

# THE ADVISOR

A Publication of the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board

Autumn 1995

## Kaiser-Hill Proposal: 8 Year Accelerated Project

The Department of Energy and Kaiser-Hill, the contractor managing the Rocky Flats cleanup, released a draft plan in October that proposes to accomplish significant risk reduction at the site in eight years at a cost of \$6 billion. This plan, known as the Accelerated Site Action Project (ASAP), is currently being reviewed by regulators and the community. ASAP represents a new, and fairly controversial, approach for the future of Rocky Flats. Specifically, the plan calls for:

- Plutonium and transuranic (TRU) waste will be stabilized or treated and put into containerized storage waiting shipment off-site, but in safe and economical configuration for the long

term. After 2003, only 300 workers will be needed for security and environmental monitoring.

- Cleanup of the outer 5,000 acres of the buffer zone to allow unrestricted use, cleanup of the inner 1,000 acres of the buffer zone to meet standards for open space use, cleanup of the south 300 acres of the industrial area to meet standards for industrial/commercial use, and a landfill cap covering the most contaminated 200 acres.

- Most waste from cleanup and demolition will be placed under a permanent landfill cap and monitored.

- Buildings without future economic value will be

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## Lt. Governor Sees Window of Opportunity for Cleanup

Special Contribution by Colorado Lt. Governor Gail Schoettler

Our common goal is to clean up Rocky Flats. In a perfect world, the plutonium would be removed, the contamination cleaned up and the site returned to its historic pristine environment within the next five years. But, as we all know, the world is not perfect.

Cleaning up sites like Rocky Flats has always been tough but now is getting even more difficult. Congress is increasingly unwilling to pay the enormous cleanup tabs at complex nuclear weapons sites. Environmental laws and regulations are under attack. The "not in my back yard" sentiment is even more pronounced when nuclear materials like plutonium are at issue - making

plutonium removal and permanent disposal politically very difficult. Cleanup technology is only very slowly catching up with the cleanup needs. The downsizing of activities means the possible lay-off of knowledgeable, technically sophisticated employees who would be valuable assets in the new cleanup mission. All this means that the problems associated with Rocky Flats will be with us for a long time. That's the bad news.

The good news is that a window of opportunity is opening on a new era of Rocky Flats. And if we play our cards right, we can seize the opportunity to produce some positive results for Colorado.



Colorado Lt. Governor Gail Schoettler

There is a new sense of urgency about Rocky Flats. For too long employees and management have faced an uncertain future. With a new mission focused on cleanup and closure, we can now get on with the job. Reduced

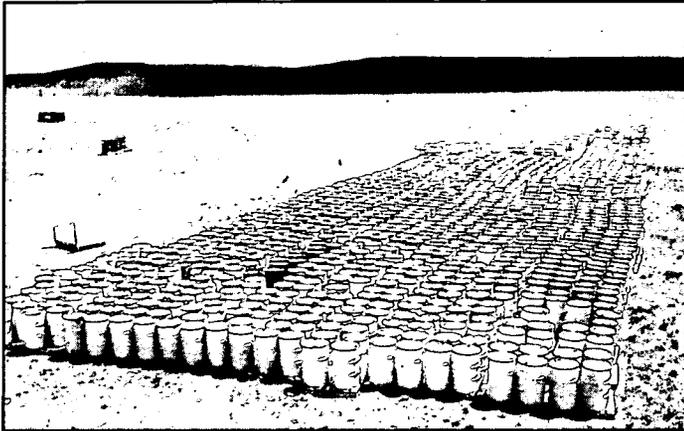
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# The 903 Pad: A Cleanup Challenge

With the exception of the solar ponds, probably no individual location at the Rocky Flats site has received more notoriety than the 903 Pad. This pad is the location where in the late 1950s and early 1960s Rocky Flats stored barrels filled with plutonium and chemically contaminated oil left over from the pit manufacturing operations. In those days, without benefit of laws and lack of any oversight, it was common practice for waste materials to



*The 903 pad area as it looked in 1962.*

be dumped and stored in the open environment. In the late 1960s, the managers at the site realized that a problem existed because many of the oil barrels had corroded, allowing the contaminated oil to spill out onto the ground. In an attempt to solve this problem, all of the barrels were removed and work began to clean up the storage area. Unfortunately, during this cleanup effort the contaminated soil was disturbed and easily picked up by the high winds so common at Rocky Flats, further spreading the plutonium contamination. The Health Advisory Panel overseeing the Dose Reconstruction Project for the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment lists the 903 Pad as one of the major contributors to off-site contamination from Rocky Flats.

