Brooks addresses NNSA staff

by Kurt Arnold

Linton Brooks, National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) administrator, addressed employees from the Nevada Site Office and Service Center on Thursday, October 2.

Brooks' visit focused on the continued creation of the NNSA of the Future and its effects on the workforce. He discussed the next step in re-engineering the NNSA, notifying employees at headquarters, Nevada, and Savannah River on the elimination of certain positions by the end of fiscal year 2004. Those employees are entitled to career transition services and benefits, including hiring priority for other positions within NNSA headquarters, other Site Offices, and the Service Center. The recently approved NNSA Career Transition Assistance Plan will provide procedures and hiring requirements for those employees who want to move into other NNSA positions.

Photo by La Tomya Glass

***Linton Brooks**, National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) administrator, addresses employees from the Nevada Site Office and Service Center about the continued creation of the NNSA of the Future and the impact on its workforce.*

Brooks reiterated the reasons for his decision to reengineer NNSA. He indicated that he had made the decision, the right decision for our Nation. He stressed the importance of the Nevada Test Site work to our Nation and its important role in helping to end the Cold War.

He reviewed the four transformations currently occurring in NNSA. Those transformations include the following:

1) Streamlining NNSA (re-engineering)
2) Relationships with contractors
3) Transforming stew--ardship
4) The way we deal with people on a day-to-day practice.

Brooks thanked all those who attended the meeting for their dedicated years of service to our Nation's security. He answered questions and promised to get responses to a few issues raised during the meeting.

"There are jobs in Albuquerque for those who want to go." **Linton Brooks** said to NNSA/NSO employees

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A PUBLICATION FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE NNSA/NSO FAMILY

Issue 94 October 2003

NNSA scientists conduct 20th subcritical experiment

On Friday, September 19, the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) conducted a subcritical experiment, *Piano*, at the Nevada Test Site.

Subcritical experiments examine the behavior of plutonium as it is strongly shocked by forces produced by chemical high explosives. Subcritical experiments 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.

Piano, the 20th subcritical experiment conducted at the Nevada Test Site (NTS), was conducted at the Nevada Test Site's U1a Complex located 85 miles northwest of Las Vegas. The U1a Complex is designed to contain these experiments in a safe and secure environment in an underground laboratory of horizontal tunnels with small excavated experiment alcoves mined at the base of a vertical shaft, approximately 960 feet beneath the surface.

According to **Ron Alderson**, NNSA/Nevada Site Office project manager for LLNL and Los Alamos National Laboratory subcritical experiments, "*Piano* was executed with all operations including the final dry run, button-up, execution, re-entry, film recovery, and film data processing were accomplished in one day. The 100 percent data recorded and recovered was of excellent quality. This was the first 10 CFR 830 Compliant subcritical experiment executed at the NTS."

A new requirement, Chapter 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 830 (10 CFR 830), became effective in April 2003. NNSA and contractors had to submit a Documented Safety Analysis (for detailed information on DSA and new requirements, refer to the front page article in the August issue of *SiteLines*) for nuclear activities for final approval by NNSA. *Piano* was bound to this requirement for compliance.

Lawrence Livermore scientists conducted their last subcritical experiment, *Oboe 9*, on June 7, 2002. The last subcritical experiment conducted was *Rocco*, by Los Alamos National Laboratory, on September 26, 2002.

News Briefs

Unicorn subcritical experiment planned

The *Unicorn* subcritical experiment, which is planned to be carried out in 2004, will be conducted in a vertical hole configuration at a location of the Nevada Test Site (NTS) known as U6c. Initial site preparation for this experiment is underway. This activity, and the means for emplacement of the experimental hardware into the vertical hole, will appear visually similar to those employed in underground nuclear tests conducted prior to the 1992 moratorium. All previous subcritical experiments have been conducted in horizontal tunnels in the U1a complex located 960 feet underground at NTS.

In addition to providing important information for stockpile stewardship, the *Unicorn* subcritical experiment will exercise key NTS capabilities not otherwise exercised in experiments carried out at the U1a complex.

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) has been conducting subcritical experiments in support of the Stockpile Stewardship Program at the NTS since 1997. These experiments have provided important data for maintaining the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile and have helped to maintain vital skills at NTS and the nuclear weapons laboratories. They are also fully-consistent with the U.S. underground nuclear test moratorium in force since 1992.

Key to Acronyms

The following acronyms appear frequently in *SiteLines*:

BN	Bechtel Nevada
ES&H	Environment, Safety, and Health
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
RSL-A	Remote Sensing Laboratory - Andrews
RSL-N	Remote Sensing Laboratory - Nellis
SC	Service Center
SNL	Sandia National Laboratories
STL	Special Technologies Laboratory
WSI-NV	Wackenhut Services Incorporated - Nevada

Tanks a lot!

by Heather Emmons

Environmental Management's Industrial Sites team, a group of U.S. Department of Energy Nevada Site Office employees, has had their hands' full demolishing two large fuel tanks (55 feet in diameter, 24 feet tall, and with a 500,000 gallon capacity for each) and has accomplished the task with both a cost and time savings.

The tanks operated at the Nevada Test Site's Tank Farm from 1982 to 1998 providing gasoline and diesel fuel storage to support facilities. The Industrial Sites Project was tasked with demolishing the tanks after they were deemed inactive with no plans for future use.

For the industrial sites crew, the size of the job wasn't the only matter of concern — safety was a key issue. The workers handling the fuel tanks had to take extra precautions to prepare for potential fuel leaks or fuel contamination in the soil beneath the tanks. The use of hydraulic shears helped crews conduct the work safely. This technology enables workers to remotely dismantle equipment and facilities — in this case the piping, pumps, and fill stands associated with the tanks. Not only did the hydraulic shears decrease the potential for worker exposure to any potential contaminants, they effectively expedited the task at hand. The final step was a careful check for any signs of fuel contamination; fortunately no contamination was detected.

A metal recycling firm removed the scrap metal from the site, saving approximately 400 cubic yards of landfill space and close to $20,000 in transportation costs that would have been levied in order to transport the metal to a sanitary landfill. In addition to the recycled metal, six pumps removed from the system have been recycled, rather than being disposed of as waste.

By utilizing efficient technology and practical recycling techniques, the Industrial Sites team successfully completed yet another corrective action site ahead of schedule and under budget.

