CHEMISTRY & METALLURGY RESEARCH REPLACEMENT

CMRR Public Meeting, September 26, 2007

Volume 4

Los Alamos National Laboratory
Los Alamos, New Mexico

Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATORY EST. 1943

NNSA

LA-UR-08-0357

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Agenda

CMRR Public Meeting
Wednesday, September 26th, 2007
Best Western "Hilltop House", Los Alamos, NM
6:30 – 8:30

6:30 – 6:45	Welcome Ground rules Background Introductions	Ed Moreno
6:45 – 7:00	CMRR Project Overview & Update	Rick Holmes
7:00 – 7:30	CMRR RULOB Project & Environmental Update	Tom Whitacre
7:30 – 8:15	Question, Answer and Public Comment	Ed Moreno, Rick Holmes
8:15 – 8:25	Requests for topics for next meeting	Ed Moreno
8:30	Adjourn	Rick Holmes

DOE Host: Steve Fong
LANL Technical Host: Tim Nelson
LANL Environmental Outreach: envoutreach@lanl.gov (Lorrie Bonds Lopez @ 667-0216, Debora Hall @ 667-4371)

II. Handouts

CMRR and Nuclear Facility Consolidation

As part of the Department of Energy's nuclear facility consolidation, LANL and NNSA are consolidating LANL's nuclear operations into fewer facilities and security areas. In April 2000, LANL had 1.8 million sq ft of nuclear facility space. Nuclear facility consolidation will reduce LANL's nuclear facility gross square footage by more than half the April 2000 footprint.

As part of nuclear facility consolidation, the CMRR Project will upgrade existing CMR facilities, reduce operating and security costs, improve recruitment by providing state-of-the-art infrastructure and workspace, and ensure compliance with current environmental, safety, and health requirements.

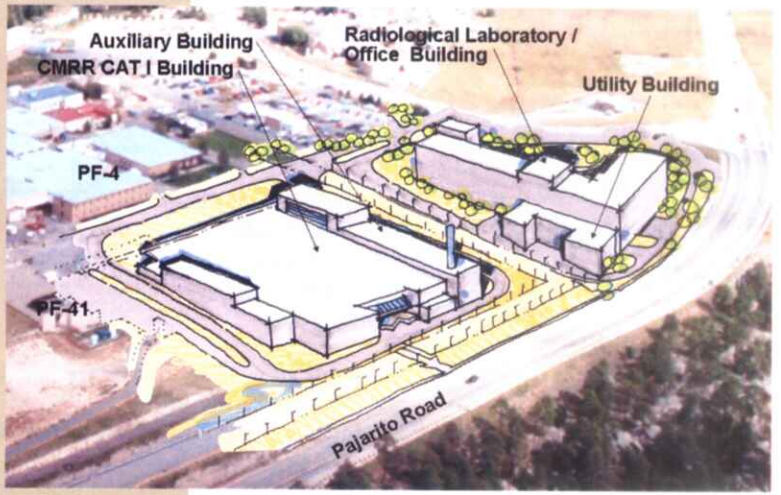
More Information

Dr. Timothy O. Nelson
CMRR Project Director
Phone: 505-667-2326
Email: ton@lanl.gov

CMRR/MS G751
Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Los Alamos, NM 87545

Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement (CMRR)

Los Alamos National Laboratory



Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATORY EST. 1943

NNSA National Nuclear Security Administration

CHEMISTRY & METALLURGY RESEARCH REPLACEMENT

Austin

LALP-06-006

CMRR Project

CMRR Project: An Overview

The Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement (CMRR) Project primarily supports Defense Program activities at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Costing $745M to $975M over 8 to 12 years, construction is planned in three phases:

A Radiological Laboratory Utility Office Building (RLUOB)

B Special facilities equipment, including long-lead equipment and instrumentation

C Nuclear Laboratory Facility

The CMRR Project will provide the capabilities the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and LANL need to continue the nuclear mission to maintain and certify the US nuclear stockpile through work in the following areas:

- Pit manufacturing, surveillance, and disassembly
- Enhanced surveillance
- Milliwatt radioisotope thermoelectric generator surveillance
- Retired stockpile component processing
- Aboveground subcritical experiments
- Special nuclear material readiness and materials storage
- Advanced design/production technologies
- Dynamic materials properties
- Material certification in a hostile environment
- Arms control and nonproliferation
- Advanced nuclear fuels

These analytical chemistry, materials characterization, and actinide research and development capabilities, currently housed in the 550,000 sq ft CMR building, will move to the new CMRR facilities as they are completed.

Phase A:

Radiological Laboratory Utility Office Building (RLUOB)

Phase B:

Special facilities equipment, including long-lead equipment and instrumentation

Phase C:

Nuclear Laboratory Facility

Phase A: Radiological Laboratory Utility Office Building

The RLUOB will house radiological laboratory space; a training center, 4 classrooms, and 2 nonradiological training simulation labs; a utility building that supports all CMRR Project facilities; and office space to support 350 personnel in segregated (cleared and uncleared) areas.

An Entrance Control Facility will connect a tunnel from the RLUOB to the Nuclear Laboratory Facility.

The RLUOB also will have a Facility Incident Command Center, an operations center, and space for future support of the existing Technical Area 55 Plutonium Facility, PF-4.

A design-build contract, a procurement method already successfully demonstrated at LANL, was issued to Austin Commercial Contractors, LP, of Dallas, TX, in November 2005.

The proposed RLUOB total project cost performance baseline is $164M (contract life is 1095 calendar days). Approximately 300 construction workers will be employed during the RLUOB contract.

Phases B and C

Preliminary design work is under way on Phases B and C. Construction work for Phase C is scheduled to begin in 2008 and is expected to be complete by 2013.

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT,
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY,
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY,
NUCLEAR WATCH OF NEW MEXICO,
PEACE ACTION NEW MEXICO,
LORETTO COMMUNITY, TEWA WOMEN UNITED,
EMBUDO VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING GROUP,
AND
NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CENTER

This Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") is entered by and among the New Mexico Environment Department ("NMED"); the United States Department of Energy ("DOE") and the University of California ("University") (collectively referred to as "Applicants"); and Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety, Nuclear Watch of New Mexico, Loretto Community, Peace Action New Mexico, Tewa Women United, Embudo Valley Environmental Monitoring Group, and New Mexico Environmental Law Center (collectively referred to as "Interested Parties"), for the purpose of resolving specific disputes concerning the proposed Air Quality Permit No. 2195-N, issued by the New Mexico Environment Department Air Quality Bureau for the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement Building ("CMRR") Project at Los Alamos National Laboratory ("LANL").

DECLARATIONS

Whereas, the Applicants applied for a New Source Review (NSR) Air Quality Permit pursuant to 20.2.72.200 NMAC on March 1, 2005 for the construction of the CMRR Project;

Whereas, after application review and requests for additional information, NMED issued draft NSR Air Quality Permit No. 2195-N to the Applicants on June 10, 2005;

Whereas, pursuant to 20.2.72.206 NMAC, NMED issued a public notice and notified the Interested Parties that the pending application and draft permit were available for review and comment by the general public;

Whereas, the Interested Parties and the Applicants provided written comments and stated specific objections to NMED pertaining to the draft NSR Air Quality Permit No. 2195-N and NMED proposed to hold a hearing on the draft permit;

Whereas, the Parties to this Agreement have met to discuss the draft NSR Air Quality Permit No. 2195-N and objections to the draft permit, and negotiated resolution of those objections in good faith;

Now therefore, in consideration of the foregoing declarations and the following terms, conditions, and covenants to be kept, honored, and performed by NMED, the Applicants, and the Interested Parties, each of them agrees as follows:

I. AUTHORITY AND SETTLEMENT TERMS

A. AUTHORITY

1. **The Parties.** NMED is an executive agency of the State of New Mexico ("State"). DOE is an executive agency of the United States. The University is a contractor of DOE and operator of LANL. The Interested Parties are citizen groups and non-profit organizations with the authority to enter into legally binding agreements.

2. **The Facility.** The proposed CMRR Project is planned to be constructed at Technical Area 55 within LANL boundaries and on DOE land. The proposed CMRR Project will replace the existing Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Building at LANL. Pursuant to 20.2.72.200 NMAC, the Applicants are required to obtain an NSR air quality permit from NMED prior to commencement of construction of the CMRR Project.

B. SETTLEMENT TERMS

3. **Permit Application Revision.** The Applicants shall submit a letter within one business day of the effective date of this Agreement to NMED, with copies to the Interested Parties, revising the application submitted on March 1, 2005, limiting the application to only Phase A and B of the CMRR Project. Phase A and B of the CMRR Project include construction of the Radiological Laboratory and Office Building, and a Utility Building (referred to as the RLUOB). The Applicants will affirm in the letter that the March 1, 2005 application will not apply to Phase C of the CMRR Project and that they will request a revision of the construction permit from NMED prior to initiating construction of Phase C. Phase C includes construction of the Security Category I, Hazard Category 2 nuclear facility. Revision of the permit to include construction of Phase C shall be subject to the requirements of 20.2.72.200 NMAC. If for any reason the Applicants are unable to construct Phase C of the CMRR Project, the Applicants shall not incorporate any functions of Phase C that require an air quality permit into the CMRR Project for Phases A and B, without first obtaining an air quality permit for such functions.

4. **Public Comment on DOE Request for Approval from EPA under 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H.** The Applicants shall publish a public notice and mail notification to the Interested Parties about the availability for review of the Applicant's request to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") for pre-construction approval of Phase C under 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H. The Applicants shall hold a public meeting and provide an opportunity for dialogue among the Applicants, the Interested Parties, and other members of the public, including local governments. The Applicants shall provide at least thirty (30) days for public comment and shall

respond in writing to any written comment they receive regarding the pre-construction approval request they make under 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H to EPA. The Applicants shall submit the written public comments and the written responses to EPA with their pre-construction approval request.

5. **CMRR Project Public Meetings.** The Applicants shall publish a public notice and mail notification to the Interested Parties about public meetings to be held at least once every six (6) months to discuss the CMRR Project until physical construction of Phases A, B, and C of this Project is completed; or, if a phase is cancelled, until the completion of the physical construction and turnover to DOE of the approved and funded phases; or until otherwise agreed by the Parties. The Applicants shall provide an opportunity for both written and oral public comment at the public meetings. The CMRR Project meetings shall be single subject meetings in addition to, and will not be combined with, other public meetings the Applicants may hold, including but not limited to, the Sitewide Environmental Impact Statement for LANL (SWEIS). It is understood by all Parties that security and procurement sensitive information cannot be briefed at public meetings.

6. **Annual TAP and VOC Summary Report.** Within one business day of the effective date of this Agreement, the Applicants shall submit a written request to NMED, with copies to the Interested Parties, that NMED include a provision in the permit that the Applicants shall submit to NMED an annual report summarizing emissions of toxic air pollutants (TAPs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) found in 20.2.72.500 NMAC, Tables 1, 2, A and B from the CMRR Project Phases A and B.

7. **Public Hearings on Permit No. 2195-N.** The Applicants and the Interested Parties agree that no public hearing is necessary regarding NSR Air Quality Permit No. 2195-N and further agree not to request a public hearing regarding NSR Air Quality Permit No. 2195-N for Phases A and B of the CMRR Project under 20.2.72.206 (B) (2) NMAC, or any other provision of the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Act or Air Quality Control Act or regulations. The Applicants , and the Interested Parties also agree not to appeal the final NSR Air Quality Permit for Phases A and B under 20.2.72.207 NMAC to the Environmental Improvement Board or to the New Mexico Court of Appeals. This Agreement does not preclude the Applicants or the Interested Parties from requesting a public hearing concerning or appealing revisions to the NSR Air Quality Permit authorizing Phase C of the CMRR Project.

8. **Costs**. NMED, the Applicants, and the Interested Parties each shall be responsible for its own costs of performance under this Agreement, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

II. JURISDICTION AND REMEDIES

A. JURISDICTION

9. **Jurisdiction.** The parties agree that the laws of the State of New Mexico shall govern any disputes arising under this Agreement and disputes arising under this agreement will be filed in a court of appropriate jurisdiction.

10. **Enforcement.** Should any Party determine that there has been a violation or deficiency in the actions of the other Parties under this Agreement including attachments to this Agreement, that Party will notify the other parties in writing of the violation or deficiency and propose a plan to correct the violation or deficiency. If the other Party fails to respond or fails to cooperate in correcting the violation or deficiency within twenty (20) days of receipt of the complaint, the complaining Party may seek enforcement of this Agreement in court.

11. **Enforcement of Certain Provisions of Agreement.** The Parties agree that enforcement of the public comment on the Applicants' request for approval from EPA under 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H (paragraph 4 of this Agreement) and the CMRR Project Public Meetings (paragraph 5 of this Agreement) are not part of NMED's air quality permitting process for the proposed CMRR Project. The Parties agree that no Party shall hold NMED liable for enforcement of and the Parties agree to release NMED from all liability associated with the provisions found in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this in the Agreement.

B. REMEDIES

12. **Remedies.** Subject the terms of this Agreement, any Party to this Agreement may seek any equitable or other legal relief available under applicable laws, including attorney's fees and costs that a court awards to a prevailing Party in a legal proceeding that arises under the terms of this Agreement. NMED reserves the right to pursue any relief authorized by applicable statutes and regulations and reserves the right to enforce the permit and this Agreement by administrative or judicial action, which decision shall be in its sole discretion. NMED agrees that it shall not enforce paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Agreement administratively.

III. OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS

13. **Legal effect.** Unless otherwise stated in this Agreement, nothing in this Agreement will be construed to restrict any parties' authority to fulfill their responsibilities or assert rights under any federal or state statute or regulation. This Agreement shall be binding on the parties and their officers, directors, employees, agents, subsidiaries, successors, assigns, trustees, or receivers.

14. **Effective date.** This Agreement shall become effective upon execution by NMED, the Applicants and all of the Interested Parties.

15. **Authority of Signatories.** Each undersigned representative of a Party to this Agreement certifies that he or she is fully authorized to enter into the terms and conditions of the Agreement and to execute and legally bind such Party to this document.

16. **Duration.** This Agreement shall continue in effect until construction of Phase C of the CMRR Building is completed; or if Phase C is cancelled, until the completion of physical construction and turnover to DOE of the approved and funded phases; and shall then terminate. The Applicants will provide notice to NMED and the Interested Parties by certified mail of such termination.

17. **Amendment.** This Agreement may not be amended, modified, or altered except by written agreement executed by all Parties to the Agreement.

18. **Force Majeure.** Force majeure shall not apply to this settlement agreement.

19. **Notice.** Notices provided pursuant to this Agreement shall be deemed to have been given when delivered by electronic mail, facsimile, or deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, at the addresses listed below, unless the Party in question notifies the other Parties of a different address in writing.

U. S. Department of Energy
CMRR Federal Project Director
Los Alamos Site Office
528 35th Street
Los Alamos, NM 87544
Phone: 505-665-5534
Fax: 505-667-1039
Email: sfong@doeal.gov

Loretto Community
113 Camino Santiago
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: 505-983-1251
Fax: no fax
Email: pmsl@cnsp.com

New Mexico Environment Department
Air Quality Bureau
2048 Galisteo
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: 505-827-1494
Fax: 505- 827-1523
Email: Richard.Goodyear@state.nm.us

NM Environmental Law Center
1405 Luisa Street, Suite 5
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: 505-989-9022
Fax: 505-989-3769
Email: dmeiklejohn@nmelc.org

CCNS
107 Cienega St.
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: 505-986-1973
Fax: 505-986-0997
Email: ccns@nuclearactive.org

Peace Action New Mexico
226 Fiesta Street
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: (505) 989-4812
Fax: 505-989-4812
Email: peaceactionnm@aol.com

Nuclear Watch of New Mexico
551 W. Cordova Road, #808
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
Phone: (505) 989-7342
Fax: (505) 989-7352
Email: jcoghlan@nukewatch.org

Tewa Women United
RR5, Box 442T
Santa Fe, NM 87506
Phone: (505) 747-3259
Fax: (505) 747-4067
Email: tewawum@msn.com

Embudo Valley Environmental Monitoring Group
P.O. Box 291
Dixon, NM 87527
Phone: 505-579-4076
Fax: no fax

Email: serit@cybermesa.com

University of California
Los Alamos National Laboratory
Group Leader, Meteorology and Air Quality Group
Post Office Box 1663, MS J978
Los Alamos, NM 87545
Phone: (505) 665-8855
Fax: (505) 665-8858
Email: davef@lanl.gov

20. **Delay or Omission.** No delay or omission in the exercise of any right or duty under this Agreement shall impair such right or duty nor shall it be construed as a waiver of or acquiescence to a breach or default of this Agreement. No Party shall construe the conduct, delays, or omissions of another as altering in any way its own agreements as set forth in this Agreement. Any waiver, allowance, or approval of any claimed breach or default under this Agreement must be in writing and no Party shall raise unwritten waiver or estoppel as affirmative defenses to such claimed breach or default.