Today, the 903 Pad is covered by a three-inch layer of asphalt that was placed in 1968 to prevent the further spread of any contaminants. Many questions come to mind as one begins to contemplate how this notorious site will be cleaned up. What still remains under the asphalt cap? What will be done with the cap and the underlying soils? When will the work begin? The answers to many of these questions are now being addressed.

This summer, the Department of Energy released for review the results of the characterization studies that have been ongoing for the past several years. This multi-volume report contains some interesting information. Perhaps the most surprising is that soil studies indicate that the highest levels of plutonium are not found directly under the asphalt cap as one might suspect, but are found in exposed areas to the east and

south. Groundwater contamination includes both radionuclides and chemicals that were originally in the barrels. Most of the groundwater contamination is from the chemicals and not from the radionuclides, indicating that the chemicals move more freely through the soil column than do the radionuclides. Identifying exactly where the groundwater contamination comes from is problematic because of the other waste burial trenches and sites that are adjacent to the 903 Pad.

What will be done to cleanup this area? The new contractor for the site, Kaiser-Hill, has identified the 903 Pad area as one of its top ten areas to address in the environmental remediation program. One of the proposals to address cleanup is to conduct an interim remedial action to go in and remove the "hot spots" of plutonium contaminated soil adjacent to the pad. Ideas and plans to address the groundwater contamination and the materials directly under the cap are still being discussed. Possibilities range from complete removal to doing nothing to installing a more permanent cap structure over the existing cap.

The Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board will be following the study and cleanup of the 903 Pad very carefully. If you would like to be involved in this process, please contact the CAB office at 420-7855 and ask to be placed on the mailing list for the Environmental / Waste Management Committee.



*The same area as it looked after installation of asphalt pad.*

## 1996 Summit

A second annual Rocky Flats Stakeholder Summit is being planned for January 20, 1996. If you are interested in attending, please contact Erin Rogers at (303) 420-7855. A registration deadline has been set for January 5 so that participants will receive and have time to review background materials prior to the Summit.

# From Divisiveness to Cooperation

## A Story of Two CAB Members

**G**ary Thompson and LeRoy Moore may not agree on the value of nuclear weapons and their usefulness as a deterrent. They may not agree about whether there are acceptable risks associated with radiation exposure. But they do agree on one thing: whatever decisions are made about the future of Rocky Flats need to include the input and ideas of those who are affected by those decisions.

When LeRoy Moore moved to Colorado in 1974 to teach at the University of Denver, he was convinced that nuclear weapons posed a grave threat to the very possibility of ongoing human life. But he knew nothing of the existence of the nearby Rocky Flats nuclear weapons factory. In the spring of 1978, Daniel Ellsberg, who was responsible for releasing the Pentagon Papers, spoke at a disarmament demonstration at Rocky Flats. His remarks at the rally inspired a several-weeks-long civil disobedience blockade of the railroad tracks leading into Rocky Flats. LeRoy first learned about Rocky Flats when he read reports of this civil disobedience. By the following spring he was sitting on the tracks himself, along with 300 other people.

Soon after this incident, believing that people needed to know more, LeRoy organized a course on Rocky Flats at what was then Denver Free University. He called the plant to see if it would be possible to bring class participants to the site for a tour. He was told that the class members could visit but that, because of his civil disobedience, he could not. The person to whom he spoke suggested that, instead, a presentation could be brought to the class. Thus, on a winter evening, four Rocky Flats employees arrived, slide show in hand, to discuss the internal and external environment at the plant. Among them was Gary Thompson.

As a chemical engineer and chemist, Gary's professional career has been in the defense industry. He has worked with chemical agents at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, as a test conductor for the third stage of the Minuteman missile, and with nuclear weapons materials. Gary believes in peace through strength, that peace is best maintained by giving the enemies of the U.S.A. what he euphemistically refers to as a "significant personal interest," the understanding that retribution for aggression will be swift and inevitable.

