



Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB)

Full Board Meeting

**Clark County Government Center
500 South Grand Central Parkway, Las Vegas, NV
4:00 p.m. – November 9, 2016**

- Members Present:** Amina Anderson, Arcadio Bolanos, Francis Bonesteel, Michael D'Alessio, Karen Eastman, Pennie Edmond, Raymond Elgin, Charles Fullen, Richard Gardner, Donald Neill, Autumn Pietras, Steve Rosenbaum (Chair), Edward Rosemark, William Sears, Richard Stephans, Jack Sypolt, Richard Twiddy
- Members Absent:** Michael Anderson, Cecilia Flores Snyder, Dina Williamson-Erdag
- Liaisons Present:** Christine Andres (State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection [NDEP]), John Klenke (Nye County Nuclear Waste Repository Project Office [NWRPO]), Phil Klevorick (Clark County)
- Liaisons Absent:** Richard Arnold (Consolidated Group of Tribes and Organizations [CGTO]), Ralph Keyes (Esmeralda County Commission), Vance Payne (Nye County Emergency Management [NCEM]), Jonathan Penman-Brotzman (U.S. National Park Service [NPS]), Dan Schinhofen (Nye County Commission)
- Department of Energy (DOE):** Robert Boehlecke (Deputy Designated Federal Officer [DDFO]), Tiffany Lantow, Scott Wade
- Facilitator:** Barb Ulmer (Navarro)
- Contractors:** Joseph Johnston, Lynn Kidman, Patrick Matthews, and Dona Merritt (Navarro); Steve Mizell and Chuck Russell (Desert Research Institute)

Open Meeting/Chair's Opening Remarks

Chair Steve Rosenbaum welcomed members and liaisons to the meeting. He informed the Board the Bonnie Swadling tendered her resignation for personal reasons. Following the Chair's opening remarks, Member Edward Rosemark moved to approve the agenda as presented. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Public Comment

The following was a written comment read into the official record:

IF YOU ARE DEALING WITH NATIONAL LAND, YOU MUST REMEMBER THAT 325 MILLION PEOPLE OWN THAT LAND, NOT JUST NEVADA. NEVADA OWNS STATE LAND AND TOWN LAND AND COUNTY LAND, BU TNATIONAL LAND IS OWNED BY 325 MILLION PEOPLE AND NEEDS TO BE MANAGED TO BE AN ADVANTAGE FO4 325 MILLION PEOPLE, NOT JUST LOCAL PROFITEERS. I SEE SOME VERY STRANGE THINKING COMING OUT OF THE WEST., IEE CLIVE BUNDY AND HIS ROBBER BARON CATTLE RANCHES, ETC. I ALSO KNOW I WANT TO SEE WILD HORSES ON THE NATIONAL LAND, NOT WIPED OUT. I FIND THE MANIPULATIVE, DESTRUCTIVE ACTIONS HIGHLY UPSETTING WITH USE OF NATIONAL LAND. THIS COMMENT IS FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD. PLEASE RECEIPT. JEAN PUBLIEE JEANPUBLIC1@YAHOO.COM

U.S. DOE Update (*Scott Wade, DOE*)

Mr. Scott Wade opened by welcoming the new members to their first official Full Board meeting. He conveyed to the NSSAB that the Department appreciates and values both the time and efforts of the Board in providing recommendations.

Mr. Wade continued by informing the Board that the Federal budget is currently under continuing resolution until early December 2016 when the U.S. Congress will take further action, i.e. pass a full budget, extend the continuing resolution. With current fiscal year (FY) 2017 appropriations, the Environmental Management (EM) Program will continue groundwater characterization, soils activities, and low-level waste (LLW) disposal at the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS).

Mr. Wade noted that the transition process will include educating the new administration on DOE's activities. Until the inauguration, the new administration will be seeking information from DOE that will be provided as publicly available documents. After inauguration, the new administration will set up its positions and posts in the Federal government. The NSSAB will receive updates regarding changes in DOE leadership with the new administration.

