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CHEMISTRY & METALLURGY RESEARCH REPLACEMENT

CMRR Public Meeting, September 25, 2012

Volume 14

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NNSA

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TRANSCRIPT
of
Public Meeting

Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement (CMRR) Project

September 25, 2012

[The meeting was called to order at 6:30 p.m. in the Fuller Lodge, Los Alamos, NM, by Meeting Facilitator Bruce MacAllister.]

[LANL Slide 1]
[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
—many of you who have attended the meeting in the past will recognize me and will recognize the basic format for the meeting. Things are pretty much unchanged for that.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
There are a couple of changes tonight. This is ostensibly, unless conditions change in the future, the last of these meetings in this series for a while, at least. And so there may be less of a focus on planning for information for upcoming meetings and things like that as we have done in the past. But otherwise the agenda will stay essentially the same.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Just a couple of quick things. For safety purposes, obviously, this is an easy building to evacuate. Just find the door behind you and exit, if we need to for any reason.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Water and rest rooms are out the left stair through that exit door there and down the hall on either side of the hall, are the restrooms.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
The other thing I was asked to acknowledge was apologies to anyone who may be inconvenienced, this being the first night of Yom Kippur. So, we'd like to acknowledge that we encountered that in the planning process and simply want to make sure that we, people are aware that the Lab was sensitive to that, but these things are complicated to schedule because the building facilities and things like that.

[LANL SLIDE 2]
[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]

If we can go to the purpose slide. Oh, this is the agenda for this evening. We will have a short presentation by Steve Fong [Project Manager, Los Alamos Site Office (LASO), NNSA, DOE] who will be giving us the project status update. We'll have ample time, as you can see, especially given the size of the meeting attendance tonight, for questions. We won't just sit and tap our feet and let the full thirty minutes go if we have ten minutes of questions. Obviously we'll move ahead. So it's likely, or at least possible that we'll end the meeting early this time. We'll then have a presentation by the Interested Parties. I believe Steve is gonna' do that— Scott [Kovac] is gonna' do that. I'm sorry. And so, we'll have Scott's presentation, uh, and ample time for questions, and then we will close and have the adjournment of this as the final meeting. If there are issues that we need to see that get followed up on or questions that, where the answers need to be posted, I will be posting those here and the Lab will take those questions.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Uh, we can move to the next slide.

[LANL Slide 3]
[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
I'm not gonna recapitulate this. This is in your package. This is the history of the meetings. As most of you know, we've had these meetings [every] six months for the last several years now. And, ah, they are designed to engage the community in continued dialogue around information relating to the project status for the CMRR project. Um, so, those were the parties that were involved.

[LANL SLIDE 4]
[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Uh, the ground rules have not changed. I am a stickler to keep the meeting moving on time, so I will use my shepherd's crook if I need to, or manage the question and answer time to manage the time frame, if I need to. I think that will be unlikely tonight. I think we'll be moving along quite well.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Please let's silence our cell phones. Let's, uh, take conversations, if you need to have conversations off line, let's take them out of the room. If you have questions, please give me a minute. We'll have microphones available, and because we do record these sessions and transcribe these sessions, and want everybody to be able to hear the questions, give me a minute to get the mic to you. When I get the mic to you, please state your name before asking your question or providing the answer so that we can keep that all straight.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]

Again, these are policy-focused information-focused meetings around the project status, not global policy in terms of nuclear weapons, or things like that. The individuals who are here to provide information are simply here in their capacity working in the zone of their control. And so, let's keep the meeting civil. You've all always been excellent at that with me. Just a reminder we'll keep these meetings issue-focused and not personalize.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
And if there are— now here we have topics for future meetings. If there's information that needs to be posted on the website or followed up on offline, again I will be collecting that here and we will see that there's a channel to get that information back to you.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
So, again, if there's no questions about that, I think that with no further ado, we'll turn it over to Steve Fong.

[LANL Slide 5]
[STEVE FONG, PROJECT MANAGER, LOS ALAMOS SITE OFFICE (LASO), NNSA, DOE]
Hello everybody. Good evening. And I need to silence my cell phone, because I know it will go off. Excuse me.

[STEVE FONG]
It's nice to see,— [I'll] stand away from that mic. Sounds like there's some feedback. Sounds like. Nice to see all the familiar faces out there. This is our fourteenth meeting. And I'm still Steve Fong. And I've been Steve Fong throughout most of these public meetings. I'm part of— with the federal team, the federal staff that's responsible for the project. And,— Go ahead, the next slide.

[LANL Slide 6]
[STEVE FONG, PROJECT MANAGER, LOS ALAMOS SITE OFFICE (LASO), NNSA, DOE]
Thank you, especially for the time you've taken to come to these meetings. It's been a few number, ya' know, a number of years that we've gone through this. At least, probably what? Seven? if this is fourteen. So seven years worth of dedication, coming on in, I know it pulls away from family time and your time. So I appreciate everybody's attention.

[STEVE FONG]
Ahm, showed this slide last time. Um, ya' know, the president's budget basically dictated that there was no funding for CMRR, and it would be deferred for five years. And that, there's two other focuses with that: is take the design, put it to—

take it as far as you can in terms of substantial completion and finish off the Rad Lab. So this has been a focus. Things have not changed. There's a lot of media attention out there. I think every day, I get reports of things that come up and debates. Uh, but the project team has been focused on these three activities. There's basically working for deferment of the Nuclear Facility. So nothing's changed since the last time. Ah, next slide.

[LANL Slide 7]
[STEVE FONG]
With that, in terms of the Nuclear Facility, what is "taking to substantial design?" We defined that a bit. We tried to find a logical freezing point for systems, uh, design systems. What is a system, like a fire protection system. We take that to a logical point where we, uh, can draw all the information together and leave that information for the next design team that comes in five years from now. So, it's providing all that information so— it's just not a box of information. It's a logical set. It's a discussion point, communicates where we were at, what our thinking was, and what are the next steps for that next design team to take. So that's what we've been doing a lot of the work with.

[STEVE FONG]
We are making sure that we preserve that investment. It is an investment for the future. So we are making sure that there is the documentation, the record for that next design team.

[STEVE FONG]
Um, we're— And I'll show that most of these activities are ramping down. And I'll go through it with '13. Just with minimal interactions, probably not even a project team, but a few contract folks looking at deliverables as they come in, and then filing those to records. So, in terms of a project team, in '13 you're not gonna see that, a CMRR project team.

[LANL Slide 8]
[STEVE FONG]
Uh, talk about this slide. Specifically the graph. So, back in the March timeframe, we identified the plan: How do we, how do we take this to a conclusion point? And you can tell that, ya' know, these are a number of activities, such as a scope book or a review, that sort of thing. So there were quite a few in the March timeframe, the last time we talked. And we're, right now we are right here, so we're in the few, less than several hundred type of activities. Things are becoming on exactly what do we need to do to close off the project and preserve that investment.

[STEVE FONG]

But a correlation of this also is the number of staff that's required. Early on, we were in the March timeframe, several hundred LANS-type of employees. But now in the September timeframe, we are down into the, uh, normally fifty or so individuals in the trailers. But as you can see, as it drops off,— and I'll show you in the next slide, in October, basically the project is closed up. And then, just a few remaining nits and nats as we close off contracts. So, project team is essentially,— It's gonna be disbanded next.

[LANL Slide 9]
[STEVE FONG]
So, what are we gonna do with the remaining funds. Because we're not— We haven't spent all the money that was supplied to us with— uh, this year, the two hundred million. We've actually,— That money is actually left. There's been a substantial send back of funds, back to Washington. And it's up to the policy makers and, within NNSA, to work with Congress to figure out what do we do— What do they do with the money. It's not project funds any more. They're gonna make a decision, basically called "reprogramming," take it out the project line item and transfer it to wherever they feel that it is best used. So, that has actually occurred. A chunk has left the Lab, and about a 120 million for that reprogramming. So, it's gone.

[STEVE FONG]
We've had project trailers, as we have reduced the staff, we had a number of trailers that we've released them to the housing project team. So those are starting to leave. And that site is being turned over, basically graded and the trailers being removed.

[STEVE FONG]
Beginning this week, the nuke facility site, the area in which we removed soil so that we could characterize the site. We are going through an activity to stabilize that. And basically [be] responsible stewards for the areas that we disturbed. Basically grade it, making sure that storm water is, storm water control is taken care of. Basically, put some base course on the site. And then it'll be fenced in. So it's gonna be probably a barren site. And Tom [Thomas J., Project Manager, LASO, NNSA, DOE] what do we have, looking at it in terms of duration? That's—

[THOMAS J. WHITACRE, PROJECT MANAGER, LASO, NNSA, DOE]
About three weeks.

[STEVE FONG]

Three weeks. So about a month's period of time, that will close up. So in the middle of next month timeframe we will be done with the site, and be moved out of there.

[STEVE FONG]
At that point, what happens? There's no project team. Obviously everybody's gone. Um. It goes to program. Program, [DOE] Headquarters, will be responsible for any restart actions. So, you are not gonna find a point of contact, per se, up at Los Alamos for the project. Uhm, Toni [K. Chiri] right there. She's our public affairs, local [LASO] public affairs person. And she could probably be your point of contact for the future in terms of a local inquiry. But in terms of any decision on the project, that's really, and the project need, that's gonna be in the Washington area. And, you know, when the project closes, it is closed. There is no staff. We are not costing against the project line item any more.

[STEVE FONG]
As I said earlier, there's only close out in terms of—. That work is being done in October. Ah, site is being stabilized. Dave Fuehne, in the back, everybody knows Dave because he's our rad air emissions guy, responsible for compliance. We've turned over the Rad Lab for Operations and we're gonna declare to EPA that in about mid-November, or somewhere around there, that it is ready for radiological operations. We're gonna be pulling stack samples out of there. It is actually in the operational environment at that point. So you'll be seeing through our annual air emissions report for radionuclides our stacked emissions. What's coming out of the Rad Lab in the November timeframe.

[STEVE FONG]
And is, we brought it up and transferred— I know this is part of your questions— uh, we transferred over to Operations at that radiological limit, which was 8.4 grams of Pu^{239} equivalent. So that's where it's at now. And there's been no decision to go any— that I understand from, oops [adjusting mic], from the operations point of view, to raise that limit, even though the standards have increased. There hasn't been any active steps at this moment to increase that to the higher limit.

[STEVE FONG]
Um, and in theory everybody [will] kinda be gone by the December timeframe.

[LANL Slide 10]
[STEVE FONG]
Ahm, this is a good reference right here. It's our fourteenth meeting. After this meeting we'll compile the notes and the transcriptions. We'll put number fourteen as a LA-UR [Los Alamos Unlimited Release] number. And, again, it's quite a feat

that we've gone through all this, and, yea!! We've got number fourteen behind us. So, —next slide.

[LANL Slide 11]
[STEVE FONG]
And for the future, since we are not having these,— and it goes to the institution, they'll be archived just like all the other documents through the, if you would, the Los Alamos Reading Room. Is that the correct nomenclature for that? And you could search for these, any type of project information, uh, those LA-URs through that site.

[STEVE FONG]
So with that, not a lot to say. That we are closing down. And we thank you for your interest over the years. And, uh, that's all I had to share for tonight.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Okay. Are there questions or follow up?

[JAY COGHLAN, NUCLEAR WATCH NEW MEXICO]
I'm Jay Coghlan with Nuke Watch New Mexico. Um, [words too far from microphone] ... and NNSA, presumption this is the last meeting. We don't necessarily think so. There are some other issues still out there. I know that the fiscal year '13 budget process is not by any means complete since there's a Continuing Resolution for the first half of the fiscal year but not the second. So, that still leaves questions out there.

[JAY COGHLAN]
Further, there's a question— it's, it's stipulated in the Settlement Agreement that Phase A and B are not to assume any of the functions of Phase C. And it's not entirely clear to us that that indeed is the case. Steve, for example, you said there's no current movement to move above that 8.4 grams of plutonium 239 equivalent. Maybe there's nothing active in terms of paperwork in the process, but there's substantial testimony by senior NNSA officials that, uh, that is indeed going to be case. So, in short, and here I'm expressing a personal opinion because for one thing, all of the Interested Parties have not yet been able to meet amongst themselves.

[JAY COGHLAN]
But, expressing a personal opinion, ya' know, I'm not saying for sure there has to be another public meeting. But I am saying that the question is— Well, that remains to be seen. And I will note that what the Settlement Agreement is explicit about, is that the meetings were to end when either Phase C was completed or cancelled. And as you know full well, we are in some kind of limbo. It's neither

one of the above. So, again, the question is open as to whether there's a future meeting or not.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Did you want a comment of response?

[STEVE FONG]
I, uh, Jay, I know all parties need to get together and we need to talk about what's this limbo state, deferral, what does that mean. But in terms of Phase A, in terms of what we've described to Congress that we did in project space, we're complete there. So, Phase A, Phase B, outfitting it, that kinda got split up between the Nuke Facility and Rad Lab. Phase B became this REI [Rad Lab equipment installation] piece. That's all done.

[STEVE FONG]
So in terms of capital space, the facility's done. When we tell Congress we're done, we are not billing against that any more. So in terms of that, it's truly in operations. Especially when Dave [Fuehne] turns over the Notification of Start Up. Ya' know, we're— That is so far out of project space— ya' know, we have nothing to do with that. We're done at, when we turned it over 8.4 [grams of Pu^{239} equivalent]. What gets done for this facility— Is [sic] there increases? Is there [sic] changes? That's purely up to Operations. And I know that we're probably one DOE up here in Los Alamos, but, truly for us, in project space, we, at least me, I'm not associated with that any more. And the Lab is not billing against that any more, in terms of that construction project data sheet. It's turned over to operations. There's an operational budget for that. So in terms of project, we're complete with Phase A.

