SITE SPECIFIC ADVISORY BOARD
OAK RIDGE

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Troubled Waters: DOE Proposes Plan to Remediate Pond at ETTP

As you drive down Highway 58 toward Kingston and pass by East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP), you'll notice a couple of small ponds and then a small lake on your right. This small lake covers about 25 acres and is known as the K-1007-P1 Holding Pond.

Aerial view of ETTP showing the K-1007-P1 pond.

While the name is not particularly inspiring, it is fitting since the pond has held all kinds of "stuff" over the years, from construction debris to drums containing contaminated material. All of that has been removed, but the sediments contain enough PCBs to be considered a human health risk.

The problem arises when grass carp and shad stir up and ingest sediments. Shad are favorite appetizers of largemouth bass that also call the pond home, and anglers like to fish and consume bass. Should this ever occur, some people could receive unhealthy amounts of PCBs.

The P1 holding pond isn't the only body of water around ETTP, but it is the only one of the five ponds contaminated enough to be considered a potential threat to the ecology and to humans if the fish are consumed. Fishing is prohibited in all ETTP ponds, but as the site is turned over to private ownership, steps must be taken to remediate K-1007-P1 or eliminate it entirely.

As part of a non-time-critical removal action, an engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA) was conducted to evaluate the risk of the various ponds and sloughs and suggest alternatives for the pond cleanup. The EE/CA was released in September for a public review period. It provides five alternatives to address the problem. The first of these is the standard "no action" scenario.

The second is a novel approach called ecological enhancement, which would return P1 pond to a more natural state. This entails temporarily removing desirable fish (sunfish and bluegill) and permanently removing undesirable fish (bass, shad, grass carp). Vegetation would be planted in and around the pond to limit sediment re-suspension and erosion. The desirable fish, which are less likely to disturb sediment and do not readily uptake PCBs, would then be reintroduced.

Alternative 3 is a combination of hot spot sediment removal and ecological enhancement. Sediments with PCB concentrations above 4 milligrams per kilogram would be excavated and disposed at the Environmental Management (EM) program's CERCLA waste facility near the Y-12 National Security Complex.

Alternative 4 calls for draining the pond, eliminating all of the fish, excavating contaminated sediments, and disposing the sediment at the EM CERCLA waste facility. The pond would be allowed to refill naturally.

Alternative 5 is complete pond fill-in. The area would be graded and flow channels established to allow flow discharge from storm sewers and springs to Poplar Creek.

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The Advocate is a publication of the Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board (ORSSAB)—an independent, nonpartisan, volunteer citizens panel providing recommendations and advice to DOE's Environmental Management Program

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DOE believes Alternative 2, ecological enhancement, is the best solution. In the executive summary of the EE/CA, DOE says Alternative 2 is "protective of human health and the environment…" According to DOE, Alternative 2 was designed to address risk to humans and fish-eating wildlife, but it also provides mechanisms to minimize bioaccumulation of PCBs, disrupts contamination pathways to humans, and enhances the pond's ecology.

Under this alternative the pond would be monitored for PCBs in fish annually for five years after remediation. Monitoring would then be performed every five years until the CERCLA five-year review process determines no further monitoring is needed.

Alternative 2 is the least expensive choice (with the exception of "no action," of course). The estimated cost is $4.1 million. Alternative 3 is estimated to cost $10.8 million, Alternative 4, $27.1 million, and Alternative 5, $9.9 million.

Both the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) support the ecological enhancement alternative.

But DOE's preference for Alternative 2 is not the final word. With the issuance of the EE/CA the public had a chance to examine the document and its alternatives and offer comments.

Before the EE/CA was issued the ORSSAB EM committee received a presentation at its December 2005 meeting on the various alternatives under consideration. Because of the complexity of the EE/CA, the EM committee employed the services of ARCADIS G&M, Inc., an environmental consulting firm, to perform an independent study of the EE/CA for the board and determine if the preferred alternative was technically an alternative that could be supported.

Dan Jones of ARCADIS presented the findings of the analysis to the ORSSAB EM committee at its July 26 meeting. Jones said the document was a thorough evaluation of the risks and remedial alternatives for the pond. He said the conclusion by DOE to select ecological enhancement as the preferred remedy was well founded and had a good chance of success. Jones said the cost estimates seemed to be on target, with no apparent bias in favor of one remedy over another.

