

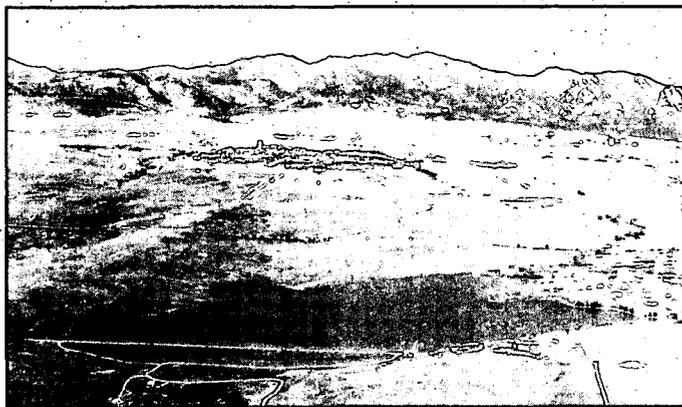
THE ADVISOR

A Publication of the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board

Winter 1996

DOE Completes Study of Off-Site Areas Near Rocky Flats

This spring the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS) will release the final Remedial Investigation report for Operable Unit (OU) 3, areas off-site near Rocky Flats. OU 3 is comprised of four Individual Hazardous Substance Sites (IHSSs): Great Western Reservoir, Standley Lake, Mower Reservoir, and the surrounding soil areas. The Remedial Investigation (RI) report lists and analyzes all of the



Great Western Reservoir and surrounding OU 3 soils.

characterization studies that have been conducted to determine the extent and magnitude of contamination of these areas originating from Rocky Flats. Over the past several years samples have been taken to analyze the surface water, groundwater, sediments at the bottom of streams and lakes, and the soil in the

areas to the north, east and south of the Rocky Flats site. The Department of Energy recently released a draft copy of the RI report which serves as the primary source for this *Advisor* article.

Concern over contamination leaving Rocky Flats began in the early 1970s after the 1969 fire. Researchers at that time confirmed that plutonium attributable to Rocky Flats was found in the soil and sediments in areas east of the site bound-

ary. Since 1970, thirteen separate studies have been conducted on the soil, eight studies of Great Western Reservoir, and eleven for Standley Lake. These studies trace the main source of the contamination to improper waste storage at the 903 Pad during the late 1950s and early 1960s.

(continued on Page 3)

Agencies Release Vision for Rocky Flats; Citizens Voice Concerns

In November 1995, the Department of Energy, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Lieutenant Governor agreed to a set of parameters to guide the future direction of Rocky Flats. This document, known as the draft conceptual vision, is currently out for public review and comment.

This draft envisions safe, stable interim storage of plutonium and transuranic

waste on-site; demolition or entombment of most buildings; environmental cleanup standards that allow specified land and water uses (as opposed to background level cleanup); and on-site, long-term disposal of some wastes in a capped area potentially covering 100 acres in the current industrial area.

A common theme that runs through many of the comments received by the agencies is a general opposition to on-site

disposal of wastes. There is also a strong sentiment in the community to eventually clean the site to background contamination levels.

The agencies have heard these comments, including the statements that came out of the Summit (see next page) and will be revising the vision document in February 1996. Please call the CAB office (420-7855) for more information about the vision.

Highlights Inside:

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Elements of Common Vision Surface at Summit II

On January 19-20, Rocky Flats Summit II drew approximately 140 people from the public, Rocky Flats, regulating agencies and other groups to the Colorado School of Mines to discuss a future vision for Rocky Flats.

At last year's Summit, eight priorities were identified for Rocky Flats. This year, participants went a step further to lay out their thoughts about what cleaning up Rocky Flats really means in terms of plutonium storage and removal from the site, waste storage and removal from the site, environmental cleanup levels, acceptable standards for environmental monitoring and many other issues.

Friday night, the group came together around the idea of developing a "simplified" vision statement for Rocky Flats. Each participant was asked to vote for the topics they felt were most important to discuss at the Summit. After voting was completed, 12 topics had been identified for discussion.