[STEVE FONG]
Phase C. You're right. It's in limbo space. It's in deferral. And I think it's uh— I don't think there's any argument that once we get going again— But I probably won't be here. About what do we do for startup? And that's public meetings again. But, uh, that's what we need to talk about. So.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Any follow up on that?

[JONI ARENDS, CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY]
Steve [Fong] I think it's really important to look at the beginning of the agreement. And obviously this is gonna be happening. We're gonna have to have a discussion in a meeting situation, with the Environment Department, with DOE, with LANL, with the Interested Parties, to look at the language. But there's specific language about everybody negotiating in good faith. And that the

Department of Energy and LANL signed this agreement in 2005. They knew what the language was. And this language is very specific about cancellation or, about cancellation of Phase C.

[JONI ARENDS]
And, I'm very concerned about the fact that you are saying, as Jay [Coghlan] said, about saying that this is gonna be the final meeting. I don't think that that's the case. I don't think that DOE has been proactive talking to us, the Interested Parties, that we came together to make an agreement, and we all signed it. And we all agreed that we were gonna operate in good faith. Um, I think we have to have a meeting. We have to have conversation about it. And as Jay noted, not everybody is in the room from the Interested Parties. So, I would appreciate it from the rest of this meeting, to be able— that the conversation is more directed towards, ahm, a meeting in March.

[JONI ARENDS]
And then my question is about, on your Slide 7, you say that the close-out is happening in 2013. How many months into 2013 are you anticipating working to close out the contract.

[STEVE FONG]
Typically, contracts take quite some time to actually close out. You want to make sure that all invoices are in, they are left open, but there's not a lot, not work activity associated with that, Joni. For instance, I've been on many projects where contract closeout actually occurs years after, uh, the final invoices. Just to make sure there aren't any other claims or complaints or claims against the project. So, it's an activity. When we say "closeout" we're saying it's put in sort of a hiatus status, just like deferral. It's there. But we will make sure that everybody has a chance, all our business partners have a chance to, uh, come on in, and actually feel like they've, uh, been fully paid, at that point. The work is complete, we see eye to eye. So, that's a loose term, "close out contracts." There's not any activity going on. But I don't see where there might— It's all administrative after the October timeframe.

[JONI ARENDS]
[Inaudible words off microphone] .... six months? Are you anticipating the entire calendar year 2013? Or six months? Three months?

[STEVE FONG]
No. I don't have an idea on that.

[JONI ARENDS]
But it could—

[STEVE FONG]
Specifically on that.

[JONI ARENDS]
But it could be all twelve months of Calendar Year ’13?

[GREG MELLO, LOS ALAMOS STUDY GROUP]
Steve— Greg Mello, Los Alamos Study Group. Um, the tunnel was part of the CMRR Nuclear Facility project and it’s now in Plan B, under perhaps another yet-to-formed line item, yet to be requested, or maybe it’s— Can you talk— So the first part of the question is: Could you please talk, if you can, anything you know about that? What its route is, what its cost is, ah, and how it will be denominated budgetarily, if you know that. Um, the— and more broadly, um, does— Can anyone speak to the process for alternative plutonium sustainment and its, ah, and any documents and plans that may develop therefrom? Will— The part of that is RLUOB upgrade. You haven’t, your part of it isn’t, ya’ know, the paperwork hasn’t hit you, but there are a lot of people talking about it. And people at LANS are putting out cost estimates, and so there’s, there’s that. And, finally, my last question has to do with the TA-55 PIDAS [perimeter intrusion detection and assessment system] and whether the work on the safety and security upgrades is complete, or what the heck is going on there, if anything. That’s a lot. Sorry Steve.

[STEVE FONG]
[First words off microphone] — simple answer in which my involvement, and it gets back to the purpose of the meeting. And those are, interim plutonium strategy, those are all things that are done when you don’t have the CMRR Nuclear Facility. So, by definition, they are not part of the project. And I am not— I don’t have any information on it. I know, like you know, what you’ve seen, that yes, there’s a lot of discussion about that. In terms of, is the design team that we have responsible for this proposal in terms of a new tunnel? We are not being asked as a project to do that. So, it’s uh— I can’t answer any of those questions in terms of plutonium— I’m a project guy, project hat. It’s a pointy hat. We drive forward. We try to get things done. We try closing out things. So, yeah. I uh— No, there’s not anything I can share on that. I’m not the person to go through there.

[STEVE FONG]
I do know that the last question, in terms of the NMSSUP [nuclear material safeguards and security upgrade] project, that is an ongoing project. I believe it’s scheduled for completion in the early next year timeframe. That’s all I know in generalities. Uh, so there’s work activity out there. Can’t say that there isn’t ‘cause I drive by it every day. I see it. But that’s all the specifics I have. And again, I’m not a NMSSUP guy. So.

[Query off microphone]

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Sure.

[SCOTT KOVAC, NUCLEAR WATCH NEW MEXICO]
Thank you. My name is Scott Kovac with Nuclear Watch New Mexico. Thanks Steve for your presentation. Um, did you reach a— What percentage point of project design completion do you estimate that you reached? Is one question. And the other one is: Did you, ya' know, did you get final estimates for the deep and shallow option and for the building itself?

[STEVE FONG]
So in terms of the percentage, ah, you know I've been— We haven't defined it that way. We've only looked at it from a— what is the right stopping point. So, I haven't been asked that question, Scott. So I haven't had to compile that. So, uh—

[STEVE FONG]
You might have asked at the last meeting, but I, uh,— In terms of me generating a number and knowing what is the spot in terms of what do you estimate it to be, I don't have that. And I actually haven't contemplated that right now. So it's kinda, taken aback. And I think, where are we at? Um, so Scott, I don't have a right, an answer for you. I probably should, but I don't. I apologize.

[STEVE FONG]
The second part of that was, the deep versus shallow option. Uh, we did not go through another range estimate for the project. We concluded that 3.7 to 5.8 billion [dollars] for the project. Now the deep versus shallow option was studied. We've not made a selection. We're gonna leave that for the next team to go make. Obviously shallow is cheaper. And I believe at that point, we, uh, we estimated as being less. And I want to say that it was in the— I looked at Phil Schuetz [Phillip W., Project Manager, CMRR Division Office] over there— I believe it was, was that not in the— thirty—

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
[Inaudible words off microphone]

[STEVE FONG]
No, no, no.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
What, the difference?

[STEVE FONG]
The difference, the delta, deep versus shallow.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
—thirty to forty million.

[STEVE FONG]
Thirty to forty million.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
—thirty to forty million.

[STEVE FONG]
Thirty to forty million. Okay. So. But we didn't make the decision. And that's still within the range in which we had 3.7 to 5.8. So that remains unimpacted. The shallow option is less difficult, it's less challenging, therefore less, cheaper, less materials, that sort of stuff. So.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
All right.

[STEVE FONG]
Okay?

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Follow up? Was there a follow up to that, Scott?

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Okay. We'll go to Jay, then come back to you.

[JAY COGHLAN, NUCLEAR WATCH NEW MEXICO]
Jay Coghlan, Nuke Watch New Mexico. Bruce [MacAllister], you mentioned that all the notes or whatever will be up on the website, CMRR website. Now I haven't looked myself, but Scott tells me that the website has been defunct for quite a while. Um, and, I think that's unfortunate. I realize that, uh, that website is not stipulated in the Settlement Agreement, and too bad that it's not. Um, how can I say this? It might be helpful if that website were to be up and to continue, I don't know, in reaching any kind of future accommodations. And it raises the question of, uh, how is the transcript from this meeting gonna be posted. So, in short, I argue against, uh, you know, termination of that website. Um, surely it's a minor expense on the part of the Laboratory, if it's any expense at all, just to keep that thing up and running.

[STEVE FONG]
Okay. Your point noted Jay. But again, that's a project-related cost. So that's basically it. It's like any website; you can't put it out there without upkeep and maintenance, and that sort of stuff. And then there's a nominal cost for that. But, again, there's nobody on the project team any more. We're gonna act as though, and utilize the institutional reading room. They're established just like everything else. So—

[JAY COGHLAN]
Ya' know, LANL spends 20 to 30 million every year on public relations. If you got a bureaucratic problem that you can't cost it to the CMRR line item. I can understand that. So switch it over to public relations, or something. But surely this minimal expense, uh, can be met.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Lorrie [Bonds Lopez, Outreach and Public Involvement, Business and Program Services, LANL], did you have any follow up to that, or anyone?

[KIM POWELL, CMRR COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE]
[First words not close enough to the microphone, inaudible] ... I want to let you know that we have an entirely new institutional website. And it was in the development and adoption of that that a lot of our pages, such as the CMRR pages, had to go away. A lot of the information that was up on that site can be found by doing searches. And we have the URLs for that. There is some additional information that currently exists under the construction section as well. And, um, I think that should be able to be of help to you. And then of course, the public meeting transcripts are available in another venue in another format. So hopefully that will provide [for] your needs.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
And I apologize if I misspoke based on dated information myself. So. Scott, you had, uh, the next question. And then we'll circulate back to the—

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Steve, you mentioned that the Rad Lab stack monitoring starts in November. What's the schedule for that monitoring? Is it annually? Or biannually—

[STEVE FONG]
Well, no. Let's let Dave, the guy who owns the stack monitoring program,—

[DAVID FUEHNE, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION]

My name is David Fuehne, with the Environmental Protection, and my program owns the stack monitoring for that. So what we'll do, when it's an operational source, we'll do stack monitoring weekly. It's continuous monitoring. We'll change samples on a weekly basis. We do flow measurements. We do inspections of the system. Things like that. So, it's treated just like any one of our other operational sources at the Lab. And, ahm, that'll be reported annually as part of our annual emissions report to EPA [Environmental Protection Agency], which comes out June 30th of each year.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Scott here again. Is that the boilers and the operational stacks?

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
Yeah. The boilers are part of the non-rad permit, the Title V permit with the State. My program is the radiological air emissions, and that is an EPA run, EPA regulated program. So we are side-by-side organizationally, but we do different things. So, it's an EPA report, federal. Yeah.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
I think Greg [Mello] had a question and Joni [Arends] had a question.

[GREG MELLO, LOS ALAMOS STUDY GROUP]
Greg Mello. Will there be, and I'm not entirely sure that this is a great idea, so it's kind of a, a non-advocacy question: Do you anticipate any open summaries of the design of CMRR, its accounting, its lessons learned. Um, clearly there might be lessons learned. Um, and, ah, there might be a way, might be some sort of booklet or book that could be put out. But again, it's a line item problem. But, anyway, that's the question. I don't really know whether I like the— want it to happen or not.

[STEVE FONG]
In terms of a lot of design, that's, a lot of it is not only pre-decisional, but it gets in the realm of information that Security doesn't like out there. And so I don't think you're gonna find any open literature about our room size and dimensions and that sort of stuff. In terms of lessons learned, the project has a very active lessons learned program, and we've disseminated that to all our other project brethren around the Complex, that sort of stuff. So we share, share, share. But again, all of that stuff is, uh,— I don't believe is ever open to the public because of the type of information it is. Um, is there a book? I hear your statement. And it's registered. We don't have any plans to do that now. Uh, what else? I think that, it seems like most of the information that you've seen is through independent reports like the GAO [Government Accountability Office] or IG [Inspector General] that might do a summary and that sort of stuff. And you never know when they are gonna pop

up. They knock on our door and we try to give ‘em as much information as possible. So that’s, that’s a possibility, Greg, but nothing I’m hearing that it will happen or nothing’s planned that I know of.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Okay. Joni?

[JONI ARENDS, CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY]
I guess I have a question— Joni Arends with Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety. —for Steve [Fong] and Dave [Fuehne]. So with respect to the possibilities of quadrupling the amount of plutonium under the DOE Order 1027 or 1072—

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
1027.

[JONI ARENDS]
So will there be increased emissions under the state air permit associated with that? And how do we open up that discussion so that the public is involved in it? I know that it may result in a modification to the state air permit for the toxics, or the hazardous air pollutants. Ahm, there’s a question about that, what do you anticipate with respect to a public process? To any increases.

[STEVE FONG]
Joni, I don’t think there’s a correlation between the amount of material that the operational guys are using in terms of the, the, uh, nuclear material, versus anything that’s stack-related. A lot of the stack-related NMED [New Mexico Environment Department] are non-radionuclides are basically for heating comfort, boilers, that sort of stuff. Cold year, hot year, depends upon how much emissions go out based on the comfort needs of the residents. So there is not a lot of correlation between comfort heat for that facility and what’s going on the laboratory. So even though there might be an increase in— and this is all speculation— there might be an increase of a material in the labs, it doesn’t translate right on over in how much we use in terms of comfort heat. Nor— and a lot of the— the, uh,— and there are other regulated sources there, such as our emergency generators. They are just there in case of emergency, if there’s a loss of power. Those things come up.

