# *Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board*
# *Table of Contents*

**Full Board Meeting Handouts for**
**Wednesday, May 16, 2018**

**Please note: For your convenience, this Table of Contents has a link to the first page of each handout.**

**If you just want to print certain pages, the directions are: file, print, Pages to Print, choose the radio button-Pages and enter just the pages that you want printed, then choose print**

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# NSSAB FULL BOARD MEETING ATTENDANCE

**October 2017 through September 2018 (FY 2018)**

| Name | 11/8/17 | 1/17/18 | 3/14/18 | 5/16/18 | 7/18/18 | 9/26/18 | Max Terms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MEMBERS** | | | | | | | |
| Michael Anderson | E | | | | | | 2020 |
| Amina Anderson | √ | √ | √ | | | | 2020 |
| Arcadio Bolanos | √ | E | E | | | | 2022 |
| Francis Bonesteel | √ | √ | √ | | | | 2022 |
| Michael D'Alessio | E | E | E | | | | 2020 |
| Pennie Edmond | √ | √ | √ | | | | 2020 |
| Karen Eastman | √ | √ | E | | | | 2022 |
| Raymond Elgin | √ | √ | √ | | | | 2022 |
| Charles Fullen | √ | √ | √ | | E | | 2022 |
| Richard Gardner | √ | √ | √ | | | | 2022 |
| Donald Neill | √ | √ | √ | | | | 2020 |
| Autumn Pietras | √ | E | √ | | | | 2022 |
| Edward Rosemark | E | √ | | | | | 2018 |
| Steve Rosenbaum | √ | √ | √ | | | | 2020 |
| William Sears | E | E | √ | | E | | 2018 |
| Cecilia Flores Snyder | √ | E | E | | | | 2020 |
| Richard Stephans | √ | √ | √ | | | | 2022 |
| Jack Sypolt | √ | √ | √ | | | | 2018 |
| Richard Twiddy | √ | √ | √ | | | | 2022 |
| Dina Williamson-Erdag | √ | √ | E | | | | 2022 |
| **LIAISONS** | | | | | | | |
| Clark County | E | E | √ | | | | |
| Consolidated Group of Tribes & Organizations | √ | √ | E | | | | |
| Esmeralda County Commission | √ | U | U | | | | |
| Lincoln County Commission | | E | E | | | | |
| Nye County Commission | U | √ | E | | | | |
| Nye County Emergency Management | √ | √ | E | | | | |
| Nye Co. Nuclear Waste Repository Project Office | E | √ | √ | | | | |
| State of NV Division of Env Protection | √ | √ | √ | | | | |
| U.S. Natl Park Service | √ | √ | E | E | | | |
| White Pine County Commission | E | E | E | | | | |

KEY: √ - Present E - Excused V - Vacant U - Unexcused

# Location of Monitoring Well at Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex ~ Work Plan Item 4

**Jhon Carilli,** Low-Level Waste (LLW) Activity Lead
U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
Environmental Management (EM) Nevada Program
for the Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB)
May 16, 2018

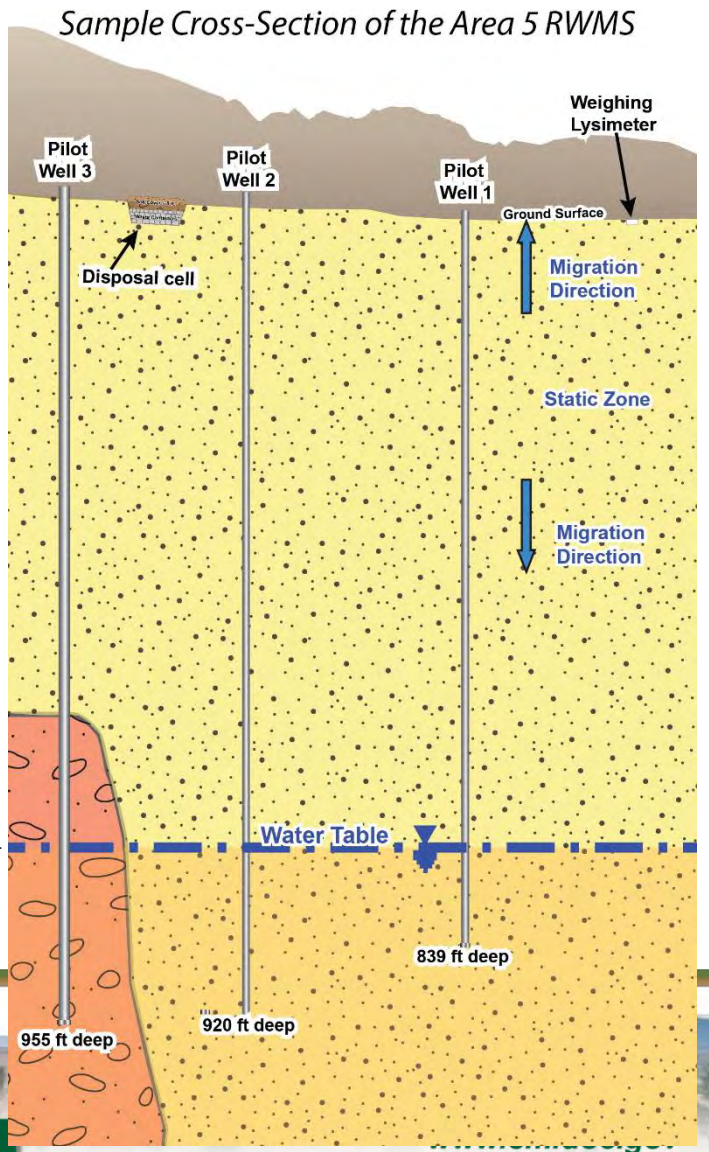
# NSSAB Work Plan Item #4

From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide a recommendation regarding where the new monitoring well for the Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC) should be located

# Area 5 RWMC Monitoring Wells

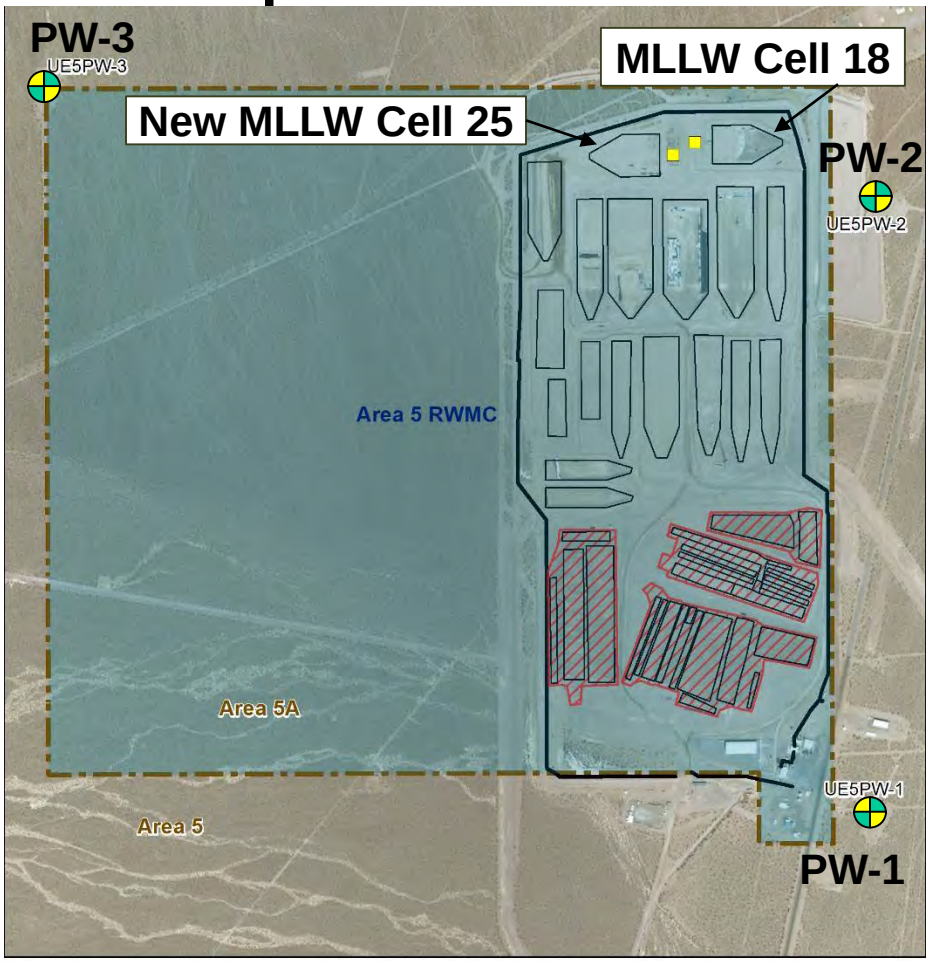
- Currently, there are three (3) wells sampled semiannually for tritium and nonradiological parameters
  - Results indicate there is no contamination from waste disposal activities
  - Results published annually in the Water Monitoring chapter of the Environmental Report (http://www.nnss.gov/pages/resources/library/NNSSER.html)

