Exhibit 1

Telephone conference between Greg Mello and Steve Fong, CMRR Project Manager, 8/11/09

8/11/09 Fong

rebar NF 12,191 tons guesstimate
conc. NF 120,322 yd^3

rebar RLUOB 1,700 tons
conc. RLUOB 17–18,000 yd^3
s. steel RL est. 1,000 tons
s. steel NF est. (not avail.)

Vault n/incl. in 22,500 ft sp. net. lab.
gross ft whole thing — whole
- interstitial space — counted?
- ck public presentation
- tried to rip out all non essential space

Any HC III space in NF? No.
RLUOB is radiological, not Haz Cat III
1027 – cfo.
III – ~ 900 g Pu - equiv.
radio 8.4 Pu-239 equiv.

Q6 3 the "soft zone"
Have wrestled w/ this. May remove this layer.
G forces reduce if they mitigate this / remediate

RLUOB is

Exhibit 2

Monday, January 26, 2009
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Safety Board Raises Seismic Issue On Los Alamos Project

BY GEORGE LOBSENZ

In a potential problem for a key nuclear weapons project, staff at a federal safety oversight board have formally notified the National Nuclear Security Administration that they may not be able to certify the design for a new plutonium-handling facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory because the agency has said it may cost too much to ensure the facility's emissions confinement system can withstand a strong earthquake.

In a January 16 letter to the NNSA, the semi-autonomous Energy Department agency that manages the department's nuclear weapons complex, staff at the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB) said the position taken by NNSA is "not acceptable" given the risks posed by the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement (CMRR) project at the seismically active Los Alamos site.

Staff at the DNFSB said they wanted NNSA to "re-

(Continued on p. 3)

Court Backs FERC, Raps Blumenthal On Power Deregulation

BY JEFF BEATTIE

In a solid win for FERC in the debate over U.S. power market deregulation, a federal appeals court Friday backed the commission and rejected Connecticut Attorney General Richard Blumenthal's protests that temporary "hybrid" markets in place as New England moves to competitive wholesale markets have produced unjust and unreasonably high power prices.

As is common in such cases, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia offered few direct opinions on the actual structure of the electricity markets in question.

Instead, by a 3-0 vote, a three-judge panel of the court said Blumenthal (D) had not met the burden of proving that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's decisions on various steps towards deregulation were unreasonable, showing considerable deference to the agency's decision-making.

In the process, the court backed FERC's decision to reject a proposal from Blumenthal to effectively re-regulate his state's power

(Continued on p. 4)

House Panel Passes Renewable Tax Fix, But Senate Balks

BY CHRIS HOLLY

Economic stimulus legislation approved by the House Ways and Means Committee last week includes language that would allow renewable energy developers to convert tax credits into cash via a proposed new Energy Department grant program. However, the legislation, which the ailing wind and solar industries say is vital to their ability to attract investment, faces opposition in the Senate.

The Ways and Means bill (H.R. 598) would extend the federal tax credit for energy produced from renewable resources for three years; allow renewable energy developers to claim an investment tax credit (ITC) in lieu of the production tax credit (PTC); and allow developers to receive DOE grants in lieu of claiming the ITC for certain projects.

The bill also contains other tax components of an underlying $825 billion stimulus package being pushed through Congress to revive the flagging economy.

The complicated renewable tax fix is aimed at resolving a problem facing wind and solar developers who have used the ITC or PTC as a way to lure investors to back their projects. Much of the investment, for example, in the wind industry over the past few years has come from investment banks who valued the credits as a way to reduce their own tax exposure.

But with the economic crisis running roughshod through corporate balance sheets, banks and other investors have little or no taxable income, hence their desire for tax credits has diminished sharply. This means that developers can't raise the cash they need to build new wind, solar and other renewable energy projects.

With the Ways and Means fix, however, developers in effect could trade their credits for DOE cash, which could be used to expand renewable energy capacity in a variety of ways, said Gregory

(Continued on p. 2)

Palin Puts In-State Gas Pipe On Front Burner

Citing sagging state revenues, Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin in a state-of-the-state speech Thursday said she intends to revive efforts to build a partnership between state authorities and an Alaskan energy firm to build a new in-state natural gas pipeline.

Palin's remarks appeared to acknowledge that the much bigger pipeline planned by the state and TransCanada Corp. to bring North Slope gas supplies to the lower 48 states may face delays and will not come in time to shore up Alaska's withering finances, which include a $1 billion revenue shortfall for the state's government.