Some of the committee members expressed reservations about the timing of the action, considering the pond remediation would be done while source remediation was underway at ETTP. The pond is fed by runoff from ETTP, so the concern is that the pond could be recontaminated from potential releases of the sources during cleanup work. Jones said the ecological enhancement alternative should be able to handle any additional influx of contamination from work upstream.

At its September 2006 meeting the EM committee considered a recommendation supporting DOE's choice of Alternative 2 to remediate K-1007-P1. While there was not total agreement among committee members to support ecological enhancement, the committee voted to send the recommendation to the full board for consideration.

ORSSAB reviewed the recommendation at its October meeting, but there was considerable opposition to endorsing the preferred alternative. Board member Steve Dixon said, "We have the technology and the finances to solve this problem totally, right now. It doesn't appear that this solves the problem in the long term. Alternative 2 will cost $4.1 million, and to completely solve the problem will run about $10 million. Alternative 2 is not a complete fix, and I think the cost numbers are misleading because they only talk about initial construction costs and not the long-term monitoring. If the pond is excavated then the job is done, and there is no long-term cost."

Board member Darryl Bonner agreed. "As a long-term stewardship advocate, it's not intuitive to me to leave risk in place when it doesn't appear to be unfeasible to remove the sediment risk—and the cost would not be astronomical. Also, there is a small amount of material going into the pond from the storm drains. We have no guarantee that 20 years down the road we won't have to take action to remove the sediments."

During the meeting, John Owsley, TDEC's DOE Oversight Division director, was asked why TDEC supported ecological enhancement. "The state looks at overall risk," he said, "and this alternative does the least amount of ecological damage and remains protective. This is not a final solution, and there will be long-term costs in monitoring the material, but it has the least impact to the current ecology."

When the recommendation was called to a vote it failed to garner the needed two-thirds majority of the board.

The following week DOE held a public meeting on the EE/CA and the preferred alternative at the DOE Information Center. About 20 members of the public attended. "There was no strong opposition to ecological enhancement at the meeting," said Jim Kopotic, DOE team leader for ETTP remediation. "There were a few people who preferred pond fill-in or who suggested some other option that was not one of the alternatives."

Carl Froede, one of EPA's senior remedial oversight project managers

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ORSSAB Wins Prestigious National EPA Award

ORSSAB and its Stewardship Committee were presented with a national award from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in June.

The Citizen Excellence in Community Involvement Award is given annually to an individual or group for outstanding achievement in the field of environmental protection.

Susan Bodine, assistant administrator for EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, said this was a notable award from the agency. "We want to recognize citizens and the role they play in the Superfund cleanup process," she said in a telephone call to the board during its June meeting. "I thank you for volunteering your time so your community is fully engaged in the Superfund cleanup process."

At the award ceremony in Milwaukee (left to right): Pete Osborne, ORSSAB Support Office; Suzanne Wells, EPA Office of Site Remediation and Technology/Community Involvement and Outreach Branch; Heather Cothron, ORSSAB member; Kerry Trammell; ORSSAB chair; and Connie Jones, EPA Atlanta Federal Facilities Branch and ORSSAB's EPA liaison.

Congratulations for the award also came from DOE headquarters. "This is a major achievement on a national scale," said Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management (EM) Jim Rispoli. "EPA's recognition of the Oak Ridge SSAB's work validates what we have known for years—the board is committed to much more than providing advice and recommendations on the EM program. It is dedicated to educating and serving the public on the issues of environmental cleanup and waste disposition."

The award recognizes two major achievements by the ORSSAB Stewardship Committee between October 2004 and September 2005.

The first achievement was development of the Stewardship Education Resource Kit, which was created to provide local educators with materials to teach students about environmental cleanup and long-term stewardship issues in general and on the Oak Ridge Reservation in particular.

The second focuses on maintaining information about contaminated land. In 2004 the board's Stewardship Committee worked with Anderson County to test a system where plat maps of contaminated land would be placed in the county geographical information system. The test was successful, so in 2005 the board recommended that DOE standardize its language for land with notices of contamination so they could be easily found by anyone doing land searches in the county land records. DOE adopted the recommendation and is standardizing its language when filing notices of contamination with Anderson County.