All day Saturday, small groups of participants worked on developing a vision statement for each of the 12 topics. By the end of the day, a shared vision for the site was coming together. There was general agreement that, if necessary, low-level wastes should remain in safe, long-term storage on-site, with a preference for above-ground retrievable storage. Also, the group endorsed the Future Site Use Working Group land use recommendations of managed open space for the buffer zone and cleanup-related industrial uses for the industrial area.

The predominant attitude throughout the two days was cooperation and collaboration toward a common goal - a safe Rocky Flats. Though a very diverse range of interests and opinions were represented, there was surprisingly little disagreement about a path forward. There was a fairly lengthy list of agreements from the Summit. If you are interested in learning more about this, please call Erin at the CAB (420-7855).



Summit participants in work groups on Saturday.

Plutonium Decisions Proceeding

We all know that the 14 tons of plutonium at Rocky Flats pose one of the most dangerous risks at the site. But what does the Department of Energy plan to do with all of this plutonium? Last year we told you about the Department of Energy's process for analyzing various alternatives for storage and disposition of plutonium (see *The Advisor* Summer 1995). This work is proceeding and the public will soon have a chance to comment.

Carl Sykes, DOE-Rocky Flats' primary contact for the nuclear materials Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, gave us some information about what the recently-released draft document means to Rocky Flats. Most importantly, Rocky Flats is *not* a candidate site for either storage or disposition of plutonium. Some of the sites that are being considered are Hanford, Nevada Test Site, Savannah River, Idaho National Engineering Lab, and *(continued on Page 3)*

Update on Rocky Flats Budget

Last spring in *The Advisor*, an article told the story of how Rocky Flats receives its operating money through the two-year federal budget process. This article will provide an update on where current budget and planning activities, including citizen and stakeholder participation efforts, are at this moment.

As noted in the previous article, the federal government operates on a two-year budget cycle, with money allocated for a fiscal year (FY) that begins in October each year and ends on September 30 the following year. Planning for the fiscal year begins two years in advance of when the money is actually spent.

Currently, Rocky Flats is operating in FY96 with a total budget of \$573 million

plus an additional \$47 million for national defense-related activities. The original request submitted by Rocky Flats was \$628 million, but was reduced by Congress. The impact of these cuts will mean reductions in environmental restoration, waste management and capital projects, but will not significantly impact plutonium stabilization activities. Rocky Flats was not affected by the federal budget impasse, so no workers were sent home, nor were any programs halted by the budget stand-off.

The budget for FY97 that begins this fall was presented by President Clinton to Congress in January. The Rocky Flats request contained in this budget is for \$557 million. At this time, Department of Energy and Kaiser-Hill officials are

involved in the planning efforts for FY98, which begins on October 1, 1997.

DOE wants to involve citizens and other stakeholders in the budget process, specifically to provide input on the priorities for FY98. Rocky Flats must submit its FY98 request to DOE headquarters by April 15. As a first step, results of the Rocky Flats Summit II held this past January will be incorporated (see related story above). The Citizens Advisory Board anticipates other budget participation activities in either March or April before the Rocky Flats budget is submitted to DOE headquarters. To obtain more information about these activities, please contact the CAB office.

Study of Off-Site Areas (continued from Page 1)

(See related article in the
Autumn 1995 *Advisor*.)

A secondary source was

water transport of contaminated sediments from the on-site water retention ponds. Reconstruction work on the dams and basins of these ponds between 1970 and 1973 allowed the contaminated sediments to be disturbed and flow in the creeks directly into Great Western Reservoir. (The direct connection between the on-site creeks and Great Western Reservoir was severed in 1989 with the construction of a diversion canal that transports the creek water around the reservoir.) Many of the past studies do not meet stringent quality control standards required by present environmental practice and law, so work began three years ago to once again sample the soil, sediments and water in Operable Unit 3.

Results from the draft RI report show that soil contaminated with plutonium does exist in areas mainly to the east of the Rocky Flats boundary. Soil samples were taken over an approximate area of 38 square miles to the north, south and east of the Rocky Flats site boundary. Areas to the west of Rocky Flats were not extensively sampled because they are considered to be near background readings for the Front Range. The prevalent winds that frequent this area are mainly from the west blowing east, which distributed the contamination to the area east of the site boundary. Surface and ground water also flow downgradient from west to east. During the soil studies, samples were taken from 61 different 10-acre plots and sampled for radionuclide contamination. The highest soil reading was found immediately east of the east entrance to Rocky Flats.