In her speech to state lawmakers in Juneau, Palin (R) said she intends to introduce legislation next month to renew an in-state pipeline project by the Alaska Natural Gas Development Authority and Anchorage-based ENSTAR Natural Gas Co. The project was first proposed in July.

The announcement comes as tightening global credit and low energy prices have conspired to freeze up the considerable funding necessary to advance TransCanada's colossal 1,715-mile pipeline from the North Slope.

While focusing on the smaller in-state pipeline initiative, Palin said the TransCanada project remains critically important: "I assure you: The line will be built—gas will flow—Alaska will succeed," she said.

As originally proposed, the in-state pipeline would develop new natural gas resources within the Cook Inlet and Copper River basins and have a capacity of 460 million cubic feet of gas per day—about twice what Alaskans currently use daily. However, with Cook Inlet gas supplies largely depleted, ENSTAR has begun to look elsewhere for supplies for its proposed $3.3 billion line, which is to run along the Parks Highway from Fairbanks to Anchorage.

Safety Board Raises Seismic Issue... *(Continued from p. 1)*

confirm its commitment" to making the emissions confinement system capable of withstanding so-called performance category, or PC-3, earthquake events.

NNSA's position is somewhat unusual because commercial nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities are typically designed to earthquake safety standards that are substantially equivalent to the PC-3 standard used by DOE.

The DNFSB staff's concerns are important because Congress in the defense authorization bill for fiscal year 2009 specifically gave the DNFSB certification authority for the design of the CMRR project, which NNSA says is vital to maintaining weapons design and production capabilities at Los Alamos.

Under the defense authorization bill, Congress withheld $50.2 million in fiscal 2009 funding for the CMRR project subject to the DNFSB and NNSA providing formal certification to the House and Senate armed services committees that design of the CMRR facility was adequately protective of public safety.

As part of the certification process, the DNFSB staff earlier this month began sending "findings" to NNSA laying out their initial concerns about aspects of the CMRR design.

The staff has sent two findings, one about overall seismic safety of the CMRR and the other focusing on the so-called confinement ventilation system, which is critical to capturing and preventing the release of any harmful emissions from the facility.

While seismic safety has long been a key DNFSB concern on the CMRR project, the January 16 finding on the confinement ventilation system contains stronger language from DNFSB staff about the need for NNSA to change its position.

"The [NNSA's] CMRR Nuclear Safety Design Strategy... states that it may not be economically feasible to seismically design and qualify some components of the active confinement ventilation system or its support system to PC-3 seismic design requirements," the staff said in the finding.

"It is not acceptable to downgrade PC-3 seismic design requirements for the active confinement ventilation system."

As for a solution, the DNFSB staff said: "NNSA should reconfirm its commitment to seismically design the active confinement ventilation system to PC-3 seismic design requirements."

And in an accompanying letter to Gerald Talbot, assistant deputy NNSA administrator for nuclear safety and operations, DNFSB staff said that by sending a finding to NNSA, the staff was highlighting a safety issue that "has not been adequately resolved and that could preclude board certification."

NNSA officials said they expected to address the DNFSB concerns in an internal review of the CMRR project that was now under way.

"We are aware of their concerns," NNSA said in a statement to *The Energy Daily* Friday. "We are in the midst of a major internal review of our design plan and feel confident that the board's questions will be answered when they see the results of this review. We look forward to continuing to work constructively with them to ensure that the CMRR is safe."

NNSA has said that moving forward with the CMRR project is vital because the existing Chemistry and Metallurgy Research (CMR) building at Los Alamos is more than 50 years old and does not meet modern earthquake, fire safety and other environmental and public health protection requirements.

NNSA has been attempting to respond to safety concerns in the interim by removing some plutonium and other hazardous materials from the CMR building. However, the agency says it cannot shut down the CMR building because it provides critical capabilities for handling plutonium and other nuclear materials used in nuclear weapons.

As a result, NNSA has been trying to expedite construction of the CMRR facility, but has run into difficult design and cost problems, with the project's price tag roughly doubling to an estimated $2 billion.

The DNFSB has had longstanding concerns with the design of the CMRR, especially NNSA's initial plan to use "passive confinement" strategies to prevent radioactive releases in some accident scenarios; passive confinement means radioactive releases will be confined by the buildings walls and ceiling, as opposed to being sucked up by an "active" ventilation system and trapped in filters.

