

ROCKY FLATS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

Monday, June 6, 2011, 8:30 AM – 12:00 PM

**Rocky Mountain Metropolitan Airport, Terminal Building, Mount Evans Room
11755 Airport Way, Broomfield, Colorado**

Board members in attendance: Marc Williams (Director, Arvada), Maria VanderKolk (Alternate, City of Arvada), Lisa Morzel (Director, City of Boulder), Eric Stone (Alternate, City of Boulder), Lori Cox (Director, Broomfield), Greg Stokes (Alternate, Broomfield), David Allen (Alternate, Broomfield), Sheri Paiz (Director, Northglenn), Shelley Stanley (Alternate, Northglenn), Joe Cirelli (Director, Superior), Bob Briggs (Director, Westminster), Mary Fabisiak (Alternate, Westminster), Ann Lockhart (Alternate, Rocky Flats Cold War Museum), Kathy Bacheller (Alternate, Rocky Flats Homesteaders), Jeannette Hillery (Director, League of Women Voters), Arthur Widdowfield (citizen).

Stewardship Council staff members and consultants in attendance: David Abelson (Executive Director), Rik Getty (Technical Program Manager), Barb Vander Wall (Seter & Vander Wall, P.C.), Jennifer Bohn (RFSC accountant), Erin Rogers (consultant).

Attendees: Vera Moritz (EPA), Carl Spreng (CDPHE), Charlie Adams (CDPHE), Marilyn Null (CDPHE), John Dalton (EPA), Dan Miller (CO Attorney General office), Scott Surovchak (DOE-LM), Rick DiSalvo (Stoller), Bob Darr (Stoller), Jody Nelson (Stoller), George Squibb (Stoller), John Boylan (Stoller), Linda Kaiser (Stoller), Rachelle Thorne (Stoller), Casey Michalski (Stoller), Heidi Frasole (Stoller), Gwen Hooten (DOE-LM), Ken Starr (DOE-LM), Karen Reed (DOE-LM), Linda Kaiser (Stoller), Bruce Hastings (USFWS), Emily Hunt (City of Thornton), Eric Tade (City of Thornton), Debra Williams (Town of Superior Trustee), Joyce Downing (City of Northglenn), Colin Anonsen (Rep. Polis), Stuart Feinhor (Rep. Polis), Mary Harlow (citizen), Hildegard Hix (citizen), Anne Fenerty (citizen), Leroy Moore (Rocky Mountain Peace & Justice Center).

Convene/Agenda Review

Chair Bob Briggs convened the meeting at 8:37 a.m. He began by introducing the Mayor of Northglenn, Joyce Downing, who was in attendance. The first item was introductions of attendees. He then asked if there were any suggested changes to the agenda, and there were none.

Chairman's Review of May 6th Executive Committee meeting

Chairman Briggs noted that an Executive Committee meeting was held on May 6 at College Hill Library in Westminster. The purpose was to develop the agenda for this meeting. He asked if there were any questions, and there were none. He noted that these meetings are always open to the public.

Consent Agenda

Lisa Morzel moved to approve the February Board meeting minutes and checks. The motion was seconded by Arthur Widdowfield. The motion to accept the minutes and checks passed 11-0.

Executive Director's Report

David Abelson began his report to the Board by announcing that Board Member Maria VanderKolk is leaving her position with the City of Arvada, and therefore the Stewardship Council. This will be her last meeting, and she will be replaced by Jim McCarthy, from the city's Environmental Compliance Division. David next noted that there had been some press coverage in conjunction with the grand opening of the new visitor's center at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. There was also information announced by Department of the Interior Secretary, Ken Salazar, regarding plans for a Rocky Mountain Greenway System of trails connecting the Arsenal, Rocky Flats and the Two Ponds National Wildlife Refuge. \$350,000 in initial funding has been allocated for trails between the Arsenal and Sand Creek/South Platte River.