The award was presented June 29 at EPA's 2006 Community Involvement Conference in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Board Chair Kerry Trammell and member Heather Cothron were on hand to receive the award.

"The board, over the last 10 years, has worked hard to ensure public participation in the cleanup process," said Trammell. "An important focus has been student education. By educating our youth, we will ensure that the cleanup story remains an important part of the Oak Ridge legacy."

"It is a great honor for the SSAB to receive the Citizen Excellence in Community Involvement Award," said Cothron. "Our solid partnership with DOE, EPA, the State of Tennessee, and other community stakeholders has resulted in several projects with long-term benefits, such as educating our future stewards and 'mapping' contamination in property records systems."

"The work the SSAB has put into the teaching kit and other long-term stewardship issues at DOE's Oak Ridge Reservation is to be commended," said Gerald Boyd, manager of DOE's Oak Ridge Office. "DOE is extremely pleased that EPA has recognized the board's achievements in this area. This achievement is impressive evidence not only of the board's commitment to its mission but to thinking beyond immediate concerns to help make sure that future generations are aware of and have access to relevant information to actions we take today."

Information about the Stewardship Education Resource Kit can be found at www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab/Stewardship-Kit/kit.htm.

Changes Made to K-25/K-27 D&D Plan

When it was built 60 years ago, the K-25 building at the East Tennessee Technology Park was the biggest building in the world. Now it's just a big pain.

It and its sister, K-27, served their country for many years enriching uranium for use in weapons and reactors. But at the end of their useful lives they were shut down and have been deteriorating ever since—especially K-25.

Both buildings are scheduled for demolition under DOE's Accelerated Closure Plan. Unfortunately, the plan wasn't accelerated enough for K-25. The building has deteriorated more rapidly than expected, and its crumbling condition became painfully clear in January when a worker fell through some weakened floor panels and was seriously injured. That accident prompted DOE and its primary contractor, Bechtel Jacobs, Co., to reevaluate the methodology for equipment removal and building demolition.

The K-25/K-27 Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) Project team has revised the plan to raze the buildings without changing the scope of work, which is the controlled demolition of the two buildings. The idea is to reduce the number of workers in the buildings and the number of hours they are inside.

Under the original plan, the compressors, converters, and process piping were to be removed manually from the buildings and then the buildings taken down. The new plan has workers simply unbolting the equipment, which won't take as many workers or hours, and then demolishing the buildings around the equipment.

The plan still calls for high-risk equipment—any component that contains more than 350 grams of uranium—to be removed before the buildings come down. Equipment containing uranium must be taken out and cut open or segmented so the uranium can be disposed of safely to prevent an uncontrolled nuclear reaction. An alarm system will be installed to alert workers if radiation is detected.

Sections of the process system will be foamed with a polyurethane material to hold residual contamination in place before disposal at the CERCLA Waste Management Facility.

Jack Howard, DOE project director, said that pending acceptance of planned changes by the state and EPA, the alternate strategy would begin in April 2007. In the meantime, venting, purging, and draining of the system is underway and almost complete in the west wing of K-25.

Howard said work will be done on both buildings 24 hours a day. Stadium lighting will be installed so major structural separation, size reduction, and loading of debris can be done at night. Minor structural work, equipment removal, size reduction, and loading will be done during daylight hours.

Even though the number of workers and hours they work will be reduced, steps are being taken to protect those who still must enter the buildings. Fall protection devices and a system of nets and barriers will be used to protect workers from falls and falling debris.

The work force is anticipated to be about half what was originally thought. Under the initial plan about 1,200 workers were expected to be used. The new plan calls for 600 to 700.

The new plan adds a few months to the scheduled completion date, moving it out from Spring 2009 to early Fall 2009. It also calls for a heavy investment in equipment that will be used to bring the buildings down. Even so, the new estimated cost to demolish the buildings is actually less than the original plan, sliding from about $500 million to $494 million.

The announcement of the new strategy and cost estimate was made at an ORSSAB Environmental Management committee meeting on July 19, which also served as a public announcement meeting for the new strategy. The revision of cost downward raised some questions about why this alternative wasn't selected in the first place. No clear answer was given, since most of the project personnel at the meeting were not involved when the original plan was chosen.