[STEVE FONG]
So we don’t anticipate that to be at any greater frequency because we are at a higher level of throughput. So, I don’t really see a correlation. Now, possibly could. But, uh, that’s purely on the operational side of the house. Again, the project is done. We’ve turned it over. They are in operational mode. So Dave, Dave’s group, Bill Blankenship, and others will work with the operators, and as

that facility ebbs and jives over the years, just like every other facility up here— They have an active compliance program. They look at change and make a determination whether or not that change triggers any sort of necessary communication with the regulators. So, again, not a project process. I'll walk away and I'm very comfortable, feel very comfortable,` knowing that guys like Dave and Bill know exactly what to go do, and they know what triggers a need to go talk with the regulators. So, we're done. I mean it's— Again, the project is done. And I'll just stop there.

[JONI ARENDS]
I understand what you are saying with respect to comfort and the generators. But there's also a part of the Title V permit that talks about TCE [trichloroethylene] and other solvents that are part of the permit.

[STEVE FONG]
Oh.

[JONI ARENDS]
So that's what I'm referring to.

[JONI ARENDS]
If you are increasing the amount of plutonium, you could imagine that there would be an increase in the use of solvents and other materials that may cause additional need to modify the existing permit between now and when the application is submitted next August for renewal of the Title V permit. So that's what I'm asking, if there's a process under this DOE Order 1027, um, for increasing the amount of plutonium. Will there be a public process with respect to any increases? Obviously there will be under the regulation. But, there was a question about how much additional emissions might occur if the number, the amount of plutonium, is quadrupled.

[STEVE FONG]
Fair question. So, now I get it. Apologize. Uh, there could be correlation, I guess. And, again, what Bill would do, just like Dave will do, and others—they'll look at any kind of change, whatever that change may be. They'll make the determination whether or not, based on working with the operators there, on whether or not that triggers, again, a need to go back to the regulators. I'm not saying it will occur. I don't if it will. But again, that's— they do that every day on every facility up there. So, it's just— It's being operated just like one of the rest. And, every time there is a fundamental change, they are looking at things to make sure that there's not a trigger that we need to go back to, to the State of New Mexico. And the State of New Mexico, and you are quite aware that those regulations stipulate

whether or not it's an open public process or administrative change, or whatnot. So that has a whole life of its own.

[JONI ARENDS]
Right. So, I'm wondering if those, the correspondence that Dave is sending to EPA with respect to the rad NESHAP [national emissions standards for air pollutants] permit as well as correspondence with respect to, to New Mexico Environment Department, are posted on the electronic public reading room. I have seen some things with respect to the state permit, but I haven't seen correspondence with George Brosowski at EPA posted on the electronic public reading room. And I want to see if there's a distinction between those two, or if everything's being posted.

[STEVE FONG]
I can't answer that. So. That's gets into operations. And, Dave, I don't know if you want to delve into it or not, or—

[DAVID FUEHNE]
Again, David Fuehne from the Environmental Protection Division at LANL. Um. We post things to the public reading room as part, usually as part of our LA-UR process when we give a release to, as part of approval process to release documents outside the Lab, including communications to EPA, things like that. Ahm, I don't know if,— I— I don't think we routinely posted things to the public reading room for the rad NESHAP, mainly 'cause the primary communication we've had with them has been our annual report, which is in the reading room already. So we— It hasn't come up yet. Honestly. Lorrie [Bonds Lopez], did you have anything more.

[LORRIE BONDS LOPEZ, OUTREACH AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT, BUSINESS AND PROGRAM SERVICES, LANL]
Right now, in terms of correspondence, what's required to be in the public reading room is correspondence between the state the Laboratory that has to do with hazardous waste permit. So that's the correspondence that you see. So, occasionally correspondence gets posted if it's a transmittal letter of a document that has a Laboratory unlimited release number. So those are the two kinds of correspondence you can expect to see in the reading room. And occasionally there may be other things. But there's no requirement to post those other things.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Other questions? Greg?

[GREG MELLO]

More miscellaneous questions from Greg. Ahm, the original plan for the tunnel in the—and I'm trying to stick to questions you can answer—the original plan for the tunnel had a security feature in it so that people would enter the tunnel from RLUOB [Radiological Laboratory/Utility/Office Building] and go to the Nuclear Facility through the tunnel, and is that security feature going to be used in the tunnel to come? Which will go under the PIDAS presumably. And so, otherwise there would be a sort of a hole in the security perimeter. And you have a— So that's my first question. And the second question is: Does the— Is there change planned in the security status or, um, physical security considerations with the RLUOB? I have some other— Well, I have other questions. Number of labs outfitted.

[STEVE FONG]
Got two fingers right now, so— okay.
The first one up, Greg, yes, we had a tunnel spur out of the Rad Lab right now. And within that tunnel and that space— everything's designed that way, ya' know, in terms of movement throughout the facility by the architects and how that would move. That tunnel would be, uh, elevators go there, stairs go there, that's the typical egress for the future, to the Nuclear Facility. Whether or not it gets used in the, uh, at some interim or some interims, I can only speculate. But, uh, I don't know if it'd ever be used. But it's available. The entrance, or the security features were not installed. It's basically— that was going to be part of the Nuclear Facility scope. So once deferral's over and we start active— Again, that whole strategy and how the movements will go between the facility, that's what it was constructed for. So we would outfit it at that time. But there are no active security features beyond that.

[STEVE FONG]
So, uh, in terms of your question about, are there any plans to change the categorization of the facility, ah, nothing now. We've turned it over. And I'm not hearing anything, Greg. But— Okay.

[BEATA TSOSIE, TEWA WOMEN UNITED]
Hello. My name's Beata Tsosie with Tewa Women United. I was wondering if you could talk a little bit more about the monies that are left over. If there's any limitations or parameters on where it can get re-programmed to? Does it go back into the national complex? Or where does, where exactly can it get moved to?

[STEVE FONG]
From a project perspective, we are trying to be stewards. So we try to collect and try to beat all plans that we have and try to get any cost saving. So it's our job to return as much, any unused funds. Once it goes back to [DOE] Headquarters, it's really up to the program folks, the Headquarters folks, to work with Congress.

And it's up to Congress to decide where it, whether to accept a re-program. They may choose to— whatever Congress says. They have a— They are trying to run the country. So it could go just about anywhere at that point in time. I'm not sure if there's any more limitations on, if it has to be used for X, Y, or Z, ah, don't play in that world at all. That's decisions made at that level. I don't believe that there are any constraints. It's really up to what their priorities are at the Washington level.

[Part of Greg Mello's question about the Utility Building being outfitted lost as recording tape is being turned over.]

[GREG MELLO]
— to serve. What facilities? Could you describe the status of that?

[STEVE FONG]
I could try, but I'd probably murder it, so I'm going to ask Tom [Whitacre] to take care of that question.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Yeah. Tom Whitacre, NNSA. As far as utility building build out, we've only installed the utilities needed to run the Rad Lab. So, there's potential future expansion that was planned to support Nuclear Facility boilers and runs for water and pumps to pump fluids and water over the Nuclear Facility. But that has not been built out. So what's installed right now is used to support the Rad Lab operations. As far as electrical infrastructure, we've just run the redundant lines from the existing ETA [energy technology assessment] substation back to the facilities. So we have two separate duct runs. There has been no other infrastructural work done in support of the Nuclear Facility or anything else at this point.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Are there any other questions? All right, then let's move into the Interested Parties presentation at this time.

[Microphone movement noises as switchover is made.]

[Interested Parties Slide 1]
[SCOTT KOVAC, NUCLEAR WATCH NEW MEXICO]
Can you hear me? Good. All right. Thank you.

[Interested Parties Slide 2]
[SCOTT KOVAC]

Welcome to our fourteenth meeting. Originally these meetings were started as part of a settlement by Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety, Embudo Valley Environmental Monitoring Group, Loretto Community, New Mexico Environmental Law Center, Nuclear Watch New Mexico, Peace Action New Mexico, and Tewa Women United.

[Interested Parties Slide 3]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
This is the summary, or the table of contents of tonight's— my presentation tonight.

[Interested Parties Slide 4]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
This is a slide concerning the FY '13 budget. It's still at about 60%. And, um, about 1.4 billion [dollars] for nuclear weapons activities.

[Interested Parties Slide 5]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
As we all know, the Obama administration proposed deferring construction in the FY '13 budget.

[Interested Parties Slide 6]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
Our estimates, if you add up everything in the, uh— And this may be a question for Steve [Fong] later at the end— is going through the, if you go back to the FY '12 budget and add up everything for the CMRR project, it gets you to about 8 point—, uh, 840 million spent. You back out two numbers for the Rad Lab, it gets you to about 770—, 476 million. So, ahm, part of that may be design for the Rad Lab. So the question is, how much did the design of the Nuclear Facility actually cost? Thank you.

[Interested Parties Slide 7]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
The slides that aren't labeled are referenced in the back of, in the back of my presentation, mostly from a gentlemen named Leasure [Craig] and one named [Jonathon S. Ventura], um, can't remember his name right now. But they are referenced in the back of my, in the end of my presentation. This is just a brief history, NNSA history of the price increases. I find it interesting that the, ahm, the changes in project assumptions was one of the reasons given. And, um, ya' know, delayed for at least five years, and requirements changed. So, that was probably seismic stuff.

[SCOTT KOVAC]

Also interesting on this slide is the statement that the, the uh, there's a requirement for NNSA to produce 50 to 80 pits per year as documented in the Memorandum of Agreement between the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy in 2010. Next slide please.

[Interested Parties Slide 8]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
If we— we recently got a copy of that memorandum, and here's the only incidence of the 50 to 80 pits per year, and really that the DOE agreed to use the money to ramp up to a minimum of 50 to 80 pits per year. So it's not really a requirement so much as it is just an agreement to do it. There's still, as far as we can tell, no real requirement to, to, for 50 to 80 pits. Next slide.

[Interested Parties Slide 9]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
Ahm, Saturday, Congress, what we consider effectively, terminated nuclear an expanded nuclear weapons production complex with the CMRR NF [Nuclear Facility] at Los Alamos. Next slide.

[Interested Parties Slide 10]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
Not mentioned in the Continuing Resolution was any language that provides any additional funding for the CMRR. The House passed the same bill. The president will sign it.

[Interested Parties Slide 11]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
Other participation was essential. It was, ya' know, it was a long hard process by many, many of us local and national organizations in New Mexico, DC, and around the country. Thank you.

[Interested Parties Slide 12]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
The DOE budget did mention optimizing existing infrastructure in, due to the lack of the, due to the lack of the CMR NF. Next.

[Interested Parties Slide 13]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
The DNFSB has quite a list of requirements or requests that LANL look into, LANL, LANS, and NNSA. Next.

[Interested Parties Slide 14]
[SCOTT KOVAC]

Part of the, this is one of the slides too out of the referenced documents in the back of my program, in back of my presentation. Thank you.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
The, uh, you can see that the 10 pit number is achievable with the combination of the CMR AC [actinide chemistry] capability and the Rad Lab PF-4 AC capability. So, Rad Lab PF-4 takes over from CMR at '20, '21, somewhere and 10 pits is achievable. Um, they can possibly,— This chart also shows possible shift work combined with some outside laboratory work, can get really close to 20 [pits per year]. And then, [with] outside labs, up to 30. So, this shows a great increase of— I mean the most that the Lab ever produced in one year was 10 or 11. So, and it's way more than they need, in our opinion. So, I'm not— We assume that the ten is a good number as we head toward zero production. Thank you.

[Interested Parties Slide 15]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
Ahm, these were some closeout schedules. And I was hoping that, uh, Steve [Fong] would help us with some of these terminations. I'm not sure what a "scope book" is. There seems to be lot of books here, and, uh, so these— I would appreciate just a quick explanation of that. Steve [Fong] kinda covered it in his presentation. Thank you. Next.

[Interested Parties Slide 16]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
Um, back to the revised plutonium strategy. This was a chart referencing, ya' know,— This is the chart. Here's the tunnel design that Greg [Mello] mentioned, starting at about 2014, well starting now, this is '12, '13, '14. So, I mean, this tunnel design and construction, this construction piece here is, ya' know, three years or so. Ahm, so that's a good question. The, Rad Lab startup at 26 grams is another three years. But the Rad Lab equipment install for 26 grams is seven years. I mean, that just seems— I had questions about that. But it might be out of Steve's project, apparently, we learned tonight.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
So, this is the list of how NNSA plans to deal with not having a nuclear facility. Seems to— Thank you.

[Interested Parties Slide 17]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
Why does it take two years? Ahm, once again, we have learned this is probably not part of Steve's project. Next.

[Interested Parties Slide 18]

[SCOTT KOVAC]
We want to know what equipment this, what the equipment needs are for 26 grams of plutonium in the Rad Lab. This, um— ya' know, we believe that this does effect the Settlement Agreement, that this is part of it because those, those— one of the items of the Settlement Agreement states that if, ya' know, if some of the work is taken into the Rad Lab instead of happening in the Nuclear Facility, and an air permit is required, then we need to know that. Next please.

[Interested Parties Slide 19]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
This is another slide of the final closeout. And I'm not sure we got freezes, scope books— This is basically a reiteration of the other ones. Ahm, thank you.

[Interested Parties Slide 20]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
We also didn't, last time, we didn't get our quest— This is a slide from last time, which I discovered was not, had not been answered. Ya' know, what— a comprehensive assessment, so maybe Steve [Fong] can update us on what's needed, uh, for comprehensive assessment of needed plutonium-related research. This is the new plutonium strategy and how the, how LANL's part, what LANL's part in it is. Thank you.

[Interested Parties Slide 21]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
Back to, also at the last meeting there was a consideration of, ahm, a discussion about the RLUOB settlement costs. And it had to do with, ahm, gloveboxes, had to do with some difference of opinion between the settlement, between the contractors and NNSA. And we were wondering what the resolution,— Were those resolved? They were up in the air last time. Did it— Or is that part of the ongoing open, ahm, openness— Or is that the reason that it is staying open so long? The budget. Thank you.