Earthquake issues are of particular concern for the CMRR facility because Los Alamos is located in a seismically active area of New Mexico, In addition, the lab recently completed a new seismic review that showed earthquake risks to lab facilities are roughly 50 percent higher than previously believed.

Exhibit 3

NNSA PUSHING COOPERATION TO REDUCE RISKS ON UPF, CMRR-NF

The National Nuclear Security Administration is encouraging the contractors working on the agency's two major construction projects to work together to address common issues, and the agency is seeking to tie Fiscal Year 2011 contract incentives to the effort. According to a Sept. 3 Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board report, which was only made public recently after passing a classification review, NNSA has directed the Y-12 and Los Alamos site offices to develop performance-based incentives for FY2011 that would reduce "known project risks" for the Uranium Processing Facility at Y-12 and the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement-Nuclear Facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory.

The incentives, which would be included in the annual Performance Evaluation Plan for B&W Y-12 and Los Alamos National Security, LLC, have not been released, but NNSA spokeswoman Jennifer Wagner suggested that some common procurements could help level out the risks involved in purchasing some commodities, and she singled out reinforcing bar as one example. "NNSA often aligns contract incentives to achieve common goals," Wagner said. "In this instance, given that NNSA has two large construction projects in development concurrently, common strategies are being encouraged to address a suite of traditional market and execution risks." She said the common procurement of reinforcing bar for both facilities could "reduce the cost risk of market fluctuations and the schedule risk of timeliness and availability when needed. Common measures also promote integration in planning, work sequencing, vendor qualification, etc." In its report, the DNFSB said the incentives would be designed to "give stakeholders increased confidence in timely project execution within cost and schedule constraints."

A Construction Management Compromise?

The cooperative approach appears to track with the NNSA's interest in consolidating the agency's construction work under one umbrella contract vehicle, though momentum for that contract has cooled in recent months as site contractors have pushed to exclude major construction projects like UPF and CMRR-NF from the contract. The agency announced plans to create a construction management contract in late March, but after an industry day in April, there has been scant communication with industry, and it's unclear when—or if—a statement of work for the contract will be released. The incentives, however, appear to provide both evidence for and against such a contract. On the one hand, the NNSA is clearly interested in increasing cooperation on its major construction projects—one of the main goals of the construction management contract—but it also could be an indicator that the agency is pushing to achieve that cooperation through its existing contracts.

Costly Concerns

Cost and schedule issues for the facilities remain a major concern for NNSA officials. The UPF is currently estimated to cost between $1.4 and $3.5 billion, and Fiscal Year 2011 budget documents indicate that the price tag for CMRR-NF is likely to soar past $4 billion, but most officials believe that the cost of the facilities will be substantially higher. Sen. Bob Corker (R-Tenn.) suggested earlier this year that the cost of UPF is likely to land between $4 and $5 billion, and Congressional aides currently believe the combined cost of the facilities could reach $11 billion. Both facilities are expected to be completed in 2020 and operational by 2022, and are key to efforts to modernize the nation's weapons complex—as well as Senate ratification of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with Russia. Senate Republicans have pushed the Administration for adequate funding to modernize the weapons complex and arsenal, and while the Administration earlier this year committed $80 billion over the next decade for the effort, Vice President Joseph Biden acknowledged last month that more resources would be needed for the modernization effort and promised to update the Administration's plans later this fall.

Nuclear Weapons & Materials Monitor is a weekly (50 issues a year) publication covering all the activities of the U.S. National Nuclear Security Administration, including the stockpile stewardship program, complex transformation and disposition of weapons grade materials. Also includes insight on programs with Russia and other nuclear states.

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Weapons Complex Monitor ■ *Nuclear Weapons & Materials Monitor* ■ *RadWaste Monitor* ■*Nuclear New Build Monitor* ■ *GHG Transactions & Technologies*

Likewise, Y-12 officials said last week that the cost range for UPF would also be updated later this fall, but the actual baseline won't be completed until the facility's design is 90 percent done, which Y-12 Site Office spokesman Steven Wyatt said is projected to occur in the spring of 2013. Wyatt said in the three years since the UPF cost range was established, "we have continued to bring clarity to this critical national security priority, including requirements, assumptions, design maturity, and project schedule. These changes will ultimately affect the cost range."