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for Kentucky and Tennessee, spoke in favor of the preferred alternative as being innovative and having potential for use at other sites. He also indicated EPA would hold DOE responsible for remediation of the pond if the remedy did not work for some reason.

The public comment period closed October 27. According to Dave Adler, DOE Federal Facility Agreement project manager, all the comments received, including those made during the October ORSSAB meeting, will be evaluated. "We'll determine what, if any, changes should be made based upon comments received," he said. "Then we'll issue a decision document called an action memorandum."

Adler said a decision on the pond remediation should be made around the first of the year. "We'll put it in the mix of projects to be done at ETTP that are competing for funding," he said. Availability of funding would determine the start of remediation activities at the pond.

Annual Retreat Sets Tone for New Fiscal Year

A few days before ORSSAB embarked on its 12th year, the group paused for its annual retreat, as it does each August, to step back and reflect on the past year's performance and look forward to what's ahead.

Retreat facilitator Becky Brunton set members at ease at the start of the retreat with an exercise in which members identified one of their key qualities with a well-known quote.

Many of the issues that have driven past retreats—mission, committee structure, and roles and responsibilities, for example—have been largely resolved through the years. So the focal point of this year's retreat, held August 12 at Pollard Auditorium, was somewhat more philosophical as the board looked to better focus the procedures and processes it has already established.

Becky Brunton, who assumed the role of committee facilitator in January, led the group through a morning session devoted to discussion of how members feel about interaction between members, the board in general, and the roles DOE, EPA, and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) play in board activities.

The group reviewed the results from a survey of members Brunton conducted prior to the retreat. It indicated satisfaction with the way the board and its committees function. Members were pleased with the support they receive from staff and DOE, and they said board meetings were well organized. Where they thought improvement could be made was in the way the board interacts with TDEC, EPA, and local governmental bodies. Considering the key role these entities play in the Oak Ridge cleanup arena, members thought that they should be encouraged to play a stronger role in board deliberations than they have in the past. Several ideas were floated for how to make that happen, and these will be taken up by the board's Executive Committee.

Other morning discussions focused on streamlining processes for getting information to board members, mentoring and training, and follow-up on DOE responses to board recommendations. These issues will be taken up by the ORSSAB Board Process ad hoc committee for additional work.

The morning's introspective discussions morphed into an afternoon of practical assessment as members addressed the retreat's second principal goal: setting a work plan for FY 2007.

To do this, the group studied the results of the annual Stakeholder Survey and reviewed topics suggested by DOE, EPA, and TDEC. The survey indicated (as it does almost every year), that long-term stewardship of contamination left on the reservation and getting the cleanup job finished are foremost concerns for area citizens.

All three agencies provided topics that concurred with this assessment, but they noted groundwater and land use controls specific to the East Tennessee Technology Park as key issues the board should look into this next year. Finalizing the remainder of DOE's cleanup work in Oak Ridge was another big issue they wanted the board to consider.

The retreat concluded as these and several other issues were parceled out to the standing ORSSAB committees for potential inclusion in 2007 committee work plans.

New Officers Elected

Lance Mezga

Norman Mulvenon

Steve Douglas

At the conclusion of the ORSSAB annual planning retreat, the board held its annual election of officers. These officers will serve during ORSSAB's 2007 fiscal year, which runs from September 2006–August 2007.

Replacing Kerry Trammell as chair is Lance Mezga, who joined the board in June 2005. Replacing Rhonda Bogard in the vice chair's office is long-time member Norman Mulvenon. Replacing Sandy Reagan as secretary is Steve Douglas, who joined in June 2005.

Reservation Update

Waste Facility to Expand

Design work is being done on a fifth cell to expand the CERCLA Waste Management Facility on Bear Creek Road to 1.7 million cubic yards. The facility accepts hazardous and radioactive waste from cleanup activities on the reservation, primarily from the East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP). If the design meets the approval of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, construction work would begin in 2007.

TSCA Incinerator No Threat

A report issued recently by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation indicates the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Incinerator poses no threat to human health or the environment.

Data from the "Air Dispersion Modeling and Risk Assessment of the TSCA Incinerator" indicate risks from carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic releases from the incinerator are at acceptable levels. The report said levels of lead, dioxins, furans, and inhalation risks were also within acceptable ranges. Ecological risks were insignificant.

