

THE ADVISOR

A Publication of the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board

Summer 1999

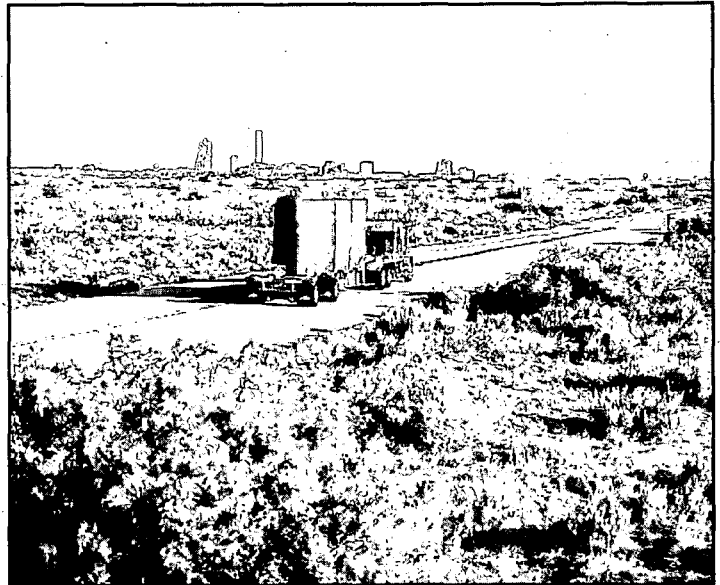
WIPP Accepts First Shipment of Transuranic Waste Rocky Flats Shipment Schedule Not Yet Set

In an event many people familiar with nuclear waste issues thought they would never witness, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), the nation's first deep geological repository for radioactive waste, accepted its first shipment of transuranic waste for disposal on March 26, 1999. This shipment - from the Los Alamos National Laboratory - consisted of 600 pounds of waste packed in boxes containing items such as clothing, gloves, booties, and filters contaminated with plutonium.

The WIPP disposal site, 26 miles southeast of Carlsbad, New Mexico, lies 2,150 feet below ground in ancient salt formations. The origins of this site date back to 1955, when the Atomic Energy Commission asked the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to study the permanent disposal of radioactive wastes. After the NAS recommended disposal in salt deposits and a site in Kansas was chosen but later disqualified, the current WIPP site was designated in 1975. Underground excavation began in 1982 and original plans called for opening the site for disposal in 1988.

The waste slated to be placed in the WIPP facility is transuranic (TRU) waste resulting from nuclear weapons production, dismantlement and research. Transuranic waste consists of items that are contaminated with man-made radioactive elements heavier than uranium, which in most cases is plutonium. Although most of the waste transported to WIPP (such as that which will be shipped from Rocky Flats) will be able to be safely managed by workers without special protection, about 3% of it will require the use of shielding and remote handling due to its higher levels of radioactivity.

The Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) was next in line after Los Alamos to send a shipment of transuranic waste to WIPP. Under a legal agreement with the State of Idaho, INEEL was committed to making its first shipment of waste offsite by April 30, 1999. On April 27, the first TRU shipment left INEEL, traveled through Utah, Wyoming and Colorado, and arrived at WIPP on April 28.



A truck like this one delivered the first shipment of TRU waste to WIPP (seen in background) on March 26, 1999.

LANL also continued to make a number of other shipments to WIPP throughout April and May.

One outstanding issue at WIPP is the pending approval of WIPP's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit by the State of New Mexico, which applies to hazardous waste. All waste that will go to WIPP is either "straight" transuranic, containing only radioactive materials, or transuranic "mixed" waste, which also contains hazardous materials. The RCRA permit would apply to only those wastes that contain both hazardous and radioactive constituents. State officials have predicted that permit review and approval should be complete by October 1999. They have also maintained that

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Rocky Flats Updates



RFCAB Technical Review Group Selects a Contractor

At the end of 1998, RFCAB chose to form a subcommittee to provide public oversight to the Rocky Flats Actinide Migration Studies (AMS). That group, the Actinide Migration Studies Technical Review Group (TRG), was tasked with hiring a contractor to assist with technical issues and recommend a peer reviewer to be added to the AMS group. In April, the TRG completed both of those tasks.

