

**MINUTES
of the
JOINT MEETING
of the
RADIOACTIVE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COMMITTEE
and
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE**

**July 17-18, 2013
Fuller Lodge, Los Alamos**

The joint meeting of the Radioactive and Hazardous Materials Committee (RHMC) and the Science, Technology and Telecommunications Committee (STTC) was called to order by Senator Peter Wirth, chair of the RHMC, on Wednesday, July 17, at the Fuller Lodge in Los Alamos.

RHMC Attendance

Present

Sen. Peter Wirth, Chair
Rep. Eliseo Lee Alcon, Vice Chair (7/17)
Rep. Thomas A. Anderson
Rep. David M. Gallegos
Rep. Stephanie Garcia Richard
Sen. Richard C. Martinez
Rep. Jim R. Trujillo

Absent

Rep. Cathrynn N. Brown
Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros
Sen. Gay G. Kernan
Sen. Carroll H. Leavell
Sen. John Pinto

Advisory Members

Sen. William F. Burt
Sen. Ron Griggs
Sen. Nancy Rodriguez (7/18)
Rep. Nick L. Salazar (7/17)

Rep. Donald E. Bratton
Rep. Brian F. Egolf, Jr.
Rep. William "Bill" J. Gray
Sen. Stuart Ingle
Sen. Daniel A. Ivey-Soto
Rep. Emily Kane
Sen. Michael Padilla
Sen. William H. Payne
Sen. Clemente Sanchez
Sen. Lisa A. Torraco

Guest Legislator

Rep. Tim D. Lewis

(Attendance dates are noted for members not present for the entire meeting. STTC attendance is noted on that committee's minutes.)

Staff

Gordon Meeks, Legislative Council Service (LCS)

Renée Gregorio, LCS

Cassandra Jones, LCS

Wednesday, July 17

Welcome and Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Overview

Senator Wirth handed the gavel over to Representative Garcia Richard after member introductions, and she and Representative Carl Trujillo, chair of the STTC, shared the lead. Representative Trujillo introduced Geoff Rogers, chair of the Los Alamos County Council, who was joined by other councilors in attendance. Mr. Rogers welcomed the committees to Los Alamos, stating that some of the greatest minds have gathered here in the spirit of honest debate and stressing that issues that the committees would be discussing impact the community greatly, especially the collaboration among the federal, state and local governments on cleanup issues at LANL.

Richard Marquez, executive director, LANL, invited the committees to LANL's seventieth anniversary activities in the following week. He mentioned what a fascinating place that LANL is, attracting talented scientists, engineers and safety and procurement personnel to work at the lab. He spoke of the institution's significant history and rich interaction and synergy with northern New Mexico. He added that as a large employer in the northern part of the state, LANL management is attuned to its responsibility of corporate citizenship and being a good neighbor.

Mr. Marquez highlighted the work of his LANL colleagues by saying that Duncan McBranch, as chief technology officer, will make a presentation on the need for collaboration among private sector and research institutions in the current challenging fiscal climate. He spoke of Kurt Steinhaus as earnest and sincere, with a passion for education. He also alluded to Jeff Mousseau's work in environmental management, which includes stellar performance metrics and a strong safety record. He then discussed the importance of stability, especially in regard to attracting and retaining LANL's top-notch work force during this time of economic downturn. He offered that legislative support really assists LANL in its mission. He specified that in the last two fiscal years, there has been a decline in revenue from \$2.5 billion to \$2.1 billion and that the impact has largely fallen on northern New Mexico. LANL had to cut 1,300 positions, and procurements were cut from \$1 billion to \$600 million. He emphasized their strong management is a big asset as well as the work of a council that meets biweekly to process all buying actions.

As far as fiscal year 2014 goes, Mr. Marquez indicated that thus far projections show either a decline of another \$150 million or an increase of up to \$300 million. He said that LANL's funding is largely from either the federal Department of Energy (DOE) or the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). He said that procurement dropped to \$650 million in 2012 and that 2013 would show another decline.

In April 2012, LANL provided incentives to employees to leave work at LANL, which hundreds did. Another 700 positions were lost. He added that the current management team has no plans to reduce the work force further. Mr. Marquez said that as downsizing has occurred, management has preserved LANL's future by not freezing or limiting the hiring of postdoctoral and other students. Recruitment of blue-chip scientists and engineers has continued. In addition, this was the second year that LANL has collaborated with the Lannan Foundation to give scholarships to students in this region. Twenty of those students came to work for LANL out of high school. In 10 to 15 years, this will make a significant difference in the diversity profile. He mentioned that LANL and Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) could do a much better job of recruiting and retaining local talent, and that the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) program has helped to increase the local talent pool. Mr. Marquez mentioned a management review board that looks at positions available at LANL and challenges hiring practices to ensure diversity. He concluded by saying that LANL draws a large percentage of its work force population from Los Alamos County, but also draws from Rio Arriba and Santa Fe counties. (For specifics on the LANL work force in terms of areas of focus, demographics, education level and size, please see the handout.)