Water Table (772 - 889 ft)



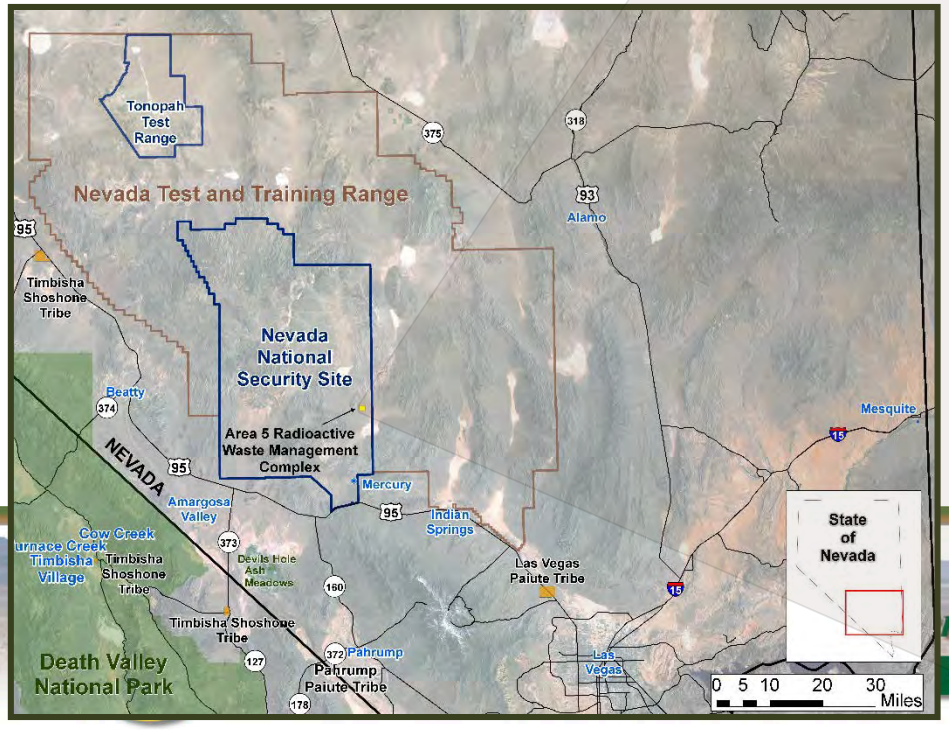
# Why New Well Required

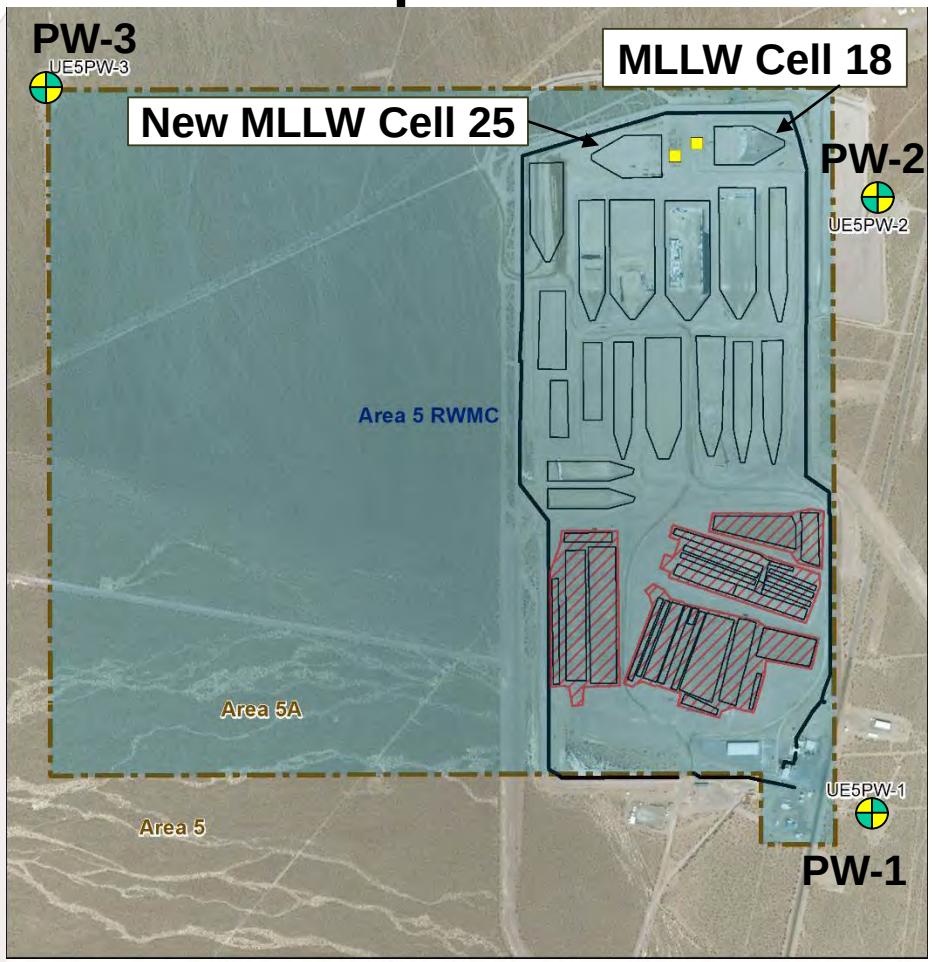
- State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) signed Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit in July 2017 that allowed for construction of a new mixed low-level waste (MLLW) disposal cell (Cell 25)
  - Permit requires installation of a new **downgradient** monitoring well within four years of completion of Cell 25 (construction completed in February)
  - Well needs to be sited outside the Area 5 RWMC footprint
  - New monitoring well will be another RCRA point of compliance location



# Well Construction Scope

- RCRA groundwater monitoring well construction requirements
  - Represents the quality of groundwater passing the point of compliance




Explanation

- Leachate Tank [1]
- Groundwater Monitoring Well
- Area 5 RWMS Fence Line
- NNSS Operations Area
- Approximate Pit Boundary [1]
- Approximate Closure Cover [2]
- Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC)

Map date: April 25, 2018

[1] Leachate tank and pit boundary data, MSTS Engineering, 01892-C-1001, March 2018

[2] Closure Cover data compiled by Jemison Surveying & Services, May 2011

Background scene from ESRI World Imagery accessed 25 Apr 2018 (Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstart Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community).

Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (Zone 11, meters), NAD83

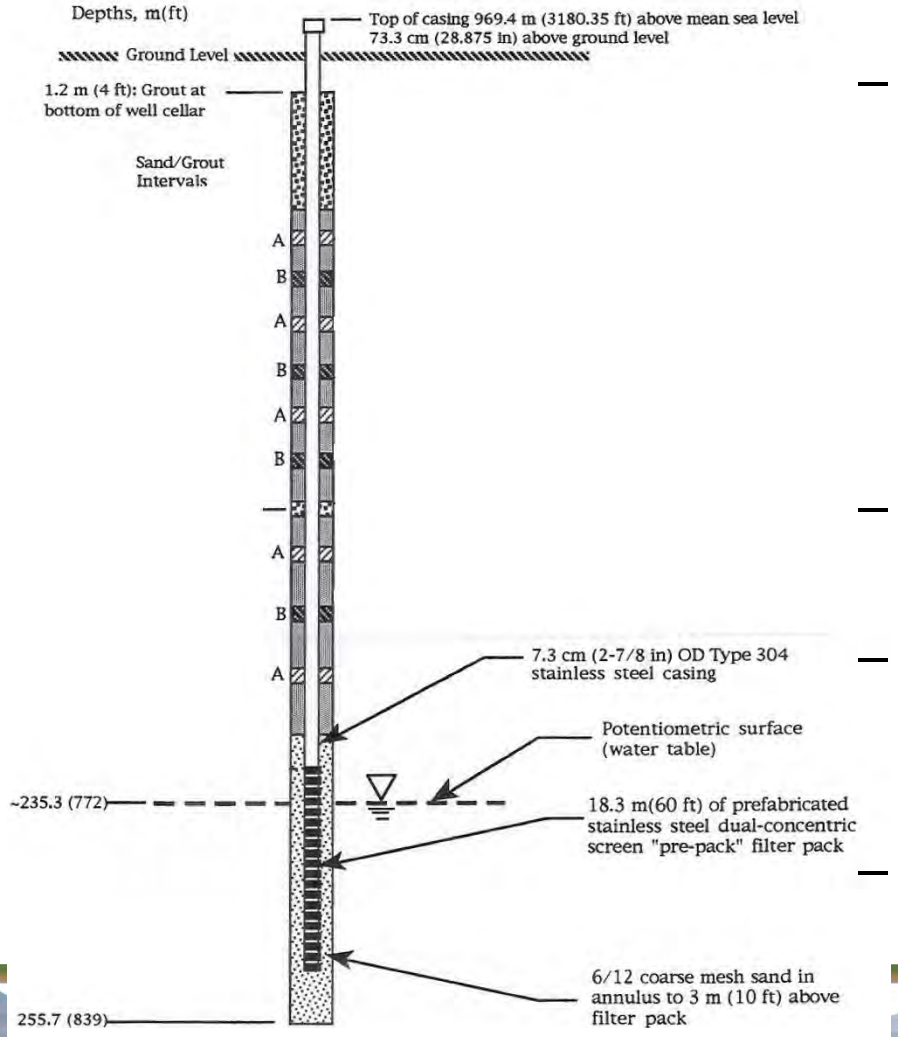
Map produced by the NNSS GIS Group. Product ID: 20180418-02-P001-R00

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 300 600 Meters

N

# Well Construction Scope
## (continued)

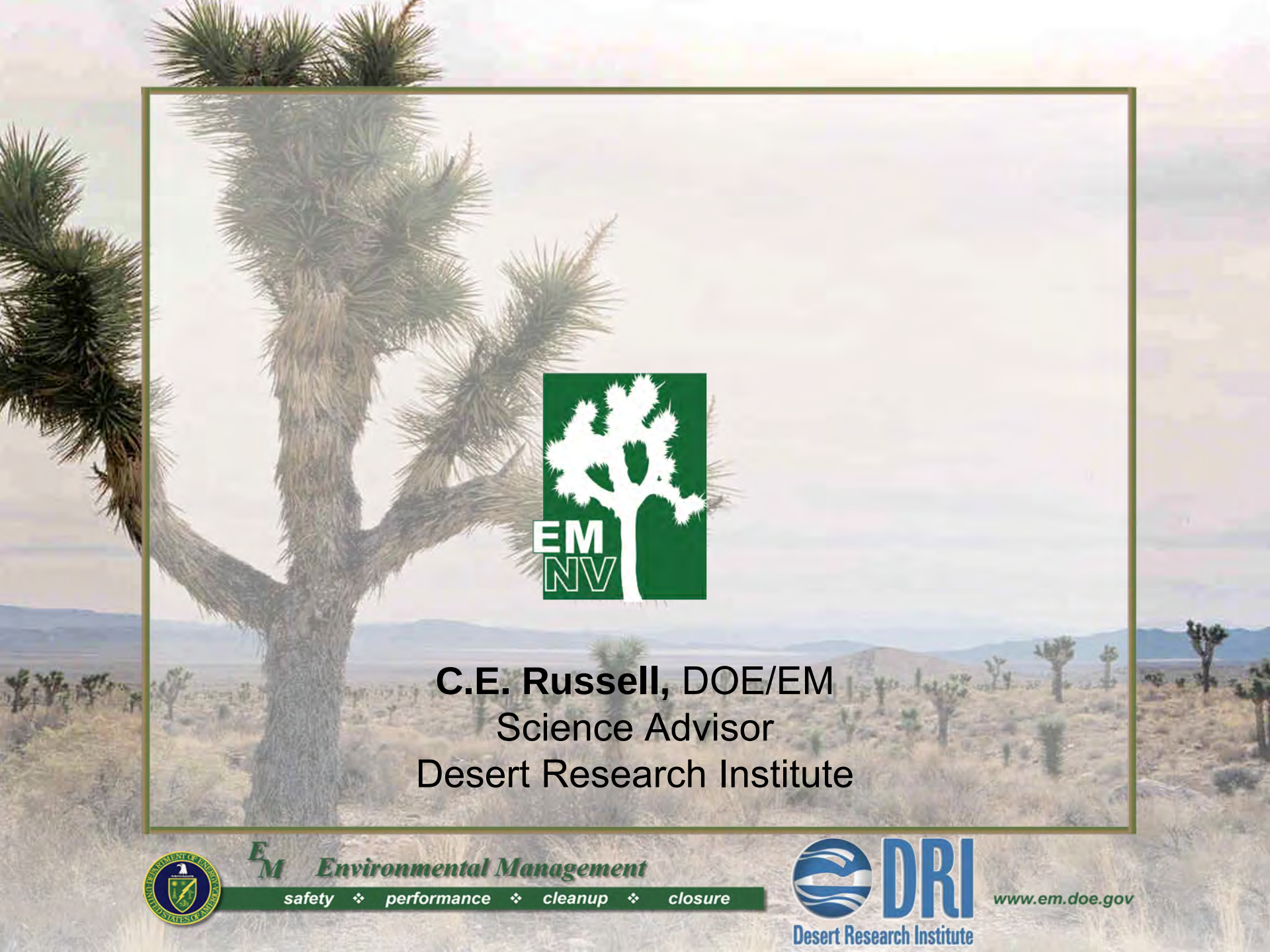



**UE5PW-1 Well Completion**

- Will enable detection and measurement at compliance point of hazardous constituents from regulated units that have entered groundwater in the uppermost aquifer
  - Depth ~ 800 – 1,000 feet
- Cased in a manner that maintains integrity of monitoring well borehole
- Screened or perforated and packed with gravel or sand, where necessary, to enable collection of groundwater samples
- Sealed to prevent contamination of samples and groundwater

# Well Construction Schedule and Budget

- Preconstruction activities include
  - Site preparation
  - Biological surveys, if needed
  - Cultural surveys, if needed
- Schedule: 45 – 90 days
- Budget: $1.5 - $2 million
- Baseline: fiscal year 2019



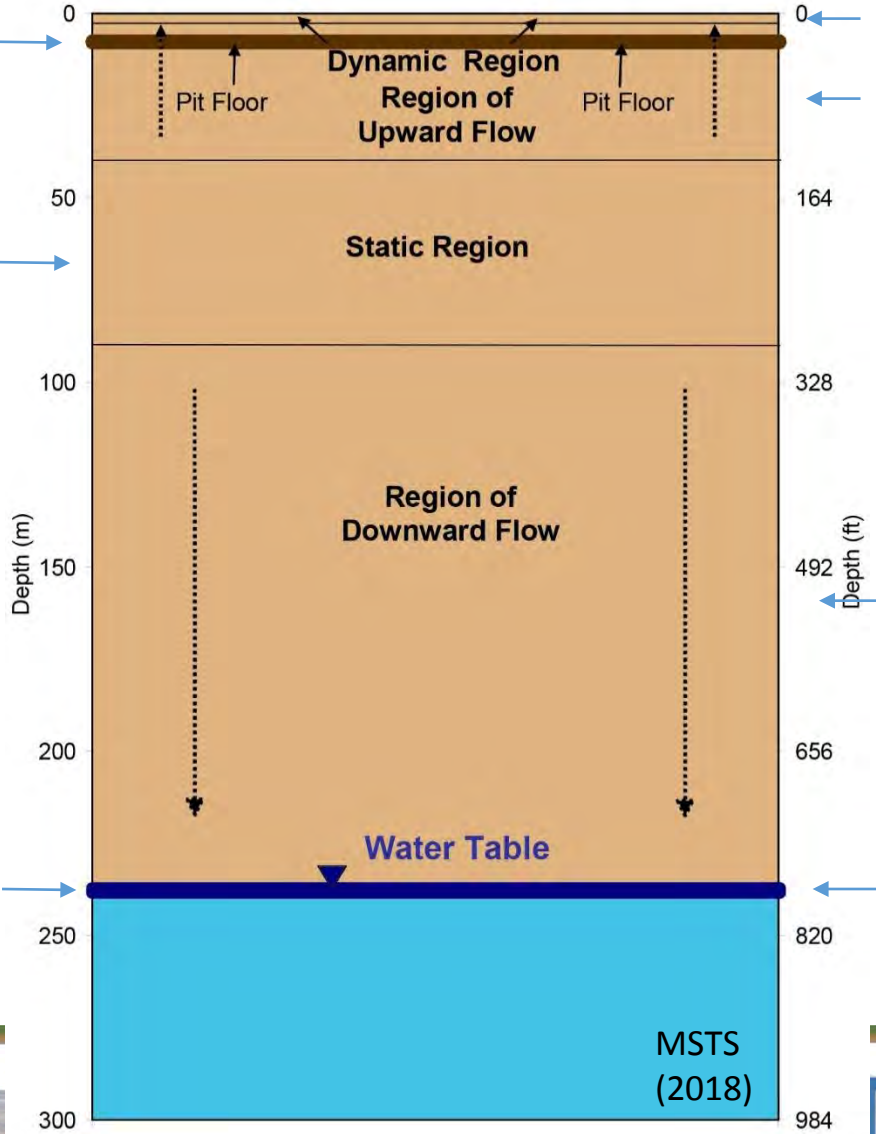

**C.E. Russell,** DOE/EM
Science Advisor
Desert Research Institute

# Groundwater Movement through RWMC

Deepest Trench (<48 ft)