'Independent Eyes' Looking at Projects

The NNSA's latest push to control costs is part of a continuing effort to try to decrease the price tag of the multi-billion-dollar facilities as it wrestles with how to build the facilities and what requirements will be included in the projects. Don Cook, the agency's Deputy Administrator for Defense Programs, this summer initiated a review of the facilities' requirements by the Department of Energy's Office of Cost Analysis and the Pentagon's Cost Analysis Improvement Group, representing "independent eyes" to look at the projects, Cook said. Cook said in an August interview that those reviews were expected to be completed last month, but the NNSA has not released any information about the reports. At the time, Cook suggested that he didn't expect drastic changes to the projects. "As far as cutting something way back, I don't think that is likely to occur, because we designed these things not to be capacity-driven in the first place but to give us a basic capability that had some adjustability in capacity but not a lot," Cook said. "We're not too far away from that." A review last year by former Defense Programs chief Everet Beckner of UPF found that the facility was mostly sized appropriately for the nation's needs.

However, there is some evidence that site contractors are looking for ways at decreasing the facility's requirements. According to Bill Reis, the defense programs chief at the Y-12 National Security Complex, the accelerated pace of dismantlement at the facility is designed, in part, to limit the capabilities that need to be replicated in UPF. "We're designing this facility with an expectation that we have dismantled a significant number of those [warhead] components prior to moving into that facility so that we don't have to build in a capability that is not necessary," Reis said. "In other words, if there are some components that we can get taken apart before we put in that facility then there's equipment we don't have to build into that facility." He added: "If we don't have as much to do, that's a good thing."

—Todd Jacobson

'NEW START' NEGOTIATOR VOICES HIGH HOPES FOR TREATY PROSPECTS

Seeming confident that the concerns of many Republican Senators have been addressed, Rose Gottemoeller, the chief U.S. negotiator on the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with Russia, said last week that she is hoping for an overwhelming show of support for the arms control pact when the Senate votes on the ratification of the treaty later this year. "We are hoping that we will have the same kind of vote which was the vote for the [original] START treaty, 95-0," she told reporters last week in New York on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly First Committee meeting. "We're looking for that kind of vote this time around as well."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a resolution of ratification for the treaty, 14-4, on Sept. 16, but the full Senate isn't expected to vote on the treaty until a post-election lame-duck session. Gottemoeller said the Administration was seeking "this vote as soon as possible." Because the treaty needs to be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate, at least eight Republicans along with 59 Democrats are needed for the treaty to enter into force. Russia's Duma also must ratify the treaty, and it is expected to act after the Senate.

In reductions to be made over the next seven years, the treaty would cap the size of the U.S. and Russian strategic deployed stockpiles at 1,550, down from the 1,700-2,200 range allowed by the Moscow Treaty, and would limit the number of deployed and reserve strategic delivery vehicles to 800 with a maximum of 700 missile launchers and bombers allowed to be deployed at one time. It would also reestablish verification and transparency measures that have been lacking since the START Treaty expired Dec. 5. The treaty will last 10 years.

'Building a Corvette in a Model-T Factory'

The ratification process hasn't been easy, and though three Republicans supported the treaty in committee (Sens. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), Bob Corker (R-Tenn.), and Johnny Isakson (R-Ga.)), many Republicans remain undecided about how they'll vote for the treaty. Much of the uncertainty comes from concerns about modernization of the National Nuclear Security Administration's weapons complex and nuclear arsenal. Thus far, the Administration has committed $80 billion over the next decade for the agency's weapons program, but many Republicans believe that's not enough—a point Vice President Joseph Biden conceded last month—and are waiting on the Administration to update its pledge. Sen. Jon Kyl (R-Ariz.) has led the Senate GOP charge on modernization and most observers

CMRR Nuclear Facility Project Overview

October 2010

Aerial Photography - September 2008

Exhibit 4

Legend

- Proposed 2010/2011 SEIS Project Activities
- Previously Evaluated in 2003 EIS and 2005 SA
- Technical Area Boundary

PROJECTION: State Plane Coordinate System, New Mexico, Central Zone, U. S. Feet, DATUM NAD 83

SPATIAL DATA REFERENCES:
-Aerial Photography, SPPI-IP, September 2008
-Roads, Facilities, ES-SE
-Hillshade, 4-ft. LIDAR, GISLab
-Potential Release Sites, ADEP-WES, EP2009-0633

