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1 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Good evening. My name

- 2 | is Bruce Hamilton, and I'm the chairman of the
- 3 Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board. I will
- 4 | preside over today's public hearing.
- 5 I now call this hearing to order. I would
- 6 like to introduce my colleagues on the Board. To my
- 7 | right is Board Member Joyce Connery. Next to
- 8 Ms. Connery is Board Member Jessie Roberson. To my
- 9 | left, Board Member Daniel Santos. We four
- 10 | constitute the Board.
- 11 The Board's associate general counsel,
- 12 Mr. Joseph Gilman, is seated to my far right.
- 13 | Several members of the Board staff closely involved
- 14 | with the oversight of the Department of Energy's
- 15 defense nuclear facilities are also here.
- I would also like to give a special --
- 17 | thank you. I'd also like to call out -- to thank
- 18 | Councilwoman Sara Scott from the Los Alamos County
- 19 | Council and Commissioner Anna Hansen from the Santa
- 20 | Fe County Commission's Office for joining us here
- 21 today.
- 22 We also have several members of the United
- 23 | States senatorial and congressional staffs. So
- 24 | Mr. Eric Castillo from Senator Heinrich's staff;
- 25 Mr. Greg Seeley, from Congresswoman Haaland's



office, and Mr. Bill Woldman from Senator Udall's office. So thank you all for being here today and showing interest.

This hearing is the third of three public hearings planned by the Board to gather information regarding the objectives and implementation of DOE Order 140.1, Interface with the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board. The first hearings were in August and November of 2018 in Washington, D.C.

Specifically, the goals for today's hearing are to gather information from DOE field offices regarding the implementation of Order 140.1 and to hear from interested members of the public.

The Board's enabling legislation,

contained within the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as

amended, defines this agency's authorities,

responsibilities, functions, and organizational

structure. The enabling legislation assigns

responsibilities to the Secretary of Energy in his

role as the owner and regulator of the Department's

complex of sites and facilities regarding

cooperation with the Board and providing the Board

with, quote, "ready access to such facilities,

personnel, and information as the Board considers

necessary to carry out its responsibilities."



1	The Order that is the topic of today's
2	hearing is the primary vehicle that the Department
3	uses to implement the Secretary's responsibilities
4	for cooperation with the Board. Prior to May of
5	2018, the interface between us was implemented by a
6	manual, a lower level of Department directive that
7	was developed through close cooperation between our
8	two agencies. The new Order did not receive that
9	same level of close cooperation during its
10	development. Because of the fundamental changes
11	introduced in the Order, the Board voted to hold
12	this public hearing to discuss implementation of
13	those changes with the field office managers.
14	In the first session today, the Board will
15	hear testimony from the managers of the National
16	Nuclear Security Administration's Los Alamos and
17	Sandia Field Offices, as well as the Office of
18	Environmental Management's Los Alamos Field Office.
19	In addition, the Board's technical director will
20	participate to provide the perspective of the
21	Board's staff.
22	I regret that the previously confirmed
23	representative from the Office of Environmental
24	 Management's Carlsbad office will not be able to



attend, due to unforeseen personal circumstances.

Questions that we have prepared for Mr. Todd Shrader at Carlsbad will be forwarded to him to reply for the record.

This evening's hearing was publicly announced on January 25, 2019, on the Board's public website, and was subsequently noticed in the Federal Register on February 5. In order to ensure accurate and timely information for the public, this hearing is being recorded through verbatim transcript, video recording, and live video streaming. The transcript, associated documents, public notice, and video recording will be available for viewing at our public website. The video recording will be available through our website for at least 60 days.

Per the Board's practice and as stated in the agenda, we will welcome comments from interested members of the public at approximately 7:15. A list of those speakers who have contacted us is posted at the entrance to this room. We have generally listed the speakers in the order in which they contacted us or, if possible, when they wished to speak.

Mr. Gilman will call the speakers in this order and ask that speakers state their name and organization, if any, at the beginning of their presentation.

There is also a table at the entrance to



this room with a signup sheet for members of the public who wish to provide comment but did not have an opportunity to notify us ahead of time. They will follow those who have already registered with us in the order in which they have signed up.

To give everyone wishing to make a presentation an equal opportunity, we ask that speakers limit their comments to five minutes. If there's additional time at the end, I will give consideration for further comments.

Information should be limited to comments, technical information, or data concerning the subject of this public hearing. The Board members may question anyone providing comments to the extent deemed appropriate. However, the Board members themselves will not be obliged to respond to questions. Any questions generated by the public will be taken for the record.

The record of this hearing will remain open until March 21, 2019. Until that date, members of the public, including those observing today's hearing live via video streaming, may submit a written statement to the Board to be included in the record. Contact information for submitting a statement can be found at www.DNFSB.gov. We reserve



- 1 | the right to further schedule and regulate the
- 2 | course of any hearing; to recess, reconvene,
- 3 | postpone, or adjourn any proceeding; and to
- 4 otherwise exercise its authority under the Atomic
- 5 | Energy Act of 1954 as amended.
- 6 This concludes my opening remarks. I will
- 7 | now turn to my fellow Board members for their
- 8 opening remarks. Mr. Santos.
- 9 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Thank you,
- 10 | Mr. Chairman. Fellow Board members, distinguished
- 11 officials, hearing witnesses, and members of the
- 12 | public. It is good to be back to New Mexico, and I
- 13 | want to thank the great people of New Mexico for
- 14 | hosting us and providing us with this opportunity to
- 15 | continue our series of hearings regarding interfaces
- 16 | between the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board
- 17 and the Department of Energy, but more importantly,
- 18 | for the opportunity to come and listen directly to
- 19 your perspectives.
- I want to thank my fellow Board members
- 21 and the entire staff of the Defense Nuclear
- 22 | Facilities Safety Board for supporting this hearing
- 23 | here in New Mexico and for all the preparations.
- 24 | And I'm proud to note that the Defense Nuclear
- 25 | Facilities Safety Board is celebrating its 30 years'



anniversary. Thirty years since Congress
established the important functions of the Board
where we were given the responsibility of providing
recommendations, independent analysis, and advice
regarding public health and safety at Department of
Energy defense nuclear facilities.

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety
Board is unique in that we are independent from the
Department of Energy and that our mandate focuses on
public health and safety. While we are not a
regulator, we help provide public confidence that
the programs of the Department of Energy execute
their important operational missions safely and that
they do not become complacent in their
responsibilities to protect the American people,
including its work force, against undue risk in the
activities performed at DOE defense nuclear
facilities.

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety
Board's ability to provide effective oversight,
public confidence, transparency, and accountability
is directly linked to our ability to maintain a
strong and productive relationship with the
Department of Energy. The Board needs to be able to
continue to have meaningful, complete, and timely



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interactions with the Department of Energy because the Department of Energy decision-makers should be equipped and given the most complete and timely information, especially on matters that could impact public health and safety.

I agree with the Department of Energy's leadership's drive to ensure that the lines of responsibility and accountability on safety matters are clearly established between our two agencies. also understand the Department of Energy's desire to update outdated predecessor manuals dictating some of our interfaces. However, there are better ways to achieve those goals in a more collaborative manner and without creating real and perceived issues with some of the language described in Order 140.1. What I have learned since the publication of the Order is that the Order has not improved or instilled public confidence on the Department of Energy and the DNFSB shared goals regarding public health and safety, especially when confusion is introduced via new and different interpretations of who is and who isn't and constitutes a member of the public.

Furthermore, I am concerned that Order 25 140.1 has become an unfortunate and bureaucratic



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distraction from our real work that is the public 1 health and safety. I look forward to the witness 2 3 testimony and public comments. 4 This concludes my opening remarks. 5 you. CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you, Mr. Santos. 7 Board Member Connery. 8 BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: Thank you, 9 Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Santos, for your 10 excellent opening remarks. I don't have prepared 11 opening remarks. I just wanted to say thank you for 12 everybody who came out tonight to this public 13 hearing, and thank you to our witnesses. I know you 14 all have important work to do, but I don't think 15 that there's anything more important than looking at 16 the fundamental issues surrounding the Order 140 and 17 the basis of our relationship as it relates to 18 public health and safety as so eloquently 19 articulated by my colleague. 20 For those of you who have been watching this series of hearings, this may be a little bit 21 22 redundant for you, in that we have -- still have the 23 same questions we had in our first hearing, in 24 August, and our second hearing, in November, and



those questions still remain today, which is:

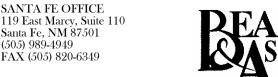
- 1 is the purpose of some of the changes in the Order,
- So hopefully -- it was 2 and how does it help?
- 3 important to us to hear from field managers
- 4 directly, as they're the ones most directly
- 5 associated with the work of the Department of
- Energy. And then, more importantly, it was
- 7 important to us to go to the field and hear from the
- 8 public, those who are directly affected by the
- decisions that are taken by the Department of
- 10 Energy.
- 11 So I appreciate that the public is coming
- 12 out tonight, and I hope that you will take this
- 13 opportunity to share your views with us and, more
- 14 importantly, to share them with the Department of
- 15 Energy, because this forum is important for that
- 16 purpose. Thank you.
- 17 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you,
- 18 Ms. Connery.
- Board Member Roberson. 19
- 20 BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: Thank you,
- Mr. Chairman. 21

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- 22 First of all, I want to thank those
- 23 members of the public and to local and federal
- elected offices that have come out. To all our 24
- 25 witnesses, I look forward to hearing from the



1 | witnesses. And I look forward to hearing from

- 2 | members of the public. And I don't think I can
- 3 embellish any better the statements already rendered
- 4 by my fellow Board members. Thank you.
- 5 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you,
- 6 Ms. Roberson.
- 7 At this time, I would like to formally
- 8 | introduce the panel for the first session.
- 9 | Mr. Steve Goodrum is the National Nuclear Security
- 10 | Administration field office manager for Los Alamos
- 11 | National Laboratory. Mr. Doug Hintze is the
- 12 | environmental management field office manager from
- 13 | Los Alamos. And Mr. Jeffrey Harrell is the NNSA
- 14 | field office manager for Sandia National
- 15 | Laboratories.
- 16 Also on the panel we have Mr. Christopher
- 17 Roscetti, our technical director here at the Safety
- 18 | Board. We're pleased to have all of you here with
- 19 us today.
- 20 Before we begin our line of questionings,
- 21 | I'll offer you the opportunity if you have any
- 22 | introductory remarks you'd like to make.
- Okay. Hearing none, we will proceed with
- 24 | the line of inquiry we had, and I will start off by
- 25 | asking Mr. Roscetti: Would you please summarize for



everyone the first two public hearings that the 1 Board held regarding DOE Order 140.1? And in your 2 3 response, would you also discuss the recent 4 correspondence between the Board and the Department 5 of Energy regarding the Interface Order? Yes, sir. On August 28, 6 MR. ROSCETTI: 7 2018, the Board held its first public hearing 8 concerning DOE Order 140.1. Deputy Secretary 9 Brouillette provided the statement. Mr. Matt Moury 10 of the Department of Energy Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security; Mr. Ike White of the 11 12 National Nuclear Security Administration, and I 13 responded to Board member questions on the 14 development, content, implementation, and impacts of 15 the new Order. In addition, the Board heard 16 comments from several public stakeholders who all 17 expressed concern with the Order. 18 Following the first public hearing, the 19 Board sent a letter to the Secretary of Energy 20 regarding Order 140.1 dated September 17, 2018. Board stated that the first public hearing confirmed 21 22 the Board's, and I quote, "apprehension that DOE 23 Order 140.1 wrongly attempts to diminish the Board's 24 ability to perform its statutory mandate under the 25 Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended."



The Board's letter discussed the Board's primary concerns with the Order that involved major differences in Order 140.1 compared with the prior interface manual. The Board's letter noted inconsistencies in the words in the Order with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

I request Exhibit 1 be entered into the record, which summarizes the Board's concerns in its letter that include: A new definition of public health and safety that only includes individuals located beyond the site boundaries, thereby excluding onsite individuals and workers from the Board's oversight; exemptions allowing the Department to deny access to Hazard Category 3 defense nuclear facilities or other facilities that the Department determines do not have the potential to adversely affect offsite public health and safety; lack of a clear provision to provide the Board with ready access to such information, facilities, and personnel as the Board considers necessary to carry out its responsibilities; and an allowance for the Department to deny Board requests related to deliberative documents, predecisional documents, or deliberative meetings.





On November 28, 2018, the Board held its

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second public hearing on the Order. The goal of the 1 second hearing was to gather information on access 2 3 to information, facilities, and personnel for facilities managed by the Department of Energy's 5 Office of Environmental Management and to receive additional input from the public. Senior leadership 7 from DOE EM testified, including the Honorable Ms. Anne White, Assistant Secretary for the Office 8 9 of Environmental Management, and Mr. John Mullis, 10 Manager, Oak Ridge Office of Environmental 11 Management. Ms. White and Mr. Mullis responded to 12 Board member questions on implementation of the 13 Order for DOE EM defense nuclear facilities. 14 As with the first public hearing, the 15 Board received comments from public stakeholders who 16 expressed concern with the Order. The testimony and 17 responses of Department senior leadership during 18 these two public hearings indicated that 19 inconsistencies exist between the specific language 20 in the Order and its planned implementation in the The testimony indicated that the Board would 21 have greater access to information and facilities 22 23 than provided for in the Order. However, Department 24 senior leadership at these two hearings did not 25 indicate that the Department intended to revise the



Order to address these inconsistencies. 1

In his December 13, 2018 letter, the 2

3 Secretary of Energy responded to the Board's

4 September letter, stating that it is the

5 Department's policy to continue a strong and

productive relationship with the Board.

7 Secretary's letter stated, however, that DOE Order

8 140.1 is consistent with the Atomic Energy Act.

9 Further, the Secretary's December 13 letter did not

10 indicate any intention to revise the Order to

address the Board's concerns. 11

12 On December 21, 2018, the Board responded

13 to the Secretary in its letter stating that the

14 Board remains concerned with the provisions in the

15 Order that are inconsistent with the Atomic Energy

The Board reaffirmed its commitment to 16 Act.

17 collaborate with the Department to resolve these

18 concerns and to demonstrate the joint focus of both

19 the Department and the Board on ensuring adequate

20 protection of public health and safety.

This summarizes the Board's first two 21

22 public hearings and the recent correspondence

23 between the Board and the Department.

24 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you,

25 Mr. Roscetti. Would you briefly discuss the



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1 | implications of restricting the Board's access based

- 2 on the language and exemptions of this Order,
- 3 | specifically focusing on impacts to the New Mexico
- 4 | facilities?
- 5 MR. ROSCETTI: Yes, sir. To help answer
- 6 | your question, I request Exhibit 2 be entered into
- 7 | the record. So I have to clarify that we'll enter
- 8 | an Exhibit 2 that has text to supplement the charts
- 9 on this pie.
- 10 We shared this exhibit at the last two
- 11 | public hearings. It represents the staff's analysis
- 12 of candidate defense nuclear facilities across the
- 13 complex broken down by potential restrictions in the
- 14 | Interface Order. When you read the words in the
- 15 Order, the Board's access could be limited to just
- 16 those facilities with safety class controls. This
- 17 | is supposed to be indicated by a red arrow on the
- 18 | slide. It represents a 71 percent reduction in the
- 19 number of candidate facilities. So I believe the
- 20 orange slice is what would be left, based on the
- 21 words in the Order.
- 22 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Okay. Just for
- 23 | clarification, since we have a little technical
- 24 | difficulty here, the kind of orangeish-amber color
- 25 of the upper left pie -- that piece is what would be



left if we followed the wording of the Order very specifically? That's what we would still have jurisdiction over?

MR. ROSCETTI: Yes, sir. That slice
represents Hazard Category 1 or 2 defense nuclear
facilities with safety class controls.

For the members in the audience who don't have access to this from previous public hearings, I'll go clockwise to the next slice. The blue slice is Hazard Category 3 defense nuclear facilities.

That's 9 percent. Radiological facilities is the red slice that's 23 percent. Onsite transport is the green slice. That's 5 percent. Tritium is the very narrow purple slice. That's 1 percent. And then Hazard Category 1 or 2 without safety class controls is 33 percent. That is the aqua slice in the lower left portion of the pie chart.

So based on the words in the Order, the orange slice would be what the Board would have jurisdiction over. All the other color slices would fall out.