[Interested Parties Slide 22]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
I asked some of these questions already. Ahm, will the baseline estimate ever be released? The final baseline estimate. And, um, what is the status of the current design, what percentage?

[Interested Parties Slide 23]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
We've asked some of these questions before. The important question here—this is a new question—Where does the critical decision process stand? When the deferral period is up in five years, for instance, what part— does the critical

decision still start at somewhere in the middle of the 2, 3 process? Or do you have to go back to Critical Decision 0? I'd like to have that question [answered], if we could. Thank you.

[Interested Parties Slide 24]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
And we've kinda covered these questions before earlier this evening. The, uh, has analysis been done about whether the quadruple increase in the amount of plutonium allowed to be used in the Rad Lab requires modification of the Rad NESHAP permit issued by the EPA. And, what is the decision-making process to increase the amount of plutonium in the Rad Lab? And please cite DOE orders and please describe the public process associated with each. Thank you.

[Interested Parties Slide 25]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
This is a request to restore the CMRR website. We state that the Settlement Agreement remains in effect since NNSA has not explicitly cancelled CMRR right now. Next.

[Interested Parties Slide 26]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
The Interested parties request a meeting with the Environment Department, DOE, [and] Los Alamos to discuss the next steps. The, um, CMRR air permit that is the subject of the Settlement Agreement remains operative. The conditions of the Settlement Agreement therefore should remain in effect until the CMRR NF is cancelled. For example, the Rad Lab upgrades to increase plutonium inventory need to be updated for the public. Thank you.

[Interested Parties Slide 27]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
Clean up, don't build up. We appreciate it. The, uh,— We have some big cleanup chores ahead of us and issues ahead of us at Los Alamos. The public participation will continue to be essential.

[Interested Parties Slide 28]
[SCOTT KOVAC]
And these are the references. Thank you.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Thank you Scott. I made a list of some of the questions just to help, Steve [Fong] if there were answers. Some of these may, again, cross the line from project into program. And I, I won't presume to judge which questions are appropriate for answer, or anything like that. And I wouldn't presume that this is, captures

everything that you'd like discuss in follow up. But, I did try to catch at least these, as part of that. So.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
All right.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
[Inaudible words off microphone]

[LORRIE BONDS LOPEZ]
Hold on just a minute. Let me get you a mike.

[JONI ARENDS]
Joni Arends, Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety. I was saying that Mr. Smith [Kevin Smith, LASO Site Manager] is here. The manager at the Laboratory. Perhaps he could answer the questions that Mr. Fong is unable to do so this evening.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Again, that may be a matter of the question of what the scope of what these meetings are about. Why don't we start with the questions that Steve [Fong] feels are appropriate as far as the program, the project questions, and, uh, then we'll see where that blurry line goes.

[STEVE FONG]
So there were a number of things, I think, were at a higher level, like that— Yeah, I could probably answer those real quick and then solicit Phil Schuetz, who's meeting from the LANS side as he— Because he was pretty adamant that he was not going to say anything tonight. So I want to make sure that he answers a few questions. Um, I think one of the key things is, to understand, is that we are at CD-1 where we are developing an interim design. That's why we have a range of 3.7 to 5.8 [million dollars]. So, that's, it's— Again, it's when you define and go down and get enough information for nuclear facilities, we want the maturity of about 95% complete, design completion.

[STEVE FONG]
And you asked me how far along we are at. I apologize, I don't have the answer to that. But it's at that time when you could have with some confidence, and say, "This is the number. This is our baseline number." This is what NNSA is bellying up to the table and saying, "This is what our commitment to the Congress— We are going to build it for X amount." That's when you baseline. That's a CD-2 activity. We never reached that activity, and that's why we have a range. Because

there are options to be chosen. And there's the design to be developed. So that's the critical decision process.

[STEVE FONG]
When the next team starts over, where will they be? Well, they are not gonna be any farther than we are now. And if they want to introduce anything new, they would probably have to reflect back to the fundamental mission need and the scope at that time. Look at the requirements, ya' know, is everything the same? Then they could pick up right where we are at. Or, if they need to step back a little bit. But I don't think they'll have to go back, probably, to the very start. So that kinda gets into, where are we at? We're, we're between, we're before the baseline activity. That's where we will leave it.

[STEVE FONG]
In terms of your numbers, I think the numbers were generally correct, that you had on that list, the 199.4 for REI and the Rad Lab at 164 [million], The 200 million for FY '12, but we didn't use all of that. So—

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Right. All right.

[STEVE FONG]
—there's a potential. I think when I saw the number in the bottom line, I think you were high, probably about, in the neighborhood, probably about 50 or so mil on that red line number at the bottom. But there's give and takes within those numbers. Um, and I think it would be appropriate for us to answer, "What is a scope book?" What are all these terms as outlined. And that gives me the opportunity to pass the mike to Phil Schuetz.

[PHILLIP W. SCHUETZ, CMRR PROJECT MANAGER]
I am Phil Schuetz, the CMRR project manager. When the Headquarters asked us to defer the project, they also asked us to capture the design in such a method that it would minimize the amount of lost work and allow for future startup of the project. And so the strategy the project elected to take was to assemble a number of scope books organized by system. Where there's the HVAC system, the electrical system, or some of the other systems and things like that. And put it in there where the design left off, what the major open issues were that we had identified that we were working on, that we hadn't yet resolved, and anything else that would help another organization or other individuals that would potentially start up the design several years from now, giving them a head start and capturing the location of where all the information is. So the largest part of a design scope book is reference to the documents, drawings, specifications, calculations, by

system and where they were left off by the designers. Some of those calculations, some of those designs, some of those specifications were completed, signed off. Other ones have just been prepared, but haven't been checked. Some have been checked, but they haven't had comments incorporated. So the scope books are a, our efforts to capture the exact status of the design by system, so that when somebody picks it up in the future, they can know, these pieces were completed, these were still in process, these are the open issues that the team had identified but had [not] yet addressed in the design.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Thank you.

[STEVE FONG]
Now I'll leave it to you Scott, which ones, how you wanna walk through— I thought those were low-hanging fruit.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
And you've kinda answered my CD question, which was, it's in CD-1 and it'll be in CD-1 in five years when they start up again. Probably. Okay.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
How about the Rad Lab settlement costs? There was a discussion about a—

[STEVE FONG]
Sure.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
—some sort of conflict or something.

[STEVE FONG]
Well, we had issues in terms of the installation of gloveboxes and acceptance of the gloveboxes. Issues to make sure that we accepted it as they were spec-ed out to be. And I guess I'm gonna punt to Tom [Whitacre] to go through the specifics on that. But, again, did that cause an increase to the, our baseline of 199.4 [million dollars]? No, these were all captured within a, a cost account for that. We actually brought it in for less, overall, than we had planned. But, it still— There were still issues that we had to overcome. They've been all settled. And, Tom, do you want to add any more to that?

[TOM WHITACRE, NNSA]
You are right on the gloveboxes. For example, there [are] issues in the specifications for things to be build on tolerances, and the tolerances that were provided in the specs made it difficult, if not impossible, to exactly meet. We

don’t say something has to be a certain amount of flatness. How flat does something have to be? Those kind of details in the specs were kinda missing. So, to try to go back to the vendor to meet those requirements caused rework.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
Um hm.

[TOM WHITACRE]
And so those were the kind of concerns that we raised upon, as stewards of the taxpayers money, to make sure that we paid for a product one time and got what our requirements were. So we had discussions at the Laboratory on how to address those issues with themselves and with their vendors.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Thank you.

[STEVE FONG]
Yeah, it’s all been resolved.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
I think that was my question, “Were they resolved and did it cost any more than 199 [million]?”

[STEVE FONG]
No, that was all within that same baseline. Yes.

[JONI ARENDS]
[Inaudible question off microphone]

[TOM WHITACRE]
We had the Laboratory and they had several subcontractor vendors that they used for procurement of gloveboxes. I can’t remember the exact people offhand, but we had several vendors with some issues that were identified during design and construction and installation, that we came back later with them and worked out with the Laboratory in discussions with their vendors, to deliver conforming products.

[STEVE FONG]
And a lot of that was, again, in terms of Phase A being first, that was a learning experience in terms of gloveboxes. So we were taking those lessons learned, those standard designs, we’re gonna apply that in the Nuclear Facility. So, in terms of confidence for the future, the next design team, they are gonna learn what we learned on this. And they’ll be better off. So, uh, hopefully not repeat things twice,

but that's part of the scope books that Phil [Schuetz] talked about. Incorporating that so in the Nuke Facility, when there is a real safety pedigree required, we're gonna do that right the first time.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Um hm.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
I guess my other question is the startup for 6 grams. Is that, I guess, was part of the original project, was planned for 6 grams, starting it up. I mean, it just seems odd that, ya' know, the building is finished. Everything's kinda paid for, you are starting operations. But what does that mean that the startup would take two years, startup for 6 grams would take two years?

[STEVE FONG]
I'm not sure the context of that, but we let's— We can go back, go back to slide, Lorrie [Bonds Lopez]

[Interested Parties Slide 16]
[STEVE FONG]
Let's talk about 6 grams versus 8.4 grams first. Make sure that there's no confusion. But, again, we are talking about the different types of equivalents, so 8.4 grams Pu^{239} equivalent and 6 grams of— You know what that is, ah—

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
[Inaudible words off microphone.]

[STEVE FONG]
239?

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
[Inaudible words; something about "levels" off microphone.]
—levels

[STEVE FONG]
Thank you. For different isotope levels. So, when we talk 6 grams and we talk 8.4, I think we are talking the same animal, just different isotopes of, of material. Uh, why does it take two years?

[SCOTT KOVAC]
I see. Part of that first year was 2012, now that I look at it. So, really it's only, ya' know, part of a year after 2012. So.

[STEVE FONG]
So we'll start up at that level. And again, Dave [Fuehne] is going to put in the documentation— We'll actually, you'll be seeing the emissions levels from the facility. We'll be reporting those. After the number of controls that we have in that facility, the HEPA filters and the systems, the modern systems that we have, I don't expect to see anything actually coming out and being registered out of that, that stack, by, just based on the safety engineered controls that we have in there. So, it's a— Again, I think it's a well-built facility and all these things, all of these systems have to come together, and, yes, they do get reported to the public in terms of basically, what is the effluent coming out of there? What are those impacts to the public? And, ah, just knowing the systems, they are gonna be pretty darn low, if not zeros and non-detects.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
I guess the question on this chart was, "What does the startup at 6 grams mean?" Does that mean startup of operations? It'll take you— You won't actually be— This leads one to believe that, ya' know, startup, line 3, startup, Rad Lab startup at 6 grams, ya' know, ends about third or fourth quarter of '13.

[STEVE FONG]
And obviously, when you turn over a facility, there are things such as procedures that need to be— people need to be trained, and all of that. You don't just start up a nuclear facility; it takes some time. So, why does it take time? Well, we're halfway through, and, yeah, they are learning their systems, they are coming up to speed. I don't think it's an abnormal amount of time. But, again, it's typical startup. I'm not sure, Craig Leasure, what his intent was for this slide. But, that's kinda where the process is now. The operators are getting comfortable with their systems, and trying to understand, getting it for ready for readiness, for operations, and, uh, that's where we're at.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Thank you. That's all I have.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Can we have some follow up questions? Start with Jay. All right, let's uh—

[JAY COGHLAN]
Jay Coghlan, Nuke Watch New Mexico. Ya' know, I've already commented on the, um, NNSA and Los Alamos presumption that further meetings are not required. I'd like to kinda flip that comment and ask any NNSA or LANL official what in their opinion they think would trigger the need to restart public meetings. And, I'd like some specificity, if possible, talking about a Critical Decision 2, um,

certainly something well in advance of the budget request [microphone noises interfering, some words lost]

[STEVE FONG]
I guess I'll try answering a little bit of that. Again, that budget request to Congress is gonna be well in advance to start, so I think that's the first trigger right there. You say it's not in advance, but that's gonna years before we actually get going. To reconstitute a design team and get going, it takes years to get where to where we were at. So, it's not like we're gonna— I don't think any new design team in the future— They are gonna have to sit down and open the scope books, understand, try to bring in those people, past history— It's gonna take quite some time to get up to speed again. Now, we tried to do the best job possible, so that transition goes quick. But, again, I think it'll be clear that once budget submissions go in, there'll be ample time to discuss the need for public meeting. Obviously, if it's a replacement CMR facility, that's what our agreement is about. I don't think there's any argument there, Jay, that public meetings will start up if there's a replacement project for CMR.

[JAY COGHLAN]
So, just a quick follow-on question, Steve. Ahm, can you see that the design team could possibly be reconstituted before Congress appropriated some money for it, through a Congressional line item? Would the Lab have any discretionary funds available to reconstitute the design team.

[STEVE FONG]
That's an interesting question. I think, "project hat," and living within my project orders, I don't see that. I actually do think that if you— and you are spending capital dollars against the design, you need a construction project data sheet available so you can cost against that. Now, can Congress put money up there? They could do many things that I could never dream of. But, I think, uh, formally as projects go, you get a data sheet that opens up a sort of a cost account that you bill against and report against. Uh, so, I have a hard time thinking about doing a line item outside of a data sheet, Jay. That's not typical business practice within the federal department, the government.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Greg?

