Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments Board Meeting Minutes
Monday, January 5, 2004
8:45 – 11:30 a.m.
Mt. Evans Room in the Terminal Building
Jefferson County Airport, Broomfield

Board members in attendance: Gary Brosz (Director, Broomfield), Lori Cox (Alternate, Broomfield), Mike Bartleson (Alternate, Broomfield), Lorraine Anderson (Director, Arvada), Clark Johnson (Alternate, Arvada), Paul Danish (Director, Boulder County), Jane Uitti (Alternate, Boulder County), Sam Dixion (Director, Westminster), Ron Hellbusch (Alternate, Westminster), Michelle Lawrence (Director, Jefferson County), Nanette Neelan (Alternate, Jefferson County), Hank Stovall (*Ex-officio*), Lisa Morzel (*Ex-officio*).

Coalition staff members and consultants in attendance: David Abelson (Executive Director), Kimberly Chleboun (Program Manager), Rik Getty (Technical Program Manager), Barb Vander Wall (Seter & Vander Wall, P.C.).

Members of the Public: Dave Shelton (Kaiser-Hill), Kelly Trice (Kaiser-Hill), Randy Leitner (Kaiser-Hill), Nancy Tuor (Kaiser-Hill), Bill Badger (Kaiser-Hill), Lane Butler (Kaiser-Hill), Patrick O'Keefe (Kaiser-Hill), Dyan Foss (Kaiser-Hill), Carol Deck (Kaiser-Hill), Chris Dayton (Kaiser-Hill), Frazer Lockhart (DOE), Jeremy Karpatkin (DOE), John Rampe (DOE), Joe Legare (DOE), Karen Lutz (DOE), Laurie Shannon (USFWS), Mark Sattelberg (USFWS), Dean Rundle (USFWS), Rob Henneke (EPA), Mark Aguilar (EPA), Steve Gunderson (CDPHE), Marion Galant (CDPHE), Harlen Ainscough (CDPHE), David Kruchuk (CDPHE), Denise Onyskiw (CDPHE), Patricia Rice (RFCAB), Shirley Garcia (Broomfield), Al Nelson (Westminster), Alice Guthruie (City of Boulder), Linde Marshall (Senator Allard), Kim Cadena (Rep. Beauprez), Doug Young (Rep. Udall), Robert Lynch (RFSOIU #1), Dan Chesshir (RFSOIU #1), Phil Cruz (RFSOIU #1), Chuck Miller (USWA Local 8031), Roman Kohler (Rocky Flats Homesteaders), Alisha Jeter (Daily Camera).

Convene/Agenda Review

By 8:45 a.m. there was not a quorum, thus the Board agreed to begin with the Executive Director's report.

Business Items

1) Executive Director's Report - David Abelson reported the following items:

- David introduced the Coalition's new Technical Program Manager, Rik Getty. Rik began working part-time with the Coalition on December 9th, and has 20 years of experience working at Rocky Flats.
- Annual Coalition contributions are due from the local governments by the end of January.

- When Congress reconvenes later this month they will still have to complete work on an omnibus bill for FY04 appropriations. However, the Energy and Water Bill for FY04 was already approved so DOE funding for FY04 is not an issue. Toward the end of January the President will send to Congress his FY05 budget and Congress will then start addressing FY05 appropriations.
- The RFCA parties have started work on the post-closure RFCA, which will form the cornerstone of a long-term stewardship implementation agreement and outline the agencies' roles and responsibilities. The first draft, a redline strikeout of the current RFCA, has been reviewed by the Stewardship Working Group and the RFCA parties will provide an update to the Board in April.
- David will attend the annual winter Community Reuse Organization (CRO) meeting next week. With the continued decrease in funding and increases in worker layoffs, the long-term viability of this DOE program (the Coalition's main source of money) is in great jeopardy. David stated it is possible the Coalition may not receive further money for FY04, let alone FY05.
- The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board has issued a critical report on the May 6th glovebox fire in Building 371. The report states that there was poor work planning and it criticized DOE's oversight planning and implementation, and resumption of work.
- David distributed a schedule of Board meetings for the upcoming year.
- David noted he would discuss rotation of Board officers during Round Robin when more Board members would be present.

Since no members of the Executive Committee were in attendance yet, Michelle Lawrence agreed to act as Chairman to run the meeting until Lorraine Anderson arrived.