Static Zone (130 - 295 ft)

Water Table (772 - 889 ft)



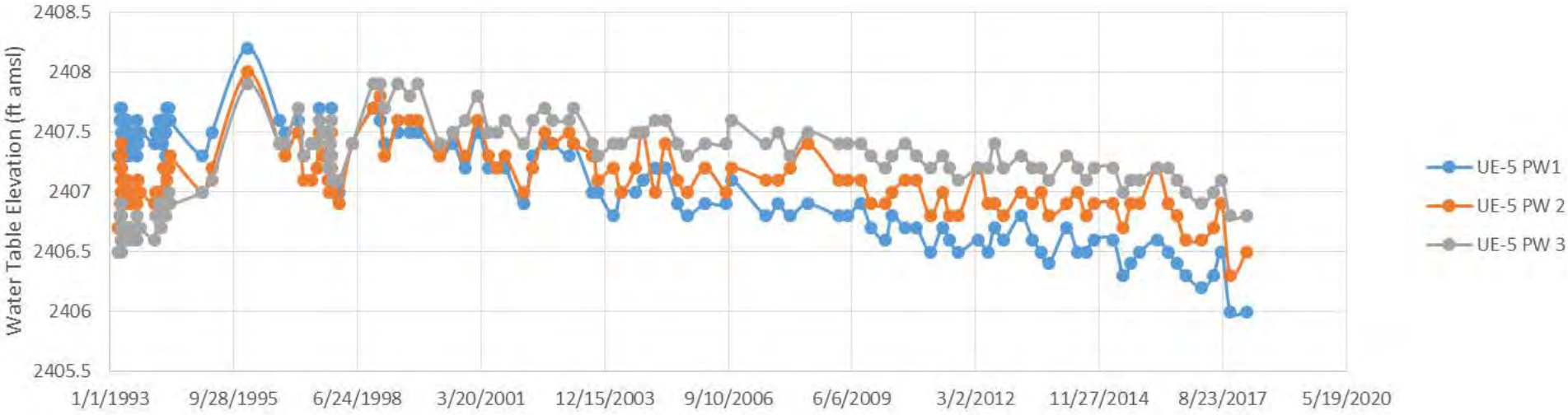

Dynamic Region (<10 ft)

Zone of Upward Flow (10 to 130 ft)

Region of Downward Flow (295 ft to Water Table)

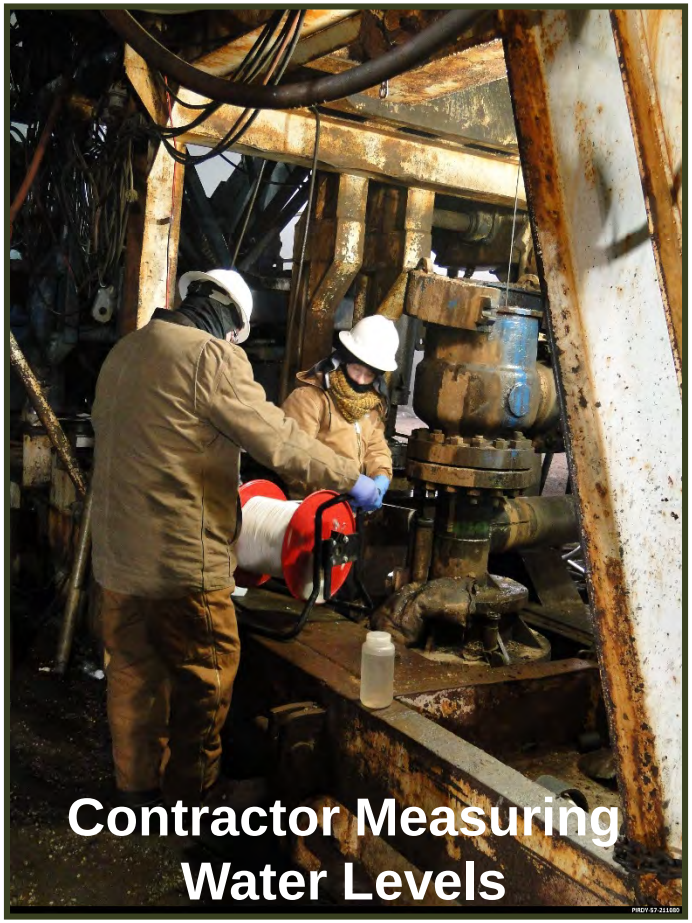
Avg Water Table Elevation 2407 ft above mean sea level (amsl)

# Area 5 RWMC Water Table Elevation



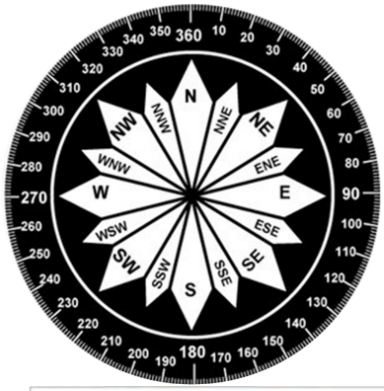

- Well with highest water level has changed over time. What does this mean?
- Why is there so much change from one measurement to the next?

# What Affects Water-Level Measurements

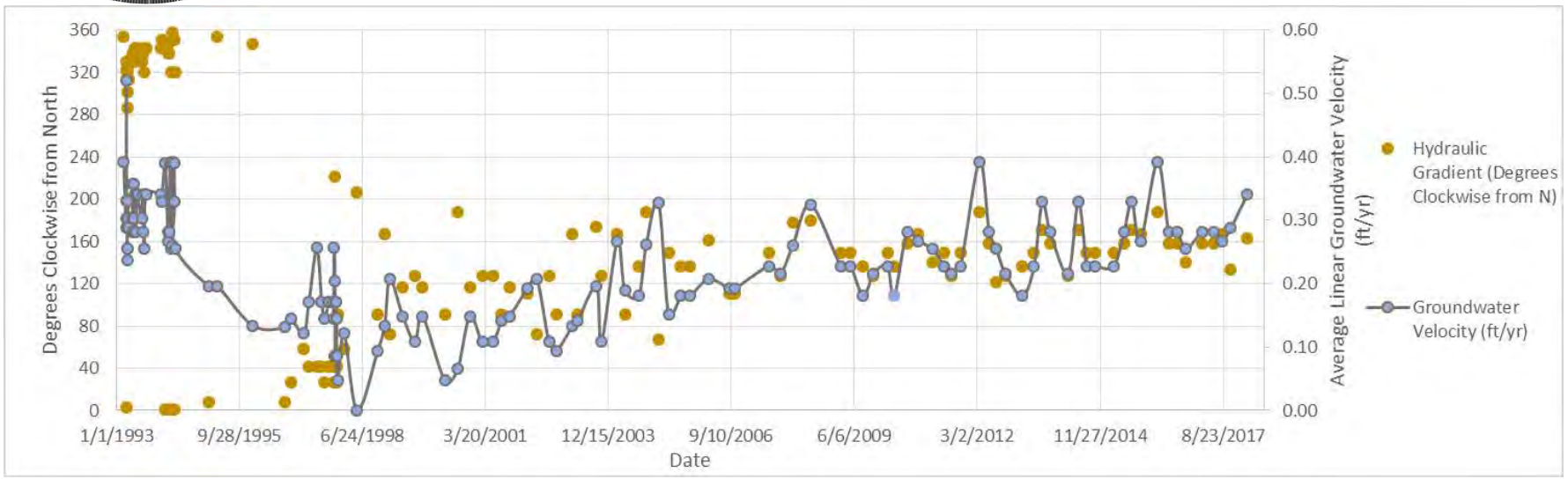


Contractor Measuring Water Levels

- Accuracy of elevation at measurement point
- Barometric pressure changes
- Earth tides
- Accuracy of the measurement itself
- Borehole deviation
- Temperature of water

