SITELINES

Issue 114 March 2006 A publication for all members of the NNSA/NSO family

Contents

Krakatau Subcritical experiment another success for the Nevada Test Site

by Norma Restivo

After the Krakatau subcritical experiment is lowered into the floor of the tunnel at the U1a Complex, marbles, gravel and cement seal the hole preventing radiation from the experiment escaping into the tunnel.

At high noon on February 23, 2006, the Krakatau subcritical experiment went off without a hitch, although it involved a bit of irony for the onlookers assembled at the Nevada Test Site (NTS) who hadn't witnessed previous experiments.

Despite the fact that such experiments - also known as "subcrits" -- examine plutonium as it is strongly shocked by chemical high explosives, the material was so well insulated that two coins placed at the surface of the experiment (on their thin edges) remained upright throughout the forceful experiment.

"The containment design was well engineered and executed by an integrated team of Bechtel, Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), and Sandia specialists," said **Raffi Papazian**, test group director for LANL. "The containment design mimicked many of the technologies developed during underground nuclear testing and was applied to the underground environment to support this subcritical experiment." The design includes layering a variety of materials around the plutonium, including glass, magnetite, coarse and fine gravel, and cement plugs.

Krakatau subcritical experiment is being prepared to be lowered into the floor of the tunnel of the U1a Complex at the Nevada Test Site.

“The cooperation, professionalism, and friendliness of all the people involved have been outstanding and this is demonstrated by the achievements in this project.”

The Atomic Weapons Establishment (AWE) of the United Kingdom, and LANL, conducted the experiment at the NTS within an underground portion of the U1a complex to gather scientific data. This data provides crucial information to maintain the safety and reliability of each nation's nuclear weapons without having to conduct underground nuclear tests.

Chuck Costa, Krakatau Test Director for LANL, was very pleased with the data that resulted from the experiment.

"A snap shot data review following execution confirmed our expectations that a truly outstanding data set was obtained, enabling direct impact on both the United States and UK certification efforts," said Costa.

The U1a Complex is located 85 miles northwest of Las Vegas and is designed to contain these experiments in a safe and secure environment in an underground laboratory of horizontal tunnels with small excavated experimental alcoves mined at the base of a vertical shaft, approximately 960 feet beneath the surface.

In addition to examining how plutonium reacts as it is strongly shocked by explosives, subcritical experiments also produce essential scientific data and technical information used to help maintain the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile. The experiments are subcritical; that is, no critical mass is formed and no self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction can occur; thus, there is no nuclear explosion.

Experts on both sides of the experiment were pleased with the results and the teamwork that it took to achieve them. **Andy Rimmer,** project manager for Krakatau (AWE) said: "The active collaboration between our two countries has again produced excellent results that will support the safety and reliability of both nations' nuclear weapons."

Claire Marianos, lead design engineer for Krakatau (AWE), was equally enthusiastic.

“Working on such a complex experiment at the NTS has been a fantastic experience and one which I will treasure,” said Marianos. “The cooperation, professionalism, and friendliness of all the people involved have been outstanding and this is demonstrated by the achievements in this project.”

Laura Tomlinson, Krakatau Test Controller for the NNSA/NSO, called the collaboration among all involved in the subcritical experiment “one of the best team efforts I’ve ever seen -- not only among LANL, Bechtel Nevada, and the Nevada Site Office, but also the U.S. and the UK.”

Krakatau was the 22nd subcritical experiment to date. The previous subcritical experiment, Armando, was conducted on May 25, 2004. The last joint US/UK subcritical experiment was Vito, conducted on Feb. 14, 2002. Krakatau was a follow-on to the Vito experiment.

News Briefs

Casualty Care course makes debut at NTS

by Ron Gibson

The high-threat scenarios Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents, U.S. Marshals, Wackenhut Services, Inc. (WSI) personnel and other paramilitary specialists encounter routinely call upon their ability to transform the chaotic into the manageable, or to turn a nearly-tragic end into a save.

For two days in February, those law-enforcement professionals and the Nevada Test Site Fire and Rescue personnel added another page to their dossier of "danger management" skills in the form of tactical casualty care.

***Dr. Rob Allen** looks on while one of his trainers, **Physician Assistant Steve Garrett**, places a bandage on the leg of a dummy. This casualty care course was the first of its kind at the NTS.*

Organized as a two-day lecture and practical exercise, the Tactical Casualty Care Course is a pilot program more than 18 months in the making. The course was born out of the scarcity of emergency medical experience among security professionals at the Nevada Test Site (NTS). It was a deficiency the Bechtel Nevada Medical Director **Dr. David Snell** worked tirelessly to rectify since assuming his current duties almost two years ago.