2) Motion to Approve Consent Agenda – Sam Dixion motioned to approve the consent agenda. Gary Brosz seconded the motion. The motion passed 5-0 (Superior and the City of Boulder were not in attendance).

Public Comment

Laurie Shannon (USFWS) said the Comprehensive Conservation Plan/Environmental Impact Statement would be published in the Federal Register February 20th, and stakeholder should receive their copies of the document by then. Public meetings are scheduled for evenings of the week of March 10th. Laurie said USFWS will meet with the Coalition refuge subcommittee prior to the public meetings. David said he would also like to have USFWS brief the Board at the February 23rd Board meeting, with subsequent discussion at the April 5th meeting. Laurie said the public comment period would close April 12, 2004.

Update on Closure Performance

Frazer Lockhart (DOE) began with the 2003 performance overview, evaluating Site performance based on the Kaiser-Hill baseline projection. The closure contract signed with Kaiser-Hill in

2000 projected a target closure cost of $3.9 billion (total project cost from 1995 to closure was estimated at $7 billion) and closure date of December 16, 2006. By the end of 2003 the project (Kaiser-Hill closure contract) was 7.5% ahead of schedule, at 61% completion, and 7.8% below cost.

Frazer reviewed major risk reduction that occurred in 2003, including completion of plutonium processing and removal of all weapons usable materials. This accomplishment resulted in elimination of the remaining Protected Area and termination of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. Additionally, Building 771 was declared operationally clean and criticality incredible, along with Buildings 776/777 and 559. The TRU waste storage facilities in B991 and B569 were closed, and the long awaited remediation of the 903 Pad was completed. Frazer emphasized that although they have many accomplishments under their belt they must remain focused on finishing the project safely. He commented on the DNFSB report on the B371 fire and stated that although what much of the comments pertained to are no longer an issue, the Site agrees there are still areas for improvement. Management is taking steps to strengthen DOE accountability and formal assessments.

Frazer then described regulatory activities accomplished in 2003. Significant decision documents were approved, including the finalized RFCA modifications and the initiation of post-RFCA negotiations. Also of note are the building demolition plans for B444, B776, B881, and B883, and achieving all 2003 RFCA milestone targets. Frazer explained how many of these 2003 accomplishments enable future successes, including safe work practices, creating infrastructure for shipping, and stable funding at approximately $664 million per year.

Frazer reviewed the many important partnerships and then described the ongoing transition from the Office of Environmental Management (EM) to the Office of Legacy Management (LM). The transition project teams are up and running and identifying all programs, initiatives and activities requiring transition to LM from Kaiser-Hill, RFFO, and EM. The transition to LM will also need to be integrated with the transfer to USFWS and regulatory completion. Frazer stated this process includes ongoing community involvement.

Frazer next described the workforce transition status. Over the past year DOE employees have been reduced from 159 to 58, with 24 employees being placed within DOE, 21 placed in other federal agencies, and 23 transitioning to DOE Headquarters closure cadre positions. There are continuing opportunities at the Portsmouth-Paducah Project Office and the National Nuclear Security Administration, and Frazer emphasized that DOE's intent is to minimize the number of involuntary reductions to the extent possible while retaining a skilled and consolidated workforce to complete the job.

Frazer stated the project is now entering the most dynamic phase of closure which will consist of completion of physical work, closing out the project, and regulatory closure and site transfer. Physical work includes bringing down all the buildings, shipping all waste (including resolution of orphan waste), and environmental restoration and final site configuration. Closing out the project will mean phasing out all orders and requirements, workforce transition, contract closure,

and preparing for final regulatory approvals. And finally, regulatory closure and site transfer will include the finalizing of post-closure regulatory requirements and agreements, transfer of jurisdiction to USFWS, and transfer of lands retained by DOE to LM.

Frazer then reviewed closure challenges. The Site must continue to maintain safety vigilance and continue to work to resolve the issue of orphan waste. Post-closure issues will include contractor retiree benefits and employee transition, records management, monitoring and maintenance, and oversight of institutional and engineered controls.

Nancy Tuor (Kaiser-Hill) then presented Kaiser-Hill's closure project status update. She recapped information presented by Frazer, stating the total work completed (entire amount of cleanup since 1995) is at nearly 80%, and the project remains under cost and ahead of schedule. Kaiser-Hill remains optimistic that they can deliver the project no later than December 2006. She then emphasized that new worker safety challenges and concerns are arising with the amount of heavy industrial work increasing. Their safety goals remain:

- No one gets hurt
- Minimize radiation dose as much as possible
- Prevent external releases to the environment.