NTS cafeteria prices to increase

by Kurt Arnold

Effective Monday, November 3, 2003, Mercury and Control Point (CP) cafeteria prices will increase.

Over the past six years cafeteria prices have remained constant, but during this period basic food costs have escalated 30 percent and costs associated with maintenance, utilities, and wages have also risen. Many food prices are currently at a record high (beef prices have increased 8 percent in the past several months).

In order to stabilize rising basic food costs and keep the on-site infrastructure rate competitive, prices in the Mercury and CP cafeterias need to increase by approximately 20 percent. The increase is necessary to sustain the on-site infrastructure rate to continue attracting new customers and their work and to retain existing customers.

Subsidies, measures that keeps prices for consumers below market level or that reduces costs for consumers through direct or indirect support, have kept the cafeteria prices at competitive and commercial levels. In this instance, the subsidies for the NTS cafeterias are generated from an on-site infrastructure rate; the rate charged customers for any direct work at the Nevada Test Site (NTS).

NTS history gets new home

by La Tomya Glass

A museum to honor individuals, who dedicated their lives to fighting the Cold War, became one step closer to reality with the grand opening of the Frank H. Rogers Science and Technology Building. The 66,000-square-foot building was made possible through a unique partnership among the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), Bechtel Nevada, Nevada Test Site Historical Foundation (NTSHF) and Desert Research Institute (DRI). The building was officially opened to the public on Saturday, October 4.

DRI hosted a weekend of grand opening activities that included the opening of the Atomic Testing Museum store and the changing exhibit gallery; a Nevada film premiere of James Thebaut's film, "The Cold War & Beyond," and a Cold War conversation between **Gary Powers Jr.**, the son of U-2 spy plane pilot **Francis Gary Powers**, and **Sergei Khrushchev**, the son of former Soviet Prime Minister

Photo by Steve Carragher

Linton Brooks (left), administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration, watches on as Dr. **Stephen Wells** (right), Desert Research Institute president, presents **Jim Rogers**, owner, chairman and chief executive officer of Sunbelt Communications Company, with a memento in honor of the grand opening of the Frank H. Rogers Science and Technology Building. The building is dedicated to the memory of Rogers' father, a former REECO manager, and the men and women of the Nevada Test Site.

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NTS history gets new home

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Nikita Khrushchev.

During this past summer NNSA's NTS Cultural Resources Program, Public Reading Room, Nuclear Testing Archive, and DRI relocated their offices into the new building. On the building's ground floor the NTS Historical Foundation opened a traveling exhibit area and new gift shop. Next fall, the Atomic Testing Museum, a Smithsonian Institution affiliate, will open with permanent exhibits worth $4 million.

Until then, the traveling exhibit series presents a look at the Cold War featuring a display of memorabilia about **Francis Gary Powers** and the U-2 spy plane program, a propeller from a transport plane that crashed on Mount Charleston in 1955, and the recently unearthed equipment and recording instruments rack from the 1957 Fizeau nuclear test at the test site. The traveling exhibit is open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., except holidays.

In 1960, **Francis Gary Powers** was shot down over the Soviet Union while on a covert Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) mission. He managed to bail out of the disabled U-2, survived a daring free fall and a 15,000-foot parachute descent. Powers was later captured and his plight turned into an international incident that led to his 1962 release in exchange for Soviet citizen Rudolph Abel, who was caught in the United States and convicted of espionage. Nearly four decades later Powers was posthumously honored with the CIA's highest award for valor, the Intelligence Star, and the Distinguished Flying Cross. Powers became a helicopter pilot for KNBC television in Los Angeles, California. He died in a helicopter crash on August 1, 1977.

Nikita Khrushchev rose to power after the death of **Joseph Stalin** in 1953. Khrushchev praised Stalin while he was alive, and after the death of Stalin, he was the first to publicly denounce him. He was a leader who desperately worked for reform yet his reforms hardly ever accomplished their goals. During the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, Khrushchev was compelled by U.S. President **John F. Kennedy**, to remove Soviet rockets from Cuba through military threats and negotiation. Khrushchev stayed in power until 1964, when he was forced to resign. Khrushchev died on September 11, 1971, in Moscow.

Beyond the call

Watusi team honored with award

Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) has presented members of the Watusi experiment team with a 2002 Distinguished Performance Award. The team was nominated in the category of large teams and was one of eight large teams selected for the award.

Included with the award nomination, **David Funk** wrote, "The successful conduct of the Watsui experiment demonstrated a characteristic that is more essential that ever for our Nation - that of cooperation and partnership amongst multiple agencies to carry out a large, complex, and hazardous task in a timely, and cost-effective manner. Thanks to the Watusi team, the [Los Alamos National] Laboratory was successful in planning, leading, and executing this extraordinary endeavor under a very short deadline. The level of work performed on this project is a demonstration of the highest standards of science and engineering at the [Los Alamos National] Laboratory."

The following individuals were recognized as members of the Watusi team:

James Arellano, LANL; **Denise Ashurst**, NNSA/NSO; **Ronald Baker**, BN; **Anthony "Drew" Bodin**; LANL; **Don Boyce**, NNSA/NSO; **Dave Bradley**, WSI-NV; **G. Ray Brewer**, LANL; **Larry Bronisz**, LANL; **Monica Brown**, LANL; **Julie Carpenter**, LANL; **Tom Champion**, BN; **Monty Cole**, BN; **Abe de la Rosa**, LANL; **Al Dishion**, BN; **Donnette Ehler**, LANL; **Ray Flesner**, LANL; **Jodie Foster**, BN; **Connie Gerth**, LANL; **Michael Gibo**, BN; **L. Lee Gibson**, LANL; **Florian Gorecki**, former BN; **Stephanie Hagelberg**, LANL; **Steve Hampton**, NNSA/NSO; **Bert Harry**, LANL; **Larry Hatler**, LANL; **Jason Hawes**, BN; **George Heindel**, LANL; **Richard Henderson**, LANL; **Tommy Herrera**, LANL; **Michael Hiskey**, LANL; **William Harvey**; WSI-NV; **Harry Jenkins**, LANL; **Michael D. Johnson**, BN; **Mike Johnson**, BN; **Harold Kiechler**, BN; **Scott Kinkead**, LANL; **Kevin Kinter**, LANL; **Robert Kwasney**, BN; **Barry Langendorf**, BN; **Chere Lewis**, BN; **Jeff Lewis**, LANL; **Jonathan Mace**, LANL; **Craig Maki**, NNSA/NSO; **Fidel Martinez Jr.**, LANL; **Samuel McClain**, BN; **Tim McEvoy**, NNSA/NSO; **Arsenio Montano**, LANL; **Robert Montoya**, LANL; **Fred Mueller**, LANL; **Christine Nelson**, LANL; **Craig Newell**, WSI-NV; **Mike Pannell**, LANL; **Ronnie Parker**, LANL; **Juan Pena**, BN; **Daryl Randerson**, ARL/SORD; **Harold Roberts**, SNL; **John Robson**,