The incinerator treats PCBs and other hazardous wastes. It was to be closed in 2006, but continuing need for it will likely keep it operating through 2009, according to Steve McCracken, DOE-Oak Ridge assistant manger for Environmental Management.

Shipment of UF_6 Cylinders Almost Complete

Fewer than 500 cylinders containing uranium hexafluoride (UF_6) stored at ETTP remain to be shipped for permanent disposition in Piketon, Ohio. About 6,000 of cylinders, weighing 10–14 tons each, were on site when shipments began in March 2004. Completion of the project is projected to end well ahead of schedule when the last cylinder leaves Oak Ridge by the end of the calendar year.

Public Health Assessment Finds No Exposure to Contaminated Groundwater

A public health assessment from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry reports that contaminated off-site groundwater from the Oak Ridge Reservation is not a public health hazard. While some groundwater contamination on the reservation exists, the report says there has not been any human exposure to the contamination, nor is any likely to occur.

The report says contaminated groundwater originating from the Y-12 National Security Complex is the only confirmed off-site groundwater plume. Because almost all groundwater under the reservation becomes surface water before leaving the site and because no private water wells pump groundwater in the area, the report concluded that no exposure pathways exist for ingestion or direct contact with off-site groundwater.

Recent Recommendations & Comments

Complete recommendation text can be found on the ORSSAB web site at www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab/recc.htm.

Integrated Facilities Disposition Project

DOE-Oak Ridge has proposed a plan to DOE headquarters to add scope to the EM baseline to complete the cleanup mission on the Oak Ridge Reservation by FY 2018. The additional scope under the Integrated Facilities Disposition Project would include D&D of excess facilities, treatment and disposition of legacy materials, and reconfiguration of waste treatment facilities at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The scope would also include soil and groundwater remediation, surveillance and maintenance of excess facilities, and operation of treatment and disposal facilities.

In its recommendation to DOE, the Board urged funding of the project since D&D of these facilities would eliminate a large portion of contamination that impacts site missions and increases risk to the environment and workers. It would also allow an experienced work force to remain in place.

OREIS Fact Sheet

The Oak Ridge Environmental Information System (OREIS) is a centralized data management system for the Oak Ridge Reservation that maintains records on chemical, biological, ecological, radiological, geophysical, and lithological research and sampling. The system also contains geographic data, including roads, buildings, streams, and sampling locations. OREIS was publicly accessible until 2001 when public access was suspended for security reasons. Recently, work has been done by Bechtel Jacobs, Co., to reinstate OREIS for public use.

In August the board issued comments on a new OREIS fact sheet, suggesting that it should explain computer requirements to access the system and how the system could be used if a person does not have a personal computer. The board also suggested that the fact sheet include a phone number in addition to the email address to open an account, as well as requirements and restrictions in setting up an account.

ORSSAB Welcomes New Members

Sondra Sarten is the owner of RS Construction and Fabrication in Lenoir City, where she lives. She has worked as a cost estimator for Lockwood Greene at the K-25 Plant (now the East Tennessee Technology Park). She is active in a variety of church and civic organizations.

Ron Murphree of Knoxville is a registered engineer and certified professional estimator. Since 1996 he has been the chief estimator for Denark Construction Company in Knoxville. He is past president of the Knoxville Downtown Sertoma Club and the Associated General Contractors, and is active in local government.

Kevin Westervelt of Knoxville is the Civil/Structural Engineering Department Manager at Mesa Associates in Knoxville. He is a member of the Tennessee Structural Engineers Association and has 25 years experience in civil/structural engineering relating to site environmental compliance, and special project experience with the University of Tennessee. His main hobby is coaching AAU basketball.

Steve Stow of Knoxville recently retired from UT Battelle, where he worked as director of the American Museum of Science and Energy. He was involved with remediation and land use issues on the Oak Ridge Reservation for 25 years and is the author or coauthor of over 70 publications and numerous reports. He was also a professor of geological sciences for 11 years in Alabama and an adjunct professor with the University of Tennessee. He is active in several professional organizations.