To analyze the surface water, 52 samples were taken from 33 different locations in Great Western Reservoir, Standley Lake, Mower Reservoir and their tributaries. Great Western Reservoir is the drinking water supply for the city of Broomfield. Standley Lake supplies drinking water for the cities of Westminster, Thornton, Northglenn, and Federal Heights. Mower Reservoir is a small body of water that supplies irrigation water to a local rancher. Results of the sampling show that there is no surface water contamination that is above background levels. The analysis looked at radionuclides, metals, and volatile organic chemicals.

The next area of study was to look at sediment samples from the streams and reservoirs in the area. Plutonium contamination was found in all three reservoirs and tributaries, with the greatest readings occurring in Great Western Reservoir at a depth of 18 inches. Sediment samples are much like tree rings because the sediment is deposited in layers. Researchers are able to estimate how much sediment is deposited per year. Using this information, they attribute contaminated sediments to the dispersion of plutonium from the 903 Pad and from the disturbance of the on-site ponds during the early 1970s. Upper layers of the sediments do not show contamination above the expected background levels.

Groundwater samples have been taken over the years at the eastern boundary of Rocky Flats that do not show any plutonium contamination. Therefore, the OU 3 researchers did not conduct any more samples. There was a question, however, of whether the sediment contamination at the bottom of the reservoirs may

have spread to the groundwater. Two wells were dug and sampled below both Great Western Reservoir and Standley Lake. No contamination was detected.

Using the characterization information, the RI report next determines whether the levels of contamination found present a risk to either human or ecological receptors. To answer these questions, the OU 3 researchers performed both a Human Health and an Ecological Risk Assessment. A risk assessment combines knowledge about the toxicity of a particular contaminant, or its ability to cause cancer at known concentrations, with information about how human or other receptors might be exposed to the contaminants. To determine the risk of contamination in the areas off-site from Rocky Flats, the risk assessors analyzed a residential scenario whereby a human would build a house on the area of greatest known contamination and then live there for 30 years, drinking water directly from the site, eating fruits and vegetables grown in the soil, raising cattle for both milk and meat, and breathing in the air that might contain suspended contamination. Combining all this information, the risk assessment shows that the chance of a person living in this scenario would develop cancer attributable to the contamination at three chances in one million. The Environmental Protection Agency has established action guidelines determining that something must be done about the contamination if there is one chance in 100,000 that a person would develop cancer as a result of exposure to the contamination. According to the RI report, "These values illustrate that under the most conservative residential exposure assumptions the risk in OU 3 from Rocky Flats contaminants is very low, and is below levels that warrant additional investigation or cleanup."

The next step in the legally prescribed process for Operable Unit 3 is the preparation of the Proposed Remedial Action Plan. This document will likely state that based on the characterization work and the analysis performed in the RI report that there is no cleanup required in the off-site areas near Rocky Flats. This report is anticipated to be released by the end of summer or early fall. The Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board will carefully examine the results of these studies and will likely make its recommendation on these matters later this year. If you are interested in further information or would like to participate in the review process, please contact the CAB office at 420-7855.

Plutonium Decisions (continued from Page 2)

Pantex. The primary disposition alternatives being analyzed are vitrification and

burning plutonium as fuel in a nuclear reactor.

"Important to remember," notes Sykes, "is that plans at Rocky Flats for management of plutonium must be aligned with DOE's overall complex-wide strategy. Decisions we make here impact other sites around the country."

The Citizens Advisory Board is following the development of this document and is tentatively planning a discussion session on the PEIS prior to the official public comment meeting in late March or early April. If you would like to get involved with CAB activities on this issue, contact Ken Korkia (420-7855).