[GREG MELLO]
Thank you. Um, Greg Mello, Los Alamos Study Group. I have two questions and one comment. For the record, were you pleased with your interactions with the

Defense Nuclear Facility Safety Board during the design process. That's the first question.

[GREG MELLO]
And the second question: It has become apparent that the original mission need for this facility was found to be faulty by the NNSA. Um, they said it wasn't just that we can't afford this, that we have found another way to do this, that will save a lot of money. And, so, the question is, "Have you put— are you thinking about in your lessons learned about processes that will more carefully vet mission, proposed mission need, in the future?" And then I'll wait on the comment.

[STEVE FONG]
Well, the first one is an enjoyable question to talk about, is "Was the interaction with the Defense Board fun?" That's— it's your perspective on what is fun. You know, we built a very good rapport in relationship with the Defense Board. I think, they brought in some technical challenges that— They asked some tough questions. And I think there was some very good interaction between the Board and the project. And in the end, I think we had some— we knew where both sides were. The professional opinions were vetted. And I think, uh, we both came to agreement that, uh,— and as certified to Congress, that our design solution was sound, selection of controls [was] spot on. And, uh, and I think we were better for it, that interaction. But, if you asked me during time, was it, was it fun— ya' know the Board are very inquisitive and they are very demanding. And I do appreciate that as being a part of the public. I think that's what— They were just doing their job. So, in the end, I think we did build a pretty good rapport with them. So. That being said.

[STEVE FONG]
Now, the next, your next question about NNSA, that the mission need was wrong or inaccurate, or you need to go back, I have no comment on that. I'd, I've never heard that, in terms of the mission need for the facility, [it] is still there. It's still a simple deferment. So, I'm not sure what context you heard that at, but that's nothing that's been relayed to me. And obviously, if you are able to do a process again, it's usually better the second time around. But that's just hindsight for anything, any activity.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Greg, did you have a follow on you mentioned?

[GREG MELLO]
I just wanted to make a gratuitous comment, ahm, an opinion. I want to express an opinion. Um, I don't think this project is going to start again in five years. And, ya' know, we are doing a lot of talking like it will start in five years. But I think

the country is going to go through a lot of changes in the coming five years. It's just an opinion, like I said. It's gratuitous. Take it or leave it. Ahm, and, I'm hoping, as we hoped at the beginning of this process seven years ago, that we can move on, and, to other priorities, which we could invest that amount of money in, that would be, would more strongly contribute to national security. I mean, you on the project team, don't— that's not your job to have these opinions, but we get to, a little bit, maybe it's the difference in pay grade or something, but, anyway, I just wanted to offer that comment. It's certainly our hope that we can simplify and make things more robust, cheaper, and that we can invest our capital dollars in the renewable energy and transportation systems, infrastructure in the rest of society, um, and not as much in the nuclear weapons complex.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Are there project questions? Sir?

[PETER NIELS, LOS ALAMOS STUDY GROUP]
My name is Peter Niels, Los Alamos Study Group. I had a question for Scott [Kovac].

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
Scott's right behind you there.

[PETER NIELS]
Good evening Scott.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Hey Peter.

[PETER NIELS]
I want to check, first of all, there's a lot of discussion of the Settlement Agreement this evening. Um, and we all know that these meetings were part of that. But my understanding was that the parties, the applicants, the regulators, and the Interested Parties, agreed that, among other things, that no public hearings would be necessary prior to the issuance of the permit. And the Interested Parties agreed not to request a public hearing at any time during Phase A or B. And, that they agreed not to appeal the air quality permit any time during the construction of Phase A or B. Is that your understanding?

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Ahm, state that first one again.

[PETER NIELS]

That no public hearings would be necessary prior to the issuance of the permit. For A and B. Right Joni [Arends, who had spoken off microphone to interject "A and B"]

[SCOTT KOVAC]
For A and B. Ahm, yes.

[PETER NIELS]
Okay. So, so, acting on behalf of the public at large, the Interested Parties agreed to forfeit the public's lawful right to review and comment on the proposed permit, and have their hands tied in a legal knot, in order to receive this quasi-official status at these bi-annual meetings. And my question is, "How did this work out for you?" And, uh— Because I've noticed that there are more questions than answers, meeting after meeting after meeting. Again,—

[Scott Kovac starts an answer.]

[PETER NIELS]
So lemme' just—

[SCOTT KOVAC]
[Inaudible words.]

[PETER NIELS]
So the question is, how did that work out in terms of,— did you uncover any information that was not or would not now otherwise be in the public record, were it not for these meetings, firstly. And secondly, if you had it to do over again, would you not let your hands be quite so tied?

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Let's go back to that first part of your question. When you say,— It's not the public at large. It was the members of the settlement parties, ya' know, agreed not to hold a hearing or settle anything. Not— We couldn't speak for the public at large. So that's not true, what you said. So, then, what was your other question about the, uh— Would I do it differently? I probably would do it a little differently. Ahm, but, ya' know, we were, seven years ago was a long time ago. And we're, we believe we got a lot of information out, out of the Lab, and we believe that we sped the information process a little bit up, sped it up, sped the process up.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
Thank you.

[SCOTT KOVAC]
You're welcome.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Question Joni?

[JONI ARENDS]
And I would add— Peter [Niels], I know that you did— Joni Arends, Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety. I would add that the original permit included construction of all three phases. It included, for the RLUOB, and for the Nuclear Facility. And so what we got as part of the settlement, is that the DOE and LANL would have to come back to the public with an air permit for a construction permit for the Nuclear Facility. And that, at the time, was a huge victory for us. And I would agree with Scott [Kovac] that we didn't represent all of the public. We represented the individual NGOs [non-government organizations] so that we didn't give up the rights for, for instance, the Los Alamos Study Group to appeal or oppose Phases A and B air permits.

[JONI ARENDS]
The amount of information that we received as a result of the settlement and these public meetings, I believe, has been invaluable, um, in terms of providing a regular opportunity to talk with the subject matter experts on a regular basis. We've been able to raise a lot of issues in the public that might not have been raised before, such as the seismic issues, um, and other things with respect to 6 grams versus 26 grams. Uhm, it's been a very positive process. From CCNS's perspective, we don't believe that these meetings should end. And we look forward to sitting down with the other parties. We believe that the scope, the limitation on the scope at this evening's meeting is not spelled out in the Settlement Agreement. And, while we are sitting here not raising that issue too much this evening, we think that when we sit down with all the parties, once we sit down with all the Interested Parties, that we will have a stronger position, in the end, to sit down with DOE and LANL and the New Mexico Environment Department.

[JONI ARENDS]
Now, with respect to my question: Steve [Fong], with respect to the active buried faults—

[STEVE FONG]
I'm sorry, say that much again.

[JONI ARENDS]

With respect to the active buried faults and the end, ahm, the southern extent of the Guaje Mountain and the Rendija Canyon Fault, what additional investigations will be done in this five-year deferment, quote, unquote, to investigate the issues that CCNS and Robert H. Gilkeson, registered geologist, have raised for the area, both north of the facility and east and west, as well as south, of the proposed Nuclear Facility. What commitment has the Laboratory made to investigating the active buried faults as required by presidential executive orders as well as DOE orders, um, as well as the industry standards?

[STEVE FONG]
Well, again, I can only speak to the project. But comprehensively and with external review with the Defense Board, I feel very comfortable with the, the understanding of the seismic hazards for the site. And there are no outstanding questions that remain for design input for the Nuclear Facility. Now, what happens in terms of study, are the programs in terms seismic? Yes, they are; I'm quite aware of those. Tom [Whitacre], I don't know if you want to add anything, are there updates to the—

[TOM WHITACRE]
[Off microphone]
I don't know details—

[TOM WHITACRE]
Tom Whitacre, NNSA. So the laboratory has some funding to continue some seismic hazards program work. So they are continuing some initial studies that were raised as part of the PSHA [probabilistic seismic hazard analysis] that was done in 2007 and updated in 2009. So, work is proceeding on there. I don't have any more details on that. But I do know there is a team put together and some scientists and SMEs [subject matter experts] discussing some of those issues, Joni. So I don't know the details, though. Haven't been involved in that lately.

[JONI ARENDS]
I have an additional comment. One of the issues that was raised by Ivan Wong as part of the PSHA [in both 2007 and in 2009 as well as the authors back in the 90s. They raised concerns about the seismic network: whether there [were] detectors for strong and weak movements. And I wanted to see what the commitment was by NNSA, DOE, LANS, LANL to installing these, um, strong and weak seismic monitors around the Laboratory as required by presidential executive order, DOE orders, as well as industry standards.

[TOM WHITACRE]
Yeah, I think those activities, they are, my understanding is that they have upgraded the communications and upgraded several seismic stations at the

Laboratory and up in the Jemez as well. I do believe they installed a new down-hole seismometer a couple of years ago to help measure those *K* from earthquakes. So some of that work has been done. I haven't seen the reports on that. So, but that's above and beyond the project scope. But that's just some information I do have. I haven't been that active in it, Joni, but I do have some information on that.

[JONI ARENDS]
And then there's new information that you can get an app on your phone in order to determine if there's movement. So it'd be really inexpensive for the Laboratory to install, um, to purchase some kind of iphone kind of thing with that application on it to—

[Phrases lost as tape is being turned over. Joni Arends refers again to Mr. Smith, and Tom Whitacre starts a reply.]

[TOM WHITACRE]
... Laboratory does have. It does share all that information with the US Geological Survey. So any kind of information or records generated by those stations are [entered] into a western US network and are provided through the USGS, and so they would,— Those stations are accessible to them.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
[Inaudible remarks.]

[JONI ARENDS]
The concern is really about how LANL measured the earthquake that took place, I guess, last fall, down at Cuyamungue. That it measured 3.6 on the USGS, but it measured 3.0 up here. So there's really a concern, a continuing concern, about the calibration of the seismic network, here at LANL, and we would like to see the improvement. We would like to see some of that 120 million dollars being re-programmed to be devoted to a real seismic, a compliant seismic network across the Pajarito Plateau. Thank you.

[UNIDENTIFIED PERSON]
Okay.

[TOM WHITACRE]
I don't have more beyond that, I guess.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Okay, Peter [Niels], did you have a follow up? You had raised your— Greg?

[GREG MELLO]

I guess I do. [I have a follow up] on Peter's question. The, um, reflecting on the Peter, Scott, Joni dialog about the meetings, we don't think, I don't think that they were very— From my perspective, there was occasional nuggets of information, so we have to come. Because nuggets of information are— ya' know, they're rare. And, uh [laughs]. But there wasn't very much. And there was a long time constant between questions and then answers. And it was slower than the pace of the project. And so, we, I am concerned that, about the— I'm trying to look forward, Joni, toward the future, not so much the past, is where this question is going. I don't want us to be stuck at this level of public responsiveness and public openness. And it's— I don't fault the project. Steve [Fong] has been, and Tom [Whitacre] have been very, pretty responsive. Very responsive. And, ya' know, answer the phone when I call, and, um— But, there is a bigger problem. It's Labwide, it's DOE-wide, it's, right now, it's Obama administration-wide. We feel that increasing numbers of decisions are taking place in ever narrower, secretive circles. I have to supply reports to the GAO. I have to supply reports to Congressional staff. Why? Nobody talks. And so the problem we have out here is just like the end of the tail, the end of the whip. It just, it goes the fastest. So we have the biggest problem out here.

[GREG MELLO]
I want us,— Maybe it's time after the election, to have some kind of a dramatic breakthrough in public openness up here at the Laboratory. We could reset back about two decades. And with the new people who'd be elected to Congress. And let's not be satisfied with this level. The Lab needs help. We are increasingly gonna be forced to respond to difficult situations in our national polity and why can't we devise ways to capture Jay's expertise, Joni's expertise? The Lab needs this. And, so that we can avoid a 400-million-dollar wasted expenditure early in the curve instead of the eight years and then Mr. Kyle and Mr. Turner, and get their plutonium sustainment, ya' know, a decade earlier.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Thank you. Comment or response?

[SCOTT KOVAC]
Thank you. Yes. We are also not happy with the flow of information. It's, um, um, from the Lab and the nuclear weapons complex in general. And, uh, we are always trying to get what we can. This public meeting and the Settlement Agreement is one, one of our methods. We have many methods. And you are welcome to go get your own public meeting at any time. Ya' know. Go for it. Ya' know. We'll come. And, uh, in the meantime, I appreciate the efforts of everyone here, and, uh, ya' know, it's been a real process. And we're hoping that at the very least this showed NNSA that giving information out in public meetings is not a bad thing. Thank you.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Other questions? Comments?

[JONI ARENDS]
I have one comment. Um, at a meeting several years ago, maybe halfway through this process, we had a conversation, Steve, where I said, "You're never gonna get your Nuclear Facility. You might as well design the Rad Lab so that you can do the work that you would do in the Nuclear Facility. And I just say that in terms of,— The public has been speaking out for years about their opposition since 2002, 2003 for this nuclear facility. And this [the public meetings] was another mechanism to be able to do that. And I'm grateful for it.

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Other comments? Other questions? Other observations? Comments or responses from Laboratory officials? Any further questions?

[BRUCE MACALLISTER, FACILITATOR]
Well, there being no further questions, then I guess we can adjourn. Thank you very much. It's been a great pleasure on my part to be able to work with you all as well. I've learned so much in the process, and I hope that I've been helpful to you all, too. Thanks.

[The meeting was adjourned at 8:11 p.m.]