Nancy then reviewed the Site's worker safety statistics, citing recordable injuries and lost workday case rates, and radiation dose. By the end of 2003 Rocky Flats had the leading average rate of recordable injuries in the industry (0.99 compared to 7.9 for the construction industry), and an impressively low lost workday case rate (0.04 compared to construction industry rate of 3.9). Nancy stated the federal limit for radiation dose is 5 rem, the DOE limit is 2 rem, and the Rocky Flats administration control limit is 0.5 rem. The 2003 average dose for the Rocky Flats worker was 0.12 rem. The contractual site dose limit (the sum of dose for every worker across site) is 224 rem, and the Rocky Flats site dose was 204 rem for 2003. This contractual site dose limit decreases 10% each year, thus the limit for 2004 will be 185 rem. Nancy stated she expects the actual 2004 Site dose to come in much lower since there will be much less nuclear work as a result of continuing D&D progress.

Nancy cited 2003 air emissions and explained that site-wide the dose from radionuclides is expected to be 0.08 - 0.09 millirem along Indiana Street at the fence line, which is less than one percent of the Federal limit of 10 millirem. In comparison, a typical dose from living in Colorado is approximately 350 millirem. Nancy also reviewed project specific emissions of beryllium. During demolition B865 was monitored continually at six locations for airborne beryllium emissions, and the average beryllium concentrations were around one percent of the EPA standard 0.01 micrograms/meter^3.

Nancy reviewed recent safety initiatives. In response to concerns about the DNFSB report on the B371 glovebox fire, she agreed that there should have been more in-depth planning to identify the hazards unique to the glovebox, but Kaiser-Hill also intends to respond to factual inaccuracies in said report. Nancy then described how they are improving the work planning process, the self-assessment process, and implementing more effective corrective actions. One

action has been to expand the Safety Analysis Center and establish an Executive Safety Review Committee. They are also working to increase site-wide communication, including raising awareness of the hazards associated with heavy equipment and truck traffic, and summits regarding hazards related to industrial work.

Nancy next described the many accomplishments of 2003. Special nuclear material stabilization, packaging, and shipping was completed, with the stabilization and repackaging of 106,000 metric tons of plutonium residues representing 85% of the country's inventory. The plutonium metals and oxides were placed in 1,700 long-term storage containers and shipped to designated receiver sites, mainly the Savannah River Site. Paul Danish asked if this was 106,000 metric tons of plutonium and Joe Legare (DOE) helped to clarify that this was mostly 20-25 years worth of garbage and materials contaminated with plutonium, which was separated and packaged as TRU waste and sent to WIPP. (Later during the meeting Paul said that Jeremy Karpatkin had advised him that it was 106,000 kilograms that had been repackaged.) Nancy went on to describe decommissioning accomplishments which resulted in completion of 70% of the D&D sets. Additionally, soil and water remediation resulted in disposition of 370 sites, with eight of the top ten highest risk sites completed. Nancy also said that 255 of the sites are expected to need no further action. As Frazer stated, the 903 Pad remediation is complete, with remediation now moving to the 903 Lip Area.

Nancy said waste shipping for 2003 averaged 67 radioactive shipments per week:

- shipped approximately 63% of Site's estimated 12,641m^3 of TRU/TRU mixed waste
- shipped approximately 56% of Site's estimated 184,500m^3 of low-level radioactive waste
- shipped approximately 46% of Site's estimated 87,800m^3 of low-level mixed waste

There was an average of over 200 total shipments per week, including sanitary and radioactive. Nancy stated that approximately 35,000 trucks will leave Rocky Flats during the closure project. She then reviewed specific numbers of projects either complete or nearing completion, and restated goals for 2004.

Nancy next described cost and schedule variances since January 2000, using a flow chart to illustrate the upslope since mid-2001. The past seven year investment has lead to their most productive year to date. Investments include improved safety, completion of SNM shipping, shipping infrastructure, technology deployment, and efforts pertaining to workforce transition.