Citizens Advisory Board Priorities and Recommendations

The Rocky Flats Citizens' Advisory Board (CAB) developed a work plan for 1995 that had five major priority levels. The Board assigned these priority issues to four committees: Site Wide Issues, Alternative Use Planning, Plutonium and Special Nuclear Materials, and Environmental/Waste Management. The Priority Level One Issues, Broad Policy Decisions, are listed below, along with the name of the committee assigned to develop a recommendation on these top priority issues.

1995 Work Plan Priorities

- **Waste Disposal Policy:** Site Wide Issues Committee will develop a position on waste disposal for Rocky Flats.
- **Cleanup Levels Policy.** Environmental/Waste Management Committee will develop a recommendation on cleanup levels for the site to address the issue: "how clean is clean."
- **Future Use Policy.** Alternative Use Planning Committee will evaluate and endorse or modify the Future Site Use Recommendations.
- **Plutonium Policy.** Plutonium and Special Nuclear Materials Committee will develop a position on disposition of plutonium for the interim and long-term periods. This position will include consideration of issues about excess nuclear materials, e.g., is plutonium a waste or a resource.

The Recommendations

The Board has made 22 specific recommendations (shown in the chart on page 5). The recommendations vary from an endorsement for DOE to proceed with a given action such as the National Conversion Pilot Project, to a recommendation on waste management storage and disposal. The status of the four Level One priorities is summarized below. Complete versions of the recommendations are available from the CAB office.

Waste Disposal Policy — A recommendation on waste management, storage and disposal at the site was approved by the Board October 5, 1995. This recommendation consists of a statement of guiding principles, specific recommendations, and a request for deliverables of information from DOE and Kaiser-Hill, DOE's contractor. The recommendation includes a statement of CAB's opposition to development of a waste "disposal" facility at the site, while acknowledging that storage of wastes may be necessary for a limited period. The recommendation further states that any waste facility must be fully monitorable, and wastes must be fully and easily retrievable. The recommendation also states that no waste from other facilities will be accepted at Rocky Flats for treatment or storage, and because there is no guarantee that proposed "solutions" will proceed, a national dialogue must be convened that addresses the

issue of waste storage and "disposal."

Cleanup Levels Policy — The Environmental/Waste Management Committee is currently working on its recommendations, and has developed a draft set of core value statements to guide this process. The committee is reviewing various cleanup standards, and will prepare recommendations on the standards including what cleanup to background may mean, what the legal drivers are for developing standards, what the contaminant data bases (available from DOE and other sources) imply about standards, and how risk should be considered in the process. The committee expects to complete this work in the next few months.

Future Use Policy — CAB endorsed the consensus recommendations of the Future Site Use Working Group (FSUWG). Some members of the Citizens' Advisory Board participated on the FSUWG. The working group's recommendations were tied to three conceptual phases that were considered the likely sequence of cleanup activities. Phase I is storage and initial cleanup. Phase II is the cleanup phase following removal of plutonium and other wastes from the site, and includes decontaminating and decommissioning buildings. Phase III is completion of the initial cleanup. The principles listed below highlight the major agreements reached by the working group.

- Protect health and safety of the public and workers
- Clean up to average background level for Colorado, through research, technology, and use of skilled work force
- Retain current buffer area as managed open space
- Retain core as industrial area for cleanup and environmental technology
- Future uses should occur in the context of the three phases of the cleanup
- Protect or acquire property rights - including surface minerals, gas and oil easements, and water rights

The group made several additional recommendations based on these principles. A few recommendations were also made without full consensus of the FSUWG including construction of a regional transportation parkway and corridor, non-cleanup related uses of the core industrial area, office/commercial/light industrial uses in the northeast corner of the site, and grazing in certain areas of the buffer zone. In its endorsement, CAB also indicated a diverse range of opinions on the issues that did not have full consensus, and a lack of consensus on whether military uses should be permitted in the industrial area in the future.

Plutonium Policy — The Plutonium and Special Nuclear Materials Committee has made two recommendations on plutonium disposition at the site. The first is a paper entitled "Plutonium at Rocky Flats, A Framework for Decision-Making." This paper develops core values and beliefs that the

(continued on Page 5)

CAB Priorities (continued from Page 4)

Board considers critical for decisions about plutonium at Rocky Flats, and then provides criteria and recommendations on macro-storage (the location or storage area), micro-storage (the container or form of encasement) and the future disposition of plutonium. The paper concludes with a caveat about the significance of near-term planning to reduce or eliminate the potential need to redo remedial actions in the future.

