



SUMMARY MEETING MINUTES

January 17–18, 2006

Held at the
AmeriTel Inn
645 Lindsay Blvd.
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

These minutes were approved and certified by:

David Kipping

David Kipping, Chair, Idaho Site Citizens Advisory Board

April 13, 2006

Date

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 2006
CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD (CAB) MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Members: David Kipping (Chair), Larry Knight (Vice Chair), Seth Beal, John Bolliger, Richard Buxton, D.H. “Doc” DeTonancour, William Flanery, Lila Gold, Annemarie Goldstein, Fred Sica, and Heather Westenzweig.

Ex-Officio Members: Rick Provencher (Department of Energy, Idaho Operations Office [DOE-ID]), Kathleen Trever (State of Idaho), and Nick Ceto (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA]). Idaho Site Liaison, Alan Parker.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

The following three new members and new CAB support contractor were introduced:

- Fred Sica: Director Business and Research Development, Northwest Inland Research Alliance.
- Heather Westenzweig: Department of Parks and Recreation, Idaho Falls.
- R.D. Maynard: State Industrial Commission, previous Idaho National Laboratory (INL) worker and former CAB member.
- Lisa Aldrich, Lori Isenberg, Tracy Leatham for support services.

David Kipping, CAB Chair, Opening Remarks

Idaho hosted the Chairs Meeting in September 2005, which generated a letter to DOE. Three sites did not sign the letter: Hanford (no consensus to sign), Fernald (abstained from signing), and Idaho.

Rocky Flats (RF) officially closed (as a DOE site) on December 8, 2005, and the site was turned over to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for use as a wildlife refuge. There is still 6 months of regulatory closure to complete. Their CAB is winding down but would like to stay active through the regulatory closure period (estimated at 6–9 months). Fernald is not quite closed, but plans to close in June 2006. Their CAB is dormant at this point.

The Nevada Test Site (NTS) is open for low-level waste (LLW) shipments as of this month for 5 years or until 20,000 cubic meters are received.

Savannah River Site’s (SRS) salt waste processing plant has been delayed for approximately 2 years because a major redesign is required. Lessons learned included (1) the design did not meet seismic standards and (2) they should have communicated with the regulators earlier in the process. SRS is still generating waste, but the tank farm is full and they are not taking waste out of the tank farm; consequently, they don’t have a path forward.

The Hanford vitrification plant is behind schedule and over budget. The contract to demolish the Fast Flux Test Facility was about to be awarded, but it was cancelled on financial grounds. Part of the plan for the deactivation included sending the sodium to Idaho (Materials and Fuels Complex [MFC]) for processing; however, this will be delayed.¹

The LLW and mixed LLW (MLLW) has been a concern of the Chairs for many years. There is a report due in March 2006 that will report LLW/MLLW volume and disposition. However, there are some Idaho wastes that are not being included in the database, such as buried waste, MLLW that has not been treated, and some decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) LLW. The Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC) has pits that are still being used for LLW (until 2009), which are not counted because it is not known where the LLW will be dispositioned. The next Chairs Meeting will be at Oak Ridge in April 2006.

DOE Headquarters has established a staff office to oversee the Hanford Vitrification Plant reporting directly to Jim Rispoli. The new office of waste disposition has been elevated on the organization chart lead by Dr. Inez Triay. The site-specific advisory boards (SSABs) have been moved from budget to the regulatory branch, which shows more commitment to the SSABs.

¹ Ceto clarified that all the sodium will still be removed and sent somewhere. EPA asked to delay demolition only.

Rick Provencher, DDO, Opening Remarks

The project management baseline process is still underway, including validation. Comments were received from EPA and the State and DOE Headquarters (DOE-HQ) has reviewed. The sodium-bearing waste (SBW) Record of Decision (ROD) was finalized and issued. Steam reforming was selected as the technology for the SBW. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) review of the tanks, under Section 3116 regulation, to this point, has resulted in many requests for additional information to complete their package. RWMC's AMWTP achieved over 5,000 meters shipped offsite. By the end of January 6,000 meters should be certified and by mid-February, this should be shipped. DOE is also tracking an up tick in precursoral events from a worker safety standpoint. Specifically, precursoral events that result from procedures not being followed quite as closely as necessary. More will be presented in a later presentation during this meeting that will show that DOE is being responsive at work inception to minimize precursoral events.

Kathleen Trever, State of Idaho, Opening Remarks

The State had hoped to complete its review of the Tank Residual Draft Determination in December, but the NRC came out with new guidance on estimating concentrations and the State wants to incorporate that guidance prior to further review. Regarding new missions, the New Horizons Pluto Mission, carrying Pu-238 power supplies that were assembled at INL, will hopefully be launching today. Trial on the requirement for removal on all transuranic (TRU) waste from Idaho is still scheduled for one week in February. The State is pleased with efforts to meet the mid-February goal for 6,000 cubic meters. Even empty trucks that travel to and from the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) get in the news. An empty truck rollover south of Blackfoot, Idaho, was well managed by State police. Issues of driver hours and driving when tired will be addressed. There is still follow-up to the drum incident. Because it wasn't exactly an explosion, it is a hazard area that Idaho wants addressed timely and safely. DOE, EPA, and the contractor are working together for a resolution to the matter. It is important for the CAB to assist with communications in decisions regarding the Subsurface Disposal Area (SDA). Feedback is helpful to retooling our communications strategy, including communications and public involvement.

Nick Ceto, U.S. EPA, Opening Remarks

Cathy Ivy has left the agency and was replaced by Diane Thangamani. Michael Boulder is our new regional administrator, and he may get involved with INL. Hanford is falling further behind because the transuranic waste containers are here in Idaho and because of budget cuts. There will be a lot of issues and tough decisions with RWMC closure. CAB decisions and public information will be important in the decisions to be made.

Alan Parker, CWI Liaison, Opening Remarks

Safety is fundamental and CWI works every day with the work force to ensure that they drive that point home. CWI did see an abnormal surge of safety events. No one was hurt but CWI must get ahead of the game to ensure it doesn't go to the next level. Work force has to be comfortable in their setting, and they need to understand that they have to stop work when they need to. According to Parker, prior to the drum event, we had achieved excellent production. We need to find out as soon as possible what happened with the drum and instigate controls to make sure it doesn't happen again in conjunction with the work force. We continue to build out the Accelerated Retrieval Project (ARP)-II facility and it should be available by April for service.

RECENT PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Provencher explained a handout regarding DOE's public outreach. There was a November 30th public meeting for proposed permit modifications. No members of the public attended; no issues to address there. There was also the signing the ROD, which was published in the *Federal Register* on December 19 and other miscellaneous community interactions.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM STATUS AND ITEMS OF POTENTIAL INTEREST PRESENTATION—RICK PROVENCHER

At the RWMC, there is soil contaminated with mercury. The mercury is neutralized and then sent for disposal to the INL Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Disposal Facility (ICDF). Commitments are on track (March 15).