0 100 200 400 600 800 1,000 1,200 Feet

1 inch = 200 feet

UNCLASSIFIED

Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATORY EST. 1943

National Nuclear Security Administration

LA-UR 10-07047

Site Planning & Project Initiation Group
Infrastructure Planning Office
LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY

Geographic Information Systems
CMRR_Project_Overview_Public_v2.mxd

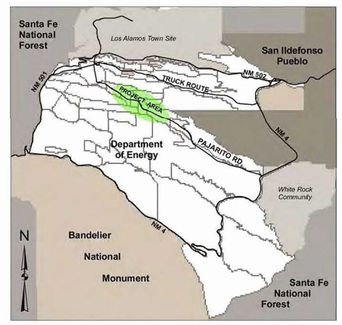

Exhibit 5

Continuing Resolution Dramatically Benefits New Mexico Nuclear Weapons Laboratories (LASG, 9/30/10)

Current and Requested Appropriations for NNSA Weapons Complex Sites (in millions of dollars)

(DOE headquarters and other sites not included)

	FY2010		FY2011 Requested		Requested Increase, $		Requested Increase, %	
	Total DOE	**WA**	**Total DOE**	**WA**	**Total DOE**	**WA**	**Total DOE**	**WA**
KCP	462.045	459.382	535.433	532.949	73.388	73.567	15.9%	16.0%
LLNL	1,137.176	992.913	1,213.180	1,051.070	76.004	58.157	6.7%	5.9%
LANL	1,823.225	1,299.169	2,216.629	1,636.838	393.404	337.669	21.6%	26.0%
NTS	323.953	243.041	389.079	228.669	65.126	(14.372)	20.1%	-5.9%
PP	534.716	534.473	533.140	532.317	(1.576)	(2.156)	-0.3%	-0.4%
SNL	1,309.770	953.098	1,491.998	1,141.953	182.228	188.855	13.9%	19.8%
SRS	1,619.585	229.656	1,632.317	191.685	12.732	(37.971)	0.8%	-16.5%
Y-12	742.709	656.610	792.565	676.756	49.856	20.146	6.7%	3.1%
Totals	**7,953.179**	**5,368.342**	**8,804.341**	**5,992.237**	**851.162**	**623.895**	**10.7%**	**11.6%**
LANL + SNL proposed (WA actual as of 9/30) increase, in $					575.632	526.524		
LANL + SNL, percent of total proposed (and for WA, actual) increase, all 8 sites							67.6%	84.4%

Total WA, all sites	**6,384.431**	**7,008.835**
Total WA provided until 12/3/10, all sites		**7,008.835**
Portion DOE requested increase not provided, all sites		**227.267**

KCP	Kansas City Plant
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
NTS	Nevada Test Site
PP	Pantex Plant
SNL	Sandia National Laboratories
SRS	Savannah River Site
Y-12	Y-12 National Security Complex
WA	Weapons Activities

Exhibit 6

ATOMIC AUDIT

THE COSTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS SINCE 1940

Stephen I. Schwartz, editor

Bruce G. Blair, Thomas S. Blanton, William Burr, Steven M. Kosiak, Arjun Makhijani, Robert S. Norris, Kevin O'Neill, John E. Pike, and William J. Weida, contributing authors

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION PRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TABLE 1-1. Auditing the Manhattan Project: Where Did the Money Go?

Cumulative costs in millions of dollars as of December 31, 1945

Site/program	*Then-year dollars*[a]	*Constant 1996 dollars*
Oak Ridge (total)	1,188.35	13,565.66
K-25 Gaseous Diffusion Plant	512.17	5,846.64
Y-12 Electromagnetic Plant	477.63	5,452.41
Clinton Engineer Works—HQ and central utilities	155.95	1,780.26
Clinton Laboratories	26.93	307.44
S-50 Thermal Diffusion Plant	15.67	178.90
Hanford engineer works	390.12	4,453.47
Special operating materials	103.37	1,180.01
Los Alamos Project	74.06	845.38
Research and development	69.68	795.45
Government overhead	37.26	425.29
Heavy-water plants[b]	26.77	305.57
Total	1,889.61	21,570.83

Source: Original data from Hewlett and Anderson, *1939/1946,* p. 11.

a. Includes capital and operations costs from 1942 through 1945. Costs adjusted using a base year of 1944. Actual costs per facility per year are apparently unknown.

b. Designed and constructed by E. B. Badger and Sons and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada in Trail, British Columbia, and by E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company in Morgantown, West Virginia; Montgomery, Alabama; and Dana, Indiana.