Over the years, Gary and LeRoy's paths crossed a few times. In August 1979, Gary wrote an op-ed piece for both the *Denver Post* and *Rocky Mountain News*, expressing his views about the need for nuclear deterrence and inviting people to a pro-Rocky Flats rally. LeRoy wrote a rebuttal. Then, during CAB's formative stage in 1993, LeRoy was one of the first six Board members chosen who in turn selected the remaining members. Among them was Gary Thompson.

The end of production activities at Rocky Flats brought about an incredible turn of events. Gary and LeRoy now



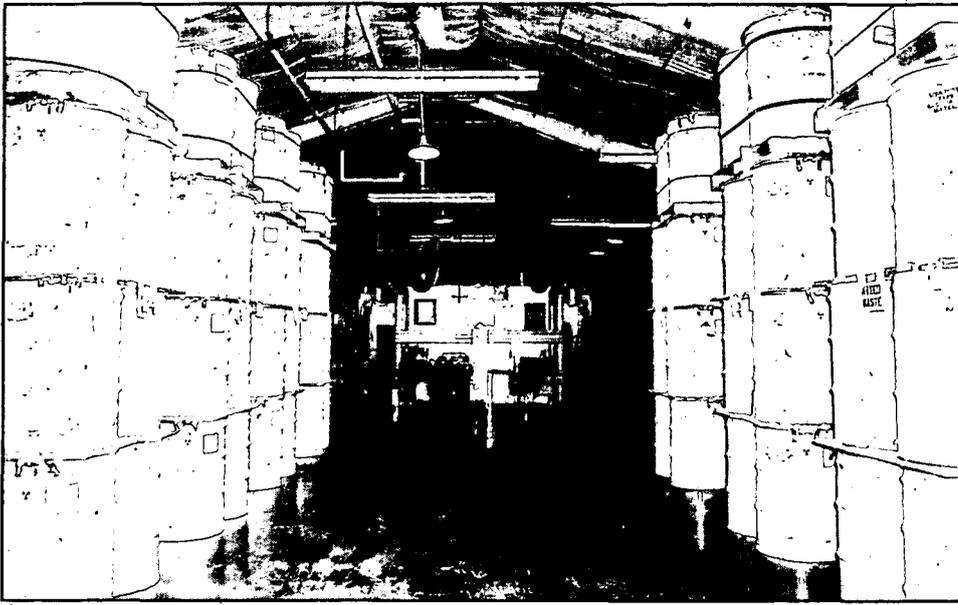
*Gary Thompson is an associate engineer for Kaiser-Hill at Rocky Flats. Previously, he served as production manager in Plutonium Recovery. He has worked in the nuclear field for 26 years, seven of those at the Savannah River Laboratory and 19 at Rocky Flats. Gary has a bachelors degree in chemical engineering from the University of Colorado, and a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Utah. He lives in Northglenn.*

*LeRoy Moore is a consultant with the Rocky Mountain Peace Center, which he helped found in 1983. Principal author of the Citizens' Guide to Rocky Flats (1992), he has followed the Rocky Flats issue closely. LeRoy taught in various colleges, universities, and theological seminaries for a decade-and-a-half. He now offers courses on nonviolent social change at the University of Colorado, Boulder. LeRoy holds a Ph.D. in religious studies and history from Claremont Graduate School in California.*

work together closely as co-chairs of the CAB Plutonium and Special Nuclear Materials Committee. "Several years ago, LeRoy couldn't set foot on plant site," Gary recalls. "Now, as a CAB member, he is frequently a guest. I never thought a couple of pro- and anti-nuclear activists could end up working together. I still don't agree with LeRoy on non-violent resistance - there are just too many world leaders who need that 'significant personal interest' for us to disarm - but I admire LeRoy for his dedication, courage, and personal commitment to his principles. I enjoy working with him on our new, mutually agreeable goal of doing the best we can to assist in the cleanup of the site."