21. **Cooperation.** NMED, the Applicants and the Interested Parties shall cooperate fully with each other and act reasonably and in good faith and in a timely manner in all activities under this Agreement so that each of them may obtain the benefits contemplated under this Agreement and for which they have negotiated. No Party shall unreasonably deny, withhold, or delay any consent or approval required or contemplated for any action or transaction proposed to be taken or made in this Agreement. NMED, the Applicants, and the Interested Parties shall consult with and assist each other in good faith and without delay as to all matters that require their cooperation.

22. **Assignment and Subcontracting.** No Party to this Agreement shall assign or transfer any interest or responsibility under this Agreement without prior written approval by all Parties; provided that the University may assign its rights and obligations under this Agreement to its successor as contractor for DOE and operator of LANL. In addition, no Party to this Agreement shall subcontract any portion of the services to be performed under this Agreement without prior written approval of all Parties.

23. **Obligation**. The obligations of the Parties to this Agreement are not affected by the actions of others who are not Parties to this Agreement.

24. **Headings.** The section headings and subheadings of this Agreements are used only for convenience of reference and are not intended and shall not be construed to modify, define, limit, or expand the intent of NMED, the Applicants, or the Interested Parties in this Agreement.

25. **Severability.** If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid or unenforceable, such holding shall not invalidate or render unenforceable any other provision of this Agreement.

26. **Delivery of Written Requests.** If the Applicants fail to deliver the written requests described in paragraphs 3 and 6 of this Agreement to the NMED within one business day after the date when the NMED notifies the Applicants that the last party has signed the Agreement, all Parties are released from their obligations under this Agreement.

27. **Integration.** This Agreement incorporates all the agreements, covenants and understandings between the Parties hereto concerning the subject matter hereof, and all such covenants, agreements, and understandings have been merged into this written Agreement. No prior agreement or understanding, oral or otherwise, of the Parties or their agents shall be valid or enforceable unless embodied in this Agreement.

28. **Facsimile Copies.** Signed copies of this Agreement that are sent by facsimile transmission to the Parties to this Agreement shall be treated as originals.

_____ Date 9/14/05
Secretary, New Mexico Environment Department

_____ Date _____
_____, U.S. Department of Energy

_____ Date _____
_____, University of California

_____ Date _____
Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety

_____ Date _____
Nuclear Watch of New Mexico

_____ Date _____
Peace Action New Mexico

_____ Date _____
Loretto Community

_____ Date_____
Tewa Women United

_____ Date_____
Embudo Valley Environmental Monitoring Group

_____ Date_____
New Mexico Environmental Law Center

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_____ Date_____
Secretary, New Mexico Environment Department

_____ Date_____
_____, U.S. Department of Energy

Carolyn Mangeng Date September 15, 2005
Lana Assoc Director, University of California

_____ Date_____
Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety

_____ Date_____
Nuclear Watch of New Mexico

_____ Date_____
Peace Action New Mexico

_____ Date_____
Loretto Community

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_____ Date_____
Secretary, New Mexico Environment Department

_____ Date 9/14/05
Assistant Manager for Environmental Stewardship
Los Alamos Site Office
U.S. Department of Energy

_____ Date_____
University of California

_____ Date_____
Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety

_____ Date_____
Nuclear Watch of New Mexico

_____ Date_____
Peace Action New Mexico

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Secretary, New Mexico Environment Department — Date 9/14/05

U.S. Department of Energy — Date

, University of California — Date

Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety — Date 9.15.05

Nuclear Watch of New Mexico — Date 9/15/05

Peace Action New Mexico — Date 9/15/05

Loretto Community — Date 9/15/05

Town Women United

Date 9/15/05

Embudo Valley Environmental Monitoring Group

Date

New Mexico Environmental Law Center

Date 9/15/05

Date _____

Tewa Women United

Date September 15, 2005

Embudo Valley Environmental Monitoring Group

Date _____

New Mexico Environmental Law Center

III. Transcript

TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC MEETING

Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Facility Replacement (CMRR) Project

September 26, 2007

[The meeting was called to order by Ed Moreno at 6:30 p.m. in the Hilltop House, Los Alamos, New Mexico.]

[SLIDE 1]
[ED MORENO, MEETING FACILITATOR]
I'm Ed Moreno and I've been hired to facilitate this meeting. Um, it's, it being 6:30 [p.m.], the designated time to start. I would like to go ahead and get started. If I can ask Deb [Debora Hall, LANL ERSS-RS] to move along to the agenda.

[SLIDE 2]
[ED MORENO]
The time we have allocated for this meeting tonight is two hours, scheduled to end at 8:30 [p.m.], and you can see here on the agenda, it's going to be a pretty full two hours. I think that at this point I'm not going to go too fast, but I did want to start on time, but not go too fast 'cause there are a lot of people here in the hotel for various functions, and it may take a while for some folks to find a parking place and get in here.

So, first thing that I would like to do is go through the agenda, and then I'm going to introduce the people who are going to be making the main presentations.

Um, from, well—
Welcome. That's the first on the agenda.
Welcome everybody.

[ED MORENO]
We are going to cover the ground rules. A little bit of background on the CMRR project. I'll introduce the presenters. The CMRR Project Overview and Update, these are approximate times here, but Rick Holmes will be doing that. Tom Whitacre will talk about the RLUOB [Radiological Laboratory Utility Office Building] Project Update.

[ED MORENO]
We have a couple of different question and answer sections in this part that starts at 7:30 [p.m.]. First we are going to take questions about the project specifically. The interested parties that are part of the agreement that has resulted in these public meetings also submitted a series of questions um, that, that the Laboratory is prepared to answer. But because some of them are about the project and some are not, we are going to set aside a time for just those questions after, after general questions about the project.

Then we'll ask what you would like to see in terms of next meeting topics and then adjourn at 8:30 [p.m.]. Any questions about the agenda?

[ED MORENO]
Great. Thanks.

[ED MORENO]
Okay. Probably the most important one of these [ground rules] is the cell phone. Does anybody have a cell phone in here? Reach down, take a look at it. Make sure it's either off or in the silent position. [Sound of music] Ah, music to my ears. And it's also the one that I chronically forget to ask about and get surprised half way through the meeting.

[SLIDE 3]
[ED MORENO]
These are our basic ground rules and I'm here to enforce these if necessary. Listen respectfully. Share the air time with other participants. Nobody hogging the microphone. Wait until you are called upon to speak. Turn cell phones off. No personal attacks. And, please speak slowly and clearly. And I think for purposes of this meeting today, probably we'll want you to be pretty firm and loud as possible because we have some competition from—we don't know if it's a sports fan club or the Chamber of Commerce, or what, but every time the elevator opens, everybody looks to the elevator to see who's coming out. So any questions about the ground rules?

[ED MORENO]
The microphones. Yes. Ahm. This meeting is being recorded as all of these meetings have been recorded. Audio-recorded. And that means two things: first you are going to have to come to a microphone in order to ask a question or make a comment at the appropriate times; and secondly, I'm going to ask you to identify yourself before you start speaking. The, the ahm, technician here is going to be recording everything, and then it will all be transcribed, but until the transcriber gets a feel for who's speaking and all that I'm going to ask you all to identify yourselves by name. Okay?

Alright. Let's move on.

[SLIDE 4]
[ED MORENO]
This, these meetings, every six months, pursuant to a settlement agreement that was signed in approximately September 2005, involving the New Mexico Environment Department, US Department of Energy, University of California, Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety, Nuclear Watch of New Mexico, Peace Action New Mexico, Loretto Community, TEWA Women United, Embudo Valley Environmental Monitoring Group, and the New Mexico Environmental Law Center.

Aside from the government agencies and the University [of California], can I see a show of hands, who is here from the other organizations that I mentioned? Is anyone here from Concerned Citizens? Nuclear Watch? Peace Action New Mexico? Loretto Community, TEWA Women United? Embudo Valley Environmental Monitoring Group? New Mexico Environmental Law Center? Okay.

[ED MORENO]
Well, that's interesting. Of the rest of you—Yes? Come forward, tell us who you are, and—

[PHIL WARDWELL]
Phil Wardwell. I'm with the Laboratory Legal Office. I understand there was a conflict. This meeting and the time for this meeting was established by agreement with some of the involved groups, but then another event was scheduled, the rafting trip on the Rio in which samples are taken of various springs and so forth, and they elected to go on the rafting trip, so that may be why some of them are not here.

[ED MORENO]
Okay. Well that does change the, the type of meeting that we are going to have, apparently.

[LORRIE BONDS LOPEZ, LANL, ASSOCIATE DIRECTORATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS]
Little more detail on that. We do try to work with the groups so that there aren't conflicts. And the raft trip was originally scheduled for last week, so we scheduled this for this week, and then the raft trip had to get postponed for, I don't know what reason, so— We didn't do it on purpose. Really we didn't.

[ED MORENO]
Okay. And that was Lorrie Lopez.

[DON BROWN, RETIRED LANL EMPLOYEE]
[Unintelligible comment.]

[ED MORENO AND OTHERS]
[Laughter]

[DON BROWN]
Joni [Ahrends, Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety] did ask me to kinda take notes.

[ED MORENO]
Could you—

[DON BROWN]
Don Brown.

[ED MORENO]
Don Brown?

[DON BROWN]
[unintelligible]

[ED MORENO]
Okay. Asked by Joni Ahrends of CCNS [Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety], is that right? To take notes and be an observer? Okay. Welcome.

[ED MORENO]
Okay, well, in that case, let's proceed with the presentation.

Any questions about the preliminaries so far? [pause] Okay.

[ED MORENO]
I'm going to ask Rick Holmes with the Laboratory to come up and, Tom [Whitacre], if you wouldn't mind standing up, this is Tom Whitacre who is going to be sharing the floor, well, not sharing, it will be, uh,—

[TOM WHITACRE, LOS ALAMOS SITE OFFICE, DOE]
Consecutive.

[ED MORENO, continuing]
—it won't be consecutive; it *will* be consecutive, not simultaneous. So first, Rick will start and then Tom will pick up about half way through the slide presentation, and, we'll just run through and take questions at the end, if that's all right. Okay? Go ahead Rick.

[SLIDE 5]
[RICK HOLMES, LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY]
Thanks. Uh, for those of you who I haven't had the pleasure to meet, my name is Rick Holmes. I've been here at the Laboratory for almost a year now. Uh. A lot of experience in large, complex, highly hazardous, big construction-type projects, in chemical weapons disposal, and missile defense, and now out here at the Laboratory. I appreciate those of you coming out tonight to, uh, to kinda learn about what this project is, because it is pretty important. Our next chart please.

[SLIDE 6]
[RICK HOLMES]
Um, the CMRR mission need. We are doing this to replace and relocate and consolidate certain critical capabilities from the CMR facility at Los Alamos, and to ensure that the NNSA [National Nuclear Security Administration of the DOE] can continue the missions that it has for stockpile stewardship. These capabilities are necessary to support certain of the stockpile work and other efforts at the Lab. The project has been at this for quite some time, started in 1999. You can read the dates. The new date on here, and I'll talk about this in a minute, is that this year we received approval to start final design on the special facility equipment for the Radiological Laboratory portion of the facility only. And I'll talk more about that in a second. You can see in the chart, from the 1949s and the existing facility that we are working to replace. Next chart please.

[SLIDE 7]
[RICK HOLMES]
The project is divided into three phases. Phase A is the Radiological Laboratory and Tom's [Whitacre] gonna get up in a minute and talk about the progress that we're making on that particular facility and some of the things that we are doing there. It'll provide for centralized training and office space for 350 workers. Um, and have nineteen thousand square feet of radiological lab space. That facility is under construction now, and in, um, a lot of concrete work and Tom's got some pictures.

The long lead equipment, Phase B, is the special facility equipment, that's the gloveboxes and the specialty equipment that goes in those gloveboxes. We have started final design on the Rad Lab portion only of that equipment. We've separated it out into two parts. The smaller part that goes into the Rad Lab is under final design. We are finished with preliminary design for the equipment that goes in the nuclear facility but we are not taking further action yet on furthering that design.

[RICK HOLMES]
For the nuclear facility itself, it'll have 22,500 square feet of laboratory space. We are just now finishing the preliminary design for that facility. It's been through a pretty extensive comment period and review. The contractor that is doing that work is incorporating those comments, making sure that the safety basis and other documentation with the design is all consistent, and we will finish that up at the end of this calendar year, and anticipate sometime after the start of the year authorization to proceed into final design for that particular facility.

The next chart please.

[SLIDE 8]
[RICK HOLMES]
The orientation of the work at the site, the Rad Lab or the Radiological Laboratory Utility Office Building, or RLUOB, as it's sometimes called by acronym, is under construction. The orientation of the new facility would sit next to that. Right now that's still just the hole that's in the ground, level to Pajarito Road that we did for some geotechnical and seismic excavation work, and then you can see it's adjacent to the existing PF-4 [Prototype Fabrication] plutonium facility. With that Tom's going to come up and talk about the details on the Rad Lab efforts.

[SLIDE 9]
[TOM WHITACRE, LOS ALAMOS SITE OFFICE, DOE]
Thanks Rick. My name's Tom Whitacre. I'm one of the federal project directors here at NNSA [National Nuclear Security Administration] working on this project. And I'm gonna' talk to the audience here on the status of the Rad Lab project here. It's kinda the most active portion of the CMRR that's occurring right now. Probably the most visible. Just to relate what Rick said, we have a Rad Lab, stands for Radiological Laboratory Utility Office Building. So you see that, uh, throughout the project here. It's basically; it's a first phase to replace the CMR operations out here, the replacement facility. It's a

new facility, safely designed. It's a[n] efficient facility, environmentally sound facility to help replace the old operations from a 50-plus-year-old CMR facility.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Some of the renderings here, I've got, to kinda give people a[n] overview of the project—It's a five-story facility. You walk in on the main floor here. It's office space. We have cleared and uncleared space for personnel, office space for 350 people. The level below is the radiological laboratory space, about 19,500 square feet. At the very, beneath that level, at the bottom level, is the laboratory support. The equipment, utilities, and those types of things.

[TOM WHITACRE]
There's some of the key features of the facility, as we have a facility incident command center for that facility, emergency operation center for this area and portions of TA-55, the office spaces that I mentioned; we have training facilities for the TA-55 workers, which is now located off the Laboratory, will be located here onsite and help with the efficiencies there as well.

[TOM WHITACRE]
And we also have the utilities, the CUB portion; you'll see that in some of the discussions. That stands for the Central Utility Building. It's kinda a separate little facility off from the radiological, the lab space and office space. And that has, you know, hot and cold water, you know, natural gas, electricity, those types, those types of equipment. The Lab, the lab space and the office building portion, this portion up here, is about 186,000 square feet, approximate. And the Central Utility Building's about 23,000 square feet. Just to give folks a sense of how big, this big, this facility is.

Uh, total contract cost, right now to our subcontractor Austin Commercial, is about 126 million dollars. And we can talk about that more as we go along. Uh, next slide, please.

[SLIDE 10]
[TOM WHITACRE]
This is kind of an update on the project timeline that we presented last time. Here's kind of our timeline right now. Right here. Time now is right here. We are finishing up design and we've started the construction activities. And I'll talk about those in the upcoming slides. We had contract award back here in FY06. We started design and early construction here in '06 and early '07. And now we gotta kinda have some major milestones coming up. We started structural concrete. That was back in May of this year. We've just poured one of our first elevated decks for our floor slab, and I'll show some photos of that. And coming up in the next few months here, we'll actually start with structural steel, which are the upper three levels of the facility. The plan is to be completed here by the end of FY09, early '10, conduct a readiness assessment, and then we'll start operations in the FY10 time frame.

So I'm gonna talk, I have some photos here.

[SLIDE 11]
[TOM WHITACRE]
Y'know it kinda helps [to] show the picture here. I kinda got a sequence of some activities here in the next couple pages of photos. I got a laser here.

Just to put things in perspective, this is, ah, the excavation location. It didn't come out very well. For scale, there's a person, a worker here, and here's a loader for moving equipment.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Kinda what the, this is the foundation level. We have, these are called "footers." They are foundation elements that have been designed by our engineers. They are about five-by-five foot mats of rebar. So we have a series of footers located throughout the facility, the basement as well as in the CUB area. And we have grade beams, which are excavated into the tuff as well, that tie these footers together to make it a solid massive unit.

So, so the CUB area, this is where the rad area is.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Once we have footers and grade beams, which are, we are complete with about half of those right now. The next step is to go ahead and construct walls.

So the walls are constructed with rebar. You can see rebar, rebar coming up out of these concrete forms. So there's a rebar mat that looks ah, kinda vertical rebars running and horizontal rebar. These bars are approximately one-inch diameter, so they are pretty robust and very well-engineered and designed.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So we have a concrete form; on the other side of it we have a concrete form. So you have a gap between those two forms where the rebar is, and that's where concrete would be placed, for concrete placement.

You can see here, we have a tower, a crawler crane out here onsite. Actually we have three cranes onsite right now. They are about a two-hundred ton capacity crane each.