Mr. Wade reiterated that LLW does not mean low hazard. All waste received at the NNSS is analyzed to ensure that it meets all site performance and quality controls and checks for receipt and emplacement in order to protect the workers, and ultimately to protect both the public and the environment in the long term. The mixed LLW (MLLW) cell has a double-lined leachate collection system to collect rainfall that is sampled for any contamination. There has not been an instance where water collected required treatment for disposal, but it is utilized for dust suppression within the fenced area of the MLLW cell.

Since the beginning of the calendar year, the Nevada Field Office (NFO) has undertaken an effort to update the NNSS Waste Acceptance Criteria (NNSSWAC). The NNSSWAC is the control

document that defines the waste that can be disposed and the interface points for receiving, emplacing, and disposing of waste at the NNSS. Meetings were held with the DOE, NDEP, various stakeholders, and the NSSAB to seek insight and comments regarding the document. The NSSAB will be notified when the updated version is available, which will be publicly accessible online at <http://www.nnss.gov/pages/programs/RWM/WasteManagement.html>.

Mr. Wade reported that a review of the ninety-percent design of the replacement MLLW cell is scheduled for tomorrow. Per regulations and if design is deemed adequate, the NFO will submit a public notice the end of November 2016, and then file the application with NDEP. In mid-December 2016, the NFO will host a public meeting in the community of Pahrump, Nevada. Once finalized, the NSSAB will be kept apprised of the date and location of the public meeting.

Every five-ten years depending on the type of contract, the Federal government is required to undergo a contract competition. The contract for the NNSS Management and Operating contractor is currently undergoing further contractual actions, and DOE expects to have a decision on the award in the next few months.

Lastly, Mr. Wade stated as one of the hallmarks of the EM Program is transparency, whether with the NSSAB or other stakeholders. As an example, DOE will be hosting its annual Intergovernmental Meeting next week to continue discussions between DOE and various stakeholders across the nation. Sessions will focus on future planning, concerns, actions on focus areas for both the near and long term, updates on operational approaches, and answering stakeholder questions.

Liaison Updates

Clark County (*Phil Klevorick*)

Liaison Phil Klevorick welcomed the new and returning members. During his past seven years as a liaison, he has noticed greater participation, more education, and increased interest in members becoming involved, resulting in more informed decisions/recommendations. He updated that a bedded salt structure collapsed last week in one of the panels at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in New Mexico. There were no workers in the immediate area of the collapse. WIPP is currently assessing the impact to restarting operations. More information on WIPP will be provided at the Intergovernmental Meeting next week at which he will be in attendance. During the Intergovernmental Meeting, he was invited to sit on a panel by the Energy Communities Alliance, an organization of local governments affected by DOE activities. Liaison Klevorick reported that he attended the local quarterly LLW Stakeholders Forum in early November 2016. This forum provides an opportunity for various stakeholders, including an NSSAB representative, to share and discuss information related to the shipment and disposal of LLW at the NNSS. Based on a presentation given to the NSSAB in July 2016, there was a discussion on the 2003 LLW Transportation Study and the development of a study program supportive of occupational and public safety needs and a general understanding of the study results and potential uses. In October 2016, Liaison Klevorick noted that the Western Governors Association met in Las Vegas. Attendees participated in a tour on past, present, and future activities at the NNSS that was very well received by the group. Lastly, he stated that the American Nuclear Society held its annual meeting in Las Vegas this week. Several briefings were presented on the consent-based siting process for a high-level waste repository.

NCEM (*Vance Payne*)

In Liaison Vance Payne's absence, Member Michael D'Alessio provided an update on his behalf. Member D'Alessio noted that NCEM provides emergency services for Nye County. As a result of an incident in Amargosa Valley last year, NCEM has acquired and has been trained on new equipment for swift water rescues. Member D'Alessio also reported that a non-profit organization is hosting a fundraiser on November 20th to raise money to purchase additional equipment for emergency response for the Southern Hazmat Team at Station 51 in Pahrump, Nevada.

NWRPO (*John Klenke*)

Liaison John Klenke welcomed the new members to the Board and commented on the increased involvement of members from the rural communities and notably Nye County. He stated that the yearly tritium sampling of twenty wells downgradient from the NNSS is currently in progress under the Nye County Tritium Sampling Monitoring Program. Sampling is planned to be completed by mid-December 2016.