"Gary and I signify the hope of the kind of endeavor we're involved with," says LeRoy, "that is, to discuss our differences and come to solutions that are good for everybody. I admire Gary for his technical knowledge, have a great respect for him and enjoy working together on both the Board and committee. As for nuclear deterrence, while its benefits aren't clear, we're beginning to learn that the costs are very high, not only in this country but also in the former Soviet Union."

# Wastes at Rocky Flats:



*Transuranic mixed waste drums being stored at Rocky Flats.*

Since its opening in the early 1950s, the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (formerly known as the Rocky Flats Plant) has produced wastes. Just like any other factory, Rocky Flats produced these wastes as a byproduct of its manufacturing operations. What separates Rocky Flats from other "normal" factories is that most of its wastes contain radioactive materials. In trying to understand waste issues at Rocky Flats, the most confusing aspect is the myriad of terms used such as low-level, transuranic, hazardous, mixed, and so on. It is important to understand these terms because what ultimately happens to these wastes depends upon what type they are.

The first distinction made in wastes at Rocky Flats is whether they are "mixed" or "straight" wastes. Mixed wastes are those that have both a "hazardous" and a "radioactive" component. Straight wastes have only radioactive constituents. The first reaction when a person hears this distinction is to comment, "Well, aren't radioactive materials hazardous?" Indeed they are but the distinction is made via legal definitions.

One of the backbones of this country's environmental protection laws is the

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (commonly referred to by its acronym, RCRA, pronounced "ric-rah"). This law regulates the use, storage and disposal of hazardous materials. These hazardous materials are the chemicals, metals, and other things used in or left over from almost all industrial activities. Congress, in writing the RCRA law, allows individual states to manage the enforcement of the regulations as long as the states write comparable laws that are at least as stringent as or more stringent than the federal regulations. The state of Colorado has chosen to accept this regulatory authority through the Colorado Hazardous Waste Act. An important point to know is that RCRA and the state laws do not regulate nuclear or radioactive materials.

Radioactive materials are regulated according to another federal law, the Atomic Energy Act. This act separates out the regulation of nuclear materials based on whether they are generated by the civilian sector such as hospitals, research labs, and commercial power plants, or through the defense nuclear program. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, as well as states which have written comparable laws, oversee

the generation, storage, and disposal of civilian nuclear wastes. The Department of Energy has been given the sole authority to regulate nuclear materials generated by the defense program. There is no comparable regulation by states which host defense nuclear facilities such as Rocky Flats.

The bottom line of these laws is that the state of Colorado and other states with defense nuclear facilities can regulate the "hazardous" component of mixed (i.e. radioactive and hazardous) wastes through the authority given by RCRA, but they have no authority to oversee what happens with the straight wastes. This authority rests solely with the Department of Energy to determine how the straight wastes are stored, and where and how they will be disposed.

The next challenge for understanding wastes is to sort through the terms low-level, transuranic, and high-level. Intuition would lead one to believe that low-level wastes would contain the least amount of radioactivity, transuranic the next amount, and high-level the most. Unfortunately, intuition makes too much sense. Other factors come in to play in defining these terms.

The two types of nuclear wastes under these categories at Rocky Flats are low-level and transuranic (commonly written as TRU, pronounced "true"). The word "transuranic" comes from an understanding of chemistry. The basic building blocks of our chemical surroundings are the elements, such as

## **CAB RECOMMENDATION:**

*CAB passed a waste management recommendation. This recommendation to the Department of Energy:*

- *opposes the development of a waste disposal facility at Rocky Flats;*
- *requests DOE develop plans for long-term management of waste at Rocky Flats;*
- *stipulates that any waste facility must be designed so that waste must be fully retrievable;*
- *opposes acceptance of waste from other defense nuclear facilities;*
- *requests a national dialogue on waste management;*
- *encourages DOE to vigorously pursue waste management alternatives that are safe and waste benign.*

# Sorting Through the Jargon

carbon, oxygen, the different metals, and others. There are over one hundred known elements that are laid out by chemists in the periodic table in which each element is assigned a number. Chemists refer to any radioactive element whose number in the periodic table is greater than uranium as being a "transuranic" element. Plutonium is one of these transuranic elements, so wastes containing plutonium are referred to as transuranic wastes.