"The security professionals who guard our country's assets everyday also may be among the first to respond to a mass casualty incident," Snell explains. "It is in the best interest of the security personnel on-scene, the injured, and the medical professionals who later will attend to the injured, to have first-responders as informed as possible when it comes to providing emergency medical assistance."

So important, Snell believes, that he recently hired **Dr. Rob Allen**, new operational and tactical medicine director, to help develop and to initiate the course. Both are employed by Bechtel Nevada.

"Dr. Allen is an emergency medicine specialist, who brings more than twenty years of U.S. Air Force experience, and more than 12 years teaching this kind of course to special operations airmen, soldiers, and sailors of our armed forces," says Snell. "He was also a charter member of the U.S. Special Operations Command Tactical Combat Casualty Care Committee."

With all Dr. Allen's expertise, coupled with the experience of Physician Assistant Steve Garrett, Snell is not surprised by the FBI and U.S. Marshals' decision to take advantage of the course.

"Law enforcement usually doesn't get this kind of training," Dr. Allen says. "There are relatively few who have tactical medical training or experience. The circle of people who do this is pretty small."

The special nature of the pilot course is not lost on the participants either. One U.S. Marshal who chose not to be named due to security precautions says: "This course has been a good refresher and good practice using gear we don't typically have a reason to use."

Another says, "My agency is establishing a tactical medical program. We are using courses like this to bridge the gap between civil emergency medicine and tactical medicine."

Dr. Allen reiterated that the course was a pilot program sure to evolve and improve over time.

Anyone seeking information about future courses should call **Dr. Rob Allen** at **(702) 295-7212** or e-mail him at AllenRC@nv.doe.gov.

Magnets on, magnets off

by Jennifer Morton

As part of the Vehicle Safety Plan instituted to reduce vehicle accidents at Bechtel Nevada, NTS Operations, in coordination with ES&H and the Labor Alliance Safety Committee (LASC), have come up with a new initiative to reduce backing accidents by implementing magnetic signs to place on the rear of government vehicles.

"Hopefully, this process will prevent any injuries due to backing accidents," says **Tom Senteney,** with the NNSA/NSO Office of the Assistant Manager for Site Operations. "It should also help to reduce the cost of repairing damage to government vehicles due to backing accidents. Money used to repair accident damage is money that can't be used for something else."

NTS Operations Manager **John Howanitz** of Bechtel Nevada has an additional reason to be pleased with the magnet initiative portion of the Vehicle Safety Plan.

"I think this is an excellent idea and we are already seeing its effect on behaviors," Howanitz explains. "It is amazing how many employees are backing into parking spaces so they can avoid using the magnets. But whether they back in or use the magnet, the bottom line is we're seeing positive results and vehicle incidents are declining. Depending on the results we find from this pilot program, this might be a good initiative to institute company-wide."

Magnetic signs are to be placed on the back of all NTS Operations General Services Administration vehicles that are not backed into a parking spot. This ensures someone has to walk to the back of the vehicle and remove the magnet before they begin driving, which then gives them every opportunity to spot obstacles.

*BN employee **Tony Renk** shows off the new safety magnet. (Photo courtesy of **Jennifer Morton**)*

The new magnet initiative pilot called "Magnets on, Magnets off" was rolled out Jan. 9, 2006, to NTS Operations employees and will conclude in April.

"Early indications show that the magnetic sign measures have been extremely effective," said NTS ES&H Manager **Tony Renk**.

According to Maintenance Field Operations Manager **Lance Rakow** there are 440 magnets being used in this program. Managers involved in this program are encouraged to police their own departments.

Beyond the call

Lutz and Baker earn Science and Engineering Award

by Ron Gibson

After speaking to Science and Engineering Award winners **Steve Lutz** and **Stuart Baker,** it's easy for even the most technologically naive to understand why they do what they do. They genuinely love science.

Talk to them a few minutes more and they crystallize for the laymen among us the effective difference between understanding why someone does something compared to understanding how they do something.

"Basically, our job was to enhance the effectiveness of the radiographic imaging system used for the subcritical experiment, Armando, which was the first of its kind in the area of subcritical experiments," explained Lutz, principal scientist for Bechtel Nevada. "We used two MeV endpoint energy flash radiography sources to produce two different radiographic images at two separate times of two different plutonium targets, which were undergoing dynamic shock."