Member questions and ensuing discussion included the following:

- in response to concern over local contractors being stepped over in favor of out-of-state contractors:
 - there are all kinds of procurements, and vendors ask LANL to direct dollars in a particular way;
 - in weapons/science campaigns, there are often fabrications/equipment not produced in this state; and
 - for environmental cleanup and construction work, LANL tries to use local suppliers for day-to-day operations, but the challenge is the economic situation — expenditures are questioned and local contractors have an unwillingness or inability to be competitive;
- LANL has institutional agreements with most regional universities, such as a community commitment program with Santa Fe Community College, and has had agreements with Northern New Mexico College in the past in the form of a strong machinist program, and it intends to continue collaborative efforts, especially math and science programs;
- in response to concerns about the lab targeting Hispanic employees from northern New Mexico:
 - LANL has mandatory drug and alcohol testing, and there would have to be positive test results for termination;
 - there could be performance issues caused by drug or alcohol use; and
 - employees can "self-identify" drug or alcohol use and salvage their careers;
- perhaps there are not so many science-technology folks in New Mexico, and that is the reason for fewer New Mexicans being recruited; there is a huge percentage of LANL employees who spend their entire career at the lab, and keeping institutional memory is important in the weapons industry;

- ****a request was made for a chart showing the ebb and flow of lab population over time, and LANL agreed to provide a chart that goes back to 1986;*
- LANL has local procurement preference options and flexibility to give local preferences; it might be worth looking at how Alamogordo structures its local preference option;
- technology training at branch colleges across the state and LANL's need to collaborate with more colleges and to assist in developing curriculum;
- in reference to what the state can do to foster technology transfer, it was made clear that LANL does not have a lot of assets besides its work force and quality education;
- gross receipts tax is paid by LANL as a for-profit organization as it no longer has nonprofit status as it did under the University of California; this brings in revenue to the state of approximately \$40 million to \$100 million, depending on budget revenue figures;
- the Northern New Mexico Consortium's work has concluded, but LANL intends to renew this collaboration;
- student internship programs draw from 2,200 students and depend on grade point average and other achievement metrics for selection; most high school students are from northern New Mexico, but college students come from across the state and postdoctoral students are more dispersed throughout the country; and
- a reminder that the STTC started as the Los Alamos National Laboratory Oversight Committee, which brought all the universities together to discuss possibilities for a curriculum that matched the skills needed by the lab and encouraged discussion and dialogue between the legislature and LANL.

Laboratory Science Overview

Mr. McBranch, chief technology officer at LANL, reviewed the breadth of LANL's national security missions, the evolution of its "culture of partnership" and details on LANL's Venture Acceleration Fund (VAF). He mentioned the diverse challenges the lab faces and the confidence that derives from focusing on its mission's impact through developing and applying science, technology and engineering solutions to national security missions. He expressed a desire for the lab to keep building its responsiveness. He added that material science has always been strong at LANL. He then emphasized the strength of the lab's advanced manufacturing, which is still in development and has a good collaborative environment, with new partnerships emerging. Advanced manufacturing has been identified as a national need that can assure that sophisticated manufacturing is linked to products and processes that arrive out of scientific discovery and technological innovation.

In reviewing the types of manufacturing at LANL at present, Mr. McBranch identified the primary mission areas as nuclear weapons, global security, renewable energy and nuclear energy.

He said the lab is also engaged in work in energy security, which is a national security imperative. Focus areas in energy security include the impacts of energy demand growth, sustainable nuclear energy and clean energy. Mr. McBranch also mentioned LANL's work in bringing the best science to the restoration of the forests in the Southwest U.S. in attempting to

find the best adaptation strategy.

Mr. McBranch said that the most impactful investments made by LANL are in research and development, with \$140 million being directed toward long-term science and engineering. Other programs are very directed and milestone-based and include user facilities that track several thousand people per year, a strong institutes program that partners with universities and postdoctoral and other student programs, from which 80% of technology hires come.