[TOM WHITACRE]
And you can see here in the photos, maybe, in the handouts better, there's a tube coming down. And what that actually is, a concrete pump truck. So there's a concrete pump truck that can boom out 130, 140 feet, and we can bring in concrete trucks to the site. The concrete gets dumped into the back of this pump truck and they can reach out to the appropriate area where the activity is happening and pump concrete. As that concrete is being pumped inside this form, there are workers up on top, which you can see over here. They have vibrators that will go ahead and make sure there are no voids as the concrete is being placed. They start at the bottom of the concrete forms. The concrete is being pumped. They are vibrating to keep the concrete from having voids and fully filling the space. That's a requirement from IB [International Building] Code and the design as well.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So you can see we have concrete being installed here in this, on the walls here. Those walls are tied into these various portions of the grade beam per the design. So we have these embedded grade beams and footers that are locked into the tuff. And then these walls are then tied in with rebar into these various locations. And then the concrete is poured.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Here's another sample of a wall being fabricated. You can see there's some of the grade beam right here. We have a couple of workers who are tied off. And they are taking the rebar and tying the rebar together. We also have columns that are embedded in these wall mats before the concrete is placed.

Talking about concrete, I think right now we have about 4,600 yards of concrete that have been placed. That's a structural concrete. And the total amount planned is around 16-, 17,000 yards. So we are in the ballpark of about 25% of the structural concrete being complete.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Another factor, we also have, there's probably about, I have to think, 13 hundred tons of rebar. This is this one inch or larger bar, in some cases, which will be installed in that structural concrete. And we've got about 800 tons of them delivered and about 600 or so tons have been installed, fabricated on site, and installed in the appropriate orientation.

Also, we'll have structural steel coming. We haven't started that activity yet. But that's 12 hundred tons of structural steel. So we have a lot of equipment out here. We can go to the next slide.

[SLIDE 12]
[TOM WHITACRE]
So after we have our foundations and our walls tied in, you can't really see here, but this is our first elevated deck that is placed on top of those, on top of the, the uh, walls here. Ah, this is about a 300-yard concrete pour, which is a pretty significant pour, it takes about six or seven hours to place that much concrete. We have underneath here ah tables, they are basically forms to hold the concrete underneath because we have to pour the concrete, elevated concrete, it's kinda the first floor of the building, elevated. So we have a bunch of tables that are all engineered and structurally sound to be able to hold that concrete, as we are pumping that concrete it is quite a load. You know, 60 or 70 thousand pounds of concrete is spread over this area here, so you want to make sure we have engineered forms and, and everything is done safely and efficiently.

[TOM WHITACRE]
This is kind of another view over here of the walls. You can't really see it as well. It kinda gives you some more closeups of some of these footers and grade beams that we're

still currently working on. This area over here is called the Central Utility Building that I talked about before, and we're just starting some form work in here.

[TOM WHITACRE]
This is a samp- an actual picture taken. A lot of our concrete placements occur at night. This was the concrete placement for this slab that we see over here. It was done two in the morning. It starts; we got done about 8 or 9 in the morning. We poured at night like that, there's a lot of reasons; one of the most important one[s] is the temperature is very stable. As you mix concrete there's a lot of variables in it. To make sure you have high-quality concrete, and if you have a variable temperature it is difficult to control the consistency of the concrete. So, at night the temperature is fairly stable; even though it is cool you can still account for that. So we have that placed, and we have special requirements for the concrete that we meet. And so you can see it takes a dedicated crew. We have to have workers at night; we have to have, coordinate with the batch plant. We are using concrete from the Los Alamos Ready-Mix Plant. So, to get a sense, it's a pretty complex project, pretty, pretty robust facility here. You can see the rebar, the amount of concrete. For this whole first floor like this, the bottom level, this first floor is all concrete, and we're actually starting a second level of walls, which is also, which also will be cast in placed concrete with post-tensioned floor above that.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Let's see. The next one here—quality assurance.

[SLIDE 13]
[TOM WHITACRE]
This is one of the things that kinda sets us aside from your typical construction job that you see, that, we are seeing, let's say, in Pojoaque right now, on the casino and the visitor center here. It's ah, y'know, there's a lot of robustness that goes in to make sure what's designed and what's built meet the requirements, and you can demonstrate the requirements, the quality of the materials, that the design was met, that the calculations in the design are correct, that what the contractor fabricates and installs out in the field is documented and meets the requirements.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So we are using the NQA-1 [nuclear quality assurance] 2000— it's a nuclear quality assurance program, it's a contract requirement for our subcontractor, the Laboratory's implemented, and Austin Commercial, who's our subcontractor. So basically it gives us a high degree of facility pedigree. You know, we have documented processes and procedures and verification for doing different types of activities. Everything from doing designs and calculations to actually getting final design drawings, getting material fabricated in the field and installed properly. So it's a whole series of documentation and paperwork to verify that that was done correctly. And this is kind of a carryover; this is more applicable for nuclear facilities. You know, power plant type construction.

[TOM WHITACRE]
[INAUDIBLE WORDS ABOUT APPLICABIITY] that as well [INAUDIBLE WORDS].

[TOM WHITACRE]
So Austin has their own separate team, a quality staff, to implement the quality program as their requirement. They have a quality assurance staff of about three or four professionals, and they're the folks that kinda handle the processes and procedures, documentation, recording trends, and reporting that kinda level at a management level.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Then you also have a series quality control staff. So you have QA [quality assurance], as kind of the office-type procedural— QC [quality control] are the actual inspectors. They'll go out and verify that the production staff assemble whatever component properly. In our case right now we are focused right now on concrete and rebar. And that's what this photo show[s]. Looking at them a little bit.

[UNINTELLIGIBLE VOICE WITHOUT MICROPHONE]

[TOM WHITACRE]
Yes?

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
What's the acronym ACC?

[TOM WHITACRE]
I'm sorry, yeah, that's Austin Contractor Commercial, that's the ah, that's our subcontractor, ACCLP.

[UNINTELLIGIBLE VOICE WITHOUT MICROPHONE]

[TOM WHITACRE]
Austin Commercial Contractors Limited Liability?

[UNINTELLIGIBLE VOICE WITHOUT MICROPHONE]

[TOM WHITACRE]
Partnership. Sorry about that. So they are the Laboratory subcontractor that's gonna' head in and bid on this job and is executing right now.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So they have their own QC staff to verify what's been fabricated is correct, and they have a checklist process that they go through. So Austin, ACCLP, has their own QA-QC program. And the Laboratory has their own QA-QC program. We have our QA staff, three or four people (I see one of them here, Taunia [Wilde, QA-CMRR], and so they do oversight on Austin to ensure that they are in compliance with the requirements, that they are following over there.

They also do surveillances and audits for the requirements to make sure that Austin is following their procedures.

[TOM WHITACRE]
And we also have our own QC staff. We have a subcontractor, Parsons Brinkerhoff [PB, Inc]. And that's uh, these are our folks here. We have about five or six field QC inspectors, and they do a final check after Austin does their QC check in the field before, before, y'know, final concrete is placed, let's say. They'll come out into the field and verify for themselves independently, that the requirements are met, that everything's fabricated per specifications and all the documentations are in place. So it's a pretty extensive process. It's very important. You don't see this type of oversight, and you know, in the regular commercial construction,—Yes Lorrie [Bonds Lopez], question?

[LORRIE BONDS LOPEZ, LANL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE]
Could you talk a little about the difference between quality assurance and quality control?

[TOM WHITACRE]
In my mind, quality assurance is kinda the overarching program, the documentations, they have procedures, how they can trend, how they can manage quality, how they can measure it. Quality control are people in the field, are the inspectors. They are not the people who fabricate the equipment, generally. They're, they are actually an independent group of people under Austin who actually go out and verify. These guys are doing, and these are our inspectors. What they are doing in this application, is, we have a wall here that's being, that is ready to be poured shortly, so they are going out and verifying that the correct type of rebar was used. We have the right documentation for the rebar that's required. We have the right spacing in the rebar, that it's tied properly, that it meets the design drawings and the shop drawings. So there's a whole series, so the inspectors are going out there verifying what's been fabricated and is gonna be installed, in our case, concrete is kind of our installation.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So they are kinda the inspectors that verify the production folks and quality assurance is kinda the overarching program itself, documentation, they deal with management, along those kind of lines.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So, you see we have a lot of oversight. Ya know a lot of emphasis on quality because it's an NQA-1 project, you know, we're, we're executing, we're doing a good job, I believe, out here.

Next.

[SLIDE 14]
[TOM WHITACRE]
Safety. Safety is our number one priority out there. We have kind of three, our triangle that we always hear from our subcontractors when we talk ourselves. Safety, quality, and

production. Those are kind of the three things that go hand-in-hand and safety is most important. You want to make sure you have a safe work force, a safe work environment, and we do.

[TOM WHITACRE]
We have established a zero accident team with the project, and that includes craft representatives, so actually workers out in the field are actually, are participating in the zero accident team. And we have personnel from, I attend those meetings, we have the project folks from the Lab site attending, we have Austin senior management folks are on site attending them, as well as our Laboratory health and safety folks. And we talk about issues. We have a recognition program for our craft. Safety incentives that we are establishing. We do weekly walk-down, the craft walks down with the management, and they can raise issues and talk with the other craft, "Hey, where are the problems at, what are your concerns?" So they can raise those to management and get the proper attention. I think it's working very well.

[TOM WHITACRE]
We've established leadership workshops to establish safety leaders on the site. And we also take a look at the three-week look ahead for work activities to make sure that we've identified hazards properly, that we've got the correct documentation, the correct safety documents in place to conduct that work. These weekly meetings are very good. The Austin superintendent does a great job. All the craft attend. We're in the ballpark of 130 or so craft folks. So all the craft are required to attend. The craft supervisors are there, Laboratory folks are there. I attend the safety meetings and Rick [Holmes] has been out there as well. You know, so I think it really is trying to show everyone that safety is important, and it is a team, and you have to think safety and live it. And we really talk about specific issues of activities that day. If need, if we have guys fabricating rebar, they need to be tied off properly. We have overhead loads, we need to make sure those are controlled and the people, as loads are swung over, that people are aware of those loads and not underneath them. So it's, we kinda reinforce that all the time with the folks.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Austin has two full time safety people on the project. They're certified. They do continuous safety walk downs and continuous safety improvement process. The Laboratory, the CMR project itself, Rick's folks, they have two full time safety professionals as well, that provide oversight of Austin and their subcontractors to insure that we are adhering to the safety requirements of the project.

[TOM WHITACRE]
We also have a half-time separate LANL division, ES&H Division, inspector out there to do safety walk-downs independent of the project. So there is really no pressure, let's say if somebody felt pressure from management on one side, to make sure it's okay, we have that independent person in there.

[TOM WHITACRE]
We also have a quarter-time electrical safety inspector from the Laboratory, from a different institution, from a different Laboratory group. So there's a lot of oversight. We also have a safety professional from the DOE service center, comes up on a weekly basis and conducts safety walk-downs. So we have multiple levels of safety oversight, plus personnel from the project, myself, and Craig [Bachmeier, CMRR Building Project Director], we're always out there every day and one of the things we always looking, we're out there doing sight walks, is looking at safety. So, a lot of emphasis on safety. You know, a lot of people are out there, and we are doing a good job, and very involved with the project.

[SLIDE 15]
[TOM WHITACRE]
Ah, just a kind of a quick update on some of the environmental compliance. Ya know, lots of rain this year. That's for sure. We have a storm water pollution prevention plan in place with the project. We've had 36 inspections so far this year. I think the requirements are, you have to inspect every two weeks or, if you have a rainfall event over half inch, you have to inspect within 24 hours. So, we actually, if you calculate the time, we've had a lot of additional inspections. They are all performed by the LANL folks who have certifications, are inspectors. I think the WQH [Water Quality and Hydrology] folks come out, so they are a kind of independent line organization in the project. We have project personnel. I see Paul [Stevenson?] back there. He's one of our folks that works with them, and walks with them. And we also do the walks at the same time with the contractors.

Yes?

[INAUDIBLE QUESTION FROM UNIDENTIFIED PERSON IN AUDIENCE]

[TOM WHITACRE]
Water Quality and Hydrology Group. They are the ones that do a lot of the groundwater sampling and sediment sampling for the Laboratory ER [Environmental Restoration] program.

Sorry about that. Just let me know. I'm kinda blind to this stuff after a while. You kinda get used to it.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So, ah, generally after every walk, they look for deficiencies and noncompliances; and deficiencies are minor problems, let's say, a silt fence is sagging, or something along those lines that need[s] to be fixed. And so we have identified those in some cases. And they're most always fixed within three days of, uh, notified, and always prior to the next rain event.

[TOM WHITACRE]
At the beginning of the project we had a problem with the contractor tracking dirt off site; he didn't have the proper controls to keep dirt from tracking off heavy equipment when we were excavating the big pit out there, big location. So the state came out and had a finding against the project, and we had a, an administrative order from EPA [US Environmental Protection Agency] was issued. Ah, what we did, was we implemented a bunch of corrective actions that we responded back to EPA. There was no monetary penalty, and they agreed with the actions that we are taking. Generally what they are, is we have these grizzlies, which are kinda like rumble strips, as the heavy equipment comes off they help knock off the loose dirt and on the side.

[TOM WHITACRE]
The contractors bought a Streetclete™, a street sweeper to make sure any dirt tracked off site is swept up in a timely manner. We've got permanent SWPPP [storm water pollution prevention plan] controls for storm water and they've done a really great job. Since then the oversight bureau, I believe has been out here three times, on a spot check. And they have no issues, and we actually had a recommendation from them, that, y'know, they are very happy with the project. It's done a very good job. The contractor is very, very religious about maintaining the SWPPP and making sure we are doing a good job because a single person dedicated, that's all he does every day, is walk the site, make sure that we're in compliance with our requirements.

Next slide.

[SLIDE 16]
[TOM WHITACRE]
Just some more of the environmental highlights here. NMED [New Mexico Environment Department] has been out a few times on air quality visits to look at the site. And radioactive, I think EPA has been out as well. No issues have been identified. I think we had a couple of visits from the Hazardous Waste Bureau folks just to understand the project, because they'll be involved in this, y'know, the permitting issue and all that and just want to get a sense for things.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Ah, you know, that's went real well. We are very open to all that. We're still on track. I think last time we talked about this LEED, Leadership in Energy and Environment[al] Design. One of the requirements for the project is for LEEDs silver. Ah, we're on track. There's a certain amount of points that we need to maintain, and we're on track to meet those minimum requirements. We're actually, the difference with this and a lot of buildings that you kinda see are green buildings they say, is we're actually documenting all the points and how we generated these different points, and they're submitted to the green building council, and they do the evaluation independently. A lot of programs say, "Well, we're certifiable," or "Our building could meet these codes, could meet these," but they have all the documentation and actual submittal and have an independent organization review and prove that, that's the next step, and that's what we are doing on this, this project here, and we are still on board for that.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Ah, we have a Pollution Prevention award for recycling and reuse of materials on site. We submitted that to [US DOE] Headquarters, and I believe they're out here the next week or so, the next few days, to go ahead and kinda verify that that's the case, and we'll see, we may get a complex-wide award for that. So that's good news.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So we are very concerned the environment. I think we are doing a good job. We're minimizing the impacts, going with the LEED, you know, and we're doing a great job out there, I really do, we are a very good team, the Lab has a great team, and, y'know, I think our contractor is there too.

[SLIDE 17]
[TOM WHITACRE]
Let's see. So, I'm gonna kinda jump tracks here a little bit. Kinda, it's kind of a whirlwind overview of the Rad Lab. And we've got questions, we can talk about that, or after the meeting, or whatever you guys want to know, we can talk about.

[TOM WHITACRE]
The last meeting there was some questions on the seismic mapping. The situation of the nuclear facility, which is the laydown yard kind of, just to the west of the current Rad Lab location.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So to kinda put things in context, we had a— there's a bunch of reports out there. Some people may not be familiar with, or confused on what they actually are. For the nuclear facility preliminary design, there's requirements, the general engineering requirements, there's requirements through DOE, orders to do a geotechnical assessment of the site, and the geotech report was finalized this past May. It summarizes all the drilling activities for suitability for the site for foundation purposes and all that type—

[TOM WHITACRE]
We also generated kind of independently the probabilistic seismic hazard assessment. I know there've been a lot of questions and interest on that report as well. Ah, that was completed in June of 2000.