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcription of the audio recording of the public meeting on the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement project at the Fuller Lodge, Los Alamos, New Mexico, on September 25, 2012.

/s/ Morrison Bennett
Transcription completed October 9, 2012.

II. Presentation Slides – CMRR Project

Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement (CMRR) Project

Welcome

CMRR Project Status Update

Los Alamos, New Mexico
September 25, 2012

Bruce MacAllister, Meeting Facilitator

Agenda

6:30 – 6:45	Welcome	Bruce MacAllister
6:45 – 7:00	CMRR Project Update	Steve Fong
7:00 – 7:30	Questions	Bruce MacAllister
7:30 – 8:00	Interested Parties Presentation	Interested Parties
8:00 – 8:25	Questions	Bruce MacAllister
8:25 – 8:30	Closure & Adjourn	Bruce MacAllister

Background and Purpose of Meeting

- Settlement allowed for air permitting to be tailored to match phased project-development and for public involvement
- Settlement required that public meetings be “single subject” meetings that will not be combined with other public meetings, including but not limited to the Sitewide Environmental Impact Statement for LANL (SWEIS)
- Parties include
  - New Mexico Environment Department
  - Department of Energy
  - University of California
  - Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety
  - Nuclear Watch of New Mexico
  - Peace Action New Mexico
  - Loretto Community
  - TEWA Women United
  - Embudo Valley Environmental Monitoring Group
  - New Mexico Environmental Law Center
- Meeting is held every six months to update the public on CMRR construction progress

Ground Rules

- Listen respectfully
- Share the conversation time with other participants
- Turn cell phones off or place on mute
- No personal attacks
- Remember civil discussions only; shouting, raised voices or repetitive disruption could result in termination of meeting
- Take side discussions outside
- Topic requests for future meetings can be left on the flip chart at any time
- Say your name each time you speak

Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement Project

Public Meeting - Los Alamos, NM

September 25, 2012

Mr. Steve Fong
LASO

Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATORY EST. 1943

NNSA National Nuclear Security Administration

CHEMISTRY & METALLURGY RESEARCH REPLACEMENT

President's FY 2013 Budget Request and NNSA Headquarters Direction on CMRR

- In FY 2013, no funding is requested for CMRR and construction of the CMRR Nuclear Facility (NF) is deferred for at least five years
- In FY12, develop a substantially complete design for the NF
- In FY 12, complete outfitting the Radiological Laboratory Utility Office Building

Construction Projects[a]

(dollars in thousands)

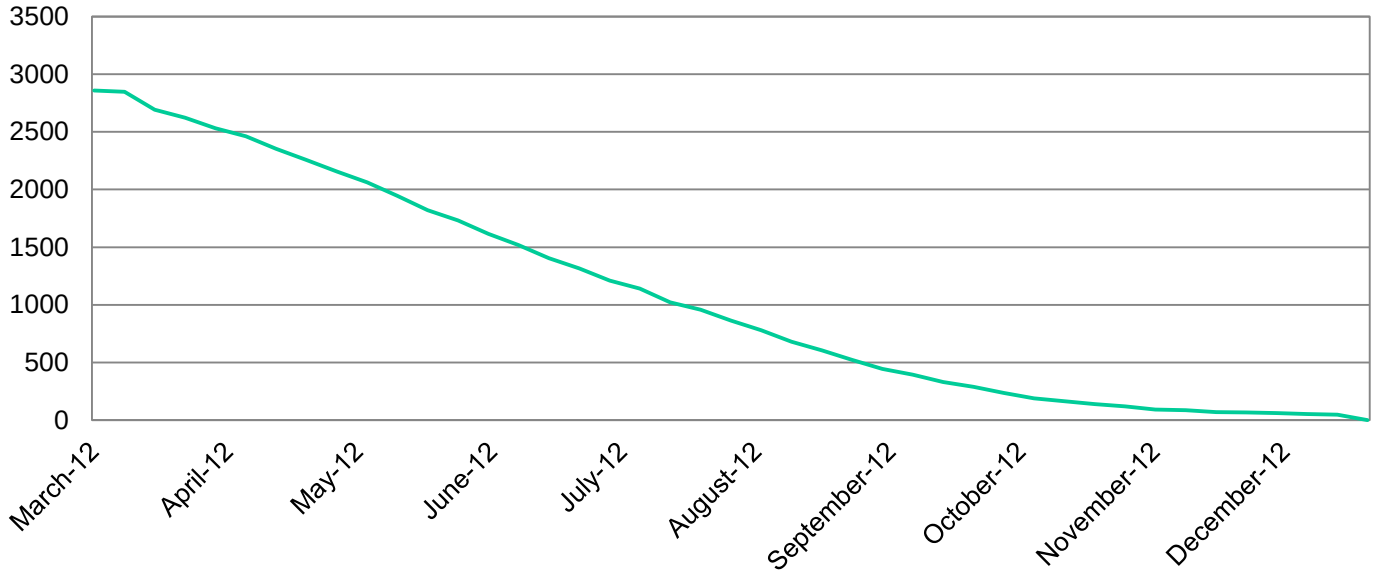
	Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Prior Year Appro-priations	FY 2011 Current	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Unappropriated Balance
04-D-125, Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Facility Replacement (CMRR), LANL	TBD	425,832	214,550	200,000	0	TBD

Project Update

- **FY2012/2013 Activities**
  - By Systems, design will progress to a logical "freezing point"
  - Project activities will then be cataloged to preserve the investment
  - Majority of above activities complete this fall
  - CY2013 to close out contracts

Project Update

- **Current Status on CMRR**
  - **Nuclear Facility**
    - **Issued 34 of 62 NF Design Scope Books**
    - **Finalized model for 29 of 34 areas**
    - **Mobilized for Site Stabilization/Site Closure**



Questions on CMRR Status

- What will be done with the remaining funds?
  - Project identified unused funding for return to Washington DC
  - Reprogramming with NNSA HQ/Congress is next step
- Project Staff Trailers removed
- What will be done with the NF Site?
  - Site will be stabilized with base-course material, equipment removed and fencing closed
- Project is closing and NNSA HQ will be responsible for any re-start actions
  - Design closed-out in October
  - Site stabilized & turned over in October
  - RLUOB stack monitoring for radiation emissions planned for November 2012
  - Project staff fully disbanded in December

CMRR Public Meetings

Document Number	Proceeding/Date
LA-UR-06-6199	CMMR Public Meeting, March 9, 2006 Volume 1
LA-UR-07-0684	CMRR Public Meeting, September 19, 2006 Volume 2
LA-UR-07-3583	CMRR Public Meeting, March 14, 2007 Volume 3
LA-UR-08-0357	CMRR Public Meeting, September 26, 2007 Volume 4
LA-UR-08-04500	CMRR Public Meeting, March 25, 2008 Volume 5
LA-UR-09-00620	CMRR Public Meeting, September 16, 2008 Volume 6
LA-UR-09-02749	CMRR Public Meeting, March 10, 2009 Volume 7
LA-UR-10-00676	CMRR Public Meeting, September 23, 2009 Volume 8
LA-UR-10-02173	CMRR Public Meeting, March 3, 2010 Volume 9
LA-UR-10-08363	CMRR Public Meeting, October 6, 2010 Volume 10
LA-UR-11-03155	CMRR Public Meeting, March 10, 2011 Volume 11
LA-UR-11-06849	CMRR Public Meeting, September 20, 2011 Volume 12
LA-UR-12-23038	CMRR Public Meeting, April 25, 2012 Volume 13
TBD	CMRR Public Meeting, September 25, 2012 Volume 14

LANL Public Meeting Reading Room/Website

Los Alamos National Laboratory provides a Reading Room to the general public which features hard copy environmental documents and reports.

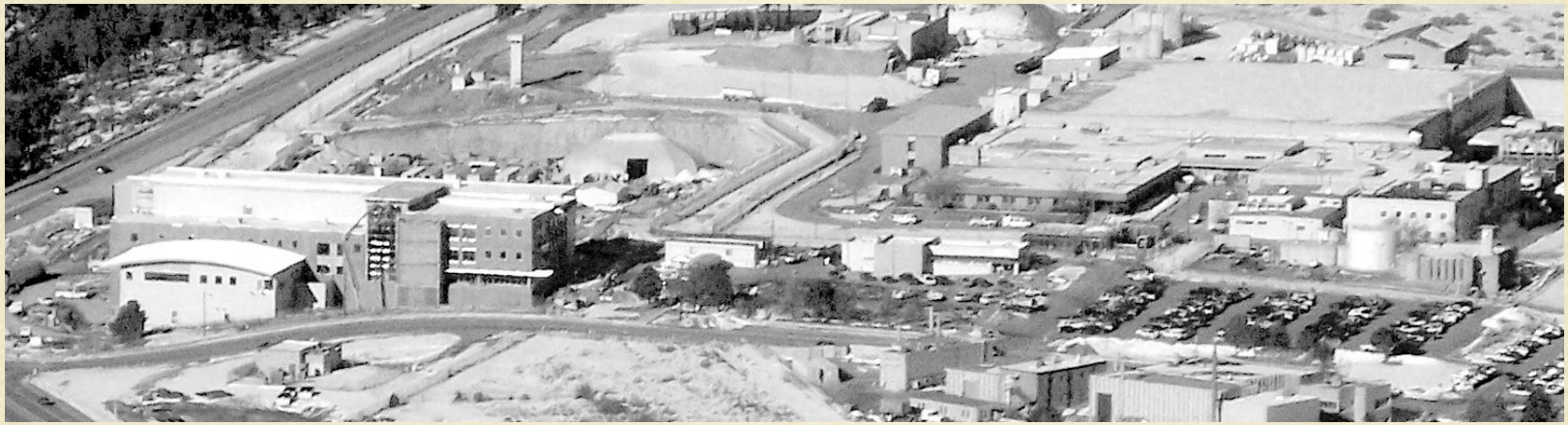
The Public Reading Room is located at the NNMCAB Support Office at 94 Cities of Gold Road in Pojoaque.

Information previously posted about CMRR can be found by doing a search on the new website: http://www.lanl.gov. Additional information about CMRR may be found at: http://www.lanl.gov/construction.

A portion of the hard copy documents, including the Public Meeting proceedings are also available electronically on the Public Reading Room web site at http://eprr.lanl.gov.

III. Presentation Slides – Interested Parties

Interested Parties
CMRR Presentation
September 25, 2012



Welcome to our 14th Meeting!
Be Inspired!

This is the 14th semi-annual public meeting required as part of a 2005 settlement between NMED DOE/LANL and an network of these community groups:

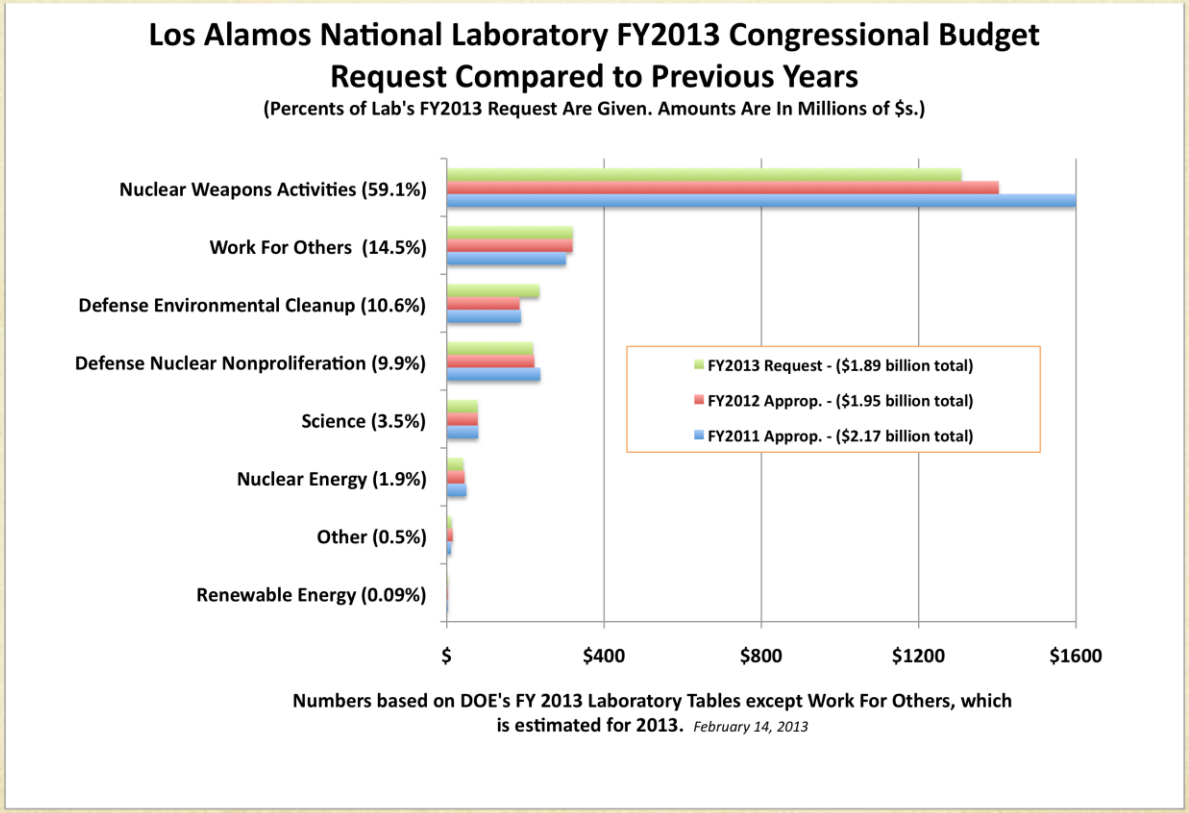
- Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety
- Embudo Valley Environmental Monitoring Group
- Loretto Community
- New Mexico Environmental Law Center
- Nuclear Watch New Mexico
- Peace Action New Mexico
- Tewa Women United

Welcome to our 14th Meeting! Be Inspired!