After reviewing 11 proposals, the TRG's Evaluation Committee interviewed three candidate companies to provide technical review and advisory services to the TRG. Of the three interviewed contractors, the Evaluation Committee chose to enter into contract negotiations with Advanced Technologies and Laboratories (ATL).

ATL is a woman-owned, technical consulting services company with headquarters in Maryland. The company provides occupational health and safety, worker protection, public outreach and information management technical support services. ATL has assembled a team of experts with direct experience in actinide migration at Rocky Flats. These team members are Dr. Ward Whicker and Dr. Tom Hakonson from Colorado State University, Dr. Kathryn Higley from Oregon State University, and Mr. William Ulicny. Drs. Whicker and Hakonson will attend all of the AMS meetings, provide the summaries, as well as perform document and procedure reviews. Dr. Higley will perform only document and procedure review functions. Mr. Ulicny will be the Project Manager and single-point-of-contact with the TRG. ATL was

approved by RFCAB on April 19 and both parties signed the contract on April 29.

RFCAB and Kaiser-Hill had also agreed that a mutually agreeable peer reviewer would be added to the AMS group. On April 15, the TRG selected Dr. Leonard Lane to be nominated for that position. Dr. Lane holds a Ph.D. in Hydrology and Water Resources from Colorado State University, an M.S. in Systems and Industrial Engineering, and a B.S. in Engineering Mathematics from the University of Arizona. He currently holds a position with the Agricultural Research Service from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Research interests include erosion/sedimentation; rainfall-runoff modeling; contaminant transport; infiltration; and he served as a project leader and member of the core team for the Watershed Erosion Prediction Project development (the model being used by the AMS group to predict offsite transport of radionuclides by erosion).

Vegetation Management Plan Environmental Assessment

The Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) Environmental Assessment (EA), released this spring, was prepared in response to objectives identified in the Rocky Flats Natural Resources Management Policy. The policy states that the objectives of vegetation management are to enhance the native grasslands and to control noxious weed species. Three alternatives are addressed in the EA: no action, current action, and comprehensive action.

Currently, the site manages the vegetation by truck spraying and spot spraying about 250 acres per year with herbicides, releasing one insect species per year for biological control of weeds, and by mowing and grading roadsides. The no action alternative in the EA would result in the suspension of these current vegetation management practices. The current action alternative would result in no changes to these actions. The comprehensive alternative would result in the addition of con-

trolled burns and aerial application of herbicides to up to 1500 acres per year.

The environmental effects that are identified in the EA are different for each alternative. The no action alternative would result in an increase in the numbers and spread of noxious weed species and ultimately reduce the quality of native vegetation. The current action alternative would result in nearly stable noxious weed populations and would not enhance the native grasslands. Finally, the comprehensive alternative would result in decreased numbers and reduced spreading of weeds and ultimately enhance the native vegetation.

If used, controlled burns would be performed in early spring or late fall. The burns would not cover more than 500 acres, and would exclude the areas to the east of the 903 Pad (an area where high concentrations of radionuclides are known to exist). A dose would likely result from the burns. According to DOE, however, the dose would not exceed 0.0029 millirem (mrem) to the nearest downwind recipient. This dose is well below the federal air release limit of 10 mrem per year.

The public comment period for this document took place in March and April. A final document was released in May. DOE decided to implement the comprehensive alternative and application of herbicides began in May.