So this geotech is kind of a data input for the designers, for the preliminary design, to use that as part of the structural design, to design the actual building, the foundation. And the seismic hazard kind of gives us our seismic criteria for our structure: how much shaking it's gonna do, at what frequencies and durations, and all that, and so it's part of this PSHA [probabilistic seismic hazards assessment]. So you might hear that. We generated a site-specific seismic hazard for the CMR[R] specific location using Laboratory-wide data plus the data from this geotech engineering report. So those two are completed and have been provided to the designers as inputs into the design, and ought to be tracked

through the design, and make sure that the requirements, recommendations in the reports are met.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So we kinda have one more outstanding activity here to kind of address all the issues, ah, kind of a last component for us, kind of a site characterization. And that's mapping of this facility. I'll get to the slides in a minute, but the idea here is, Rick [Holmes] mentioned earlier that we excavated that nuclear facility area, it facilitates our laydown yard. So our contractor who is building the Rad Lab can stage a lot of his materials and equipment and personnel, adjacent to the site, which is a very efficient construction method to use. But also what it does is, allows us to access all the walls that are excavated to look for any potential seismic issues: offsets, faults, or whatever else. And that's kind of a requirement from the authorization basis, the nuclear safety requirements, to make sure there are no issues. And it also feeds into RCRA [Resource Conservation and Recovery Act] requirements at some point down the road as well.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So gonna kinda talk about this, this next and kinda give you folks an overview of kinda where we're at and what we are doing. So, ah, one point to make here is, a lot of times, y'know, for characterization people will drill boreholes, three or four or five boreholes and try to characterize a site that way. Well you never really know what's in between the boreholes and you make a lot of assumptions, and you are open for a lot of questions and uncertainties. And one of the things that we decided to do in this project was to excavate that entire potential location. So we would expose all this wall here, all these, the rock wall that we are looking at. And this all volcanic tuff from the caldera that's about a million years old. There's different volcanic layers in here.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So we excavated all this area to allow our geologists to go in and map that and address those final questions if there were any site issues or not. So, what's happening right now is our team of geologists are actually just finishing up the field work. They've mapped about 1600 linear feet of wall. I'll have a little map on the next page [slide after next slide] that kinda shows the orientation and which walls were mapped.

[SLIDE 18]
[TOM WHITACRE]
Ah, they are looking for, there's, you can't really see, but there's geologic contact right here between two different units of the tuff. And so, y'know, as you drive up the Hill, people, y'know, you are very familiar with the Bandelier Tuff. Very stable materials, forms nice vertical cuts, depending upon how welded, or how competent the rock is. And so they are looking to map these different, the contact between units, we are looking for any kind of fractures or discontinuities. Using high precision surveys the geologists are out there with, I've got some photos coming up next that show them, how they are mapping with survey equipment.

What we are doing now is, the analytical work. They are taking the field data and reducing that to prepare reports. We are taking some geologic samples, x-ray diffraction of some of the rocks to verify what the components of the minerals are.

[TOM WHITACRE]
And so we are at right now, is the final report here, is gonna be due in March 2008. So, they're, the work is finished. We're processing the data. And the final report here. So, again, this is kinda above and beyond your typical construction project. Most construction projects don't do that. Down in Pojoaque I'm sure they just drill a few holes and make some engineering assumptions and went with that. And we've gone the extra mile to make sure that we've addressed those problems.

[SLIDE 19]
[TOM WHITACRE]
So here's kind of a before view. This is the area where the nuclear facility is. This is Pajarito Road. This is over where the Rad Lab location is. Okay, North is this direction. So this big area right here is excavated, was excavated in stages. So our first stage was, we excavated this area out right here. So, this northwest wall, and this, this area was left here for a short amount of time.

[TOM WHITACRE]
So, our, the geologists went out, that mapped this wall, this temporary wall, we called it, and this other temporary wall. Then a few months later the contractor came in and finished out the excavation of this whole area prior to his— this is the same contractor, Austin Commercial, who we paid to do this excavation as well. And so they came in and took out all this material. And so we ended up mapping the southeast wall and this northeast wall. So we have pretty good 3D control, if there are any kind of features or anything of significance in these walls here we'd be able to project those potentially across and do a very good job of determining if there are any issues or not or how continuous any kind of features or anything that we've identified.

And that's what the geologists are in process of doing right now.

Next slide.

[SLIDE 20]
[TOM WHITACRE]
So, just some of my action photos here of the mapping process. The geologists that we have out here have probably over 60 years experience in mapping, especially just at Los Alamos. They are kinda the national experts. Um, the tuff unit here. They've written peer-reviewed papers. They are very, very, very well-experienced. They've been out here a long time. These are the folks from the EES [Earth and Environmental Sciences] folks, EES-6 group out here at the Laboratory. So, very qualified, very knowledgeable folks and they've been doing this type of work a long, long time.

So, like I say, a crew of three or five geologists. First thing they kind of do, is when the wall is first excavated, they end up scraping off any loose debris so they can get a good view of the rock wall, to see any kind of features.

[TOM WHITACRE]
They next go in here, we actually have a manlift because these rock cuts are twenty-five feet tall in some locations. So we, we allowed 'em to bring in manlifts so the geologists can go up and down the entire face and get very close to the rock all along the excavation and get a very good look, analysis.

[TOM WHITACRE]
What they are doing here, is they are marking with flags, different colors, different features, you know, contacts, or discontinuities, or whatever else. And then they have a survey person, another geologist operating a total geodetic station. And they can map each of these features within a tenth of a, tenth of a foot. So they can generate high, high precision geologic maps and logs, which we generated as part of the report.

[TOM WHITACRE]
And so what happens after they map, they generate a draft log, and we actually have quality control, we have a separate independent person come in and verify their mapping results, 'cause all this work is done to NQA-1 as part of the requirements. So they have documented training, procedures, and all that as well, as Austin did. The Laboratory, since they are providing the service for us, have to meet NQA-1 as well. As so they have been training to that.

Yes, Lorrie?

[LORRIE BONDS LOPEZ]
Could you explain what NQA-1 means?

[TOM WHITACRE]
That's "nuclear quality assurance." That was the same QA requirements that we talked about for nuclear power plants that we'd implemented on this project. So the Laboratory has to implement it, and whoever else is working for the Laboratory on that project, Austin Commercial, their subcontractors, other LANL organizations. So it's not just Austin Commercial, or just the Laboratory, it's people working who all feed into that. And that feeds in as well to the nuclear facility also.

[SLIDE 21]
[TOM WHITACRE]
So that's kind of, that's what I've got here. And I guess if there's questions on the Rad Lab or this, I'd be happy to take 'em, er—

[ED MORENO]
Thank you very much. Tom [Whitacre], Rick [Holmes]? You wanna' wait, or what are you gonna do?

[INAUDIBLE VOICES]

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
Okay.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
Okay.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
So what do you do here?

[UNIDENTIFIED INAUDIBLE VOICES]

[ED MORENO]
Why don't you keep it on? You'll have to answer the questions.

Any questions? Any questions of Tom or Rick? Uh, all topics are open. Come on up and—

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO, LOS ALAMOS STUDY GROUP]
[BEGINS INAUDIBLE QUESTION ABOUT THE QUESTION PERIOD]

[ED MORENO]
Tell us who you are.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Are we going to have—

[ED MORENO]
It's on. It's on. [Talking about the microphone]

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Are we going to have a period later for questions and answers? We're going to have another presentation. So we don't have to ask 'em now?

[TOM WHITACRE]
If there's something specific on the Rad Lab or the seismic stuff, in general, I can address those. Or we have open comments. Yeah.

[ED MORENO]
This is the general question and answer period.

[TOM WHITACRE]
[INAUDIBLE]

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
This *is* the general question— Okay. Well I'll just get up—

[ED MORENO]
That's the end of the formal presentations.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Okay. That's what I thought. That's why I might question.

[ED MORENO]
Yeah.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Okay. So here we go.

[ED MORENO]
Great.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Alright. I'm Trish Williams-Mello with the Los Alamos Study Group in Albuquerque mainly, but all over. I've got a few questions here. Some pertain to the whole complete CMRR project, so I'll just ask those now.

I'd like to know what the spending target for FY07 was, is, what's been spent up to date, and what FY08, what you're looking at for FY08. It hasn't been spelled out as far as we know and we don't have a copy of the report that came out, I think it was in February where they come back and say, "This is what we spent," you know, when they get that pot of money from NNSA, they have to come back with a report and say, "Okay, here's how we spent it." So, I'd like to have a copy of that report if possible.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Uh, under the continuing resolution for '07, uh, that was what happened, and I believe that report came out in February. But if we could get a copy of that, and I can leave you with my contact information?

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Ahh, as far as I know, the, the CMRR has passed the 1.5 billion dollar mark on its way to 2 billion, total. And I'd like to know the, to date, what has been spent, and if possible—

[ED MORENO]
Okay. Someone can address that.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO, continuing]
—how those are broken out. And how this relates to the NMSSUP, the Nuclear Materials Safeguards and Security Upgrade Project. Uh, it was said that, ya know, since that is, of course, tied to the CMRR project, very closely, ah, it was said it was going to be a 250-

million-dollar project. How is that going? What's the, the progress on that? And what has been spent on that so far? Thank you.

[ED MORENO]
Good. Thanks for your questions.
Let me ask Steve Fong?

[STEVE FONG]
Clip this on. I'm Steve Fong. Oop.

[ED MORENO]
A little bit higher Steve.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS]
[INAUDIBLE]

[STEVE FONG]
Okay. I'm Steve Fong. I'm federal project director on the CMRR project. Um, well, let me go backwards a little bit, and then I'll need some help probably from some other guys on some specifics.

[STEVE FONG]
But the NMSSUP project is a sister project that will provide perimeter protection for TA-55. And that project is, I think, soon to be baselined and is on track to be baselined. And I think they are in the neighborhood that you are talking about in terms of total costs. And yes, they are associated, they actually have to provide the perimeter protection for the '55 Area, and we are part of the '55 area, TA-55 area. So that's the first question.

[STEVE FONG]
The second, well—the last question. The last question. In terms of specific cost reports, and February reports, I guess I'm not quite sure what you were referring to. But maybe we could have an off-line dialog about what that might be and maybe what you're referring to. But I'm not capturing a specific document that we provided.

[STEVE FONG]
Okay.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
—except for the report that probably has to go back to NNSA about how the money's been spent.

[STEVE FONG]
[INAUDIBLE]

[ED MORENO]
Let's, if you can use this.

[LORRIE BONDS LOPEZ]
Here you go.

[Pause]

It should be on.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Oh, thank you. Thanks Lorrie.

[STEVE FONG]
First of all, for all the work that's happening, we have certain portions of the project, like the Rad Lab, that has a specific, what we call a "performance baseline." And we track that, and we track the progress with that, so, Tom's out there real time from the NNSA receiving reports from Rick's organization, and with Craig Bachmeier, the project director, and so we know it's at, how we are tracking along with the Rad Lab project. And that again, that project has been baselined about 164 million dollars right now. So that's a firm baseline with Congress.

[STEVE FONG]
All the other portions are simply in design, so we've been spending what we call "project engineering and design funds," PE&D funds. And we, we have a plan established with the contractor, with the Laboratory, and their AE's, that's developing our design and we get reports continuously, every month we track the progress against that.

[STEVE FONG]
So there are a lot of reports and there's a lot of trending, and we take a look at where we are at. Now you've mentioned where we're at in terms of total project cost.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Right.

[STEVE FONG]
And we know things pretty well for the Rad Lab because we have a baseline. The nuclear facility and those equipment that support that facility, we're still in design. We're still trying to figure that out. It's too early for us to speculate what that performance baseline will be for those particular activities.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Uh huh.

[STEVE FONG]
We have to work completing preliminary design here at the end of the year. We hope to be started into final design. And we think that's gonna take roughly a year plus, uh, to do so, and at that time we'll set a performance baseline. And then, well that's a good time to

come back and say, “Steve, what is, what is the total project cost?” Right now, uh, there’s been some review of their, we have to validate those things. I don’t know what that total cost will be. That’s kinda far out there. We need more specifics to sorta hone in and say, “Yeah, we’re, NNSA’s gonna belly up to this total price tag.”

[STEVE FONG]
You asked about FY07-08 funds. We don’t have any FY08 funds. We have a plan of what we’ve requested.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Yeah, what’s on that?

[STEVE FONG]
Okay.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
What’s on the line for the CMRR?

[STEVE FONG]
Right. And, then we have what we’ve spent in FY07.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Right.

[STEVE FONG]
Rick, do you have the specifics on what we requested in ’08, which was—

[STEVE FONG]
Okay, I’m not the money guy for our project.

[RICK HOLMES]
This is Rick Holmes. I’m not the money guy officially either, but we had a request of ninety—, the department requested 95 million in line item funds for CMRR total and Congress has still not yet decided how much, if any, of that, the project will get in this fiscal year. In ’07, I believe, we were, we received 54 million in line item funds and the vast majority, virtually all of those funds went towards Rad Lab construction. A small component of those funds went to the final design activity for the special facility equipment that goes in the Rad Lab. But all that, in fact all of that 54 million will be spent on Rad Lab activities.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
Okay.

[ED MORENO]
Good. Thank you.

[DON BROWN]
[INAUDIBLE WORDS] I'm talking long term here.

[RICK HOLMES]
For the glovebox, the SFE [special facility equipment], that's— those things are— The gloveboxes that go in the Rad Lab, there's approximately 30 to 40 pieces of equipment that go into the Rad Lab. A lot of them are gloveboxes that have to be designed, fabricated, tested, and put together, installed, so they take some time, some time to get. Yes?

[ED MORENO]
Have we answered all your questions?

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
I think—

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
Okay.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
I might talk to you later.

[TRISH WILLIAMS-MELLO]
For now.

[ED MORENO]
Okay. Questions about, questions about th—
Oh, go ahead. Tell us who you are, and—

[DON BROWN]
Don Brown. And I had a question. Could you clarify, uh, there was a second word that you used in—

[LORRIE BONDS LOPEZ]
[INAUDIBLE WORDS ABOUT HOLDING MICROPHONE]

[DON BROWN]
Oh, okay.

[LORRIE BONDS LOPEZ]
And we want to be able to be able to provide them with a transcript.

[DON BROWN]
That perimeter control. Could you really specify what you mean by perimeter control?

[STEVE FONG]
In general terms I can. I think, uh, it might be better if we could, —
Let me go through this presentation and bring up a—

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
[Inaudible words] [continuing] a slide. Oops. I just blew it, didn't I? But, um, — Let's see.

[SLIDE 8]
[STEVE FONG]
Just in general, this area at Los Alamos National Laboratory is called "Technical Area 55," and right now we have an existing plutonium facility there known as "the plutonium facility." So, ah, there is perimeter protection. We have plutonium, which is a very attractive material, and we have to provide, and have those controls, to protect that, that special nuclear material. So there are features for perimeter protection, which I can't go into details, because I don't know, and I'm not the guy. Uh, but in all, once the facility, this facility, which is in operation, and our nuclear facility goes up, we have to protect the entire assets that are there. So that's what I meant in terms of protection. And, that's in general what we are trying to do.

[DON BROWN]
So you are saying basically the engineered safeguard features for perimeter control, as well as any administrative control mechanisms that you might employ.

[STEVE FONG]
Yeah, that's generally correct, yeah.

[ED MORENO]
Thank you. Other questions about the building, about the CMRR, the construction project, the seismic work— We can focus on that if anyone has a specific question on that?

Would you like to come up to the—

And you came in a little bit late, so you might've missed a few slides at the beginning.

[SCOTT KOVAC, NUCLEAR WATCH NEW MEXICO]
Yes, thank you. I'm—

[ED MORENO]
Tell us who you are.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
My name is Scott Kovac. I'm with Nuke Watch New Mexico. And thanks for everybody being here this evening.

Um, the um, are the geotechnical engineering report of May ’07 and the probabilistic seismic hazard analysis June ’07, are those available to the public?

[STEVE FONG]
I believe so.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Where do we get a copy of that? Okay.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Thank you.

[LORRIE BONDS LOPEZ]
If you need a copy of any document, email me. If it has unlimited release, I’ll make sure you get it. What?

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
[INAUDIBLE WORDS]

[SCOTT KOVAC]
And will the, uh, the um, the final report, the seismic, the site-specific seismic report be unlimited release also?

[TOM WHITACRE]
We’ll see.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Okay.

[ED MORENO]
Hold on. I think there’s an answer for that. Go ahead.

[TOM WHITACRE]
It should be. That’s the plan at this point Scott. Yeah. But it won’t be until next spring.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Thank you. I have another question.

[ED MORENO]
Okay.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
The um, are you planning, are any of the existing EISs [environmental impact statements], do they need to be revised as a result of any seismic review or technical analysis? Um, or just, could you characterize your find—, Can you characterize the

findings so far of the seismic hazard analysis compared to, ya'know, the CMRR construction?

[STEVE FONG]
Well, let's take that portion first. Uh, and I'll probably let Tom [Whitacre], he's our seismic guy, he's our geologist. I'll just screw it up. So.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Yeah, ah, from what I understand from the report, you know, there's different types of performance category facilities, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3. PC-3 are the most important, like CMRR and those types, and the 10-year update to the PSHA, the probable seismic hazard assessment, was done, and these, what we think of as the old design ground motion, earthquake you'd account for was about .32 Gs. And I believe the new one, based on the new information generated for a PC-3 facility is .52 Gs. So there's been a change. And that data, and there's a spectrum that goes to show the power over what hertz, buildings shake at different frequencies, you know, one to ten hertz, there's a curve that's generated for that, that— That has been provided to the designer, so the CMRR nuclear facility preliminary design that's occurring now has that information and has that as a design input, so all the structural features and the foundation elements and all that will account for that new seismic hazard. So.