NDEP (*Christine Andres*)

Liaison Christine Andres reported that NDEP will be involved in the ninety-percent design meeting for the proposed new MLLW cell at the NNSS. Once NDEP receives the permit modification application, it will undergo both an administrative and a technical review. Liaison Andres explained that NDEP will also do a public notice and conduct a public meeting, if requested. Additional information will be available at the Pahrump library, the National Atomic Testing Museum, the NDEP offices in Las Vegas, and also on NDEP's website. Liaison Andres noted that she will also be attending the Intergovernmental Meeting next week and giving a presentation on New Waste On-site Disposal Cells and Issues/Lessons Learned for State, Tribal, and Local Governments. She has received input/viewpoints from Clark and Nye Counties, DOE, and CGTO to include in her presentation. Based on a recent newspaper article, Chair Rosenbaum asked Liaisons Andres and Klevorick to provide an update on the U.S. Ecology fire caused by radioactive material reacting with rainwater near Beatty, Nevada in October 2015. Liaison Andres noted that the State of Nevada Division of Materials Management (NDMM) is the branch responsible for inspections, maintenance, and permitting for the U.S. Ecology site. Liaison Klevorick clarified that it is a non-DOE facility that the State of Nevada assumed ownership in the mid-1970s. NDMM has conducted emergency maintenance to install a temporary sloped replacement cap with diversion channels for water flow and is looking for funding for a permanent cap for the site. Liaison Andres ended by explaining that based on this event, the permit modification application for the replacement MLLW cell will include designs for a 100-year flood event.

Other NSSAB Business (*Steve Rosenbaum, Chair*)

Chair Rosenbaum opened the floor to interested members for the Vice-Chair position. Francis Bonesteel expressed interest in the position and was elected as Vice-Chair for FY 2017.

Chair Rosenbaum opened the floor to interested members for the NSSAB representative for the local quarterly LLW Stakeholders Forum. Member D'Alessio served as representative in FY 2016 and volunteered to continue in FY 2017.

Contingent on funding approval, Chair Rosenbaum noted that there is an opportunity available to attend the Waste Management Symposia in Phoenix, Arizona from March 5-9, 2017. Member D'Alessio volunteered to attend the conference on behalf of the NSSAB along with Chair Rosenbaum.

Two letters were provided to Board members for informational purposes:

- NSSAB Recommendation for Communication Improvement Opportunities (Work Plan Item #10) – dated September 21, 2016
- DOE Response to NSSAB Recommendation regarding Communication Improvement Opportunities (Work Plan Item #10) – dated October 17, 2016

Tonopah Test Range Background for Clean Slate II (*Joseph Johnston, Navarro*)

- **Tonopah Test Range (TTR) History and Location**
 - The TTR is a specific part of the Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR) which originated from lands withdrawn by President Roosevelt
 - While the TTR's name has not changed since its beginning, the NTTR has changed names three times
 - Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range in 1940
 - Nellis Air Force Range in mid-1970s
 - NTTR in 2001
 - 150 miles northwest of Las Vegas, NV
 - 30 miles southeast of Tonopah, NV
 - Originally ~ 625 square miles
 - Reduced to ~ 280 square miles in 2002
- **TTR Beginning and Initial Use**
 - TTR is located within the boundary and is part of the NTTR
 - TTR established in 1956 and became operational for the Atomic Energy Commission in 1957
 - Originally established for testing performance parameters of nuclear weapon delivery, arming, fusing, and firing systems
 - Used in 1963 for Operation Roller Coaster
 - Four tests that included the non-nuclear yield producing, high explosives only, detonation of nuclear devices and surrogate nuclear devices (using depleted uranium)
 - All four were considered storage and transportation experiments
 - All four involved aspects considered safety experiments (i.e., proof that no nuclear yield would be produced)
 - Only three are within the current TTR land boundary (Clean Slate I, II, and III – Double Tracks is not)
- **Current Use**
 - U.S. Air Force (USAF)
 - Sandia National Laboratory
 - Stockpile reliability testing of nuclear weapons systems (not nuclear devices)
 - Arming, fusing, and firing systems testing
 - Testing nuclear weapon delivery systems
 - Research and development testing support of structural development
 - Characterize air performance of artillery, missiles, rockets, and drops from aircraft
 - Side array of signal-tracking instrumentation
 - Video
 - High-speed cameras
 - Telemetry
 - Radar tracking devices
 - Performance metrics