Next I request Exhibit 3 be entered into the record. It further illustrates the impacts of the Order's restrictions by site. For the purposes of today's public hearing, the New Mexico sites with



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defense nuclear facilities are starred. The green 1 bars represent the total number of candidate defense 2 3 nuclear facilities at a given site. The red bars represent only the Hazard Category 1 and 2 nuclear 5 facilities with safety class controls. You can see a large drop in the number of facilities at all the 7 New Mexico sites. Notably, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant does not have any safety class controls. 8 9 So this summarizes the Order's impacts on 10 the sites in New Mexico. 11 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Ms. Roberson has a 12 auestion. 13 BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: Mr. Roscetti, if we can go back to Exhibit 2, I think the one thing 14 15 that we didn't say for the public on that is, that

orange slice is compared to what the Board considers its ability to provide oversight to now.

MR. ROSCETTI: Yes, ma'am.

19 BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: So it's a

20 reduction.

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MR. ROSCETTI: The entire pie is what the Board and its staff have traditionally provided oversight in the Department of Energy and National Nuclear Security Administration.

CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Okay. It looks like





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    we got some of the words back there, thanks to
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    Ms. Roberson, but we're still missing some.
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              Is that all you had there, Mr. Roscetti?
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              MR. ROSCETTI: Yes, sir.
                                         That's the
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    summary of the impacts of the Order on the sites.
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              CHAIRMAN HAMILTON:
                                   Thank you.
              The next question.
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                                   I'm going to ask all
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    three of our visiting panel members to address this.
    We'll start with you, Mr. Hintze, and then we'll go
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    to Mr. Goodrum, and finally, Mr. Harrell.
    kind of tee up what I'd like to discuss.
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                                               And these
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    are short; there's kind of a short answer on this.
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    I don't need a long thing.
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              The Board has worked closely with the
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    Department to ensure the adequate protection of
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    public health and safety at defense nuclear
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    facilities, including sites in New Mexico.
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    the Board has worked with the Department regarding
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    the safety posture at the plutonium facility at
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    Los Alamos, resolution of issues regarding
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    inappropriately remediated nitrate salts at
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    Los Alamos, and oversight during the restart of
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    WIPP.
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              Each of the field office managers present
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    here today have worked with the Board for quite a
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number of years in various roles. So what I'd ask 1 2 you to do is, very briefly, to hear from each of 3 you, based on your experiences, your perspectives on the Department's relationship with the Board prior to this Order. What worked well? What didn't? 5 What needed improvement? And if things did need 7 improvement, did this Order address those things? 8 And I'd like to start with Mr. Hintze, 9 please. 10 MR. HINTZE: Ms. Chairman, Board members, if I miss anything, please come back to me. 11 12 Our relationship with the site 13 representatives for the Defense Nuclear Facilities 14 Safety Board is excellent, at least the way that I 15 believe, in dealing with -- the project you were 16 talking about was the remediated nitrate salt 17 process. Before, and we expect that continuing on 18 19 with this Order, there will be very little if no 20 change to that. Our responsibility is to make sure that we ensure safe operations of our facilities and 21 22 ensure the safety of the -- and health of the 23 public, workers in the environment. In doing so,



it's our responsibility to use or take any input

from any available sources. In the past that's been

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the site representatives as well as staff who visit,
and we expect that to continue, because regardless
of whether the facilities are the ones that you
showed up on that slide or not, we still have the
same responsibility as line managers, and in order
to make the best decision possible to ensure safety,
we expect to continue to get input.

And one of the things we miss sometimes is: There's a whole slew of experts out there, not just the Defense Nuclear Safety Board, but your regulatory agencies, both federal and in the state; there's local governments who have experts in the field. And we rely and use all of those and take the information.

The decisions are ours as the line management, in order to make sure that we do ensure safe operations. But we expect that we will continue the same relationships that we had, receive the information, assess the information, just like we do with all the sources, and then make the best decisions for our operations and mission execution.

CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: I appreciate those remarks very much. Was there anything that was fixed, that wasn't working well prior to this Order, that this Order fixed? That's really the gist of



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1 | the question.

MR. HINTZE: Yeah, I don't think that

there is -- anytime you have different organizations

with different, you can say, objectives or the basis

on which they -- everything from your federal

governments to the DNFSB, you see things slightly

different. So that's why the communications is very

8 key and I think that that communications has been

 $9 \mid \text{well.}$

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So I can't say that there's a specific gap
that we had that the Order is either going to
address or that is going to create a gap in there.

13 Again, it goes back to the relationships, it goes

14 back to the communications. And so I don't see,

15 either way, this Order is going to change that.

16 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you.

Mr. Goodrum, do you have some comments
you'd like to add to that?

MR. GOODRUM: Yes. Thank you, Chairman
Hamilton and Board members. You know, just like
Doug started out, I have been a federal manager or a
key position at one of the NNSA sites.

Is my mic on? Is that better? All right.

I have been a federal manager in multiple
NNSA sites since the 1990s, and when I look at the

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new Order, I don't see things that fundamentally 1 change the role and relationships that I have worked 2 3 with the Board from the various positions. 4 know, the fundamental is, as a risk official, when 5 you're authorized to make a safety and -well-informed safety decision, you need to make sure 7 that you're taking the accountability, you need to 8 make sure you're bringing in all the relevant information, and that you're balancing that 9 information to make a well-informed risk decision. 10 11 Throughout that process at described 12 points, it's appropriate that we share information 13 with the Board and with the staff, so that you 14 understand our decision-making process; at 15 appropriate times you get to see the decisions that were made and the basis of those decisions. 16 17 And so when you look at the new Order, I 18 don't think that it changes that fundamental. 19 think when we roll out our procedure internal at the 20 laboratory, we'll add a lot more crispness to 21 clarifying those roles, so that it doesn't change 22 the actions by the Board or the staff, but it's 23 focused to change the actions within NNSA that we 24 have very clear lines of responsibilities that we



adhere to, yet at the same time we have open

communication lines for exchanging the appropriate information for you to conduct your oversight role or your independent analysis role and ability to provide comments.

CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you.

6 Mr. Harrell, do you have anything you 7 would like to add on this?

8 MR. HARRELL: Mr. Chairman, members of the 9 Board, thank you, first of all, for the question. I 10 think it's important to note that I have only been 11 there four years as a field office manager, 12 approaching four years, so I can only speak 13 historically for that time frame.

The relationship we've had with our cognizant engineer and the relationship with the Board I think has been exceptional the four years I have been there. I don't see any change associated with Order 140.1. I don't see any problems that need to be fixed.

But I will say many times those relationships are based on personalities, and no matter what you put in an order, it has to be the people who are involved in those decisions, that relationship, are going to make a great deal of the difference. But other than that, I'll agree with my



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1 | colleagues to the right.

2 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Great. Thank you very

3 much, all three of you.

4 By the way, I just want to point out we

5 have resident inspectors, not site representatives.

 $5\mid$ That's what the Atomic Energy Act calls out. You'll

7 | be forgiven, Mr. Hintze, for using the wrong term

8 | because for years we used that term, but we are now

9 using the term resident inspectors, which is what is

10 | called out in the law. So I'm not trying to pick on

11 you there.

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12 Ms. Connery.

BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: So before I ask my

14 | question, I do have just a quick comment back on the

information we just heard from our colleagues from

16 | the Department.

I appreciate the fact that you have a

18 responsibility for public health and safety based on

19 | the fact that you are the owners of those

20 | facilities. But we also have a responsibility.

21 When Congress established us 30 years ago, they

22 | didn't just make a group of experts to be an input

23 | to your decision-making. We're oversight. So I

24 | appreciate that you're going to take information

25 | from a lot of different places, but when the Board



1 speaks, it's not speaking as a think tank. It's not 2 speaking as an input. We are congressionally 3 mandated to provide oversight. So I just want to remind my colleagues of that. So my question, if you'll forgive me, is: 5 It's our understanding that while the Order was 6 7 approved on May 14 of last year, sites across the 8 Department are at various stages of implementation. Therefore, we'd like to hear from each of you on 9 10 where in the process of implementation your field 11 office currently is and the expected timeline for 12 full implementation. As we heard from Mr. Goodrum, 13 some of the details will be fleshed out when those 14 implementation plans are actually executed. 15 If each of you could briefly answer the 16 following questions, which I request to be displayed 17 on the screen just to help you out so you hit them The first is: Is the Order currently 18 all. 19 applicable to your field office employees? Second,

we have received the Sandia Field Office's implementing procedure for the new Order. Have you developed any similar supplemental guidance, such as 23 procedures or training documents, for your field 24 office employees which describe how the Order will



be implemented at your site? If the guidance has

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been developed, I request that it be submitted for
the record.

And finally, has the Order been added to
your site's contract? If not, when do you expect it
to done, to do so? Additionally, has your
contractor developed any implementing procedures?

If so, I request that these procedures also be
submitted for the record.

So we'll start with Mr. Goodrum.

MR. GOODRUM: Thank you. First of all, yes, the Order is applicable to the fed staff at Los Alamos. We conducted training executed within NNSA to bring the seniors up to speed with what was in the new Order, what was expected of us, and implementation of the new Order; and so that has been flowed down to the higher levels of the fed staff, relatively well understood by the staff in total.

Let me go back to the third question,
which is: Is the new Order in the contract? The
answer is: Yes and no. The new Order was in the
contract for the previous contractor, known as LANS.
And as everyone is aware, we changed in November to
Triad. The Triad contract was in transition at the
time, and we did not insert it during that period of



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time with Triad. We're in the process of doing a contract mod, so within weeks that will be in the Triad contract.

As I alluded to earlier, once it's in the contract formally, Triad will take and rewrite the procedure that they use for interface with the Defense Board. They will also coordinate that through us. We don't approve it, but we do concur in it. And we're planning to embed in there where are the nodes and points of which the interaction comes back to NNSA and how to identify the principles that are in there, principles such as we share operational information real time, things of that nature.

So those things will be captured in the procedure that will be put out by Triad. But if you ask, are we following that today, I would say, from everything that I have seen, those principles have been put in places and expectation by the Triad corporation and their leadership, and I believe if you ask, have we been living up to that, I believe we have been following that as a guideline. And I do think it has been working reasonably well, that it assures that we have shared information, and at the same time we have a good understanding of what



information we're sharing. And I have done -- not 1 aware of the time that we have denied access to the 2 3 resident inspector of any of our nuclear facilities, 4 Cat 2 or 3. And if you look at the record of all 5 the requests that we've had for information, there may be a few that we were a little bit slow in 7 providing the document and getting a formal answer as we coordinate through the NNSA, but we have 8 9 always provided the information that has been 10 requested to date. 11 BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: Thank you. 12 Mr. Hintze. 13 MR. HINTZE: Chairman Hamilton, members of 14 the Board, just as Steve said, the Order is 15 applicable to the federal staff once it was signed

the Board, just as Steve said, the Order is applicable to the federal staff once it was signed and approved by the Department back in May of 2018. So we have had training from several different sources, first from the Department of Energy's departmental representative to the DNFSB. We've received training from them at our level and also at our DNFSB liaison for my staff.

We then had training within the senior staff of the Environmental Management -- Office of Environmental Management headquarters and the field managers. And then we also did training for our



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1 However, because, as I said before, the expectation is not that there's not going to be 2 3 We don't believe that it is significant change. 4 necessary that we need to have an implementing 5 procedure at our field office. Right now I have 24 They're going to have maybe 34 folks, and so 7 based on the communications and interfaces we have, and with the DOE Order, we don't believe that it's 8 9 necessary to have one at our level.

Is the Order applicable to the site contractor? Our contractor came on board April 30 of last year, which was prior to -- just before the Order was approved. However, it's not in their contract as of yet. And the reason it isn't is because we go through all of the changes that we have, orders and so forth, and we do an assessment of what the criticality is based on the impact on safety and if there's significant changes. In this case here, we didn't believe that it was a significant change, and so it kind of went in the stack of the different changes.

There's a draft memo that we have that will initiate a contract modification that's sitting on my contractor officer's desk right now that is expected to go over there with a list of changes



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that we were asking for and the impact that they
believe will be to our contract. And then after
that, we'll do the contract modification. So we
expect that the contract modification should be
completed in the next couple of months.

BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: Thank you.

Finally, Mr. Harrell.

MR. HARRELL: First of all, as my colleagues said, yes, the Interface Order does apply to all field office employees. That's a simple question. And I believe you said you have seen the supplemental guidance.

Let me expand on that just for a short amount. So I want to go to the procedure and the training documents. All of the folks in our office who this will -- and I'm going to say it applies to all federal employees, obviously; but not all federal employees are involved with work that would associate with the DNFSB, of course.

All have been trained, all receive the same training that was given by headquarters, and lab employees attended that, as well; some lab employees did. So we did explain and describe how the Order should be implemented at our site. It's the same training that some of the other sites have



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Has it been added to the contract? Yes, through a contract modification. So that is on the contract and has been for a while.

As far as implementing procedures, I have seen the communications from the lab staff, senior staff, that basically says there are no changes associated with -- we're not going to be changing anything to the way we do things.

BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: Thank you. So as I noted, if you do have additional information that should be provided for the record, we'll have the record open for that. Thank you.

Ms. Roberson.

maybe it's a question; maybe it's just a comment. I was actually very happy to see the Sandia implementing procedure, because my understanding is one of the whole purposes of the Order is for us both to better understand how things are going to be done. And whether I agree with everything in it is irrelevant, at least when it comes to requests for information, how to escalate those, who in that specific organization is responsible for what. I found it very helpful. So maybe if you have 24



- 1 people, you're the man and you don't need an
- 2 | implementing procedure. But it could be -- I
- 3 | thought it was a very good practice, and I just
- 4 | encourage everybody to take a look at it.
- 5 MR. HARRELL: Thank you, ma'am. Does that
- 6 | mean I'm done?
- 7 BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: No.
- MR. HARRELL: No? Okay.
- 9 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you, Ms. Connery
- 10 and Ms. Roberson.
- 11 Another question for all three of you.
- 12 | Again, kind of two short questions. Let me tee it
- 13 up here. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended,
- 14 | states, "The Secretary will provide, 'ready access
- 15 to such facilities, personnel, and information as
- 16 | the Board considers necessary to carry out its
- 17 responsibilities.'" However, the Order states the
- 18 Department may deny requested information if it
- 19 | "does not have a reasonable relationship to the
- 20 | functions of the DNFSB as enumerated in the Atomic
- 21 | Energy Act."
- 22 | So first question -- and let's go the
- 23 other way this time. Mr. Harrell, we'll start with
- 24 you. The first question. For your site, who
- 25 | specifically is in charge of making the



determination of the access that the Board and its 1 2 staff will receive? And a short answer is fine. 3 MR. HARRELL: Me. The buck stops here. 4 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Mr. Goodrum? 5 MR. GOODRUM: The answer is the same, but 6 let me elaborate just a touch. We're setting the 7 stage that the M&O contractor, our partner, Triad, has the ability to provide information as requested. 8 9 And should they be in a position that they would 10 like to deny information, that would immediately come back to my staff. I'm in a position of 11 12 authority to make that determination. But I would 13 say before I would ever deny a document or a set of 14 information, I'd always coordinate back with the dep 15 rep representing DOE's office and relationship with 16 the Defense Board and with NA-50, which is the NNSA 17 parallel who we work with. So we would always assure that level of coordination before we would 18 19 deny access to a document. 20 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Mr. Hintze? 21 MR. HINTZE: As with my colleagues, it 22 would ultimately rest with me, although I would tell 23 you that my director of safety and facility 24 operations, who's also the DNFSB liaison, would be



probably the first person that would raise that

Let's go

issue and whether there is an issue as far as 1 2 But it all ultimately would rest with me.

CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you. 4 in the same order again. Second part of my 5 question. What happens if the Board requests access to information on something that the Board considers 7 necessary and the Department doesn't? How do we resolve the difference? 8

MR. HARRELL: Well, I want to be very careful about looking at hypothetical situations, obviously. But I think the important piece would be the communication flow, not only between, as Steve mentioned, me and my office, but the departmental representatives, as well, and NA-50. But then also, obviously, we will work with you all. I don't see -- I don't anticipate an issue where we would withhold anything. I don't see any change in the way we're going to operate from the way we've operated in the past.

CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Okay. Let me -- I'll stop there, because I actually happen to agree with you that it's a hypothetical, and so I'm going to let the other two of you off the hook, because it is kind of a hypothetical, and we're going to go on to Ms. Connery.