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Watusi team honored with award

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NNSA/NSO; **Fred Root**, BN; **Anna Ruth**, BN; **Tom Sandoval**, LANL; **Walt Schalk**,

ARL/SORD; **Rodney Shear**, SNL; **Kitty Spoeneman**, BN; **Larry Stretz**, LANL; **Kathy Taylor**, LANL; **Doug Tichenor**, BN; **Stephen Trupp**, BN; **Ken Uher**, LANL; **Paul Vincent**, LLNL; **Willie Virgil**, BN; **Rod Whitaker**, LANL; **Bob White**, SNL; **Charles White**, NNSA/NSO; **Allen Wood**, LANL; and **Barbara Yoerg**, NNSA/NSO.

On Saturday, September 28, 2002, LANL conducted the largest aboveground detonation of high explosives at the Nevada Test Site's Big Explosives Experimental Facility (BEEF). Equal to 40,000 pounds of TNT, Watusi provided a measurable explosive signature for a gamut of diagnostics gathering data for the national laboratories and other government agencies.

Bechtel donates $500,000 to new UNLV research facility

Photo courtesy of UNLV

*On behalf of Bechtel National, **Fred Tarantino**, Bechtel Nevada president and general manager, presents a $500,000 grant to University of Nevada-Las Vegas President **Carol Harter** for the university's new Science, Engineering and Technology Research Building. The $75 million state-of-the-art research facility will house laboratories, conference rooms, research space, and has several research priorities attached to it, including research in Homeland Security, energy, materials science, and engineering.*

BN reorganizes

The following organizational and personnel changes have occurred at Bechtel Nevada:

Brian Sheridan has assumed the position of deputy general manager, vacating the position of deputy general manager for national security response programs and operations and assuming his new role as deputy general manager for programs and operations support services. In addition to his new duties, Sheridan will also focus on executive services (labor relations, general counsel, security, environmental safety and health, six sigma, internal audit, counterintelligence, and Price Anderson Amendment Act).

Cynthia Rivera has assumed the position of acting deputy general manager for national security response programs and operations. Rivera will report directly to **Fred Tarantino**, president and general manager.

Marv Wollin is the new assistant general manager for project management and control systems. Wollin reports directly to Sheridan.

Three new assistant general managers will also report to Sheridan:

Marijo Myers is the new acting assistant general manager for financial management and assurance systems. Her organization includes the chief financial officer, performance assurance, and information services.

Bob Bills assumes a new role as the acting assistant general manager for human programs and communications. His new organization includes human resources, leadership supply, workforce enhancement, and corporate communications (formerly strategic communications).

Kathy Vaselopulos becomes the new acting general manager for commercial management and administration. Her new organization includes prime contracts, procurement, administrative resources, and property management.

Dr. **Jeff Moon** is the acting occupational medicine manager, replacing Dr. **James Collet**, who recently resigned to begin his own practice.

Stoller-Navarro is new EM contractor

The U.S. Department of Energy's Nevada Site Office (DOE/NSO) has awarded the Stoller- Navarro Joint Venture Team its Environmental Engineering Services contract, which became effective on October 1, 2003.

Stoller-Navarro Joint Venture Team has pooled the expertise of five companies: S.M. Stoller, Inc., Navarro Research and Engineering, Battelle, INTERA, and Weston Solutions, Inc. The five-year $200 million contract includes performing environmental restoration activities associated with historical nuclear weapons testing activities at the Nevada Test Site, Central Nevada sites, New Mexico, Colorado, Mississippi, and Alaska. The contract also provides analytical laboratory services, regulatory and policy review, assessment/characterization studies, Streamlined Approach for Environment Restoration (SAFER) activities, and public involvement activities associated with DOE/NSO's environmental management program.

Watch for an in-depth article on Stoller-Navarro's new program manager, **John Burr**, in the upcoming January issue.

This feature highlights various components of the Six Sigma process at the National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office complex. A monthly article will detail the Six Sigma process, individual Process Improvement Projects (PIPs), the team members associated with Six Sigma, or the anticipated benefits and cost savings associated with implementing the PIPs.

First BN yellow belt qualifies

by Jennifer Morton

Yellow belt candidate **Mike Opalka** has set an example for all future yellow belts to follow. He has become the first trained yellow belt to use the yellow belt Six Sigma methodology tools to identify, map, and measure a process identified for a Process Improvement Project (PIP).

For his qualification PIP, Opalka streamlined the environmental restoration change control process and came up with a cost avoidance of $32,000 for the life of the contract. The results he found will increase productivity and decrease overtime for the project. This process is being introduced to other Bechtel Nevada projects in an effort to reduce costs throughout the Environmental Management Program.

The Six Sigma Oversight Committee (SSOC) hopes to see this same type of activity from other yellow belts. As fiscal year 2004 approaches, the SSOC's focus is not necessarily on recruiting more yellow belts, but rather actively engaging the current trained yellow belts and keeping them motivated and energized to drive change, said **Cathi Tharin**, Bechtel Nevada's deployment champion.

"Training is not enough. The yellow belt candidates need to be actively engaged," said **Dale Roberson,** master yellow belt. Bechtel Nevada needs a large number of engaged yellow belts to actively document processes, measure performance, identify opportunities for improvement and implement appropriate solutions.
Once a trained yellow belt applies the Six Sigma methodology tools to perform these functions and successfully presents their completed PIP at a yellow belt roundtable, the yellow belt becomes qualified. Qualification provides evidence that the yellow belt candidate has mastered the basic tools that will be used to drive process improvement changes.

"While we want to drive change, we want it to be the right change," said Roberson.

Qualification ensures that yellow belt candidates provide managers with the accurate data they need to make informed decisions. This data is also vital for black belts who will then analyze and improve the process, which drives change and leads to cost avoidance and increased customer satisfaction.