David next thanked the local government members as all of the annual dues had been received by the Stewardship Council. He also noted that, based on a suggestion from Lisa Morzel, there is an acronym list in the Board packet, which will now be a regular inclusion. He said to let Rik or him know if anything is missing or needs to be changed. Rik Getty provided information about a Rocky Flats site tour which was to take place the following week. David discussed the status of several items about which he had emailed information to the Board. These items dam breaching, the Adaptive Management Plan, proposed changes to institutional controls, and a public involvement plan. He said that the first three items are already on the agenda for this meeting. He noted that DOE approved the EA for dam breaching by issuing a Finding of No Significant Impact, or FONSI. The AMP is an add-on that lays out additional terms, protocols, goals, how systems are managed, reporting requirements, etc. He said that under the terms of the plan, the terminal ponds will not be breached until 2018 and 2020. In the interim, they will be operated and monitored in a flow-through configuration.

With regard to the issue of changes to institutional controls at the site, this will be addressed through amendments to the CAD/ROD. A public comment period will run through July. A meeting on this topic was scheduled for June 16 at the Westminster Rec Center. The site has also released a revised Public Involvement Plan. Staff will review the changes and provide information to the Board. Finally, changes to the Points of Compliance along Indiana Street were implemented in mid-May. David noted that DOE went above and beyond what the Board had requested. These points along Indiana will continue to be POCs for the next two years and after that they will serve as monitoring points.

Public Comment

Anne Fenerty said she had a question about an earlier statement regarding the Board's role as an 'institution' in the context of institutional controls. She noted that the Stewardship Council does not have advisory ability, and that she does not view the Stewardship Council as an institutional control. She handed out a definition of institutional controls developed by the EPA. David

Abelson clarified that this characterization of the Board was not meant in the legal sense. He said that the Board does serve a purpose in ensuring that people do not forget about the history and maintenance of Rocky Flats.

Mickey Harlow referred to a statement that americium sometimes occurs with plutonium in the environment. She noted her understanding that americium always occurs with plutonium. She said that in the future all of the plutonium left at Rocky Flats will become americium since it is the daughter product, and it is even more deadly.

Sheri Paiz noted that she had previously requested that Leroy Moore speak to the Board. As he was in attendance at this meeting, she said she would like to invite him to speak. Leroy Moore said that he first wanted to clarify that in 75 years there will be more radioactivity from americium at Rocky Flats than what we are seeing from plutonium at the present time. He then noted that a couple months ago he was recognized by the Boulder Daily Camera as a 'pacesetter' for 2011. At the ceremony for this award, he wrote a meditation on Rocky Flats. Leroy read this to the Board. He also handed out a brochure about the topic of nuclear guardianship.

Receive Stewardship Council 2010 Financial Audit

Eric Barnes, from Wagner Barnes, briefed the Board on the results of the recent audit, which covered calendar year 2010. In the final version of the audit, page one will reflect the auditor's opinion. This will be the 'independent auditors report', using generally accepted auditing standards. Mr. Barnes stated that it will be the auditors' opinion that the Boards' financial statements present a fair representation of its financial position. This finding is what is known as a 'clean opinion'. They found the Stewardship Council's records to be well-kept. He spent a few minutes reviewing the draft report. Mr. Barnes quickly highlighted the Board's balance sheet, assets and liabilities, grant revenue, and budget vs. actual expenses. Overall, no material problems were found and the Stewardship Council was deemed to be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Mickey Harlow asked why salaries are not broken down by line items. Eric said that all staff is contractual. David Abelson said total compensation paid consultants are shown in the Board's budget.

Marc Williams moved to accept the 2010 audit. The motion was seconded by Joe Cirelli. The motion passed 11-0.

Host DOE Annual Meeting

DOE was on hand to brief the Stewardship Council on site activities for calendar year 2010. DOE has posted the report on its website. Activities included surface water monitoring, groundwater monitoring, ecological monitoring, and site operations (inspections, maintenance, etc.). Upon a request from the Board, DOE will also discuss changes to the site configuration it might make over the next 30 years.