The second recommendation on plutonium made by the Board encourages DOE to consider construction of a new facility or facilities for storage of Rocky Flats plutonium. Following up

on its previous recommendation about the need for DOE to carefully consider its plans for plutonium disposition, the Board said that "Because of the uncertainties surrounding the time of removal of the stabilized plutonium from Rocky Flats and with safety as our overriding concern, we believe DOE should take an extended-term approach to the on-site storage issue, so it doesn't make a decision today it will later have to undo. An extended term approach dictates the wisdom of considering construction of a new building or series of dispersed bunkers, on-site for storage of stabilized plutonium."

CAB RECOMMENDATIONS

No.	Subject	Date Adopted
94-1	National Conversion Pilot Project - proceed to Stage II	7-7-94
94-2	Environmental Assessment - plutonium stabilization	8-4-94
94-3	Community values - Rocky Flats cleanup	8-4-94
95-1	Budget - cleanup activities	2-2-94
95-2	Release of buffer zone land	4-6-95
95-3	Solar ponds closure	4-6-95
95-4	Adopt Summit priorities	5-4-95
95-5	Shift environmental restoration funding to high risk activities	6-1-95
95-6	Increase Rocky Flats budget by \$30 million to allow for contingency fund	7-6-95
95-7	Endorse Future Site Use Working Group report - with exceptions	8-3-95
95-8	<i>Plutonium at Rocky Flats - A Framework for Decision Making</i>	9-7-95
95-9	Mortgage reduction	9-7-95
95-10	Site Technology Coordination Group - outside stakeholder involvement	9-7-95
95-11	Interim End State - public involvement	9-7-95
95-12	Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement negotiations and six major outstanding issues	10-5-95
95-13	Use of the Site-Wide Environmental Strategy Agreement as a basis for negotiation during the October 10 and 11 work-out session for the Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement	10-5-95
95-14	Waste management: storage and disposal at Rocky Flats	10-5-95
95-15	Site Technology Coordination Group - lack of progress and involvement	11-2-95
95-16	Consolidation and storage of plutonium at Rocky Flats	11-2-95
96-1	Rocky Flats Draft Conceptual Vision	1-9-96
96-2	Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement (followup to recommendation 95-12)	1-9-96
96-3	Endorse Rocky Flats Area Emergency Public Assistance and Health Referral Center	1-9-96

Don Scrimgeour Joins the Staff as Interim Project Administrator

Don Scrimgeour joined CAB staff in November as Interim Project Administrator, to assist the Board and staff in developing a work plan for 1996, and an evaluation of Board progress, in addition to other duties. Don has done research over the past several years on public involvement in environmental decision-making, including a report to Congress on

advisory groups in the environmental cleanup process. He has worked as a consultant to several sites in the DOE complex and elsewhere on public involvement, environmental policy and socioeconomic issues. Don has a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Colorado. He will assist the Board in finding a permanent Project Administrator by June of this year.

Site-Specific Advisory Boards

A R O U N D

THE DOE WEAPONS COMPLEX

This Issue: The Nevada Test Site Community Advisory Board

The Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board is one of several Site-Specific Advisory Boards (SSABs) that have been formed at former nuclear weapons production sites. In each issue of The Advisor, we spotlight the activities of one of these boards.

The Community Advisory Board (CAB) for the Nevada Test Site is a formal volunteer organization made up of interested citizens and representatives of various stakeholder groups who provide informed advice and recommendations to DOE's Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Program.



Donald R. Elle, DOE/Nevada (left) meets with Dale Schutte, Nevada Test Site CAB chair (right) in front of DOE/EPA monitoring station at Caliente, Nevada.

This southern Nevada-based board was formed in 1994, and is comprised of 15 to 20 men and women representing a diversity of views. Current members include residents and workers near the Nevada Test Site, environmental or public interest groups, labor and civic groups, Native American representatives, academia, and local governments. The board's charter provides for a maximum of 20 members. In addition to regular members, there are four ex-officio members representing DOE, the U.S. Defense Nuclear Agency, the state of Nevada, and the Nevada Alliance for Defense, Energy and Business, a contractor organization.

