to be directed to the official custodian of public records for the Stewardship Council, and may be emailed or mailed to the Stewardship Council via the U.S. mail as indicated on the Open Records Request Form. Records requests must be in writing and directed to the designated custodian of records. General emails to the Stewardship Council or inquiries on the Stewardship Council’s website will not be treated as records requests under CORA. Requests must be submitted to and received by the designated records custodian.

All requests must contain the following information:

- Description of the records being requested. Describe the request as specifically as possible. If you are uncertain about which records contain the information you are seeking, provide a description of the type of information you are searching for, including date ranges.
- If photocopies or electronic copies are being sought, your contact information and preferred method of delivery of the records.

Limitations

The Stewardship Council will only produce those documents as permitted by CORA. Documents that are prohibited from disclosure under CORA will not be released.

Fees and Costs

Fees for research and retrieval of public records may be imposed at the discretion of the records custodian as follows:

1 st Hour	-	No Charge
More than 1 Hour	-	\$30/hour

Hourly research and retrieval fees may be adjusted for inflation pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-72-205(b). Other fees may be imposed at the discretion of the records custodian consistent with the provisions of CORA.

DOE Quarterly Report Briefing

- Cover memo
- DOE Quarterly Report—Table of Contents and Sections 1-2

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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 14, 2015

We have scheduled 60 minutes for DOE to present its quarterly update for the second quarter of 2015 (April - June). The report (266 pages), can be found at: http://www.lm.doe.gov/Rocky_Flats/Documents.aspx The cover, table of contents and first two sections of the report are attached.

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 point of compliance (POC) monitoring locations WALPOC (Walnut Creek) and WOMPOC (Woman Creek) met all regulatory standards (primary contaminants of concern are plutonium, americium, uranium and nitrates).
- Reportable conditions of Plutonium-239,240 were measured at point of evaluation (POE) SW027 (inlet from South Interceptor Ditch into Pond C-2) during the quarter. The highest Pu value was from the sample collection period of May 26 to June 5. The value was 5.59 pCi/l; the standard is 0.15 PCi/l. The contact record response actions are discussed in more detail in this memo.
- 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.

- Routine Original Landfill (OLF) inspections were performed on April 20, May 20, and June 22, 2015. Additional weather-related inspections were required due to precipitation events producing more than 1 inch of rain in a 24-hour period. Significant cracking, slumping, and slope movement was observed on the east side of the OLF. More details are found later in this memo.
- The routine Present Landfill inspection for the second quarter was performed on May 28, 2015. Additional inspections were also required due to precipitation greater than 1 inch in a 24-hour period. No significant problems were observed during any of the inspections.

The following is more detailed information (quoting from the report).

Water Monitoring Highlights

During the second quarter of CY 2015, 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, 80 flow-paced composite samples, 24 surface water grab samples, 21 treatment-system samples, and 65 groundwater samples were collected (in accordance with RFLMA protocols) and submitted for analysis.

All RFLMA POC analyte concentrations remained below reportable conditions throughout the second quarter of CY 2015.

All RFLMA POE analyte concentrations at GS10 and SW093 remained below reportable conditions throughout the second quarter of CY 2015.

The SW027 plutonium evaluation was performed in accordance with RFLMA Attachment 2, Figure 6, “Points of Evaluation,” which resulted in a calculated 12-month rolling average concentration for plutonium on April 30, 2015, of 0.22 pCi/L. More recent 12-month rolling averages through May 31, 2015, continue to exceed the applicable RFLMA Table 1 standard of 0.15 pCi/L. Initial notification to the regulatory agencies and the public was made by email on June 18, 2015. RFLMA Contact Record 2015-05 (July 8, 2015), “Reportable condition for plutonium 12-month rolling average at Point of Evaluation (POE) SW027,” provides a discussion of the monitoring results and recaps the outcome of the RFLMA parties’ consultation regarding the evaluation steps to be taken. This contact record is available on the Rocky Flats website, http://www.lm.doe.gov/Rocky_Flats/ContactRecords.aspx.

Contact Record 2015-05 describes the plan and schedule to address the reportable condition. The plan and schedule for evaluation and the status of actions related to the plan are described below:

- Evaluation of the steps taken in 2010 when it was anticipated the 12-month rolling average for plutonium would exceed the standard at SW027 as reported in CR 2010-06, “Monitoring Results at Surface Water Point of Evaluation (POE) SW027.” This includes a review of “Report of Steps Taken Regarding Monitoring Results at Surface Water Point

of Evaluation (POE) SW027,” August 31, 2010, and “Calendar Year (CY) 2011 Status Report of Actions Taken in Point of Evaluation SW027 Drainage,” January 2012.

- On June 17, 2015, Rocky Flats personnel walked the South Interceptor Ditch (SID) drainage area and identified opportunities to enhance the revegetation and erosion controls previously implemented in 2010 and 2011 (Figure 1). Also during the June 17 inspection, limited areas in the SID showed evidence of local erosion and sediment deposition. Based on these general observations, a geotechnical engineer was scheduled to inspect the areas and provide recommendations.
- During the June 17 inspection, locations were identified for immediate installation of new wattles (Figure 2); installation was completed on June 22, 2015.
- On June 29, 2015, geotechnical engineers, CDPHE, and Rocky Flats personnel walked down the SID to evaluate potential use of water and sediment management devices or structures. The geotechnical engineers will provide recommendations for water and sediment management in the SID. These recommendations will be implemented in the longer term as appropriate.
- Additional erosion control methods have been installed in the SW027 drainage, predominantly on the hillside above GS51. These measures include matting, wattles, GeoRidge berms, and organic mulch. Several areas in the SID have also received erosion matting. This work was completed on August 20, 2015.
- Sampling will continue as currently scheduled when surface water runoff is available.
- Status of the above items will be reported in quarterly and annual reports or both, depending on when the activities occur.

Downstream monitoring at WOMPOC continues to show plutonium concentrations below 0.15 pCi/L. Recent analytical results from WOMPOC are given in Table 2. The latest available 12-month rolling and 30-day average plutonium concentrations calculated from flow-paced composite samples are shown in Section 3.1.2.2 (Figure 8 and Figure 9).

Groundwater Treatment System Monitoring

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

Routine maintenance activities continued at the MSPTS through the second quarter of CY 2015. These activities included checking and adjusting flows, inspecting and flushing piping, monitoring water levels in the two treatment cells, and servicing the air stripper. The air stripper operated throughout the quarter, with the exception of short intervals when the photovoltaic (PV) panels were covered with snow and when air-stripper maintenance was being performed. Air-stripper maintenance mainly consisted of monitoring the water pressures and nozzle spray patterns, maintaining the fan assembly that provides powered ventilation, and cleaning the pump, lines, and nozzles as warranted. Accumulations of snow on the PV panels were brushed off as warranted.

Flows through the MSPTS increased during this quarter. While this is a normal response to spring conditions, spring 2015 was unusually wet.

East Trenches Plume Treatment System

Operation and maintenance activities at the ETPTS in the second quarter of 2015 were primarily focused on making adjustments to accommodate the high spring flows. The timer settings were adjusted to increase the duration of daily air stripper operation, depths of float switches in the influent and effluent tanks were adjusted, and the influent valve controlling flows to the influent tank were adjusted.

Two temporary additions were made to the system during the quarter. First, a generator was used on several occasions to help recharge the batteries, as provided for in the design modifications to the solar/battery power facility. The unusually high flow rates required the air stripper to operate for long periods each day—during the first quarter it only needed to operate for 4 to 5 hours per day to keep up with influent flows, but by early June it was running for over 12 hours per day—and due to cloudy conditions, the PV panels were not adequately recharging the batteries. Second, to help discharge the higher daily volumes of treated effluent, a sump pump was placed in the effluent tank to assist the pump installed in that tank.

Routine maintenance at the ETPTS also included checking the batteries and other power components and checking air stripper components for scale buildup associated with the very hard groundwater being treated. Unlike the air stripper that had been installed in the influent manhole, scale development in the new air stripper was minimal and, at the end of the second quarter, was still minor. The first cleaning to address scale buildup is expected to be conducted in the third or fourth quarter of 2015.

Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System

Routine maintenance activities at the SPPTS through the second quarter of CY 2015 included weekly inspections of the solar/battery systems that power the pumps, the operation of the pumps, and influent and effluent flow conditions. The risers in the original treatment cell structure were also flushed periodically by surging the water within them to improve flow through the piping and original media. When present, accumulations of snow on the solar panels were brushed off. A subcontracted electrician was procured and an alternating current (AC) power inverter was installed on the solar/battery facility to allow electrical equipment requiring AC power to be used.