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1 BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: You're too easy. 2 Okay. My question is for Mr. Goodrum 3 specifically. So NNSA has announced that they will play a prominent role -- that Los Alamos will play a 5 prominent role in manufacturing new plutonium pits for the stockpile. This is an issue in which 7 everybody is keenly interested, as you well know. 8 We understand that this will require considerable 9 efforts to upgrade the infrastructure, to include 10 safety systems like glove boxes, ventilation and 11 fire suppression systems at PF-4, plutonium 12 facility. 13 Some of these efforts are funded through line item construction projects that Congress 14 15 clearly expects us to oversee early in the design and construction process. But other upgrades are 16 17 handled through programmatic and less regimented 18 means, and they may not necessarily reflect the 19 safety significance of that acquisition. 20 Do you consider the information and process surrounding these decisions that will need 21 22 to be made over the next several years as 23 predecisional, and how will that affect us as the 24 Board as we try to conduct our oversight activities?



MR. GOODRUM: Well, let me put it in a

touch of context. Those activities you're referring to would happen inside a plutonium facility that has an approved safety basis, which we just recently upgraded. We also have a plan to continue to upgrade over the next couple of years to make sure that we have the best safety documentation and set of controls for the operation we're headed towards.

But in the context of your answer, anything that happens inside the plutonium facility has to be within the envelope of the safety basis, the safety documentation. So whether it's a construction project, or there's minor rework or there's maintenance, all those things have to be verified that they don't introduce hazards into the facility or to the workers of the operation that aren't properly analyzed and characterized and accepted. And if that was the case, you would go into the USQ process to do the analysis.

So we do have that in place. Does it require a lot of coordination between the programmatic offices that are responsible for the ultimate throughput and the offices that are responsible for the constructions and some of the upgrades within the operating facility? Yes, that requires a lot of coordination. But it ultimately



goes back to verification that's within the safety envelope for that facility.

BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: So I understand that. I'll just be a little bit more specific. In a design and construction project, we have -- it's outlined very specifically when the Defense Board gets involved. And it's clear that Congress was adamant that they wanted us to get involved sooner rather than later so the Department wouldn't make decisions that it would then have to go and potentially undo if we raise a safety issue with which the Department agreed because then it would cost a lot more money and resources and obviously, you're on a tight time frame and tight budget.

activities that don't fall into the CD process, those specifically are the issues that I'm concerned about. And before it gets to the DSA process, procurement, what have you, I'm just trying to understand whether or not we're going to be impacted and told that these activities are predecisional and, therefore, wait until we have made the decision, which could include long-lead procurement in some cases, before the Defense Board is kind of allowed to understand what it is that you're



intending to do.

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MR. GOODRUM: Well, let's see. 2 If it was 3 activities within the approved operating nuclear 4 facility, whether it required a USQ or did not, it 5 would have to be captured by the safety envelope. would look at that as being an ongoing operation, 7 and we share operational information. If it got to 8 the point that there was extensive rework to the 9 analysis and the safety basis documentation, when 10 those documents were far enough along that we would receive them from the contractor, that's the time 11 12 that we would share them back with the Defense 13 Board, with the resident inspectors. We would ask 14 not to receive comments until we had had time to 15 review them on the federal side, because I want to 16 protect our responsibility to understand the basis, 17 and then we would at that point in time receive comments from the Defense Board. 18 19 But my sense is: Most of this will be 20

captured through the USQ process, which you would have access to.

Just because we BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: are running into this, so if you just describe the process that we are seeing play out. Wouldn't you say you'd ask the Defense Board to wait until you



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2 What does that mean? Does that mean the Board would 3 not -- the documents would be predecisional, so the

had reviewed and decided what you were going to do?

3 not -- the documents would be predecisional, so the

4 Board would not have access to conduct its own

5 review before that point?

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MR. GOODRUM: So for the sake of people listening, I put it in the context of: We need to make sure, as line managers, we are taking the accountability for the decisions we're going to make. Parallel to that, if we do get a signed document from the contractor, we would share that information back with the Defense Board. We would also share it when we had decided what we would approve as a final document, and those would be the nodes of which we would share that information.

And the reason I consider that, you know, going back to the principle, is, you know, we want to be in the position that we take time to understand the basis of our decisions and that we know that there were decisions that we're prepared to go forward with to allow you to be in a position to independently look at the analysis and the results and provide comment.

BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: Okay. I just want it to be clear. So you wouldn't withhold the





information from the Board. 1

2 MR. GOODRUM:

decision-making process.

3 BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: But you wouldn't 4 engage with the Board until you've decided what your

own views were? 5

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MR. GOODRUM: Correct. We would not ask for comments until we, the federal team, had reviewed the documentation to the level that we knew what decisions we were going to make with the documentation.

BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: Thank you.

12 BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: So does that mean 13 that there would be no room to reconsider that decision once you got the into from the Board? 15 Because I thought we were an important input to the

MR. GOODRUM: I was very careful not to say "until we approved." I said, "When we have the information to know what decisions we were going to make," for that reason. It's in our best interests that if you all find significant comments, that we're in a position to address those early on. blend -- you know, I need to be in a position to understand the decision that NNSA plans to make, yet at the same time give you a chance to look at the



documentation and then once we know we're in a 1 2 position that we understand the basis of our 3 decision, we would ask for the comments, and then we would address the comments appropriately. 5 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you, 6 Ms. Connery. 7 Board Member Santos. 8 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Thank you. This is 9 a good segue, and I want to eventually follow up to 10 both the points Ms. Roberson and Ms. Connery But I want to give some data here to help 11 brought. 12 frame some of the questions. 13 So I'm going to start with Mr. Roscetti. 14 Will you discuss the staff assessment of the 15 timeliness of recent information requests at the 16 four field offices represented here this evening? 17 MR. ROSCETTI: Yes, sir. First I'll

briefly discuss the information request process, so that I can speak to how the staff has assessed the timeliness of those requests.

When the Board or its staff requests documents from the Department, the staff submits a formal document request. As part of that document request, the staff includes a requested-by date for each individual document we request. The



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requested-by date is nominally three weeks from the date the document request is sent to the Department, per the Department's guideline of 15 working days.

Occasionally the staff will have a requested-by date which is earlier or later than 15 working days after discussion with site personnel to account for factors such as the total length of the documents requested, when the information is needed by the staff, and when the documents will be available.

So for LANL NNSA, of the over 100 requests for documents we have made since May 2018, our technical staff considers nine to have been late, five of which delayed some of our review efforts.

One of our requests was denied because

LANL considered the information to be predecisional

and business-sensitive. Two requests were initially

denied by the contractor but were later fulfilled.

And generally, these delays occurred under the prior

contractor.

For LANL EM, of the approximately 20 requests for documents we have made since May of 2018, our staff considers nine to have been late with one delaying staff efforts. The remainder became overcome by events due to a change in EM's



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1 path forward for the Area G safety basis.

2 For WIPP, the majority of requested

3 | documents have been received late. For instance, of

the 15 requested documents currently being

5 processed, all are past their requested-by date.

6 However, I do not think that this is tied to the

7 Order 140.1. My assessment is that this is just due

8 to available site resources to fulfill our requests.

9 Finally, for Sandia, our document requests

10 | are fairly limited, but we have not experienced any

11 delays since May 2018.

BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Thank you,

13 Mr. Roscetti, for that information. So the point I

14 | would like to make, to me -- I'm going to just make

15 | up a phrase here -- safety delayed is safety denied.

16 And what I'm concerned about is, yes, if part of our

17 reviews is like a more traditional review of, let's

18 | say, like the safety basis documentation, I

19 | understand you were careful to say, "We'll figure

20 out that according to what the right time to

21 | engage, " maybe not necessarily after you approved

22 | it.

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23 But a lot of our oversight is looking at

24 | current health, current controls right now, and

25 | because of the thoroughness of our staff's work, we



want to make sure we're absolutely and technically thorough. And that would require interactions that should happen before we communicate. And I'm concerned that if those interactions are going to be delayed, then we won't be able to communicate our final work products to you in a timely manner, as US risk officials, to make the determination.

opportunities where we need to be more predictable and have a better coordination of what are the smart points to have interaction and give you the opportunity to make the decisions that you need to make. But I see other opportunities where as part of our oversight, we have identified issues, you know, as operations are happening that it's important that we communicate to all of you, but that will require some additional technical interaction instead of waiting, let's say, for the next revision of the safety documents that, as you know, take years.

So I think we need to find a better balance and not get too restricted on: We don't interface until close to approval or at some future date. Do you understand what I'm -- it's a statement I'm making. And I just want to get any





reactions from you, Mr. Goodrum.

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Some of the requests 2 MR. GOODRUM: 3 sometimes involve information that may need to be 4 redacted, things of that nature. So I don't think 5 it would be worth going through each and every one. But let me say, you know, my commitment is -- well, 7 let me also point out, there was a little bit of -as the transition from LANS to Triad at Los Alamos, 8 with the infusion of the Order and the understanding 9 10 of predecisional, there were a couple of documents 11 that fell in the gray zone that took longer than I 12 would normally expect to work out. So I think a lot 13 of that stuff is behind us.

But I think the most important thing is:
We are committed to provide the information. We
want to be sensitive to the timelines that you need
to work to. If there's ever a case that there's
information denied at a low level of initial request
that's of a concern, I would say elevate that up to
seniors and we would engage very quickly. And also,
if there's a timeline that you think is being
challenged, if we were aware of that, we would
really turn up the time for the process to take
place to make sure that if we felt uncomfortable
sharing the information, we did the right in-house



coordination and responded appropriately, or if we had a way to work around things, we would offer that up.

But it is our commitment through this -you know, I stated a slightly different data set,
but it may be the time swing that I picked up.

Because our agreement is to provide the information
requested, and I don't think there would be very
many cases that we don't. And when we -- if that's
the case, we would definitely explain the reason
behind it. But I would be more focused on the
information that you do request, making sure that we
know the timely needs of it and if we feel like
we're not going to be able to meet that, we would
open coordination.

BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Thank you for that commitment. Again, I have seen the experiences that we are getting the information; some delay, but we are getting it, including formal Board requests for information.

The point I want to make is that our oversight function requires timely interactions also. I'm a little bit concerned that the time that you need to give yourself to make those decisions on our ability to complete our work will probably



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require additional coordination, and that's beyond having the documents already provided. So that's the point I wanted to make.

You mentioned some of the redactions. I want to have a question for Mr. Roscetti. As we all know, our resident inspectors provide weekly reports of the various sites. This is one of the best ways we have to provide transparency to the public of some of the work that the Board is doing.

So my question to Mr. Roscetti is: Have you noticed there has been any change in the feedback received by the Department on our weekly or monthly resident inspector reports since the issuance of the Order? My understanding is that the Department does look for factual accuracies or any other items. But have you seen any change in the feedback of those weeklies since the issuance of the Order?

MR. ROSCETTI: So let me just clarify, just for the benefit of everyone listening. It has been the practice of the resident inspectors and site cognizant engineers to provide the site reports to the Department site personnel at the respective sites for feedback after providing those reports to the Board but prior to posting on the Board's public



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The majority of the feedback that the

staff receives is minor in nature. Occasionally the

feedback is more subjective in nature or includes

requests to incorporate more additional details and

information which is not necessarily required for

the report to be technically accurate, but may

provide more context.

Since the issuance of the Order, some sites have requested that information which the site believes falls under the exemptions of Order 140.1 be removed from the reports. For instance, when the staff attended and reported on a fact-finding meeting for an event at a below Haz Cat 3 facility at Y-12 in June 2018, a comment from the field office was to remove the paragraph from the weekly report as the facility was exempt from Order 140.1.

BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Thank you. So there's some -- okay. In the -- I just want to shift gears a little bit. In the Department of Energy Deputy Secretary September 1, 2017, memo, she stated the issuance of the Order could, and I quote, "result in significant improvements in efficiency and/or decrease in cost to laboratory and DOE operations."



So I have two questions to our witness.

Can you explain how implementation of the Order will improve overall efficiency and/or decrease costs as a result of the changes to the interface with the Board at your site? And then, how are you going to measure these improvements, cost savings, and communicate them? So I'll start with Mr. Goodrum.

MR. GOODRUM: Well, let's see. First, if you go back to the procedure I referred to that will be created by the new M&O contractor, Triad, I think there will be a lot more clarity, so there will be less question about what's to be shared and what level it can be shared. And I think that by itself will make it where people feel much more comfortable answering those questions.

I feel very comfortable that when the resident inspectors ask for information that is operational, they ask for information that's working within the laboratory, that the M&O partner can have the liberty to go ahead and share that information essentially real time, and we wouldn't require formal requests for those type interactions. And then when we do get a formal request, which would be really information that winds up going back to the headquarters office, that we would quickly work



that.

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But I do think that with the new Order and the rollout, just like I was talking about clarity when we share safety documents, I think that same level of clarity will show up to those who are doing the day-to-day work, so that they know how to answer those questions from the beginning.

BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: The second part is:

How will you measure those improvements? Do you

have any metrics on cost, efficiency?

MR. GOODRUM: Let's see. Without a lot of data, I think if you look at the last four months at Los Alamos, you probably have seen an improvement. But those are metrics that we would watch in the reports that we received. And also, I would gather information that came directly from the contractor about areas that they might have concern. But my general sense is that you'll see fewer things that are missing in the timeline, and I would say it would be a rare exception that there would be requests that we would say would be predecisional or for some other reason we would not share.

MR. HINTZE: So I'll have to be honest. I
don't know how. Right now, when you look at the
interactions with the resident inspectors, I'm not



so sure that there is tracking of costs associated 1 2 with that to then be able to compare what would be 3 Since we haven't actually sent the any savings. Order over to our contractor, we haven't had them 5 come back and tell us what potential impacts are. So the first answer is: We can't say either way 7 because we haven't given it to the contractor to see what the impact would be. And second off, I'd have 8 to think more on what sort of metrics that we would 9 10 have in place in order to track that. 11 MR. HARRELL: I have to agree with 12 Mr. Hintze. I don't know that the Order has been in 13 place long enough to make that determination, if 14 there are efficiencies to be made or where they 15 could be made. But I have to agree with him, 16 without thinking about this, I'm not sure how we 17 would track the metrics. I haven't really given it 18 any thought. 19 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Thank you. I want 20 to echo Ms. Roberson's points regarding the Sandia Field Office implementing procedure. I have studied 21 22 it, and that procedure says the guideline of 15 and 23 20 working days that we mentioned. The procedure

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also has a requirement that all information requests

be tracked in a local share point site.

other field office managers, does you field office have a similar timelines guideline, and do you have a similar tracking database?

MR. HINTZE: So for us, because you just heard the number for over a six-month period was 20 documents, we don't need a very big database. We have an Excel spreadsheet that we just coordinate with the site, the resident inspectors, and with DNFSB staff members back in headquarters. So it's not a very complicated process for us.

But I would like to make one comment, if I could. We do need to be a little bit careful when we're talking about the statistics of providing the documents within that time frame. And just like the comment was made, you know, we had 20 documents that were requested and nine of them were late, and then the comment was made, "But that was overcome by events, because the decision was made to go in a different direction on the documented safety analysis."

So what that indicates is that we are actually -- you could say that was predecisional, that those discussions were held and the documents were being discussed, and then a decision was made to go a different direction.





1 So we got to be careful, because you can 2 use the statistics to show that we're late, and yet 3 at the same time we're going to the point where we're making sure that there's involvement as we go 5 through that decision-making process. So it may not tell you the full story in a lot of cases, because 7 that was a case where I would say it was reaching 8 out to make sure that there was involvement by the 9 resident inspectors at a very early stage. 10 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: I appreciate that 11 point. And like I expressed before, you know, I 12 don't want to minimize this as an 13 access-of-information item. To me, what's important is meaningful, complete, and timely oversight and 14 15 ability to communicate our complete independent work 16 so that it's useful. So thank you for that. 17 I have a few additional questions for 18 Mr. Roscetti. First, Mr. Roscetti, since the 19 issuance of the Order -- I'm sorry. Can you discuss 20 the impacts on the staff's work of the Department 21 responses to requests for information that you 22 mentioned being delayed? Like what has been the 23 impact on the staff's work? 24 MR. ROSCETTI: So Mr. Santos, the impacts 25 to delayed information requests are generally



1 | limited to the staff's schedule of work, if at all.