One problem with this simple definition is that the nuclear industry has created an arbitrary measurement system which states that any wastes whose concentration of radioactivity is below a certain threshold are referred to as "low-level" wastes (for the technically oriented, this level is 100 nanocuries per gram). Many of these "low-level" wastes contain radioactive materials other than plutonium, but wastes that do contain plutonium in a concentration below the threshold also are called low-level. Thus, plutonium is found in both transuranic and low-level wastes at Rocky Flats.

It is important to point out that a third type or definition of nuclear waste exists, namely high-level wastes. The definition of high-level is not based on a threshold concentration cut-off similar to that found between transuranic and low-level but rather, high-level refers to wastes that are generated directly from a nuclear reactor such as a nuclear power plant or the defense reactors at the Hanford site in Washington state.

## NO PERMANENT DISPOSAL

Recommendation on October 5, 1995.

Department of Energy states that CAB:

Disposal facility at Rocky Flats;

Long-term storage for all waste currently at Rocky

Flats is fully monitorable and upgradable and the

facilities for treatment or storage;

Policy; and

Waste treatment technologies to make

## ROCKY FLATS WASTE QUANTITIES

<b>Hazardous</b>	<b>338 cubic meters</b>	<b>17 truckloads</b>
<b>Low-Level</b>	<b>5,256 cubic meters</b>	<b>266 truckloads</b>
<b>Low-Level Mixed</b>	<b>16,560 cubic meters</b>	<b>838 truckloads</b>
<b>Transuranic (TRU)</b>	<b>570 cubic meters</b>	<b>28 truckloads</b>
<b>TRU Mixed</b>	<b>584 cubic meters</b>	<b>30 truckloads</b>
<b>*Soil Contamination</b>	<b>300,000 cubic meters</b>	<b>15,182 truckloads</b>

\*This is an estimate based on projections of waste generation assuming total solar ponds cleanup, cleanup of buffer-zone hot spots & significant industrial area soil cleanup.

These categories comprise most, but not all Rocky Flats wastes. Source: Kaiser-Hill, Fall 1995

Because Rocky Flats does not have a nuclear reactor, it does not produce any high-level wastes. It is true that some of the wastes at Rocky Flats do contain "high" levels of plutonium, but these are called residues and legally speaking are still classified as transuranic.

How do these different definitions affect what ultimately will happen to the wastes? Currently, the Department of Energy is able to send some of its straight low-level wastes to another DOE facility in Nevada, the Nevada Test Site.

Because the state of Nevada, just like Colorado, has written its own laws governing the "hazardous" part of mixed wastes, the Department of Energy cannot ship low-level mixed waste because Nevada has been reluctant to issue a permit. There is a private facility in Utah, EnviroCare, that is permitted and currently accepts low-level mixed wastes from Rocky Flats. Even though these facilities are available, such factors as cost and transportation risks affect the amount of waste that is shipped from Rocky Flats.

What about the transuranic and transuranic mixed wastes? The current plans are that these two forms of waste will be disposed of at the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) located near

Carlsbad, New Mexico. Until this facility opens, transuranic wastes will continue to be stored at Rocky Flats. Another proposed waste storage facility frequently in the news is Yucca Mountain in Nevada. This facility is being designed to accept high-level wastes from both commercial nuclear power plants and from reactors operated for United States defense purposes. Again, because Rocky Flats does not have a nuclear reactor and generates no high-level wastes, there are no wastes from Rocky Flats that will be sent to Yucca Mountain.

Most of the current inventory of waste at Rocky Flats is left over from the production era. The largest amount is in the low-level mixed category. Once work begins in earnest to clean up the Rocky Flats site, the amount of waste requiring disposal will increase dramatically. The challenge for the Department of Energy, the regulators and the citizens living near sites such as Rocky Flats is to see that these materials are taken care of for as long as the materials remain dangerous. The unfortunate dilemma is that for many radioactive materials such as plutonium, the period of danger is measured in terms of tens and even hundreds of thousands of years.