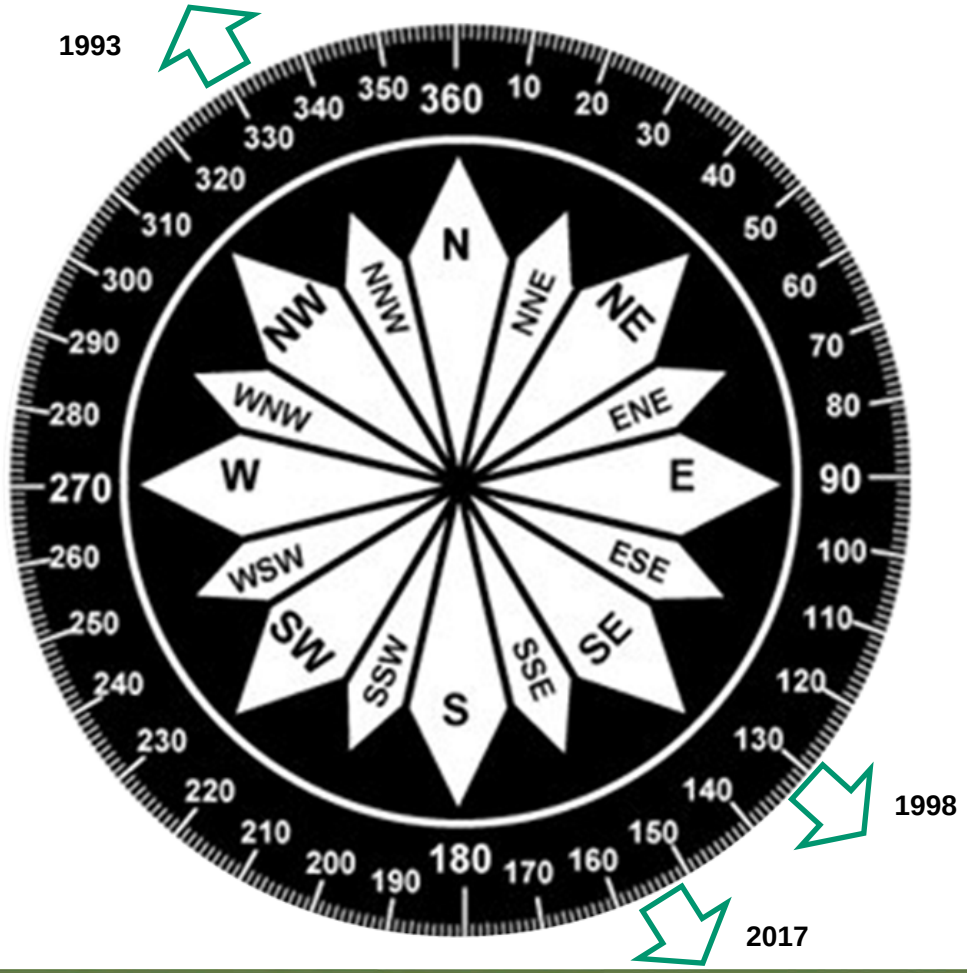



# Hydraulic Gradient and Groundwater Velocity

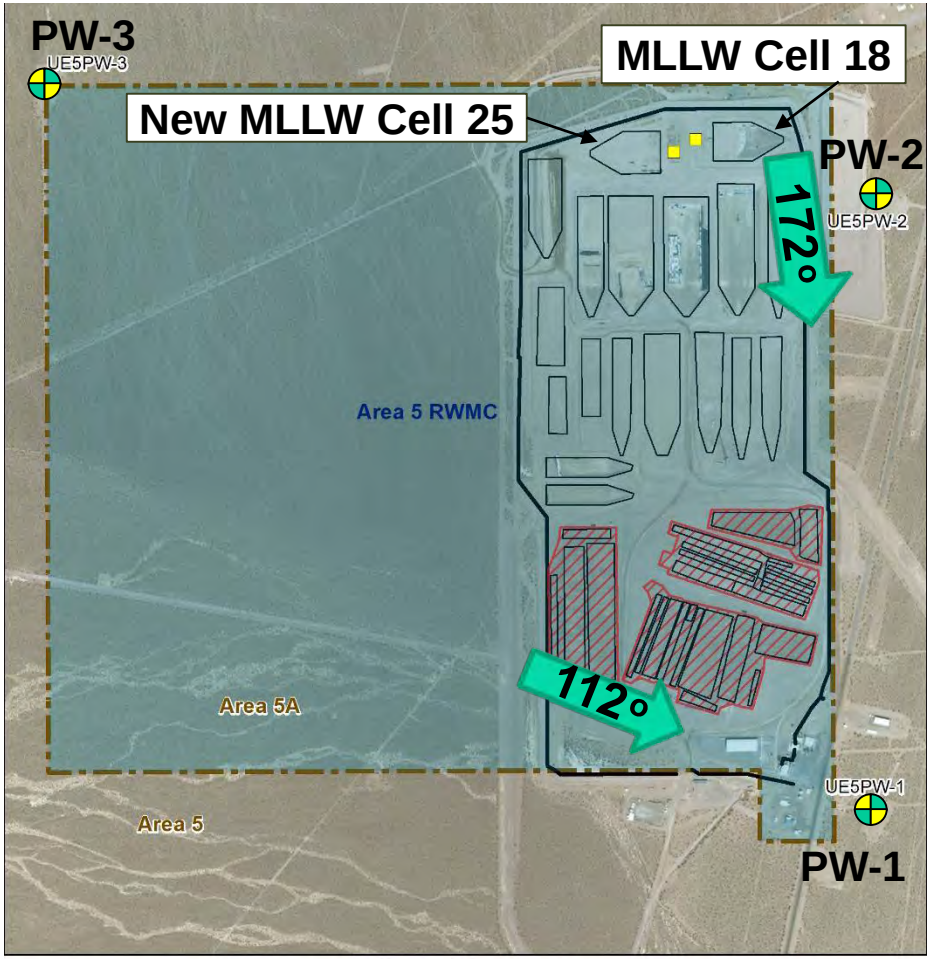


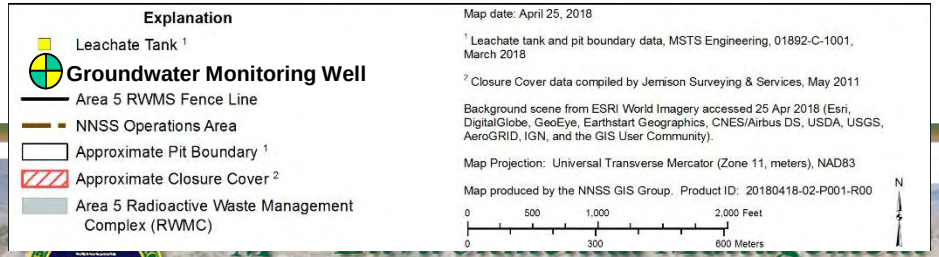

- Gradient is changing over time
- Velocity is the same

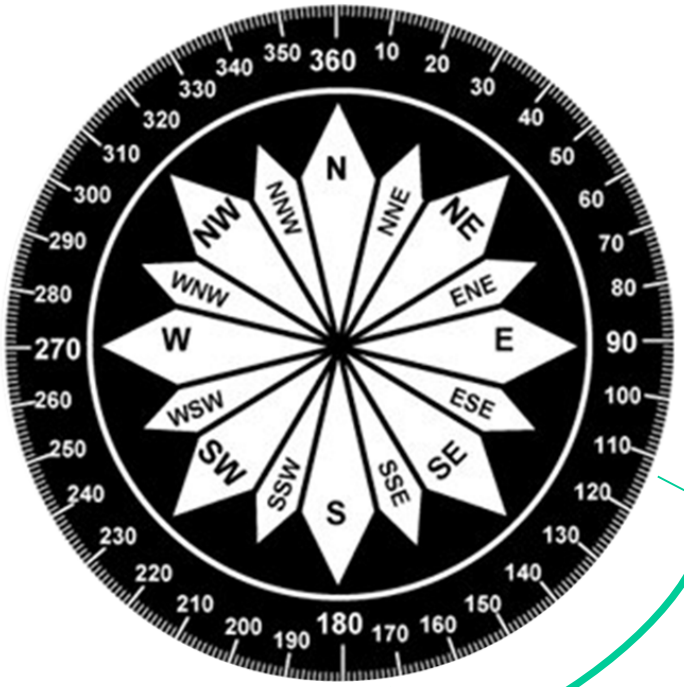
# Changes in Hydraulic Gradient Over Time