Campbell Learned the Meaning of Service from ORSSAB

This is the first in a new series that will appear in each issue of the Advocate profiling a current ORSSAB member

Donna Campbell

"What the Oak Ridge SSAB has taught me is that you are never a non-contributing member of society. There is never a time you don't owe something to your community, and there is never a time you can't do something for your community."

Donna Campbell has certainly taken that philosophy to heart as she enters her last year as an ORSSAB member. When she completes her current term in July 2007, she will have served a total of 10 years on the board—more time than any other current or former member. She was among the group that made up the first board in 1995, serving two two-year terms. She returned to the Board in 2001 and is completing her third consecutive term.

Donna moved to the area with her family in 1992, and she became aware of some the environmental issues, such as contamination of Upper East Fork Poplar Creek. "What really stands out in my mind is the time we were down at the Clinch River. A woman there with her kids said there were signs up about the Clinch being contaminated and unsafe to swim in. That was the first we heard about it, and we had four kids swimming in the river at the time. So when there was an advertisement recruiting for the first board I applied."

Donna says she feels like the most important contribution of the board has simply been to serve as a conduit for dialogue between the public and DOE. "There have been many important recommendations, but I'm convinced that it's not so much what is written down, but the continued interest among the people in having a dialogue and caring."

She feels that there should always be an advisory board even after the cleanup work is done in Oak Ridge. "There is a statement in the DOE public involvement plan that alludes to that," she says. "Everything we've done can be lost in a short time, even within a year, unless there is continuity."

Donna was born in Pennsylvania but grew up in Roanoke, Va. She studied microbiology at Virginia Tech and earned a master's degree in biology at the College of William and Mary. After working in the library there she became interested in library science and earned a master's degree in the field at U.T. after she moved to this area.

She works part time as a librarian for Tetra Tech EC, and for the last four years she has taught science, chemistry, physics, and biology at Mt. Pisgah Christian Academy in Oliver Springs, grades nine through 12.

Donna and her husband Ken have five children and two grandchildren.

SSAB Chairs Meet in Santa Fe

The SSAB chairs gathered Sept. 6–8 in Santa Fe, New Mexico, for their semiannual meeting. Oak Ridge representatives included Vice Chair Norman Mulvenon, members Ben Adams and Steve Dixon, Pete Osborne of the Support Office, Dave Adler of DOE, and Dick Ketelle, a geologist with Bechtel Jacobs. Ketelle was asked to attend the meeting to offer input on the groundwater forum discussions that took place on Wednesday and Thursday.

Oak Ridge representatives, left to right: Dave Adler, Dick Ketelle, Norman Mulvenon, and Steve Dixon.

A highlight of the meeting was the presentation by James Rispoli, assistant secretary for EM, who spoke on a variety of topics. He noted that a key change in responsibility for contaminated DOE sites has been made recently. EM will now remain the landlord for these sites instead of having them transfer to other DOE organizations, such as the Office of Science. Under this scenario EM will not be disbanded after all the contaminated sites are cleaned up; rather it will continue to function beyond that time as the caretaker of those sites. "It's a big change," he said. "It's very, very significant."

The key action coming out of the meeting was a joint recommendation to DOE on convening technology development and deployment focus groups at DOE sites. Technology development had been an important part of EM in the past, but it was cut several years ago. The recommendation is being transmitted to the local SSABs for consideration for approval and will be sent to DOE when concurrence is received from the boards.

As mentioned, groundwater monitoring and sampling technology was the main focus of the meeting, and an update on the topic was provided by Larry Bailey, director of the DOE EM Office of Groundwater and Soil Remediation. The chairs considered making a recommendation to DOE on the subject, but the majority felt DOE was doing as much as possible at this time.

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JOIN US FOR OUR NOVEMBER MEETINGS

Monthly Board Meeting – Nov. 8, 6:00 p.m.

The meeting presentation will feature an update on the EM program by Steve McCracken, DOE-Oak Ridge assistant manager for EM, and Mike Hughes, president of Bechtel Jacobs Company.

Committee Meetings

Nov. 15, 5:30 p.m.	**Environmental Mgmnt.**
Nov. 21, 5:30 p.m.	**Stewardship**
Nov. 28, 5:00 p.m.	**Public Outreach**
Nov. 30, 5:00 p.m.	**Board Finance**
Nov. 30, 5:30 p.m.	**Executive**

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