From left to right, **Steve Lutz** and **Stuart Baker** pose next to BN President and General Manager **Dr. James E. Powell** after receiving the Science and Engineering Award in January.

The job of Lutz and Baker (senior scientist for Bechtel Nevada) was to characterize and optimize the performance of the radiographic imaging system used in subcritical experiments to capture the all-important data used in the assessment and maintenance of the U.S. nuclear stockpile.

While the title assigned to their award-winning achievement - Armando Pulsed X-ray Radiography Imaging System - may appear a bit easier to pronounce than to describe, few words can paint the portrait the five years of intense commitment Lutz, Baker, and the rest of their team spent working on an experiment that took a fraction of a second to conduct.

"Seeing that image emerge after the experiment was complete was a relief I could not describe," Baker said. "It was a very long and nerve-racking two minutes while we waited to see if our efforts had paid off. It's not like you can reschedule another shot the next day."

The image captured by Lutz and Baker's team has been described in almost watershed terms, producing what BN Project Manager for the Armando Project called, "flawless radiographs" that "produced such high quality data that more subcritical experiments are being planned to utilize [the] same system…."

Lutz and Baker were presented with the Science and Engineering Award at an annual dinner of the same name on Jan. 23, 2006. Both received trophies and a monetary award for their efforts. Other finalists included **Christopher Silbernagel**, **Peter Torres III**, **Albert Traille**, and **Paul Wargo**.

"The success of converting this briefing to a CBT has saved Unclassified Cyber Security staff time and created a basis for future briefing improvements."

BN Unclassified Cyber Security briefing now available as a handy CBT

by Theresa Lenhart

The Bechtel Nevada (BN) Unclassified Cyber Security Briefing for new employees, as well as the annual refresher briefing for all employees, have always been combined with Security and Counterintelligence briefings.

The combined briefings were scheduled in auditoriums or large meeting rooms to accommodate many employees. That meant 40 to 50 briefings being conducted at multiple BN locations annually to reach all employees. And for each session, the BN Unclassified Cyber Security Briefing was presented by Unclassified Cyber Security personnel. Additionally, not all employees use BN computers, although they were required to be briefed annually.

Through the use of Six Sigma Yellow Belt tools, the BN Unclassified Cyber Security Briefing (CSB) was separated from the combined briefing and changed to a computer based training (CBT) course. The CSB is only required for those employees with a network account.

"The success of converting this briefing to a CBT has saved Unclassified Cyber Security staff time and created a basis for future briefing improvements," says **Theresa Lenhart**, Six Sigma Champion.

As a result of the implementation of this CBT course for the Unclassified Cyber Security Briefing, the improvements made include the following:

- Several hundred craft employees are no longer briefed on activities that do not apply to their job;
- For non-BN personnel (such as a subcontractor) requiring a BN network account, the CSB requirement must be met initially and annually thereafter;
- For all who are required to take the CBT course, training can occur when it is convenient for the employee;
- The training is recorded at completion automatically into the Plateau training system. Previously, badge scan lists or handwritten lists were used to enter completions into Plateau training records;
- There is no travel time spent or wait time involved in the delivery of the CBT course by Unclassified Cyber Security;
- Network accounts are not granted until the BN Unclassified Cyber Security Briefing is complete; and
- Training content is always available to employees for review between the annually required refresher briefings.

In the next issue of SiteLines

- Lecture series created by **Warnick Kernan** on nuclear threat and detection
- Employees in Russia and Argentina performing joint emergency response demos/exercises
- Environmental work conducted at the Marshall Islands
- Engineer of the Year Award to NNSA/NSO Employee **Laura Tomlinson**
- Patent pending on interferometer

Partnering for Education

*The Meadows School led by (from left to right) ninth-graders **Vishnu Halthore**, and **Kevin Kowalski**, and 10th graders, **Kenny Chen** and **Carmel Maozez**, went undefeated en route to their Nevada Regional Science Bowl victory. (Photo courtesy of **Mary Scodwell**)*

Nevada Regional Science Bowl brings out science-savvy students

by Ron Gibson

Thirty-two teams from as far away as Utah and California participated in the 15th Annual Nevada Regional Science Bowl Feb. 10 and 11, 2006, at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

The two-day event began with scientific symposiums and mock competitions, but ended with the crowning of the first new champion in two years, The Meadows School. They won $5,000 for their school and will now represent the region at the National Science Bowl competition scheduled to begin in Washington D.C. April 27.