- 2 | The members of the technical staff are usually
- 3 | working on multiple reviews across the complex at
- 4 | any one time. If necessary information is delayed
- 5 | for one review, the staff members will shift
- 6 resources to a different review and adjust the
- 7 | in-office review schedules for each review
- 8 | accordingly.
- 9 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Do you consider
- 10 | those shifts to have affected safety?
- 11 MR. ROSCETTI: Generally speaking, I don't
- 12 | think the in-office shift of resources from one
- 13 review to another have affected safety, no, sir.
- 14 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: My follow-up
- 15 question is: What guidance and controls do you have
- 16 | in place to engage with the Board when documents are
- 17 delayed, and in what form is that guidance provided
- 18 to the staff?
- 19 MR. ROSCETTI: As the technical director,
- 20 | I have directed the staff to inform myself and the
- 21 | deputy technical director when documents are delayed
- 22 past the requested date for reasons associated with
- 23 Order 140.1, so that we can bring it to the Board's
- 24 attention. I have provided this guidance to the
- 25 | staff through e-mail and verbally, and reiterated it



verbally through our internal meetings with the 1 2 technical staff. 3 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Thank you. And 4 since the issuance of the Order, do you believe we 5 have experienced impacts to our mission? 6 MR. ROSCETTI: So I would say that, I 7 mean, since the issuance of the Order, there have 8 been minor impacts to the staff's ability to get 9 documents such that myself and the deputy technical 10 director have had to work with our counterparts at 11 the Department and even in NNSA to get those 12 documents. As far as that aspect having an impact 13 on the Board's mission, I think it's negligible. 14 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Thank you. 15 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you, Mr. Santos. 16 Ms. Roberson.

BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: I have one follow-up question, because I think your exchange with Mr. Hintze was a good one on requests for information.

If I remember correctly, in our last hearing there was reference to several thousands of information requests that the Department had received from the Board and its staff, that there was a small fraction that had been addressed. I was



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stunned by the number, but it does lead me to

believe maybe we don't count the same things, which

would be helpful. But number two, there are not

that many in the EM operation, I know there are not

that many at Sandia, and I'm wondering if you know,

Mr. Goodrum, how many information requests have you

received from the Board? Do you have a sense of

that? Because headquarters is tracking.

MR. GOODRUM: Off the top of my head, I could not say. I did go through that information over the last couple of weeks. But I agree with you that we need to have a common understanding of the information requested, the expected timeline and, if needed, an adjusted timeline. And I think that would be the best way to make sure.

I would also point out, it's an exception, but there are times that actually documents are not yet complete that people are aware of that there's a request for, and we're actually waiting for the document to be completed in order to provide that documentation.

But like I said, our commitment is to provide the information that is necessary, to share that as timely as we can without intervening with our decision-making process, and I think in most



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cases, there's a way to do that in parallel, and
we'll provide that level of coordination.

BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you,

5 Ms. Roberson.

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Board Member Connery.

members and staff are probably going to kill me for this, but I'm going to go a little bit off script and not read the question that's on my page.

But I'm grappling with this whole issue of deliberative documents, predecisional documents, deliberative meetings, and the fact that the Order says that the Department can deny our access to those. It's in nobody's interests to waste our time. And again, I'll point out we have fewer than 100 staff members, including Board members. I think it's down to 85 now, in comparison to the large numbers of folks that you have at both DOE and at the complex. So we don't want to waste our time looking at things that will end up going in a different direction. So that is a conversation I

But when you look at our statute, it says
that the Board gets to look at whatever information

think that needs to be had.



1 it deems necessary. And when I look at the Deputy Secretary's statement that it's going to decrease 2 3 costs to laboratory and DOE operations by having 4 this Order in place, you know, my thought is: Well, 5 why would that be? Because what costs are you avoiding by not getting input from the Department? 7 And yes, I understand that you want your staff to do its own work and to make their own 8 9 determinations. But at the end of the day, you all 10 have the responsibility. So when our input comes in 11 should be immaterial to the decisions that your 12 staff is making; right? I mean, I'm trying to 13 understand why you would want to restrict 14 predecisional information. In normal cases that's 15 because you don't want it released to the public. 16 Well, we don't release information to the public 17 without checking with the Department first to make sure that it doesn't contain any classified 18 19 information or information that you don't want to be 20 released to the public. So it's not that it's going 21 to be going public; it's so that we can do our work. 22 So can you just help me understand why you 23 would want to restrict us from seeing this 24 information and getting the best input that you can 25 before you make the decisions, rather than to come



to a conclusion and then argue about two different 1 decisions based on two different viewpoints? 2 3 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Who is that addressed 4 to? I'll start with 5 BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: Mr. Goodrum, and then if anyone else wants to chime in. 8 MR. GOODRUM: So I don't think I can speak 9 to the data that was used by the Deputy Secretary to 10 answer that question. But looking at it from an implementation standpoint at Los Alamos, I don't 11

know how I could put a number to the dollars. go back to my original statement. You know, when they talk about predecisional -- and the Order does say on a case-by-case, which gives us the latitude and authority on a case-by-case to make exceptions -- but I go back to the principle that it's a gray area between making an informed decision you're accountable for and then putting you in a position that you're independently reviewing results of our decision.

And so in a few cases where we have formal documents, like safety basis, we have defined those as preliminary safety basis, submittal from the M&O partner, and when we're ready to make a



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1 determination of acceptance of that safety basis,

2 | which I think are reasonable increments of time to

3 | share information, to collect feedback from the

4 | Board and from the staff that you can then factor in

5 | before decisions and operations begin.

BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: Anyone else want to

7 | chime in?

folks.

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MR. HINTZE: Sure. I'll chime in on this one. So first off, I will definitely state that we, the Department of Energy, and certainly not us, EM Los Alamos, have cornered the market on technical knowledge. So it's always good to get input from

What confuses me sometimes is when we keep talking about predecisional, because there's a spectrum of time. And so it seems like folks all can pick that time because, you know, at some point you have got to start with the brainstorming process where you're just throwing things around. And you talk about the point where you don't want to waste the time of your staff. So there's got to be some sort of start, and at some point you would say there is actually information that is of value. And so that's when, you know -- sometimes I get confused as to: Where along that process is the expectation



that the site residents will participate?

2 So I'm not advocating on any of them. I'm

3 | just saying, in a lot of cases, it's not so simple

4 | to say, where has that involvement begun? And so,

5 | yes, I'm all for, you know, early involvement,

5 | because that means that we get the best technical

7 | information to make the best decisions. It's just

8 | that I think that sometimes people get confused that

9 | it's very easy to pick what predecisional is in that

10 | spectrum; and it's not that simple.

BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: I appreciate that.

12 And I would make a distinction. Our resident

13 | inspectors are our eyes and ears on the ground, and

14 | so they provide us with emerging information. We

15 | want them to have an understanding about how you

16 | make decisions, because that's what we're supposed

17 | to be overseeing, is how you are -- how you are

18 regulating the contractor. That's what oversight

19 is. So they're our eyes and ears on the ground.

20 A formal review, however, is something

21 different. And when the Board determines it needs a

22 document in order to do a formal review and then

23 | present to the Board a case for making a safety case

24 | to the Department, that is when the formal requests

25 come in.



1 And as far as the cost savings go, I just 2 honestly am having a hard time buying that there is 3 a cost savings from denying information that's 4 statutorily allowed to the Board. I don't know what 5 costs we're avoiding and what cost savings would be more than the cost savings of an accident avoided. 7 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Is there a question in 8 that, or is that just a response? 9 BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: No, that was my 10 soap-boxing. 11 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Okay. Thank you. 12 Mr. Santos wanted to follow up. 13 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Thank you. 14 Mr. Roscetti, what percentage do you 15 estimate of the staff's work or review work 16 involves, you know, interactions with DOE, federal 17 elements, and each contractor prior to the Board 18 acting on them? 19 MR. ROSCETTI: I would hesitate to put a 20 specific number on it, but I would say the large 21 majority of the staff's review efforts involve interactions with the federal staff and the 22 23 contractors that the federal staff employ at the defense nuclear facilities. 24 We often review 25 documents in the office. The documents are about



one-of-a-kind defense nuclear facilities. Sometimes
it's hard to really understand the facility mission
and how that mission is carried out without putting
eyes on that facility and even interacting with the
people that are charged with operating that
facility. So for any review of a facility at a
site, it involves interaction with the individuals
at that site.

BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: So would you

BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: So would you consider that your work would be incomplete if you don't -- as part of your independent analysis do not engage with the federal DOE counterparts prior to completing your work?

MR. ROSCETTI: I think that if we don't engage with the federal staff and potentially the contractors, that we run the risk of drawing conclusions that may not necessarily be accurate. But we could complete work without interacting with them. It gives us another data point to ensure that our understanding of the work that they have done is technically accurate and factually correct.

BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: And while the statute says that we do provide independent analysis and advice, for the panelists, do you consider it would be problematic if the Board started to



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communicate their independent findings without 1 engaging with the federal counterparts? 2 3 example, the contractor finishes the document, the document is provided to the staff, yet you need six 5 to eight more months to make a decision. Do you consider it problematic if the Board starts to 7 communicate prior to that without engaging because 8 it's in their predecisional stage? MR. HINTZE: I'll start. Of course that 9 10 would be. Because without communications, you're going to have all sorts of different opinions, 11 12 different directions; and you talk about increasing 13 costs, I can guarantee it's going to be a greater 14 increase in costs. So you definitely need that 15 interface with that during the process as you're 16 going through. So definitely. 17 MR. GOODRUM: So in the context, would we 18 be so far along that the costs of recovery would be 19 high? You know, there are some potentials that way. 20 But I do think there's an inherent value in making 21 sure that, A, we do a fair amount of initial work. 22 As Mr. Hintze pointed out, sort of a brainstorming 23 session of the value of a lot of interaction in that 24 phase is probably not just as much. But I think



once we get to the level that there's a concept of

1 the approach you're going to take, that that's when 2 is the right time to share what is the logic of that 3 concept, what are the merits of that concept, what are some of the weaknesses. 5 And I think at that point in time, that level of interaction -- and I would agree, that 6 7 interaction needs to go back to the experts that originally formulated the data so that they can 8 9 answer the questions on the analysis they did, the 10 models that they used, and how they formulated the 11 control set that they decided on. 12 MR. HARRELL: And I agree with 13 Mr. Goodrum. I think it would be 14 situation-dependent, obviously. But I think he hit 15 the nail on the head. I have to agree with Steve. 16 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Thank you. I agree 17 there's an optimum point. I just would like to see 18 more discipline and definition from both sides on 19 how we execute that. I haven't seen enough of that, 20 and I think a little bit more discipline to identify 21 that optimum point is in order. 22 Thank you. 23 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Board Member Roberson? 24 BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: Thank you,



Mr. Chairman.

Actually, I do have a question. I'm going to talk fast because I know we're running out of time. I know you guys are happy about that.

Anyway, I would just say, I believe all of you have nothing but the best of intentions. But the Board has had experience at many sites where there are people who want the Board to have access to information. Some of them have been your sites.

Implementation of the Order cannot be left to rely solely on the personality of the current participants in the process. The Deputy Secretary cited some key drivers in developing and issuing the orders to create more rigor, discipline, and predictability in the roles and interactions with the Board and its staff.

Our questions are not intended to impugn your good intentions, but to deftly read the guidance and determinations reflected therein.

Therefore, concerns raised remain, even though you and your bosses' intentions and actions thus far are much appreciated. I guess my question is: Are you surprised that the Board continues to raise the same concerns that it's communicated in writing and in these hearings? Does it surprise you that we have these concerns?



MR. HARRELL: Yes and no. We have -- from the first two hearings, you have heard basically the same thing that you have heard today. But the fact that you're raising them with the field office manager level I think is different, and I think that's important.

I want to go back to what you said, ma'am, earlier about the personalities. Yes, there is a concern anytime anything is personality-driven. But one of the things the Department did when this Order rolled out was the training sessions. And in our case, for NNSA, Ike White, who you well know, provided that training and he made it very clear the direction we were going.

Personalities can all be different, but when the leadership says, "This is the way we're going to go," whether it's the way it's written in the Order or the way we're going to interpret and implement the Order, then that's going to make a big difference.

So yes, I do see that we are plowing the same field, but it's a difference. You have field office managers up here. We're not talking from the policy perspective. We're talking from implementation. And that's where the rubber hits





- the road, that's where the actions are going to be done, and that's where the real relationships are going to be made.
- BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: Anybody else? You don't have to speak. I just want to say it.

 Thanks.
- 7 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- 8 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: We are out of time,
 9 and I wanted Ms. Connery to ask a very brief last
 10 question, so I'm going to let her have the floor.
 11 We've only got a couple minutes.
 - BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: I'll try to be brief. So the final question which I pose to all of you is in similar fashion to our first two hearings. What we're heard here today regarding your interpretation and implementation of the Order at your sites does not match the literal words in the Order, and I think you just articulated that quite well. At the best, at best, the Order can be interpreted differently than we've heard today. This is particularly important looking forward as
- This is particularly important looking forward as
 you move on your careers and different individuals
 fill their roles. As we said, you don't want it to
 be personality-dependent; that's problematic. And
 even though the leadership might have told you this



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is the way we're going to implement, the leadership is also subject to change.

3 To me, words matter; words on the page and 4 how they're interpreted matter. If you have an 5 operation with a procedure in it, you don't let your operators interpret what that's supposed to mean. It has a literal meaning. And I think this Order 8 has a literal meaning which is contradictory to, I think, how you want it to be implemented in the field. And I would reiterate what Ms. Roberson said 10 about your good intentions. And we know -- I know 11 12 most of you because I have worked in NNSA in some 13 capacity for the past 20 years, and you are 14 excellent managers and leaders and stewards of our 15 facilities.

In my view, the Order should be suspended pending revisions to match the testimony we've heard during the course of the public hearings, although I did hear some disturbing things today about implementation and subjectivity of what the Board will be allowed to review.

We as the Board continue to interface with the Department and other stakeholders to that end.

In the interim, I'd like to know what steps each of you will take going forward as the Order is



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implemented at your sites to ensure that
implementation is consistent, unambiguous, and
matches the promises that we've heard that this is
not going to interfere with our ability to do our
job, which is congressionally mandated.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: And in the interests of time, very short answers, please. If you want to provide other information later, you can provide it for the record.

MR. GOODRUM: Let's see. I would go back to our efforts at the Laboratory in order to codify the type behaviors that we have talked about that, in my view, are consistent with the new Order. don't think they're inconsistent with the old Order because I said from the beginning, I have sort of operated with this type of a principle with the Board since back in the 1990s, and I think as demonstrated that when you make decisions, it's a pretty solid process, and I think if you look back over time, you can see that, yes, there was enough sharing of relevant information, and we'll get better at the timely part, in order to make sure that you're in a good position to provide comments in the timelines that we're progressing with.



I do think when we get this new Order
revised with Triad, that it will cut out a lot of

- 3 | the uncertainty that, at the working level, people
- 4 | have seen, which I think will help make
- 5 improvements. But I don't think that there's
- 6 anything that will be a fundamental change from the
- 7 | way that I have seen our relationship with the Board
- 8 over the past decade.
- 9 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Mr. Harrell and
- 10 | Mr. Hintze, if you would like to provide answers for
- 11 | the record later, that would be fine.
- 12 We are out of time. And so I want to
- 13 | thank all four of the panelists for spending this
- 14 | hour-plus with us: Mr. Goodrum, Mr. Hintze,
- 15 Mr. Harrell, and Mr. Roscetti.
- 16 | We will now take a 13-minute break and
- 17 | we'll restart at quarter past the hour. Thank you.
- 18 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: I want to make a
- 19 | statement here.
- 20 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Mr. Santos, very
- 21 | quickly.
- 22 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Yes, I just would
- 23 like to extend an invitation to the panelists to
- 24 accompany us and stay and hear the public
- 25 | perspectives. I think that could be very useful to



all of us. 1 Thank you. 2 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: We are in recess. 3 (Recess from 7:02 p.m. to 7:15 p.m.) 4 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: At this time we'd like 5 to reconvene our hearing for session 2. Ladies and gentlemen, I have some good 6 7 news and I have some bad news. The good news is: 8 We have 19 people who have asked to make public 9 The bad news is: We have 19 people who comments. 10 have asked to make public comments. So what that means is that we are going to be ruthless to the 11 12 point of extreme about limiting each person to five 13 minutes. That's not because we don't want to hear 14 what you have to say, but if everybody gets as much 15 time as they want, we'll be here until way too late. 16 So five minutes, please. And I have directed the 17 general counsel to cut you off -- to give you a 18 30-second warning and cut you off at five minutes, 19 and I have told him that if he doesn't do so, that 20 he needs to think about looking around for a new 21 job. Yeah.