In addition, due to the moist spring conditions, the open-bottomed vaults were inspected frequently for rising groundwater, which was pumped out as necessary. The frequency of pumping the vaults, which had begun to increase in March, was a daily activity in some weeks of the second quarter as spring conditions increased groundwater volumes. Accumulations of groundwater in the bottom of the vaults damaged some electrical components, such as the dosing pumps used to provide the nutrient solution to the Phase III pilot-scale lagoons. A subcontracted electrician with solar-power expertise inspected the system and replaced damaged components, including wiring, as well as the pumps and a flow meter. The SPPTS was shut down to support electrical work such as this, and following heavy rain and snow in May, was off from May 11 to May 14 when components were replaced and the system was restarted. An automated sump

pump was then installed in the vault containing the bulk of the electrical components. The other vaults continued to be manually pumped as needed.

Tests continued through the quarter on (1) treating uranium with smaller-scale “microcell” treatment components incorporating ZVI as a treatment media and (2) treating nitrate using pilotscale lagoons. Both tests are expected to continue for some time. The associated results will be discussed in greater detail in the annual report for 2015.

PLF Treatment System

Routine maintenance activities continued at the PLFTS through the second quarter of CY 2015. These activities generally consisted of inspecting the system for potential problems. During the quarter no problems were noted.

Landfills

Present Landfill

The routine PLF inspection for the second quarter of CY 2015 was performed on May 28, 2015. Additional inspections were also required on April 20, May 11, May 20, June 5, June 8, and June 12, 2015, due to precipitation greater than 1 inch in a 24-hour period. No significant problems were observed during any of the inspections. Copies of the landfill inspection forms are presented in Appendix A.

Original Landfill

Routine OLF inspections during the second quarter of CY 2015 were performed on April 20, May 20, and June 22, 2015. Additional weather-related inspections were required on April 20 (coincided with April’s monthly inspection), May 11, and May 20 (coincided with May’s monthly inspection), 2015, due to precipitation events producing more than 1 inch of rain in a 24-hour period. June weather-related inspections occurred on June 5, June 8, and June 12 due to precipitation events producing more than 1 inch of rain in a 24-hour period. The site received 18.82 inches of precipitation in the second quarter of CY 2015. Evaluations of the landfill cover vegetation have been discontinued, according to the requirements outlined in the RFLMA, as the success criteria have been met. The completed inspection forms are presented in Appendix A.

During the first quarter of 2015, some movement of the area on the east end of Berm 4 was observed, as reported in the first quarter report. During the second quarter, due to the effects of several significant rain events, significant cracking, slumping, and slope movement was observed on the east side of the landfill. Cracking in the Berm 1 area on the west side of the landfill was also observed. Figure 1 shows the locations of the movement observed during the second quarter. The red lines on the east side of the landfill depict the outline of the area of movement. The red lines on the west side depict large cracks. Photos are included in the inspection reports in Appendix A.

In April, the scarp on the north end of the East Perimeter Channel (EPC) showed signs of rotational failure, having dropped approximately 2 more feet, compared to March, on the north side in rotation toward the south. Additional cracking and slumping that included the reappearance of previously filled cracks was observed throughout the east side. Cracks were

continually filled in by hand. All observed existing seeps during the April 20 regular monthly inspection were flowing between 1 to 8 gallons per minute.

Associated with the very heavy and steady precipitation in May, the movement on the east side of the landfill that was observed in the first quarter had become more pronounced. Cracks between Berms 4 and 5 were larger and showed signs of slumping and uplift from localized circular failure. The scarp at the top of the EPC increased vertically and horizontally, extending through Berm 5. Similar movement was observed near the EPC at Berm 6. The area below Berm 7 slumped further down the hill to within 3 feet of the eastern side of the EPC. New areas of minor uplift were found between Berms 2 and 3 close to Berm 3 near the West Perimeter Channel (WPC). Berm 1 cracking was observed, similar to movement documented in 2007 and 2010. On May 5, heavy equipment was used to rebuild Berm 5 and the associated channel to restore flow. A temporary dam and piping were installed within the Berm 4 channel immediately west of the movement area to reduce the amount of water entering the slump/scarp area. Additional work to restore the Berm 4 channel was performed on May 7. However, after significant rainfall throughout the weekend of May 9–10, large-scale movement was observed on May 11 that disrupted the previous repair efforts. Berms 4 through 7 were disrupted on the immediate western edge of the east-side movement area with soil dams in which drain piping was installed to direct storm water flows directly to the EPC in an effort to reduce the amount of water entering the movement area. Additional significant movement was observed after the rain events during the weekend of May 16–17. Efforts to drain ponding water and fill cracks where feasible continued on the east and west movement areas throughout May and into June.

Contact Record 2015-03, “Original Landfill (OLF) Immediate Response to Recent Precipitation,” documents the rationale and type of immediate responses taken by DOE to configure the OLF surface to promote drainage of storm water. The contact record was approved on May 26, 2015.

In June, continued cracking and slumping was observed over several locations on the east and west sides of the OLF in the same areas observed in May; however, less overall movement was observed. Slumping at Berm 4 (south of berm face on the east end), which was previously documented, appeared to be showing signs of new subsidence and movement toward the south. From this area, both narrow and significant cracking begins and runs southwest to Berm 5. Cracks that had been observed and repaired in the past (between Berms 4 and 5) had reappeared and grown in both length and width. Cracks were also observed below Berm 7; however, the aerial extent of the movement was small. These cracks were not filled because they were too large to be filled by hand and the area was too wet for heavy equipment use at the time. Multiple efforts were performed throughout June, utilizing hand labor and heavy equipment to drain ponding water and fill cracks where feasible.

Most of the observed movement occurred in areas outside of the waste footprint. Additionally, cracking and slumping on the OLF is isolated to the far west and far east sides of the OLF. The center section of the landfill, supported by the buttress, has maintained its integrity and has shown only small cracks in a few locations.

The east subsurface drain outfall was excavated for investigation of clogging on June 3. The flows before and after the investigation were basically the same, indicating that if the drain is clogged, the clog is further upgradient toward the upper portion of the EPC.

CDPHE inspected the landfill on May 14 and 20, 2015. The geotechnical engineer inspected the landfill on April 23, May 12, and May 20, 2015, and provided recommendations for short-term responses to the ponded water and hillside cracking and slumping. The geotechnical engineer also began developing recommendations for larger-scale interim repairs to be performed later in the summer after the soil was sufficiently dry to allow use of heavy equipment.

Erosion Control and Revegetation

Maintenance of the site erosion-control features required continued effort throughout the second quarter of CY 2015, especially following high-wind or precipitation events. Erosion wattles and matting loosened and displaced by high winds or rain were repaired. Erosion controls were installed and maintained for the various projects that were ongoing during the second quarter of CY 2015.

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 2015.

Ecological Monitoring

During the second quarter of CY 2015, ecological monitoring consisted of weed mapping, nest box surveys, prairie dog surveys, wetland water-level surveys, wetland delineations, and wetland weed surveys. Preparations were also underway for revegetation 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 2015. Forty-five plants (15 each) of fourwing saltbush, skunkbush, and Rocky Mountain juniper were planted in the COU as a habitat enhancement project southwest 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 194 acres were sprayed with herbicides to control weeds in the COU during the second quarter. Legacy Management Support contractor personnel conducted additional spot control for 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.

Subsidence Observed Near Former Buildings

Former building areas are routinely inspected (i.e., quarterly and weather-related inspections) for evidence of subsidence, and includes former Buildings 371, 771, 881, and 991. Minor subsidence was observed in the area of former Buildings 771 and 881 during second quarter of CY 2015. Subsidences ranged in size from 1 to 5 feet in width and 1 to 3 feet in depth. These areas were filled with Rocky Flats Alluvium and graded smooth.

Sign Inspection

"U.S. Department of Energy – No Trespassing" signs are required to be posted at defined intervals around the perimeter of the COU to notify persons that they are at the boundary of the

COU. Signs listing the ICs and providing contact information are also required to be posted at access points to the COU. The signs are required by the remedy as physical controls, 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 April 29, 2015, and they met the requirements.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

**Rocky Flats Site, Colorado
Quarterly Report of
Site Surveillance and
Maintenance Activities
Second Quarter
Calendar Year 2015**

October 2015



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Legacy
Management

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Appendix B	Analytical Results for Water Samples—Second Quarter CY 2015

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
EPC	East Perimeter Channel
ETPTS	East Trenches Plume Treatment System
IC	institutional control
LM	Office of Legacy Management
M&M	monitoring and maintenance
MSPTS	Mound Site Plume Treatment System
µg/L	micrograms per liter (sometimes expressed as ug/L)
OLF	Original Landfill
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
PLF	Present Landfill
PLFTS	Present Landfill Treatment System
POC	Point of Compliance
POE	Point of Evaluation
PQL	practical quantitation limit
Pu	plutonium
PV	photovoltaic
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFLMA	<i>Rocky Flats Legacy Management Agreement</i>
RFSOG	<i>Rocky Flats Site Operations Guide</i>
SID	South Interceptor Ditch
Site	Rocky Flats Site
SPPTS	Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System
TCE	trichloroethene
WPC	West Perimeter Channel
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, Colorado, Site (the Site). 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, “Periodic Reporting Requirements.” 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 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) 2015 (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

2.0 Site Operations and Maintenance

2.1 Landfills

2.1.1 Present Landfill

The PLF is inspected quarterly in accordance with the requirements of the *Present Landfill Monitoring and Maintenance Plan and Post-Closure Plan, U.S. Department of Energy Rocky Flats, Colorado, Site* (DOE 2014) and Attachment 2 of the RFLMA (DOE 2012a). Evaluations of the landfill cover vegetation have been discontinued, as the success criteria, according to the requirements outlined in the RFLMA, have been met.