RFCAB Comments on Building Rubble Disposition Options

For the past several months, Rocky Flats has been considering what to do with tons of rubble that will be produced as buildings are demolished. Stakeholders have been asked to consider three options for building rubble disposition: bury this waste onsite in the foundations of two buildings, dispose of all 131,000 cubic meters of the waste as low level radioactive waste, or dispose of the waste at a sanitary landfill in Erie, CO. The rubble will be cleaned to a free release standard, the same standard used for equipment reuse by local businesses and schools.

(continued on page 3)

RFCAB Kicks Off Speakers Bureau Program With Flats Slideshow

Many crucial decisions about the ultimate cleanup of Rocky Flats are being made each year. While several opportunities are available for public dialogue on these decisions, few in the community actually take the time to participate. One of the ongoing challenges for the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board (RFCAB) is to find ways to share information about Rocky Flats with other members of the public and promote broader public involvement in these issues.

Earlier this year, Advisory Board members gave final approval to a new public education tool - a slideshow designed to inform community members about the Rocky Flats cleanup effort and educate them about how they can become involved.



RFCAB member Jerry DePoorter speaks to the Golden Kiwanis club in April.

The presentation is designed for those relatively unfamiliar with Rocky Flats issues. It provides a basic overview of the history of the site and its mission; a review of the current cleanup situation and upcoming issues; and an introduction to public involvement opportunities at the site, including information about RFCAB. Over 50 color slides and photographs are used to tell the story of Rocky Flats, both in its production years and today.

This 20-30 minute slideshow is available to any interested group or organization. If you belong to or know of a group or class that would enjoy learning more about the status of Rocky Flats, please contact Erin Rogers at (303) 420-7855 to schedule a presentation.

Rocky Flats Updates (continued from page 2)

RFCAB sent a letter to Rocky Flats in April asking that the following points be considered when preparing the decision document:

1. The site must ensure that under-building contamination is adequately remediated.
 2. Sampling of floors, drains, walls, and process lines should be adequate to achieve a high confidence level.
 3. While rubble is awaiting final disposition, the site must ensure that fugitive dusts are kept below the Clean Air Act standards and that rubble runoff does not negatively affect surface water quality.
 4. Monitoring of the disposition site should be conducted either directly or indirectly for at least 10 years.
 5. The site must ensure that the rubble remains retrievable should a problem arise.
 6. The site must provide to the Board an analysis for the use of Corrective Action Management Units for the long-term monitored retrievable storage of this building rubble.
- The site expects to release a draft document on building rubble disposition by mid-May for public comment.

Soil Action Level Review Update

Work continues in timely fashion on the independent assessment of the Rocky Flats Soil Action Levels, or cleanup levels, for radioactively contaminated soil at Rocky Flats. The independent contractor, Risk Assessment Corporation (RAC), has submitted three separate draft task reports so far, and is on schedule to complete the full assessment by November, 1999.

In order to provide greater credibility to the review process, a team of five independent peer reviewers has been selected by the citizen panel overseeing the assessment. The peer review team, comprised of nationally recognized experts in the fields of radioecology, computer modeling, and other related disciplines, will review and critique selected draft reports prepared by RAC.

The oversight panel holds meetings on the second Thursday of each month, which are open to the public.

For more information about the assessment, visit RFCAB's website at www.rfcab.org/SALOP.html. You may also contact Anna Corbett at (303) 456-0884 for additional information.

Planning for TRU Waste Storage Proceeds

In order to ensure that adequate transuranic waste storage is available at Rocky Flats, site officials began planning several months ago for additional TRU storage capacity. The latest site projections show that at least some additional storage space will be needed by late-2001 regardless of how fast Rocky Flats is able to ship to WIPP. The site is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) that looks at options for both retrofitting existing buildings to provide additional storage space and construction of a new facility.

The draft EA is scheduled to be released for comment in early June. A two-week public comment period is currently scheduled, although concerns from stakeholders may cause this to be extended. Under the current schedule, the final EA should be released in late-June and a decision is to be announced by July 1. The next activity would be completion of design for the additional storage space followed by the beginning of construction work at the end of 1999. The additional storage capacity should be available in April 2001.