And also, I would offer that if you don't get your full five minutes to speak, you may submit your questions or your comments for the record and we'll include them in the record of the public



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Also, I would ask that you phrase your comments as comments. If they are phrased as questions, the Board is not obligated to answer them, but we will put them into the public record as such. But I'd prefer that you would avoid phrasing them as questions. They should be as comments.

So at this point I will turn over our proceedings to the associate general counsel,
Mr. Joseph Gilman, to manage the public comment session.

12 Mr. Gilman.

MR. GILMAN: Yes, thank you, Mr. Hamilton.

So as Mr. Hamilton stated, at this time we're going to provide an opportunity for comments from interested members of the public. A list of those speakers who have contacted the Board was posted at the entrance to the room, and we have generally listed the speakers in the order in which they contacted us. I will call the speakers in this order and ask the speakers to state their name and affiliation, if any, at the beginning of their comments.

There is also a table at the entrance of the room with a sign-up sheet for members of the





- 1 | public who wish to make public comments but didn't
- 2 have an opportunity ahead of time to notify us. And
- 3 | I have the list of the folks who have signed up
- 4 here. They will follow the folks who signed up
- 5 | initially.
- 6 To give everyone wishing to make a comment
- 7 | an equal opportunity, again we ask the speakers to
- 8 | limit their comments to five minutes. I will warn
- 9 | each speaker when they have 90 seconds remaining and
- 10 | then again when they have 30 seconds remaining.
- 11 | This is awkward, but I'm just going to chime in and
- 12 | let you know. The chairman will give consideration
- 13 | for additional time, if the schedule allows, at the
- 14 end, which it probably will not because of how many
- 15 | speakers we have.
- 16 Again, as Mr. Hamilton said, I'll just
- 17 | reiterate: Remarks should be limited to comments,
- 18 | technical information, or data concerning the
- 19 | subject of this public hearing. And the Board
- 20 members may question anyone providing comments if
- 21 | they so choose.
- The first speaker for this evening is
- 23 | Trish Williams-Mello.
- 24 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: And Mr. Gilman, I
- 25 | would suggest that you call out the next one on the



- 1 list so that person can be ready.
- 2 MR. GILMAN: Ah, yes. And so following
- 3 | Ms. Williams-Mello is Jay Coghlan. And I apologize
- 4 | if I ruin your name.
- 5 MR. COGHLAN: Coghlan.
- 6 MR. GILMAN: Coghlan.
- 7 MS. WILLIAMS-MELLO: Thank you all for
- 8 | allowing me this opportunity to speak this evening.
- 9 | My name is Trish Williams-Mello. I represent the
- 10 | Los Alamos Study Group. My colleague and husband,
- 11 | Greg Mello, is in Washington at the current time, as
- 12 | some of you saw him last week.
- 13 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Yes, we did. We met
- 14 | with him.
- 15 MS. WILLIAMS-MELLO: Good. I have
- 16 | corresponded and met personally with the DNFSB and
- 17 | its staff almost from the time of its inception in
- 18 | 1988. And all of you have known both Greg and I in
- 19 the study group for many years. We have been the
- 20 | DNFSB's champions and defenders for the majority of
- 21 | that time.
- 22 However, when we see mistakes being made
- 23 or policies that desperately need changed or
- 24 discontinued, or staff and Board who are guiding the
- 25 | DNFSB down a path of destruction, we will speak up.



We will write letters, inform the press, and generally not turn loose until things change for the better.

On March -- excuse me, on May 14, 2018,

DOE adopted this Order that we're all addressing

tonight, 140.1, which greatly restricts DOE

communications with the DNFSB, eliminates direct

communication between the DNFSB and DOE contractors,

which, as everyone knows, are the sole operating

staff in all DOE and NNSA nuclear facilities -
excuse me -- and eliminates DNFSB oversight of

Hazard Category 3 nuclear facilities, as we've

heard, which comprise about 60 percent of DOE's

nuclear facilities overall.

DOE's internal roll-out briefing that was leaked to our organization provides more background and detail. For example, the Los Alamos National Laboratory management and operating contractor at that time was part of the team that designed the Order. The Order would eliminate the formal DNFSB oversight for the majority of defense nuclear facilities, those judged by DOE not to have potential public health and safety consequences in the event of accidents, i.e., those categorized by DOE as Hazard Category 3 and below.



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The Order ends all formal DOE cooperation with DNFSB as regards worker safety per se, both workers in defense nuclear facilities as well as co-located workers in other facilities nearby. The only formal cooperation with the Board that is allowed under the Order is that which bears on public health and safety.

On August 28, 2018, the DNFSB held a hearing on the Order at which the DOE witnesses on hand made clear while informal cooperation and suggestions about worker safety are always welcome, DOE is no longer under any obligation to formally respond to DNFSB requests and concerns unless public health and safety are implicated.

DOE witnesses were Undersecretary Dan
Brouillette; Associate Undersecretary for
Environment, Health, Safety and Security, Matthew
Moury; and Ike White, chief of staff for NNSA
administrator Lisa Gordon Hagerty.

Upending three decades of prior mutual agreement and practice in this Order, DOE defines the public as not including workers. At that August 28, 2018 hearing, the four DNFSB board members took turns condemning the new order overall and in eloquent detail, at times vehemently. In their



closing statements, Board members made clear their very dissatisfaction with the responses they received from the DOE witnesses.

At the outset of the hearing, it was noted by the acting chair that the new Order appeared to conflict with the Board's enabling legislation, as you have commented tonight, as well. We agree, and want to state for the record that this Order is illegal.

On August 15, 2018, in testimony before
the New Mexico Legislature's Radioactive and
Hazardous Materials Committee, Craig Leasure,
principal associate director of operations and
business for LANL, told that committee chairman,
Jeff Steinborn, in response to Steinborn's questions
as to his role in crafting the Order that, "I helped
with the Order as one of the people on the team.
But it is a federal order."

MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds.

MS. WILLIAMS-MELLO: The staff cut recent Order, and related prior actions to weaken the Board are taking place as the Trump Administration seeks to ramp up acquisition of production facilities for new nuclear weapons, in particular for the production of plutonium pits, the mission of the



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1 former Rocky Flats plant. Safety concerns loom large in plutonium pit production. 2 LANL's aging 3 main plutonium facility, PF4, has been dogged by persistent safety problems that have been and remain 5 a focus of DNFSB concern. LANL proposals to build underground factory modules to expand pit production 7 capacity rely solely on the passive confinement 8 capability for accident mitigation and assumes that 9 no active safety systems would be required. 10 Emergency fire/water supply and electrical power, quote, "will not be designed, procured, or installed 11 12 to nuclear code and standards." 13 MR. GILMAN: Thirty seconds. 14 MS. WILLIAMS-MELLO: NNSA also seeks to 15 transform an existing radiological facility, the 16 RLUOB, the radiological laboratory utility and 17 office building, into a Haz Cat 3 nuclear facility without having designed or built the facility to 18 19 nuclear standards. Under DOE Order, this facility and its workers would lie outside the DNFSB's 20 21 purview, and apparently the DOE would not have to 22 respond to --23 Time has expired. MR. GILMAN: 24 MS. WILLIAMS-MELLO: -- design review by 25 DNFSB of any of these facilities.



1 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Again, I apologize for 2 being so ruthless. We will take the rest of your 3 comments gladly, and put them in the record. 4 MS. WILLIAMS-MELLO: Yes. I have got 5 copies. I appreciate it, and 6 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: 7 I'm going to apologize to you and I'm going to 8 apologize to everyone else who's getting ready to 9 speak. But we're just going to have to be ruthless 10 on the time. Thank you. 11 MR. GILMAN: So I'll just remind you to 12 submit your comments for the record. If you have 13 them physically, you can hand them to the folks at 14 the table at the back, or you can e-mail them to 15 hearing@DNFSB.gov. 16 MR. COGHLAN: It's my time. So I'm Jay 17 Coghlan, it's C-O-G-H-L-A-N, with Nuclear Watch 18 New Mexico. 19 And you know, I'll start with my sincere 20 thanks to the Board for coming out here to 21 New Mexico. I and we very much appreciate that. So 22 thank you so much. 23 First of all, I want to submit for the 24 record what I have written on this blue piece of



paper. If the audience wants some, they're in the

1 It basically asserts that the DOE Order is 2 flat-out illegal. And I think the Board pretty much 3 agrees with me, although, of course, you're not going to use the word "illegal." But you have 5 consistently pointed out how the Order conflicts with the Board's enabling legislation. So I will 7 simply take that a half-step further. The Order is 8 illegal. Now, Ms. Connery, who I admire quite a 9 bit -- she has focused on the need for the Board to 10 11 have access to predecisional documents, and that's 12 what I'm going to focus on, as well. And in 13 particular, design documents in facility 14 construction. And she wondered out loud, you 15 know -- DOE apparently has stated that there would be cost savings if they implemented the Order. 16 17 I want to suggest -- and this is kind of cynical on 18 my part -- but this is where the cost savings comes 19 in. Because I'm pretty familiar with both the 20 plutonium facilities at Los Alamos and the uranium facilities at Y-12, and it was -- the single biggest 21 22 thing that drove up costs at both the CMRR project 23 and the uranium processing facility was the Board's 24 expressed concerns over seismic safety. And as a 25 result, NNSA had to abandon, because those costs so



dramatically escalated -- had to abandon the original designs in both cases.

So how can NNSA save money through DOE

Order 140.1? Well, it's essentially to kill the

messenger, you know, and thereby lower costs in

facility construction. And it's my personal

suspicion that this is the primary motivation behind

DOE Order 140.1, particularly as NNSA seeks to

dramatically ramp up plutonium pit production.

Now, you know, a lot of us could go on at length about pit production at Los Alamos, and the chronic -- the history of chronic nuclear safety lapses at Los Alamos have come to the light of day mainly because of the Board. And again, I think the motivation behind this is essentially to kill the messenger.

Now, I'm somewhat astounded when I hear DOE and NNSA officials here say stuff like, "the Order is not going to really change things, and it depends on who does it, and there's a lot of subjectivity," et cetera, et cetera.

Well, if the Order is not going to really change things, why have it? Withdraw it. You know? But again, I think there's a very calculated reasoning behind this Order, and what I think is



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happening right now -- and I have also checked with
congressional staff.

3 MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds.

MR. COGHLAN: How many?

5 MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds.

6 MR. COGHAN: Okay. I think DOE and NNSA

7 | is currently soft-pedaling the Order. And my

8 | understanding is that there's not real serious

9 | denial of access, but I think that will change

10 | later, as soon as the issue dies down a little bit.

11 | So I want you all to be on the lookout for that very

12 thing.

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Now, knowing that I have very little time

left, you all have done such a good job on

15 Los Alamos, as far as I'm concerned. Look at the

16 | MOX fuel fabrication facility at the Savannah River

17 | site, since now they want to convert that to pit

18 | production. There are many allegations of shoddy

19 | construction, endemic problems and, in fact, the

20 | U.S. Government has filed a False Claims Act against

21 | the contractor. So I'm urging the Safety Board to,

22 | first of all, be tenacious --

MR. GILMAN: Thirty seconds.

24 | MR. COGHAN: -- in holding on to your

25 | right to review facility design with a particular





emphasis on upgrades at Los Alamos and the conversion of the MOX fuel fabrication facility at Savannah.

And since I'm out of time, I just will

attempt to ingratiate myself with you all. You have

done 30 years of outstanding service to the public,

and don't let NNSA or DOE mess with you.

MR. GILMAN: Time has expired.

MR. COGHAN: Thank you.

10 MR. GILMAN: Thank you very much, sir.

The next speaker is Mr. Scott Kovac, who

12 | will be followed by George Anastas.

MR. KOVAC: Good evening. My name is

Scott Kovac with Nuclear Watch New Mexico. Thank

you, Chairman and Members of the Board. Good to see

you.

17 I'd like to start with just an opening.

18 You know, the DOE and the Atomic Energy Commission

have had self-regulatory authority over radioactive

20 materials from the beginning. DOE is used to

21 getting their way. As a rule, DOE does not inspire

22 public confidence. I mean, they have a very

23 complicated job. But restricting the DNFSB doesn't

24 help that.

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25 If all requests for information under the



new Order should be documented, then all requests
and responses, including denials, should be posted
online. The Board does a good job on posting these
documents now, and so does the DOE department
representative. But it may be -- but it may need to
be taken to the next level.

I'd like to see the DNFSB oversee EM sites more. These sites truly pose a long-term risk to the public. It feels sometimes like DOE is implementing DOE Order 140.1 specifically for the radiologic laboratory utility and office building at Los Alamos. The -- call it the rad lab. The rad lab is not designed as a Hazard Category 3 facility, you know, and the environmental assessment listed very many things that could go wrong: Fires, explosions, loss of confinement, many things like that.

But there are other things besides Hazard Category 3 that should be taken into consideration for a particular facility, such as throughput. You know, the EPA approved an operational scope of 300 grams of plutonium-239 or equivalent annually. And in addition to that, other things besides just Hazard Category 3 must be taken into account. For instance, the performance category and the seismic



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design category of the building.

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2 You know, as we know, the rad lab, when 3 originally completed in 2010, was categorized as a performance Category 2 facility, and 2 is the second-lowest out of four of those categories. 5 during a reanalysis, the review level earthquake was 7 equal to a 2,500-year ground motion of -- or a PC3 The PC3 category is, you know, second 8 earthquake. 9 less -- just below a reactor. So the rad lab, with 10 400 grams of plutonium, if built today, should be built as a PC3 facility, but it was only built as a 11 12 PC2 facility back in 2010, because it was originally 13 built with 8.4 grams of plutonium in mind. 14 have a nuclear facility, the rad lab meets the 15 minimum seismic requirements for a nonnuclear 16 facility, and for the whole building, and only meets 17 the next level of safety requirements for a majority 18 of the building. So all --19

MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds.

MR. KOVAC: -- all Hazard Category 3 facilities are not created equal. So DOE seems to be maxing out their rad lab while lessening I would like to see oversight at the same time. that all existing Hazard Category 3 sites should be grandfathered in before this Order, if this Order



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1 continues on, and not be exempt from DNFSB
2 oversight. Thank you very much.

MR. GILMAN: Thank you very much, sir.

Next is George Anastas, followed by Joni Arends.

6 MR. ANASTAS: I'll cut to the chase here.

7 | You all have copies of my six-pages statement. And

8 | based upon over 50 years of nuclear radiation,

9 occupational and environmental protection experience

10 | in industry, academia, and government, I am

11 | unambiguously opposed to Order 140.1 for the reasons

12 | articulated in my prepared statement, which you

13 have.

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For a good fraction of my career, I have been involved with DOE and its predecessor agencies on a variety of issues. This includes the general manager side of the Atomic Energy Commission. Some of you may be old enough to remember that.

In any event, most recently, I have been involved in the safety of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, including the preventable accidents that occurred in February 2014, plans by DOE to bury 30 or more metric tons of weapons-grade plutonium at WIPP, the attempt by DOE to ignore the actual volume of waste buried at WIPP, and criticality issues at

Los Alamos National Laboratory.

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In 1987, an American hero, John Glenn,

3 | introduced Senate 1085, the Senate version of your

legislation. I believe Senator Glenn is right now

5 | looking down at DOE and shaking his head in

6 disbelief at this attempt by DOE to obviate the

7 DNFSB enabling statute and thus hamstring the Board.

8 | The Order makes it so very easy for DOE and its

9 contractors to hide information; facts hidden in the

10 | shadows they do not want to come to light.

A quote comes to mind from The Wizard of Oz, and it perfectly fits this Order. "Do not look behind the curtain." Indeed, DOE is attempting to place an opaque curtain between what it and its contractors are doing, thus shielding what is going on from scrutiny by the Board, Congress, regulatory agencies, states, the media, and the public. It is inescapable that the independence of the Board must be protected and enhanced by Congress. Congress, the media, and the public should be outraged by this

Since its inception -- and I met some of the early people: Herb Kouts, John Conway, Edson Case, and some of the others; Joe DiNunno. Since

attempt by DOE to shroud its operations under the

opaque mantle of that DOE order.