- Ballistics
 - Aerodynamics
 - Parachute performance
- **Sandia TTR Operations Center**
 - Houses mission critical systems
 - Coordinates all test activities during testing operations
- **Air Monitoring**
 - Three preliminary air monitoring stations:
 - Station 400 – Near Range Operations Center (since July 2008)
 - Station 401 – North edge of Clean Slate III (since July 2008)
 - Station 402 – North edge of Clean Slate I (since August 2011)
 - Collect data on selected meteorological and environmental parameters:
 - Wind speed and direction
 - Airborne particulate concentration as a function of particle size
- **Air Monitoring Results**
 - Filters capture particulates from continuous flow, low-volume air samplers that intake air at about the same height as a standing person
 - Gross alpha and gross beta results are comparable to similar samples collected elsewhere in Nevada
 - Gamma spectroscopy has identified only naturally occurring radionuclides except in 2011 when cesium-134 and cesium-137 from Fukushima detected

Clean Slate II Path Forward Work Plan Item 2 (*Tiffany Lantow, DOE*)

- **Clean Slate II Overview**
 - Located on TTR which is an active test and training range
 - May 1963 Operation Roller Coaster nonnuclear detonation conducted inside concrete bunker (three sides covered with two feet of soil)
 - One outer fence posted as Contamination Area that encloses ~ 120 acres
 - A Contamination Area is any area where removable surface contamination levels exceed or are likely to exceed specified values
- **NSSAB Work Plan Item 2**
 - From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide recommendations as to which path forward option should be pursued for Clean Slate II
- **Discussion Topics**
 - Soils Activity Refresher
 - Clean Slate II Activities and Data
 - Corrective Action Alternatives
 - Evaluation of Remediation Options
- **Work Plan Background**
 - Nevada Field Office has completed a corrective action alternative analysis with input from the USAF; clean closure tentatively selected
 - Current staffing, technology, and access to disposal are readily available
 - Preliminary estimates indicate that the cost of clean closure is reasonable
- **Soils Activity Mission**
 - Characterize and/or remediate surface soil contamination at Corrective Action Sites (CASSs)
 - Characterize means to identify the nature and extent of the contamination present

- Remediate means to select and complete a closure option (clean closure, closure in place, etc.)
 - CASs are sites that have been identified in the Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order (FFACO) as needing remediation
 - CASs may be grouped into Corrective Action Units (CAUs) based upon similar remediation techniques, types of contaminants or proximity to each other
- Conduct long-term monitoring of sites
- State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) provides oversight under the FFACO
- **Soils CAU/CAS Summary**
 - 32 total CAUs comprised of 148 total CASs as of 10/18/2016
 - 123 CASs are closed (83%)
- **Clean Slate II Contamination & Status**
 - Detonation of high explosives on a variety of surface structures with various combinations of weapon material: plutonium, americium, and uranium
 - Radionuclides dispersed in plumes southeast from detonation points over large areas
 - Although some cleanup activities have occurred, contaminants remain in place
 - Post-test debris gathered into soil mounds and soil from detonation areas scraped into mounds, all covered by other soil
 - Fences constructed around contaminated areas
- **Clean Slate II Field Activities**
 - Sampling and radiological dose measurements conducted between June 2015 and August 2016
 - Soil sampling (chemical and radiological)
 - Thermoluminescent dosimeter placement
 - Terrestrial radiological surveys
 - Characterization and removal of waste debris
- **Investigation Results**
 - Approximately three acres of land area exceed the final action level for dose and require corrective actions
- **Corrective Action Alternatives**
 - Corrective Action Alternatives identified in the FFACO
 - Closure in place with use restrictions, as necessary
 - Clean closure (removal of contamination that exceeds action levels, no use restrictions)
 - No further action
 - Corrective Action Alternatives evaluated based on general standards and remedy selection decision factors defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (40 CFR 300.430(e)(9))
- **Corrective Action Alternatives EPA General Standards**
 - Corrective Action Alternatives must meet the following standards
 - Protection of human health and the environment
 - Compliance with environmental cleanup standards
 - Control the source(s) of the release
 - Comply with applicable federal, state, and local standards for waste management
- **Corrective Action Alternatives EPA Selection Factors**
 - Short-term reliability and effectiveness