Opalka, who has already initiated his second PIP, gives this advice to other yellow belts as they work toward qualification, "Do not be overwhelmed by the amount of tools needed to complete the certification. Like anything new, it takes time to understand how the tools work, but once things start to fall into place you will be done in no time."

Monthly roundtables have been established to provide continuous guidance to the yellow belts and to allow them to present their qualification PIPs to the Six Sigma committee. This forum also assists yellow belts with any questions or problems they may be experiencing with their processes.

In the Next Issue of SiteLines ...

- Holiday Messages
- Tire safety: Your life rides on it
- Breast Cancer Facts

And so it continues…

by Jennifer Morton

A Southern Nevada Labor Alliance Recognition luncheon took place September 18 at the Golden Nugget to celebrate and honor the alliance between Bechtel Nevada and the affiliates of the Southern Nevada Building and Construction Trades Council.

Photo by Jennifer Morton

Wes Young, Bechtel Nevada Labor Relations manager, presents **Fred Tarantino** with a commemorative plaque highlighting some of the alliance's key projects.

At the luncheon **Fred Tarantino**, Bechtel Nevada's president and general manager, addressed upcoming Southern Nevada Labor Alliance issues, the concern for safety, and the importance of the partnership between the unions and management. **Regi Phelps**, vice president of labor relations for Bechtel Construction Company, spoke about the history of the Alliance and the impact the Alliance has had on the test site.

"This Alliance has had a major impact in bringing about positive change at the Nevada Test Site and I look forward to what the future will bring," said Tarantino.

The labor organizations also view this as a positive relationship. "The alliance serves as a communications vehicle between organized labor and management and is necessary to maintain a working relationship," said **John Haslam**, district representative for Las Vegas Local 12.

The commitment of building an alliance between the unions and contractors was part of Bechtel Nevada's proposal to the U.S. Department of Energy (now the National Nuclear Security Administration) in 1995, when the company placed its bid to manage and operate the Nevada Test Site (NTS). Shortly after the company was awarded the contract, an alliance was formed to promote labor and management cooperation. This alliance has brought positive change to the NTS through improved safety, implementation of continuous improvement committees, and the institution of work incentive programs for craft personnel.

...To your health...

Cholesterol: The good, bad and controllable

by La Tomya Glass

Have you checked your cholesterol today? About 105 million Americans have total cholesterol of 200 or higher, a level at which cardiovascular risk such as heart attack and stroke begins to rise, according to the American Heart Association.

"Cholesterol is both good and bad, so it's important to learn what cholesterol is, how it affects your health, and how to manage your blood cholesterol levels," said, **Karen Sondrol-Maxwell**, Bechtel Nevada's occupational health nurse.

Cholesterol is produced in two ways. It is produced by the body and comes from cholesterol in animal products such as meats, poultry, fish, eggs, butter, cheese and whole milk. A soft, waxy substance formed by the liver, cholesterol is found throughout the body in the nervous system, skin, muscle, intestines and heart. It combines with a protein, making a lipoprotein and carries the cholesterol through the bloodstream.

Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL), known as "bad cholesterol," carries most cholesterol in the blood and is the main source of damaging buildup and blockage in arteries, which poses a greater risk of heart disease. People at high risk of developing heart disease typically have too much LDL cholesterol in their blood. Blood cholesterol is affected by how quickly the body produces and disposes of LDL cholesterol.

The "good" cholesterol *High Density Lipoprotein* (HDL) transports cholesterol from the blood back to the liver for removal. The good cholesterol keeps the bad cholesterol from building up in the walls of the arteries.

What makes cholesterol high or low?

- **Heredity** – genes influence how fast you pro duce LDL and how fast it's removed from the body.

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Cholesterol: The good, bad and controllable

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- **Diet** – Animal fats (saturated fats such as fatty meats, dairy products, and animal-based oils) raises cholesterol level more than anything in a diet.
- **Weight** – Being overweight tends to increase LDL cholesterol levels. Weight loss tends to lower LDL cholesterol and triglycerides and raise HDL.
- **Exercise** – Regular physical activity may help lower LDL cholesterol and raise HDL cholesterol levels.
- **Age and Sex** – Women, before menopause, usually have lower cholesterol levels than those of men of the same age. As men and women age, their blood cholesterol rises until 60 to 65 years of age. After menopause, women often have higher total cholesterol levels than men of the same age.
- **Alcohol** – This can increase HDL but does not lower LDL. At this time it is uncertain as to whether alcohol reduces the risk of heart disease. It is known that too much alcohol can damage the liver, heart muscle, leads to high blood pressure and raises triglyceride levels. Because of this, alcoholic beverages are not a way to prevent heart disease.
- **Stress** – In several studies, long term stress has shown to raise blood cholesterol levels. People under stress tend to console themselves by eating fatty foods which contributes to higher levels of blood choles terol.

What do the numbers mean?

- **Desirable** – Less than 200. At this level risk of heart disease is relatively low, unless other risk factors. It is recommended to recheck cholesterol every five years or more often, especially for men more than 45 years of age, and postmenopausal women or those more than 55 years of age.
- **Borderline High Risk** – 200 to 239. At this level, people have twice the risk of heart attack and cholesterol is rechecked in one to two years, a low fat diet is recommended under a physician's instructions.
- **High Risk** – 240 and over. Risk of heart attack and stroke is greater. Follow up with a physician as instructed. Maintain a low fat diet and take medication routinely if prescribed.

LDL cholesterol levels

As a general rule, the lower your LDL cholesterol, the lower your risk of heart disease. If your LDL level is elevated, the doctor may advise a low fat diet, regular exercise, a weight management program for the overweight and medication, if needed.

- **Desirable** – less than 130
- **Borderline High Risk** – 130 to 159
- **High Risk** – 160 or higher

HDL cholesterol levels

The range for HDL cholesterol is 40 to 65. The average man's HDL cholesterol will range from 40 to 50. The average woman's HDL cholesterol will range from 50 to 60. A level of 35 and less is considered low and poses a greater risk for heart disease. Low HDL levels can result from:

- Smoking
- Being overweight
- Being sedentary
- Progesterone (female steroid sex hormone)
- Anabolic Steroids
- Testosterone (male sex hormone)
- High triglycerides (usually have low HDL levels)

Triglycerides levels

Most of the body's fat is in the form of triglycerides stored in fatty tissues. A fatty substance carried in the bloodstream, triglycerides levels are strongly influenced by diet. Triglycerides respond quickly to a meal, especially one high in fat, sugar and/or alcohol.