2.1.1.1 Inspection Results

The routine PLF inspection for the second quarter of CY 2015 was performed on May 28, 2015. Additional inspections were also required on April 20, May 11, May 20, June 5, June 8, and June 12, 2015, due to precipitation greater than 1 inch in a 24-hour period. No significant problems were observed during any of the inspections. Copies of the landfill inspection forms are presented in Appendix A.

2.1.1.2 Settlement Monuments

The annual survey of the PLF settlement monuments was performed on December 9, 2014. The next annual survey is scheduled to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2015.

2.1.2 Original Landfill

The OLF is inspected monthly in accordance with the requirements in the *Rocky Flats Site Original Landfill Monitoring and Maintenance Plan* (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 Report for the Rocky Flats Site, Jefferson and Boulder Counties, Colorado* (DOE 2012b).

2.1.2.1 Inspection Results

Routine OLF inspections during the second quarter of CY 2015 were performed on April 20, May 20, and June 22, 2015. Additional weather-related inspections were required on April 20 (coincided with April's monthly inspection), May 11, and May 20 (coincided with May's monthly inspection), 2015, due to precipitation events producing more than 1 inch of rain in a 24-hour period. June weather-related inspections occurred on June 5, June 8, and June 12 due to precipitation events producing more than 1 inch of rain in a 24-hour period. The site received 18.82 inches of precipitation in the second quarter of CY 2015. Evaluations of the landfill cover vegetation have been discontinued, according to the requirements outlined in the RFLMA, as the success criteria have been met. The completed inspection forms are presented in Appendix A.

Localized surface cracking and differential settlement in the northeastern portion of the cover were noted following the high-precipitation event in September 2013. (As described below, the affected area is near an area where small cracks were observed in 2010 and 2011.) In accordance with RFLMA Attachment 2, Section 6.0, “Action Determinations,” DOE determined this was a reportable condition affecting the effectiveness of the OLF cover.

DOE performed interim repairs in late 2013 and developed a design for regrading of the East Perimeter Channel (EPC) to enhance slope stability on the sides of the channel. The design was revised in 2014 to accommodate new movement seen in the EPC area in 2014, and construction was completed in January 2015. During the first quarter of 2015, some movement of the area on the east end of Berm 4 was observed, as reported in the first quarter report. During the second quarter, due to the effects of several significant rain events, significant cracking, slumping, and slope movement was observed on the east side of the landfill. Cracking in the Berm 1 area on the west side of the landfill was also observed. Figure 1 shows the locations of the movement observed during the second quarter. The red lines on the east side of the landfill depict the outline of the area of movement. The red lines on the west side depict large cracks. Photos are included in the inspection reports in Appendix A.

In April, the scarp on the north end of the EPC showed signs of rotational failure, having dropped approximately 2 more feet, compared to March, on the north side in rotation toward the south. Additional cracking and slumping that included the reappearance of previously filled cracks was observed throughout the east side. Cracks were continually filled in by hand. All observed existing seeps during the April 20 regular monthly inspection were flowing between 1 to 8 gallons per minute.

Associated with the very heavy and steady precipitation in May, the movement on the east side of the landfill that was observed in the first quarter had become more pronounced. Cracks between Berms 4 and 5 were larger and showed signs of slumping and uplift from localized circular failure. The scarp at the top of the EPC increased vertically and horizontally, extending through Berm 5. Similar movement was observed near the EPC at Berm 6. The area below Berm 7 slumped further down the hill to within 3 feet of the eastern side of the EPC. New areas of minor uplift were found between Berms 2 and 3 close to Berm 3 near the West Perimeter Channel (WPC). Berm 1 cracking was observed, similar to movement documented in 2007 and 2010. On May 5, heavy equipment was used to rebuild Berm 5 and the associated channel to restore flow. A temporary dam and piping were installed within the Berm 4 channel immediately west of the movement area to reduce the amount of water entering the slump/scarp area. Additional work to restore the Berm 4 channel was performed on May 7. However, after significant rainfall throughout the weekend of May 9–10, large-scale movement was observed on May 11 that disrupted the previous repair efforts. Berms 4 through 7 were disrupted on the immediate western edge of the east-side movement area with soil dams in which drain piping was installed to direct storm water flows directly to the EPC in an effort to reduce the amount of water entering the movement area. Additional significant movement was observed after the rain events during the weekend of May 16–17. Efforts to drain ponding water and fill cracks where feasible continued on the east and west movement areas throughout May and into June.

Contact Record 2015-03, “Original Landfill (OLF) Immediate Response to Recent Precipitation,” documents the rationale and type of immediate responses taken by DOE to

configure the OLF surface to promote drainage of storm water. The contact record was approved on May 26, 2015.

In June, continued cracking and slumping was observed over several locations on the east and west sides of the OLF in the same areas observed in May; however, less overall movement was observed. Slumping at Berm 4 (south of berm face on the east end), which was previously documented, appeared to be showing signs of new subsidence and movement toward the south. From this area, both narrow and significant cracking begins and runs southwest to Berm 5. Cracks that had been observed and repaired in the past (between Berms 4 and 5) had reappeared and grown in both length and width. Cracks were also observed below Berm 7; however, the aerial extent of the movement was small. These cracks were not filled because they were too large to be filled by hand and the area was too wet for heavy equipment use at the time. Multiple efforts were performed throughout June, utilizing hand labor and heavy equipment to drain ponding water and fill cracks where feasible.

Most of the observed movement occurred in areas outside of the waste footprint. Additionally, cracking and slumping on the OLF is isolated to the far west and far east sides of the OLF. The center section of the landfill, supported by the buttress, has maintained its integrity and has shown only small cracks in a few locations.

The east subsurface drain outfall was excavated for investigation of clogging on June 3. The flows before and after the investigation were basically the same, indicating that if the drain is clogged, the clog is further upgradient toward the upper portion of the EPC.