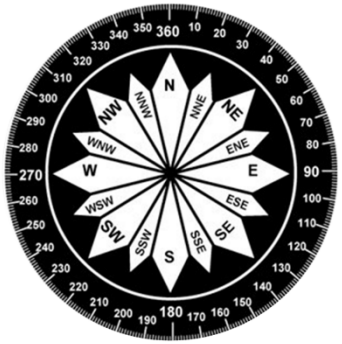


# Under What Conditions is a Well Downgradient



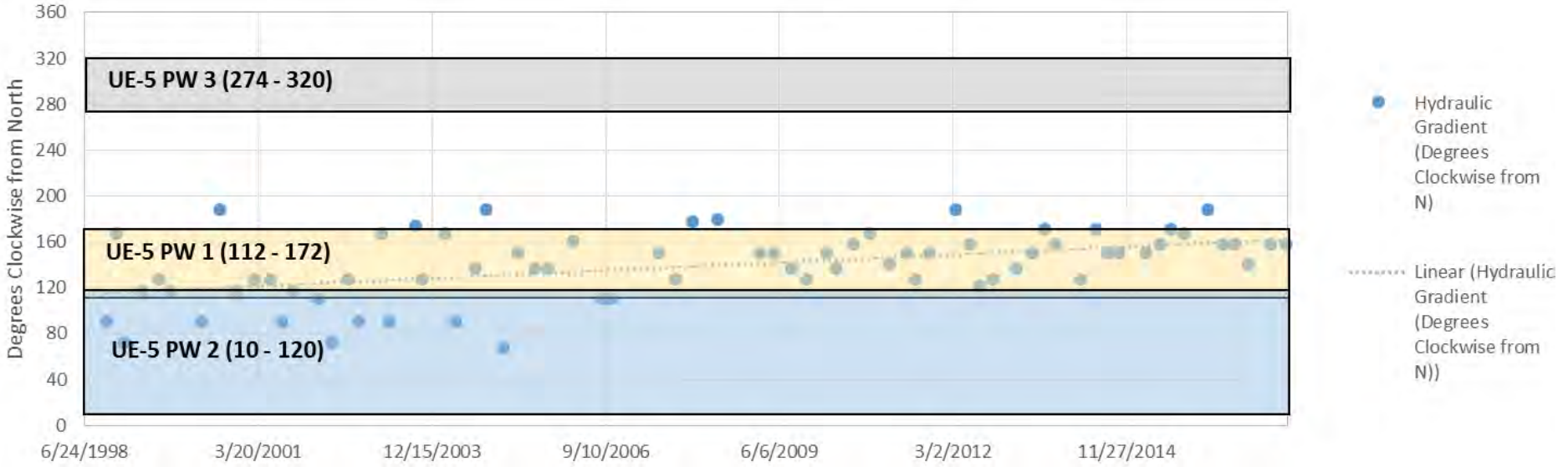






# Goldilocks Zones

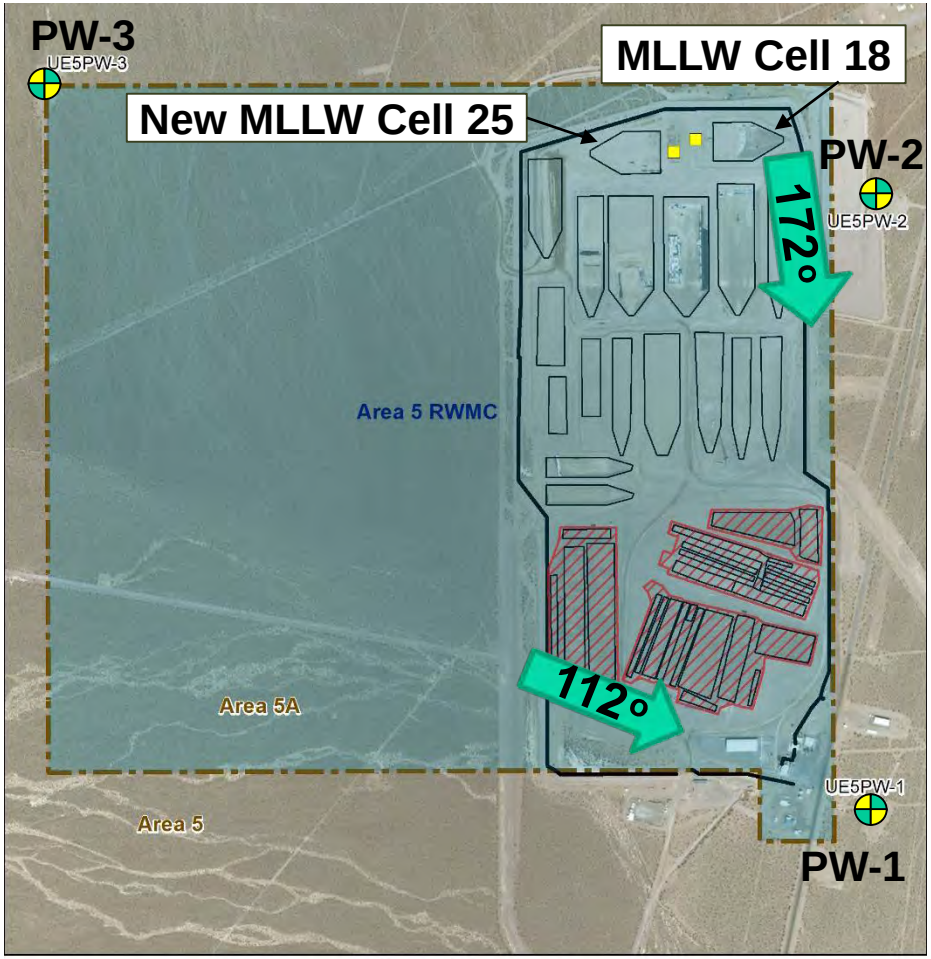
## (Under What Range of Hydraulic Gradients is a Well Just Right)




- No tritium detected at the water table
- Well UE-5 PW1 remains a downgradient monitoring well

# New Well - an Added Layer of Protection

- RCRA landfill requirements protect the public and environment
  - RCRA permitted disposal - Identifies wastes in landfill
  - RCRA cap design – Isolates waste zone
  - RCRA leachate collection – Detects anything escaping waste zone
  - RCRA groundwater monitoring – Detects changes in groundwater
    - Identify groundwater characteristics
- Extensive science behind RCRA requirements
  - What's in the waste, capping that waste, and collecting any leachate provides key data used to protect groundwater and environment
  - If collected data is inconsistent with scientific understanding, groundwater monitoring will detect conflicts
  - Drilling a new well and monitoring that well provides assurance that the public and environment are protected

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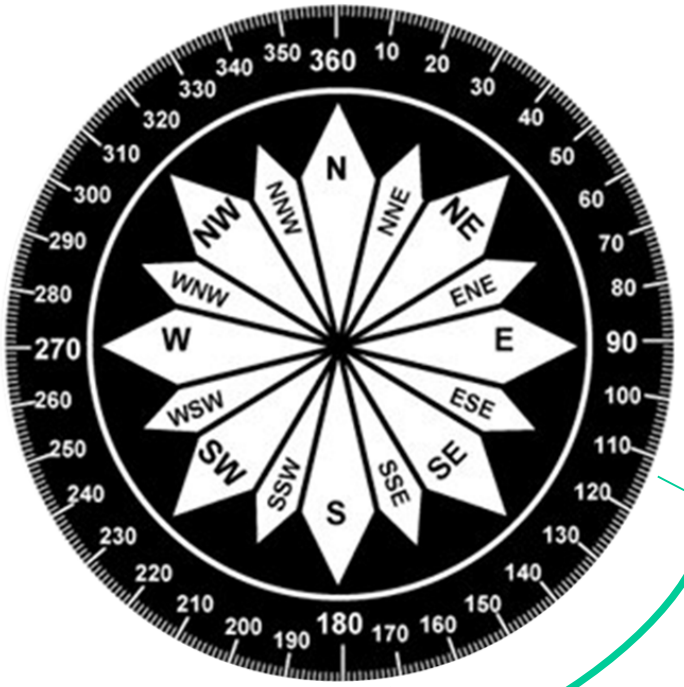
Map produced by the NNSS GIS Group. Product ID: 20180418-02-P001-R00