Rocky Flats Plutonium Residues Require Special Planning and Management

As the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site takes on the legacy of its nearly 40 years of weapons production activities, one of the major challenges will be to address the plutonium residues. These residues are waste materials leftover from weapons production and have high plutonium concentrations. In the past, DOE stockpiled these residues in order to one day extract the plutonium from them. With the end of the Cold War, however, there is no longer any need to extract plutonium from the residues for nuclear weapons purposes.

Residues come in many forms including ash, salts, and liquids. While some residue forms can be safely stored for indefinite periods of time, other forms - especially the liquids - have presented a major hazard at the site for the past several years. Concerns over the safe storage of the residues were heightened in 1994, when the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board issued its Recommendation 94-1, calling on DOE to develop plans to stabilize and better package the residues for safe storage.

A large portion of the site's resources over the past several years have gone toward addressing concerns with residues. Actions to address one of the most critical areas, liquid residues stored in unsafe conditions, were completed last year. Much work continues today to address the safe storage of other residue forms.

At the January 1999 State of the Flats update to the community, Rocky Flats officials reported that residue processing was an area of concern regarding the site's ability to complete accelerated closure. The site contractor was encountering technical challenges and was falling behind schedule. Recently, the site has announced that most of the residue processing activities

are back on track to meet accelerated closure deadlines.

What will ultimately happen to the residues? According to the Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement, all residues must eventually be removed from Rocky Flats. In late 1998, DOE issued the final of two Records of Decision announcing its intentions for exactly where the residues from Rocky Flats will go. The majority of the residues will be stabilized, if necessary, and then packaged as waste to be sent to the transuranic waste repository at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in New Mexico (see related story on WIPP).

There are some residue types whose plutonium concentrations exceed the limits set for WIPP and will need to undergo a separation process to extract the plutonium. DOE has decided to conduct the separation activities in large canyons at the Savannah River Site in South Carolina, which were originally used to separate plutonium from spent fuel as part of the nuclear weapons production process. Shipment of these higher plutonium concentration residues from Rocky Flats to South Carolina is already underway.

Once the plutonium is separated from the residues, it will be stored until such time as it will be formed into a ceramic disc and then suspended inside a stainless steel canister that will be filled with molten glass. After cooling, the glass inside the canister will immobilize the plutonium and not allow it further contact with the external environment. An added feature of these canisters is that high level nuclear waste will be added to the glass mixture, further making the canister highly radioactive and unattractive to anyone who might want to divert the material for terrorist purposes. Eventually, DOE hopes to place all the canisters in a deep geologic repository currently being investigated at Yucca Mountain in Nevada.

WIPP Accepts First Shipment (continued from page 1)

DOE needs to have the RCRA permit in place prior to any shipments to the site. Because WIPP does not yet have an approved permit, the waste that was shipped from Los Alamos was put through a rigorous testing program to ensure that it did not contain any hazardous constituents. In addition, the state warned DOE that if the agency proceeded with making shipments to WIPP prior to the issuance of the RCRA permit, it would be complicating and perhaps extending the permit review process.

Shortly before the first shipment made its way from LANL to WIPP, the U.S. Court of Appeals rejected two sep-

arate efforts by environmental groups to block WIPP shipments. Also, a federal judge in Santa Fe turned down a similar request the night before the first shipment was made. In addition to struggling with issues related to not having the state permit, WIPP is still facing the prospect of further legal challenges from opponents of the repository. Although the New Mexico Attorney General's office has said it will not appeal the judge's ruling, environmental groups have vowed to press on, citing two upcoming hearings. One suit is based on a challenge of the EPA's certification of WIPP, the other has to do with DOE's legal ability to

ship waste to WIPP without the state RCRA permit.