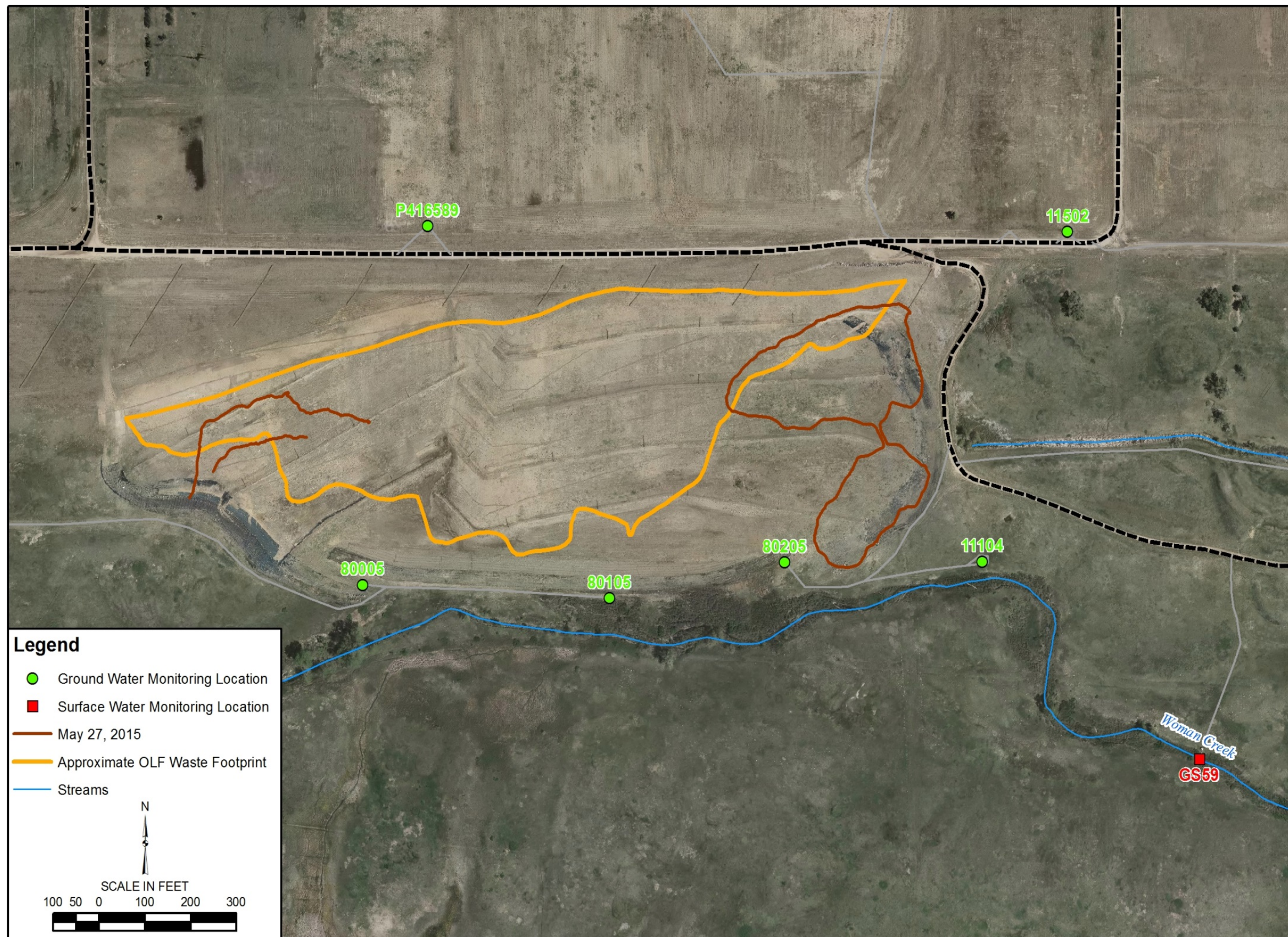
CDPHE inspected the landfill on May 14 and 20, 2015. The geotechnical engineer inspected the landfill on April 23, May 12, and May 20, 2015, and provided recommendations for short-term responses to the ponded water and hillside cracking and slumping. The geotechnical engineer also began developing recommendations for larger-scale interim repairs to be performed later in the summer after the soil was sufficiently dry to allow use of heavy equipment.

2.1.2.2 Settlement Monuments

The OLF settlement monuments were surveyed on June 17, 2015. Survey data indicate that settling at each monument does not exceed the limits specified in the OLF M&M Plan (DOE 2009a). The settlement monuments on the western and eastern edge of the waste footprint (near the WPC and EPC) showed significant movement since the March 2015 survey data. This movement is consistent with the field observations as stated above. The survey results are presented in Appendix A.

2.1.2.3 Inclinerometers

As discussed in the quarterly report for the second quarter of CY 2009 (DOE 2009b), seven inclinometers were installed in boreholes at the OLF in 2008 as part of the geotechnical investigation of localized areas of instability.



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Figure 1. Original Landfill Movement—Second Quarter

Movement of the inclinometers has been monitored approximately monthly since installation. Inclinometers are deflected by lateral movement of the ground in which they are located, and the deflection can be enough to break the inclinometer tubes. Once an inclinometer tube breaks, the portion of the inclinometer below the break can no longer be monitored. Inclinometer monitoring data provide information on localized soil movement and serve to focus the periodic inspections of the soil cover surface on signs of potential instability, such as cracking, vertical displacement, and slumping. On June 5, 2015, DOE reported to CDPHE that, because of damage during the significant movement on the OLF during the second quarter, most of the inclinometers no longer provide reliable measurement of small subsurface displacement, as intended. In addition, small subsurface measurements are not needed when larger, visible movement is occurring. CDPHE and EPA agreed with DOE that monitoring of the current inclinometers would be discontinued.

2.1.2.4 Slumps

As noted in Section 2.1.2.1 above, new slumping was noted in March on the east side of the landfill and continued on the east and west sides through June.

2.1.2.5 Seeps

Seeps at the OLF were evaluated during the monthly inspections. Individual seep location flow rates can be found in the monthly inspection reports.

2.2 Subsidence Observed Near Former Buildings

Former building areas are routinely inspected (i.e., quarterly and weather-related inspections) for evidence of subsidence, and includes former Buildings 371, 771, 881, and 991. Minor subsidence was observed in the area of former Buildings 771 and 881 during second quarter of CY 2015. Subsidences ranged in size from 1 to 5 feet in width and 1 to 3 feet in depth. These areas were filled with Rocky Flats Alluvium and graded smooth.

2.3 Groundwater Treatment Systems

Four groundwater treatment systems are operated and maintained in accordance with requirements defined in the RFLMA and the RFSOG. Three of these systems (the Mound Site Plume Treatment System [MSPTS], the East Trenches Plume Treatment System [ETPTS], and the Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System [SPPTS]) include a groundwater intercept trench (collection trench), which is similar to a French drain with an impermeable membrane on the downgradient side. At the MSPTS and SPPTS, groundwater collecting in the trench is routed through a drainpipe into one or more treatment cells, where it is treated and then discharged. Solar-powered air strippers were added in early 2013 to the MSPTS (to polish effluent from the treatment cells) and the ETPTS (to pretreat water before it enters the treatment cells); in January 2015, further reconfiguration of the ETPTS was completed in which the reactive media and initial air stripper were replaced with a full-scale, commercial air stripper. The fourth system, the PLF Treatment System (PLFTS), passively treats water from the northern and southern components of the Groundwater Intercept System and water that flows from the PLF seep.

2.3.1 Mound Site Plume Treatment System

Routine maintenance activities continued at the MSPTS through the second quarter of CY 2015. These activities included checking and adjusting flows, inspecting and flushing piping, monitoring water levels in the two treatment cells, and servicing the air stripper.

The air stripper operated throughout the quarter, with the exception of short intervals when the photovoltaic (PV) panels were covered with snow and when air-stripper maintenance was being performed. Air-stripper maintenance mainly consisted of monitoring the water pressures and nozzle spray patterns, maintaining the fan assembly that provides powered ventilation, and cleaning the pump, lines, and nozzles as warranted. Accumulations of snow on the PV panels were brushed off as warranted.

Flows through the MSPTS increased during this quarter. While this is a normal response to spring conditions, spring 2015 was unusually wet. The annual report for 2015 will provide a more detailed discussion of the MSPTS, including flow rates.

Refer to Section 3.1.9.1 for information on water-quality sampling.

2.3.2 East Trenches Plume Treatment System

Design of the ETPTS reconfiguration project began in 2013; most of the construction was performed in 2014, and the project was completed in January 2015. The focus of this project was to revise the ETPTS from a zero-valent iron [ZVI]-based treatment approach, with the air stripper added in 2013, to an approach that relies solely on air stripping for treatment. Refer to the Annual Report for 2014 (DOE 2015a) and the first-quarter 2015 report (DOE 2015b) for more information. The annual report for 2015 will provide a summary of this project.

Operation and maintenance activities at the ETPTS in the second quarter of 2015 were primarily focused on making adjustments to accommodate the high spring flows. The timer settings were adjusted to increase the duration of daily air stripper operation, depths of float switches in the influent and effluent tanks were adjusted, and the influent valve controlling flows to the influent tank were adjusted.

Two temporary additions were made to the system during the quarter. First, a generator was used on several occasions to help recharge the batteries, as provided for in the design modifications to the solar/battery power facility. The unusually high flow rates required the air stripper to operate for long periods each day—during the first quarter it only needed to operate for 4 to 5 hours per day to keep up with influent flows, but by early June it was running for over 12 hours per day—and due to cloudy conditions, the PV panels were not adequately recharging the batteries. Second, to help discharge the higher daily volumes of treated effluent, a sump pump was placed in the effluent tank to assist the pump installed in that tank.

Routine maintenance at the ETPTS also included checking the batteries and other power components and checking air stripper components for scale buildup associated with the very hard groundwater being treated. Unlike the air stripper that had been installed in the influent manhole, scale development in the new air stripper was minimal and, at the end of the second quarter, was

still minor. The first cleaning to address scale buildup is expected to be conducted in the third or fourth quarter of 2015.

Refer to Section 3.1.9.2 for information on water-quality sampling.

2.3.3 Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System

Routine maintenance activities at the SPPTS through the second quarter of CY 2015 included weekly inspections of the solar/battery systems that power the pumps, the operation of the pumps, and influent and effluent flow conditions. The risers in the original treatment cell structure were also flushed periodically by surging the water within them to improve flow through the piping and original media. When present, accumulations of snow on the solar panels were brushed off. A subcontracted electrician was procured and an alternating current (AC) power inverter was installed on the solar/battery facility to allow electrical equipment requiring AC power to be used.