Nancy said Kaiser-Hill still faces closure challenges in improving safety, D&D of plutonium facilities, and managing workforce safety, moral and transition. She then provided an update to Len Martinez's workforce transition briefing of September 29th. More than 2,700 employees have attended a Career Transition Center orientation, and over 1,200 are currently using the resources. More than 1,500 employees and 50 Denver Metro companies have attended job fairs, and the career website is equally productive with over 5,000 hits from outside entities. Kaiser-Hill continues to work with the Denver News Agency, local businesses, chambers of commerce, and community leaders to place their employees. Nancy said the security force successfully transitioned approximately 50% of their force (113 employees) with no layoffs. Nancy concluded by saying safe performance will continue to be the key to their success.

Gary Brosz referred to the average dose of .012 rem for a Rocky Flats radiation worker, and asked how many had exceeded the administration control limit of 0.5 rem. Nancy said one exceeded the 0.5 rem limit, and one event is under review for possible exceedance. Gary then referred to the contractual Site sum dose limit, and asked if there is a contractual Site individual dose limit. Nancy said there is not one written into the contract, but they are still bound by Federal regulations and they could still be fined. Frazer clarified that the contract has a number of angles to enforce safety requirements, and if there is an impact to any individual worker above DOE requirements then Kaiser-Hill is fined. He added that the annual decreasing dose is in conjunction with the concept of ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable) and to continuously improve worker safety. Gary asked about the time period for the emission measurements at the fence line and Dave Shelton (Kaiser-Hill) replied it is annual. Gary asked about the duties of the Executive Safety Review Committee. Nancy said the primary function would be to: 1) make sure they are making effective corrective actions; and, 2) track results to make sure they took the right steps. Jane Uitti referred to project monitoring of B865 and asked what the highest beryllium hit was. Dave Shelton said he did not have an exact number but it was a fraction of the EPA standard. Hank Stovall asked if workers are involved on the Executive Safety Review Committee, and Nancy said no, but there are weekly meetings with union safety representatives and there is also an hourly worker on an independent review team.

Hank asked what approach they are using to train subcontractors coming in from the construction industry. Nancy said they have a completely revamped training program for every Building and Trades (B&T) worker who comes to the Site. They learn about safety expectations for approximately two weeks, and then work with experienced hourly employees in mixed work crews. She also noted that Kaiser-Hill worked out a deal with both unions so that steelworkers can come back to the site as a B&T worker. Hank also asked if individual dose was measured using the old lung model or the newer whole-body model. Nancy said she was not sure and would get back to him with that information.

Paul asked if there were any incidents in the shipping of plutonium waste materials offsite. Nancy said there was one accident in New Mexico last year in which a drunk driver rear-ended a WIPP truck, but there was no damage to the truck or containers. Ron Hellbusch asked how comfortable they were in removing orphan waste. Frazer said it is still DOE's goal to find a final disposition site for every waste stream. However, being pragmatic, they are also reviewing options in case they continue to run into technical or regulatory snags. He stated they have no firm timetable and are dealing with issues still in play involving other states, permitting, transportation and containers. Frazer also said they have made a great deal of progress and have successfully dispositioned half of the orphan waste streams already. Nancy added that at the current shipping rate and considering the total volume of orphan waste currently onsite, it would take approximately four months to ship it offsite once they have someplace to send it. David Abelson said when the Coalition formed in 1999 they adopted the policy that delaying cleanup for reasons of health and safety would be acceptable, but delay due to bureaucratic hurdles is not. Lisa asked if these waste streams would be impacted by changes EPA is proposing to ease rules

allowing low-level hazardous waste in landfills. Steve Gunderson (CDPHE) said any changes would be made many years after Rocky Flats is closed.

Lisa also asked if they had plans to monitor Site hydrology in 2004. Dave Shelton confirmed they are modeling current and future conditions and it would be resolved before closure. Additionally, the Integrated Monitoring Plan should be ready for approval by October 2004. Hank referred to the P^3 project scheduling software and asked how it matched up to actual schedule progress being seen. Frazer said it is a tracking tool and there is pretty good alignment. When Kaiser-Hill claims a piece of work is complete, DOE staff physically verify the work set and confirm that what the scheduling says is actually true in the field. He added the dates are most likely better than baseline dates since the baseline schedule is not redone every day.

Building 371 Subsurface Remediation

David Abelson began by describing issues the Board raised during the B371 briefing at the prior Board meeting, including how much contamination would be left behind and concerns about groundwater. At that meeting the Board also asked for additional information regarding levels of contamination throughout the building, a comparison of risk between remediating to free-release and to 7 nanocuries per gram (7nCi/g), and impacts to human health and the environment from demolition techniques.