- 1 | its inception, independence and integrity have been
- 2 | the hallmarks of the Board. Rigging the process,
- 3 | the fox quarding the hen house, or the dingos
- 4 | tending the sheep, and stacking the cards must not
- 5 | be tolerated by Congress, the media, and the public.
- 6 The last time I checked, federal organizations,
- 7 | including DOE, are to follow the rule of law, not
- 8 | the rule of self-serving agency orders drawn up to
- 9 | circumvent the law.
- MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds.
- 11 MR. ANASTAS: If you have any questions,
- 12 | I'd be -- I have 87 and a half seconds to respond.
- 13 | Thank you very much.
- MR. GILMAN: Thank you, sir.
- Next is Joni Arends, followed by Don
- 16 | Hancock.
- MS. ARENDS: Good evening, Mr. Chair and
- 18 | members of the Board. My name is Joni Arends, and
- 19 | I'm with Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety. And
- 20 | it's good to see you all, and thank you so much for
- 21 | coming to New Mexico. I would say due to the winter
- 22 | weather, a lot of people aren't here this evening.
- 23 But we know that the record will remain open, and
- 24 | we'll be able to provide comments.
- And congratulations on 30 years. I



remember when John Glenn, as George just said, you know, was so instrumental in bringing the Board to fruition, and for that we're forever grateful.

I wanted to thank you for your questions this evening, and I would respectfully ask that you put some kind of requirement on the speakers to say that they can't give their personal opinions, which some of them did this evening. It reminds me of during the Cerro Grande Fire, when officials with DOE and with LANL spoke at public meetings and said that it was their personal opinion that they couldn't send monitors up in the plume on planes. It was their personal opinion. I didn't want to hear -- the public didn't want to hear their personal opinion. We wanted to hear what their job told them that they needed to do in that emergency situation. So please consider putting that requirement on the speakers as we go forward.

So CCNS is particularly concerned about the Order restricting access to the Haz Cat 3 facilities, including the RLUOB at LANL. Although DOE has stated at all three of the public meetings that the Order will not be implemented as written, as the public, we know that we can't believe what DOE says. And probably the classic example is that



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1 in 2011, in response to public comments about 2 locating nuclear weapons work into other LANL 3 facilities than the RLUOB, DOE stated in the final environmental impact statement the RLUOB was not 5 constructed to address the security and safety requirements of Haz Cat 2 or 3 levels of nuclear 7 material; thus DOE would not operate RLUOB as 8 anything other than a radiological facility, which 9 would significantly limit the amount -- the total 10 quantity of special nuclear materials that could be handled in the building. 11 As a result, the 12 analytical chemistry and material characterization 13 operations requiring Haz Cat 2 or 3 work could not 14 be carried out in the RLUOB. And so now they have 15 increased the amount of plutonium from 8.4 grams, 16 which the facility was designed for, to 400, a 17 46-time increase, when they told us in 2011 that that would never happen, and it's in the 18 documentation and we'll submit that. We're very 19 20 concerned about public health and safety and also 21 worker safety. And --22 MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds. 23 Thank you -- and would ask MS. ARENDS: 24 you to continue your request to suspend the Order. 25 Because we know that DOE -- these folks are not --



1 they're not going to be in those positions. 2 not the personalities. It's what it says on the 3 paper. 4 So again, thank you so much for coming to 5 New Mexico. Thank you very much. MR. GILMAN: 7 Next is Don Hancock, followed by John 8 Heaton. MR. HANCOCK: Good evening. 9 I'm Don Hancock from Southwest Research and Information here 10 in Albuquerque. I also thank you very much for 11 12 coming, and I want to second a point that Mr. Santos 13 said in his written vote on this hearing, that it would be good for the Board to have additional 14 15 hearings, field hearings, which provide a good 16 opportunity to hear the public, to meet with DOE 17 officials, to meet with governmental officials, as 18 you have done, and others. So I want to encourage 19 you to do that. 20 My organization is also part of the 21 Alliance for Nuclear Accountability, which has 22 provided testimony at your two previous hearings. 23 have submitted additional written materials in 24 December, and also tonight. But I also want to take



to heart Mr. Santos' admonition at the start of this

hearing that we not get distracted, and so I want to encourage the Board in four areas.

I want to encourage our congressional folks who are here -- and I'm talking, as well, to their friends in Washington -- that they need to take action against DOE and this Order, as well.

Pilot Plant, I want to reiterate tonight the request we made in our December 28 letter that the Board increase its staffing and, in fact, consider having resident inspector or inspectors at WIPP. It's a very important facility. You all have done good work there. But as I'm going to talk about in a minute, there is more that can and should be done.

We're especially concerned about the continuing safety problems at WIPP and the inadequate responses to the 2014 fire and radiation release, and we think the current way that WIPP is being operated and the safety problems could lead to similar incidents in the future.

We appreciate the Board's looking at these issues and pointing out some of the problems, but as you may know but many people in the audience may not know, DOE Office of Enterprise Assessment initiated an investigation on January 29 of 2019 of the



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Nuclear Waste Partnership, the operating contractor 2 at WIPP, regarding, quote, "the events occurring 3 from July through October 2018" -- and get these words -- "include multiple overexposures to hazardous chemicals, including carbon tetrachloride, 5 nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, as well as a series of heat stress incidents." 7 So all of these events have affected 8 9 workers, have caused them to be exposed in ways that 10 they shouldn't have been. I, of course, was aware of these incidents, in part, from the Safety Board's 11 12 reports, long before this investigation came out. 13 In some cases, I talked to Mr. Shrader, the WIPP 14 site manager who was unable to be here tonight, 15 about these problems. 16 But it's very important that the Board --17 we have demonstrated problems that are not being 18 adequately addressed. It's very important that the 19 Board stay involved. In fact, my next point is: 20 think the Board needs to get more involved --21 MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds. 22 MR. HANCOCK: -- particularly related to 23 increased scrutiny of the new WIPP shaft that's 24 being proposed and the underground drifts. This was



originally called a new exhaust shaft. Obviously,

we don't need a new exhaust shaft. DOE has now
admitted they don't need a new exhaust shaft. But I
would particularly like the Board to pay close
attention to a design for the new shaft which looks,
again, like another of many DOE and contractor
financial boondoggles, but the rush will lead to
safety problems.

So for example, does the new design safely and adequately integrate with the existing underground footprint? How the ventilation system would ensure that an existing underground contamination doesn't spread to the new drifts and shaft. How ongoing ground control problems would be addressed in an even larger underground footprint. And the safety of multiple evacuation locations that would be created. And importantly, whether the base safety practices are being incorporated into the design. The representatives here tonight --

MR. HANCOCK: -- tried to indicate, as has been said, that there's not much change. We don't count on that being the case. We call upon Congress to take action against DOE and this Order and we ask very much for the Board to maintain and increase the effectiveness of the Board and staff to protect --

Thirty seconds.

MR. GILMAN:



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1 MR. GILMAN: Time has expired. 2 MR. HANCOCK: -- workers and public health 3 and safety. Thank you. 4 MR. GILMAN: Thank you, sir. 5 Next is John Heaton, followed by Peter 6 Ives. 7 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: And I'm going to ask 8 our audio-visual team if they could turn down the 9 stage lights while we're listening to public 10 comment, because we'd like to be able to look at 11 folks, but the lights are really starting to be 12 painful on our eyes. We'll turn them back up at the 13 end. 14 Again, my name is John MR. HEATON: 15 Heaton, and I'm chairman of the Mayor's Nuclear Task 16 Force in Carlsbad. And I want to start off by 17 saying thank all of you very much for being engaged 18 with us and visiting the many times that you did to 19 Carlsbad, and visiting with the community, and 20 overseeing the recovery process. So thank you, 21 again, very much for that. 22 Our task force is very concerned about the 23 elimination -- about the institution of Order 140.1 24 and the limits of physical, personnel, and document



access that it imposes. We have numerous regulators

of WIPP, as you well know, but we have two that we think are really independent, and that is MSHA, in the mining arena, and then the Defense Board in the rest of the operation. So we think that you are very important, and it would be horrible to lose you in that position.

We typically meet with DOE, our group meets with DOE and the contractor usually twice a month and we get very well briefed, they are very open, they're very honest, very straightforward; but issues related to what events may occur sometimes we think get ignored, and we would like to hear about them, as well, and we think that you are the answer to that.

I think WIPP as a Haz Cat 2 facility and as I understand the Order -- and it was the pink block up on the graph -- is eliminated, frankly, from your strict oversight. And that is really of deep concern for us, as well. And we think that that restricts -- the restriction in that access violates the statutory authority given by the Board to protect health and safety.

As far as onsite oversight goes of personnel and people, we -- granted, we think that offsite personnel, our people that are potentially



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1 exposed or have an issue, are very, very important.

- 2 But we also think that the workers onsite are very,
- 3 very important. They're our friends, our neighbors,
- they're the people that we go to church with, that
- 5 we live with, and we think that they are very
- important, as well. And it's my understanding that
- 7 much of that restriction won't be -- you will not
- 8 have access to some of the personnel health and
- 9 safety issues that relate to the workers. So that
- 10 we think, again, is inconsistent with the Atomic
- Energy Act and with long-standing historical 11
- 12 precedences that have occurred.
- 13 Sites have many hazards that have been
- 14 pointed out and, in fact, since 2011, the Board was
- 15 pointing out the fire hazard at WIPP and to no
- 16 avail. There was no response to that. And then
- 17 subsequently, the fire did occur. So there are many
- 18 incidences at sites which are important that aren't
- 19 necessarily radiologic that you also become engaged
- 20 in.
- 21 MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds.
- 22 MR. HEATON: You had a very good debate
- 23 about access to information, and we agree with you
- 24 that you should have access to whatever information
- 25 you need, predecisional or otherwise.



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Let me make a couple of comments about the
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    fire and rad safety. While new DSA safety
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    requirements are now in place at WIPP, many changes
    have been made in how materials are viewed and
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    dealing with oxidizers, dealing with whatever; all
    of those are now in place, but it still takes
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    oversight to make certain that those procedures,
 8
    processes, are actually happening as they should be.
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    The WIPP accident, as an example, is going to cost
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    more than $3 billion, and the cost --
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              MR. GILMAN:
                           Thirty seconds.
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              MR. HEATON:
                           -- to get back to normal will
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    take about ten years.
                           So open access is really a
    must, and cost savings approach for DOE
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    justification versus strong oversight to forge good
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    safety is really important.
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              So in closing, I just think that we're all
    very interested in you staying in place and doing
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    the job that you were designated to do, and we
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    appreciate what you have done in the past and look
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    forward to working with you in the future.
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    you.
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                           Thank you very much, sir.
              MR. GILMAN:
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              Next is Peter Ives, followed by Eric
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    Vasquez.
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1 MR. VASQUEZ: Good evening. I'm going to 2 save you five minutes. My name is Eric Vasquez. 3 Peter Ives is not able to be here this evening, but 4 I'm with the same organization. I am the executive 5 director of the Regional Coalition of LANL It's a cooperative alliance of nine 6 Communities. 7 communities in north-central New Mexico, all within 8 the LANL shadow. And I'm going to read a prepared 9 statement as requested by some of my -- on behalf of 10 my board members. 11 First of all, thank you to the DNFSB for 12 being here tonight, and to the New Mexico 13 congressional delegation for making this hearing 14 We really appreciate this actually being happen. 15 onsite in New Mexico for this important discussion. 16 The Regional Coalition of LANL 17 Communities, or RCLC, is an alliance of nine local governments in north-central New Mexico that are 18 19 directly affected by Los Alamos National Laboratory. 20 Members of the RCLC Board, who all serve as elected 21 leaders in their respective communities, express 22 uncertainty over the implications of Order 140.1, on

In particular, the RCLC board members are



the ability of the DNFSB to maintain effective

oversight and review of DOE facilities.

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1 uncertain about the possible loss of onsite access

- 2 | and oversight of NNSA facilities near our
- 3 communities. The RCLC understands that at the
- 4 | November 28 meeting, DOE stated that DNFSB would
- 5 | still have access to the sites, yet the language of
- 6 | the Order, as was discussed earlier and denied in
- 7 | the panel, implies that any such access could be
- 8 | constricted by DOE, NNSA, or other entities'
- 9 definition of risk and restriction of access to
- 10 | certain sites.

11 | Members of the RCLC request that any

- 12 | rewrite of this Order include clarification to
- 13 ensure DNFSB maintains oversight authority at these
- 14 sites, as the activities at these sites can directly
- 15 | affect our communities.

16 In addition, the RCLC board members have

17 expressed concerns over the proposed restrictions of

- 18 access to predecisional information, as this
- 19 information may include issues that are pertinent to
- 20 our neighboring communities around LANL. Such
- 21 | restrictions could make it impossible for DNFSB to
- 22 | provide input into DOE decisions that directly
- 23 | affect our citizens' lives. RCLC board members ask
- 24 | for clarification on whether this provision changes
- 25 | the DNFSB's authority to access the information it



needs to fulfill its oversight mission.

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A copy of this statement has been provided to your staff for the official record, and we thank you again for being here this evening.

MR. GILMAN: Thank you very much, sir.

So next is June Ferrill, followed by Anna
Hansen.

MS. FERRILL: I'm June Ferrill, and I'm with a Santa Fe group called the Nuclear Safety Advocates Group. NSAG, we call ourselves. And I wanted to thank you for this opportunity to be here and thank you for coming.

We support our New Mexico national labs, and we want them to be the best they can be. We advocate for safety, transparency about operations, and education to develop a safe work force. In Santa Fe, what happens in the labs directly affects us. Our friends, our parents, children, some of us, go to work every day at Sandia or Los Alamos.

The threat of radiation at LANL is too real for us. When accidents occur, health is impaired long-term and anxiety presents. Not only do we pay for accidents through loss of health and well-being, but the WIPP accident cost taxpayers billions of dollars. Now Order 140.1 takes WIPP off



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the Board's oversight list and seems to imply the 1 unthinkable: That LANL and Sandia may no longer be 2 3 under the Board's oversight? 4 When there are safety issues, our communities need assurances that corrections are 5 being made, and we need access to information. 7 can be part of the needed solutions. 8 NSAG used your reports to write the 2018 9 New Mexico Democratic Party's nuclear safety planks. 10 One of our planks states: "Our elected officials should advocate for continued public access to 11 12 nuclear safety information." 13 We are concerned that Order 140.1 removes 14 that access and transparency. But moreover, it 15 limits the Board's role to only those matters that lie outside of DOE site boundaries. This limitation 16 17 means that you, the Board, whom we've depended on 18 since 1988, would no longer be protecting our 19 workers' health and safety. 20 Another problem. Order 140.1 states, "DOE 21 should speak with one voice." Speaking with one 22 voice means closing out --23 MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds. 24 MS. FERRILL: -- divergent views.



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taught an ethics seminar to the National Society of

T 107

1 | Professional Engineers, and I used a case about the

- 2 | near-disaster of a nuclear meltdown at Davis-Besse
- 3 | Nuclear Power Station. The situation became so
- 4 | serious because decision-makers, including the NRC,
- 5 | didn't listen to all the concerns. A later report
- 6 | from the NRC recognized that error.
- 7 Information and transparency help prevent
- 8 disasters. The Board offers an objective view
- 9 | because you don't have the pressures of profits,
- 10 | deadlines, bonuses, developing new programs. I keep
- 11 | hearing from this side that there's no real change.
- 12 | Well, we say --
- MR. GILMAN: Thirty seconds.
- 14 MS. FERRILL: -- "If it ain't broke, don't
- 15 | fix it." So we need the Safety Board to have its
- 16 original powers restored. Then we can feel safe in
- 17 educating and sending our next generation of
- 18 | children to work in those labs. Thank you.
- 19 MR. GILMAN: Thank you very much, ma'am.
- 20 Next is Anna Hansen, followed by Dan
- 21 Walsh.
- 22 MS. HANSEN: Good evening, Mr. Chair,
- 23 members of the Board. My name is Anna Hansen. I'm
- 24 | an elected member of the Santa Fe County Board of
- 25 | County Commissioners. I'm here today on behalf of



my constituents in District 2 of Santa Fe County,

all of whom live in proximity to Los Alamos National

Labs, and a great many of whom receive their water

from the County's water utility via the Buckman

direct diversion downstream from LANL and a

6 | significant number who work at or near LANL.

I want to express my very serious concerns about the potential effect of DOE's Order 140.1 on the Defense Nuclear Safety Board's ability to perform its critical statutory duty.

In order to fulfill the mission of the Safety Board, the Safety Board must have access to a range of information regarding the design, construction, and operation of defense nuclear facilities such as LANL. My general concern is that Order 140.1 would improperly impede the Safety Board's ability to obtain the information that it needs from DOE staff and DOE contractors in order to fulfill its statutory mandate.