In addition, due to the moist spring conditions, the open-bottomed vaults were inspected frequently for rising groundwater, which was pumped out as necessary. The frequency of pumping the vaults, which had begun to increase in March, was a daily activity in some weeks of the second quarter as spring conditions increased groundwater volumes. Accumulations of groundwater in the bottom of the vaults damaged some electrical components, such as the dosing pumps used to provide the nutrient solution to the Phase III pilot-scale lagoons. A subcontracted electrician with solar-power expertise inspected the system and replaced damaged components, including wiring, as well as the pumps and a flow meter. The SPPTS was shut down to support electrical work such as this, and following heavy rain and snow in May, was off from May 11 to May 14 when components were replaced and the system was restarted. An automated sump pump was then installed in the vault containing the bulk of the electrical components. The other vaults continued to be manually pumped as needed.

Tests continued through the quarter on (1) treating uranium with smaller-scale “microcell” treatment components incorporating ZVI as a treatment media and (2) treating nitrate using pilot-scale lagoons. Both tests are expected to continue for some time. The associated results will be discussed in greater detail in the annual report for 2015.

Refer to Section 3.1.9.3 for information on water-quality sampling.

2.3.4 Present Landfill Treatment System

Routine maintenance activities continued at the PLFTS through the second quarter of CY 2015. These activities generally consisted of inspecting the system for potential problems. During the quarter no problems were noted.

Refer to Section 3.1.9.4 for information on water-quality sampling.

2.4 Sign Inspection

“U.S. Department of Energy – No Trespassing” signs are required to be posted at defined intervals around the perimeter of the COU to notify persons that they are at the boundary of the COU. Signs listing the ICs and providing contact information are also required to be posted at

access points to the COU. The signs are required by the remedy as physical controls, 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 April 29, 2015, and they met the requirements.

2.5 Erosion Control and Revegetation

Maintenance of the site erosion-control features required continued effort throughout the second quarter of CY 2015, especially following high-wind or precipitation events. Erosion wattles and matting loosened and displaced by high winds or rain were repaired. Erosion controls were installed and maintained for the various projects that were ongoing during the second quarter of CY 2015.

3.0 Environmental Monitoring

This section summarizes the environmental monitoring conducted in accordance with RFLMA Attachment 2. RFLMA Attachment 2, Table 1, Surface Water Standards, establishes the concentrations that determine reportable conditions per RFLMA Attachment 2, Section 6.0, “Action Determinations.” Reportable conditions require DOE to consult with CDHPE and EPA to determine the appropriate actions.

3.1 Water Monitoring

This section includes:

- A discussion of analytical results for the Point of Compliance (POC), Point of Evaluation (POE), PLF, and OLF surface water monitoring objectives
- Summaries of Area of Concern (AOC) well, Sentinel well, Evaluation well, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) well groundwater monitoring; treatment-system monitoring; and Surface Water Support monitoring at the Site

RFLMA Attachment 2 and the RFSOG offer details about the monitoring locations, sampling criteria, and evaluation protocols for the water monitoring objectives mentioned in the following sections. Appendix B provides analytical water-quality data for the second quarter of CY 2015. The annual report for CY 2015 will provide a more detailed interpretation and discussion.

3.1.1 Water Monitoring Highlights

During the second quarter of CY 2015, 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 88 wells (DOE 2015a). Additional locations are occasionally sampled in support of investigations in response to reportable conditions. During the quarter, 80 flow-paced composite samples,

2016 Work Plan

- Cover memo
- Draft work plan

2016 Budget

- Cover memo
- Draft budget
- Budget Resolution and Notice

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board
FROM: David Abelson & Rik Getty
SUBJECT: Approval of 2016 work plan
DATE: October 14, 2015

At this meeting the Board will review, modify as necessary, and approve the 2016 work plan (draft plan attached). As directed by the Board, the one change (an addition) we made to this draft from the version the Board reviewed at the September meeting is:

Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge, Item #3 – “Review Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge site conservation plan, with an emphasis on the proposed trail plan.”

Please let us know what questions you have.

Action Item: Approve 2016 Work Plan

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Nancy Newell

2016 Work Plan

Draft #2, October 2015

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. To help ensure the Board and public understand when the Stewardship Council acts in its capacity as the Rocky Flats LSO and when it engages on issues beyond its scope as the LSO, the plan now includes headers indicating “LSO” and “Non-LSO” activities.

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 (non-LSO activity)

“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. Additional lands were conveyed in 2014.

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 (completed)
4. Visitors Services Plan
5. Health and Safety Plan
6. Historic Preservation Plan

In 2015, the USFWS began opening the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge for guided tours. The agency will not conduct a prescribed fire in 2016.

Work Plan Elements

The Work Plan is divided into the following five sections:

1. DOE Management Responsibilities (LSO activity)
2. Former Rocky Flats Workforce (LSO activity)
3. Outreach (LSO activity with two exceptions noted)
4. Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge (non-LSO activity)
5. Business Operations (LSO activity)

DOE Management Responsibilities

LSO Activity

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.

2016 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. Continue to identify key questions about the cleanup and ongoing management, and evaluate for remedy effectiveness and impacts to human and ecological receptors.
3. Track the progress made in treating contaminated groundwater at the groundwater treatment systems. Attention to the significant changes to the East Trenches, Mound Site, and Solar Ponds groundwater plume treatment systems will be a focus during 2016 to ensure that the systems are effectively removing contaminants from groundwater.
4. Track the ongoing investigation into the source(s) of elevated actinide levels found in surface water. Of particular note are the cyclic uranium levels in North Walnut Creek at point of compliance WALPOC, elevated levels of actinides at point of evaluation GS10 on South Walnut Creek, and elevated plutonium levels at point of evaluation SW027 in the Woman Creek drainage.
5. Track the geotechnical progress made in addressing surface slumping at the Original Landfill (OLF).
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, including the CERCLA five-year review.
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. Continue to work with DOE on the development of the visitor center.
14. Support the Rocky Flats Cold War Museum to educate 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

LSO Activity

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.

2016 Activities:

1. Track issues related to the implementation of the Energy Employee Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA). Respond as needed.
2. Forward worker concerns to the Administration and to members of the Colorado Congressional delegation.

Outreach

LSO Activity with two exceptions noted

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.

2016 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. (Note: Any work on this item involving DOE is an LSO activity; all other work on this item is a non-LSO activity.)
4. Evaluate Congressional action affecting DOE and USFWS and administrative action that could affect Rocky Flats. (Note: Any work on this item involving DOE is an LSO activity; all other work on this item is a non-LSO activity.)
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

Non-LSO Activity

Overview:

One of the Stewardship Council's roles is to engage on issues related to the development and management of the future Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. In 2015, USFWS began taking steps to open the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. Activities were limited to 2-3 guided tours during spring/summer 2015 (birds of Rocky Flats, wildflower walk, photography, etc.). In 2015, USFWS also proposed and then withdrew a plan to manage the prairie ecosystem using prescribed fire. The agency will not pursue a prescribed fire in 2016, but may use spot spraying and mowing.

In addition, USFWS and DOE are working in partnership to develop a visitor's center. That center will be sited on refuge lands, with USFWS taking lead on the public engagement process. As the LSO for Rocky Flats, the Stewardship Council will work with DOE on that agency's role in developing the visitor center. (That work with DOE is an LSO activity.) USFWS is in the process of developing its outreach plan, so it is too soon to know how the agency will engage governments and community members, or any role the Stewardship Council occupy on this issue.

The items identified in this part of the work plan only concern USFWS.

2016 Activities:

1. Track agency and Congressional action affecting funding for USFWS and Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. Engage as needed.
2. Track issues related to the development of the Rocky Flats visitor center.¹ Engage as needed.
3. [Review Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge site conservation plan, with an emphasis on the proposed trail plan.](#)
4. 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.

¹ As noted above, as the LSO for Rocky Flats, the Stewardship Council will work with DOE on that agency's role in developing the visitor center. The item identified in this part of the work plan only concerns USFWS' role.

Business Operations

LSO Activity

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.