The AMWTF has demonstrated the facility can produce 2,000 cubic meters/year. Production has been about 6,000 cubic meters for the last 8–9 months (running average). A CAB member asked about the capacity and ability to meet the shipment goal. Provencher answered approximately 8,000 cubic meters/year is needed to get the balance done by 2012 and because the current contract is only in place until 2006, acquisition plans and strategy for a follow on contract is being worked into place in efforts to keep work going.

Test Area North (TAN) 607 and the PM2 tanks, the hot cell demolition, and draining of the hot shop drain lines are underway. There has been interest in another program to use the TAN 607 facility, so that is being reconsidered. Work continues at the Reactor Technology Complex (RTC) where there are two “mothballed” research reactors and where the Advanced Test Reactor (ATR) is located and operating. The ETR Reactor supporting adjacent structures will begin demolition this summer; this requires isolation planning of the ATR utilities. Engineering evaluations for the Experimental Test Reactor (ETR) (ready Spring 2006)/Materials Test Reactor (MTR) (ready Fall 2006) are progressing.

The Idaho Nuclear Technology and Engineering Center (INTEC) work includes planning the cap over the area. The 603 basin sludge removal is still in process and should be removed by this spring, with pool dewatering and grouting to follow. Sodium-bearing waste (SBW) work, tank closures and higher risk projects (i.e., 601) continue. The spent fuel disposition project in the 666 basin storage pool has the goal to get the fuel out of wet storage and into dry storage. Some of this fuel has been moved to dry storage already.

Soil remediation efforts over the past six months are going well and into the ICDF. Buried waste, tank farm, and waste area group (WAG) 10 CERCLA process continues. CERCLA remediation includes some heavy equipment out there that is considered contaminated and the ultimate goal is going through the process of getting that equipment to the ICDF. Two of the four V-Tanks have been removed. Foster-Wheeler contract should have broken ground already on their project, but they haven’t. DOE has flexibility but will monitor to make sure it happens in a timely matter. DOE is considering taking it back as an asset and modifying Foster-Wheeler’s contract in efforts to be the first site to send remote-handled (RH) TRU waste to WIPP.

Agency Perspective

Trever commented that the new contractor’s responsibility is to develop a long-term plan to handle spent fuel storage including fuel right out of the reactor. This plan is expected around mid-summer.

CAB Questions and Answers

A CAB member asked if the fuel coming from ATR is going into wet storage or dry. Provencher said effort is being made to put everything possible into dry storage, but it is necessary to use the wet storage for some fuel. A CAB member asked why it can’t go from wet storage to dry storage until the radioactivity goes down. Provencher replied that the radioactivity is related to the thermal heat capacity to the fuel and wet storage helps with dissipation.

A CAB member asked for clarification on “developing treatability study permit for grouting test to stabilize calcine,” and asked if they are in bin sets already and ready for containerizing and transport, then why is it being grouted? Provencher answered calcine may be retrievable from the bin sets, then put it in canisters, and ship the canisters to Yucca Mountain, but an exemption is needed (because it is Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] material) from Yucca Mountain to deposit that material into that repository. Direct disposal of calcine is cheaper overall, if it is acceptable. The vitrification estimate is being updated for this work. Need to update the National Environmental Protection Act ROD for the disposition of the calcine in 2009.

RWMC cross contamination issue is still being addressed. A CAB member asked for a cradle-to-grave summary of mercury. Provencher said there are treatments for mercury to neutralize it, so it is not the issue it had been in the past. Then it was sent to ICDF because it meets the waste acceptance criteria (WAC). Mary Willcox commented that mercury was used in the early design of calcine products.

A CAB member asked why the coal fire plant adjacent to INTEC was not on the 2012 photo, and what the future is. Provencher answered that it is adjacent to INTEC and there is still work going on regarding the

viability of that facility. If there is not a viable opportunity, the contractor would be asked to remove that facility.

A CAB member commented that the calcine vitrification in budget terms seems to be a good idea, but is concerned about timing with Yucca and whether or not Yucca Mountain is even going to open. Provencher said the Department is trying to get that facility licensed (by the NRC). There is material included in the license, but calcine is not one of those materials. The Department's perspective is to get this initial license complete and the facility up and running, then tackle the unusual issues that exist across the Department and determine license ability for those materials later. That process continues now.

Public Questions and Answers

John Tanner, Coalition 21, asked the difference between TRU waste currently shipping to WIPP and contact-handled waste being shipped to WIPP later this year. Provencher said both are contact-handled, but there are subtle differences in the waste profile and the waste characterization associated with each one.

Beatrice Brailsford, Snake River Alliance, asked if there had been any problems at CPP-603 and if there is anything encountered that wasn't expected. Provencher said there were no significant problems in terms of removing the sludge in the basin. DOE-ID staff reported that inside the south basin, the most contaminated area, some small fuel pieces were found but the divers have handled it effectively.

Brailsford asked if the Department or the regulators considered beginning public involvement earlier in the process for WAG 7. Provencher replied that a presentation is coming up for the communications strategy for WAG 7 in general. The planning strategies (currently in progress) include early involvement for that particular project. Trever agrees with earlier public involvement, but the agencies need help with enhancing public involvement and determining when it is the right time to have the formal structured meetings. The RI/FS is a formal technical document of 1,000 pages. It is available for review.

SAFETY ISSUES AND DOE REPORTING STRATEGY PRESENTATION—BRAD BUGGER Agency Perspective

Trever commented that the State has access to occurrence reports and could post them, but after September 11th agreed that certain information should not be placed online, but accessed through the FOIA process/limits. She added that some of the issues where the press accounts don't match are related to bureaucratic delays or before concurrences are received prior to information release and that is why some unofficial sources seem to provide more information than the Department will put out. This disconnect is a result of the agency's ability to sort through their own facts and get the information disseminated in a timely manner. Trever commented that the State will be reviewing these in answer to the question about whether or not these summaries will be catching all the items (e.g., sampling results where time elapses and when they're reported).

Ceto said EPA gets a regular summary from Hanford, but is not sure who it gets distributed to and asked if it is known what other sites are doing. Bugger responded that he did ask counterparts around the complex, in the weekly teleconference, but received no affirmative response and knows that what is proposed is similar to what RF did for about three years. DOE has other means to let the public know about positive and negative events (e.g., press releases, FOIA process, required reporting). Several years ago, the Department came up with criteria that Bechtel and the other three contractors have adopted.

CAB Questions and Answers

A CAB member questioned if criteria should be included that would apply to transportation accidents (i.e., recent rollover of the empty truck/spilling of empty cask). Bugger said DOE doesn't control the communications regarding shipments going to and from WIPP. Those communications are handled by the Carlsbad Field Office (CBFO). When this event occurred, DOE-ID informed CBFO and sent DOE-ID people to the scene to coordinate. Had the issue been under DOE-ID control, the "cross-cutting" criteria would have covered that event.