- **Normal** – less than 200
- **Borderline High Risk** – 200 to 400
- **High Risk** – 400 to 1,000
- **Very High Risk** – More than 1,000

According to the American Heart Association, to control your cholesterol, have a cholesterol screening, eat foods low in saturated fat and cholesterol, maintain a healthy weight, exercise regularly, and follow all your healthcare professionals' recommendations.

Face-to-Face

Name: Mitch Kunich

Company: NNSA Nevada Site Office

Job Title: General Engineer

Hometown: San Pedro, California

Hobbies/ Interests: Bowling, golf, eating light, and volunteering for Future Cities

Cholesterol: The good, bad and controllable

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For information about cholesterol, visit the following web sites:

http://www.americanheart.org/cholesterol
http://rover.nhlbi.nih.gov/chd/why1.htm
http://nhlbisupport.com/chd1/why2.htm

If you have any questions regarding cholesterol, may submit them via e-mail to Karen Sondrol- Maxwell at sondrok@nv.doe.gov.

Face-to-Face

Name: Jeanne Wightman

Employer: Stoller-Navarro

Title: Quality Assurance Specialist

Hometown: Tulsa, Oklahoma

Hobbies/
Interests: Dancing, decorating, and friends

A checklist to help lower your cholesterol

Eat a wide variety of foods that are low in cholesterol and limit animal fats. Have more fish, poultry without the skin and leaner cuts of meat

Eat five servings of fruit and vegetables each day

Eat or drink nonfat or 1% dairy products

Exercise 30 to 60 minutes at least three times per week

Maintain a healthy weight

If you are on medication, take it as prescribed

Increase fiber in diet. Remember when increasing fiber, increase the amount of water you drink.

If you smoke, quit. If you do not, do not start.

Reduce sugar intake – this helps lower triglycerides

Consider soy products – these products act like human hor mones that regulate cholesterol levels

Make healthier choices when eating out. Order pizza with less cheese and low fat toppings. Have chicken, turkey, lean roast beef or lean ham sandwiches without the extras like cheese or mayo. Order baked, broiled, roasted or grilled chicken or fish. Select low fat or fat-free dressings for your salads. In the mood for deserts, choose low-fat frozen yogurt, fruit ices, sorbets and/or sherbets.

The good news is for every 1% reduction in your cholesterol there is a 2% decrease in your risk. For every 1% increase in your HDL there is a 2-5% decrease in your risk.

Beryllium All-hands

by Kirsten Kellogg

On September 17, **Kathy Carlson**, National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office (NNSA/NSO) manager, and **Fred Tarantino**, president and general manager of Bechtel Nevada, held several all-hands meetings at the Nevada Test Site, North Las Vegas, and at the Cheyenne Facility to address the latest developments in regards to the beryllium found in the North Las Vegas complex last year. Shaw Engineering and Infrastructure (now Stoller-Navarro) employees, along with **Lowell Wiley**, acting general manager, were present at the North Las Vegas and Cheyenne meetings.

Carlson and Tarantino reminded employees that an NNSA team had been chartered in August 2002 to investigate the B-1, B-2, B-3, and A-1 buildings to determine where the beryllium source found in those buildings came from. The team determined the beryllium in the B-complex and A-1 building was ". . . inadvertently introduced into the buildings from an outside source, most likely the Nevada Test Site." It does not appear that historical beryllium machining operations in the B-complex or current beryllium machining operations in the A-1 building are the causes for the beryllium found in those buildings. While the report does not specify an exact source where the beryllium came from, it does hypothesize that the beryllium introduced ". . . into the buildings appeared to be from contaminated personal articles."

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Beryllium All-hands

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Because NNSA/NSO and Bechtel Nevada are committed to finding the source of the beryllium contamination, Tarantino formed a task force led by **Al Ogurek**, BN health physics department manager, to work full time until the source is identified. Bechtel Nevada is also in the midst of an exhaustive characterization of Nevada Test Site (NTS) facilities, led by Dan Field, industrial hygiene manager, for

beryllium and other hazardous materials above accepted levels. Surveys of the work areas of every NTS worker are underway to verify they are clean, and as an extra level of protection, areas deemed as a medium or high risk area for beryllium will be marked so that no employee does work in these areas and tracks beryllium back to their work location.

Several employees asked about the status of the B-complex and A-1 buildings and were told that NNSA is currently investigating a wide range of options. The buildings could be secured and abandoned in place, partial or total cleanup of the affected facilities could occur, or the buildings could be demolished and new buildings constructed. NNSA Headquarters will make the final decision regarding the buildings.

At the close of each all-hands meetings, employees were encouraged to visit the occupational medicine home page at http://bnhome/occmed/beryllium.htm for more information on the health effects of beryllium. Bechtel Nevada's occupational medicine is still conducting free medical screenings for beryllium sensitivity. To make an appointment, call **702-295-1473**.

Specific information about Bechtel Nevada's current sampling activities and a place to post questions is located on the Environment, Safety and Health home page at http://bnhome/essh/beryllium/default.htm.

New toxic metal lab

by LaTomya Glass

"A benefit of having the lab internal is it will save about $400,000, as well as eliminate the backlog," **Dan Fields**, industrial hygiene manager, overseeing the sampling project. Testing samples include air, surfaces areas, and carpet from buildings at the Remote Sensing Laboratory, North Las Vegas complex and NTS. **Coby Moke**, BN senior scientist, manages the lab and noted that in addition to beryllium, the lab will test for lead, cadmium, chromium and arsenic.

Also, new is the on-line NTS Legacy Beryllium map, which lists lab results by location. For anyone planning work activities at the site, visit the Beryllium web site at http://bnhome/essh/beryllium/.

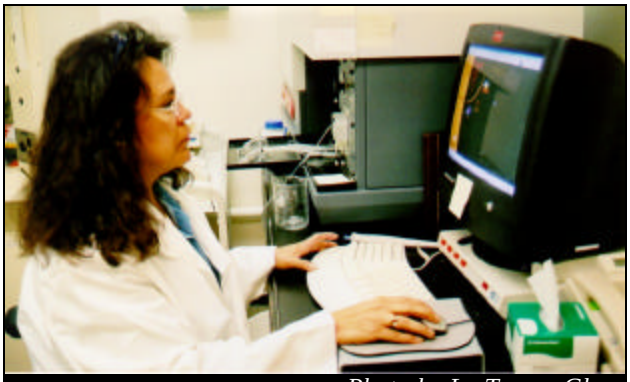

Photo by La Tomya Glass

Maria Alvarado-McMahon, Bechtel Nevada technician at the new toxic metal lab processes one of the 15,000 samples taken to study beryllium contamination. Located in building 650 at the Nevada Test Site (NTS), the lab will operate in three shifts to reduce the backlog samples that would have gone to an outside lab.