2016 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

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board
FROM: David Abelson
SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Hearing
DATE: October 14, 2015

The Board will hold a budget hearing on the fiscal year 2016 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 for the current year have been updated to include actual expenses through September. 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 2016 budget hearing and approve resolution adopting the budget

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

2016 Budget -- Draft #2 October 26, 2015

	2016 Budget Amounts	2016 Anticipated Expenditures	2015 Budget	2015 Actual/ Projected Expenses*	2015 Budget vs. 2015 Projected Expenses	2014 Expenses
A. Personnel	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 85,800.00	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 84,300.00	\$ (8,700.00)	\$ 82,200.00
Executive Director and Technical Advisor (\$7750/month)						
B. Fringe Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Staff are contract employees						
C. Travel	\$ 6,700.00					
Out of State	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 5,100.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 4,172.87
National DOE-related trips						
Local Travel	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 920.00	\$ (280.00)	\$ 973.28
\$100/month for 12 months						
D. Computer Equipment	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ (500.00)	\$ -
Purchase misc. hardware, software						
E. Supplies	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 700.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 692.31	\$ (507.69)	\$ 330.26
Supplies (\$100/month)						
F. Contractual	\$ 40,100.00					
Attorney & Accounting Services						
Legal Services (\$1400/ month)	\$ 16,800.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 16,800.00	\$ 20,680.00	\$ 3,880.00	\$ 10,873.45
Accounting (\$850/month)	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 5,800.00	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 5,632.00	\$ (4,568.00)	\$ 4,503.00
Audit Report	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 4,000.08	\$ (2,499.92)	\$ 4,020.34

Admin. Services						
Misc. Services: bank fees, etc.	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 292.00	\$ (708.00)	\$ 47.00
Minutes Preparation (6 meetings) (also includes web site management)	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 2,950.00	\$ (650.00)	\$ 2,925.00
Local Government Expenses						
Miscellaneous expenses not covered by DOE funds (includes meeting expenses and non-LSO activities)	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,450.00	\$ (550.00)	\$ 1,461.50
G. Construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
None						
H. Other	\$ 14,600.00					
Printing & Copy	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,630.80	\$ (369.20)	\$ 1,073.14
Postage \$125/month for 12 months	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 950.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,299.98	\$ (200.02)	\$ 591.88
Liability Insurance						
Property Contents/General Liability	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 500.00
Board Members	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,204.33	\$ (295.67)	\$ 3,012.75
Telephone, email, etc.	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,931.82	\$ (768.18)	\$ 1,986.26
Website						
Hosting	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ (500.00)	\$ 350.22
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	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 245.00
Newspapers	\$ 650.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 650.00	\$ 462.80	\$ (187.20)	\$ 439.40
J. Indirect Costs	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
N/A						
TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET	\$ 156,100.00	\$ 129,050.00	\$ 154,800.00	\$ 136,796.12	\$ (18,003.88)	\$ 120,655.35

REVENUE FOR 2016

Local government contributions	\$ 10,000.00
Department of Energy grant	\$ 130,000.00
RFCLOG carry-over	\$ 16,100.00
TOTAL	\$ 156,100.00

*2015 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 26, 2015, 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, 2016, AND ENDING ON THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER, 2016.

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 26, 2015, 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 2016 Revenues and 2016 Expenditures. That the estimated revenues and expenditures for the general fund for fiscal year 2016, 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 2016.

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 26th DAY OF OCTOBER, 2015.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Signature Page to Rocky Flats Stewardship Council
2016 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 26, 2015, 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 2016; 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 26th day of October, 2015.

Joyce Downing, Chair

EXHIBIT A

NOTICE AS TO PROPOSED 2016 BUDGET

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a proposed budget has been submitted to the **ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL** for the fiscal year 2016. 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 26, 2015. 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 2016 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 19, 2015

**ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL
2016 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.

LSO Applications

- Cover memo
- Application
- Applicants' Responses
 - League of Women Voters (current member)
 - Rocky Flats Cold War Museum (current member)
 - Rocky Flats Homesteaders (current member)
 - Nancy Newell (current member)
 - Steven Franks
 - Nick Hansen
 - Harrison Levine

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Directors
FROM: David Abelson
SUBJECT: LSO Community Member Board Seats – Interviews and Appointments
DATE: October 14, 2015

I have scheduled one hour for the governments to interview candidates for the four community representative seats on the Board of Directors, and to make appointments. The terms start at the February 2016 meeting. Seven groups/individuals submitted applications (attached):

League of Women Voters (current member)
Rocky Flats Cold War Museum (current member)
Rocky Flats Homesteaders (current member)
Nancy Newell (current member)
Steven Franks
Nick Hansen
Harrison Levine

The application and applicants' responses are attached. Please let me know what questions you have.

Action Item: Interview candidates and make appointments

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

Rocky Flats Stewardship Council Membership Application, 2016-2017

Background

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

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

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

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

Membership

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

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

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

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

1. Academic institution
2. Business
3. Former Rocky Flats worker
4. Historic preservation

5. Landowner/asset holder
6. Public interest/environmental group
7. Student
8. Technical expertise
9. Other

Application Deadline: Thursday, October 1, 2015 (fax, email and mail only)

Applicant Information

Name:
Name of organization represented (if applicable):
Address:
Telephone:
Email:
Title (if applicable):
Membership category:
Number of individuals/groups your organization represents:

Time Commitment

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

Assignment of Director and Alternate Director(s)

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

Statement of Interest

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

Conflict of Interest Statement

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

Signature

Signature*

Print name/date

Print name/date

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

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

League of Women Voters (current member)

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

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

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

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

Application Deadline: Thursday, October 1, 2015 (fax, email and mail only)

Applicant Information

Name: *Jeanette Hillery* alternate: *Sue Vaughan*

Name of organization represented (if applicable): *League of Women Voters of Colorado*

Address: *999 Meadow Glendale
Boulder CO. 80303*

Telephone: *303-494-7718*

Email: *jnhillery915@comcast.net*

Title (if applicable):

Membership category: *Public Interest*

Number of individuals/groups your organization represents:

1200 members statewide

*16449 N. 55th Dr.
Golden, CO 80403
303-277-0145
suev53@aol.com*

Time Commitment

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

Assignment of Director and Alternate Director(s)

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

Statement of Interest

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

The League has over thirty years of interest and study in the nuclear and hazardous waste facilities at both the national and local level. We support open meetings, education programs and cooperation & coordination among the cities and counties in addressing issues at Rocky Flats.

Time Commitment

Members can be expected to spend 2-10 hours per month working on Stewardship Council issues including participating in 2-6 Board meetings per year. Members who lack a solid foundation on Rocky Flats issues will likely need to spend time developing a strong foundation on the history of the site and the cleanup, and long-term goals for the site. How much time will you/your organization be able to commit towards this effort? Are there any other constraints your/your organization will/may face? Please explain.

Conflict of Interest Statement

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

Jeanette Hillery
Signature

JEANNETTE HILLERY 9/14/15
Print name/date

Susan C. Vaughan
Signature*

SUSAN C. VAUGHAN 9/14/15
Print name/date

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

If you have any questions, please contact:

David Abelson

Executive Director, Rocky Flats Stewardship Council

(303) 412-1200

(303) 600-7773 (fax)

dabelson@rockyflatscc.org

**Rocky Flats Cold War
Museum
(current member)**

Rocky Flats Stewardship Council 2016-2017 Membership Application

Name: Arthur S. (Murph) Widdowfield

Name of organization represented (if applicable): Rocky Flats Cold War Museum

Address: 7385 Quartz Street, Arvada, CO 80007-7632

Telephone: 303-904-4094 (home); 303-910-3104 (cell); museum phone: 720-287-1717

Email: murph@mho.com

Title (if applicable): President

Membership category: Community organization (museum)

Number of individuals/groups your organization represents: 600+ estimate

Time Commitment

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

No time constraints. We have a strong background in the history of Rocky Flats and the cleanup.

Assignment of Director and Alternate Director(s)

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

Director: Murph Widdowfield

Alternate: Ann J. Lockhart

Alternate: To be determined

BIO: Arthur S. (Murph) Widdowfield

With a background in engineering and construction management, he operated an industrial construction company for a number of years and later started another company supplying materials and equipment to mining and industrial operations. A Jefferson County resident since 1948, he was always aware of the Rocky Flats Plant. His father, an electrical engineer, worked as a consultant to the plant during its initial planning and construction, as he already had clearance from the Navy. Widdowfield is a Wheat Ridge High School graduate, took many college courses (especially engineering, construction management and law and estimating) and served in the military in Germany. He's had leadership roles in Rotary Club and has been a volunteer for the National Western Stock Show, Red Cross and many other small organizations.

He joined the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council as a community member several years ago and then joined the Rocky Flats Cold War Museum board. First as treasurer of the board and then president, he has helped to create exhibits, organize weekly volunteer working sessions and done presentations on Rocky Flats to various school and college groups visiting the museum's exhibits in Arvada. He organized a tour to the Trinity Site and related museums in Albuquerque and Los Alamos, New Mexico for a small group earlier this year.