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 300 600 Meters

N

# Questions?



# Path Forward

From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide a recommendation regarding where the new monitoring well for the RWMC should be located

**Table 5-5. Sample analysis results from NNSS PWS wells and Compliance wells/surface waters (continued)**

| Sampling Location | NNSS Operations Area | Date Sampled | Concentration (pCi/L)[a] $^3$H | α | β |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WW-5B | Area 5 | 1/26/16 | <186 | 6.1 | 11.8 |
| | | 1/26/16 FD | <178 | 4.0 | 11.4 |
| | | 4/19/16 | <106 | 5.1 | 8.9 |
| | | 7/26/16 | <192 | 5.8 | 8.0 |
| | | 10/25/16 | <236 | 3.3 | 7.4 |
| WW-8 | Area 18 | 1/26/16 | <177 | <2.0 | 2.2 |
| | | 4/19/16 | <110 | <1.4 | 1.5 |
| | | 7/25/16 | <196 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| | | 10/25/16 | <235 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| | | 10/25/16 FD | <236 | <1.8 | 2.2 |
| **Compliance Wells/Surface Waters** | | | | | |
| UE-5 PW-1 | Area 5 | 3/15/16 | <253 | NA | NA |
| | | 3/15/16 FD | <248 | NA | NA |
| | | 3/15/16 FD | <255 | NA | NA |
| | | 8/16/16 | <251 | NA | NA |
| | | 8/16/16 FD | <223 | NA | NA |
| | | 8/16/16 FD | <224 | NA | NA |
| UE-5 PW-2 | Area 5 | 3/15/16 | <253 | NA | NA |
| | | 3/15/16 FD | <250 | NA | NA |
| | | 3/15/16 FD | <253 | NA | NA |
| | | 8/17/16 | <252 | NA | NA |
| | | 8/17/16 FD | <221 | NA | NA |
| | | 8/17/16 FD | <216 | NA | NA |
| UE-5 PW-3 | Area 5 | 3/15/16 | <251 | NA | NA |
| | | 3/15/16 FD | <248 | NA | NA |
| | | 3/15/16 FD | <253 | NA | NA |
| | | 8/16/16 | <254 | NA | NA |
| | | 8/16/16 FD | <221 | NA | NA |
| | | 8/16/16 FD | <218 | NA | NA |
| ER-12-1[d] | Area 12 | 4/15/15 | <348 | 13.9 | 6.9 |
| | | 4/15/15 FD | <348 | 14.4 | 7.1 |
| E Tunnel Waste Water Disposal System | Area 12 | 10/18/16 | 331,000 | 8.8 | 18.7 |
| | | 10/18/16 FD | 329,000 | 11.7 | 11.9 |

(a) Concentrations presented as less than (<) a number, indicate that tritium levels are less than its sample-specific MDC shown.
(b) FD = field duplicate sample.
(c) NA = not applicable, analysis was not performed.
(d) ER-12-1 is sampled every 24 months; it was not sampled in 2016.

## *5.1.3 Discussion of 2016 Sample Results*

The following subsections discuss the analytical results for the seven well types that comprise the radiological water sampling network in the Plan. In addition, results are presented for samples collected from wells and/or tunnel discharges that are of interest to UGTA, but which are not in the Plan (i.e., Inactive Wells/Sampling Locations; see Section 5.1.3.8). As illustrated in Figure 5-2, all Characterization, Source/Plume, Early Detection, Distal, NNSS PWS, and Compliance wells are located on government-owned property. All Community wells or springs are located on BLM or private land. As reflected in Table 5-4 and presented in the sections below, no test-related radionuclides have been detected in the Distal or Community wells. Consistent with the definition of Early Detection wells (tritium levels are less than 300 pCi/L), low concentrations of tritium at a few locations have been detected in these wells. Sampling results from PWS wells located on the NNSS indicate that water sources used by NNSS personnel are not affected by underground nuclear tests. In addition, all regulatory requirements associated with the Compliance well samples were satisfied.

# Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board

May 16, 2018

Ms. Kelly Snyder
Deputy Designated Federal Officer
U.S. Department of Energy, EM Nevada Program
P. O. Box 98518
Las Vegas, NV 89193-8518

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019—FY 2020 Membership

Dear Ms. Snyder:

After preparation and review, the Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB) would like to make the following recommendation regarding the FY 2019-2020 membership of the Board.

The NSSAB has grouped potential membership appointments into two prioritized categories (candidates have been identified by application number).

| Priority One | Priority Two |
|---|---|
| 18-04 | 18-05 |
| 18-06 | 18-07 |
| 18-09 | 18-08 |

It is requested that Priority One candidates be given the highest priority and candidates from Priority Two be considered to ensure maximum Board balance and diversity. Additionally, the Board recommends that a minimum of one applicant be selected from the community of Amargosa Valley and Tonopah, Nevada.

While we realize the final decision regarding membership lies with the Assistant Secretary of Environmental Management, we appreciate the opportunity to participate in the recruitment/interview process. We look forward to welcoming new members to the Board in the coming year, thus ensuring continued stakeholder involvement in the Environmental Management Nevada activities at the Nevada National Security Site.

Sincerely,

Steve Rosenbaum, Chair





232 Energy Way, M/S 167, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Phone 702-630-0522 ◇ Fax: 702-295-2025
E-mail: NSSAB@nnsa.doe.gov ◇ Website Home Page: http://www.nnss.gov/NSSAB

cc: David Borak, DOE/HQ (EM-4.32)
Michelle Hudson, DOE/HQ (EM-4.32)
Barbara Ulmer, Navarro
NSSAB Members and Liaisons
Navarro Central Files
Robert Boehlecke, EM
Catherine Hampton, EM
Bill Wilborn, EM
NFO Read File

**EM SSAB Chairs**
**Recommendation to the Department of Energy**
**Recommendation Regarding the Energy Community Alliance Report on Waste Disposition**

## Background

The Energy Communities Alliance (ECA) sponsored the wide-ranging report "Waste Management: A New Approach to DOE's Waste Management Must be Pursued." These recommendations would, if implemented, bring about major changes in longstanding national policies regulating the categorization, treatment, and disposition of DOE legacy radioactive waste. The environmental management of such wastes would henceforth be based, not on origin, but on the radioactive characteristics of the waste and the resulting risks to human health and to the environment.

The report underlines the urgency of pursuing a new approach. According to figures cited in the report, DOE's overall environmental waste liability has more than doubled to $372 billion over the past 20 years, of which EM's portion has grown over $90 billion from $163 billion to $257 billion. Reducing the lifecycle costs of these radioactive wastes and the burden on local communities requires a new decision approach based on risk management.

The systemic problems of the DOE/EM program identified by the ECA report are clear and compelling. The present classification waste based on origin, rather than risk goes back to the beginnings of the nuclear weapons program. The economics of the program are currently unsustainable—somewhat akin to making the minimum payment on a growing credit card balance. The current classification categories in DOE Order 435.1 (Radioactive Waste Management) do not align with NRC domestic or IAEA international standards. In principle, transition to a risk management approach would result in less "over-classification" of waste and reduce the volume of wastes subject to higher levels of handling. According to the ECA report, costs would be significantly reduced—estimated at $2.5 million per day.

The ECA report itself is based on much prior research dealing with the same problem. The ECA is composed of representatives of local communities hosting DOE facilities and thus has a degree of local "buy-in." Furthermore, the report ostensibly has the support of the Waste Management industry, as evidenced by remarks by industry leaders at the 2018 Waste Management Conference in Phoenix.

However, while the report presents a coherent and consistent argument on behalf of a new approach, it would be difficult to determine the merits based on this policy study alone. The lack of empirical data is a significant drawback. There are no charts or figures in the study. The "new" system of classifying waste is not defined either in general terms or specific levels of radioactivity. Methods for determining or calculating the conversion of existing to new classes of waste are not presented. Global figures for total amounts of waste and total costs are presented narratively. But it is not possible to evaluate the differential impact by DOE facility or State. The WIPP facility plays a prominent role in the proposed solution as the recipient of significantly increased volumes and types of waste. But the specific amounts are not explained. WIPP is also expected to receive increased capital expenditures for expansion, but specific numbers are not provided. Information on the national return on investment is not provided (except the vague estimate of $2.5 million per day mentioned above). On the whole, the merits are asserted but not really evaluated or empirically justified.