[STEVE FONG]
Okay.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Is that—?

[STEVE FONG]
Right. And that was a portion of your question. The earlier portion, you asked whether any updates to the, any EISs will be necessary. And, ya' know, for our CMRR EIS we basically said we were going to conform and follow an Order 420.1, which is "Facility Safety," and it describes the process that we, we've been going through and exactly what Tom said. So we're right on line to have incorporated all of the latest known data for our facility.

[TOM WHITACRE]
And I can add that that geotech report was part of that requirement from 420. And that's been done. And that data was used as the basis for the design as well. So you have the seismic inputs and the geotechnical data that was done specifically for CMRR.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Um, can I ask another question? Will, um— This one's been on my mind for a while. Will the CMRR support pit disassemblies also?

[STEVE FONG]
We are an analytical chemistry materials characterization facility. And we're predominately a chemistry lab for the Laboratory. And we support certification work, stockpile certification work. And when we have time, we support everything else nuclear at the Laboratory. Now, there's no disassembly, like a manufacturing, like there's somebody taking apart widgets. That's not planned for our facility. That's not, —we make— if there's an analytical need that comes from disassembling, —I— who knows what they may be, we may be the analytical lab to support that work. Is that about right, Tim? Does that—

[TIM NELSON, PROJECT DIRECTOR FOR THE CMR REPLACEMENT PROJECT]
Yeah.

[ED MORENO]
Go ahead Tim. Tell us your name.

[TIM NELSON]
So I'm Tim Nelson. I'm from the Laboratory. I've met all you guys before I guess. Um, basically, if you look at pit disassembly, pit disassembly and conversion, there's a process at the Laboratory called "ARIES" [Advanced Recovery and Integrated Extraction System] in PF-4. They'll take a pit apart for materials disposition, which is actually to essentially get rid of excess plutonium as part of a national program. When they do that, there's a performance spec related to the material, the plutonium oxide that's generated. That plutonium oxide actually gets cleaned in PF-4 as well and then the samples that show that that plutonium oxide will meet mixed-oxide fuel performance spec are run in the analytical chemistry laboratories that are provided right now in the CMR Building, but would be provided in the CMR replacement. But the actual pit disassembly that you are talking about, uh, I'm not aware of any plans to put those activities into the CMR replacement building.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
The reason I ask is 'cause the LANL SWEIS [sitewide environmental impact statement], which the final cop—, final version is not out yet, mentioned 500 pit disassemblies per year. Is that possible at PF-4? Can I ask that?

[TIM NELSON]
You can ask that. I can't answer that question.

[laughter]

[TIM NELSON]
We weren't involved in generating those numbers for the SWEIS, so I don't know what the basis is for that.

[TIM NELSON]
Actually Scott, one of the things I should point out that you missed, um, was, these are actually the questions that you guys submitted. And we were going through general questions now. And then we were going to go through each of the submitted questions after we went through the general questions after the presentation. So, if you have more questions related that you submitted, we can wait for those, and do the general questions now and then we'll get to your questions, if that's all right.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Thank you.

[ED MORENO]
Good. Thanks. And thanks for coming.
Other questions? Other questions generally about the building, the presentations that were made?

[DON BROWN]
I had quite a few. But, I think the first comment I'd like to make is about the process. And the format of this meeting. Because the last meeting six months ago, I had raised questions and concerns. And, but I never saw any feedback from that. And what I would be hopefully expecting is some kind of a response as to the comments that are raised, or the concerns that are raised, so that the average person has an opportunity to see what questions were asked and then what kind of response was received from the Laboratory or from DOE. And I don't see that in this format. I know I had raised some questions the last time and I've never had any feedback. And it's only a frustrating process if our goal unitedly is to try and improve the processes that we get a chance to get some feedback as to our questions. So I'd hope that there's some kind of a comment resolution process that's, that's put into this meeting or meetings like this at the Laboratory.

[BRIEF OMISSION AS TAPE IS TURNED OVER]

[STEVE FONG]
We do look at the transcripts and those, of course, suggested items for next time, and we apologize if you've felt like we are not responding to you, but we'll try to work on the process, Tom [Don]. We've got a number of these to go through, and, uh, ya know, we should all have a little bit of satisfaction, I guess, out of these of some sort. So.

[SHORT INAUDIBLE EXCHANGE]

[ED MORENO]
Did you want to weigh in on this, Lorrie [Bonds Lopez]? No?

[TIM NELSON]
So some of the questions you asked last time we're actually going through in the prepared questions. Um, I believe that answers some of the questions that you had prior. So hopefully that'll help out a little bit. Tim Nelson.

[DON BROWN]
Um, on the seismic, uh, mapping that you did, and I saw that you only did the walls. I think I understand why you did the walls and not the floors, but lemme just ask the question, so I can clarify that in my mind.

[TIM NELSON]
Well, let me start a little bit. So one of the things that Tom [Whitacre] mentioned was that normally when you go out and do a construction project, one like this, you do a number of boreholes. And in the past, in these presentations we've presented how many boreholes were done. In this project it was essentially fifty-two, which is substantially more than, I'll say, the normal— two or three or five or whatever. We did that very specifically to go look at, um, all, any type of significant features, try to find those. The reason, which is what Tom was saying that we went to the excavation, and look in the walls very specifically was to show that there wasn't any concern related to some kind of structural fea—, or seismic feature, excuse me, that was not discovered by doing the boreholing. So it was actually a two-pronged approach as opposed to one approach, but—

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
[INAUDIBLE]

[TOM WHITACRE]
Yeah, I could add to it. Tim [Nelson] talked about the boreholes. Just to put one in perspective, a couple of those boreholes were like four or five hundred feet depth, ya' know,— The building at 750 actually—

[TOM WHITACRE]
[INAUDIBLE]

[TOM WHITACRE]
Yeah. So much deeper than typically you'd do for a foundation. But also to help clarify too, ya' know, y'a know, one of the things we're looking for, potentially, any kind of features, offsets, or faults, or something, and one of the key indicators for that is, I pointed out in the drawings, that we had two different geologic contacts that kinda showed there's different units at the tuff that were deposited at different times in history. And so, the theory is that you had some kind of feature that moved through both of those units and some significant offset that could be an issue. And so that's kind of a marker bed, to look to see, do you have features that curve from the lower unit, which is older in time, through the younger unit, up to the surface, so that means that could be some kind of a tectonic feature, or is it just something that happened within a specific unit or doesn't go all the way through. So, that's why we are looking at the walls specifically, is we are looking for those kind of features, and we would see those in the geologic contact. So that was the reason for that. Ya'know.

[TOM WHITACRE]
The one people map, foundations, basement floors, like I've done a lot of work on dams, we mapped those as well for those types, for a different kind of a reason. Ya' know. Because you are putting foundation weight on it, or something along those lines. And at this point, ya' know, we are not at that stage in the game, so we are looking for the seismic potential for that site, and so we focus on those walls, to look for those kind of features. That's the best way to do that.

[DON BROWN]
In my experience we've done both the floor and the walls. But it was, uh, a critical nuclear facility, sure.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Yeah, and remember, what we've excavated out there to date isn't necessarily gonna be grade for that nuclear facility.

[DON BROWN]
Yeah.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Okay, so it's— So.

[DON BROWN]
Okay. What percent completion are we at on the project right now?

[TOM WHITACRE]
We are in the ballpark of twenty-five, twenty-eight percent, I believe. Is that correct? Or,

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
[INAUDIBLE]

[DON BROWN]
For phase one?

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
For the Rad Lab?

[DON BROWN]
For Phase A?

[RICK HOLMES]
For Phase A, we're about twenty-five percent total complete. For the total, total CMRR project, less than five, I would say, right now.

[DON BROWN]
Okay. That's for all phases?

[RICK HOLMES]
For all phases, yes.

[DON BROWN]
Okay. Uh, when this project first started, there were some errors, there were some errors from that, uh, I think, Lab legal got involved in that, and there was, you were in Price-Anderson space. Actually you were in the Price-Anderson violation. Have you corrected those problems?

[RICK HOLMES]
This is Rick. I'd have to defer to Steve [Fong]. That's before my time, if anything.

[STEVE FONG]
Uh, where am I, my mike?
Not that I know of. I don't think we, we've entered into Price-Anderson space for this facility. And it would surprise me early on 'cause typically, look at the work that we've been doing, it's just pre-conceptual planning type of stuff.

[DON BROWN]
Yeah.

[STEVE FONG]
It's not work in a nuclear nature.

[ED MORENO]
Can you describe what that means? Price—

[DON BROWN]
That was a violation of 10 CFR 830.122, and, ah, you had awarded the contract to a company that did not have a qualification process and did not have a quality assurance program that met nuclear requirements. And so the question is, I know, that's a fact. I just wondered if you've corrected that so that, there is anything, ah, that's still hanging that you don't have the documentation to show that it's been taken care of.

[TIM NELSON]
Actually, what you are referring to is, um, I believe, I'll have to go check this, a non-reportable Price-Anderson. Um, it's lower than the level that maybe is coming across with respect to what you're asking.

[DON BROWN]
Right.

[TIM NELSON]
Um, essentially what happened in, the supplier evaluation associated with the contractor was done. Um, in the bidding process, it was known that, um, the bidders did not have the

level of, um, quality program past experience, but that they were essentially capable of that, such that the contractor that, um, had a NQA-1 subcontractor to develop their quality program. Um, and then when the supplier evaluation was done, they were essentially, I'll say, exonerated, allowed to go do the work.

[RICK HOLMES]
This is Rick. It's— it was shortly after the contract was awarded that the Lab and the contractor went through two revisions to their quality program, and then that version was audited and reviewed and found to be acceptable, and at that point, and it was before any real substantial work had started, that they were put on the Laboratory supplier list with a valid acceptable program.

[DON BROWN]
Right. That when they, the first, when the award occurred, I'm not sure they knew how to spell nuclear, much less what it really was. I'm not saying it wasn't a good company, but it was "green" when it comes into the nuclear arena, and to complicate those kinds of issues, and hopefully there's a lessons learned, ah, for the Lab, ah, when they do procurements like this, the, the work for the design, the design was awarded to a contractor that, ah, that didn't have any nuclear experience as well. So, hopefully, there's good lessons learned for, for the Lab, and there's nothing gonna cause problems later on on the project.

[RICK HOLMES]
This is Rick. Uh, I think those lessons were learned. The designer for the nuclear facility is a company called Sargent [&] Lundy out of Chicago. They have extensive nuclear and NQA-1 experience in power plants and other programs.

[DON BROWN]
Well, I think Sargent [&] Lundy was involved, but I thought that the actual design was a company out of Dallas.

[RICK HOLMES]
But, no, you're— let me clarify—

[UNIDENTIFIED OTHER VOICES]

[DON BROWN]
[INAUDIBLE, TALKING OVER OTHERS]

[RICK HOLMES]
Let me clarify who's who. The Austin Commercial is the prime contractor to the Laboratory for design and construction of the Radiological Laboratory.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Right.

[RICK HOLMES]
Their designer is a company called Carter-Burgess [Inc.]. Carter-Burgess works for Austin Commercial. Austin Commercial was responsible for establishing the entire quality program for their work that was done by them and their subcontractors. So, Carter Burgess is doing work under the Austin program, which has been found to be acceptable through audits. And additionally, my project team has a very robust audit-surveillance program. We've had people at Carter Burgess. We've also looked at suppliers for receipt inspections, etcetera, and virtually checking everything that Austin and their subcontractors are doing while they go through the work to make sure that it stays compliant.

[DON BROWN]
Okay. On the construction project, the Laboratory came up with the determination that, we used to call it in the old days, "UBC," uniform building code requirements. The Laboratory uses a similar format, and, and I wondered, do you have a UBC-qualified type program or an inspection program at the CMRR? That would meet building requirements?

[TOM WHITACRE]
—I'll start, and then I'll— Yeah, we're using IBC 2000 [International Building Code 2000].

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
I-3.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Yes.

[DON BROWN]
Okay.

[TOM WHITACRE]
And so all of our inspectors are qualified to IBC 2003.

[DON BROWN]
Oh.

[TOM WHITACRE]
All the PB folks. They are certified in different areas, of course, concrete, rebar, welding, or whatever, so we have a compliant program with, uh, qualified inspectors that we implement on the project, for our inspections.

[DON BROWN]
Is Casey [phonetic spelling] involved in that project? or do you know?

[TOM WHITACRE]
Who's that?

[DON BROWN]
One of the last guys that I met is named Casey [phonetic spelling], and he was, he was, I think, getting into that program. I just wondered if he's still involved.

[RICK HOLMES]
This is Rick. That's not a name we are familiar with.

[DON BROWN]
Okay. Um, a recent audit of the Laboratory, on welding found some of the same problems that I had identified in 2003. And, it's pretty embarrassing, shows there was no meaningful corrective actions that the Laboratory took to try and prevent those kinds of problems from occurring in, in the recent time. So, has the CMRR done anything to try and strengthen the welding program? Or could they have some of the same problems that that recent audit report showed?

[RICK HOLMES]
This is Rick. Uh, I think the answer's gonna be "No." We haven't done any welding yet. We have, the contractor has submitted their welding program to us. We are evaluating that program along with the lessons learned at other facilities and all across the, across the Laboratory as well, and we will not allow welding to start until we find that the contractor has a compliant program. And they are not quite to that stage yet. We are just working through that process to make sure that it's right before we start.

[DON BROWN]
Yeah.

[Inaudible voices]

[TOM WHITACRE]
This is Tom Whitacre. Also, just so you know, I believe the contractor is looking to adopt the Chapter 13 welding program and go through the LANL certification. We've also hired a couple of folks who are well-known on the KSL welding site to help develop their welding program. So they intend to follow the Chapter 13, and all those requirements and its horizontal, vertical, all those different types of welds done, and get certified welders. So they are gonna go through the LANL program and gonna be certified by LANL. So that's, they committed to that and that's their plan, they told us.

[DON BROWN]
So, if I tried to paraphrase that, you've insulated yourself from the problems that the Lab recently found that they still had on the welding program.

[RICK HOLMES]
We believe we've taken the right steps to insulate ourselves, and when we start, then, y'know, that proof will come as we enter our performance.

[TOM WHITACRE]
[Inaudible words] tech team here.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Also, we'll have the IBC welders out there doing verifications on their welds as well, as a requirement. So, they'll be doing those, and we'll have 100% inspection on those? I believe we do?

[DON BROWN]
Did you say Parsons has been involved in your QC program? Kinda front line to do the quality control of the construction activities.

[RICK HOLMES]
This is Rick. Parsons Brinkerhoff is a subcontractor to my team, and they perform a number of the first line quality control inspections at the site.

[DON BROWN]
Okay.

[RICK HOLMES]
And they run under the authority of the Laboratory's program in terms of the certification program that Tom talked about.

[DON BROWN]
The last time that I'd looked at that program, Parsons was not on the approved suppliers list for anything. And I wondered how they are doing work, and are they on the approved suppliers list to do quality control work on any nuclear facility.

[RICK HOLMES]
They have been vetted through the, through the, our Laboratory process, so, the short answer is "Yes."

[DON BROWN]
Okay. So—

[RICK HOLMES]
If they are doing the right work. And they are qualified and have been certified to do the work that they are doing.

[DON BROWN]
So if I pulled up the approved suppliers list, I would find them for that scope of work, for LANL?

[RICK HOLMES]
I'd have to check that to be sure.

[DON BROWN]
Can you double-check that?

[RICK HOLMES]
Yes, absolutely.

[DON BROWN]
I'd appreciate that.

[RICK HOLMES]
Okay.

[DON BROWN]
I got lots of questions.

[ED MORENO]
I know, I know.

[DON BROWN]
I may have to have a separate meeting. Yeah.

[ED MORENO]
One of, one of our ground rules is to let everybody ask questions that wants to ask, and we know Scott [Kovac] has a number of them that we, that we promised we would get to. I don't want to cut you off—

[DON BROWN]
I understand.

[ED MORENO]
[continuing] —too prematurely and hope, hope you'll be able to talk to these folks offline as well because there's a lot of information to be shared.

Um, other, other, I saw some—

[TAUNIA WILDE]
I, I was just going to answer that gentleman's question.

[ED MORENO]
Oh, okay.

[TAUNIA WILDE]
I apologize. I'm Taunia Wilde. I'm the CMR QA manager. Um, Parsons Brinkerhoff—there's different ways in which quality is flowed down. One of which is, they work under the CMR QA program. And that's an ASME [American Society of Mechanical Engineers] NQA-1 program. Parsons [Brinkerhoff] is part of our program so we train them to all of our procedures. They have to be certified through our program. For example, Austin has their own program. And we go in and audit and assess and look at their program as well as all the other contractors. And if they have a program underneath them, we go down and we look at them and their assessment of their subcontractors. So, today, correct, on the IESL [Institutional Evaluated Suppliers List] Parsons Brinkerhoff is not on there for them to operate to their own program, but they work under the CMRR program. Does that clarify that?

In addition we've scheduled the supplier evaluation to go out and take a look at Parsons, in probably the next month or so.