In fostering what Mr. McBranch called a "culture of partnership", he spoke of LANL's work with industry as well as its international partnerships, such as a "SMART house" at LANL that was enabled by Japanese investments and leveraged with DOE investments. He emphasized the importance of developing renewable energy on a community scale, citing interactions with community colleges as a crucial element. He then described the New Mexico Consortium as a new business model that involves three research universities in the state as well as LANL, Los Alamos County and Richard Sayre and his research team. A new greenhouse facility and biological research laboratory recently opened that will focus work on energy security and global food security. Mr. McBranch noted the importance of drawing more New Mexico students into the highest levels of technology.

In reporting on the VAF, Mr. McBranch gave details of the fund's investment in New Mexico counties that has totaled \$2.8 million since 2006. He cited the importance of fostering private sector economy and diversity because the national laboratories will not be a foundation of the New Mexico economy 10 years from now unless these shifts are made. In describing the VAF as a unique niche essential for local small companies, Mr. McBranch pointed out that three companies were acquired and that over half of the awards made from the fund were made to existing job creators to support their growth. He then passed around a sample of "tape-ease", a product produced by one of these companies, and stressed the importance of fostering companies that are capable of taking ideas from the lab and selling them to the world.

With \$15 million in revenues, the VAF has created a healthy business environment. Statistically, 41 applications have been received, with nine selected for funding for a total of \$339,500. Mr. McBranch described the VAF as a thriving program that looks to accelerate the success of its entrepreneurial partners.

Member questions and ensuing discussion included the following:

- because of the difficulty in attracting venture capitalists to New Mexico, the VAF is funded directly from Los Alamos National Security's (LANL's) limited liability company fee as part of its fee commitment to the community;
- continuing to find ways of venture acceleration rather than focusing on venture capital seems crucial, and some of the most impactful state investments have been in small businesses;
- flexibility is required to leverage state money through public-private partnerships and in the area of technology transfer;

- LANL's ability to innovate is tied to the private sector, and flexibility in working with industry benefits its mission but will never be its main mission;
- there is a lot of opportunity in space-based science, and New Mexico has to find more ways to take advantage of its sunshine and clear skies;
- special purpose or small nuclear reactors have been developed that generate electricity;
- engineering resilience is high, and a willingness to experiment low, after incidents at Three Mile Island and Fukushima, and the U.S. has an "appropriately conservative regulatory system", which challenges the building of small reactors in the U.S.;
- there is opportunity for growth in the area of collaboration among people at the lab, in the universities and at the legislature and to find areas of synergy among all; and
- LANL has already worked closely with universities in nanotechnology, with SNL and Kirtland Air Force Base in space exploration and with New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology on homeland security issues.

The RHMC and the STTC each unanimously approved minutes from their June meetings.

LANL Program Overview

Mr. Steinhaus, director of the Community Programs Office at LANL, reported on procurement percentages for LANL and New Mexico businesses, with 59% of the lab's procurements going to New Mexico companies last year and 69% thus far this year.

****A committee member requested a detailed list of businesses for procurement along with dollar amounts.*

Pertaining to community commitment, LANL's vision includes education, quality of life and a thriving economy, and to that end, it invests \$1 million in each area annually. Its community model is built upon a three-foundation approach that is mutually beneficial, regional and sustainable, with investments designed so that infrastructure is built in New Mexico. In the area of education, the strategy is to build a work force for the lab and regional companies by helping students become science-literate and by working to retain talent within the state. Relating to community giving, the strategy is to work with nonprofits mainly in New Mexico and to incentivize lab employees to be volunteers. Within the arena of economic development, the strategy is to take a proactive approach in generating revenue and starting new businesses, as well as helping existing businesses to grow by providing technical assistance and expertise-sharing. Such partnerships have garnered \$37.6 million in leveraged grants for northern New Mexico colleges since 2006; investments have reached 531 nonprofits in 2012; and internet access has been improved in northern New Mexico with LANS's investment of \$170,000 leading to grants totaling \$76.2 million for broadband infrastructure.

Program results include the awarding of 855 scholarships through employee contributions, university partnerships yielding 695 graduates, providing matches to increase employee contributions and support given to companies and entrepreneurs that created 327 jobs. In working to develop the future work force through LANS-funded programs, there is an 86% job placement rate for graduates; \$26.1 million was leveraged for math and science education;

and LANL's Math and Science Academy (MSA) helps to develop teachers and has expanded this year to include four new tribal schools. Teachers have reported that the science content learned in this program greatly helps their effectiveness in the classroom, and assessments given to MSA participants before and after the program testify to this improvement. Mr. Steinhaus also highlighted Native American student achievement in the Espanola public schools as rising to 56% in 2012-2013.