BIO: Ann J. Lockhart

Ann Lockhart toured Rocky Flats in 1972 with Colorado Press Women, later interviewed the plant manager for the Arvada Sentinel and much later joined a press tour of Rocky Flats in the 1990s. She has been a high school teacher, a weekly newspaper reporter in Arvada, an editor in Wheat Ridge and then public relations director for the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. She participated in annual emergency response exercises related to a potential accidental radioactive release from Rocky Flats. In 1990, she transferred to a community relations position at the Health Department to work on a big scientific study of the potential off-site health impacts from Rocky Flats' emissions to nearby communities. She was the citizen contact for Rocky Flats information over the 9-year study period and participated in a speaker's bureau on the topic. She is now retired.

In 1999, she was part of a group that started meeting to save artifacts from Rocky Flats, as the buildings were being torn down and everything was removed as part of the Superfund cleanup. She has worked on developing a museum to save the history of Rocky Flats since then, serving as president of the museum board twice and chair of the Rocky Flats Oral History Project. She started an email newsletter for the museum in 2007. She's also active in Colorado Press Women, Toastmasters, tutoring refugees in English and other interests. She's been president of the National Public Health Information Coalition and part of the leadership of the National Federation of Press Women.

Statement of Interest

Please write a statement explaining your organization's interest (or personal interest if you are applying as an individual) in serving on the Stewardship Council. Please discuss any relevant experience, education, expertise, or special skills you or your organization has that would serve the Stewardship Council's mission, including any work experience on Rocky Flats issues. If you are an individual please list any relevant experience you have in serving on boards or

commissions, and if you represent an organization or category of interest, please include a short explanation of what your organization hopes to accomplish in serving on the Stewardship Council. Please also explain your membership category.

Statement of Interest

Members of the board of the Rocky Flats Cold War Museum have struggled to save the history of the former nuclear weapons plant since 1999 and incorporated as a nonprofit in 2001. The board's goal has always been to save the entire history of Rocky Flats, including activities of various activist groups. No other museum has been working to save Rocky Flats artifacts and historical materials for the public. Many of the documents of other groups have gone to the Archives of the University of Colorado, Boulder. The board has collaborated with the Boulder Library's Maria Rogers Oral History Program on a large collection of interviews of former Rocky Flats workers, political leaders and activists. These interviews are online and available to the public to listen to and read. The interviews offer insight, anecdotes and details about Rocky Flats history that are compelling and shed light on a formerly secret government plant.

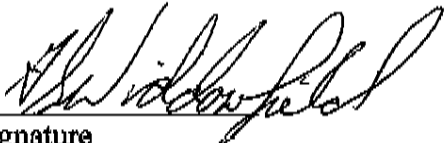
Several board members are former Rocky Flats workers, one heads the Rocky Flats Home-steaders and another is an international museum consultant. Two of us worked on the Historical Public Exposures Studies on Rocky Flats from 1990-99 (one in public information and one in risk assessment). Nearly all members have a fairly extensive knowledge of Rocky Flats history and issues. For the last 10 years or so, board members have given several talks a year to school and civic groups about Rocky Flats, the Oral History Project and the museum development. We want to monitor Rocky Flats long-term stewardship issues that arise on the Stewardship Council and also provide information to the public through our Facebook page and personal outreach.

The museum recently gave some of its key artifacts to the U.S. Department of Energy to place in a proposed new visitor contact center to be built at the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. Board members hope to volunteer at the center when it opens, to provide accurate information about the plant's history and site to visitors, since some misinformation and speculation have been part of the public dialogue.

Conflict of Interest Statement

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

The Rocky Flats Cold War Museum has no such conflict of interest.


Signature


Signature

A.S. Wicklowfield 9/30/15
Print name/date *President*

Ann J. Lockhart 9-30-15
Print name/date

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

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

**Rocky Flats Homesteaders
(current member)**

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

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

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

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

Application Deadline: Thursday, October 1, 2015 (fax, email and mail only)

Applicant Information

Name: Roman Kohler

Name of organization represented (if applicable): Rocky Flats Homesteaders

Address: 9295 W. 90th Circle, Westminster, CO. 80021-4413

Telephone: 303-420-7442

Email: rfkohler@yahoo.com

Title (if applicable):

Membership category: Community representative

Number of individuals/groups your organization represents: 1,400 Homesteader members

Conflict of Interest Statement

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

Roman Kohler

Signature

Roman Kohler 09/08/15

Print name/date

Signature*

Print name/date

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

If you have any questions, please contact:

David Abelson

Executive Director, Rocky Flats Stewardship Council

(303) 412-1200

(303) 600-7773 (fax)

dabelson@rockyflatscc.org

Nancy Newell
(current member)

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

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

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

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

Application Deadline: Thursday, October 1, 2015 (fax, email and mail only)

Applicant Information

Name: **Nancy Newell**

Name of organization represented (if applicable):

Address: **834 W. Mulberry St., Louisville, CO 80027**

Telephone: **(303) 475-8631**

Email: **nancy.newell@q.com**

Title (if applicable):

Membership category: **8/9**

Number of individuals/groups your organization represents: **1**

Time Commitment

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

I am able to commit to the expected 10 hours per month to work on Stewardship Council issues and am able to participate in 5-6 board meetings per year. I have a solid foundation on Rocky Flats issues as they pertain to the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) including the treatment, disposal and storage of hazardous and mixed waste that was generated at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS). I don't foresee any time constraints with my involvement on the board.

Assignment of Director and Alternate Director(s)

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

Please see below.

Statement of Interest

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

explanation of what your organization hopes to accomplish in serving on the Stewardship Council. Please also explain your membership category.

I would like to continue my participation on the Stewardship Council. Over the last two years, I have become more aware of the issues that are of concern to the public. There are many factors to consider when representing the community and their issues: past compliance issues (which I have a background in and am aware of much of the history of the Rocky Flats cleanup), the capacity that the contractors are currently involved and what agencies are involved in the oversight of the contractors (which I am beginning to understand), and the role of the Stewardship Council (which again, I am beginning to understand over the course to the last two years).

As a citizen member of the board, it would give me the opportunity to continue to draw on my past experiences and expertise and give back to my community through active participation in the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council. Since I spent several years in an oversight capacity at the RFETS during the closure, I have direct experience with the site and could add to the Stewardship Council's mission to ensure long term protection of human health and the environment. In addition, I have several years experience in clinical laboratory medicine which gives me a good understanding of employee health monitoring. During my years at the CDPHE, I forged strong partnerships with various industries and health care facilities in the state of Colorado, the CDPHE, the EPA and various city and county governmental agencies. These partnerships would be beneficial to my participation on the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council.

I graduated in 1985 from the University of Colorado with a BS in medical technology and chemistry. I spent my first five years out of college working as a clinical laboratory microbiologist and a quality control supervisor. I then worked for the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) in the Health Facilities division where I implemented the Clinical Laboratory Improvement regulations (CLIA) that ensure accurate clinical laboratory testing in the state of Colorado and in addition, drafted interpretive guidelines for the federal CLIA regulations. In 1995, I transferred to the Hazardous Materials Waste Management Division (HMWMD) in the compliance program. In my position I was involved in the RCRA oversight of Colorado businesses that generated and stored hazardous waste. Included in this was the RFETS, where I conducted on-site inspections at all the process and storage buildings where hazardous and mixed waste was generated and stored. This included drafting compliance related documents including reports and administrative orders. When the RFETS facility was closed, my responsibilities changed to the development of the pharmaceutical waste oversight program for the CDPHE. In this position I formed strong partnerships with various health care facilities throughout Colorado to ensure the proper disposal of pharmaceutical hazardous waste. I formed and oversaw the pharmaceutical hazardous waste stakeholders group that was created to draft universal hazardous waste rules for pharmaceutical waste for the state of Colorado. In 2011, I retired from the CDPHE to spend time with my family.

Conflict of Interest Statement

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

I do not have a conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest with the Rocky Flats Stakeholders council.

Nancy Newell
Signature

9/26/2015
Signature*

Nancy Newell 9-26-2015
Print name/date

Print name/date

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

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

Steven Franks

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

Rocky Flats Stewardship Council Membership Application 2016-2017

Background

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

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

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

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

Membership

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

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

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

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

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

Application Deadline: Thursday, October 1, 2015 (fax, email and mail only)

Applicant Information

Name: **Steven Franks**

Name of organization represented (if applicable):

Address: **2936 S Devinney Ct, Lakewood, CO 80228**

Telephone: **303-888-6291**

Email: **Stevenfranks00@gmail.com**

Title (if applicable):

Membership category: **Other (Citizen)**

Number of individuals/groups your organization represents: **1**

Time Commitment

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

Time Commitment

I will be able to devote 10-20 hours per month to the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council. I look forward to attending all stated meetings of the council and have no time constraints for participating in the council.