Surface Water Monitoring and Operations -- George Squibb

George noted that because of the large amount of rain last spring, there were some pretty substantial pond discharges at A-4, B-5 and smaller ones from C-2. Even with the May rain, current pond levels are low. The ground was dry and absorbed much of the moisture. Flow rates were also high (ranging from 75-158% of the 1997-2009 average). However, since this time period includes pre-closure numbers, this partially explains why these numbers were high. Shelley Stanley asked if the flows at SW027 due to recent high precipitation resulted in some samples being taken. George said that the sampler was triggered for one grab.

George next reviewed slides showing the sample results for the Points of Compliance. All levels were below applicable standards. Also, water quality at all points of evaluation, except SW027, was below applicable standards. Reportable 12-month rolling average values for plutonium at SW027 were observed starting April 30, 2010. George said that concentrations are likely caused by transport of low-level residual contamination in the SW027 drainage. Mitigating actions, which were taken in accordance with Contact Record 2010-06, included installing additional erosion control wattles in locations along the hillside north of the South Interceptor Ditch (SID) and permanent erosion blankets and reseeded in three areas in the SID. This work was successfully completed on December 20, 2010. Approximately 2,560 linear feet of Filtrex wattles and 8,452 square feet of permanent erosion matting were installed.

George noted that at GS51 there was very little flow, so only 4-5 grab samples were taken. There was not enough water to analyze. Mickey Harlow asked how much water is needed to complete their analysis. George said depends on which analyte and analysis method is used, but that they need four liters for plutonium and americium analysis. David Allen commented that the same scenario happened last year at SW027. George responded that there was even less precipitation in 2010 than 2009. Mickey Harlow asked if it would help to remove the wattles in order to get more water to sample. George said it would, but this could cause contamination to move and that the wattles are serving their intended purpose of fixing soil in place.

The final update regarding surface water was that performance monitoring during the year at the Original and Present Landfills resulted in no analytes detected above the applicable standards.

Groundwater Monitoring and Operations -- John Boylan

RFLMA monitoring included all AOC, Sentinel, and RCRA wells. AOC wells are monitored for the impact of groundwater on surface water. Sentinel wells provide an indication of plume movement. RCRA wells support the landfill remedies. Treatment system locations were also monitored. Non-RFLMA monitoring included sampling at and around the SPPTS. This was done to support optimization of Phase II (uranium) and Phase III (nitrate) treatment. Non-RFLMA monitoring also included the continued evaluation of treatment at the MSPTS and ETPTS as described in Contact Record 2010-07.

John next spoke about the measurement and calculation of seepage velocities, or groundwater flow rates, which were estimated from water levels measured across the COU. Eighteen well pairs were used. The median velocity was 120 feet per year, with a range of 8 to 424 feet per year. Locations where velocity was at least 200 feet per year included part of the B881 hillside, B771, the original landfill, and part of 903 pad and lip area. Velocity was less than 50 feet per year at the south (former) Industrial Area and the north side of the solar ponds. Statistical

analyses of groundwater quality data were performed per RFLMA. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) results for 2010 were very similar to 2009. Downgradient concentrations of several metals exceed upgradient concentrations. John said this may be attributable to natural sources (ore mineralization, organic-rich sediments). Statistical trending calculations were also similar to 2009 in that there were no increasing trends at downgradient wells. Per RFLMA, the findings of either higher downgradient concentrations or an increasing trend trigger the consultation process. Boron and uranium conditions met this requirement and were addressed in Contact Record 2011-03. David Abelson asked John whether the site had determined any potential causal explanations for the trends they are seeing. John said it was difficult because of the isolated nature of the results, which have not been repeated. At this time, they are waiting for additional data. Higher water levels could be re-charging groundwater, which might explain some things. This is being investigated.