A CAB member asked for clarification about DOE-ID having no authority to release public information about WIPP shipment incidents that occur in Idaho. Bugger responded that the Carlsbad DOE Office has authority over all communications about all WIPP shipments. If DOE-ID has an incident, it is coordinated to ensure the



proper communications occur. The CAB member asked if it comes out under their byline and Bugger affirmed. A CAB member asked if this proposal only applies to the Environmental Management (EM) side. Bugger said it did not and has two sections to divide the occurrence reports based on which side of the lab they occurred on, but the Naval Reactors Facility (NRF) would not be included.

A CAB member commented that the Defense Nuclear Field Safety Board (DNFSB) has reports on safety incidents for several facilities on the web and asked how the DNFSB applies. Bugger responded that the DNFSB is independent of DOE-ID; however, DOE-ID tries to be open with the information that DOE-ID controls, but don't have control over DNFSB information. DNFSB oversee some of the DOE-ID facilities.

The CAB asked Bugger to speak about a number of events that have occurred that were not reported. Bugger responded that reporting on things like people running over electrical cords with snow blowers normally would not be reported, but if these things start becoming a pattern it will show up on the biweekly report and can be addressed. A CAB member commented that there are often two different accounts on instances that are reported in the media and asked if DOE-ID tries to correct them. Bugger said the press will be contacted if something is blatantly inaccurate. DOE-ID may or may not request a correction, but want the press to understand, especially if it is a continuing. Information goes through a concurrence process before it is released. However, it is not always known what other information has been provided and DOE has to rely on the information coming back to us through other means before we can address it. A CAB member asked if DOE will include the CAB on the mailing list for the biweekly reports. Bugger said yes, but emphasized there is not concurrence or approval on this proposal yet.

Public Questions and Answers

Brailsford emphasized that this reporting strategy has not been approved and asked if it has been presented to the groups that have asked. Bugger replied not at this time, need concurrence from DOE-HQ to do so.

Nicole Stricker, *Post Register*, asked when this proposal went to DOE-HQ and when DOE-ID will hear back from them. Bugger responded that there are a lot of people who are interested in this, and have been discussing the topic for several weeks now, but hopes for sometime this week. Stricker asked about the timeline for implementation. Bugger said the first one is ready to disseminate.

ONGOING MANAGEMENT OF LLW PRESENTATION—MARY WILLCOX

Agency Perspective

Trever asked why the amount of waste for fiscal 2008 is double in size. Willcox said there is additional work in this year. It could also be how the work is spread in the life cycle. Ceto asked if it turned out that it NE LLW wasn't accepted by NTS would it be disposed in Idaho. Willcox stated that disposal of some NE LLW from MFC and the Test Reactor Area has occurred. DOE-ID would try Hanford next, but is not where it would go after that. Ceto stated there is a lined facility that can be used for this kind of waste and believes it's a better place to take it. This ongoing operation (at RWMC) is a CERCLA disposal area that has problems, and yet DOE has elected to continue disposal of waste in this area. It is not known if the boxes are empty or have void space. It looks like it is just being backfilled. Ceto commented that it is not a good practice to have an operational unlined pit the middle of the site. The premise is that RCRA waste should not be sent to an area that is having problems yet it is continued to be done.

Ceto commented that the Agencies should have a meeting to discuss these concerns. The continued operation of this begs for further discussion. Provencher commented that DOE-ID could put together a presentation about whether the pit self-regulated or not and have further discussion. Trever commented that the State of Idaho's interest is to not have Idaho dispose of waste in unlined pits and needs a waste disposal plan put together for Idaho. The Agencies still have differences in opinion about waste disposal.

CAB Questions and Answers

A CAB member asked if the base setting on the LLW is sealed. Willcox replied it was not and the pit was dug down to basalt (~ 30 feet deep). Two to three feet of soil base was placed on the basalt. Waste had been

disposed to the pit since 1952. This active area has been receiving waste since 1984, so it was “grandfathered” as being a LLW disposal area and has a performance assessment that says the environment, public, etc are being protected.

A CAB member asked if waste from NE will be allowed. Willcox replied that waste is currently being received from NE. When it’s closed, it is closed to everyone. A CAB member asked if there has been any legal challenge to the continued use of the unlined pit. Willcox said there has not, but it is an ongoing concern. A CAB member asked if this is the same disposal activity that has been going on 20 years ago and if things are being buried under the dirt that will then have to be dug up again in the future. Why not put buildings over the pit to cover it up instead of pouring dirt over the top of it. Willcox replied that the material in Pit 9 (and Pit 4) is different. What DOE-ID is doing is the same practice being done in both the commercial and private sectors. DOE-ID has requirements now, it is monitored, and grids are kept to show what is in the pits. A CAB member asked if the transfer will be in 2012. Willcox stated the proposed [lifecycle] plan is for 2012, but this isn’t in Battelle Energy Alliance’s (BEA’s) contract scope.

A CAB member asked what a data call (from DOE-HQ) is. Willcox replied the data call requested actual volumes disposed in 2005, starting inventory October 1, 2005, and for the first five years, individual volume forecasts were wanted for both LLW and MLLW. After the first five years, until 2050, the years were lumped into 5-year increments for the waste projections. Needed to show the treatment, location, and what project it was tied to. BEA doesn’t have budget components like EM. DOE-ID is in the process of the quality control.

A CAB member asked if a structure could be built that would protect things in the pit from the weather and if the pit will later settle and be difficult to cap. Willcox stated that this is seven, almost eight, acres of land and maybe four acres is still uncovered.

Public Questions and Answers

Tanner stated understanding it was dug down to the basalt and then reburied and asked if the same dirt was used that it was dug with. Willcox did not know. Then Tanner asked if this pit will end up needing cleaned-up as has done before. Willcox said the answer is that the LLW is not supposed to have the same contamination concerns as the other pits and it doesn’t have the TRU and plutonium (Pu) that is a concern to the public.

Brailsford asked if the ICDF will go over to BEA open or closed and why is this being turned over to NE if there will be EM-generated waste in 2012 and 2013. What percentage of mixed waste goes in and are there hazardous components in there? Willcox said it will go over open and may be near capacity and that there are not any mixed waste components in this pit. Trever commented that there are relatively small amounts that may have been put into this pit. Provencher commented that the Department needs to develop a follow-up contract for post-2012 activities and may need to make it available to the lab side. DOE-ID is not turning this over to the lab side, just considering this option. On the EM side, some LLW will still be generated after 2012. Trever commented that environmental liabilities would be transferred, not the pit per say. The RWMC pit is supposed to be done for use in 2008 for contact-handled LLW.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPLEX STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT PRESENTATION—JEFF PERRY

Break out session for group discussion and feedback exercise.

STATUS PLAN AND EXECUTION OF EXCAVATION FOR BURIED WASTE PRESENTATION—JEFF PERRY

CAB Questions and Answers

A CAB member asked how it is determined whether it is targeted or non-targeted waste. Perry said through visual inspection at one of the two packaging stations for this task. A CAB member asked why it is necessary to shut down until April. Perry responded the impacts will affect the safety basis documents. DOE-ID needs to incorporate those findings and complete a readiness review. The estimate is April 2006, but hope it will be

sooner. A CAB member asked about the engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA) and path forward. Perry said the removal actions are the way to go on the first ones. These are big issues and the public has more of a say with regard to remedial actions.