In particular, I am concerned that Order 140.1 could result in DOE or DOE contractors improperly restricting access to and information about the defense nuclear facility to the Safety Board. I note that the enabling statute for the DNFSB, Safety Board, at 42 USC Section 2286c(A)





mandates that "the Secretary of the Department of
Defense shall fully cooperate with the Board and
provide the Board with ready access to such
facilities, personnel, and information as the Board
considers necessary to carry out its responsibility
under this subchapter."

requirement is there to ensure that the Board, its staff, and resident inspectors get the information and the access they deem necessary to fulfill the Safety Board's mission. However, the following provision of Order 140.1 appears to be in conflict with this statutory requirement for cooperation. First, the Order at paragraph 4B(2)(b) authorizes DOE departmental elements acting at the direction of the Secretary or the Secretary's designee to deny access to information where the person requesting the information does not need such access in connection with his or her duties.

This provision appears to grant the Secretary or the Secretary's designee blanket power to unilaterally determine what information the DNFSB, Safety Board, needs to know to perform its independent advisory function.

Second, the Order at paragraph 4B(2)(1)



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1 appears to improperly limit DNFSB, Safety Board,

- 2 | access to only complete documents in two key areas.
- 3 One is where documents contain DOE decisions on safe
- 4 design --
- 5 MR. GILMAN: Ninety second.
- 6 MS. HANSEN: -- and operations and defense
- 7 | nuclear facilities with the example given in this
- 8 document.
- 9 Third is the Order at paragraph 4B that
- 10 | could prevent DOE contractors from responding to
- 11 otherwise proper requests for information or access
- 12 to DNFSB without formal authorization from a
- 13 designated DOE representative, basically, simply
- 14 | stated, to amount to a gag rule.
- 15 Fourth -- I'm editing my statement, but I
- 16 have given it to the stenographer -- I also note
- 17 | that the Order at paragraph 7H provides a
- 18 restrictive definition of public health and safety
- 19 | that appears to conflict with the provision of DNFSB
- 20 | enabling order.
- 21 I want to thank the Safety Board for
- 22 | coming to New Mexico.
- MR. GILMAN: Thirty seconds.
- 24 MS. HANSEN: You are the people who are
- 25 protecting us. You have been the only people who



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1 | are protecting us, and I am extraordinarily
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- 2 | grateful, as an elected official, to know that you
- 3 | are there watching out for my constituents. It is
- 4 | incredibly important to me. I also want to
- 5 recognize Senator Udall and Senator Heinrich for
- 6 | making sure that this hearing happened, because
- 7 | without their leadership in this state, we would be
- 8 | in really serious shape. So I'm grateful to them
- 9 for all that they do for us.
- 10 MR. GILMAN: Time has expired.
- MS. HANSEN: Thank you very much.
- 12 MR. GILMAN: Thank you very much, ma'am.
- 13 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: And Commissioner
- 14 | Hansen, thank you for taking the time to meet with
- 15 | Board Member Santos and me earlier today. We
- 16 appreciate it. I know you're a busy person, and we
- 17 | appreciate your taking the time.
- MS. HANSEN: I'm grateful that you took
- 19 | the time to meet with me.
- 20 MR. GILMAN: Next is Dan Walsh, followed
- 21 by Paul Griego. Dan Walsh? No?
- Okay. We'll go on to Mr. Griego.
- Okay. Moving down the list. Dr. Stanley
- 24 | Riveles.
- DR. RIVELES: Thank you very much,



1 | Mr. Chairman. I'm Stanley Riveles. I'm the chair

- 2 of the Northern New Mexico Citizens Advisory Board.
- 3 | I'm here to present and to represent the
- 4 | recommendation of our board, along with Mr. Robert
- 5 | Hall.
- 6 Our recommendation, which we have included
- 7 | in your record for this meeting, is to suspend
- 8 | implementation of Order 140.1 pending clarification
- 9 of how that Order will be implemented at LANL EM
- 10 | sites and how such implementation may differ from
- 11 previous practice.
- 12 Despite what we've heard tonight, it is
- 13 our view that the suspension of the Order is not
- 14 OBE. It is not overtaken by events. And that
- 15 despite the discussions that we've had here tonight
- 16 | and in your previous two hearings, that there has
- 17 | not been sufficient clarification of the
- 18 | implementation of that Order and of the
- 19 | inconsistencies between the language in the Order
- 20 and the requirements of the law.
- 21 | We believe, in particular -- let me just
- 22 | back up for just a second and say that our Citizens
- 23 | Advisory Board is an official FACA-type committee.
- 24 | That is, we are chartered by the Department of
- 25 | Energy to provide advice and recommendations. We



have two dozen members of our board representing all of the Northern New Mexico community, including the pueblos, of people, citizens, all the way from

4 Las Vegas in Northern New Mexico all the way down to 5 Santa Fe and Albuquerque.

We think that despite the discussions here today, many of the key issues that are of effect, of interest to New Mexico and New Mexicans have not been answered. In particular, for example, the question of the status of workers on the sites and the various categories of workers that might be excluded from the purview of the Safety Board. The status, for example, of staff and whistleblowers who might be concerned.

Let me add, in particular, that the question of WIPP is a binary question. Is it or is it not subject? And we saw a chart up there, that it remains a question. Our representatives, Senators Heinrich and Udall, have been strongly supportive of the Lab, but they have been also consistent in being skeptical about the effect of this Order, and we are disappointed -- they have worked hard to try to get the Order suspended. They did not succeed in the Congress, but we do not believe it is right for this Order to stand as long



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as so many of the provisions of that Order have not been clarified.

Let me end by saying that I believe, with some other members of the board, that this is a question of public credibility, and I want to read you what we said in our recommendation: "That disagreement on the implementation of the law among executive branch agencies, as is currently the case, jeopardizes the health and safety of the public."

This is not merely a bureaucratic problem.

This is not merely a bureaucratic problem.

11 By fostering the --

MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds.

DR. RIVELES: -- perceptions of organizational conflict, it undermines public credibility. And I urge you to persist.

MR. GILMAN: Thank you very much, sir.

Next is Susan Gordon, followed by Janet

18 Greenwald.

MS. GORDON: Thank you. My name is Susan

20 Gordon. I'm here tonight representing myself.

21 | First, I want to thank the Board for coming to

22 New Mexico. Ms. Roberson, it's been a long time,

23 but we've had communications over the years. I was

24 | the executive director of the Alliance for Nuclear

25 Accountability for 17 years. And I have to say how



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1 amazing it has always been to work with the Board,

- 2 | because you have been open to hearing from the
- 3 | public and you have been open to hearing from people
- 4 on both sides of the issues, those supporting the
- 5 | lab and those opposing the lab. And we all are here
- 6 expressing our support for this Board and the
- 7 importance of your mission.
- 8 So I share the sentiment that we need
- 9 to -- you need to persist. We're here to help you.
- 10 We helped you with your budgets at one time. We can
- 11 do it again.
- 12 And I also wanted to comment on the
- 13 answers that we got from the panel this evening and
- 14 | how much of that was reflected in personal
- 15 | statements. You know, I'm not going to change it;
- 16 | we're all going to get along. And we know that that
- 17 | is not, you know, a policy. That is not something
- 18 | that is legal, that can stand, and I know other
- 19 people have commented on it this evening. I really
- 20 appreciate that point, and I think that it's
- 21 essential that that get recognized.
- 22 I don't support this Order. I don't think
- 23 that it should be continued or even looked at as
- 24 | modified. We need to figure out how to stop it and
- 25 put the responsibility back on the Board and let you



do your jobs, which you have done exceptionally over the years. So thank you.

MR. GILMAN: Thank you very much, ma'am.

Next is Janet Greenwald, followed by

Marlene Evett. I might be mispronouncing your name,

for the next person. Sorry.

MS. GREENWALD: Hi. Thank you for this opportunity. I'm Janet Greenwald. I'm representing, in part, Citizens for Alternatives to Radioactive Dumping.

There's really -- in this Order there's a falsity here, that you can separate the worker from the public. In the case of WIPP, this horrible accident that happened, I can't help thinking that if the supervisor had listened to the workers who said, "You know, there's something wrong with this drum; there's smoke coming out of it"; and the supervisor hadn't said, "Oh, just put the top on. It will be fine."

You know, through the years, I have been involved in monitoring these sites forever, and have been a confidante of people who work at these sites: WIPP, Rocky Flats, and LANL. And two things happen that make it difficult for workers to come forward, and this seems like now there's going to be another



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First of all, the Department of Energy —
there is not an atmosphere of openness. People are
oftentimes afraid to come forward. They're afraid
for their jobs. And oftentimes the people that
really have the information are the people that are
at the bottom of the stack, and there's that.

And then there's the culture. And the culture is, you know, see no evil, hear no evil, say no evil. I mean, through the years, I have gotten calls from people that our families are in terrible positions healthwise. And I say, "Well, you know, you can talk to someone about this."

And they'll say, "Well, we would be pushed out of our group of friends. We all work at the Lab together, and even though we're dying, even though there were mistakes made that we know about, we're not going to come forward."

So there are two hurdles. And now we have a third hurdle here. And it endangers all of us that the workers don't feel that they can speak out. As I say, it's a false separation. We can't be safe, we the public, unless the workers are able to come forward and say, "There's a problem here.

25 | There's something has to change."



1 So I want to thank you again for this 2 opportunity to speak, and I'm just hoping that -- my 3 grandchildren live right downwind from Los Alamos, and my oldest grandchild is 12 now, and --5 MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds. -- and I know that I'm 6 MS. GREENWALD: 7 going to to have to tell her soon about all the 8 stuff that goes on at Los Alamos, and stuff like 9 that. And I'm just hoping that I can -- that I can 10 say sincerely to her that we are all trying to be as safe as we can with these dangerous materials that 11 12 are just down the pike from where she's growing up. Thank you. 13 14 Thank you very much, ma'am. MR. GILMAN: 15 Next is Marlene Perrotte, followed by 16 Barney McGrath. 17 SISTER MARLENE PERROTTE: Good evening. 18 I'm Sister Marlene Perrotte, and I come here trying 19 to be a voice for peace. And nuclear weapons and 20 the production of nuclear weapons, in my point of 21 view, has been a sign of tremendous destruction. 22 And I thank you for being here, because for many of 23 us, you're the only ones that can be an extension of 24 our consciousness and speak for the future.



I come to you in the context of what is

actually happening with our -- President Trump's

administration. His nuclear policies, rescinding

from nuclear treaties, all done by executive order.

And the gentleman that -- I thank you for talking about the public credibility. When there's no voice in these kinds of decisions that hold the very life of our planet, I would want to say just three things. The Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, should not, cannot be self-regulating.

And with respect to the Board's demand for information, this should not be discretionary, that they can decide whether or not they can -- they -- the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense are not absolute power. We are not people seeking destruction and bullying; but rather, we really look to you to help extend the treaty that we have signed. And this is law. So thank you very much.

MR. GILMAN: Thank you very much, ma'am.

Next is Barney McGrath, followed by George

Jones.

MR. McGRATH: Thank you for coming here tonight. My name is Barney McGrath. I'm a member of NSAG from -- June is one of my colleagues.





1 I have two points to make. Okay, I'm not 2 a super-analytical person. I came here tonight to 3 see the players and hear them interact with each other, and boy, was I surprised. You know, I 5 believe Mr. Hamilton asked the panel if this DOE Order 140.1 had fixed anything. And Mr. Hintze 7 replied that gaps were not filled or created by this 8 But the very next slide was a pie chart that 9 showed over 60 percent of the facilities that you 10 now oversee, I believe, you have oversight over, will not be covered under this Order. 11 12 Am I missing something? That seems like a 13 gap to me. There's a gap. 14 Okay. And the second point I wanted to 15 make -- no matter what he says, that's a gap -- was: I would like the Board to investigate the number of 16 17 accidents from exposure to radioactivity before the 18 Order was implemented and after the Order was 19 implemented. So I understand that it was 20 implemented in May of 2017, so -- or May of 2018, so 21 that gives us about ten months now that it has been 22 an Order; is that right? Okay. 23 So let's take the previous ten months. 24 And there are numbers for the radiation exposure 25 accidents for that. In fact, those numbers were



1 given to us at a meeting of the New Mexico Radiation 2 and Hazardous Waste Committee, and those numbers for 3 accidents for radiation exposure are in this pie chart that he gave to us at that meeting, and this 5 pie chart shows 97 accidents, of which 6.6 percent were radiation exposure accidents. So that's about 7 And over this reporting time period of 11 months, that's pretty close to half of an accident 8 per month, or every two months an accident. So that's before the Order was 10 And I'd like that to be compared to 11 implemented. 12 what accidents have happened since the Order was --13 because we want to know if the safety of the workers 14 has been compromised by this Order. I think that's 15 a good way to find out. Thank you. 16 MR. GILMAN: Thank you very much, sir. 17 Next is George Jones, followed by Joan 18 Brown. 19 MR. JONES: So I am George Jones. And I'm 20 also with the Nuclear Safety Advocates Group. live in Santa Fe. I'm a CPA in both Texas and 21 22 New Mexico. I started my CPA career with one of the 23 major public accounting firms, an international 24 firm.

That firm had a very rigorous quality





1 assurance process that it conducted on every audit, 2 no matter how big or small. The process was 3 predefined. It was not something you did just once. It happened several times during the course of the 5 audit. And it involved a partner from another office coming down, somebody who had experience with 7 that same industry, and they would have a lot of pointed questions. What were you looking at? 8 9 were you not looking at? What are your findings so 10 What kinds of things could we tell our client that would help them to strengthen their financial 11 12 controls?

Now, as far as I know, nobody has ever died from a bad audit. A few guys have gone to jail, but nobody has actually died. But the nuclear facilities -- nuclear weapons, nuclear waste, transportation of nuclear materials -- people can die, and people have died, actually, in the history of our country from accidents associated with those events.

We have been very lucky so far. We have not had a Chernobyl, we've not had something like what happened in Japan. We've had some near-misses. We've had Three Mile Island, Davis-Besse, Hanford, and you guys will know far more incidents than I'm



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1 aware of. To say that we haven't had an accident of 2 size so far is the same kind of logic that was 3 applied to the space shuttle program. It's the kind of logic that overlooked the O rings on Challenger, 5 and it's the kind of logic that said, "The foam has been falling off all the time and hitting the wings 7 of the shuttle and never has anything happened thus far." 8 9

So here's my final comment. And that is that if we can be spending \$5 billion to build a wall to keep out a few Mexican gangs, we can throw a half-billion dollars at this Board to strengthen their resources, improve their scope and capabilities, so that we don't have that tragic accident one day. Thank you.

MR. GILMAN: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker is the final signed-up speaker, Joan Brown.

SISTER JOAN BROWN: Good evening, Chair and Board. My name is Joan Brown. I'm a Franciscan sister, and I'm here speaking for myself. And as I have been sitting here, I think I might be speaking, too, for all of those mothers and fathers who are putting their children to bed tonight, or those grandparents who are doing the same, who have made



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1 dinner for their families, who are living near the

- 2 Labs here and the facilities that you so graciously
- 3 and diligently have had the responsibility to
- 4 | oversight, and for all of those other places
- 5 | throughout the country. It's a very incredibly
- 6 | important position that you're in, and we're so
- 7 | grateful that there is that oversight in an age
- 8 | where there's less and less oversight to protect
- 9 citizens and workers.
- 10 They say pictures are worth a thousand
- 11 | words, and I think the two graphs that are shown
- 12 here in this handout are quite significant. If the
- 13 | public saw these and knew what powers were being
- 14 | taken away from you, which have been delegated to
- 15 | you, I think they would be appalled.
- 16 I'm also very concerned that WIPP is no
- 17 | longer going to be under your purview, and that's of
- 18 | a real concern.
- 19 So I guess as just an ordinary citizen, I
- 20 | would say: Stand firm. All of those parents,
- 21 | grandparents, children, all of us are really
- 22 depending upon you and we're grateful for our
- 23 | legislature who have tried to address this Order
- 24 | 140.1. As a layperson, it seems to me like what's
- 25 | happening is illegal. If it needs to go to the



courts, whatever you need to do, and whatever support you need from us to stand firm as being an oversight board for the well-being, human rights of the people that are concerned, we will -- we are behind you and are grateful. Thank you.

MR. GILMAN: Thank you, ma'am.