John next moved into a review of 2010 activities related to site plumes with treatment systems. These include the Mound site (which includes oil burn pit #2), East Trenches and Solar Ponds. At Mound, source area evaluation wells were sampled in 2010 and results were generally consistent with previous data. Downgradient sentinel well results were also generally consistent with previous data, although in the 4th quarter one well saw increased concentrations of several VOCs. John also said that 2010 saw the highest water levels on record for source area and downgradient wells and several trends were identified and discussed in the Annual Report. The Mound Site Passive Treatment System (MSPTS) treated approximately 420,000 gallons of water, which was the highest volume since 2006 and continues the trend of increasing volumes since 2005. Influent concentrations of PCE and TCE were higher in 2010 and increased sharply in the fourth quarter. Higher spring flow rates reduced residence time in the treatment system which reduced treatment effectiveness. Treatment media will be replaced in 2011.

At the East Trenches plume, as at Mound, source area evaluation wells were sampled in 2010 and results were generally consistent with previous data. Downgradient sentinel well results were also generally consistent with previous data. Several trends were identified and discussed in the Annual Report. There were decreasing trends in main parent compounds, and increasing trends in degradation byproducts, which is a positive development. The treatment system (ETPTS) treated over 1.6 million gallons. This was the highest volume treated since 2005, which represented 1.7 to 4 times the volumes treated in previous post-closure years, and reverses a trend of decreasing volumes that began in 2007. Contaminant concentrations in the system influent were generally consistent with previous years. Higher flow rates reduced residence time in the treatment system which reduced treatment effectiveness. Effluent showed some increased concentrations compared with previous years, particularly PCE and TCE.

At the Solar Ponds, source area evaluation wells showed fairly consistent nitrate concentrations, while uranium concentrations were more variable. Wells nearer the source area are lower in uranium than wells farther away, which illustrates the impact of natural uranium. The SPPTS treated approximately 730,000 gallons of water, which was significantly higher than all previous years. This was due to the installation of Phase 1 upgrades as well as heavy spring precipitation. Influent concentrations, as well as influent flow, were higher than most previous years. Higher flow rates reduced residence time in the treatment system which reduced treatment effectiveness. Effluent also showed some increased concentrations over previous years, however at the

discharge gallery, concentrations of nitrate and uranium were much lower than they were at site closure. Results do indicate that the overall effectiveness of the SPPTS is improving. John reviewed the ongoing upgrades to the system that took place throughout the year. These updates were provided to the Stewardship Council throughout the year and are discussed in detail in the Annual Report.

John moved on to a summary of annual activities related to other groundwater contaminant plumes and areas of interest. These included the Solar Ponds-area VOC plume, 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit plume, Industrial Area plume, vinyl chloride plume, IHSS 118.1 plume, PU&D yard plume, OUI plume and well as areas surrounding former buildings. Results for all plumes were consistent with previous years, with decreasing trends at most areas.

Anne Fenerty asked why the site was focusing on VOCs and not beryllium. John said that beryllium was not identified as a contaminant of concern. They do sample for uranium, and the information can be found in the Annual Report. Lisa Morzel asked what decision had been made regarding old drainages, and whether they would be re-established. John said that functional channel two takes sheet flow and routes it toward North Walnut Creek. Lisa then asked when and how they decide to do isotopic analyses for uranium. John said that these analyses are extremely expensive, so they only do them when indicated. Mary Fabisiak asked about an acronym found on the page discussing non-RFLMA monitoring. John said it referred to a rough count of bacteria. Arthur Widdowfield asked how the site collects and disposes of the byproducts of stripping off VOCs. John said that when VOCs go through the zero valent iron (ZVI) treatment system, only low levels of chloride and other material are left, so there is no need for further treatment.

Annual Site Inspection -- Rick DiSalvo

For this project, a team was assembled to walk the entire surface of former industrial area, which was divided into various zones. He noted that landfills, treatment systems and water monitoring stations are inspected throughout the year on a routine basis. The team was tasked with looking for visual signs of erosion or precursors of erosion, the effectiveness of institutional controls and any evidence of adverse biological conditions. The team found all institutional controls and signs to be in place as required and no significant erosion or adverse biological conditions. Minor holes, small animal evidence and depressions were identified and subsequently filled in. Debris and trash was collected or flagged for pick-up.