[DON BROWN]
So you'd have objective evidence, you'd have objective evidence to substantiate that?

[TAUNIA WILDE]
Um, absolutely. I, I, actually, they're, they're part of us, so we go out and we probably have forty to fifty assessments, so you are looking at least one a week at different parts of the project. And all those assessments are surveillances, audits, management assessments, are all kept to maintain those quality assurance records.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
[INAUDIBLE QUESTION]

[TAUNIA WILDE]
If I can get a LA-UR, I'd be happy to share any information that I have.

[ED MORENO]
Good. Thank you. Thank you.

[ED MORENO]
Okay. Other questions? From others?

Um, let me open this little bit of a section of the question and answer this way: the, there was a series of questions that were submitted by Nuclear Watch New Mexico. And I think they were, I didn't count them, but maybe fifteen or so questions, twenty questions. Several pages, and the staff did work to answer those questions, and so we wanted to reserve, uh, because they cover both CMRR and other issues, EISs, other programs, and, and, and the folks here assembled are prepared to go through that. Um, so I'd like to open it that way, and, and Scott [Kovac] was one of the signatories, Scott Kovac? Kovacs?

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Yes. Kovac.

[ED MORENO]
Kovac?

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Kovac.

[ED MORENO]
Kovac—was one of the folks who requested that, so, uh, and Scott,—

[STEVE FONG]
—what we did was,— We weren't sure if you wanted us to go through all those. We kinda lumped them in, and maybe there's some that you want to get to first, or maybe none, maybe all of them. But let us know. I guess, if there aren't any competing questions, uh, we'll, your, your call.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Yeah.

[ED MORENO]
We have about a half an hour as we are gonna get to the end of the meeting. We want to leave a little bit of time at the end to wrap things up, so, uh, go ahead.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
I appreciate that. Several of them have already been answered, I believe. Um, the— Hold on.

[PAUSE]

[ED MORENO]
Should we, should we go through this slide maybe?

[SLIDE 23]

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Yeah, why don't you?

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
[TALKING OVER OTHERS]

[STEVE FONG]
Again, this is—

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
—follow the—

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
—follow the questions—

[STEVE FONG]
This is how we kinda lumped your questions. We took the time to go through those, so—

[ED MORENO]
So I can, I can help you if you would like.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
Yeah. Um.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
I'm pleasantly surprised here.

[LAUGHTER]

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Thank you. I guess my main concerns are some of the old reports that are still, may or may not be outstanding. Um, one of my questions was the, um, the um, the um, let's see, for instance, one of my questions was the Fiscal Year 08 Congressional budget request. This is my question number 5(d), um, y'know, the, the um— Hold on.

[STEVE FONG]
If you want you could read the question, and then, for record, or if you want to paraphrase, that's fine too.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Okay. The, um, coupled to the pending CMRR scope assessment are potential changes to the CMRR acquisition strategy and the timing for obtaining Critical Decisions 2 and 3 for the CMRR nuclear facility. Decisions on acquisition strategy and critical decision timing will also be made in Fiscal Year 07. The overall cost and schedule of impacts of the strategy do not proceed with construction of the— Wait. The overall cost and schedule impacts of the strategy do not proceed with construction of the nuclear facility in Fiscal Year 08, have not fully been determined. Um. Have the decisions on the acquisition strategy and critical decision timing been made?

I think that the question was here, that you'd lumped a couple of the Critical Decisions 2 and 3 together,

[STEVE FONG]
Right.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
[CONTINUING] and the Defense Nuclear Facility Safety Board was, had some questions about that.

[STEVE FONG]
Yeah, there's been a lot of questions in the past about what sort of acquisition approach are we taking for,— and we are talking about the nuclear facility, let's be care— clear about that.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Yes.

[STEVE FONG]
We were pursuing a design-build combination, just like we did on the Rad Lab. And it was a hybrid of that. Since then, in about November timeframe, the, my program office in [US DOE] Headquarters, our program sponsors out of NNSA, asked for us to change our acquisition approach from that, from that approach to one that's more conventional: design it, bid it, and then build it. And so that is the, now, the new acquisition approach that we're, we're busily trying to readjust. So, we're right now in preliminary design. We will go validate that preliminary design. The NNSA, the Laboratory, others. And then we will pursue a final design. Hopefully that's in FY09 and possibly out, excuse me, '08 and into '09. Then we will seek a critical decision that asking the acquisition executive to grant this, the ability to set the performance baseline, at that point in time, we have a firm cost, firm schedule, firm scope. And then we'll go bid that out for a constructor.

[STEVE FONG]
And that's our current plan. So it is a change. I think before and past the first two public meetings, uh, I had a different approach in which I was explaining. So, yes, we have changed our acquisition approach.

And it, to the relief of, perhaps, the Defense Board [Defense Nuclear Facility Safety Board], uh, but, again, we are doing it mostly, there's a lot of driving factors for doing so.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
So you're not gonna have the final design of the NF [nuclear facility] until '09 sometime? To even be able to get a cost on it? Are you gonna to wait, you gonna have to wait until the final design in order to, before you get a baseline cost on it?

[STEVE FONG]
Yeah. We go through a, a, budget reviews, cost estimate reviews, and we're gonna be doing so here. We're actually starting up, uh, an effort, and with preliminary design we'll have some benchmark costs and the Laboratory also will have that independently validated and project on out— We're always projecting, and projecting, and trying to figure out where we're at. We haven't done so for quite some time, since '05ish, when we last had an independent look at the total project cost for the nuclear facility.

So now, with the maturity of the fina— the preliminary design, it's ripe to do so. Now we have the information. We have a design. We have materials. We know what the commodities are like out in the world and they are all skyrocketing. So, it's a big challenge. And then again, it's, uh it's not a final design. It's a preliminary design.

And then, once we get a final design. We'll actually specify things. We'll know pieces of equipment. Then we can narrow down that cost so much more when we set the performance baseline.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Another, another question that came up in the, uh, the Congress—, the Fiscal Year 08 Congressional budget request, this is my—

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
Which one?

[SCOTT KOVAC]
[continuing]
question (c), I'm on 5(c). Um, the Fiscal Year '08 Congressional budget request states that in April '06 the administration presented its vision for the nuclear weapons complex of the future, Complex 2030, which has since had its name changed. They originally, the originally approved scope for CMR[R] predates the complex 2030 vision. The new vision requires that the CMRR project be reassessed to assure that the proposed scope is still valid. This reassessment is being performed in Fiscal Year 2007. Is this reassessment pending, or is it finished?

[STEVE FONG]
So what you're talking about is actually the programmatic arm of the EIS, the PEIS [programmatic environmental impact statement], that's going on right now. And yes, our scope predated that, and you know what, we are still on that. We have not been asked to change that scope, the assessment that's been called out here is a [DOE] Headquarters function. They are going through that now. We've been hearing that they are going to roll something out. And, and it may affect us; it may not. We don't know. We've not been asked to change, Scott. We're still with the same scope that was assigned to us in 2005. And I, and I really don't know. Everybody's wanting to know what, what's, what the preferred alternative will be.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Okay. And a changed scope might actually change your design, or might change a lot of things, if it, if it changes.

[STEVE FONG]
There's a lot of anxiety across the Laboratory and across the complex on what this might mean.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Um, I had kind of an old question; and this is number 6(a). Um, the original CMRR EIS called for approximately 30% of net floor space, um, a contingency of 30% net floor space. Is this still in your plans?

[STEVE FONG]
No.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Did you use it up? Or did you find something to do with it?

[STEVE FONG]
Actually it was eliminated.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Oh, you made the building smaller?

[STEVE FONG]
Yes we did.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Oh.

[STEVE FONG]
Yes we did. But this was at the end of conceptual design. We did provide a variety of options to the program at [DOE] Headquarters, and they picked the, if you would, the smaller floor space size, which eliminated all the contingency space. But the EIS looked at the entirety, uh, the big, the big nuclear facility.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
I know. They always try to—

[STEVE FONG]
[CONTINUING] —bound it.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
Yes.

[STEVE FONG]
But no, so, the answer is, “We don’t have contingency space.” We are lean and mean. It’s what we got.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
So what’s the um— Is there a new schedule for the air permit? For the NF? This is one of my questions, like number 8.

[STEVE FONG]
Ya' know, I would say, in general, yes. Because again, we were going to, in the first couple of meetings, we were going through this design-build type of strategy. I wanted to have a permit before we entered into a performance baseline at that time. But since we changed our acquisition strategy, we're gonna submit the, when we have more information known, that's gonna be in final design. So we're gonna do it prior to construction, which may be as early as in the '09 timeframe. Uh, but before then, because we need to have some time. So we need to define things a little bit more. Bill Blankenship, our permit writer, he needs specifics to write that permit. So, it just needs to mature a little bit before we submit that. And, we'll come back to these public meetings to let you know when things are getting ripe so, uh, you'll have a chance to know it's coming up and the review. So.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Okay. So. Alright. Thank you. How about number 9. Is there any status on the D&D [decontamination and decommission] of the old CMR?

[STEVE FONG]
Tim, do you want to address that one? Sure.

[TIM NELSON]
Um, we can go back. When we received the Critical Decision-1 for the CMR replacement, we were also essentially awarded, I'll say, authorized, Critical Decision-0 for the D&D of the existing CMR Building.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Yeah.

[TIM NELSON]
Um, the, essentially the activity that will take place as part of the, there's an original study, if you will, that kind of looked very high level at what it would take to D&D this, the building. It was from CD-0 now. Eventually there'll be some activity to start looking at, to generate better data, if you will, in terms of what that D&D effort would be. Part of the issues associated with, um, I'm gonna go back to the budget process, but essentially when would the CMR replacement building be completed? And then, when would you start the D&D, that's the appropriate time to actually study that. That's where things are now, right now.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
In a related question, is there any thought of, do you give any thought to D&D of the new building? When you build a new building nowadays, the CMRR, is there any thought given to how, how the heck are you going to D&D that in the future?

[TIM NELSON]
Yeah, that's actually a requirement as part of the construction activity. The design activity, excuse me. To look at what it would take to make it, get D&D easier, if you will.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Yeah.

[STEVE FONG]
And at least, ya' know, for our first portion, Phase A, that's the LEED criteria. I think there are factors in saying, "You know, if you build friendly, then it's gonna be easier to take down, easier to dispose of, that, that sort of thoughts, uh, with, if you have a sustainable building, you would hope that you'd be able to take it to the proper landfill at the time. So.

[TIM NELSON]
Yeah.

[STEVE FONG]
Okay. The nuclear facility is gonna be kinda harder to take out, because that's gonna be pretty robust.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Okay. Yeah, that's what I'm thinking.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Um, so, are there— Um, I guess the other question is, "Will the CMRR support any criticality work? Any criticality experiments?" I know they moved all of those out of TA-18, and some of 'em went to Nevada and some of them went to TA-55.

[TIM NELSON]
This is Tim Nelson. No.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
No?

[TIM NELSON]
No. We are not doing criticality experiments in the CMR replacement building. There's always the potential, because every nuclear program essentially needs analytical chemistry and materials characterization. There's always a potential for us to do sample analysis related to something that might be [a] criticality experiment, but we are not doing criticality experiments. Okay?

[DON BROWN]
But you do have criticality capabilities? [Inaudible words]

[ED MORENO]
Let's capture that question. Hold on—
Pass it to Bob [Don].

[DON BROWN]
I think it— This is Don. Don.

[ED MORENO]
I'm sorry.

[DON BROWN]
And I had to ask this question previously. You do have criticality capabilities in probably the Phase 3 [C] in the CMRR project or building? Is that still, is that answer still "yes"?

[TIM NELSON]
I'm not sure what you mean by capabilities. We certainly have, I'll call it "criticality controls" for safety such that if there was a criticality event there would be an alarm for people to know they would need to evacuate. There's certainly criticality controls related to how much material can be in a process, whether it be an analytical chemistry process or any of the processes in the building. So when you say "capability," and if I relate it back to what Scott is asking, where TA-18 used to do criticality experiments, we're not doing criticality experiments. We don't have that capability. We're not looking at doing those processes in this building.

[DON BROWN]
I understand that, but, um, you do have the potential for criticality. And one of the questions I'd asked, "Do you have any kind of containment structure as one of your engineered safeguard features on the new, the new design?

[TIM NELSON]
Um, I think that the problem that people are having with the question that you are asking, is it's a little bit ambiguous from our point of view. So, there's certainly a containment structure. Right? If you look at the classic criticality event that's happened over the whole world, the building that we're designing will contain an event if there was such a thing. But there's lots of controls that are in place to prevent any such type of event.

[DON BROWN]
Yeah. The reason I asked that question is because TA-18 didn't have any kind of a containment-type structure. You're using your geological features as kind of, not necessarily a containment structure, but, ah, it woulda been a really bad incident had you had a full-blown criticality. Although you had a criticality on TA-18 at one point in time in the early history.

[TIM NELSON]
I don't think you asked me a question.

[DON BROWN]
Yeah. I'm interested about any engineered safeguard features that would preclude, or prevent a criticality event and, and safeguard the workers as well as the public. I see it's

an ML-1 [management level 1] activity. So, there's something going on there, to get an ML-1 category.

[TIM NELSON]
Yeah, if you want a very general high-level description, if you look at the thickness of the walls and the building, or the base mat, you're talking about, I'll say, three to five feet, and Rick actually knows these numbers a lot better than I do, three to five feet of highly reinforced concrete. Um, that's part of your containment, if you will. That relates to the question that you are asking.

[TIM NELSON]
When you look at the PSA [probabilistic seismic hazards assessment] development, which is essentially the safety basis, the safety analysis for the building, this event that you are talking about, is reviewed, um, and analyzed relative to the building structure to provide that containment. And you have to meet that, essentially that containment requirement in order to go build the building.

[DON BROWN]
Okay. Good. That's good news to me.

[ED MORENO]
Good. Thanks. Alright. Great questions here.

[ED MORENO]
Other questions?

[ROGER SNODGRASS]
Roger Snodgrass, Los Alamos Monitor. Uh, I wanted to just, — I had a question and I see that it's sorta related to one of the questions you are prepared to answer. Um, in the current Congressional situation, where they're talking about a 350 million dollar shortfall for the Los Alamos budget, a hundred million of it has to do with your project. Or 95 million. Is that correct?

[STEVE FONG]
Well, again, we have a profile and a lot of projects. There are a lot of projects up here that have budget profiles, and it depends, y'know, yes, they are looking at our project across, and across the Laboratory and across the complex. So, I think, to answer your question, yes they're looking at CMRR, everything's open for a cut.

[ROGER SNODGRASS]
Yeah. Well. Okay. So, I mean, basically the House [of Representatives] zeroed out the CMRR. The [US] Senate provided the figure that you are talking, 95 million. Um, the continuing resolution is based on an '07 budget scheme which you're saying is 54 million dollars. And, it, conventional wisdom would say that that is probably, something like that is going to be what comes out of the omnibus spending bill.

[STEVE FONG]
Sure. Well, first of all, every year there's a debate on the budget. And, for our project, it so happens that we are zeroed out every year. And the Senate has come back to restore our budget, and then, sometimes then some. Uh, this year the House had zeroed out, proposed zero for our project. The Senate has not yet come up with a budget, so we don't know what our FY08 budget is. We hope that we're funded. And I think that answers your question.

[ROGER SNODGRASS]
Well, but I mean, you're saying here, I mean we're four days away from the end of the fiscal year, and you're telling us what you are going to be doing over this next year and the milestones you are going to complete, and, I mean, presumably you have some backup plans, y'know, in case one or the other of these very major differences in spending comes about, and— But you, you made no reference to any kind of backup plan, or alternatives, or, I mean it's almost like, ya'know, you're just gonna go right on ahead.

[STEVE FONG]
Which kinda gets into Scott's [Kovac's] line of questioning.

[ROGER SNODGRASS]
Yes.

[STEVE FONG]
And I was not trying to be matter of fact on,— we're just saying, no the budget hasn't been passed for this year. That's a fact.

[ROGER SNODGRASS]
Yes, we know that.

[STEVE FONG]
And typically we have continuing resolution guidance in how to proceed. Scott, in some of your— we might kill two birds with one stone. You've asked for, like for instance, the Rad Lab, are we fully funded for that? The answer is, we need, for what we committed to Congress we need FY08 funds to complete that. Now if we get the fifty, yeah, we'll be fine, we'll complete that. And we'll probably be fine even without it. We have enough to carry over some of the critical commitments that we have, and we have to, uh, that we have obligated, contractually obligated.

[STEVE FONG]
If, we— For FY08, depending upon what that [is] we have enough to complete preliminary design and keep the, keep the project on to complete preliminary design, which is scheduled to be in, like, the January timeframe. By then we'll know what the CR [continuing resolution] is and how much incremental funding we have. And based on that we can determine whether or not we proceed into obligating a contract for final design. So, yes there are a lot of contingencies. We are trying to work budget scenarios with our

sponsoring program office, sometimes multiple times a day. Um, and yes, we have a— to speculate where we're gonna be, it's kinda hard. It really is.