That does conclude the folks who have signed up in advance. We do have approximately 20 minutes remaining of the public comment period. If there is anyone who wishes to give a comment at this time, you can approach the microphone, we'll give you an additional five-minute period.

Ma'am, please state your name and any affiliation you might have.

MS. MORGAN: Sure. Good evening. My name is Leona Morgan, and I'm with an organization called the Nuclear Issues Study Group. And I think tonight I'm mostly representing myself. I'm an indigenous person from the Diné people of the Southwest. You may know us as the Navajo Nation.

And I just wanted to say thank you for coming to Albuquerque and hearing us. It's always nice when we have hearings in the communities that are most affected. New Mexico has been severely impacted by the nation's defense programs, and I



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just -- I've never met any of you guys. I hope you continue to exist and maybe someday I would be honored to work with you in the work that you do.

4 It seems like from a quick Google search, 5 you know, I just Googled "mission of the DOE," and I know about the DOE and the DOD, and as far as I know, they don't care about people, and it's not 8 within the mission statement that they have any 9 concern or that they're charged with public health 10 and safety, which is your role. And so I think it's imperative that this Board continues to exist 11 12 because we do need checks and balances and 13 oversight.

As an indigenous person and a person of color, I can just speak only to the history that I know about the impacts from the DOE, especially — it's probably not considered a nuclear facility right now, the past — the uranium mines of the past that have been abandoned. I just want to give an example, a couple of instances that I see as sheer racism and oppression, and I would even call it — some of our friends, we refer to this legacy of radioactive contamination as nuclear colonialism, and one of my friends calls it a slow genocide, which, if you look at the definition of genocide



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under the UN, the United States is definitely quilty 1 of this crime, because for us, as indigenous 2 3 peoples, uranium mining has happened on our lands mostly, and the DOE has -- they counted about 4,000 abandoned uranium mines that were used for defense 5 So 4,225. However, the EPA has collected purposes. 7 a total number of 15,000 or more mines that have 8 uranium occurrence. And so we see this as the DOE, 9 you know, not taking full responsibility for the 10 impacts that have been caused by uranium mining. 11 And another instance of racism that was --12 you know, if you look at the weapons program, 13 there's several instances of racism that the DOE has 14 committed, and I think your Board should also 15 include this in future responsibilities, such as the 16 weapons testing of Nevada. The western Shoshone 17 people can no longer return to their homelands because of the 900-plus tests that were done there 18 19 that also affect the entire country. But also the 20 Marshall Islands people -- of course, we all know 21 some of the stories and the horrible instances of 22 what has happened to their health and their public 23 safety, which is --24 MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds.



MS. MORGAN:

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    United States. And so because of this extremely
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    horrible history, I can only venture to guess what
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    the future would look like without a board like
    yourselves in place, if the DOE is allowed to move
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    without any type of checks and balances and sharing
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    of information and transparency.
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              So I want to thank you for your service.
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    And yeah, that concludes my statement there.
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    you.
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              MR. GILMAN:
                           Thank you very much, ma'am.
                            Is this on? George Anastas.
              MR. ANASTAS:
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    Two questions for the Board, and then a comment.
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              How many technical staff are there on the
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    Board?
            This includes resident inspectors and
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    headquarters. What are you talking about?
                                                 50, 60?
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              CHAIRMAN HAMILTON:
                                  Again, sir, we're not
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    going to take questions tonight. We'll take them
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    for the record, but I don't want to go down that
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           So I ask you to just make your statement.
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              MR. ANASTAS: The statement is:
                                               It's my
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    understanding that the technical staff is less than
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    100, and your budget is probably less than $15
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   million. And so my statement is that you all should
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    go and ask for more money, because the efforts going
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on in the DOE complex requires boots on the ground

and lots of technical expertise. That's my comment. 1 Thank you very much for coming. 2 3 MR. GILMAN: Thank you, sir. 4 MS. GROTHUS: Good evening. I didn't 5 intend to speak, but I'm going to, since we have a few minutes. My name is Barbara Grothus, and I grew 7 up in Los Alamos. We are reminded here tonight that 8 the accident at WIPP happened in 2014, which was 9 apparently when the prior legislation that dictated 10 what you were allowed to do and inspect and see, was 11 still in place. This new dictate, we understand, 12 came down in 2018. And yet we were told tonight, I 13 believe, that the WIPP accident is ten years of 14 taxpayer -- ten or longer years of \$10 billion for 15 one accident that was caused from the negligence in 16 Los Alamos? And that's with you in your role 17 currently.

So that is not only a health and safety factor, but it is an enormous cost that has been laid on the taxpayers by the negligent behavior of the Laboratory under the prior dictates and inspections and rigorous -- theoretically rigorous investigation and oversight of their behavior.

24 And this failure to have a culture of 25 safety in Los Alamos is extremely concerning with



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1 this new regime. And I just want to say that as a taxpayer, as a resident, as someone who grew up in 2 3 Los Alamos and finds the colonial mentality of the Laboratory that has been imposed on this kind of 5 nuclear -- well, it's already been called I'm likening it to the confederacy of colonialism. 7 the bomb, the story that Los Alamos has told about 8 itself that has been untruthful and a coverup of their true mission, which is the destruction of life 9 10 on our planet on a scale which we have not been able to comprehend until the catastrophe of environmental 11 12 destruction that we are now facing, which has sort 13 of almost gone beyond what has happened with the 14 nuclear business. 15 Thank you very much for your long service. 16 Thank you for being here tonight. And I appreciate 17 that a few of the panelists from this side did stick 18 around to hear from us. Thank you. 19 MR. GILMAN: Thank you, ma'am. 20 Anyone else? 21 MS. BONIME: My name is Karen Bonime. 22 have lived in New Mexico about 27 years. 23 remember -- I'm 76. I remember when I was about 12,



or maybe younger, my mother told me that the AEC,

the predecessor of DOE, was lying to the American

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people in saying that nuclear -- the development of nuclear weapons was safe, that there was no danger to the public from nuclear weapons testing.

I grew up drinking milk from cows at a small dairy a quarter-mile from my house. And of course, it never occurred to me that there might be strontium-90 in the soil and in the grass and in the hay that those cows ate.

I met a woman, a Diné Navajo woman, who said that she was -- they were never given an explanation, but government people came to her home and asked her parents to save her baby teeth for examination. And she's pretty sure they were being analyzed for strontium-90 content and perhaps other radioactive substances.

This is the world I grew up in. When I was a senior in college, the Atmospheric Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was finally signed, and I was so relieved. I had -- I had worked in my own way towards that, by organizing talks at my college, and trying to spread awareness about how dangerous those tests were.

I remember reading that Linus Pauling, the physicist, whose textbook some of my chemistry class -- the more advanced people -- used -- we were



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given a choice of three textbooks at Harvard -
depending on our background. I had had no high

school chemistry, so I took the more elementary

book. And he predicted that there would be a 1

percent increase in child leukemias attributable to

the nuclear testing.

And I just feel from my readings and in my observation of the world around me in this country that Los Alamos and probably all the other sites have cultivated a culture of secrecy, which was necessary during World War II, when I was born, but was certainly hardened and made like stone. In its name, in the name of nuclear -- of defense and safety and the national interest, people were sacrificed. People here in New Mexico and people in Chicago and San Francisco and especially Rochester, New York, where --

MR. GILMAN: Ninety seconds.

MS. ^BONEIM: -- where a total of 18 or 19 -- I think it was 18 people were injected with plutonium, deliberately, without their knowledge or consent. You can read about it, if you haven't, in the book by an Albuquerque reporter who wrote for the Tribune -- which the Albuquerque Tribune no longer exists. But she found out accidentally, when



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1 she was doing research on animal experiments during the war and after -- she found out that -- because 2 3 there was a footnote that hadn't been redacted. the two words that jumped out at her were "and 5 human." Human experiments. She went on to write a 400-page book with 7 100 pages of bibliography and 100 pages of footnotes 8 that I advise you all to read. It's called The 9 Plutonium Files. But it goes way beyond the 18 10 people who were injected with plutonium. 11 Thirty seconds. MR. GILMAN: 12 MS. BONIME: Tens of thousands pregnant 13 women were give radioactive iron and told it was a 14 vitamin cocktail they were drinking. And some 15 children died after they were born, maybe 11 years later, after a lifetime of illness. 16 17 We need you. We need your oversight. 18 I pray that you will not give up this fight to get 19 the information you need to do your jobs. 20 Thank you for coming, and bless you all. 21 MR. GILMAN: Thank you, ma'am. 22 I think we have time for one more speaker, 23 if there's anyone. 24 Hearing no more speakers, I would like to



again thank each and every one of our public

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1 commenters for coming and speaking and each of you for attending. And at this time I will turn the 2 3 proceedings back over to Mr. Hamilton for closing remarks. 5 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you, Mr. Gilman. I will now ask my fellow Board members for their 6 7 closing remarks, and we'll end with my own. Board Member Santos. 8 9 BOARD MEMBER SANTOS: Thank you, 10 Mr. Chairman, fellow Board members, members of the 11 public for your great comments and insights. 12 mean a lot. And you have my commitment to continue 13 to work for the public health and safety. 14 what we're here about, public health and safety of 15 everybody. 16 So I'm not getting caught up in labels or 17 constructs. Just the health and safety of 18 everybody. And I'm not going to be distracted by

orders or rules or -- we got to do our jobs.

So I was reflecting on one of the best ways to really have a fulfilling and meaningful life is by serving others. So we, the DNFSB Board members, our excellent staff, and all the DOE federal employees that are associated with the defense nuclear complex, we've been given a great



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opportunity to serve others by being public
servants. Public trusts have been placed on all of
us, and with it comes great responsibility,
especially when dealing with the complexities of
nuclear safety.

employees, including myself, the Board, and DOE employees: Our actions should always be commensurate with that responsibility given to us, and our actions should be designed and implemented to increase public confidence, credibility, and trust; not less. Today it's Order 140 and it is not an action in the direction of increased trust and service to the public.

I am convinced DOE and its leadership can still achieve its goals of increased accountability for its safety responsibilities without eroding public trust, creating anxiety, and without challenging the rule of law.

I look forward to continuing interactions and I encourage fellow Board members to expand this series of hearings regarding DOE interfaces with the Board, the importance of oversight in providing adequate protection of public health and safety, to other states where defense nuclear facilities can



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1 continue, so we can continue to engage with the public. So as soon as I get back, I'm going to be 2 3 proposing an action for Board consideration so we can do the next hearing at one of the sites. 5 That concludes my closing remarks. Thank 6 you. CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you, Mr. Santos. 8 Board Member Connery. 9 BOARD MEMBER CONNERY: Thank you, 10 Mr. Chairman. Somebody quoted the Wizard of Oz earlier, which was unique. But since he did, I'm 11 12 going to also quote the Wizard of Oz and state that 13 there's no place like home. And these facilities 14 are in your homes, not in our backyard. And I 15 appreciate the fact that you have welcomed us here, welcomed us to New Mexico, to your home, and I 16 17 understand that the laboratories, Sandia and 18 Los Alamos and WIPP, are a source of pride for the 19 communities, as they should be, because of the great 20 scientific achievements over the past, but also a 21 source of grave concern. 22 And that's one of the reasons why we --23 it's important for us to come out and hear from you. 24 And I would remind you to recognize the pluses of 25 having these great resources within your communities



in addition to the concerns. I'm an optimist, so I
believe that my colleagues at DOE are acting as they
perceive in the best interests of both the nation
and the communities that they serve, and that
they're doing what they can, in their minds, for
public health and safety as well as to be good
stewards of public coffers.

That being said, as we said a couple of times tonight, the words on the page don't reflect the words that we heard from some of our colleagues, and we don't know what's going to happen along the way.

Additionally, when you write an order like DOE 140.1 and you put it in the public domain, your staff members, our staff members -- it becomes part of their psyche, and they start second-guessing what it is they're doing and how it fits into the Order. So there could be unintended consequences, and we may be actually doing more harm just by having the Order out there and having it not rescinded, because they feel frustrated by the Order and constrained by it already, and it has affected even how some of my Board members and my staff have reacted over time.

Our responsibility and the mission of our agency is to oversee DOE, but it's also to provide



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1 you with the confidence that the Department is doing

- 2 | its job. Therefore, in my opinion, the Department
- 3 | should have a vested interest in making sure that we
- 4 can do our job well and that we can protect --
- 5 | project that confidence to the public. It is clear
- 6 from public comments tonight that we might not have
- 7 achieved that goal today.
- 8 I also want to make sure that you can take
- 9 comfort in the fact that DOE Order 140.1 is DOE's
- 10 Order. It's for DOE. I don't adhere to that. I
- 11 | have a statute, and as long as I'm in this position,
- 12 | it's the statute to which I'm going to adhere. And
- 13 | I think my fellow Board members will echo that
- 14 | sentiment.
- So thank you for your hospitality, thank
- 16 you for having us here, and we hope to see you soon.
- 17 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you,
- 18 Ms. Connery.
- Board Member Roberson.
- BOARD MEMBER ROBERSON: Thank you,
- 21 Mr. Chairman.
- 22 First of all, I want to say thank you to
- 23 all of you who have endured through the evening, and
- 24 | thank you for coming out to be a part of this
- 25 | hearing.



1 Somebody quoted the Wizard of Oz, and I'll 2 leave that to Ms. Connery. But several also 3 referenced Senator Glenn, and we have all -- I 4 certainly spent a lot of time studying not just the 5 legislation, but the legislative record supporting the legislation. And Senator Glenn was very clear: 7 There are a lot of reasons for the Board, but one 8 reason, one of the primary reasons he thought the 9 Board was essential, was to provide independent 10 oversight to make sure that the Department did not become overconfident or complacent in assuring 11 12 adequate protection of the public. 13 I thank you for your confidence in the 14 Board in continuing to perform that role, and we 15 will continue to persevere. Thank you. 16 CHAIRMAN HAMILTON: Thank you, 17 Ms. Roberson. 18 I will now offer my personal closing 19 remarks. 20 We've heard a lot in the three hearings that we've had on this subject. But as I stated in 21 22 the first hearing in August, the primary question 23 for me remains: Is DOE Order 140.1 consistent with 24 the Atomic Energy Act? In my view, it is not, for



several obvious reasons. Among them:

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The Order

claims to exempt the DNFSB oversight from Hazard

Category 3 and radiological facilities. But hazard

categories are a DOE construct, nowhere articulated

in the Atomic Energy Act.

The Order claims to limit the adequate protection of the public health and safety to people only beyond the site boundary of a defense nuclear facility, thereby excluding workers' safety and the safety of others onsite from Board's oversight.

This cutout is nowhere articulated in the Atomic Energy Act.

The Order claims to exempt the Board's oversight in situations where the Department of Energy determines that the adequate protection of the public health and safety is not adversely affected, thereby making the Secretary of Energy the arbiter, a specious and circular argument, given that the Atomic Energy Act directs the Board to opine and offer recommendations on that very question.

We have heard repeatedly from DOE representatives that they really don't mean what they wrote, or at least they really don't intend to follow what they wrote. Not only is this a curious position coming from representatives of our



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government; it is a particularly bizarre argument coming out of the nuclear culture that has set the standard for following the written rules to the letter.

This concludes my personal remarks. I would now like to again thank the witnesses and the organizations and speakers today for supporting this hearing. I also want to thank all those who attended either in person or via the Internet.

Our goal for this hearing was to gather information on the Department's implementation of Order 140.1 by DOE field offices and to hear from interested members of the public.

This was the third in a series of three hearings regarding Order 140.1. This evening we heard testimony from field office managers for the National Nuclear Security Administration's Los Alamos and Sandia Laboratories and the environmental management at Los Alamos, as well as from you, the public.

The Board will consider the information gathered this evening to inform any actions that we may have regarding these issues.

Once again, I thank everyone for
participation. The record of this proceeding will



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1	remain open until March 21st. This concludes this
2	public hearing of the Defense Nuclear Facility
3	Safety Board. These proceedings are closed.
4	(The proceeding closed at 8:54 p.m.)
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1	STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
2	COUNTY OF BERNALILLO)
3	
4	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
5	I, Mary Abernathy Seal, New Mexico Certified Shorthand Reporter, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that
6	I did report in stenographic shorthand the testimony set forth herein, and the foregoing is a true and correct transcription of the proceeding had upon the taking of this hearing.
7	
8	
9	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am neither employed by nor related to any of the parties or
10	attorneys in this case, and that I have no interest whatsoever in the final disposition of this case in
11	any court.
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