Public Questions and Answers

Brailsford commented that Provencher had said something about the characterization process for contact-handled exhumed waste versus contact-handled stored waste and asked how the two differ. Perry said the biggest difference is bringing exhumed waste out; the drums are physically opened and visually determined for positive identification. Stored waste is a real-time radiography process. Brailsford asked what will happen to the waste that is not appropriate to put back into the pit and if the agencies have discussed what to do with it. Perry said if the waste is a threat to the environment, it would be removed. If it is organic or not known what it is, it would be kept separate. Big solids that can't break down can be put back into the pit short term, though that is not optimal.

DRUM FIRE DETAILS AND PLAN PRESENTATION—BRIAN ANDERSON

Agency Perspective

Trever asked how much communication is being shared among the projects since similar materials may be encountered at other site projects. Anderson replied that the contractor (at AMWTP) was interested in hearing about this event and there is constant communication with the contractors. The safety analysis is incredibly detailed.

CAB Questions and Answers

A CAB member asked what caused the fire and commented at RF, they had several Pu flashes (exposed air) and hopes that the safety analysis will include work in the glovebox. Anderson replied that fire protection measures were implemented in response to installed automatic and manual fire suppression systems for the entire glovebox. Trever commented that RF incidents actually involved 'depleted' uranium from the trench. A CAB member asked if the message is that your operator is well trained, he did everything right, and the process worked well. Is that what happened? Anderson agreed.

A CAB member asked if Pu oxide is as harmful as Pu and if there is any possibility of worker exposure. Anderson replied that going back to the safety significant systems that were installed on the excavator/handler, both systems use pressurized HEPA filter ventilation so that any of the smoke or hazardous contaminants would be filtered. Operators are in a full-faced respirator plugged into a breathing air tank while they work. Therefore, there are two levels of protection for the operator. A CAB member asked if the smoke was confined to the enclosure. Anderson answered yes, the contractor checked for breeches and/or ruptures in the design of the facility.

Ceto agreed things did go well, but if the drum had been picked up, brought into the glovebox, and opened there in the glovebox, there could be another issue. Anderson replied that there was concern that bringing an intact drum into the glovebox would result in a problem. The procedures require venting the drum in the retrieval area where there are protections. A CAB member asked if there any significant energy associated with this. Anderson said that the operator was the only one who saw flames and stated they were about 2–3 ft high. There are very sturdy windows and doors on the excavator/handler to withstand these circumstances. In response to a CAB member question, Anderson emphasized that the drums were intentionally vented by the operator as part of the procedure. A CAB member asked if the fire occurred when they were vented. Anderson replied that the fire occurred shortly thereafter. A CAB member asked if there are TV cameras on the excavator and if they are recorded. Anderson yes there are cameras, but not recording. Trever commented that there were other cameras farther away, but all that could be seen was smoke at and above ground level and not into the hole at the drum.



Public Questions and Answers

A member of the public asked if there is any forensic information of what was caught in the HEPA filter. Anderson answered yes, the results showed a fairly high level of uranium on the filter sample.

DEACTIVATION OF THE LOSS OF FLUID TEST (LOFT) REACTOR CONTAINMENT FACILITY PRESENTATION—MARK SHAW

Agency Perspective

Ceto commented that in this instance it makes sense to leave something there [Alternative 2].

CAB Questions and Answers

A CAB member asked what the assessment for risk is to the groundwater, in regards to Alternative 2. Shaw said the groundwater is upgradient from this facility and there is no known radiological contamination. A CAB member asked the difference of worker risk between Alternatives 1 and 2 and if it addresses both the risk of accident and illness. Shaw answered yes, radiological exposure risk and industrial hazard risk are all discussed in the EE/CA. Alternative 2 has very little of that. There is no risk number assigned. A CAB member asked if about 18 millicuries are remaining in 2095 and all TRU left at that point. Shaw said the combined dose was below background. A CAB member asked what the monitoring will be and if the cost analysis accounted for 90 year monitoring. Shaw said the cover will be a rock armor type; there would be inspection requirements. Even factoring in the cost of monitoring, Alternative 2 is still over 8 million cheaper than Alternative 1. A CAB member asked when the decision will be made. Shaw said the comment period is 30 days and the action memo documents the decision on what to do, probably 2 months or so.

SOUNDING BOARD LETTER—JOHN BOLLIGER

At the close of the November meeting, a sounding board was conducted for the proposed life cycle baseline for the Idaho Cleanup Project (ICP). After two editorial comments, consensus was reached for the transmittal letter to be sent.

ANSWERS FROM DOE ON TWO QUESTIONS

Brennan answered why Idaho does not appear on the DNFSB. There is not a defense board representative because of the small number of DNFSB-covered activities on the Idaho site. Ray Daniels is not a defense board site representative but is a defense board staff member who is Idaho's contact.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT—JOHN BOLLIGER

Discussion about candidates and ballot vote conducted.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 2006

MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Members: David Kipping (Chair), Larry Knight (Vice Chair), John Bolliger, Richard Buxton, D.H. “Doc” DeTonancour, William Flanery, Lila Gold, Annemarie Goldstein, R.D. Maynard, Fred Sica, and Heather Westenzweig.

Ex-Officio Members: Rick Provencher (Department of Energy, Idaho Operations Office [DOE-ID]), Rick Denning for Kathleen Trever (State of Idaho), and Nick Ceto (U.S. EPA). CWI Liaison, Alan Parker

**CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF THE WELL MONITORING NETWORK PRESENTATION—
MARK SHAW**

**UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS) GROUNDWATER MONITORING
PROGRAM PRESENTATION—LEROY KNOBEL/LINDA DAVIS**

Agency Perspective

Ceto noted importance of realizing there are no RODs on this information at this point. Because of limited resources the focus of the work should be on answering questions and things related to clean up. Brennan clarified that the focus Ceto is referring to is for DOE and not for the CAB. Trever commented that the health of the aquifer and continual monitoring of the aquifer be maintained at a very high priority. It is important to remember that sampling is for external efforts as well, such as USGS work. The data that has been requested is also available at the State’s website. Regarding the closure of wells, the State expects what makes sense, in coordination with other monitoring groups, and not just a product of numbers or percentages. Resources should be focused on completing tasks of primary importance. Open wells have associated risks, so if there is no purpose, they should be closed.