The ECA Report sets forth policy changes to advance desirable and widely-accepted goals of cleaning up nuclear wastes nationally. But given the empirical shortcomings, the report should be regarded, at this juncture, as a worthwhile, but preliminary policy study. A pro or con recommendation on the merits of the proposal is not possible at this time.

## Recommendations

1. The Chairs recommend that DOE/EM undertake a comprehensive analysis of the ECA report, including technical, financial, environmental, safety, transportation, and other implications of implementing its recommendations. This is for the purpose of evaluating the impact of such changes.

2. The Chairs recommend that DOE/EM evaluates the site-specific impact of implementing the recommended changes including both potential risks and benefits.

3. In undertaking its evaluation, the Chairs recommend that DOE/EM should address, at a minimum, the questions developed by the Chairs set forth in the attachment.

4. The Chairs recommend that DOE/EM provide a timeline for performing the analysis and brief its results on an ongoing basis to the Chairs and their respective SSABs for comment and input.

---

## References


1. "***Waste Disposition: A New Approach to DOE's Waste Management Must Be Pursued,"*** **Energy Communities Alliance, September 2017. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55c4c892e4b0d1ec35bc5efb/t/59ce7384cd39c3b12b97f988/1506702214356/ECA+Waste+Disposition+Report.pdf**

# Attachment
# Relevant Questions Concerning the ECA Report

**Technical**
What would the "risk" based classification look like?
Are there precedents for such a classification?
Would it replace or complement existing DOE classification system?
If risk is substituted for origin, what would be the technical definitions, based on what criteria?
Do changes require new federal legislative action? If by regulation, could the changes be challenged in court?
Would regulations regarding exposure to radioactivity for workers and the public need to be changed, if waste is recategorized?

**Materials**
How much waste would be removed from the HLW category under new definition?
How would volumetric changes be determined, on average or by individual containers?
How much of new TRU & LLW derive from liquid waste?
How would TRU and LLW currently comingled with HLW be separated?
How much would be potentially directed to WIPP?
Would container volumes currently stored at WIPP be recalculated.
Provide charts/graphs showing quantities currently classified and quantities following classification.

**WIPP**
What is current WIPP capacity limit? What would be new limit if container contents were recalculated? Is this a manual or algorithmic recalculation?
What legal changes would be required? Do changes require action by state legislatures?
What burdens does WIPP expansion impose on the sites? Transportation and transportation safety, personal exposure, traffic, roads, environmental?
How would those burdens be mitigated?

**Cost/Benefit**
What is the economic impact of the changes?
What is the return on investment?
What is the cost/benefit impact for DOE sites?

# Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board

January 17, 2018

Ms. Tiffany Lantow
Long-Term Monitoring Activity Lead
U.S. Department of Energy, EM Nevada Program
P. O. Box 98518
Las Vegas, NV 89193-8518

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Path Forward for Closed Environmental Restoration Sites at the Tonopah Test Range (Work Plan Item #1)

Dear Ms. Lantow,

The Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB) was asked to provide a recommendation, from a community perspective, to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for its preferred path forward for the Environmental Restoration sites at the Tonopah Test Range.

In support of this work plan item, Mark Kautsky, Site Manager for the DOE's Office of Legacy Management (LM), presented an overview on the background and responsibilities of LM at the January 17, 2018 NSSAB Meeting. This provided an excellent foundation for your briefing on the work plan item explaining the Environmental Restoration sites on the Tonopah Test Range and their current status. This was followed by an evaluation of the different options, including if the sites should remain under Environmental Management (EM) Nevada Program control or be turned over to another entity, such as the DOE 's Office of Legacy Management.

After deliberation, the NSSAB recommends that the EM Nevada Program explore transferring Environmental Restoration sites at the Tonopah Test Range to the Office of Legacy Management.

The NSSAB appreciates the opportunity to provide a recommendation on this work plan item and looks forward to status updates in the future.

Sincerely,

Steven Rosenbaum, Chair

cc: D. A. Borak, DOE/HQ (EM-3.2)
M. R. Hudson, DOE/HQ (EM-3.2)
B. K. Ulmer, Navarro
NSSAB Members and Liaisons
R. F. Boehlecke, EM Nevada Program
C. E. Hampton, EM Nevada Program
K. K. Snyder, EM Nevada Program
NFO Read File



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U.S. Department of Energy
Environmental Management
Nevada Program
P.O. Box 98518
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MAR 1 4 2018

Steve Rosenbaum, Chair
Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board
232 Energy Way
North Las Vegas, NV 89030

RESPONSE TO NEVADA SITE SPECIFIC ADVISORY BOARD (NSSAB) RECOMMENDATION FOR PATH FORWARD FOR CLOSED ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION SITES AT THE TONOPAH TEST RANGE (WORK PLAN ITEM #1)

I would like to thank the NSSAB for taking the time to provide a recommendation regarding the proposed path forward for the closed environmental restoration sites on the Tonopah Test Range (TTR), in a January 2018 letter.

The NSSAB recommended that the EM Nevada Program explore transferring Environmental Restoration sites at the Tonopah Test Range to the Office of Legacy Management. EM Nevada will keep the Board's recommendation in mind as the Program continues to work toward closure of all sites on the TTR, and will use the Board's recommendation as part of the decision-making process.

The EM Nevada Program appreciates the support of the NSSAB in this endeavor and the efforts made by the Board to provide recommendations. As always, the NSSAB's input is valued and your efforts are greatly appreciated.

Please contact Kelly Snyder at (702) 295-2836 if further information on this matter is needed.

Tiffany A. Lantow
Long-Term Monitoring Lead
EM Nevada Program

EMO:12703.TL

David Borak, DOE/HQ (EM-4.32)
Michelle Hudson, DOE/HQ (EM-4.32)
Barb Ulmer, Navarro
Navarro Central Files
NSSAB Members and Liaisons
Rob Boehlecke, EM
Kelly Snyder, EM
NFO Read File

# Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board

March 14, 2018

Mr. Robert Boehlecke
Program Manager
U.S. Department of Energy, EM Nevada Program
P. O. Box 98518
Las Vegas, NV 89193-8518

SUBJECT: Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB) Recommendation for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Baseline Prioritization—Work Plan Item #8

Dear Mr. Boehlecke:

The NSSAB has completed its annual review and prioritization of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Environmental Management (EM) Nevada Program activities for the FY 2020 budget submittal.

At the March 14 Full Board meeting, the NSSAB was provided a list of EM Nevada Program activities and was asked by DOE to prioritize them by related groupings. The items listed below were ranked by the Board from the highest to the lowest priority, as follows:

- Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Disposal Operations
- Central and Western Pahute Mesa
- Yucca Flat/Climax Mine
- Rainier Mesa/Shoshone Mountain
- Post-Closure Monitoring
- Air Monitoring
- Frenchman Flatt

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the annual budget prioritization process. The NSSAB would also like to thank the EM staff for their time to meet with the NSSAB to provide detailed information and answer questions.

We sincerely appreciate this support and look forward to your response regarding this year's budget submittal.

Sincerely,

Steven Rosenbaum, Chair



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MAR 2 1 2018

Steve Rosenbaum, Chair
Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board
232 Energy Way
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RESPONSE TO THE NEVADA SITE SPECIFIC ADVISORY BOARD (NSSAB) FISCAL YEAR 2020 BASELINE PRIORITIZATION RECOMMENDATION – WORK PLAN ITEM #8

I would like to extend my appreciation to the NSSAB for taking the time to be briefed and to evaluate the tasks included in the fiscal year (FY) 2020 baseline for the U.S. Department of Energy, Environmental Management (EM) Nevada Program. The NSSAB's baseline prioritization recommendation is important to the EM Nevada Program and will not only be considered in the development of our prioritized budget submission to Headquarters, but will also be sent directly to Headquarters in support of our FY 2020 budget request.

I would also like to thank the NSSAB for the dialogue during the March 14th Full Board meeting on this work plan item. This discussion allows my staff to understand the board's perspectives and insights that will be utilized when making baseline prioritization decisions into the future.

Please contact Kelly K. Snyder at (702) 295-2836, if you have questions or comments regarding this recommendation.

Robert Boehlecke
Program Manager
EM Nevada Program

EMOS:12724.KKS

cc: via email:
David Borak, DOE/HQ (EM-4.32)
Michelle Hudson, DOE/HQ (EM-4.32)
Barbara Ulmer, Navarro
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Bill Wilborn, EM
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