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) hosts competitions such as this throughout the nation, ostensibly to test the math and science knowledge of high school students. But the secondary benefit -- encouraging students to pursue their obvious interests in math and science -- is perhaps more important.

"The Science Bowl is one of our most exciting annual events," said **Deborah Monette**, NNSA/NSO assistant manager for National Security. "Heightening awareness of career options in science and technology is no longer a nicety for this nation's schools; it's a necessity."

The future scientists and mathematicians participating in competitions like Science Bowl will play critical roles as the United States ushers in a new era of energy independence and technological advancement."

DOE created the Science Bowl in 1991 and since its inception, more than 100,000 high school students from throughout the nation have participated in the competition.

JASON Project benefits kids and volunteers

The JASON Project, "Mysteries of Earth and Mars," culminated in a hands-on science adventure through interactive broadcasts from Jan. 30, 2006, through Feb. 4, 2006.

Over 13,000 students in southern Nevada attended the sessions at the Valley High School Theatre or the Nicholas Horn Theatre on the Community College of Southern Nevada campus. Another 5,000 students viewed the broadcasts in their classrooms over instructional television provided by KLVX Communications Group or by logging on via the internet and observing a broadcast.

Research was highlighted by Dr. Robert Ballard, the founder of The JASON Project, and his research scientists and engineers: Kobie Boykins, senior engineer at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory; Dr. Jack Farmer, astrobiologist at Arizona State University; Dr. Vicky Hamilton, planetary geologist at the University of Hawaii; Tracy Drain, systems engineer for NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Dr. Jim Garvin, NASA Chief Scientist in Washington, D.C.

Students studied a number of key areas, including cutting-edge research and technology that is involved in a robotic mission to Mars, the efforts to send humans to the red planet, and how scientists use Mars analogs (locations on Earth where environmental conditions, geological features, or biological attributes resemble Mars). The Mars analogs were Arizona's Meteor Crater, Mono Lake in central California, NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Over 800 students sent questions in to the scientists via the Interactive Platform and another 800 participated in computer activities in the theatre while observing the live broadcast. The JASON Project this year was funded by several donors, including the following:

- Bechtel Nevada and Bechtel Foundation
- Wackenhut Services Inc.
- Nevada Community Foundation
- Clark County School District
- Silver State Schools Credit Union

This year, the Nevada Site Office also provided a number of volunteers to the JASON project. They performed a variety of duties, including helping students access the facilities and providing other logistical support.

"We really appreciate the volunteers that participate each year," said **Joyce Woodhouse**, director of the School-Community Partnership Program of the Clark County School District. "Their support really helps to smooth out all the logistics and coordination that JASON requires."

Face-to-Face

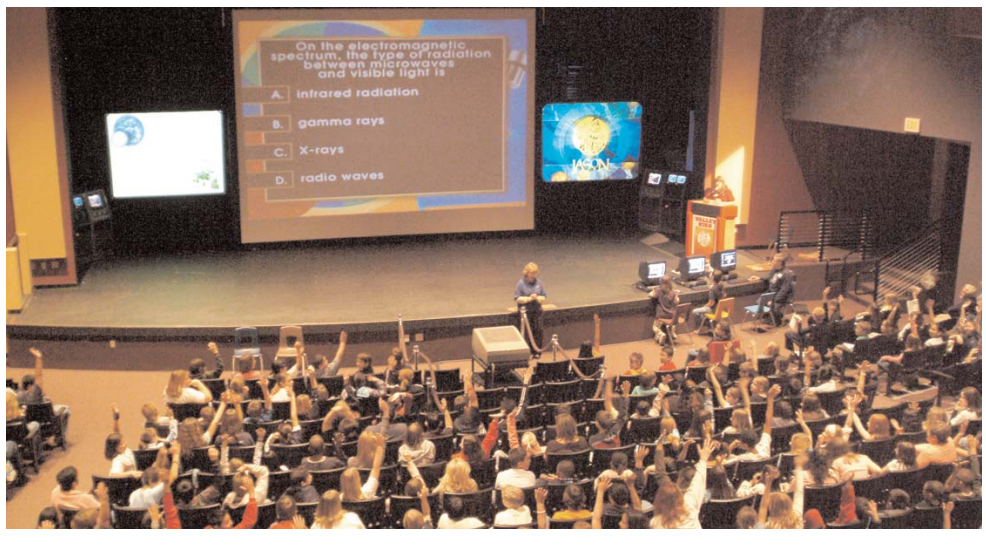
Name: Nicolette Nickell

Company: Wackenhut Services, Inc.