Task forces to help identify beryllium source

by Jennifer Morton

Four task forces have been formed to identify potential sources of beryllium (Be) found in the B- complex in March 2002. These task forces are the Be Sampling Team, the Be Laboratory Team, the Soils and Characterization Team, and the Be Assessment Team.

To date, the Be Sampling Team has collected approximately 17,000 samples. These samples were taken at the Cheyenne facility, Nevada Test Site (NTS), the North Las Vegas facility, the Remote Sensing Laboratory - Nellis (RSL-Nellis), and in the outlying areas (Livermore, California; Los Alamos, New Mexico; RSL-Andrews, near Washington, D.C.; and the Special Technologies Laboratory in Santa Barbara, California). Team members, **Eric Allred, Paula de Lespinasse, Orin Haworth, Elizabeth Hill, John Klobchar, Lyle McKenzie, Teresa Morgan, Angela Ray**, and **Jeff Smith**, collected swipe, carpet, and air samples,

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Task forces to help identify beryllium source

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which were properly documented for input into the beryllium analytical data base. Charts and graphs of data results for areas sampled are available on Bechtel Nevada's environmental, safety & health website (http://bnhome/essh/beryllium/default.htm).

A Toxic Metals Laboratory was instituted at the NTS to process collected samples. By having a lab located at the NTS, results are obtained in a much shorter time period and costs are lower. The idea of forming a Toxic Metals Laboratory Team and testing onsite started as a Process Improvement Project and was quickly put into action. Bechtel Nevada employees **Maria Alvarado-McMahon, Victor Dunn, Alfred Karns, Kraig Knapp, Colby Moke, Theresa Stuhff**, and **Don Van Etten** were instrumental in the laboratory set-up, procedure development, and process sampling. The laboratory tests samples from building and soil samples for beryllium and other toxic metals. (See the separate article on the Toxic Metals Laboratory.)

The Soil and Characterization Team surveys the geological zones at the NTS and determines the amount of Be in the soil and rocks. Currently, team members **Brian Allen**, **Sig Drellack**, **Curtis Obi, Stu Rawlinson,** and **Maggie Townsend** concentrate on Yucca Flat, Frenchman Flat, and Jackass Flats. The team expects to have preliminary information out by the end of October 2003.
To assess the Be historical situation at the NTS and North Las Vegas facility, a task force team was formed to review and evaluate historical and supporting data, request new data as needed, and develop a path forward. Team members **Stacey Alderson, Bob Cullison, Colin Okada, Alfred Ogurek, Bobbie Poole,** and **Don VanEtten** deal with issues regarding risk communications and employee training aspects. In the near future mandatory toxic metal training sessions will be required every two years. Training will be conducted through Computer-based Training (CBT), video, or classroom training.

With support from the Be task forces, a path forward draws near. "We will be able to produce a final report by the end of the second quarter of this fiscal year," said **Danny Field**, Bechtel Nevada's industrial hygiene manager.

Beryllium: The plain facts

by Victor Dunn

While the publicity surrounding operations at North Las Vegas facility and the Nevada Test Site (NTS) involve weapons testing and potential exposure of workers and the public to radiation, other potential exposures involving additional materials may have also occurred.

One such material is the metal, beryllium. Beryllium is a very strong and lightweight metal that is ideal for use in the nuclear industry due to its ability to withstand high temperatures and its ability to act as a thermal conductor.

Beryllium has both commercial and industrial applications. Commercial items that contain beryllium include golf clubs, bicycle frames, camera shutters, watch springs and air bags in automobiles are just a few items. While these products contain beryllium, they present no hazard to the user when used for their intended purpose. When manufactured, machined, heated, or combusted beryllium's dust or fumes can be toxic, especially to the respiratory system.

Beryllium uses at the Nevada Test Site and North Las Vegas facility included:

- Reflectors surrounding the reactor cores of nuclear devices
- X-ray permeable windows
- Copper-alloy switches for experiments placed in a tunnel's line-of-sight (LOS) pipe
- Flanges, which mounted cables within the LOS pipe.

Specific projects or programs that used beryllium included:

- Beryllium dispersion experiments in late 1954.
- Project Rover and Project Pluto conducted in the 1960s and early 1970s. These projects involved attempts to develop nuclear technology for interplane tary rockets and ramjet engines.
- Underground LOS pipe. Personnel potentially exposed included those who did modifications and disassembly work on the LOS and post-shot tunnel re-entry personnel.
- Machining of 2 percent beryllium-copper at North Las Vegas facility.

The most common form of disease related to beryllium exposure is Chronic Beryllium Disease (CBD). The disease occurs as a result of the immune system of the beryllium-exposed person becoming sensitized or allergic to beryllium. If this process progresses, scarring of the delicate tissues of the lung may take place. Shortness of breath sometimes leading to death is one of the outcomes of CBD. A special blood test is performed to determine if a beryllium-exposed worker has developed beryllium sensitization. Further tests are required to determine if the lungs are actually damaged.

Of the approximately 25,000 former workers that have been screened as a part of the Department of Energy's Former

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Beryllium: The plain facts

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National Beryllium Worker Medical Surveillance Program, 1 percent have developed chronic beryllium disease and 3 percent have been determined to be sensitized to beryllium.

To protect workers, the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration has established a permissible exposure limit (PEL) for workers, 2 micrograms per cubic meter of air. The PEL is that level to which a worker may be exposed to for eight hours a day, forty hours a week. The Department of Energy (DOE) in turn has established an action level for airborne beryllium, .2 micrograms per cubic meter of air. At this level certain actions including voluntary participation in a medical surveillance program are implemented.

As part of the DOE community you can help implement and participate in a National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office-wide Beryllium Medical Surveillance program. If you currently are an employee and may have worked on any of the above projects, contact **Dan Fields, Bechtel Nevada's safety and industrial hygiene department (702-295-0268)** or **Dr. Jeff Moon, occupational medicine (702-295-6224)**. If you are a retired or former employee and may have worked on any of the above projects, contact the **Las Vegas Resource Center (702- 697-0841)**.