[ROGER SNODGRASS]
Um, and that gets more specifically to one of these questions on Scott's list about, ya'know, to what extent have you banked money for this project. And how do you do that? I mean, if, if the House cuts off your funding, you're going to say, oh, well we have, never mind, we have it in the bank. We are going to just go right ahead and do it.

[STEVE FONG]
That would be nice that we had everything banked up front. And some agencies actually do that. I think that the Defense actually fully funds a, a project up front. What we do, is, we have a, a planning profile that we submit at the beginning of the project and we refine that throughout the project. We have enough funds to obligate against our contract. So we don't want to over, overextend ourselves on this stuff. So we, we tightly control and make sure that we don't go anti-deficient. And that's, that's wrong. Um, and we won't go there. But yes, we— depending on that flow, and what we actually receive, we have to develop many contingencies, so that we try to maintain continuity. We get the best efficiencies for the government. Ah, it's a real challenge, year to year. It's a— Private industry doesn't have to go through this. We do. And it is, uh, it's challenging at times. Roger, that's about the best I can answer that. So.

[ROGER SNODGRASS]
Yeah. That's a good answer.

[ED MORENO]
So the term "bank" means "previously appropriated." That you've already committed and so the work can continue—

[STEVE FONG]
Yeah.

[ED MORENO]
[CONTINUING]
—into the next fiscal year without a brand new appropriation. Is that? Does that?

[RICK HOLMES]
This is Rick. Let me add to that. Tom mentioned that the Austin Commercial contract is in the order of magnitude of 125, 126 million dollars right now. We have put on to their contract all but about, in orders of magnitude again, 15 million dollars. And we have that money from the '07 budget. Our intention is to put that on their contract; and that's important for overall sustainment of their work because they need to commit to their subcontractors. And so, they have said, "We need the money on our contract." We are gonna do that. So the work by Austin Commercial, and this is kinda one of the things that Steve talks about, is, they will be fully funded for the work that we have asked them to perform. That's at that 125-million-dollar level. So we've used prior-year money and put

that on their contract so that they can go do work. Not a bank, but it's a place to make sure that you can sustain work, and it's important for them, so they can buy out their subs.

[ED MORENO]
Thanks. Other questions? Yes?
Come up and grab a microphone, tell us who you are.

[KALLIROI MATSAKIS, Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety]
Hi. My name's Kalliroi Matsakis. I'm with Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety. And I just want to go back to the questions that we submitted with Nuke Watch. In particular, number 8, the air permit questions. We went through (a), the first one. But is, I was wondering if— Can you guys answer the other two?

[STEVE FONG]
Let's see. I have to get those because my printer was having fun then. Let's see. So, do you want to ask the questions and I'll try to answer 'em. Which ones did we not go through?

[KALLIROI MATSAKIS]
You went through (a). I thought (b) and (c) were left. Um, so could you talk about the status of the air permit applications, the EPA?

[STEVE FONG]
Okay. The EPA is our radionuclide air permit. And that is sorta, follows the same line as our, our non-rad. And when we get closer and when we know more in final design, but prior to construction we'll submit that application. Now those pre-construction applications aren't good for, correct me if I'm wrong Steve Story [ENV-EAQ at LANL], if you are here, if they are not, we have to time that just right 'cause those permits are only so fresh for so long and, and we have to know more. And during final design, so possibly at the end of the FY08 timeframe, we will be submitting a pre-construction application to EPA for approval, and according to our agreement, we were going to provide a presentation on that, and invite comments from the public on that. So. Uh, we are not there yet. It's still out there a little bit.

[KALLIROI MATSAKIS]
Okay. And then also, question (c), which I could just read to you. Um.

[STEVE FONG]
Which I didn't— I guess I didn't get printed out here.

[KALLIROI MATSAKIS]
Under the settlement agreement, Paragraph 6, um, it said, please provide a copy to each of the interested parties of the 2005-2006 Annual Reports to the NMED [New Mexico Environment Department] summarizing emissions of toxic air pollutants and volatile organic compounds found in 20.2.72.500 NMAC [New Mexico Administrative Code],

Tables 1, 2 (a) and (b) from the CMRR project Phases A and B. And the question being, are current estimates for 2007 available?

[STEVE FONG]
And that's a specific question and we've got the right guy to answer your— If you could pass the microphone over to Bill Brant?

[BILL BLANKENSHIP]
Hello, I'm—

[STEVE FONG]
I'm sorry.

[BILL BLANKENSHIP]
Did you call me?

[STEVE FONG]
I called you— It's late in the day and I called you a contracting officer. But, uh, it's Bill Blankenship.

[Laughter]

[BILL BLANKENSHIP, LANL ECOLOGY AND AIR QUALITY GROUP]
I'm Bill Blankenship. Yeah, I was involved in the settlement agreement and the air permit. Um, that is a condition that's in the current permit. But we don't have any reports because the facility hasn't been built and gone into operation yet. So there are no emissions to report. So, you know, as soon as the facility is built, gone into operation, then we'll file the annual report.

[Pause]

[ED MORENO]
Yeah, I was waiting to see whether there's any follow up to that. Um, okay?

[ED MORENO]
Ah, go ahead Scott— Scott [Kovac] first.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
I just have one more off this list here. Number 5. The Fiscal Year '07 Senate Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittee report. Um, in that report the subcommittee directed the Department [of Energy] to consider alternatives to making changes to the CMRR facility to accommodate an expanded missions scope. Have you seen this report? Have you, um,—

[STEVE FONG]
Well, I think, I think—

[SCOTT KOVAC]
[continuing]
Are there any studies done to expand or

[STEVE FONG]
[INAUDIBLE WORDS] and I—

[SCOTT KOVAC]
[continuing]
accommodate any changes in CMRR mission?

[STEVE FONG]
Not our project specifically. We've been assigned our scope and we're implementing that. And I go back to what we were deciding at, at what we call Critical Decision-1. We've been implementing that scope. And we've not been asked to change. Now, all that "what if," programmatically, what changes, that's not a site function. We're project managers out here. That's a programmatic question.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Okay.

[STEVE FONG]
What's gonna be ripe is the PEIS. They'll get involved. They'll do it. They've been doing studies. They've been, sometimes we get phone calls and, and we don't know what they're— We're responding to information requests. We don't develop the reports.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
All right. Thank you.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS]
[INAUDIBLE WORDS AND PAUSE AS THINGS ARE PASSED]

[KALLIROI MATSAKIS]
I want to ask you some more questions about the air. Uh, in the 2003 CMRR EIS it says that a thousand six hundred Curies of fissionable noble gases will be released annually. What activities and operations are these going to be released as a by-product of?

And then how will they be monitored?

[STEVE FONG]
Yeah.

[STEVE FONG]
Uh, actually I don't know the answer to that question. Uh, Steve [Story, ENV-EAQ], do you know?

[STEVE STORY]
I don't know.

[STEVE FONG]
I'm going to have to— table that one, to make sure I get that one specifically,— I can contact you later about that, email you a response back or something.

[KALLIROI MATSAKIS]
That would be great.

[STEVE FONG]
I apologize.

[KALLIROI MATSAKIS]
And it's just— It's number 8(d) on the list that we provided.

[STEVE FONG]
It's ah, I have a lotta cheat notes up here. And that's this page right here. I'm sorry.

[KALLIROI MATSAKIS]
All right. Well then maybe I shouldn't— So, (e) and (f) as well. I could go through those or—

[STEVE FONG]
Possibly. Um. Go ahead, I'll try it.

[KALLIROI MATSAKIS]
So can you describe anticipated emissions of beryllium?

[STEVE FONG]
Um. Sure. Um, so, beryllium-- and I'll let Bill [Blankenship] also, help me out on this. The beryllium component will be a part of our nuclear facility. Not the radiological facility. And I have to apologize. I think the last time when we had the public meeting, I got all my facilities mixed up, and I actually inadvertently said the radiological facility was gonna have beryllium, and that was, that was me, that was my mistake. I just got in a whirlwind and a tivvy, but the permitting, and what the estimated emissions will be, our permit application will be done by Bill. And Bill, I don't know if you could respond to that and clarify that anymore.

[BILL BLANKENSHIP]
Ya'know, we don't really have any values. Um, but the only operation that we've seen for the nuclear facility where beryllium would potentially be emitted, it's where, it's an operation called metallography, where they have within gloveboxes their cutting, grinding, sanding very small parts, samples actually, that have beryllium within them. Um, this is actually contained in the first air permit application we turned in. Um, and

I'm su— you could look at that, for kind of a starting point. Um, I suspect the control systems and the emission estimates probably won't change a lot from that first application. It was actually withdrawn. Um, there are multiple control systems to remove beryllium, so we don't actually think any could actually be measured as being emitted into the ambient air.

[ED MORENO]
Okay. Thank you.

[ED MORENO]
I think Don had another question. We have about five minutes or so left. We wanted to leave a little bit of time for some wrap up.

[DON BROWN]
This is kind of a follow up on the environmental question that was raised and been discussed here. Are you aware that a recent audit report on air quality had several findings and concerns, I think probably, and maybe people who are aware of that— But Concern Number 1, and they used a NQA-1 format, Concern Number 1 in a nutshell said that the personnel at the air quality group weren't qualified or trained to perform their job. That's a— That's old QA auditors, that's like a, a something really hard to swallow. Because it puts everything in question, any data that you've collected over that period of time as to whether or not you've got proper data, if the personnel weren't qualified or trained properly to perform that job. And in the CMRR, are you aware of that? My question is, "Are you aware of that audit report? And what are you doing in project management to assure you don't have the same air problems?"

[STEVE FONG]
I, I'll try to respond a little bit to that. Uh, well we first, for the CMRR project, staffed it will professionals that, uh, keep us honest day in day out, as project managers. She's left now, Taunia [Wilde], she, she does a great job and she has a comprehensive program. So, yes, I think, you look at the CMR[R] project, there's no question that NQA-1, what we need to do, we have that. We constantly look at lessons learned, not only within the Laboratory, but throughout the complex. So we have, we're always learning, NQ,— ya'know, quality is about, ya'know, about trying to be perfect and trying to achieve— We're never perfect everywhere, but we try to achieve that. So we are always listening [to] lessons learned.

When you asked about the air quality issues that we,— I know of that, because I also dabble in air quality as uh, as an odd-ball job [in addition to] what I do. Yes, we are aware of what that is, and I think, to paraphrase, I think you are probably, uh, reading things a little bit extreme in terms of where that quality program is at, from what I read in terms of the assessment. I think what you saw that,— there was some training that was not been done, but again, it's, by training by people who actually are developing the, the documentation themselves, so they're the ones that are actually writing it. They just have not been through the training themselves. Um, Steve Story. I don't know if you wanna respond more about that, if you have more details on that, or Bill [Blankenship]?

[BILL BLANKENSHIP]
I don't.

[ED MORENO]
Okay.

[ED MORENO]
Sure.

[ED MORENO]
More mikes to go around.

[STEVE STORY]
I'm Steve Story with the air quality group. Uh yeah, the incidence you are talking about, ahm, individuals that did sample collection relaxed on training. In terms of it had expired. They had been doing the work for, ya'know, five to ten years. It's not like they weren't qualified to do the work. The annual returns on education just wasn't done on time. It has now been done and complete. So.

[SLIDE 25]
[ED MORENO]
Any other questions? Before we start to wrap this up. Next time on the agenda is topics for the next meeting. And as you may know, these meetings occur every six months. Um, and so six months from now there'll be another meeting. I'd like to invite nominations for topics related to the CMRR for next meeting.

Anything come up today that piqued your interest?

[DON BROWN]
I would like to see—

[ED MORENO]
Hold on. Grab the mike. Do nothing without a microphone in this room.

[SEVERAL UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS]
[Laughter]

[DON BROWN]
I would like to see some metrics in the CMRR quality program. I'd like to see, ah, how many audits that have been performed or surveillances or assessments or inspections. And I'd like to see some metrics as to, ah, non-conformances so that the public could be aware of what types of problems, issues, that you're identifying in the construction process. And maybe, and including the design process.

[ED MORENO]
Okay. Good. Good suggestion.

[ED MORENO]
Other? Other, um, well let me ask the team here that presented, any benchmarks going to be crossed between now and six months from now that, that you are aware of that will be worthy?

[STEVE FONG]
Yeah, I think so. I think we'll have, next time we'll be completed our,— six months from now,— our preliminary design and, uh, so we'll know what our budget is. That's a, that'll be a big unknown, a big known, maybe.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
Yeah.

[ED MORENO]
Maybe.

[STEVE FONG]
Yeah, that's true. Maybe.

[STEVE FONG]
Any direction from [DOE] Headquarters? They may be writing us about, ya'know, what the future may hold for the complex, and maybe what the CMR[R] might be part of. Of course we'll be making progress in a lot of construction areas for the Rad Lab, so that's gonna be pretty exciting. There's a— We're on a, really a steep construction curve out there, so pictures you see today, or saw, we printed out for this presentation, have already changed. There are more walls going up. So there's a lot of exciting stuff going on there. So, it's just gonna be a—, I think, it's gonna be some good stuff, and I think we can incorporate some of your QA information.

[ED MORENO]
Okay. Good. Other topics? Other topics? Okay.

Well, I wanna thank those who came representing the various organizations that are party to the settlement agreement. And also the Laboratory, University, DOE, NNSA, Steve [Fong], hosting, Tim [Nelson]. Thank you. Tom [Whitacre], Rick [Holmes]. Thank you all for coming.

[STEVE FONG]
Thank you Ed.

The meeting was adjourned by Ed Moreno.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the public meeting of the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Facility Replacement (CMRR) Project, transcribed and corrected this 5th day of November 2007.

Original signed and dated by Morrison Bennett

IV. Slides

Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Facility Replacement (CMRR) Project

CMRR Project Update

Los Alamos, New Mexico
September 26, 2007

Welcome

Ed Moreno, Meeting Facilitator

LA-UR-07-6440

Agenda

6:30	Welcome Ground Rules Background Introductions	*Ed Moreno*
6:45	CMRR Project Overview & Update	*Rick Holmes*
7:00	CMRR RLUOB Project Update	*Tom Whitacre*
7:30	Question, Answer & Public Comment	*Ed Moreno,* *Rick Holmes*
8:15	Requests for Topics	*Ed Moreno*
8:30	Thank You and Adjourn	*Rick Holmes*

Ground Rules

- Listen respectfully
- Share the airtime with other participants
- Wait until you are called upon to speak
- Turn cell phones off or place on mute
- No personal attacks
- Please speak slowly and clearly

Settlement Agreement

- Settlement allowed for air permitting to be segmented to match phased project development and for public involvement
- Parties included
  - New Mexico Environment Department
  - Department of Energy
  - University of California
  - Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety
  - Nuclear Watch of New Mexico
  - Peace Action New Mexico
  - Loretto Community
  - TEWA Women United
  - Embudo Valley Environmental Monitoring Group
  - New Mexico Environmental Law Center
- Meeting is held every six months to update the public on CMRR construction progress

Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Facility Replacement (CMRR) Project

Providing modern, safe, secure, and environmentally friendly facilities.

CMRR Project Update

Los Alamos, New Mexico
September 26, 2007

Presented by
Rick Holmes, LANL
Tom Whitacre, LASO

Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATORY
NNSA National Nuclear Security Administration

LA-UR-07-6440

CHEMISTRY & METALLURGY RESEARCH REPLACEMENT

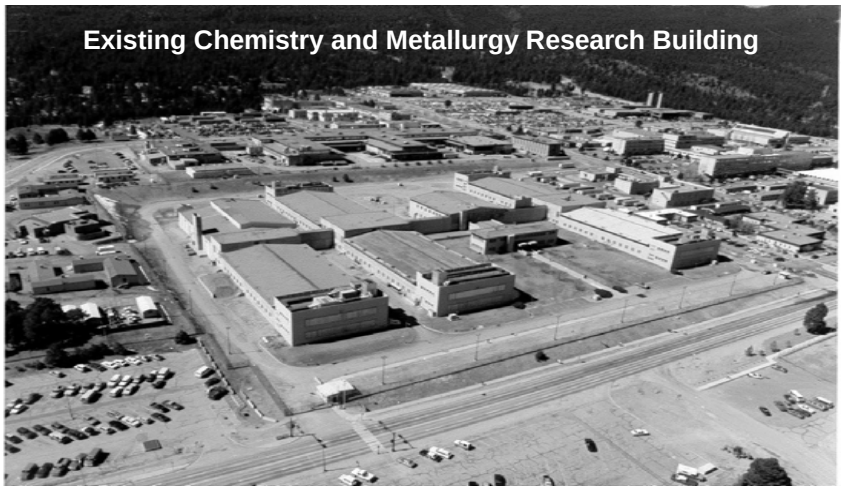
CMRR Mission Need Statement

The CMR Replacement (CMRR) Project seeks to relocate and consolidate mission critical CMR Capabilities at LANL to ensure continuous support of NNSA stockpile stewardship and management strategic objectives; these capabilities are necessary to support the current and directed stockpile work, environmental efforts and science campaign activities at LANL beyond 2010.