- Reduction of toxicity, mobility, and/or volume
- Long-term reliability and effectiveness
- Feasibility
- Cost
- **Assumptions**
 - NTTR/TTR remains in government control
 - USAF and other entities perform work adjacent to the Clean Slate II area
 - No public access
 - Any changes to future use may initiate reevaluation of closure
- **Corrective Action Analysis**
 - Nevada Field Office completed a corrective action alternative analysis with input from the USAF and identified clean closure* as the recommended corrective action based on the following factors
 - Current staffing, technology, and access to disposal are readily available
 - Preliminary estimates indicate that the cost of clean closure is reasonable
 - Clean closure allows the USAF to utilize the area for their current land use needs

*Clean closure is the removal of contamination above a specified action level
 - To finalize the corrective action decision, the following actions are pending
 - Input from other stakeholders (i.e. NSSAB)
 - Final cost estimates to complete the work
 - Completion and NDEP approval of the Corrective Action Decision Document (includes the results of the site investigations and provides a final analysis of the corrective action alternatives to NDEP)
- **NSSAB Involvement**
 - DOE requests a NSSAB recommendation this evening on the Corrective Action Alternative for Clean Slate II that should be presented to the NDEP for final approval
 - Do you agree with clean closure? Why or why not?
 - Do you have any other recommendations?
- **Evaluation of Clean Closure**

Corrective Action Alternative	Pros	Cons
Clean Closure Remove approx. 5,000 yds ³ of soil (less than three acres) destined for disposal at NNSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces environmental risk by removing hazard • Long-term reliability and effectiveness • Land area may be used by tenant organization (USAF desires clean closure) • Eliminates long-term monitoring and maintenance costs • Consistent with how Clean Slate I and Double Tracks were remediated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational risk during removal due to heavy equipment and location within Contamination Areas • Potential risk associated with transportation • Cost associated with excavation, waste packaging and disposal

- **Evaluation of Closure in Place**

Corrective Action Alternative	Pros	Cons
Closure in Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasible and cost effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not remove hazard
Install and maintain use-restriction signs and fencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal environmental risk • Minimal occupational risk to install and maintain use restriction sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential inadvertent exposure to site personnel • Area cannot be used by tenant organization • Land use will be restricted • DOE does not have site access control • Will require long-term monitoring and maintenance costs

- **Waste Shipment Summary**

- Estimated waste volume is 5,000 cubic yards of soil and debris for Clean Slate II
- Approximately 300 low-level waste (LLW) shipments anticipated
 - Waste shipments to occur over five-six month period (May-October)
 - Maximum of five trucks per day, four days per week (up to 20 trucks/week Monday through Thursday)
- In comparison:
 - For fiscal year 2015, 254 LLW and mixed LLW (MLLW) shipments arrived at the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) from northern routes (US 95 through Goldfield) – approximately 21 trucks/month
 - For fiscal year 2016, 184 LLW and MLLW shipments arrived at the NNSS from northern routes – approximately 15 trucks/month
 - In fiscal year 2018 or beyond, if the Corrective Action Alternative of Clean Closure is also selected for Clean Slate III, then anticipate similar volumes of LLW and waste shipments

- **Next Steps**

- DOE considers NSSAB recommendations
- DOE completes Corrective Action Decision Document by February 2017
 - Document presents the Corrective Action Alternatives and identifies the selected alternative

- **Path Forward**

- From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide recommendations as to which path forward option should be pursued for Clean Slate II

In response to Board questions, the following clarifications were provided:

- For the past several years, the Soils Activity has worked with the USAF and has gained momentum and has developed a good working relationship in an effort to fully understand how the USAF intends to use the land at Clean Slate II in the future. In the past, DOE has worked with the USAF on Industrial Sites cleanup, and the USAF has not changed the land use scenario. One of NDEP’s conditions for Clean Slate II has been for DOE to actively engage the USAF and consider its needs for future land use; therefore the USAF has been

involved in learning about DOE's investigations, performed its own investigations, participated in meetings with DOE and NDEP, reviewed all pertinent documents, and provided DOE with land use scenarios. The USAF has signed an acknowledgement of its involvement in discussions with DOE and NDEP regarding the site conditions and path forward for Clean Slate II. Once a Corrective Action Alternative is determined, DOE will produce a Corrective Action Decision Document that requires NDEP's approval in order to move forward. If the land use for Clean Slate II changes in the future, DOE will be responsible to readdress these changes, even after closure under the FFACO.

- With clean closure, future cleanup activities would be minimal unless the land use scenario changes drastically.
- If contamination levels were greater than anticipated during an investigation of a soils site, DOE would be required to readdress the investigation and closure plans with NDEP under the legally-binding FFACO.
- The Corrective Action Alternative chosen for Clean Slate II will be determined by a collaborative effort between DOE, NDEP, and the USAF, utilizing all relevant information/facts on the site and input from various stakeholders, including the NSSAB.
- Clean Slate II is located in an enclosed basin that drains into a dry lake bed, although no surface water flows out of the area.
- The debris that has already been removed from Clean Slate II has been disposed at the Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC) at the NNSS.
- The cost estimate for Clean Closure for Clean Slate II is \$3 million. For Closure in Place, the initial cost estimate is \$35,000 with an additional \$2,000 per year afterward for maintenance costs.
- Double Tracks and Clean Slate I were clean closed in the 1990s. Clean Slate III is scheduled to undergo investigation after Clean Slate II due to budget considerations and in an effort to maintain a steady work force. If the results of this investigation is similar to Clean Slate II, then it is likely that the Corrective Action Alternative for Clean Slate III would be the same as Clean Slate II, although each site is addressed individually.
- Under Clean Closure, there is adequate capacity at the Area 5 RWMC to dispose of the soil/debris from Clean Slate II.
- Closure in Place for Clean Slate II does cost less initially, although the alternative of Clean Closure is generally the preferred alternative at sites where it is cost effective and the cleanup activities are reasonably safe for the workers involved.
- The timeline for cleanup will take approximately five-six months and is planned for the current fiscal year.
- There is not a long-term monitoring requirement under the Clean Closure alternative as it removes contamination above an action level.
- DOE's current environmental services contractor would perform the cleanup activities for Clean Slate II under Clean Closure, which is not a fixed-priced contract.
- As part of the February 2013 Site-Wide Environmental Impact Statement for the NNSS that includes the TTR, DOE conducted an extensive analysis of the industrial hazards of transporting the LLW from the TTR to the NNSS. The risks found were extraordinarily low, although DOE will ensure that the shipments are fully compliant, and DOE will work with the local communities and NCEM during the shipping campaign. DOE provides ongoing funding of \$.50 per cubic foot to the State of Nevada Division of Emergency Management to assist rural counties to help offset and further improve emergency response if an issue resulted during shipping.

After all Board questions were answered and discussion completed, Member D'Alessio made a motion to approve a letter going forward with the NSSAB's recommendation that DOE continues to move forward with the Corrective Action Alternative of Clean Closure for Clean Slate II. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Communication Improvement Opportunities (Work Plan #9)

In response to providing recommendations on ways that DOE can improve/enhance communication to the public, Liaison Klevorick expressed that the detail in tonight's presentation was valuable and he would like to see a continued level of effort. Whether it be an educational session, briefing, or a groundwater open house, Member Rosemark suggested that DOE videotape and produce DVDs of these sessions and make them available to the public in rural communities in southern Nevada.

Meeting Wrap-Up and Adjournment

Upcoming calendar of events:

- MLLW Public Meeting – December 14, 2016 (tentative date) in Pahrump, Nevada
- Next Full Board Meeting – January 18, 2017 at the Frank H. Rogers Science and Technology Building in Las Vegas, Nevada with educational session at 3 p.m. and meeting at 4 p.m.

Any questions on the calendar of events, please contact the NSSAB Office at 702-630-0522.

Member D'Alessio moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Meeting adjourned at 7:02 p.m.