Job Title: Administrative Executive

Hometown: Ridgecrest, Calif.

Hobbies/ Interests: I enjoy shooting pool in an amateur league, playing *Texas Hold 'Em*, dancing, motorcycles, sewing, traveling, hanging out with friends, and most importantly, playing with my boxer Zeke.



Students enjoyed participating in a variety of activities for the JASON project, including answering some spontaneous test questions.

Low Level Waste shipments continue to decline

by Dona Merritt

Nevada Test Site (NTS) radioactive waste disposal operations experienced a more than 40 percent drop in low-level waste shipments and total volume during fiscal year 2005. This is good news for residents along low-level radioactive waste transportation routes, and for the entire United States, since it is indicative of the closures occurring at several U.S. Department of Energy sites.

Shipments (or trucks) traveling to the NTS declined by nearly 1,000 for the total disposed volume of approximately 2 million cubic feet during fiscal year 2005. It is expected that volumes will continue to decrease by an additional 900,000 cubic feet at the end of fiscal year 2006, since three approved generators completed their shipping campaigns at the end of 2005.

Over the operating lifetime of the NTS Radioactive Waste Management Sites, these three generators contributed nearly 12 million cubic feet of radioactive waste to the total disposed volume of 33.5 million cubic feet. The remaining 30 approved generators will continue toward their cleanup goals, with at least one generator planned for completion in fiscal year 2006.

According to long-range (through fiscal year 2011) volume forecasts submitted by these approved generators, the decline in radioactive waste disposal at the NTS is expected to continue. Although several new generators have been approved, volumes are not expected to reach the peak amount (approximately 3.7 million cubic feet) of radioactive waste disposed in fiscal year 2004.

Prior to entering the disposal cells in the Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex, trucks carrying low-level waste are surveyed.

Rocky Flats shipped nearly 10 million cubic feet of waste to NTS

During the course of its cleanup activities, the Rocky Flats site in Colorado shipped nearly 10 million cubic feet of radioactive waste to the NTS for disposal prior to terminating its approved generator status in October 2005.

Leading up to closure, Rocky Flats shipments routinely traveled along Interstate 70 through Colorado and Utah before connecting to U.S. Highway 6/50, which traversed through Ely, Nev. In fiscal year 2005 alone, 519 shipments of Rocky Flats radioactive waste traveled to the NTS.

Visit http://www.nv.doe.gov/emprograms/environment/wastemanagement/quarterlyreports.aspx to view quarterly reports of radioactive waste shipments routing to the Nevada Test Site. Additional information on Transporting Low-Level Waste to the Nevada Test Site can be viewed or downloaded from http://www.nv.doe.gov/library/factsheets/DOENV_990.pdf

Lessons Learned

Improper use of portable ladders may have unintended consequences

Improper use of portable ladders may have unintended consequences.

Nevada Site Office personnel who use portable (step) ladders must be aware of the manufacturer's label requirements for safe use of the ladder.

A group of workers at the Y-12 site in Oakridge, Tenn., planned to use a powered aerial lift to install overhead equipment. However, the lift was not charged when the workers arrived. The work package allowed the use of portable ladders, so a decision was made to use ladders to perform the task.

During performance, one worker was observed straddling the top of a double-sided (steps on both sides) step ladder. The worker was then observed sitting on top of the ladder. Work was stopped and the use of the ladder was reviewed with the worker.

Ladder manufacturers are required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to label their ladders with requirements for safe use. Because this was a two-sided step ladder, straddling the top of the ladder was not immediately confirmed by the observer as an unsafe act. However, when the worker sat on the top, it was evident that the ladder was being used improperly.

All ladder manufacturers prohibit sitting on the top of a step ladder. A review of the manufacturer's label on this ladder revealed that straddling the ladder was also prohibited.

Proper use of the step ladder was discussed with the worker, and then shared with the entire work crew. An emphasis was placed on reading and following the manufacturer's label information.

As step ladders are used by many personnel at work and at home, this lessons learned is intended to raise ladder safety awareness and encourage oth ers to review the manufacturer's labels and understand how to use ladders safely. For ladder safety, make a note of the following tips:

- Inspect ladders before use and never use a damaged ladder.
- Never paint a ladder as it could mask defects.
- Follow manufacturer's load limits.
- Never stand on the top or next to the top step, and never sit on top of a ladder.
- Treat ladders--which are useful tools for many tasks--with respect and use them properly, both on the job and at home.