# A R O U N D

## THE DOE WEAPONS COMPLEX

### This Issue: The Pantex Citizens Advisory Board

*The Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board is one of nine Site-Specific Advisory Boards (SSABs) that have been formed at former nuclear weapons production sites. Other SSABs are in the planning stages. In each issue of The Advisor, we spotlight the activities of one of these boards. This article was contributed by Stacy Mansoor of the PPCAB staff.*

**T**he Pantex Plant Citizens Advisory Board (PPCAB) is an independent body with a balance of diverse interests affected by Pantex Plant activities. The primary mission of the PPCAB is to provide informed recommendations and advice to the Department of Energy (DOE) concerning the health, safety, environmental, and waste management aspects of all past, present, and future Pantex activities, including the associated costs and benefits.

Pantex Plant is America's only nuclear weapons assembly and disassembly facility. It is located on the High Plains of the Texas Panhandle, 17 miles northeast of Amarillo. Pantex is centered on a 16,000-acre site in Carson County.

Pantex was originally constructed as a conventional bomb plant for the U.S. Army during the early days of World War II. As were many war-era munitions plants, Pantex was deactivated after the war ended. In 1951, at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission (now the DOE), the Army reclaimed the plant and 10,000 surrounding acres for use as a nuclear weapons production facility.

Today the plant is operated by Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co., Inc. Mason & Hanger employs approximately 2,950 workers. Pantex has five primary operational missions:

- To fabricate chemical high explosive components for nuclear weapons.
- To assemble nuclear weapons for the nation's stockpile.
- To maintain and evaluate nuclear weapons in the stockpile.
- To maintain and evaluate nuclear weapons being retired from the stockpile.
- To serve as an interim storage site for plutonium components from retired weapons.

Several studies are underway to recommend a new, more efficient structure for DOE's nuclear weapons complex. While Pantex could see an expansion of operations as a result of this restructuring, it is also possible that some Pantex operations could be moved elsewhere, or that the plant might shut down altogether. The future will become clearer in the next few years.

The PPCAB is a 20-member Board. The stakeholder categories represented on the PPCAB are neighbor (within one mile of the perimeter of Pantex), area resident (within the nine counties closest to the Pantex Plant); regional resident (resident of the 26-county Texas Panhandle area), current Pantex worker, labor organization, agricultural sector, environmental organization, business, local government, and academia. Diversity factors include geography, technical/nontechnical, gender, and race/ethnicity.

Focus areas for 1995 have included the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permits and process; the DOE Site Development Plan; plutonium, tritium and uranium; Site Treatment Plan; and health effects.

The PPCAB has five subcommittees: Budget and Finance, Community Outreach, Policy and Personnel, Nominations, and Training and Programs. The Board formed five ad-hoc task forces in June 1995 to fulfill the need for concentrated efforts on specific Board interests. The task forces are: Environmental Restoration, Future of the Complex, Public Participation and Information, Sitewide Environmental Impact Statement, and Waste Management.

The Board has offered official advice on the recent Stockpile Stewardship and Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, the Environmental Restoration budget, and the Agreement in Principle with the State of Texas.

The PPCAB advises the DOE and may also offer advice or respond to issues raised by federal, state, or local participating and enforcement agencies. The Board will always remain accountable to the public and will seek to promote community involvement. All PPCAB meetings are open to the public.

## **Lieutenant Governor** *(continued from Page 1)*

budgets, although hampering our ability to get all that we want, have engendered creative thinking and a realization that the whole site - from the cleanup to the plutonium - should be managed as a single project. We have a new contractor and procurement system which sets clear incentives for getting results. There is a new mood of solving problems to address the big issues.

The state must be a part of the solution by acknowledging the harsh fiscal realities while helping to craft a sitewide plan that meets our goals of safety, timely cleanup and removal of the plutonium. The state should require accountability without insisting on regulations and goals that are not achievable or would bankrupt the federal or state treasury. We need to recognize that we cannot achieve pristine cleanup now, but we can plan for that if future technological development permits it. We can insist on a target date for plutonium removal and participate actively in resolving the long-term storage problem, but we cannot enforce a date that is beyond our and the DOE's control. We must recognize that we are all in this together, and that together we will achieve a cleanup that will protect human health and the environment for the long term. And we will maintain a constant discussion with all interested citizens and groups.

We all must focus on configuring the site to be as safe as possible and to consolidate its waste and materials so that when the time comes, we can remove the materials to secure locations away from the Denver metro area.