CAB Questions and Answers

A CAB member asked why it will take so long. Shaw thinks more will actually be done and at a quicker pace. For 2005, only 30 well closures were originally planned. A CAB member asked if wells pose a safety hazard. Shaw said not a safety issue per say, more of an environmental liability issue because of the conduit to the subsurface. A natural progression of a sampling program as you go from baseline to closure with sampling reduces in frequency and analytes analyzed. A CAB member asked if the numbers presented include any new wells. Shaw replied these numbers are from the 1,700 well inventory and do not include any new wells, but new wells are still drilled. A CAB member asked who gets the results from the sampling, what data are produced, and is the data available. Shaw said DOE-ID generates and transmits voluminous data. All the WAGs have required annual reports that present summaries of, and results from, the data. The USGS data can be downloaded and graphed in excel from <http://waterdata.usgs.gov>. Shaw stated a key thing to remember is the number of wells reduced will not have any impact to monitoring capabilities.

A CAB member asked how the USGS fits in with the INL (meaning not a regulatory agency). Knobel said the USGS provides an independent review and global perspective function. A CAB member asked where the sampling sites are located and is the testing different for the different types of wells. Knobel answered that most sampling is done at groundwater sites, a few vadose sites. A CAB member asked if there is a summary of the results of these reports to see if there are changes in water quality over the years. Knobel said the focus of the report was the historical development of the program and the results presented are brief because of the report’s focus.

Public Questions and Answers

Tanner asked if the USGS combines contractor results with USGS results for models. Knobel replied to the extent possible, but do not publish the data. Tanner asked if the USGS were to inject a soluble and stable (i.e., not radioactive) tracer in the aquifer, how long would it take half of it to reach the Snake River, has modeling travel time to the Snake River been tried? Knobel answered generally rates are only a few feet to



20 feet/day, so if the distance was known, a calculated guess would be 100–200 years, which is not long in geologic time.

STATUS OF AMWTP INCLUDING 6,000 CUBIC METER PROJECT AND FUTURE CONTRACT STATUS PRESENTATION—GUY GIRARD

Agency Perspectives

Ceto commented that Hanford will miss their shipping milestones and that DOE is going to need to balance resources. The State of Idaho values the settlement agreement and commends very good progress not only with shipping numbers, but with safety.

CAB Questions and Answers

A CAB member asked who owned the TRUPACs. Girard answered: the Carlsbad Field Office (where WIPP is located). A CAB member asked if material contents of the TRUPACs are fully documented. Girard answered yes; it is required by the permit.

A CAB member asked if there is a potential to receive outside waste at AMWTP once the internal shipping goals are met and status as to whether the INL will become a western hub rather than building another facility somewhere else. Girard answered that the facility is clearly an asset because of its progress and performance. Follow-on contract will factor additional capacity the facility can provide, not only for the Idaho site but for other sites.

A CAB member asked what kinds of problems occur when venting a drum. Girard said they look at acceptable knowledge data and have enough data down to the drum to know the type and quantity of waste. Currently have 20 of those drums there now, 17 are still buried, which is the safest location pending the results of the current drum fire investigations. A CAB member asked what headgas sampling identifies and why it is conducted. Penny Pink (AMWTP) answered that it confirms the organic nature and the hydrogen generation then verifies the constituents within the drum. There is a suite of organic compounds analyzed for. A CAB member asked if after testing, a drum can be found unacceptable for shipment. Russo answered that if it's outside of a parameter, additional treatment is done or the way it is shipped has to be adjusted. A very small percentage of drums are in this category; however, shipping is 100% compliant. The advantage is the ability to send 2.5 to 3 standard containers to a trailer; getting closer to the maximum allowable weight and more efficiency in the use of the equipment.

A CAB member asked for information about the cost per shipment in comparison prior to May to the present. Girard said to just use the budget as data, then, approximately \$20,000/cubic meter, which is variable dependent on the waste form. A CAB member commented that is one of the best unit cost prices throughout the DOE; some sites are between \$30,000 to 100,000/cubic meter and another CAB member commented that it might be beneficial to advertise this savings to the public.

A CAB member commented WIPP was permitted for a certain volume of waste, but it seems that the permit can't handle the volume that's coming from the sites. Girard answered that the AMWTP measurement is a pre-compressed volume. They use the compressed volumes. A CAB member asked if there is any concern at WIPP about having enough capacity for the remote-handled waste. Girard replied it is currently in the third of the eight spaces for that waste. The goal is to ship remote-handled material later this year to allow specific space for it above other waste.

Public Questions and Answers

Tanner asked the concern about eventual lack of space at WIPP. Girard answered yes, for the purpose of most efficiently managing the material shipped to WIPP, there is concern. Because of that, as much as possible is compacted. 28% of the available space is filled at WIPP and 19% of waste has been shipped to that facility to date.

FISCAL YEAR 2006 BUDGET FOR THE ICP PRESENTATION—MARK SEARLE

Agency Perspectives

Ceto questions some of the budget figures and wants to see the difference between what was spent last year to what will be spent this next year. Searle said it's on the books, but did not know the figure and can get that.

CAB Questions and Answers

A CAB member asked how the amount received compares with what was asked for. Searle said what was requested was received in the Congressional Budget. The CAB member asked if the projects planned this year will be fully funded. Searle confirmed they would. A CAB member asked what carryoverable money is. Searle said all funds are no-year appropriated, when they are gone, they are gone.

A CAB member asked if part of the agreement was to get a certain amount of material to WIPP before the INL can accept anything else. Searle said the Settlement Agreement says 2,000 cubic meters/year needs to be shipped on 3-year running average. If this is violated, then DOE must cease spent nuclear fuel shipments to INL.

A CAB member asked about the 3 million dollar budget earmark. Searle answered "electrochemical systems utilizing ceramic ionic transport membranes for the recycle and disposal of radioactive sodium ion waste". A CAB member asked if this is for processing the liquid waste. Searle said he did not know specifically what the earmark is to be used for, other than it will go for electrochemical systems utilizing ceramic ionic transport membranes for the recycle and disposal of radioactive sodium ion waste.

A CAB member asked for an explanation of how privatized funding such as to Foster-Wheeler/BNFL is used now. Searle said privatized funds are unavailable for use. The last money was received in 2005 for Foster-Wheeler and did not get money for that this year. The money that is still there is set aside pending negotiations, etc. Under the privatization model, money is set aside, the company uses its own funds to build the facility, and they get reimbursed as they process waste. That is why you don't see money in the budget during this time [when the facility is being built with company funds].

Public Questions and Answers

Tanner asked what application is used. Searle did not know and said he would get an answer back. Tanner also commented about groundwater monitoring and the need to remember that most of the foreign substances travel slower than the water, except for tritium. The slowest travelers are cesium and plutonium and are mostly concerned with the radioactive substances, which decay as they travel.

STATUS OF DRAFT 3116 DETERMINATION FOR THE IDAHO NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING TANK FARM FACILITY PRESENTATION—KEITH LOCKIE

Agency Perspective

Denning remarked on the letter the CAB received. Issues at the INL that remain a priority of the State of Idaho include health of the aquifer and the long-term management of radiological waste, both to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. This explains why the State reviewed the 3116 determination. The State stays involved with HLW at the site because they are a cooperating agency with DOE under the HLW EIS. The State is reviewing the 3116 determination concurrently with the NRC for efficiency and to work in tangent with the NRC during the whole process. The draft determination is a method that the DOE can show it is appropriate to close these tanks in place and not have to move them (because of risk).