Kelly Trice (Kaiser-Hill) distributed maps of the building's basement and sub-basement, which showed contamination levels based on results from the *in-situ* gamma spectroscopy (spec) samples. The majority of the basement show less than 1nCi/g at the surface, or 0.07 averaged over the slab. Part of the sub-basement and three rooms in the basement show activities between 1 nCi/g and 100 nCi/g at the surface, or between 0.07 nCi/g and 7 nCi/g averaged over the slab. The Central Storage Vault (also known as the stacker) shows activities greater than 100 nCi/g at the surface, or greater than 7 nCi/g averaged over the slab. However, Kelly stated that 98% of this contamination will come off with a surface wipedown alone, which is good news since they would like to avoid using the water lance to the extent possible.

Kelly then drew a cross-section of the building and explained how he expects demolition to proceed. The above-ground areas of the building would be decontaminated to free-release standards and then explosively demolished in quadrants to fill the basements. The basements would have one to two feet of clean fill/gravel (the State has asked for three feet) to protect any remaining contamination from release, which will have also been sprayed with fixative and armor coating. Then, a portion of the building would be demolished to create another layer of approximately two feet. Two more feet of clean fill would be placed, and then another quadrant of the building demolished on top of it, and so on.

Kelly then addressed the issue of reviewing the alternatives and conventional demolition versus explosives. He stated the structure is very robust at 65 feet tall with 45 feet underground, and attic beams nine to twelve feet tall. Conventional methods would take five months and still have the same problems with fill and preventing remaining contamination from being released. Gary

Brosz asked if the fill and the rubble would fill the entire basement. Kelly said it would fill the sub-basement and most of the basement. Paul Danish and Lorraine Anderson asked about total contamination remaining. Randy Leitner (Kaiser-Hill) explained that after decontamination conservative estimates show there would most likely be one third of a gram of plutonium left (actual plutonium volume), or worst case scenario approximately 2 grams on secured surfaces. Randy then provided details from the gamma spectroscopy sampling. Paul asked how the standard of 7 nCi/g is measured, and Randy explained the standard is averaged volumetrically throughout the slab. He stated they will also establish surface contamination levels with the regulators as they can take the total disintegrations per minute on the surface and back-calculate to the paint layer's thickness (most paint layers are $6/100^{th}$ of an inch). Randy added that most of the contamination is on the surface and will be easily removed, although one area may be partially imbedded in the concrete since it was a somewhat corrosive environment. Gary said at the last meeting they spoke of a floor that would have to be decontaminated before it was dropped. Randy said that was their assumption prior to the gamma spec, but now they know that is not the case. Gary asked if any of the floors would have to be remediated to 7 nCi/g before demolition, and Kelly said he did not think so. Paul questioned whether a gamma spec could detect contamination that had been absorbed into the concrete, and Kelly confirmed that it could by detecting gamma emitted from plutonium's daughter products. Hank asked what ratio they used in this conversion and Randy said he did not know, but he could put him in contact with the radiological engineer.

Gary referred to the cleanup level of 7 nCi/g and noted that this was a soil remediation level, chosen based on the average volumetric density of soil. He asked why the number would be acceptable for a much denser material like concrete. Steve Gunderson (CDPHE) explained this was not a technical number, but a political number based on community input and what the contractor was willing to agree to. If the number had been based on actinide mobility and actual risk they could have left a much larger volume in the subsurface. David Abelson stated this issue of subsurface action levels had been the biggest area of Coalition disagreement, and the Board had wanted an action level of 1 nCi/g, with areas of 3 nCi/g or more being cleaned up to a level of 1 nCi/g. Steve said the big issue here is explosives, and he believes the Site is correct in thinking there is not a safe way to take the building down without imploding it.

Chris Dayton (Kaiser-Hill) then provided information on groundwater modeling in relation to B371 demolition plans. She stated plutonium is insoluble and travels as a particle, and the best way to provide protection is to protect it from water and erosion. Referring to possible solvents, Chris said monitoring shows nothing in nearby groundwater, although there are some vinyl chlorides along Sage Avenue with groundwater flowing to the north. They evaluated what would happen when the building structure is left behind and determined there is not much impact to the plume. Vinyl chloride will naturally degrade in the Site's high oxygen waters. She said a more extensive evaluation would be completed within the next few months. The Board agreed to have staff draft and issue a letter, upon Board approval, prior to the next Board meeting.