Assignment of Director and Alternate Director(s)

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

Statement of Interest

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

Personal Interest in Rocky Flats

As a concerned citizen, I am interested in participating as a member of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council to ensure continuing local oversight of Rocky Flats long term stewardship. As a member of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council, I look forward to maintaining public knowledge and providing education to the successive generations as to

the ongoing needs of the Rocky Flats regarding containment management and refuge management. I am also interested in ensuring former employees of Rocky Flats issues are tracked and addressed.

Relevant Experience, Education and Expertise

BS Chemical Engineering University of Arkansas, with 10 years of experience in Oil and Gas, Alternative Energy and Mining. A MS Environmental Engineer Candidate-University of Colorado Denver with relevant course work in: Groundwater Hydrology, Risk Assessment, Fate and Transport of Chemicals, and Natural Resource Management. Through studies at University of Colorado Denver MS Environmental Engineering Program, I have been introduced to the following EPA documents:

EPA Risk Assessment Guidance for Super Fund (RAGS)
EPA Exposure Factor Handbook
EPA Child-Specific Exposure Factors Handbook
EPA CERCLA

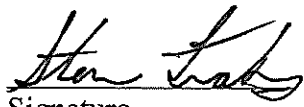
Relevant Experience Serving on Boards and Commissions

I have served on Incident Investigation Committees for Natural Gas Processing Facilities. The Investigation Committees performed investigations on safety and near miss incidents. At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigation Committee published a report of the findings, including recommendations.

Conflict of Interest Statement

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NONE


Signature

Signature*

Steven Franks 9-29-15
Print name/date

Print name/date

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

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

Nick Hansen

Nick Hansen

Hansen Law Firm, LLC

3773 Cherry Creek North Dr., Suite 575

Denver, CO 80209

303-785-7777

nick@hansenlawfirm.com

Membership Category- Other

I am willing to work 5-10 hours per month working on Stewardship Council issues.

I am knowledgeable about Rocky Flats History and it's clean up and I am familiar with the goals of the Stewardship Council. I believe in growth and progress but I want it to be well thought out and safe for all concerned.

I went to junior high and high school in Evergreen, Colorado and have been a practicing attorney for 27 years (25 of which in Colorado). I attended Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee to obtain my undergraduate degree and the University of California in Los Angeles, California to obtain my law degree. I currently reside in Denver and am passionate about Colorado and its environment.

Statement of Interest

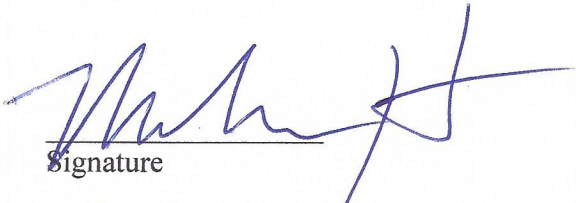
As a lawyer, long time Colorado resident and avid fly fisherman, I have studied Rocky Flats, its history and cleanup. I believe that it should be part of the responsibility of the Stewardship Council to ensure that Colorado residents impacted by Rocky Flats, past, present and future, are represented and have their interests heard and protected. I am concerned that no medical monitoring of residents who lived near Rocky Flats (within 5 miles of its border) during its operation has ever occurred. If medical monitoring is conducted and reveals no problems, the vast majority of concerns about Rocky Flats can forever be dismissed. On the other hand, if medical monitoring reveals significant health issues, consideration should be given to providing specialized medical care to those residents which have been negatively impacted.

In terms of past experience, I have served on the Advisory Board for Family Tree, Inc. (a Jefferson County based non-profit involved in strengthening families by helping to end child abuse, domestic violence and homelessness). You can learn more about my volunteer service by speaking to Scott Shields, President of Family Tree, Inc. at (303) 422 2133 and learn more about my professional life by reviewing my law firm's website at www.coloradocontract.com or www.hansenlawfirm.com. Of course, please also feel free to contact me directly at (303) 785 7777.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Conflict of Interest Statement

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



Signature

Nicholas Hansen 9/23/15
Print name/date

Signature*

Print name/date

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

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



COLORADO

Division of Central Services

Department of Personnel
& Administration

Capitol Complex
1525 Sherman St., B15
Denver, CO 80203

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS REGULATIONS"
EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2010, PERMISSION IS GRANTED TO CONDUCT A SPECIAL EVENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

Application Date July 27, 2015

Electricity Needed:

Event Day/Date **Wednesday, January 27, 2016**

Event Marshall(s):

Sponsor/Organization: **Rocky Flats Downwinder Coalition**

30 - 180 Day Notice

Event Purpose: **Rocky Flats Downwinders Awareness Event and
commemoration of National Downwinders Day**

Waiver Requested

Time Start: 11:00 AM

Time End: 1:00 PM

Event Location: **West Steps**

Organization Address:

City: **Denver**

State: **CO**

Zip Code: **80210-**

Coordinator Name: **Tiffany Hansen**

Day Phone: **(303) 681-1364**

Ext.:

Alternate Phone

Fax Number:

Email Address **hansentiffany303@gmail.com**

THIS PERMIT IS GRANTED SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS THAT WERE ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL APPLICATION.
THESE CONDITIONS CAN ALSO BE FOUND ON THE STATE'S WEBSITE AT THE FOLLOWING WEB ADDRESS:
<https://www.colorado.gov/dcs/event-permits>

Richard Lee
Property Maintenance Manager
cc: Permit File
Colorado State Patrol



Rocky Flats area residents, who resided near the plant from 1952-1989, deserve to be recognized for the sacrifice they made for the defense of the United States.

Initial Request

1. Resolution S. Res. 330 designated every January 27, as a "national day of remembrance for Americans who, during the Cold War, worked and lived downwind from nuclear testing sites and were adversely affected by the radiation exposure generated by the above ground nuclear weapons testing."
2. Amend S. Res. 330 to include nuclear production facilities, including Rocky Flats.
3. Formally recognize Rocky Flats area residents, who resided near the plant from 1952-1989, as "Downwinders."

Background

The former Rocky Flats Plant, located off of Highway 93 between Golden and Boulder, Colorado, was a nuclear weapons production facility that manufactured trigger mechanisms for nuclear weapons. The Plant was in operation from 1952-1989. In 1989, the FBI, along with the EPA, raided the plant for environmental crimes. The environmental crimes and contamination that accompanied the production of nuclear trigger mechanisms was extensive and included many documented releases of plutonium, including a major fire in 1957, another fire in 1969, illegal incinerating and illegal storage of radioactive waste. A handful of epidemiological health studies of residents who lived near Rocky Flats have been conducted but the studies are limited in scope, over twenty-five years old and reveal conflicting results.

Current Events

In 2014, radiation exposure is determined to be a given for Rocky Flats workers and many gain coverage for their illness under a special exposure cohort for atomic workers covering twenty-two cancers.

In 2015, like former Rocky Flats workers, many people who were raised downwind from the Rocky Flats plant continue to suffer from adverse effects of radiation exposure.

Goals

- Realize the sacrifices made by former Rocky Flats workers and residents for the defense of the United States
- Bring about awareness of Rocky Flats in order to educate and sensitize medical professionals so they are sensitive to the potential unique adverse health effects suffered by Downwinders
- Include Rocky Flats residents as Downwinders to be commemorated on January 27th, National Downwinders Day
- ***Establish a comprehensive medical monitoring program for Rocky Flats Downwinders to determine the extent, if any, of adverse health effects and engage in early detection of disease and body dysfunction*** (Similar to DOE's screening of Hanford, Washington Downwinders --for thyroid cancer and other medical problems)

Rocky Flats Downwinder Coalition
January 27 Downwinders Day

Nick Hansen 303-785-7777/nick@hansenlawfirm.com
Tiffany Hansen 303-681-1364/hansentiffany303@gmail.com

Medical monitoring will fulfill the ethical obligation of the country to the Cold War Child Soldiers of Rocky Flats.

Harrison Levine

Name: **B. Harrison Levine**

Name of organization represented (if applicable): **n/a**

Address: **3570 E. 12th Avenue, Denver, CO 80206**

Telephone: **720-684-4370**

Email: **Harrison@hlevinemd.com**

Title (if applicable): **MD**

Membership category: **MD**

Number of individuals/groups your organization represents: **n/a**

Time Commitment: **not a problem**

Assignment of Director and Alternate Directors(s): **n/a**

Statement of Interest: **The impact of the environment on my patients and their co-habitants is absolutely part of my decision-making process. The most compelling justifications for manipulating an environment without any consideration to its profound impact only complicates and more often than not obfuscates my ability to do my job.**

Conflict of Interest Statement

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


Signature

B. Harrison Levine / 9/23/15
Print name/date

Signature*

Print name/date

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

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