- 1999 CMR Risk Management Strategy-DOE approved and DNFSB concurred
- 2002 CMRR CD-0 (Critical Decision-0) approved
- 2004 CMRR EIS Record of Decision signed
- 2005 CMRR CD-1 approved
- 2005 CMRR Phase A, RLUOB, CD-2/3 approved
- 2007 CMRR SFE (for RLUOB), Final Design Authorization

1949 CMR Construction Site

Existing Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Building



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CHEMISTRY & METALLURGY RESEARCH REPLACEMENT

LA-UR-07-6440

CMRR Project Phasing

CMRR PROJECT

Radiological Lab Utility Office Building (RLUOB)

PHASE A

- 19,500 nsf radiological lab space (<8.4g 239 Pu equivalent)
- Centralized utilities/services for all CMRR facility elements
- Office space for 350 CMRR workers
- Consolidated TA-55 training facility
- Facility incident command; emergency response capabilities

Special Facility Equipment (SFE)

PHASE B

- Long lead, specialty equipment
- Facility gloveboxes and ventilation hoods
- Programmatic equipment
- Prototyping

Nuclear Facility (NF)

PHASE C

- 22,500 nsf lab space
- Security Category1/Hazard Category 2
- Special Nuclear Material storage (6 M tons)

PROJECT STATUS

Performance Baseline
($164M TPC)
Design/Build Contract
Under Construction

SFE-RLUOB
20% Final Design Complete

SFE-NF
Final Design to Soon Begin

Preliminary Design Complete
1QFY08

Final Design Start
(January 2008)

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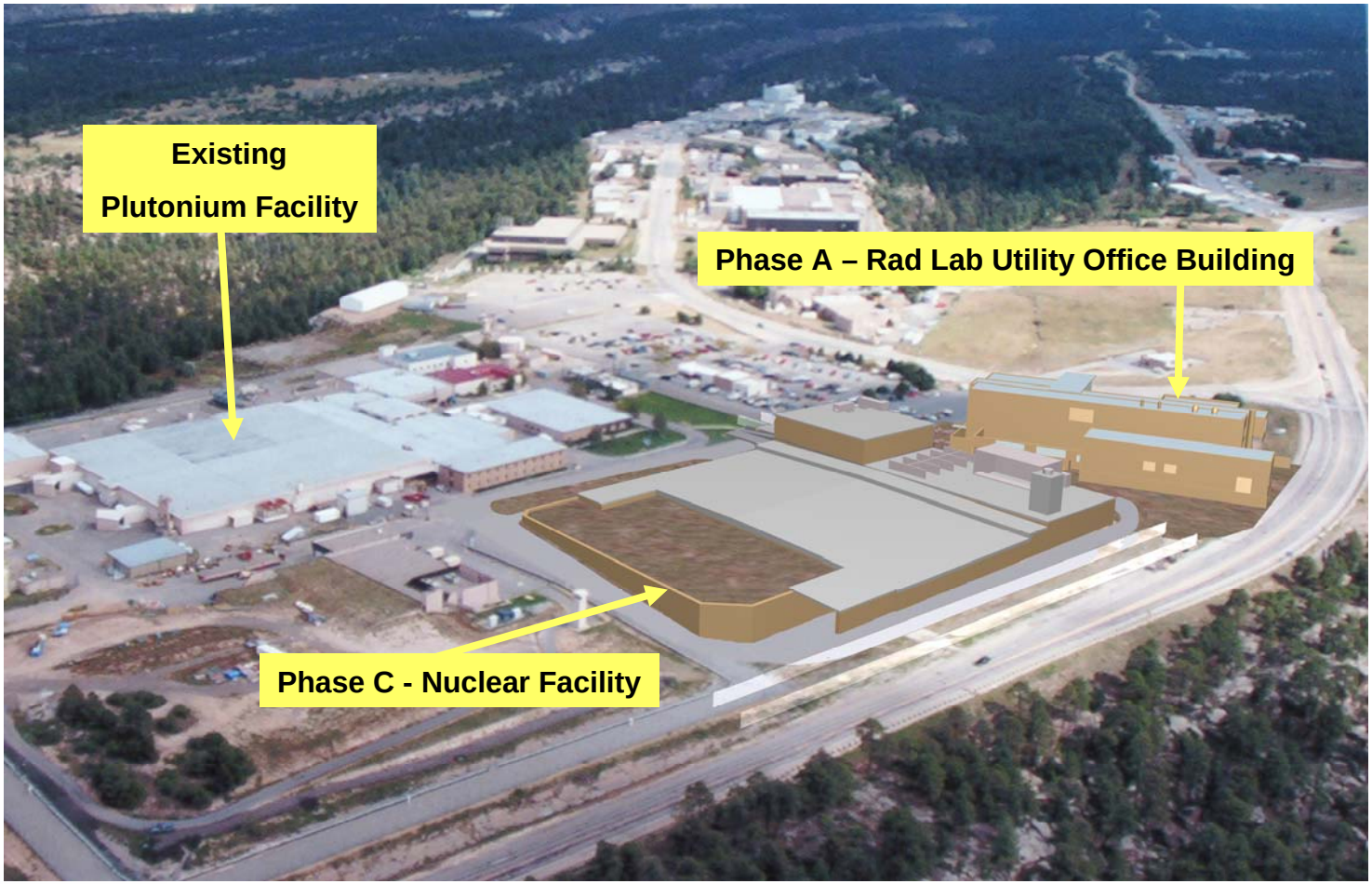
CHEMISTRY & METALLURGY RESEARCH REPLACEMENT

CMRR at TA-55



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CHEMISTRY & METALLURGY RESEARCH REPLACEMENT

Phase A – RLUOB Project

- RLUOB is a support facility for the TA-55 Complex targeted to be operational in 2010 to support a phased reduction of CMR operations.



- 19,500 sqft Radiological Lab Space
- Emergency Operations Center
- Utility (non-safety) support
- Facility Incident Command
- 350 Office Spaces
- Training Facilities

Phase A – RLUOB Project Timeline

28% Complete

CPI – 1.00

SPI - .91

As of August 2007

FY05 | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10

Structural Steel

First Floor Slab

Contract Award

Early Construction

Beneficial Occupancy

Begin Operations

Performance Specification

Design

Construction

LRA

Ops

Critical Decision – 1 (All Project Phases)

Critical Decision –2/3(a) (RLUOB Only)

Phase A Closeout

Time Now

RLUOB Facility Project Cost: $164M

RLUOB Construction Activities

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CHEMISTRY & METALLURGY RESEARCH REPLACEMENT

RLUOB Construction Activities

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CHEMISTRY & METALLURGY RESEARCH REPLACEMENT

RLUOB Quality Assurance

- Rigorous Nuclear Quality Assurance (NQA-1) Program ensuring high facility pedigree
- ACCLP has a team of field inspectors and quality assurance staff to implement a NQA-1 Quality Program
- A dedicated CMRR QA Oversight Program provides continuous verification of quality construction
- Implementation of all applicable Federal and State requirements must be demonstrated including IBC (International Building Code)

RLUOB Construction Safety

- Ensuring worker safety and protection is the first priority
- Safety is a measure of our success
- Project Zero Accident Team (ZAT) – comprised of management from ACCLP, CMRR, NNSA and Craft Representatives – sponsors safety initiatives:
  - Safety Incentive and Recognition for Crafts
  - Weekly Site Safety Walkdowns with Craft and Management
  - Safety Leadership Workshops for Craft and Managers
  - Safety Review of 3-Week Look Ahead Schedule
- Construction Safety is continuously assessed

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Environmental Compliance

- Lot's of rain this year! 36 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Inspections performed by Certified Inspectors of Sediment and Erosion Control (CISEC). Deficiencies corrected promptly, usually <3 days or prior to next rain event.
- Administrative Order issued by EPA on storm-water problems faced early in site preparation phase – proactive response by LANL resulted in no monetary penalty.
- 3 NMED Site Evaluations for SWPPP compliance – no non-compliances
- Recent evaluations performed by NMED Oversight Bureau resulted in a letter from NMED with comments such as; "*All in all, site management at TA-55 (CMRR Construction Project) has done a very good job since the last site evaluation and all parties concerned seem to have an open and positive attitude toward overall construction storm water control and permit compliance. It is to be noted, that the overall "appearance" of the site since the last site evaluation had greatly improved".*

Environmental Compliance (continued)

- 2007 two unannounced NMED air quality inspections – *no violations*
- 2007 EPA Inspection, Visit to CMRR Site and Permitting Discussion – radioactive air emissions
- 2007 visit by NMED Hazardous Waste Bureau inspectors
- 2006 Pollution Prevention Award for registering with the United States Green Building Council (USGBC) for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEEDs) Silver Certification upon completion of RLUOB Construction (on track)
- 2007 Pollution Prevention Award "*Best In Class*" for Recycling/Reuse of Materials providing $1.7M in savings
  - Submitted for DOE Complex-Wide Pollution Prevention Award

Designing for Seismic Considerations

- Nuclear Facility Preliminary Design inputs complete
  - Geotechnical Engineering Report (May 2007)
  - Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment (June 2007)

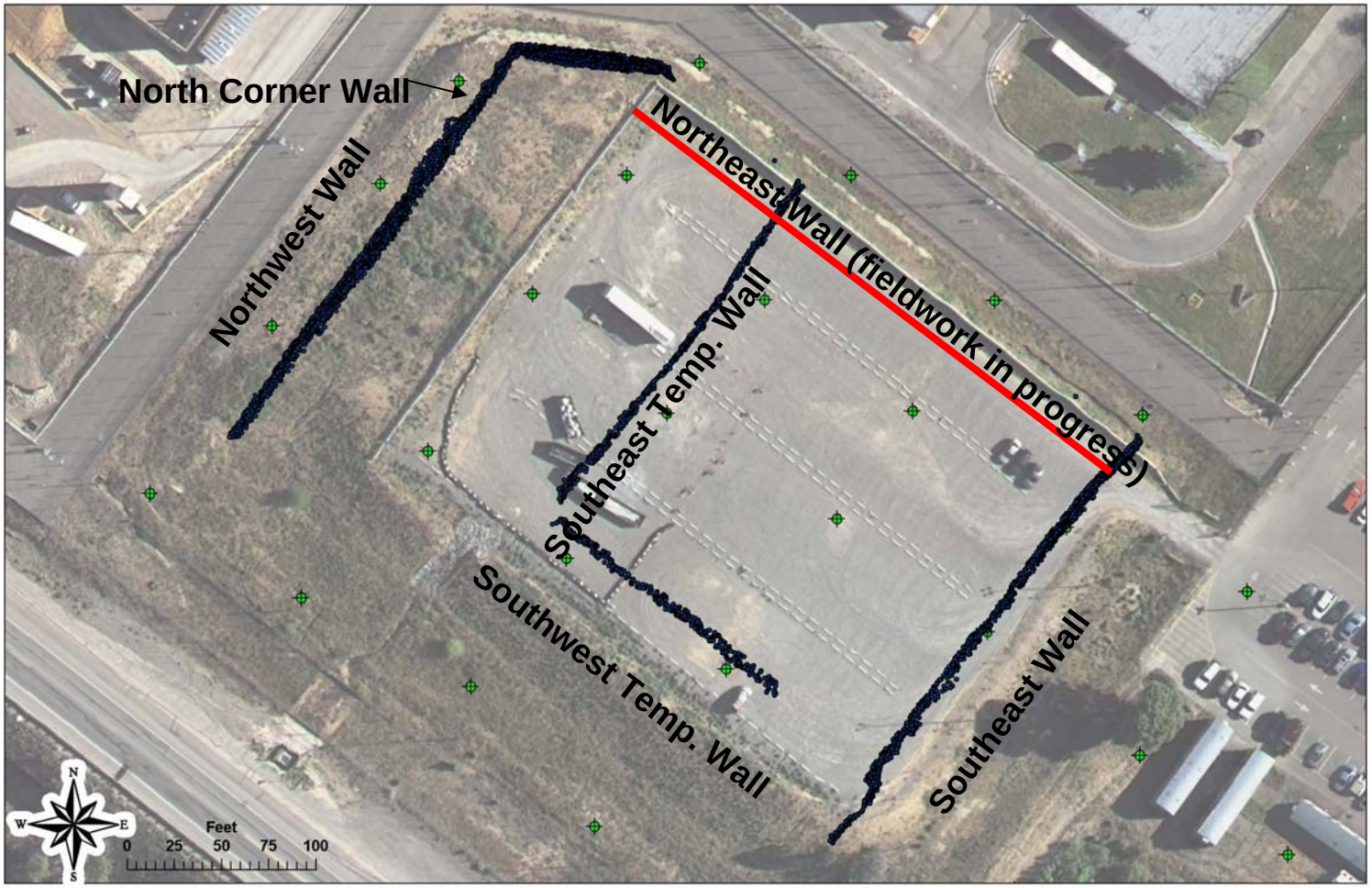
- Seismic Mapping of Nuclear Facility Excavation – Siting Requirement

Seismic Investigations at CMRR

- Field work (*in progress*)
  - Logging geologic features of interest
  - High precision geodetic surveying
- Analytical work
  - Distillation of field data
  - Geologic sample analyses
- Preparation of final report
  - Scheduled completion: March 2008

Logging and surveying temporary excavation walls, January 2007

Current Fieldwork Status



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LA-UR-07-6440

Mapping Process

▲ Clearly exposing geologic features on excavation wall in preparation for further analyses

▲ Installing color-coded flagging to demarcate geologic features

◄ High-precision geodetic surveying

◄ Photo-logging and recording structural orientations

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CHEMISTRY & METALLURGY RESEARCH REPLACEMENT

CMRR Project – Q & A

Questions?

CMRR Project

Public Comments

Questions from Settlement Signatory

- Pre-meeting review of agenda and handouts
- Funding status, current and for longer term – Phase C, design
- Seismic items:
  - New report
  - PSHA
  - As relates to Phase C
  - As relates to CMRR EIS and ROD
- Congressional activities:
  - CMRR mission
  - Senate Energy & Water Development Appropriations Subcommittee report
  - CMRR scope relative to Complex 2030
  - Current cost and decisions on acquisition, timing, schedule impacts, costs if delayed
  - Combining CD2 and CD3

Questions from Settlement Signatory

- NEPA – conditions for new NEPA analysis, pit and actinide work
- DNFSB – site characterization and seismic design, fire suppression, container design, PDSA status
- Air Permits – current schedule for nuclear facility air permit, associated public meeting, annual air emissions reports, gas emissions, beryllium emissions, confinement systems
- Status of CMR – D&D progress, lifespan and design basis,
- Construction Activities – concrete, fill material, ML
- Operations – criticality work, containment structure

Next Meeting

Requests for topics?

CMRR Project

Thank you for attending.

Providing modern, safe, secure, and environmentally friendly facilities.

V. Flip Chart Notes

CMRR Public Meeting
September 26, 2007
Los Alamos, NM

COMMENTS

Can there be a way for the public follow the processing of post-meeting follow up on questions asked during a meeting?

March 2008 Meeting Agenda Item Suggestions:

- Metrics related to quality control program, audits, assessments, inspections; identify any problems associated these processes
- Preliminary design
- Budget and schedule update, changes
- DOE/NNSA direction on mission
- Construction progress

VI. Sign-in Sheet

Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Wednesday, September 26, 2007
CMRR Public Meeting @ Best Western "Hilltop House", Los Alamos – SIGN IN SHEET

NAME (please print)	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER	E-MAIL	WOULD YOU LIKE TO SPEAK?
Glenn Sandy	White Rock	672.0844	—	No
R. Snodgrass	—	—	—	No
Phil Wardwell	Santa Fe	665-5557		no
DON BROWN	1952 42nd ST LOS ALAMOS 662 672			?
MYRON KOOP	505 OPPENHEIMER 577-7248 LOS ALAMOS			No
T. Wilde	—			
ALMENDORP	WHITE ROCK	672-0154		NO
Kallinoi Matsakis CWCCNS	107 Cienega st Santa Fe, NM 87501	986-1973	kmatsakis @nuclearactive.org	
Scott Kovac	NWNM	989-7342	scott@nukewatch.org	

Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Wednesday, September 26, 2007
CMRR Public Meeting @ Best Western "Hilltop House", Los Alamos – SIGN IN SHEET

NAME (please print)	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER	E-MAIL	WOULD YOU LIKE TO SPEAK?
Marian Naranjo	Rt. 5 Box 474 Espanola, NM 87532	747-4652	marianna2@windstream.net	
Tim Glasson	E542 LANL	667-2326	tom@lanl.gov	
Trish Williams-Mello	LASG	265-1200	twm@lasg.org	YES
Astrid Webster	LASG	265-2394	astrid@swcp.com	
Paul Terp	White Rock	672-1271	pterpe@earthlink.net	No
Susan Terp	White Rock	" "	sdterpe@lanl.gov	No
Steve Story	White Rock	672-4156		No
Billie Shull	Los Alamos	662 6829	bbs@LANL.gov	NO
Charles Shull	"	"	b_cshull@yahoo.com	no
Jackie Hurtle	LOR	672-0844	jhurtle@lanl.gov	NO!