NRC came out with guidance on how to determine if a waste is meeting Class C description. The importance of the Class C description is that a waste that is greater than Class C may not be appropriate for near surface disposal. The State looked at the calculations and three of the eleven tanks' concentration limits were found to exceed the Class C description. This doesn't mean it isn't appropriate to dispose, but consultation and

discussion are needed to determine if and how this disposal is still appropriate. The State requested additional waste characterization and stated that consultation may be needed to solve these issues ahead of time.

CAB Questions and Answers

Ceto asked if there is any sump sample data from the tanks that had the leaks. Lockie said the data quality assessment reports contain that information. A CAB member asked how much water has flushed through the sand pads from time to time and commented that may give an indication of the mobile contamination. Lockie answered that vault areas have been sampled and the vault data is used to collaborate assumptions. A CAB member asked what is done with the water used to flush the tanks. Lockie responded that it is jetted back into the tank system. A CAB member asked if grouting will start this summer. Lockie is hopeful, but not sure they will make it. The goal is to be able to grout next summer. A CAB member asked how long it takes to grout the tanks. Lockie said the plan is to start this summer with the four big tanks first and then the four smaller tanks. If started in April, they will be done that summer. The plan right now is to start this summer and get half done and finish up next summer.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Provencher announced DOE Office of Radioactive Waste Management (DOE-RW) is selecting Sandia National Laboratory as the lead laboratory to help on science-related issues to Yucca Mountain. DOE-RW also intends to take over TAN-607 to hold in reserve as a future training facility for future workers at the Yucca Mountain site.

Jim Cooper announced that a press release was issued regarding the completion of the LOFT EE/CA. The document was then distributed to each CAB member and public in attendance

ROD FOR SODIUM BEARING WASTE TREATMENT PRESENTATION—RICHARD KIMMEL

Agency Perspective

Ceto asked if the 3116 applied to the tank residuals and if the tank residuals are TRU. Kimmel said the majority of the SBW is 10 to 1,000 times less radioactive than the original HLW. Ceto commented that it seems as though EPA should have to approve near surface disposal if waste residual is classified as TRU. Legislation states what can be done specific to the tanks. If it leaves the site then the 3116 does not apply. Kimmel said if Class C requirements are met, disposal of the material can be at a near surface disposal site as LLW (i.e., meets NRC criteria). Denning commented that the preliminary calculations show that in a couple of the tanks, the residuals are TRU.

CAB Questions and Answers

A CAB member asked if the liquid waste is high level waste and how that is determined. Kimmel answered it is the same as any waste going to WIPP. Based on acceptable knowledge and waste stream profile, that information is put together that demonstrates it is TRU and is provided to Carlsbad and they evaluate to approve acceptance.

A CAB member asked if WIPP is the agency that decides it is not HLW. Vandekamp answered that for waste that stays in State, 3116 is correct and for waste that goes outside the State DOE Order 435.1 is still in effect and applies to the SBW that is managed as TRU waste, which is planned to be disposed at WIPP. DOE, New Mexico, and EPA make the decision. A CAB member asked how the decision was made between the two alternatives in the ROD. Kimmel said the comparisons were done in the EIS, not the ROD and did not pick the preferred technology in the EIS. The decision was to continue to compare and to pick between the two that are determined most appropriate. Schedule and cost turned out to be important factors in choosing between the two alternatives.

A CAB member asked why the State selected vitrification. Denning answered that it was picked 3-4 years ago. The technical maturity of the steam reforming treatment has increased since that decision was made. The time

waiting for a vitrification facility to be built (up to 10 years) poses a risk to the aquifer. There is no longer a preference on the part of the State for vitrification.

A CAB member commented that the transportation product is a granular dispersible material and asked if it is factual that it is safe to transport or if this decision will be made later. Kimmel said the transportation staff reviewed this and determined it can be packaged in the appropriate approved casks/canisters and ship under DOT regulations.

Public Questions and Answers

John Tanner asked if vitrification and steam reforming has been compared with up-to-date information. Kimmel answered that the available information was used. Environmental impacts, emissions as well as cost and schedule were compared. Kimmel added that it really came down to cost and schedule. Vitrification has a higher cost and schedule risk than steam reforming.

SOUNDING BOARD ON THE RWMC THEME

A sounding board of reactions, opinions, and comments regarding the theme of the meeting (clean and close RWMC) was conducted. Ten CAB members provided comments.

CAB WORK

Unanswered Questions

Sica asked a series of questions about the data and information regarding groundwater monitoring and if this information is available by reports or graphs. Brennan replied that there is an annual report published from Stoller Environmental she will get for him.

Assignment of New Members to Committees

Sica will serve on the Administrative and End State Committees; Westenzweig, Strategic, NE/EM; Maynard, Clean/Close RWMC and INTEC.

Possible Recommendations

- Recommend to DOE to produce a public involvement plan and give the CAB opportunity to comment. Also recommend the early opportunity for public involvement for the buried waste.
- Recommend finding an alternative to the unlined LLW pit (at the SDA). Regarding buried waste and the excavation, how is that plan going to go? Will there be an EE/CA or some other document? What form will the plan take?
- Alternatives to incineration program. This is waste that cannot be shipped to WIPP because it doesn't meet the waste acceptance criteria and needs to be treated. Traditionally, it would have been incinerated, but we do not have an incinerator. About 2% is orphan waste that still needs to be treated. Steam reforming with the autoclave may be an alternative for this waste that takes advantage of our current technology.
- National Academy of Science (NAS) report on tank waste for Hanford and Idaho is being published and should be available.
- The CAB should review the EE/CA for LOFT before further actions are made to determine whether or not the CAB needs to make a recommendation.

Potential Agenda Items

- Use of the autoclave with regard to steam reforming
- Report on the FY-07 budget from President
- Progress of the Accelerated Retrieval Project
- LOFT EE/CA review and discussion
- BEA recommendation regarding LLW (NE committee)
- NAS document

- TAN-607 turnover to Sandia
- Public involvement follow-up.

What Went Well?

- Like the place to write on the handouts.
- Used both sides of the paper; however, the print comes out a little too small.
- Report on the drum fire. Told well; with confidence.

What Can be Improved?

- Presenters are using acronyms without explaining them.
- Font too small on the PowerPoint presentations. Minimum 10 point font should be used.
- Two page handouts are ideal if there is a lot of information.
- Maybe write out the question if you are not able to speak due to ill voice.
- Presenters need to give better answers to the important questions that are being asked. Presenters need to be prepared with answers. Maybe there should be an emphasis on the presenter being the one who owns/or the most knowledgeable about the project. This would reduce follow-up questions/clarifications, etc.

Success Stories

- Making some progress in getting the recognition for public participation.
- Impressed with Portage's performance to date. The transition has been handled very well.



LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachments are included at the end of the minutes

- Attachment A..... January 2006 Final CAB Meeting Agenda
- Attachment B..... CAB Meeting Attendance
- Attachment C..... Public Attendance

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibits and handouts are not included in the minutes, but are available upon request by calling the INL EM CAB Support Staff at 208-227-1361.

- Exhibit 1 Public Outreach Summary (November through December 2005)
- Exhibit 2 Environmental Management Program Status and Items of Potential Interest
- Exhibit 3 Safety Issues and DOE Reporting Strategy
- Exhibit 4 Ongoing Management of Low-Level Waste
- Exhibit 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex Stakeholder Involvement
- Exhibit 6 Status, Plan, and Execution of Excavation for Buried Waste
- Exhibit 7 Drum Fire Details and Plan
- Exhibit 8 Deactivation of the Loss-of-Fluid Test (LOFT) Reactor Containment Facility
- Exhibit 9 Continuous Improvement to Groundwater Monitoring Well Network
- Exhibit 10 Status of the Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project including
6,000 Cubic Meter Project and Future Contract Status
- Exhibit 11 Fiscal Year 2006 Budget for the Idaho Cleanup Project
- Exhibit 12 Status of Draft Section 3116 Determination for the
INTEC Tank Farm Facility Tank Residuals
- Exhibit 13 ROD for Sodium Bearing Waste Treatment

LIST OF HANDOUTS

- Handout 1 State of Idaho 3116 Waste Determination Information
- Handout 2 Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for Decommissioning of
TAN-630 and TAN-650 at the Loss-of-Fluid Test (LOFT) Area



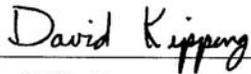
ATTACHMENT A

Idaho National Laboratory Site Environmental Management Citizens Advisory Board (CAB)

Final Agenda for the January 2006 Meeting

The following signatures indicate final approval for the agenda for the January 2006 meeting of the Idaho National Laboratory Site Environmental Management Citizen Advisory Board.

All requests for changes after the final agenda has been signed must be approved by both the CAB Chair and the Deputy Designated Federal Official.



David Kipping
CAB Chair



Rick Provencher
Deputy Designated Federal Official



**Idaho National Laboratory Site Environmental Management
Citizens Advisory Board (CAB)**

**Final Agenda
January 2006**

Meeting Location

AmeriTel, Inn
645 Lindsay Blvd.
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Meeting Dates and Times (Times are approximate)

Tuesday, January 17, 2006 from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. with a lunch break from 12:30 to 1:30

Wednesday, January 18, 2006 from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. with a lunch break from 12:00 to 1:00.

Opportunities for Public Participation

Tuesday, January 17, 2006 from 12:15 to 12:30 p.m. and from 5:45 to 6:00

Wednesday, January 18, 2006 from 11:45 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and from 3:45 to 4:00.

Objectives

The theme of the January 2006 meeting of the Citizens Advisory Board is Cleanup and Closure of the Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC). Topics include:

- Discussion of stakeholder involvement for the RWMC
- Status of the Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project (AMWTP) including the 6,000 meter project and future contract status
- Status, plan, and execution of excavation of buried waste
- Drum fire details and plan
- Ongoing management of low-level waste.

Other objectives for the January 2006 meeting of the Citizens Advisory Board include:

- Fiscal Year 2006 budget for the Idaho Cleanup Project (ICP)
- Continuous Improvement to Groundwater Monitoring Well Network
- Deactivation of the Loss of Fluid Test (LOFT) reactor containment facility
- Safety issues and DOE reporting strategy
- Section 3116 Determination for the INTEC Tank Farm Facility tank residuals
- Record of Decision (ROD) for Sodium Bearing Waste Treatment
- Consideration of a letter addressing the Lifecycle Baseline.

Schedule for Tuesday, January 17, 2006

Welcome and Introductions	8:00 a.m. – 8:55 a.m.
Introduction of new members	20
David Kipping (CAB Chair) opening remarks	10
Rick Provencher (DOE- ID, DDFO) opening remarks	5
Kathleen Trever (State of Idaho) opening remarks	5
Nick Ceto (USEPA) opening remarks	5
Bill Johnson (CWI Liaison) opening remarks	5
Lori Isenberg (Facilitator) orientation of agenda	5
Recent Public Involvement Activities	8:55 a.m. – 9:10 a.m.
Rick Provencher	
Kathleen Trever	
Nick Ceto	
Facilitated discussion of concerns raised by the public during those public involvement opportunities.	
BREAK	9:10 a.m. – 9:20 a.m.
Environmental Management Program Status and Items of Potential Interest	9:20 a.m. – 10:20 a.m.
Rick Provencher (DOE-ID) Presentation	45
Agency Perspectives	5
CAB Questions and Answers	5
Public Questions and Answers	5
Safety Issues and DOE Reporting Strategy (Strategic Committee, John Bolliger)	10:20 a.m. – 11:05 a.m.
Brad Bugger Presentation	30
Agency Perspectives	5
CAB Questions and Answers	5
Public Questions and Answers	5
BREAK	11:05 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.
Ongoing Management of Low-Level Waste (Clean/Close RWMC Committee, David Kipping)	11:15 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
Mary Willcox Presentation	30
Agency Perspectives	5
CAB Questions and Answers	5
Public Questions and Answers	5
Lifecycle Baseline Sounding Board Letter (Strategic Committee, John Bolliger)	12:00 p.m. – 12:15 p.m.
Introduction (See pre-meeting assignment #1)	
Public Participation	12:15 p.m. – 12:30 p.m.
David Kipping (CAB Chair) will invite public comment on issues under consideration.	
LUNCH	12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.
Radioactive Waste Management Complex Stakeholder Involvement (Clean/Close RWMC Committee, David Kipping)	1:30 p.m. – 3:05 p.m.
Jeff Perry Presentation	10
Split into three discussion groups	40
Report back	45
BREAK	3:05 p.m. – 3:20 p.m.
Status, Plan, and Execution of Excavation for Buried Waste (Clean/Close RWMC Committee, David Kipping)	3:20 p.m. – 4:05 p.m.
Jeff Perry Presentation	30
Agency Perspectives	5
CAB Questions and Answers	5
Public Questions and Answers	5
Drum Fire Details and Plan (Clean/Close RWMC Committee, David Kipping)	4:05 p.m. – 4:50 p.m.
Brian Anderson Presentation	30
Agency Perspectives	5
CAB Questions and Answers	5
Public Questions and Answers	5
BREAK	4:50 p.m. – 5:05 p.m.
Deactivation of the Loss of Fluid Test (LOFT) Reactor Containment Facility (End State Committee, Annemarie Goldstein)	5:05 p.m. – 5:45 p.m.
Mark Shaw Presentation	25
Agency Perspectives	5
CAB Questions and Answers	5
Public Questions and Answers	5
Public Participation	5:45 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
David Kipping (CAB Chair) will invite public comment on issues under consideration.	
Administrative Committee Report	6:00 p.m. – 6:05 p.m.
John Bolliger will report results from the committee meeting held for board member selection.	