Lisa Morzel asked if they find depressions every year, and Rick said they usually do. These can be up to about 6 feet in diameter. She asked if they see more depressions in areas where there are higher flow rates. Rick said they may be associated in areas with higher precipitation, with water infiltrating into void spots.

Rick said he also wanted provide some clarification about earlier public remarks related to americium and plutonium. He said americium-241 is the daughter of plutonium-241. The isotope used at Rocky Flats to make pits was plutonium-239. He said there was a small amount of plutonium-241 at the site. During production, Rocky Flats tried to purify and remove plutonium-241. It also has a fairly short (14 year) half-life. Therefore, most of this isotope has already decayed. Plutonium-239 decays to uranium-235, which has a much longer half-life.

Americium-241 decays to neptunium-237, which has an even longer half-life than uranium-235. Mickey Harlow said she would like to see more information about this. Rick said it could be found in the Feasibility Study.

Ecological monitoring -- Jody Nelson

Jody began by showing some photos demonstrating same-area comparisons between 2005 and 2010. He noted that revegetation areas have really taken off. The ecology staff provided support throughout the year for OLF project, POC flume project, roads project, surface water configuration EA, SW027/903 lip hillside seeding and erosion controls, Mound Treatment System project, annual dam mowing and riprap spraying project, Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System projects, and annual weed control efforts.

Ecological monitoring efforts included: OLF and PLF vegetation surveys; monthly weed surveys in the mitigation wetlands; revegetation monitoring; weed monitoring and mapping; Preble's mouse mitigation monitoring; wetland mitigation monitoring; and Bluebird box monitoring.

Wildlife monitoring found no active prairie dog towns in the COU. Nests found onsite included Great Horned Owls, Swainson's Hawk and Red-Tailed Hawk. Bluebird nest boxes have been provided, but have so far been occupied by house wrens and tree swallows.

Weed control efforts during 2010 included the release of bio-controls for Dalmatian toadflax. This effort involved a small caterpillar. Jody found that they have dispersed all over the site, which is working well. Shelly Stanley asked if the site is using bio-controls for other weeds. Jody said they are using any that are available. He said some work well and some do not. Also, now that grass areas have really become established, a group of volunteers has been collecting seeds, including wildflowers. They decided not to do this at closure because they knew they would have to use so many herbicides to allow grass to become established. They put seeds in small nursery areas, and will not use herbicides in these locations. The seeds will start to blow into other areas, but will probably take 3-5 years to really take effect. Lisa Morzel asked how much soil was placed on top of buried buildings and was told it ranged from 8-20 feet. Eric Stone asked if there were any increasing trends in small animal burrows. Jody said there was not and that they were very isolated. He was also asked if the site was doing any inventory of small mammal population. He said they were not. Eric added that it would be interesting to see if these populations are re-establishing yet.

Original landfill -- Rick DiSalvo

12 monthly inspections were performed in 2010. Settlement monuments were surveyed in March, June, September, and December, and data were within the expected range per the Monitoring and Maintenance Plan, which is between 1.34 and 2.86 feet depending on the location. Surface cracking in the Berm 1 and Berm 7 locations indicated continued localized instability. Maintenance and repairs were completed.

Inclinometers were measured on October 28, November 18, and December 13, 2010. Very little deflection was noted in the fourth quarter. A review by a geotechnical engineer was consistent with both the 2008 Geotechnical Report and 2009 inclinometer review. These studies showed that localized slumping occurs as groundwater levels saturate the organic layer near bedrock, as

was observed after spring precipitation. The recommendation is to continue monitoring and implementing maintenance to fill and grade surface cracking. There was also a review by a geotechnical engineer of the impact on Berm 7 stability from saturation by seep runoff. Saturation from runoff did not impact berm stability