Go to the following documents to obtain ladder safety rules and regulations:

- For the National Nuclear Security Administration, DOE Order 440.1A, "Worker Protection Standards Management for DOE Federal and Contractor Employees," refers workers to 29 Code of Federal Regulations, 1910.26, Portable Metal Ladders."
- For Bechtel Nevada, refer to Company Manual CM-0444.001-065, "Ladder Safety."

...To your health...

The Occupational Medicine Department focuses on colorectal cancer facts and figures

March is Colorectal Cancer Awareness month. The American Cancer Society estimates that approximately 150,000 new cases of colorectal cancer will be diagnosed in the United States in 2005 and about 56,000 people will die of this disease.

Colorectal cancer is the second leading cancer killer in the United States. For men, colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer, trailing only prostate and lung cancer. For women, colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer behind breast and lung cancer. Approximately 93 percent of cases occur in people age 50 and older but more than 60 percent of men and women in this age group have not been screened for colorectal cancer.

Remember, numerous population studies have found that the majority of adults do not get screened for colon cancer despite the proven effectiveness of screening tests. Therefore, the most important prevention and early detection of colorectal cancer is regular and appropriate screening by your family doctor.

What is colorectal cancer?

Colorectal (or colon) cancer develops in the colon or rectum. The colon is a part of the digestive tract called the large intestine and the rectum connects the colon with the anus. This type of cancer almost always develops from precancerous polyps (abnormal growths) in the colon or rectum.

What are the risk factors for colorectal cancer?

- Advanced age, specifically over the age of 50
- People with a family history of colorectal cancer
- Certain family syndromes like familial polyposis
- Previous colorectal cancer
- History of colon polyps
- History of inflammatory bowel disease such as ulcerative colitis
- High fat diet (especially animal fat)
- Lack of regular exercise
- Overweight
- Smokers are 30 to 40 percent more likely to die of colorectal cancer
- Heavy alcohol use
- African Americans and Jewish people of European descent (Ashkenaz) have a higher rate of colon cancer

What are the symptoms of colorectal cancer?

Most cases of colon cancer do not have symptoms until later stages of the disease, but here are several possibilities:

- Diarrhea, constipation, or change in bowel habits
- Blood in stool
- Unexplained anemia
- Abdominal pain or tenderness in the lower abdomen
- Intestinal obstruction
- Weight loss with no known reason
- Stools narrower then usual (pencil thin stools)

What is the recommended screening for colorectal cancer?

- **Fecal Occult Blood Test**: This test checks for occult (hidden) blood in your stool and is often combined with a digital rectal exam; stool samples can be collected at home and taken to the lab for testing. The test is usually done annually.
- **Flexible Sigmoidoscopy**: The doctor can per form this exam in the office. It involves inserting a lighted tube into the rectum to exam the lower part of the colon. It is recommended every five years and if polyps are found, a colonoscopy is recommended.
- **Colonoscopy:** This test is similar to the flexible sigmoidoscopy, but it is performed as an outpatient procedure requiring administration of IV sedation and pain medication. This lighted scope is much longer than the sigmoidoscope. The doctor can view the entire colon and can remove most polyps and some cancers. This is recommended every five to 10 years.
- **Double Contrast Barium Enema**: This is an x-ray exam using barium as contrast material. It outlines the colon allowing the doctor to see abnormalities. It is recommended every five years. If anything abnormal is found, a colonoscopy is recommended.

It is estimated that at least 60 percent of deaths from colorectal cancer can be prevented if everyone 50 years or older were screened regularly. The choice of screening test, repeat evaluation, and frequency of examinations, is determined by your physician or consulting specialist.

What can we do to prevent colorectal cancer?

- Get regular screening tests
- Eat plenty of fruits, vegetables, and whole grains
- Limit fat, especially saturated fats such as animal fats
- Limit alcohol consumption - One drink a day for women and two drinks a day for men
- Stop smoking
- Regular exercise
- Maintain healthy weight

What is the treatment for colorectal cancer?

Treatment for colorectal cancer varies depending on the stage the cancer is in (early detection is best) but can include surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy. Surgery is the main treatment for colon cancer. You may have surgery alone or you may have radiation or chemotherapy along with surgery.

Please call BN Occupational Medicine providers **Robin Ireland** at **(702) 295-4736**, or **Karen Sondrol-Maxwell** at **(702) 295-1474,** with any questions.