Topics to be covered in this Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement Project (CMRR) presentation:

1. 2013 Budget and CMRR Deferred
2. Funding Terminated
3. Use of Existing Facilities
4. Closeout Schedule
5. Questions
6. Clean Up Don’t Build Up

DOE/LANL Budget Priorities FY2013



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http://www.facebook.com/NukeWatch.NM

CUTS: CMRR-NF FACILITY

Construction Projects[a]

(dollars in thousands)

	Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Prior Year Appro-priations	FY 2011 Current	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Unappropriated Balance
04-D-125, Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Facility Replacement (CMRR), LANL	TBD	425,832	214,550	200,000	0	TBD

- The Obama Administration proposed deferring the construction of the CMRR-NF facility and meeting plutonium requirements by using existing facilities in the nuclear complex.

CMRR Project Design Cost

Prior Spent	$425,832,000
FY2011	$214,550,000
FY2012	$200,000,000
Total	$840,382,000
RLOUB Building	($165,000,000)
RLUOB “Equipment”	($199,000,000)
Total CMRR-NF Design	$476,382,000

Reasons and a Memo

UNCLASSIFIED

The Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement (CMRR) project was started as a 2004 Project to support the NNSA plutonium-based missions

- The initial scope for the project was based on a 2003 Conceptual Design Report
- At Critical Decision 0 in July 2002, the estimate range for the project was $420M-$955M with a planned completion date of 1Q2011
- At Critical Decision 1 in July 2005, the estimate range for the project was $745M-$975M with a planned completion date of 2013
- The 2009 President's Budget Request noted that the Total Project Cost would exceed $2,000M
- The 2012 President's Budget Request included a planned cost range of $3.7B-$5.8B. Reasons for the estimate growth include:
  - Project duration effectively doubled as a result of the government decision process and changes in project assumptions
  - Nuclear facility construction was delayed at least 5 years from original expectation
  - Requirements changed during project evolution

The requirement for NNSA to produce 50-80 pits per year is documented in the Memorandum of Agreement between SecDef and SecEnergy in 2010

DoD / DOE MOA

The requirement for NNSA to produce 50-80 pits per year is documented in the Memorandum of Agreement between SecDef and SecEnergy in 2010

- Exact Rational was not stated in MOA.

2. As noted in Attachment 1, DOE agrees to use this transferred budget authority to supplement NNSA funding in order to fully fund the following:

   - Complete the design and begin construction of the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Facility Replacement (CMRR) nuclear facility (NF) at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) – a facility that conducts plutonium research and development and provides analytical capabilities in support of pit surveillance and production. Plan and program to complete construction by 2020, and ramp up to full operations in 2022.
   - Increase pit production capacity and capability at the adjoining PF-4 facility (part of the main plutonium facility) at LANL to demonstrate pit reuse by 2017 and production by 2018-2020. Plan and program to ramp up to a minimum of 50-80 pits/year in 2022.

Congress Terminates CMRR-NF

- Shortly after 1:00 a.m. ET on Saturday morning (September 22), Congress effectively terminated an expanded nuclear weapons production complex at the CMRR-NF at the Los Alamos National Lab in New Mexico.

Congress Terminates CMRR-NF

- Not mentioned in the 30-page long "Continuing Resolution" passed by the Senate Saturday morning was any language that provides additional funding the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement (CMRR) Nuclear Facility. The bill extended funding for the first six month of the budget year for the federal government, through March 2013. The House of Representatives had earlier passed an identical bill, and the measure now goes to the president, who will sign the bill.

Congress Terminates CMRR-NF

The defeat of the CMRR-NF was due to the hard work of many local and national organizations in New Mexico and Washington, DC.

Public Participation was essential!

FY2013 Budget to Optimize Use of Existing Infrastructure

Because the CMRR-NF is deferred for at least 5 years, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board requested that LANL provide a final plan that includes:

A plan to substantially complete CMRR-NF design by the end of FY 2012 including design close-out activities to ensure project documentation is available for potential future use.

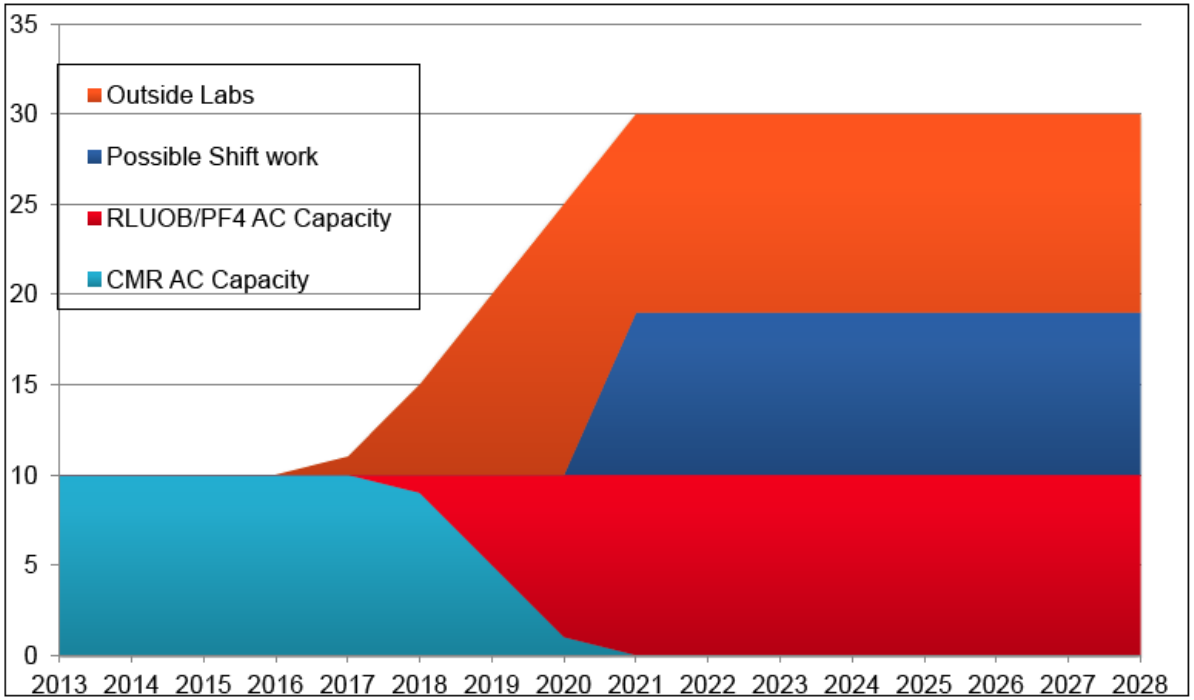
Use of Existing Facilities

DNFSB requested that LANL provide a final plan that includes:

- Maintain required material characterization capabilities using the Plutonium Facility and Building 332 at Livermore, CA, as a Hazard Category 2, Security Category 3 nuclear facility.
- Minimize nuclear material at the Plutonium Facility by processing, packaging, and shipping excess materials including a plan and estimated timeline to stage bulk quantities at the Device Assembly Facility (NV).

Use of Existing Facilities

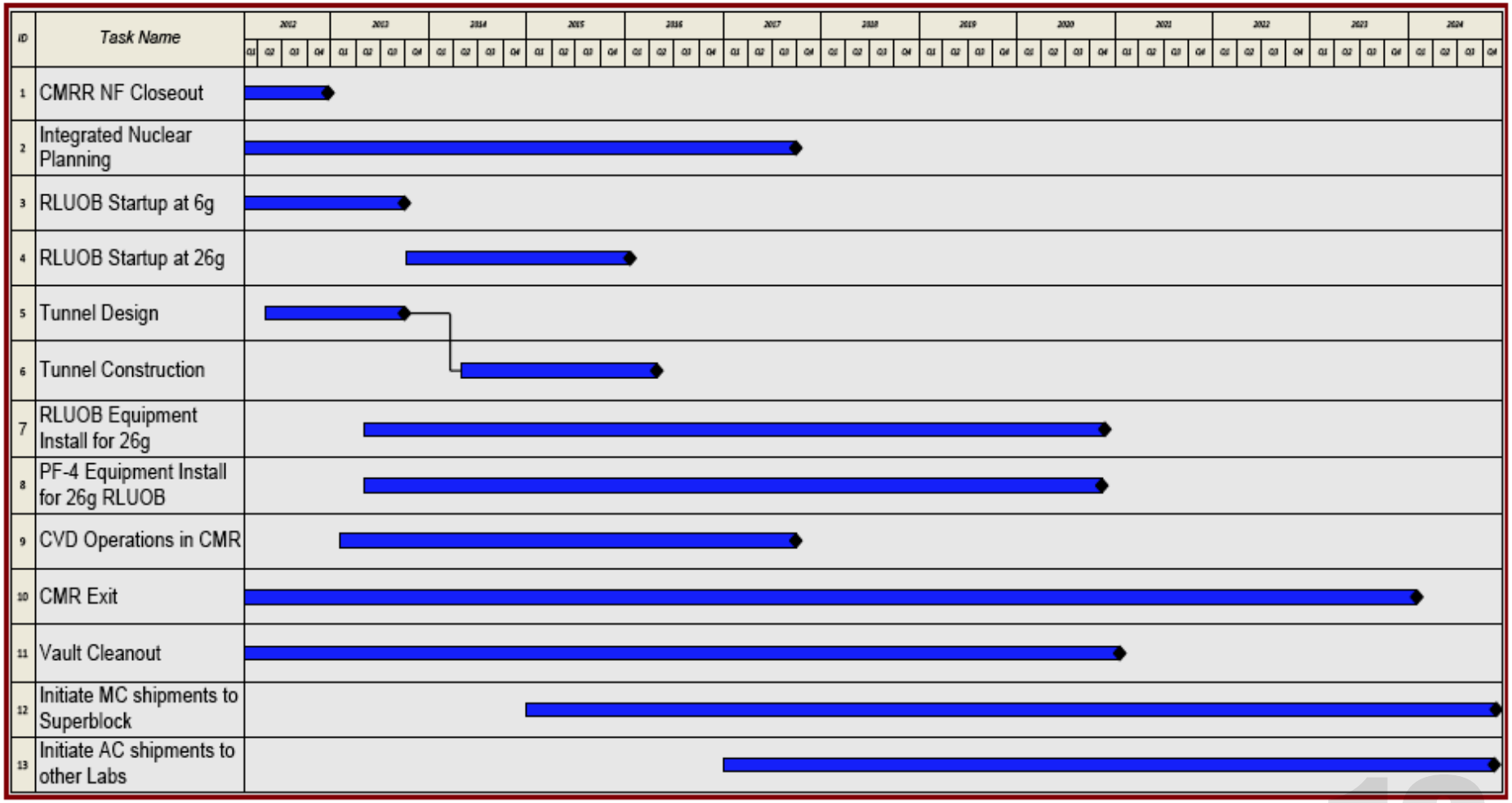
Possible approach to meeting a 30-ppy production schedule



NF Closeout Schedule

Activity ID	Interim Activities for Substantially Complete Design	Finish
ENGR W - LANL Engineering & Design		30-Oct-12
LLMS1120	NF Project Closeout Document Issued	30-Oct-12
SL-FDX-4 W - Final Design Schedule - S&L		30-Oct-12
MS6005	Issue Structural Calc (Seismic) (SAP-2000)	24-Jul-12
MS6003	Module Freeze (50%) - (17 of 34 Modules Design Frozen)	30-Jul-12
MS6001	Issue Scope Books (50%) - (18 of 37 Scope Books Issued)	29-Aug-12
MS6006	Issue Single Lines - (Last of the 5 Groups)	11-Sep-12
MS6004	Module Freeze (100%)- (All 34 Modules Design Frozen)	1-Oct-12
MS6002	Issue All Scope Books (100%) - (37 Scope Books Issued)	30-Oct-12
MER-FD-22 W - I3 and SFE Remaining Design 04FEB10 Mer (ID-3 Working)		6-Nov-12
MF00000535	Submit MTS Prototype Reliability Test Report	11-Jul-12
MF00000545	Submit Enclosure Design Freeze Deliverable	13-Jul-12
MF00000555	Submit Assay Lab 1 Design Freeze Deliverable	1-Aug-12
MF00000525	Submit Assay Lab 1 Material Takeoff Deliverable	18-Sep-12
MF00000565	Issue Scope Books (50%) - (12 out of 24 Scope Books Issued)	27-Sep-12
MF00000575	Issue All Scope Books (100%) - (24 Scope Books Issued)	6-Nov-12