Rick shared images using a new mapping tool which makes it easier to visualize and understand the features and issues related to the Original Landfill. This tool includes photos over time, both before and after closure. With this tool, various features can be highlighted, such as berms, wells, and seeps. Rick walked through the history of the landfill, including construction details, berms, and drainages. He then illustrated the development of cracks, seeps, and slumps and showed how they relate to the previous configurations and drainages. He was able to demonstrate how and where the geotechnical investigation took place, as well as the resulting repairs and sampling locations. As part of this project, core samples were taken 25 feet below the two-foot cover. They ended up with 75% recovery of these samples, and were able to determine what had changed since the last sampling in the 1990's. The results showed that the main contaminants of concern were SVOCs, which are related to incomplete combustion of carbon products, such as construction, street sweeping, and asphalt runoff. Many constituents that had been detected previously were undetectable in this sampling. There were no VOCs, and no radionuclides above background levels. There were also no results above Refuge worker risk levels and very few were above Colorado screening targets. The study concluded that there is still a relatively low risk from the landfill. The next 5-year review will determine next steps for exiting post-closure care requirements at the landfill.

At the Present Landfill, four quarterly inspections were completed in 2010. The settlement monument surveys were completed in December 2010. Rick also mentioned that there are no utilities onsite. All power is solar and there are 64 units, producing 13 kilowatts of energy.

DOE Update on Dam Breach EA, Adaptive Management Plan and Changes to Indiana Points of Compliance

Because the meeting was running behind schedule, Chairman Briggs asked if anyone had question about this topic. David Allen asked if the monitoring points on Indiana were going to remain as Points of Compliance, or Points of Evaluation. Scott Surovchak said they will continue to be POCs and will later become part of the AMP. He said they will remain at the same locations until the Jefferson Parkway is constructed. Shelley Stanley referred to Table 4-16 of the EA, and asked about a reportable condition that was not captured in table. Linda Kaiser said the EA was prepared prior to that event in 2010. Shelley said some changes had been made, but were not reflected in the document.

David Abelson pointed to information in the Board packet regarding institutional controls (IC's) at Rocky Flats. He noted that Dan Miller was in attendance. David Allen said he had not had time to go through everything yet, and that if there are concerns or issues, they will get in touch with agencies outside of the meeting. He also asked if Dan could give an overview of the proposed changes. Carl Spreng distributed copies of the 'Proposed Plan for Amendment of Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision'.

Dan Miller explained that there is a regulatory process for reviewing or amending IC's. The Proposed Plan is part of CERCLA. The process involves providing an explanation of significant differences to changes to the Record of Decision (ROD), and that lower level changes are permitted to be made administratively. However, the agencies had committed to make any changes as an amendment to the ROD, so even though it is not required, that is why it is being done this way. He added that there will be 30-day public comment period. Page six of the handout (Table 1) provides a side-by-side comparison of proposed changes and the existing language in the CAD/ROD, along with clarifying language explaining the intent behind the changes.

Dan explained that they are not changing the fundamental intent of the IC's, which is to prevent exposure to materials and buried structures. The original language was not intended to prohibit activities such as dam maintenance or installing culverts along roads. The proposed changes clarify that any disturbance below three feet must have regulatory approval. This will serve to formalize the process that has already been used. Sheri Paiz asked who would be reviewing these changes and if there would be any public involvement. Dan said that CDPHE will review the changes and public involvement will be determined for each project. He added that there will be contact record for each instance, and all information will be available through a very transparent process.

Dan noted that DOE is the only federal agency that allows ICs to be implemented through an environmental covenant. There has been an issue about interpreting this as a property interest. Another mechanism has been developed, which is called a Restrictive Notice. It is also legally enforceable, and was developed to address issues with other federal agencies, and would only come into play with utility lines. The process for any future changes to IC's will be determined by EPA guidance at the time.

A public meeting has been scheduled for June 16. Carl Spreng added that these changes will be reflected in three places: 1) minor modifications to the ROD, 2) environmental covenant, 3) tri-party agreement. The language explaining the rationale and objectives for the changes will also be included.