Aches and pains of repetitive motion injuries

by Kirsten Kellogg

Bending your wrist, raising your arm above your head, or working with your elbow at an awkward angle – each is a simple movement you use to perform your job throughout the day. If you repeat these or other motions over and over again while you work or play, you may develop repetitive motion injuries (also called cumulative trauma disorders or CTD).

Repetitive motion injuries cover a broad range of musculoskeletal illnesses including carpal- tunnel syndrome and tendinitis. It could be days, months, even years before symptoms of pain or tingling appear in your hand, elbow or arm, but if you know how to work and play smart, symptoms may never appear.

Here are some questions you can ask yourself to see if you are at risk for developing a repetitive motion injury:

> Do you use a lot of repetition in your hand or arm – either at work or at play?
> Are you frequently bending your wrist?
> Are you frequently grasping or pinching objects?
> Are you frequently raising your arm above your shoulder?
> Do you frequently use a lot of force with your hand or arm?

If you answered "yes" to one or more of the above questions, it is time to take action. One of the keys to preventing repetitive motion injuries is to understand them. Repetitive motion injuries do not just happen. By combining highly repetitive motions with fast, forceful movements and awkward positions over a period of time, you may set yourself up for repeat motion problems. Overusing your hands and arms without giving them a chance to rest, increases the odds of injury.

By making a few small changes, you can break the movement patterns that could otherwise set you up for injury. One way to steer clear of problems is to work with well-designed tools and know how to hold and use them. Keep your wrists straight, and use as much of your hand as possible when holding an object so you do not have to pinch with your fingers. Learning how to modify the way you use your wrists and hands could help you avoid harming your muscles, nerves and tendons.

You can also take action to prevent repetitive motion injuries in your elbows and shoulders by knowing how to use and move them safely. Keep your arm close to your body, and avoid using back and forth movements with your elbow bent. Use less effort by using your entire arm to do the job.

Exercise is also a great way to prevent injuries. It improves the movement of your hands and arms by increasing your strength and endurance and making it easier for you to work comfortably for longer periods of time. Ask your doctor or health care professional which exercises are best for you. Sometimes, despite your efforts to prevent injuries, symptoms appear – and resting alone may not cure the aches in your hands and arms. If you get repetitive motion injury symptoms such as num
bness, tingling, swelling, tenderness or ongoing aches, follow some of these easy self-care tips to feel more comfortable:

- Take pain relievers to reduce pain and swelling. **Always** check with your doctor first before taking any medication.
- Apply ice to reduce pain and swelling.
- Take a break. One of the best ways to recover

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Aches and pains of repetitive motion injuries

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from repetitive motion symptoms is to give your hands and arms time to rest.

- Stretch and relax. Between repetitions, give the overused parts of your hands and arms time to recover.
- Use exercises to warm-up before starting work.

If symptoms persist, it may be time to see a doctor who specializes in occupational medicine. Your doctor will give you a medical examination to determine the best treatment options for your injury.

Working and playing smart is the best ways to prevent repetitive motion injuries. Strengthen your hands and arms so you can look forward to remaining active and productive.

Lessons Learned

Task impact

by Dawn Starrett

Many completed tasks impact other activities or systems. Most activities are planned and executed using effective work control strategies. Tasks that are executed without proper planning incur several risks:

- Without proper planning, safety hazards may not be identified and mitigated.
- Without deconflicting the work, other activities may be negatively impacted.
- Without ensuring rigor and formality, customer expectation in terms of work scope and direction may not be met.

The following two recent examples demonstrate that lack of work control can have serious consequences. When power was deactivated to a breaker, an ice machine's contents melted. In another incident, fuses to a panel were disconnected and an alarm was activated.

Adhering to work control helps ensure safety is maintained, other activities and systems are not negatively impacted, and that stakeholder expectations are met.

If you have an example of when a task was inadvertently impacted when another task was completed, submit a lessons learned to your organization's lessons learned point of contact or **Dawn Starrett, the site lessons learned coordinator, (702-295-4297)**.

NTS food recycling is going to the hogs

by Dodie Haworth

Did you ever wonder what becomes of all the leftover cafeteria food at the end of the day? Your first thought is that it probably goes into the trash. Well, you are partially right. The Nevada Test Site cafeteria staff collects all the food waste in 55 gallon drums and then stores them in a walk-in refrigerator. Each week the food is collected by Waste Management, Inc., a Bechtel Nevada subcontractor who owns R.C. Farms.

For nearly three years now R.C. Farms has recycled food scraps collected from the Mercury cafeteria. The farm, owned and operated by the Combs family, is a large-scale livestock facility that is located in North Las Vegas. The Combs have built their business on the principle of collecting, processing and feeding food scraps from hotel casinos, restaurants, and grocery stores to livestock. This is food that would otherwise go to the landfill.

Every week, a truck from the farm makes the 65 mile trek to the test site to collect the stored food scraps from the cafeteria recycling area. The food scraps arrive at the farm and are quickly processed into livestock feed. This process basically consists of sorting out any inedible material and then boiling the food for half an hour to kill any harmful bacteria that could be transmitted to the animals. Once cooled, the "feed," which has the look and smell of grandma's stew, is fed to the animals.

"They go hog wild over NTS food scraps!" explains **Clint Combs**.

R.C. Farms' eleventh annual Jack-O'-Lantern and pumpkin recycling drive is underway. Several locations are set up in Las Vegas where people can recycle their jack-o-lanterns and pumpkins (watch for these locations in the *Las Vegas Review Journal*). If you would like to recycle your pumpkins at the

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NTS food recycling is going to the hogs

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Nevada Test Site, you may drop-off your pumpkins behind the cafeteria at the loading dock in the containers labeled "Pumpkin Recycle" by Tuesday, November 4, 2003. R.C. Farms will pick up the pumpkins and feed them to the pigs and cattle that reside at their North Las Vegas farm.

Do your part. Think globally, act locally.

Did you know?

- R.C. Farms has operated in North Las Vegas for more than 40 years
- R.C. Farms recycles more than 30 tons of food scraps daily.
- On an average month, the Nevada Tests Site will produce more than five tons of food scrap.
- R.C. Farms consist of an average inventory of 6,000 pigs, 300 head of cattle, and 300 goats and sheep.
- Last year, approximately 12 tons of jack-o'-lanterns were donated valley-wide.