Proposed schedule to execute revised Pu strategy



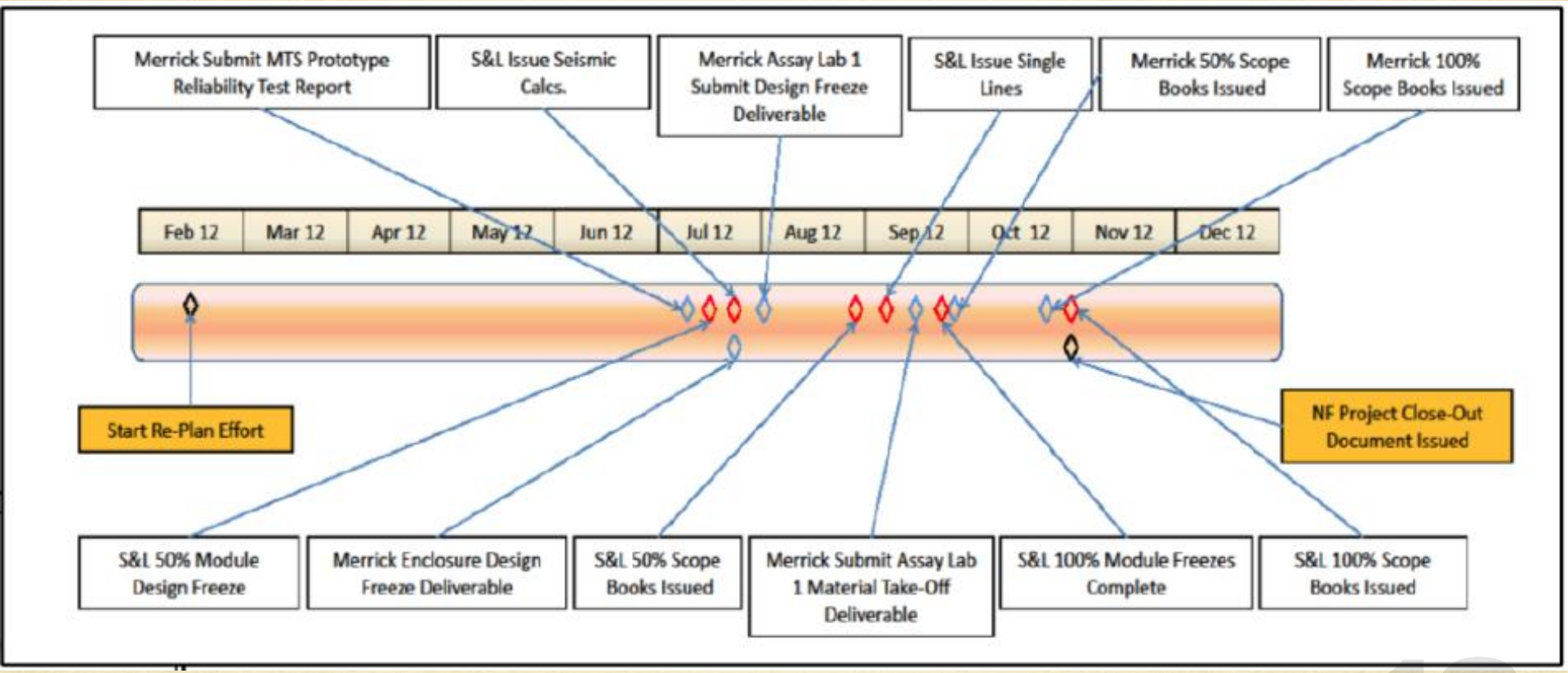
Pu Increases at RLUOB

- Please describe "RLUOB Startup at 6g." Why does it take two years?
- Please describe any increased equipment needs and staffing activities. Please be specific about the activities that will be conducted during the almost two year period of time. Please provide a timeline. Please be specific about the activities that will be conducted during the almost two year period of time. Please provide a timeline.

Pu Increases at RLUOB

- Please describe "RLUOB Equipment install for 26g." Why does it take seven years?
- Please describe any increased equipment needs and staffing activities.
- Please be specific about the activities that will be conducted during the almost seven year period of time. Please provide a timeline.

NF Closeout Schedule



March 2012 GAO Report

Recommends that NNSA "conduct a comprehensive assessment of needed plutonium-related research, storage, and environmental testing needs for nuclear weapons stockpile activities as well as other missions currently conducted at other NNSA and DOE facilities."

What is the timeline for the assessment?
As noted in the report, "NNSA's decision to defer construction of the CMRR will give it sufficient time to conduct this assessment."

FY 2011 Performance Evaluation Report

- "Concerns remain with overall RLUOB settlement costs in addition to recent deficiencies in Glovebox procurement and installation."
- What is meant by RLUOB settlement costs? Where they resolved? Who were the parties?
- What are the concerns with the RLUOB settlement costs? How were they resolved?
- What are the deficiencies in glovebox procurement and installation?

Questions

- What is the current final estimated cost range for the NF?
- When will the baseline estimate be released?
- What are the final estimates for costs of the deep option?
- What are the final estimates for costs of the shallow option?
- What is the current and future status of the design?

Questions

- How much was spent on CMRR-NF design?
- When will the design of the NF be 90% complete?
- What is the current percent of design completion?
- Where does the Critical Decision Process stand?

Increases to Air Permit

- Has NNSA/LANS done an analysis about whether the quadruple increase in the amount of plutonium allowed to be used in the RLUOB requires a modification to the Rad NESHAPs permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)? If so, please provide the documentation.
- What was the decision-making process that NNSA/LANS used to increase the amount of plutonium in the RLUOB. Please cite DOE orders.
- Please describe the public process associated with each.

Restore the LANL CMRR Website

- The Interested Parties respectfully request that the CMRR website, which contains the Settlement Agreement and documents pertaining to the semi-annual meetings, including the transcripts of the meetings, be kept current on the LANL website.
- The settlement agreement remains in effect since NNSA has not explicitly cancelled the CMRR-NF.

The Next Steps

- The Interested Parties request a meeting with the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED), Department of Energy (DOE) and Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) to discuss next steps with respect to the Settlement Agreement.
- The CMRR air permit, the subject of the Settlement Agreement, remains operative. The conditions of the Settlement Agreement, therefore, should remain in effect until the CMRR-NF is cancelled.
- For example, RLUOB upgrades to increase plutonium inventory need to be updated for the public.

Clean Up, Don’t Build Up!

- Many feel that the completion of the Consent Order is at risk.
- DOE/LANL/LANS should put construction of new projects, including CMRR, on hold until all the requirements of the Consent Order are funded first.
- Public Participation will continue to be essential.

References

LA-UR-12-21832 Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. Title: Los Alamos National Laboratory Weapons Program Laboratory Director Update LANS/LLNS Mission Committee Author(s): Ventura, Jonathan S Intended for: LANS/LLNS Mission Committee (unclass conf call, 2012-06-04 (Los Alamos, New Mexico, United States)

LA-UR-12-22260 Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. Title: CMRR Background Briefing to Senate Foreign Relations StaffAuthor(s): Leasure, Craig Intended for: Brief to Senate Foreign Relations Staff, 2012-06-19 (Los Alamos, New Mexico, United States)

IV. Sign-in Sheet

Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Tuesday, September 25, 2012
CMRR Public Meeting @ Fuller Lodge – SIGN IN SHEET

NAME (please print)	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER	E-MAIL
Beata Tsosie	#93 S. Santa Clara Esp. NM. 87532	367-4270	beata_tsosie@yahoo.com
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Jon Nelson	242 Garrett Lane, LA, NM 87544	505-672-4074	ton@lanl.gov
Morrison Bennett	P.O. Box 160 Los Alamos, NM	505-667-3916	mbennett@lanl.gov.
JANI ARENDS	107 Cienega Santa Fe, NM 87501	986-1973	jarends@nuclearactive.org
JAY COGHLAN	1000 Cordova Pl #808 Santa Fe NM 87501	984-7342	cafe@nuclearactive.org
MYRON KOOP	505 OPPENHEIMER #108	577-7243	KOOP@PBWORLD.COM
Stephanie Heller	1500 Pacheco #111 SF 87505	577 7175	heller.stephanie@gmail.com
Liz English			

Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY

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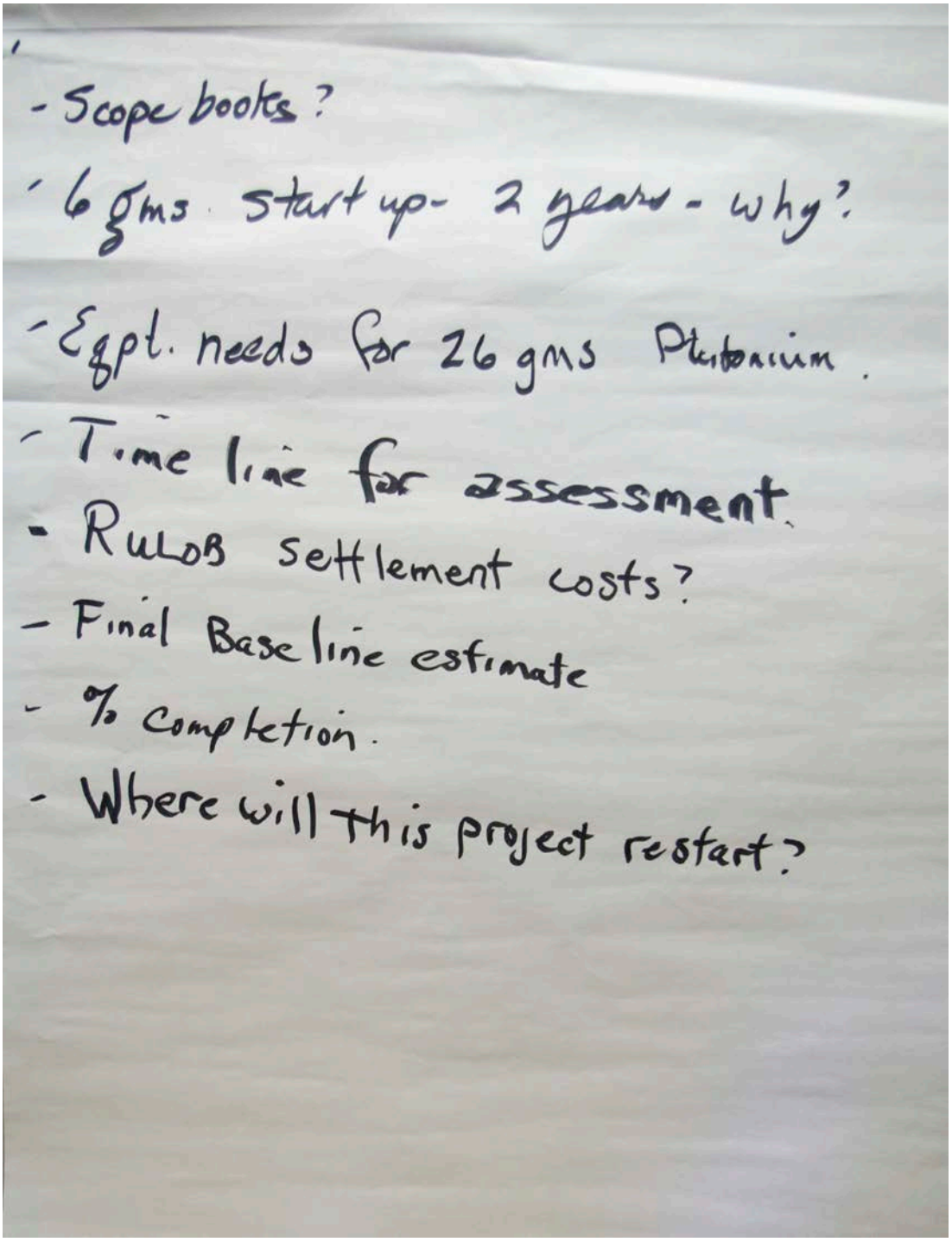
NAME (please print)	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER	E-MAIL
Scott Kovac	1000 Cordova Pl, SF, NM, 87505		
John Severance	LA Monitor	662-4185	john@lamonitor.com
R. Snodgrass	1016 Cam. Anesazi SF NM	424-8366	roger.sno@gmail.com

V. Meeting Flip Chart Notes



VI. Acronym List

Some Acronyms for the CMRR Project

CCNS Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety (organization)
CD critical decision, as in CD-1 for Critical Decision 1.
CMR Chemical and Metallurgy Research (Building)
CMRR Chemical and Metallurgy Research Replacement (Project)
CUB Central Utility Building
DNFSB Defense Nuclear Facility Safety Board
DOE Department of Energy (of the US government)
EIS environmental impact statement
EPA Environmental Protection Agency (of the US government)
ESH&Q Environment, Safety, Health, &Quality (Division of LANL)
FY fiscal year
GAO Government Accounting Office (of the US government)
GMF Guaje Mountain fault
LANL Los Alamos National Laboratory
LANS Los Alamos National Security, LLC (the entity that operates LANL for the DOE)
LASO Los Alamos Site Office (of the NNSA)
LEED Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MDAC Materials Disposal Area C
MGA Area G
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act
NF Nuclear Facility
NMED New Mexico Environment Department
NMSSUP Nuclear Materials Safeguards and Security Upgrades Project
NNSA National Nuclear Security Administration (of the DOE)
NQA nuclear quality assurance (level), as in NQA-1
NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSR new source review
PIDAS perimeter intrusion detection area security system
PSHA probabilistic seismic hazard analysis
RCF Rendija Canyon fault
RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REI RLUOB equipment installation; or Rad Lab equipment installation
RFP request for proposal
RLUOB Rad Lab Utility Office Building
RLW radiation liquid waste
ROD Record of Decision (by a federal government agency)
RRW Reliable Replacement Warhead
SEIS supplemental environmental impact statement
SWEIS site wide environmental impact statement
TA technical area, as in TA-55 for Technical Area 55
TOTB Think Outside the Bomb (organization)
TPC total project cost
UPF uranium processing facility
Y-12 Y-12 National Security Complex (DOE facility in Oak Ridge, Tennessee)