Start of Stewardship Council Triennial Review -- Meet with Thornton

No later than February 13, 2012, the Stewardship Council will need to renew the organization's Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA). As part of this process, the Board must complete two steps. First is today's meeting with City of Thornton representatives to discuss that city joining the Stewardship Council. The second step will be to review the current IGA to determine if any changes to the scope and mission are warranted, and if so, the nature of those changes. This part of the dialogue will take place at the September meeting. The Board's attorney, Barb Vander Wall, said that this timing works out well because any changes will need to be reviewed by all the parties to the IGA. In terms of process, once a consensus is reached, there will be a memorandum of sorts distributed to all parties. She added any assistance that Board members can provide in terms of guiding this document through their government for signatures would be helpful.

Representatives from the City of Thornton spoke next and explained that the main impetus behind their request to become member is a desire to become involved in water issues at the site. Thornton is a member of the Woman Creek Reservoir Authority (WCRA), and they have observed that many of these issues are discussed within the Stewardship Council. In terms of why they were not original members of this group, the current representatives do not know. At this point, they feel they cannot continue to rely on Northglenn to keep them updated on these issues and feel a responsibility to get involved on behalf of their citizens.

Lisa Morzel asked about how the process would work and how the current revolving membership system between Northglenn and Golden would be affected. David Abelson noted that Northglenn and Golden have questioned the future of the rotating membership system independently of this change, and that it may be eliminated at this point. If changes are made, the IGA and bylaws will each have to be amended. IGA changes are implemented through the government entities, and bylaws changes happen within the Stewardship Council. David asked Board members to think about changes and be prepared to discuss a motion at the September meeting. Joe Cirelli asked for an explanation of the rationale for the current quorum rules. David Abelson said that there are 13 Board members, and because of rotating members, 12 votes are available at any given time. The members include eight governments, and four non-governmental members. Nine was chosen for a quorum because it required that at least one non-government group was in attendance to provide a quorum and to pass a vote.

David asked if any governments were considering exiting the IGA. None indicated that they are seeking to terminate their membership. He also asked if any governments opposed to Thornton joining. None opposed. He also asked whether the governments agreed to grant Northglenn and Golden voting rights each year (in essence, eliminating the rotating party status in favor of permanent member status). None voiced any opposition. Barb Vander Wall requested a proposed document reflecting approval of full board on these changes that can be shared with the member governments.

Public comment

Carl Spreng shared information about another public comment period. He said the Trustee Council for Natural Resource Damages had a meeting scheduled later this week (Thursday) to discuss and act upon proposals for remaining NRD funding. He said there were two small projects and one large one, which was related to section 16. If these projects were approved, all remaining funding would be spent. A public comment period will follow. Bob Briggs asked if the meeting was open to the public. Carl said it was.

Updates/Big Picture Review

Lisa Morzel reported she was among a number of local government representatives to speak before the State Land Board last week urging them to accept a proposal regarding section 16. This proposal involves placing a conservation easement on 23 acres, and acquiring all mineral rights and leases remaining on Rocky Flats land. She reported that the Trustees spoke favorably, and that the vote was unanimous. Because of this, an additional square mile will be added to the Refuge. Boulder, Boulder County and Jefferson County were involved, and Broomfield and

Arvada were also cooperating. Scott Surovchak asked if Lisa was talking about mineral rights and leases on section 9 and also leases. She said that was correct. Scott said that was very good news. Lisa said that the plan is very complicated and that she would be happy to provide additional details to the Board if desired.

Big Picture Review

September 12

Potential Business Items

- Continue triennial review conversation, including the question of Thornton joining the Stewardship Council
- Initial review of 2012 budget
- Initial review of 2012 work plan

Potential Briefing Items

- DOE update on start of CERCLA 5-year review
- DOE quarterly briefing

November 14 (second Monday)

Potential Business Items

- Continue triennial review
- Budget hearings for 2012 budget
- Approve 2012 work plan

Potential Briefing Items

- DOE quarterly briefing
- Continue discussion of CERCLA 5-year review
- Update on Solar Ponds performance

Issues to watch:

Original landfill performance, including special sampling program results
Solar Ponds performance
Data for CERCLA review

The meeting was adjourned at 11:52 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by Erin Rogers.