At the time this article was printed, Rocky Flats was reported to be the next site that would make a shipment to WIPP, possibly in June or July. In March 1999, EPA announced that it had certified 8,000 barrels of non-mixed Rocky Flats TRU waste as ready for shipment to WIPP. Over the course of the cleanup effort at Rocky Flats, 70,000 drums of TRU (both mixed and straight) waste are projected to be produced and shipped to WIPP.

Contact RFCAB for updates about further shipments or legal developments regarding WIPP.

Industrial Area Characterization Strategy Being Developed

The Rocky Flats site is divided into two major areas, the 6,100 acre buffer zone and the 400 acre industrial area. The industrial area, at the center of the site, is the location where most of the weapons production activities took place. Within this area are hundreds of buildings and facilities and miles of pipes, drains and other utilities. After forty years of weapons production activities, there is substantial environmental contamination within the industrial area. The contamination includes foundations of buildings, soil contamination from broken pipes, and contaminated groundwater. In order to address these areas of contamination, the site must first better understand where the contamination exists and how extensive it is. To that end, managers at Rocky Flats will prepare an Industrial Area Characterization Strategy.

At a recent meeting, site officials kicked off their plans to develop this strategy. They described the purpose of the strategy as follows:

- To describe the overall approach as to how the site will investigate contamination of building foundations, groundwater plumes, and soil contamination; this approach will include the order of activities and a general timeframe.
- To describe how the characterization will be coordinated with building decontamination and demolition and environmental restoration activities.
- To describe known and suspected areas of contamination.
- To identify environmental monitoring data needs.

Because the strategy will focus on the bigger picture of the overall contamination within the Industrial Area, the final document when it is produced will not focus on specific cleanup strategies or plans. Specific information regarding the actual cleanup activities will be produced in other documents.

Once it is released, readers of the strategy will be able to find information on the history of the Industrial Area, as well as descriptions of the underlying geology and groundwater conditions. The document also will describe the contaminants of concern that are thought to impact the area. There will be information that will link the characterization program to the current plans for building decontamination and demolition and environmental restoration. In addition, the document will describe how areas of contamination will be grouped, how these groupings will be characterized, and what possible cleanup alternatives might be used. Finally, there will be a description of the schedule for all Industrial Area closure actions.

A draft Strategy document is scheduled for public review and comment in July. The site hopes to have the strategy finalized and ready to implement by September. Stakeholder meetings will be held throughout the summer and will continue into the fall after the final strategy is prepared. If you would like more information on this document or have any questions about the overall cleanup program for the site, please contact the CAB office at (303) 420-7855.

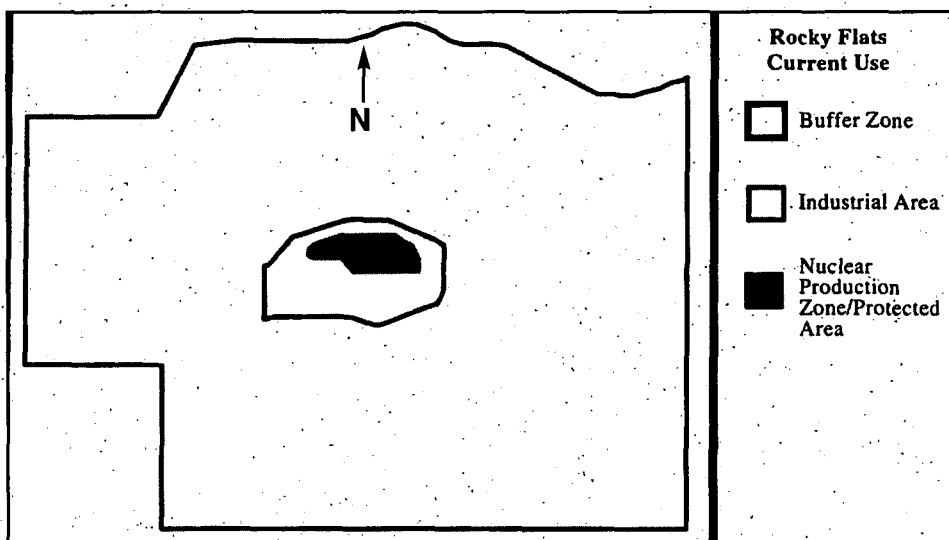


Diagram showing the industrial area and the buffer zone at Rocky Flats.