Face-to-Face

Name: Mary Richards

Company: Epsilon Systems Solutions, Inc.

Job Title: Training coordinator supporting the Nevada Site Office

Hometown: Irvington, N.J.

Hobbies/ Interests: Doll and diamond collector

The following acronyms appear frequently in *SiteLines*:

BEEF	Big Explosives Experimental Facility
BN	Bechtel Nevada
CTOS	Counter Terrorism Operations Support
DAF	Device Assembly Facility
DOE	Department of Energy
EM	Emergency Management
EM	Environmental Management
ES&H	Environment, Safety, and Health
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
JASPER	Joint Actinide Shock Physics Experimental Research (gas gun)
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
NSO	Nevada Site Office
NTS	Nevada Test Site
PIP	Process Improvement Project
R-MAD	Reactor Maintenance, Assembly, and Disassembly Facility
RSL-A	Remote Sensing Laboratory - Andrews
RSL-N	Remote Sensing Laboratory - Nellis
SC	NNSA Service Center
SCE	Subcritical Experiment
SNJV	Stoller-Navarro Joint Venture
SNL	Sandia National Laboratories
STL	Special Technologies Laboratory
WSI-NV	Wackenhut Services Incorporated - Nevada

MILESTONES

Bechtel Nevada

35 years — *Las Vegas* - **Naomi Sperling**

25 years — *Nevada Test Site* - **Don Carroll Jr.**, **Ross Lanko**, **David Marshall**; *Remote Sensing Lab - Nellis* - **Thomas Hickerson**

20 years — *Albuquerque* - **Darryl Droemer;** *Las Vegas* - **Jill Jacoby**; *Remote Sensing Lab - Nellis* - **Jon Leander**

15 years — *Las Vegas* - **Dwight Burch**, **Henry Caldwell**, **Daniel Rider**; *Remote Sensing Lab - Nellis* - **Loretta DeVault**, **Gina Fitzmaurice**, **William Tasko**

10 years — *Hawaii* - **Kenneth Selk**; *Nevada Test Site* - **James Sibre**

5 years — *Las Vegas* - **David Bedsun**, **Stephen Kaumans**, **Douglas Miller**, **Robbin Roby**, **Jason Smylie**, **Gregory Stephenson**; *Livermore Operations* - **Robert Guyton**, **Matthew LaFrancesca**, **Lawrence MacNeil**; *Los Alamos Operations* - **Heidi Utz**; *Nevada Test Site* - **Michael Heiner**, **Steven Henry, Michael Johnson**, **David White**; *Remote Sensing Lab - Nellis* - **Donald Smith**

Environmental Protection Agency

25 years — **Richard Levy**

15 years — **Colleen Petullo**

Wackenhut Services, Inc.

5 years — **Xavier "Danny" Gomez**, **Koni Green**, **Rodney Mazion**, **Barry Sephas**, **John Tome**

New Hires

Las Vegas: **Daniel Alvarenga**, **Samuel Archuleta**, **Daniel T. Benbow**, *Nevada Test Site*: **Tony Dao**, **Thomas Gran**, **John Koffskey**, **Steven Latulippe**, **Marvin Morris, Jerald Newman**, **Shelby Prince**; *New York:* **Michael Brodowski**; *Special Technologies Laboratory:* **Kelley Rangel**, **Michael Murphy**

Retirements

Philip Cenicola, Bechtel Nevada
Robert Hampton, Bechtel Nevada
James Helton, Bechtel Nevada
David Kranjcevich, Bechtel Nevada
Josephine Pascoe, Bechtel Nevada
Maryann Schaack, Bechtel Nevada
John Sewell, Bechtel Nevada

In Memory

Alejandro Achuara, former contractor
Anne Green, former contractor
Wallace Hammer, former contractor
Stanley Honda, former contractor
Richard Laverty, former contractor
John Daniel MacMullen, Bechtel Nevada
Richard Miller, former contractor
Helen Napoleon, former contractor
Lavon Nilsen, former contractor

Face-to-Face

Name: Cindy McIntosh

Company: Bechtel Nevada

Job Title: Senior Accountant

Hometown: Russellville, Ark.

Hobbies/ Interests: Running, biking, scuba diving, hiking, and traveling

April is National Cancer Control Month... Stay tuned for the next issue of SiteLines.. when the Occupational Medicine Department will discuss causes and treatments.