Face-to-Face

Name: Itaska Cole

Employer: Bechtel Nevada

Title: Office Assistant

Hometown: Las Vegas, Nevada

Hobbies/
Interests: Bowling

Face-to-Face

Name: Lee Bradley

Employer: Wackenhut Services Inc. - Nevada

Title: Senior Administrative Clerk

Hometown: Lubbock, Texas

Hobbies/
Interests: Reading; playing the harp and fiddle; exploring the Las Vegas Valley and tending to the house and cats.

Retirements

Miriam Fernandez - Bechtel Nevada
Howard Hale - Bechtel Nevada
Michael McWhirter - Bechtel Nevada

In Memory

James E. Carothers - former LLNL employee
Dr. Edward Teller - LLNL founder and Director Emeritus

Correction

In the September 2003 issue (page 3, photo caption), the gentleman on the right is **Arthur Wolf**, executive director, Atomic Testing Museum. - Editor

MILESTONES

Bechtel Nevada

40 years	*Las Vegas* - **Varner Moll, Kenneth Peterson**; *Nevada Test Site* - **David Lancaster, Edward Moore, Louis Tirella, John Whipple**
35 years	*Nevada Test Site* - **John Bland Jr.**
25 years	*Nevada Test Site* - **Ronald Ricco**; *Livermore Operations* - **Richard Tatum**
20 years	*Las Vegas* - **Catherine Bautista, John Corrow, Judy McGlothlin, Rita Neal, Jacquelyn Shields**; *Nevada Test Site* - **Scotty Ellison, David Ferguson, Ricky Medina, Angela Millner, Jerry Oxborrow**
15 years	*Las Vegas* - **William Knight, Michelle Nicoll, Lori Richinson**; *Nevada Test Site* - **Tracey Kirland, Josefina Ramos**
10 years	*Las Vegas* - **Theresa Lenhart**
5 years	*Las Vegas* - **Cynthia Flammini, Angela Powell**; *Nevada Test Site* - **Robert Lee, Robert Sandoval**
New Hires	*Las Vegas* - **Kristy Amasaki, Dean Dennis, Dennis Dugan, Maxwell Hammond Jr., Dana Hampton, Ronald Garretsen, Charles Jones, Robert Junker, Viaretta Keith, Robert Marion, Shirley Marion, Michael Martin, Lyle McKenzie, Terrence Meissner, Roberto Reece, Lee Rogers, Robert Schramm, Tracee Scott, Cory Wernikove, Robert Williams**; *Nevada Test Site* - **Steven Bohman, Ryan Everett, Albert Kjos, David Leeth, Luis Lopez, Deborah Mellor, Cletus Pierce, John Sullivan, Kay Tegtmeier**; *Special Technologies Laboratory* - **Ian Bortins, Gregory Macrum, James Patchell**; *RSL- Andrews Operations* - **Russell Bechtol, Namdoo Moon**

National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office

30 years	**James Bailey, William Suiter**
20 years	**Darby Ann Dieterich**
15 years	**Maureen Hunemuller**

National Nuclear Security Administration Service Center

25 years	**Susan Johnson**
20 years	**Pat Goetz**

Stoller-Navarro

5 years	**Gary Romano**

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

30 years	**Barbara Ashbaugh**

NOAA ARL/SORD - Las Vegas

25 years	**Boots Parker**

Wackenhut Services, Inc.

5 years	**Bradley Anderton, Cindy Farinholt, Lucille Fila, Gary Glazier, Earl Hall, Patricia Hartig, Jeffrey Herhold, Marlene Hurt, Theresa Jefferson, Mark Kilduff, Dennis Maher, LilyAnn Moore, Wayne Morris, Leo Price, Larry Roeder, Siriphone Shields, William Shimek, Charles Stronach, Terry Taylor, Mariano Valle**

— Compiled by Tamiko Brown

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

November 11
NNSA/NSO and contractor offices closed in observance of Veteran's Day.

November 12
Community Advisory Board (CAB) meeting. 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Grant Sawyer Building, 555 E. Washington Avenue, Room 4412, Las Vegas, Nevada. Contact **Kelly Kozeliski, DOE/NSO (702-295-2836)**.

November 18
Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Pioche Conference Room (C205), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Alice Shillock, BN (702-295-5581).**

November 25
NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby Crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944)**.

November 27
NNSA/NSO and contractor offices closed in observance of Thanksgiving holiday.

December 9
Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Last meeting of the year. Pioche Conference Room (C205), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Alice Shillock, BN (702-295-5581).**

December 16
NTS Public Tour - CANCELLED

December 25
NNSA/NSO and contractor offices closed in observance of Christmas holiday.

January 1, 2004
NNSA/NSO and contractor offices closed in observance of New Year's holiday.

January 19, 2004
NNSA/NSO and contractor offices closed in observance of Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday.

January 26 through February 6, 2004
JASON Project XV: Rainforests at the Crossroads, Community College of Southern Nevada's Cheyenne Campus. Contact **Elizabeth Donnelly, NNSA/NSO (702-295-1640); Kurt Arnold, BN (702-295-5792); Sheril Hamlin, WSI (702-295-0804)**; or **Angela Ramsey, Shaw (702-295-2221)**.

February 7, 2004
NNSA/NSO's Thirteenth Annual Regional Science Bowl Competition. University of Nevada Las Vegas campus. Contact **Elizabeth Donnelly, NNSA/NSO (702-295-1640)**.

February 18, 2004
NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, 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 (702-295-5825)**.

Upcoming Conferences and Trade Shows

November 12-15
Civil Engineering Conference and Exposition. Gaylord Opryland™ Resort and Convention Center, Nashville, Tennessee. For additional information, visit www.asce.org/conferences/annual03/.

November 15-19
International Association of Emergency Managers' 2003 Mid-Year Meeting. The Rosen Centre Hotel, Orlando, Florida. For additional information, visit www.iaem.com/conferences.html.

November 16-20
2003 ANS/ENS International Winter Meeting, "Nuclear Technology: Achieving Global Economic Growth While Safeguarding the Environment." Hyatt Regency New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana. For additional information, visit www.ans.org/meetings/winter/.

SITELINES

Published monthly for all members of the NNSA/Nevada Site Office family.
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Darwin J. Morgan, Director, Office of Public Affairs.
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