RFCAB ADDS NEW BOARD MEMBER

At its April 1 meeting, the Board agreed to the Membership Committee's recommendation of a new member.

Lesley Tauffer is the president and owner of Boulder Corporation, which is a group of information technology consultants in Boulder. A computer and information technology consultant, as well as a marketing and business planning consultant, Lesley majored in Biology. She lives in Boulder.

Site-Specific Advisory Boards

A R O U N D

THE DOE WEAPONS COMPLEX

This Issue: Oak Ridge Reservation EMSSAB

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.

Based in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge Operations dates back to World War II, when the organization played a major role in the production of materials for the Manhattan Project. Today, Oak Ridge Operations is responsible for major DOE programs in defense, energy research and development, environmental management, and reindustrialization. Oak Ridge Operations has a fiscal year 1999 budget of \$2 billion, with 586 federal employees and 15,370 contractor employees.

The Oak Ridge Reservation Environmental Management Site Specific Advisory Board (ORREMSSAB) began meeting in September 1995, after a year of planning and organizing. Much like the stewardship planning for Rocky Flats, the ORREMSSAB recently launched its Reservation Stewardship Initiative. Discussion of stewardship issues began for the Board with the Stewardship Committee of the End-Use Working Group – a stakeholder group formed in 1997 to study and make recommendations about future land uses at Oak Ridge. That group recommended a follow-up initiative specifically geared toward discussion of stewardship issues. The Stewardship Working Group (SWG) works with DOE, the State of Tennessee, Region IV EPA, and the City of Oak Ridge to participate in stewardship planning and implementation for the Oak Ridge Reservation. The SWG is an open organization, sponsored by the SSAB, and anyone who is interested in participating may join the group.

So far, stewardship has not been considered as a big factor in cleanup documents and decisions. However, EPA has developed a mechanism to hold DOE accountable for its property beyond cleanup activities – it will require DOE to file a land-use control assurance plan for each cleanup site, which outlines the area, goals for cleanup and how long-term controls will be implemented. Any change in the use of the land would require EPA and state approval. Tennessee is currently working on an agreement with DOE to establish a trust fund for the on-site waste disposal cell being planned for ORR. So



ORREMSSAB Board members Steve Kopp and Lorene Sigal at an environmental conference.

progress in the area of long-term stewardship is beginning.

One of the Stewardship Working Group's goals is to initiate intersite coordination of DOE stewardship activities. It will sponsor the National Stewardship Workshop for all SSABs across the weapons complex. This workshop is currently planned for late October or the first of November. More detailed information on this workshop should be available by early summer.

Also similar to Rocky Flats, in addition to its SSAB, Oak Ridge has a community reuse organization - the Community Reuse Organization of East Tennessee (CROET). One of the SSAB members also serves on that community reuse organization. He attends monthly meetings of CROET and provides written reports back to the Board on its activities.

For more information, you can visit the ORREMSSAB website at:

www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab

Big Dry Creek Watershed Association Working to Address Water Quality Issues

by Jane Clary, Wright Water Engineers, Inc.

In 1997, the Cities of Broomfield, Northglenn and Westminster and the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS) formed the Big Dry Creek Water Quality Partnership to address water quality issues in the Big Dry Creek watershed. Under leadership of the Partnership and through grant funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the initial group has expanded to form the Big Dry Creek Watershed Association. The group has shifted from primarily wastewater dischargers to also include ditch companies, farmers, other cities and counties in the watershed, natural resource agencies and regulatory agencies.