Did you know that there are a number of fact sheets related to the Nevada Test Site on the World Wide Web? Go to http://www.nv.doe.gov/library/factsheets.aspx

Face-to-Face

Name: Rene Robles

Company: Stoller Navarro Joint Venture

Job Title: Environmental Compliance Lead

Hometown: Parsippany, N.J.

Hobbies/ Interests: Playing with my two children

Calendar of Events

April 26
NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, Non-Proliferation Test and Evaluation Complex, T-1 Training Area drive by, Bilby Crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter**, BN **(702) 295-0944**.

Declassified Film Showings
For information on declassified film showings at NTS CP-1, call (702) 295-4015. For information on declassified film showings at NTS Yucca Mountain, contact **Rod Rodriguez** at **(702) 295-5825**.

Upcoming Conferences, Meetings, and Trade Shows

March 7-9
The Air and Waste Management Association (A&WMA) hosts its spring conference, "Climate Change, Greenhouse Gas Inventories & Clean Energy Linkages" in San Francisco, Calif. The conference will discuss the challenge of climate change and the collaborative approaches to recognize the links between advanced energy technologies and their potential for reducing emissions. For more information, call A&WMA at (412) 232-3444.

March 20-21
The International Association of Emergency Managers presents "Delivering on Homeland Security," sponsored by the Homeland Security Institute at Purdue University, located in West Lafayette, Ind. The conference will include several nationally-recognized keynote speakers including Dr. David Brailer, national coordinator for Health Information Technology in the Department of Health and Human Services. Presentations will include academic initiatives in homeland security, veterinary safety and security issues, and Mascatatuck Urban Training Center updates. For more information, go to http://www.purdue.edu/dp/e-conference/.

March 20-23
The American Society of Mechanical Engineers presents "National Manufacturing Week," an event for engineers and executives who are responsible for design to manufacturing process to finished goods. The event features in-depth education and exhibits spanning the broad spectrum of enabling technologies, systems, new products, and solutions. The event takes place in Rosemont, Ill. Contact Noha El-Ghobashy at (212) 591-7787 for more information or go to: http://calendar.asme.org/EventDetail.cfm?EventID=1862.

April 3-6
The American Nuclear Society Radiation and Protection Shielding Division hosts the 14th Biennial Topical Meeting in Carlsbad, N.M. Session topics include Accelerator Shielding, Activation, Induced Radioactivity, Dosimetry and Radiation Protection Issues, and Environmental Aspects of Dispersion of Radioactive Materials. For more information, go to http://www.ans-rpsw-carlsbad.com/.

April 10-12
The National Contract Management Association presents World Conference 2006 at the Hyatt Regency Atlanta in Atlanta, Ga. The general topic is Achieving High Performance in Global Business Leadership, Outsourcing, & Risk Management. Keynote presenters will cover the following topics: Leadership in Global Business; Rising to the Challenges of Global Business, and Risk Management at NASA. For more information, go to http://www.ncmahq.org/meetings/WC06/index.asp.

April 17-21
The International Society for Optical Engineering presents the Defense and Security Symposium 2006 which includes the following topics: Technologies for Homeland Security and Law Enforcement; Tactical Sensors and Imagers; Laser Sensors and Systems; Intelligent and Unmanned Systems and Sensor Data Exploitation, and Target Recognition. The symposium takes place at Gaylord Palms Resort and Convention Center Orlando (Kissimmee), Fla. For more information, go to http://spie.org/conferences/programs/06/dss/.

March is:

National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month

and

National Poison Prevention Month

SiteLines
Bechtel Nevada
P.O. Box 98521, M/S NLV 106
Las Vegas, NV 89193-8521

SiteLines

Published for all members of the NNSA/Nevada Site Office family
Kathleen A. Carlson, Manager, NNSA/Nevada Site Office
Darwin J. Morgan, Director, Office of Public Affairs
Submit articles or ideas to the editor at M/S NLV106,
restivnm@nv.doe.gov, or 702-295-7045

Editor:
Norma Restivo
Bechtel Nevada

Layout and graphics:
Norma Restivo
Bechtel Nevada

Contributors:
Doris Burnett
Elizabeth Federmack
Ron Gibson
LeeAnn Inadomi
Al Karns
Theresa Lenhart
Michelle Meade
Darwin Morgan
Jennifer Morton
Gary Mousseau
Cheryl Oar
Norma Restivo
Katherine Reynolds
Kelly Snyder
Karen Sondrol-Maxwell
Nancy Tufano

NNSA National Nuclear Security Administration