but preparations for "Operation Crossroads" kept about one-eighth of the scientists busy.[55] There was no question, however, that the program would continue after the war. At a meeting of the Interim Committee on May 31, 1945 (formed by Secretary of War Stimson to consider post-war policy options for the atomic bomb and including Stimson, Groves, Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall, Oppenheimer, Lawrence, Bush, MIT president Karl T. Compton, Undersecretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton, and Secretary of State-designate James F. Byrnes), Lawrence spoke forcefully in favor of continued production, recommending "that a program of plant expansion be vigorously pursued and at the same time a sizable stock pile of bombs and material should be built up" to ensure that the nation would "stay out in front." Later in the meeting, Byrnes "expressed the view, *which was generally agreed to by all present,* that the most desirable program would be to push ahead as fast as possible in

55. Jonathan Weisgall, *Operation Crossroads: The Atomic Tests at Bikini Atoll* (Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1994), p. 137.

Exhibit 7

		vigil_f@lanl.gov, (505) 667-3219			
165	562910	Environmental Remediation Services - Technical Services with a focus on technical, regulatory, and non-field support. Multiple Master Task Ordering Agreements (MTOA) will be awarded to cover a 3 year base period with a 2 1 year option. Prequalifications will be requested in August, 2010. Contact: Larry Quinlan, quinlan_l@lanl.gov, (505) 606-0094	150 M	10/1/2010	S
166	562910	Environmental Remediation Services - Environmental Services will include RA/D&D, sampling, and a focus on field support. Multiple MTOAs will be awarded to cover a 3 year base period with 2 1 year options. Prequalifications will be requested in August, 2010. Contact: Mark Backus, backus_mark_k@lanl.gov, (505) 665-9781	400 M	10/1/2010	S
167	562910	Environmental Remediation Services - Waste Characterization, Processing, & Nuclear Facilities Operations Management Support Services. Multiple MTOAs will be awarded to cover a 3 year base period with 2 1 year options. Prequalifications will be requested in August, 2010. Contact: James McGill, mcgill_james@lanl.gov, (505) 665-5638	200 M	10/1/2010	S
168	562910	Environmental Remediation Services -Waste Management, Treatment, Transportation, and Disposal. Multiple MTOAs will be awarded to cover a 3 year base period with 2 1 year options. Prequalifications will be requested in August, 2010. Contact: Jean Renner, jcrenner@lanl.gov, (505) 606-2172	250 M	10/1/2010	S
78	TBD	Vacuum Products, Contact: TBD RFP Date: TBD	14 M		O
82	423120	Automotive Parts, Contact: Frank Sedlacek, sedlacek@lanl.gov, (505) 667-0418	3 M	8/30/2010	S
122	423430	Networking Equipment - Edge Switches, Contact: Barbara Wolf, bwolf@lanl.gov, (505) 606-1673	14.5 M	11/30/2010	S
132	325120	SUBCONTRACTOR shall furnish qualified personnel, equipment, materials and facilities to perform all services necessary to provide the Laboratory with Grade A or higher refrigerated liquid helium, dewar rentals, service of government owned dewars. Contact: Robert Manzanares, rbmanzanares@lanl.gov, (505) 665-0504	5.3 M	8/30/2010	S
137	237130	Temporary Utilities. Contact: Robert Ping, rwping@lanl.gov, (505) 664-0539	10 M	11/1/2010	S
138	238910	Site Preparation Laydown. Contact: Robert Ping, rwping@lanl.gov, (505) 664-0539	25 M	10/1/2010	
139	237130	Site Utilities Relocation. Contact: Robert Ping, rwping@lanl.gov, (505) 664-0539	5 M	10/1/2010	
140	236210	OSP Security Cable & Horizontal Pull. Contact: Robert Ping, rwping@lanl.gov, (505) 664-0539 RFP Date: TBD	5 M	8/20/2010	
141	238910	Site Excavation. Contact: Robert Ping, rwping@lanl.gov, (505) 664-0539 RFP Date: TBD	30 M	10/1/2010	

Competition Type

O = Open Competition
S = Small Business Set-Aside
8 = 8(a) Set-Aside
D = Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Set-Aside

Exhibit 8

LANL Construction Corridor

Tom McKinney, Associate Director

Project Management and Site Services Directorate

Los Alamos National Laboratory

September 8, 2010

LA-UR 10-05995

Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement Project