Schedule for Wednesday, January 18, 2006

Continuous Improvement to Groundwater Monitoring Well Network	8:00 a.m. – 9:10 a.m.
(End State Committee, Annemarie Goldstein) (See pre-meeting assignment #2)	
Mark Shaw Presentation	20
Leroy Knobel (U.S. Geological Survey) Presentation	20
Agency Perspectives	10
CAB Questions and Answers	10
Public Questions and Answers	5
Facilitated Discussion	15
BREAK	9:10 a.m. – 9:20 a.m.
Lifecycle Baseline Sounding Board Letter	9:20 a.m. – 9:40 a.m.
Approval of letter by consensus	20
Status of the Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project Including 6,000 cubic meter Project and Future Contract Status (Clean/Close RWMC Committee, David Kipping)	9:40 a.m. – 10:40 a.m.
Guy Girard Presentation	45
Agency Perspectives	5
CAB Questions and Answers	5
Public Questions and Answers	5
BREAK	10:40 a.m. – 10:50 a.m.
Fiscal Year 2006 Budget for the Idaho Cleanup Project (Strategic Committee, John Bolliger)	10:50 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.
Mark Searle Presentation	30
Agency Perspectives	5
CAB Questions and Answers	5
Public Questions and Answers	5
Facilitated discussion of reactions and concerns related to the Fiscal Year 2006 Budget.	10
Public Participation	11:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
David Kipping (CAB Chair) will invite public comment on issues under consideration.	
LUNCH	12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.
Status of Draft Section 3116 Determination for the INTEC Tank Farm Facility Tank Residuals (Clean/Close INTEC Committee, Larry Knight)	1:00 p.m. – 2:10 p.m.
Keith Lockie Discussion	45
State of Idaho Review of Draft Section 3116 Determination	
Kathleen Trever Briefing	10
Agency Perspectives	5
CAB Questions and Answers	10
Public Questions and Answers	5
BREAK	2:10 p.m. – 2:25 p.m.
ROD for Sodium Bearing Waste Treatment (Clean/Close INTEC Committee, Larry Knight)	2:25 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.
(See pre-meeting assignment #3)	
Report on response letter (Larry Knight)	5
Richard Kimmel Presentation	30
Agency Perspectives	5
CAB Questions and Answers	5
Public Questions and Answers	5
Sounding Board	3:15 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.
Facilitated discussion and sounding board on theme – Clean/Close RWMC	
BREAK	3:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.
Public Participation	3:45 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.
David Kipping (CAB Chair) will invite public comment on issues under consideration.	
New Member Candidate Selection	4:00 p.m. – 4:10 p.m.
Balloting for one additional vacancy on the board.	
CAB Wrap-Up Work	4:10 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Status of efforts under the INL Site EM CAB's Annual Work Plan	
Topics for discussion at the March 2006 meeting	
Committee schedule	
Unanswered questions	
Next steps and action items	
Evaluation of the January 2006 meeting	
Success stories	



ATTACHMENT B

CAB Meeting Attendance

	Tuesday January 17, 2006				Wednesday January 18, 2006			
	Time In	Time Out	Time In	Time Out	Time In	Time Out	Time In	Time Out
INEEL CAB Members								
David Kipping (Chair)	7:30	Lunch meeting		6:00	7:50	11:45	1:00	4:30
Lawrence Knight (Vice Chair)	8:00	Lunch meeting		6:00	8:00	12:00	1:00	5:00
Seth Beal	8:00	Lunch meeting		6:00	ABSENT			
John Bolliger	7:45	Lunch meeting		6:00	7:55	11:45	1:15	4:40
Richard Buxton	7:50	12:50	1:30	6:00	8:00	11:45	1:30	4:45
Doc DeTonancour	7:50	12:45	1:50	6:00	8:00	11:45	1:00	4:45
Paul Faulkner	ABSENT							
William Flanery	8:00	Lunch meeting		6:00	7:55	11:50	1:20	4:45
Lila Gold	8:00	Lunch meeting		6:00	7:55	12:00	ABSENT	
Annemarie Goldstein	7:50	Lunch meeting		6:00	7:45	11:45	1:00	5:00
R.D. Maynard	ABSENT				7:40	11:45	12:50	4:45
Willie Preacher	ABSENT							
Fred Sica	7:50	Lunch meeting		6:00	7:45	11:40	12:55	4:45
Heather Westenzweig	7:50	12:45	1:45	6:00	7:50	11:45	1:00	4:45
State of Idaho/EPA								
Kathleen Trever, State	7:55	12:50	2:00	5:50	ABSENT			
Rick Denning, State					7:00	11:45	1:00	4:00
Nick Ceto, U.S. EPA	8:00	12:45	1:45	5:50	8:00	11:45	1:00	3:00
DOE-ID Representatives								
Rick Provencher, DOE-ID	7:45	12:45	1:45	5:50	8:00	11:45	1:00	4:45
Shannon Brennan, DOE-ID	7:45	Lunch meeting		6:00	8:00	11:45	1:00	4:45
Idaho Site Liaison								
Alan Parker	8:00	12:40	3:00	5:50	8:00	10:00	1:00	4:00



ATTACHMENT C

Members of the Public in Attendance January 17-18, 2006

January 17, 2006

Beatrice Brailsford, Snake River Alliance
John Tanner, Coalition 21
Nicole Stricker, Post Register
Mary Willcox, DOE-ID
Bill Leake, DOE-ID
Frank Webber, CWI
Dave Collett, CWI
Jeff Perry, DOE-ID
Garth Hassel, Safety & Ecology Corp.
Wendy Dixon, NR/IBO
Rick Denning, State of Idaho DEQ
Alan Jines, DOE-ID
Erik Simpson, CWI
Leroy Knobel, USGS
Kelly Rhodes, CWI
Jaime Fuhrman, State of Idaho DEQ
Amy Lientz, CWI
Mark Hutchison, NRF
Bob Holmes, BNE America
Rebecca Robbins, BNE America
Jerry Wells, DOE-ID
Brian Edgerton, DOE-ID
John Beller, Portage
Mike Hart, Communication Designs
Karen Bass, Communication Designs
Brian Anderson, DOE-ID
Stacy Francis, CWI
Monte D. Wilson
Jim Floerke, CWI

January 18, 2006

Wendy Bauer, DOE-ID
John Tanner, Coalition 21
Ralph Reeves
Wendy Dixon, NR/IBO
Garth Hassel, Safety & Ecology Corp.
Amy Lientz, CWI
Mike Patterson, CWI
Linda Davis, USGS
Nolan Jensen, DOE-ID
Leroy Knobel, USGS
Erick Neher, DOE-ID
Danny Smith, DOE-ID
Guy Girard, DOE-ID
Penny Pink, BBWI
Frank Russo, BBWI
Jerry Wells, DOE-ID
Alan Jines, DOE-ID
Jaime Fuhrman, State of Idaho DEQ
Richard Kimmel, DOE-ID
M.B. Heiser, CWI
Bob Holmes, BNE America
Rebecca Robbins, BNE America