The Big Dry Creek watershed originates in unincorporated Jefferson County at the mouth of Coal Creek Canyon and drains in a northeasterly direction to its confluence with the South Platte River near Fort Lupton in Weld County. The total drainage area at the confluence is approximately 110 square miles with a 42-mile length. Key features in the watershed include the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site, Great Western Reservoir and Standley Lake. Significant portions of the watershed are currently undergoing rapid urban development, transitioning from predominantly agricultural uses to include a mixture of residential, commercial and industrial uses.

The mission of the Association is to develop a sound scientific understanding of water quality, flow, aquatic life and habitat conditions in the Big Dry Creek watershed for the purposes of: 1) environmentally responsible decision-making with regard to land and stream uses, and 2) identifying measures to improve and protect stream conditions. The goals of the watershed association included several broad categories: public education and involvement; monitoring and study; and protecting, preserving, and restoring water quality, aquatic life and habitat. The Association holds bi-monthly public meetings to

discuss a variety of issues related to these goals and other watershed issues. Example topics include a presentation on the Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse and discussion forums related to stormwater management practices in the watershed and concerns over downstream erosion and flooding.

Under 1997 and 1998 Regional Geographic Initiative Grants from EPA, the Association has focused on conducting water quality and biological monitoring on Big Dry Creek, compiling existing basin data, creating a water quality database, and developing a "stakeholders" group. Current efforts include an integrated analysis of water quality, flow, aquatic life and habitat data collected over the last five years. In addition, the Association recently received 319(h) grant funding to begin addressing non-point sources of pollution in the watershed and to identify best management practices (BMPs) to help control and reduce adverse impacts associated with these nonpoint sources. Based on the results of these activities, future efforts of the Association can be better targeted to the highest priority watershed issues.

If you are interested in participating in the Association or are interested in receiving the periodic newsletter, please contact Jane Clary, Big Dry Creek Watershed Coordinator, at Wright Water Engineers (303) 480-1700 or at clary@wrightwater.com. Additional information is available through the Association's web page at:

[www.ci.broomfield.co.us/broomfield/wastewater/
bigdrycreek.html](http://www.ci.broomfield.co.us/broomfield/wastewater/bigdrycreek.html)

RFCAB accepts guest articles for publication in The Advisor. Articles must be related to Rocky Flats issues, and publication is solely at the discretion of RFCAB editors.

RFCAB Website: www.rfcab.org

The Advisor is published quarterly by the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board (RFCAB). The Executive Editor is Jim Kinsinger. Please send your questions, suggestions and ideas to:

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Except as noted, all articles are written by RFCAB staff: Ken Korkia, Erin Rogers, Deb Thompson and Brady Wilson. 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. RFCAB is funded under a 1999 grant of approximately \$300,000 sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy.

RFCAB 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

With its new work plan, CAB has decided to suspend all of its focus group meetings for a number of months. During this time, the full Board will meet two times per month.

June

3	<i>Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Work Session</i>	6 - 9:30 p.m.	College Hill Library
10	<i>Rocky Flats Soil Action Levels Oversight Panel</i>	4 - 7:00 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall
21	<i>Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Study Session</i>	6:30 - 9:30 p.m.	College Hill Library

July

1	<i>Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Work Session</i>	6 - 9:30 p.m.	College Hill Library
8	<i>Rocky Flats Soil Action Levels Oversight Panel</i>	4 - 7:00 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall
19	<i>Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Study Session</i>	6:30 - 9:30 p.m.	College Hill Library

August

5	<i>Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Work Session</i>	6 - 9:30 p.m.	College Hill Library
12	<i>Rocky Flats Soil Action Levels Oversight Panel</i>	4 - 7:00 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall
16	<i>Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Study Session</i>	6:30 - 9:30 p.m.	College Hill Library

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

College Hill Library, Front Range Community College, 3705 West 112th Avenue, Westminster
Broomfield City Hall, One Descombes Drive

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