Mr. Steinhaus indicated that LANL is working hard to coordinate with the state on math and science initiatives through holding statewide STEM summits and that LANL will have recommendations in a couple of months. In addition, 73 student scholarships were given out this year. Also, LANL has been recognized for its volunteer programs, winning an award in 2011 that placed LANL ahead of Google, UnitedHealth Group and Morgan Stanley.

In conclusion, Mr. Steinhaus gave some results of the economic development program, which through its small business assistance program has served 349 small businesses, provided \$4.5 million in technical assistance, affected both rural and urban businesses and created nearly 3,000 jobs in the 2000-2011 time frame. He gave an example of a Taos company assisted by the VAF that is an international company that provides software for math education. LANS invested \$100,000 in this company, to which the Gates Foundation provided a \$500,000 match, and the company just landed a \$2.5 million grant from the federal government. As Mr. Steinhaus stated, the seed money helped to make this happen. Similar arrangements are occurring in tribal businesses, where the Indian Affairs Department has agreed to match LANS funding for worthwhile projects.

Member questions and ensuing discussion included the following:

- statistics on the MSA include: cost for the program is calculated per school and the investment is about \$80,000 per year per school; 80% of students who begin the program stay with it; turnover for the teacher work force is high; and 57 teachers have completed a master's program in science and math;
- the largest nonprofit grant given was for \$25,000 and was awarded based on meeting certain criteria and reporting back on metrics;
- both employees and retirees are part of the volunteer incentive programs; and
- the legislature partnered with the lab to start the MSA; making the program more robust could include replicating the model in other school districts in the state.

At this point in the meeting, Representative Garcia Richard took over as chair.

LANL Cleanup Status

Peter Maggiore, assistant manager for environmental programs (EP) for the DOE and NNSA Los Alamos Field Office, and Mr. Mousseau, associate director for EP at LANL, spoke to the committees on the EP related to the cleanup status and ground water protection. Mr. Maggiore cited that the mission of EP is to process and ship hazardous and radioactive waste to permanent disposal facilities and to clean up legacy sites and protect water resources in the state.

Also, the program has to adhere to the 2005 consent order, the stormwater individual permit with the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the framework agreement with the State of New Mexico, which is not an enforceable document, but a shared commitment with the DOE, he added.

Mr. Maggiore reviewed the fiscal year 2013 budget, noting that with sequestration, the final budget (\$173 million) was significantly lower than what was requested (\$239 million) and less than what the budget had been the previous fiscal year. EP did receive funding through the reprogramming of \$40 million. Mr. Maggiore thanked the members for legislation that assisted in this funding being achieved.

Mr. Mousseau reiterated the importance of this funding to continue remediation work and to continue shipping low-level waste off The Hill in an effort to keep the "3706 Campaign" on track. He emphasized the importance of the work at Technical Area (TA) 54, which is to remove 3,706 cubic meters of waste. In fiscal year 2012, new people were trained, capability was developed, drums were processed and shipments were made of this waste. In fiscal year 2013, LANL began to bring up operating shifts, get crews in the fields and reprocess the waste. With all that is required in terms of repackaging, diagraming, assaying, sampling, remediating and characterizing this waste, the group, consisting of 450 people, operates 24 hours per day, seven days per week. He asserted that on or before June 30, 2014, the last shipment will occur.

Mr. Mousseau indicated that the 3706 Campaign is ahead of schedule. In its June report to the New Mexico Department of Environment (NMED), the campaign was 41 cubic meters ahead of schedule. During that quarter, 538 cubic meters of waste were shipped, which is more than most years combined. A total of 361 shipments have been sent to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). As part of this cleanup, transuranic (TRU) waste is being shipped to WIPP, and mixed low-level waste is shipped out of state. About 200 more shipments will be made to WIPP to complete this cleanup. After the 3706 Campaign is completed, retrieval work for below-ground TRU waste will begin, he said. Also, the newly generated waste needs to be off the mesa by the end of December 2014.

In highlighting work done to protect ground and surface water, Mr. Mousseau said that automatic sampling and monitoring are both occurring on more than 140 ground water monitoring wells, and surface water has been sampled at more than 175 locations. In terms of the consent order, of the more than 2,100 contaminated sites, 933 are complete administratively, 125 have been delayed or deferred, 75 are pending administrative action and 1,006 are in progress. The Buckman Direct Diversion Project engages in extensive monitoring and an early notification system so that water can be turned off if needed.