## **Accelerated Site Action Project** *(continued from Page 1)*

demolished. Site support offices will be off-site.

- Site infrastructure (utilities, health services, etc.) will be privatized.

In comparison to the recently-calculated \$20 billion, 30-year-plus price tag for site cleanup, Kaiser-Hill proposes to accomplish the ASAP project by the year 2003 at a cost of \$6 billion. However, it is important to point out that ASAP does not accomplish the same level of cleanup as these earlier estimates.

If the necessary budget increases are not feasible, Kaiser-Hill estimates the project could be completed with currently-projected budget allocations for \$10 billion over 10 years. A major factor in these cost estimates is the estimated \$400 million per year (over \$1 million per day) to keep up the infrastructure necessary to treat wastes and safely manage contaminated facilities. ASAP projects annual operating costs of \$40 million after 2003, a 90% reduction.

While intrigued by the possibilities offered by ASAP, several Citizens Advisory Board members are concerned about many of the details of this plan. As such, the Board has formed a new committee to review ASAP and develop a recommendation(s). Anyone interested in participating should contact the CAB office at 420-7855. Kaiser-Hill has held public meetings to present and discuss this plan, and it will most certainly be a topic at upcoming meetings as well. They hope for vigorous public discussion over the next few months, with a target of formulating a plan in early 1996.

*Portions of this article were reprinted with permission from Impacts, newsletter of the Rocky Flats Local Impacts Initiative*



**(303) 637-4808**

## **WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU - ANNOUNCING CAB'S NEW PUBLIC COMMENT MESSAGE LINE**

*Call 24 hours a day to record your opinions, comments, or suggestions. All comments will be reviewed by the Board. This is one way we are trying to make it easier for you to share your views about the Rocky Flats cleanup and the work of the Board.*

*The Advisor* is published quarterly by the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board (CAB). The Executive Editor is Linda Murakami. Please send your questions, suggestions and ideas to:

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9035 Wadsworth Parkway, Suite 2250  
Westminster, CO 80021  
(303) 420-7855 Fax (303) 420-7579

Except as noted, all articles are written by CAB staff: Erin Rogers, Deb Thompson, Ken Korkia and Lisa Hanson. To request a change of address or to add or remove your name from the mailing list, contact Deb Thompson at the above address and phone number. Material may be reprinted if credit is given. The CAB is funded under a 1995 grant of approximately \$300,000 sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy.

### **CAB MISSION STATEMENT**

*The Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board, a nonpartisan, broadly representative, independent advisory board with concerns related to Rocky Flats activities, is dedicated to providing informed recommendations and advice to the agencies (Department of Energy, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency), government entities and other interested parties on policy and technical issues and decisions related to cleanup, waste management and associated activities. The Board is dedicated to public involvement, awareness and education on Rocky Flats issues.*

# Rocky Flats Public Meeting Calendar

## December

6-7	Health Advisory Panel Technical Work Sessions	8:30 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Denver Marriott Southeast
6	Health Advisory Panel Public Meeting	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster Ramada
7	Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Meeting	6 - 9:30 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
11	CAB Site Wide Issues Committee	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
19	CAB Plutonium and SNM Committee	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
21	CAB Environmental/Waste Management Committee	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall

## January

4	Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Meeting	6 - 9:30 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
8	CAB Site Wide Issues Committee	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
16	CAB Plutonium and SNM Committee	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
18	CAB Environmental/Waste Management Committee	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall

## February

1	Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Meeting	6 - 9:30 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
5	CAB Site Wide Issues Committee	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
15	CAB Environmental/Waste Management Committee	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
20	CAB Plutonium and SNM Committee	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall

ALL MEETINGS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE, PLEASE CALL BEFORE YOU GO: (303) 420-7855

- CAB Community Outreach and Alternative Use Planning Committee meet on an ad-hoc basis, please call for schedule
- Rocky Flats' public meeting schedule has not yet been determined, please call for updated information

**Westminster City Hall: 4800 W. 92nd Avenue, Westminster**

**Denver Marriott Southeast: I-25 and Hampden, Denver**

**Westminster Ramada: Boulder Turnpike (Hwy. 36) and Sheridan, Westminster**

## Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board

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