In addition to serving as the location for many nuclear tests - both above and below ground - since 1951, the Nevada Test Site is the nation's largest volume disposal site, accepting 884,614 cubic feet in 1995. This represents about 85 percent of DOE's waste shipped off-site for disposal. In its 21-year history, NTS has received enough low-level waste to cover a football field over 31 stories tall. Currently, NTS accepts waste from 14 off-site, out-of-state generators.

Low-level radioactive waste is disposed at two sites on NTS. The Area 3 Radioactive Waste Management Site accepts low-level radioactive waste in containerized bulk form. The Area 5

Radioactive Waste Management Site is used to dispose of low-level radioactive waste, classified waste, and mixed waste. DOE considers these to be ideal disposal sites because of the deep water table, their remoteness, and the arid desert climate.

CAB's mission is to review plans and programs for the DOE Nevada Operations Office and provide citizen recommendations and advice for environmental restoration, waste management, and related issues. Specific areas of interest include site-specific cleanup criteria and risk assessment, land use, priority setting, management effectiveness, cost v. benefit analyses, and strategies for site waste management and disposal facilities.

In order to assist the board in carrying out its mission, committees have been created to handle specific issues and topics. The board's charter calls for the formation of standing committees to cover the following areas: finance, program/issues, membership/diversification, and site development. Since the board's inception, additional standing committees have been formed and include the following topics: the Nevada Test Site Environmental Impact Statement, the board's bylaws, human resource issues, and transportation.

Meet CAB's New Board Members

If you've noticed some new faces around the table over the past few months, now is the time to take a moment and get to know CAB's new Board members.

Paul Grogger

Paul is a professor at the University of Colorado - Colorado Springs, and has been active in developing educational curriculum for nationwide use for the American Geologic Institute. A professional engineering geologist, he has served on various boards including the Woodmoor Water and Sanitation District and the El Paso County Planning Commission. Paul would like to see more statewide representation on CAB, and hopes to help turn Rocky Flats into "an asset rather than a liability." He lives in Monument.

Mary (Mickey) Harlow

A water quality analyst for the City of Westminster, Mary works at the Semper Water Treatment Plant, where her primary responsibility is nutrient

(nitrogen and phosphorus) analysis for Standley Lake and its tributaries. She also is a member of the Water Quality Analysts Association. A long-time resident of Arvada, Mary has a B.S. in Health Care Management, an A.S. in Water/Wastewater Technology, and an A.A.S. in Environmental. She was selected by the City of Westminster to represent it on the Board, and will work to assure "that the safety and welfare of the citizens of the City of Westminster are taken into consideration."



New Board members Susan Johnson (left) and Mary Harlow (right). Not pictured: Paul Grogger.

Susan Johnson

Susan is Policy Specialist/Coordinator for the State and Tribal Government Working Group of the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). A registered attorney who focused on environmental law issues in law school, Susan has written several papers on the issue of federal facility cleanup, where she has an extensive interest. Susan is "concerned with finding a logical, effective approach to cleaning up Rocky Flats, as well as the whole complex." She lives in Denver.



(303) 637-4808

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU - CAB'S 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:

Erin Rogers, Managing Editor
Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board
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 Don Scrimgeour. 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

March

7	<i>Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Meeting</i>	6 - 9:30 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
11	<i>CAB Site Wide Issues Committee</i>	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
19	<i>CAB Plutonium and SNM Committee</i>	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
20	<i>Rocky Flats Public Meeting</i>	6:30 - 8:30 p.m.	Location to be determined
21	<i>CAB Environmental/Waste Management Committee</i>	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall

April

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

May

2	<i>Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Meeting</i>	6 - 9:30 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
6	<i>CAB Site Wide Issues Committee</i>	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
16	<i>CAB Environmental/Waste Management Committee</i>	7 - 9 p.m.	Westminster City Hall
21	<i>CAB Plutonium and SNM Committee</i>	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

Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board

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