903 Pad Lip Area Remediation Strategy

Lane Butler (Kaiser-Hill) started by outlining the scope of the 900-11 IM/IRA. This decision document will evaluate contaminants and remedial alternatives for the 903 Pad Lip Area and vicinity, the windblown area east of the 903 Pad (also known as the Americium Zone), and surface soil at OU-1 (881 hillside area). He presented maps highlighting these areas and a summary of the Individual Hazardous Substance Sites and Potential Areas of Concern, as well as a summary of work completed at the 903 Pad and OU-1.

Lane then reviewed the major findings of data evaluations. Plutonium and americium are the main drivers of cleanup as the following surface soil data shows:

- uranium isotopes: no exceedance above wildlife refuge worker (WRW) action level
- plutonium and americium: multiple exceedances above WRW action level, and multiple exceedances above the sum-of-ratios WRW action level
- inorganics: no exceedances above WRW action level, and some exceedances of ecological Primary Remediation Goal (PRG)
- organics: no exceedances

Lane said preliminary data from the soil risk screen conducted on sub-surface soil shows no accelerated action is required for uranium isotopes, inorganics or organics. One sample location failed the risk screen for plutonium and americium and is being evaluated for an accelerated action. He next reviewed surface water sampling locations and the related data evaluation. There have not been any exceedances of the surface water action levels for uranium, plutonium, or americium at GS-01 (Point of Compliance on Woman Creek at Indiana Blvd.) or GS-31 (Point of Evaluation downstream of Pond C2). Immediately upstream of Pond C2 there were two incidents in the last seven years in which plutonium was above the 0.15 pCi/L standard. Lane reviewed other locations which have shown exceedances, but overall monitoring has shown measurements to be well below the standard. Gary Brosz asked if the exceedances had been tied to any specific events, and Lane replied it is typically tied to rainfall and erosional activity.

Lane then provided site-wide perimeter air monitoring results which were also well below compliance levels, and performance monitoring for the 903 Pad and Lip Area which were below the action level of 0.0058 pCi/m^3.

Lane reviewed the accelerated actions evaluated for the surface soil based on the assessment of the data. He noted that groundwater actions will be evaluated in the site-wide groundwater IM/IRA. Surface soil accelerated action alternatives include:

- No action
- Lip Area soil removal to below 50 pCi/g
- Lip Area soil removal to below 50 pCi/g with extension of existing South Interceptor Ditch (SID)
- Lip Area soil removal to below 50 pCi/g with covering of some areas of the Americium Area

- Lip Area soil removal to below 50 pCi/g with additional surface soil removal in some areas of the Americium Area

Lane stated the last two alternatives are very conservative to ensure surface water compliance. He expects the complete draft IM/IRA to be released for a 45-day public comment period starting in February.

Lane next described ongoing 903 Pad Inner Lip Area surface soil removal being done under the ER RSOP. Removal of surface soil above 50 pCi/g started on December 17, 2003, and includes the removal of about 6-inches of surface soil in a grid configuration and confirmation sampling after removal in each grid. Work is conducted to control air emissions and surface water quality by using: dust control watering and water sprays; air monitoring; erosion mats, hay bales, and straw waddles to control potential run-off; and, seeding to establish native vegetation. They will not use the tents as they did on the 903 Pad as they will be working on uneven surfaces, and they found the air concentrations had been very low. The Board agreed to ask Lane follow-up questions off-line due to time constraints.

Round Robin

The governments had no further comment.

David Abelson stated the Board needs to decide how they would like to handle rotation of officers now that each government has served on the Executive Committee and the Secretary/Treasurer position will be open. The Board agreed to continue the rotation as already established: Broomfield, Jefferson County, Boulder County, Westminster, Arvada, Superior, and the City of Boulder. Barb Vander Wall said the Board will need to amend the By-laws which requires notice of two meetings, thus the next meeting will be the first notice, and the meeting after that the Board can officially vote on it.

Public Comment

There was no further public comment.

Big Picture

David Abelson reviewed the Big Picture. Topics scheduled for the February 2nd Board meeting include a presentation on Industrial Area groundwater. There will also be the Coalition business of appointing new officers and beginning work on the March lobbying packet.

Lorraine Anderson encouraged the Board to attend the Stewardship Working Group meetings as very important discussions regarding the long-term stewardship of the Site are occurring.

The meeting was adjourned by Lorraine Anderson at 11:31 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by Kimberly Chleboun, Program Manager