Mr. Mousseau stressed that the ground water protection from chromium contamination is a high priority. The contamination came from boiler-cooling tower operations that the lab engaged in between 1956 and 1972. EP is cleaning up the toxic chromium from affected areas, especially an area adjacent to Pueblo of San Ildefonso lands where there is contamination in the ground water. He described methods of dealing with the contamination, including development

of a wetlands area and a grade control structure to turn Chromium 6 into Chromium 3 and to keep from ruining the wetlands. Another measure includes pumping from two wells that are in the midst of the worst area, which is a way to recover the chromium, treat the water, discharge it and put it back onto the surface of the land.

In discussing a path forward, Mr. Maggiore gave a scope of work for fiscal year 2014 that includes completing the 3706 Campaign, disposing of other TRU waste, continuing measures to deal with ground water chromium contamination and ground water and surface water monitoring and investigating and cleaning up other high-risk areas. He remarked that there has been much progress in addressing the highest environmental risks at LANL, that the work has been performed safely and that the NMED provides oversight.

Ryan Flynn, secretary-designate of environment, commended LANL for its TRU waste campaign and the rigorous schedule of waste removal. He pointed out that the TRU campaign has been a bipartisan effort and that having the legislature work with the executive has been crucial.

DeAnza Sapien, executive director of the Regional Coalition of LANL Communities, a board of eight local elected officials who represent communities surrounding LANL, said that local economic development and environmental remediation of Area G is a priority. The group worked closely with the DOE and LANL and organized at the local and regional levels to create one voice in the region to deal with environmental cleanup. He remarked that the coalition works closely with chambers of commerce and labor groups involved in cleanup and that it wants a strong partnership with the legislature, too.

Member questions and ensuing discussion included the following:

- a five-step decontamination process has been used that involves spraying waste, then using a spray/peel process and putting on a chemical that frees up radioactivity on the surface; this process will be used with newly generated waste, which could then possibly be directed to the Waste Control Specialists facility in Texas;
- processing and transportation of mixed low-level waste is cheaper than TRU waste, which adds in transportation costs to WIPP;
- the need to look at real-time monitoring and learn new technologies for the removal of waste from different water sources across the state;
- the biggest challenge in the cleanup of historic landfills is not knowing how deep the waste goes until cleanup begins;
- there are seven separate streams of below-grade waste amounting to a little over 2,000 cubic meters; in coordination with the NMED, there is a framework agreement that gives a schedule and quantities by year; thus far, six of these are scheduled;
- the NMED wants the chromium plume properly defined, but there is not an imminent threat to Los Alamos County and no connection to water that ends up as surface water at Buckman;
- policymakers need a better sense of the hydrogeology of the state's aquifers; EP will

- prepare a summary to that end;
- the DOE has a classification of waste that specifies the different types as either high-level, TRU, low-level or mixed; each has special requirements for handling and processing;
- most waste is contaminated with hazardous materials, so it becomes "mixed";
- there are permitting requirements for waste, acceptance criteria for where the waste ends up and inspections of the waste treatment processes;
- concern over the Aamodt water settlement and the effect of chromium contamination; water patterns and contamination need to be looked at in this area;
- the WIPP route and the possibility of work on the intersection of NM 599 and I-25; and
- WIPP controls the schedule of shipments.

Regional Economic Development Initiative (REDI Net)

Laura Gonzales, chief information officer for REDI Net, noted the importance of fiber communications, citing that global data traffic has grown 800% over the past five years, and the internet, including television and video, has also grown hugely. She remarked that there are actually more technological devices than people in the U.S. Having fiber networks also enhances economic growth in communities, she said, referring to findings of the Fiber to the Home Council's 2012 annual conference that showed an increase in new businesses after fiber installations in those communities. Some of the benefits in communities with high-speed broadband include distance education, telemedicine, emergency response, cybersecurity, smart metering and a variety of economic development possibilities such as home-based businesses, tech startups and assisting local growers with technology.

REDI Net is a middle-mile-to-last-mile regional fiber initiative that puts in backbone fiber for local service providers to homes. REDI Net was developed in response to regional need, which was determined by a cooperative made up of the North Central New Mexico Economic Development District, pueblos, counties and electric cooperatives. The group then decided to apply for funding together, with the economic development district as the primary applicant. Ms. Gonzales said that REDI Net was successful in receiving funding to build infrastructure for high-speed broadband service and that it is now over 96% complete for initial buildout of the project. This network serves hospitals, medical clinics, schools, public safety entities, libraries, tribal buildings and county buildings and begins in Santa Fe and ends in Hernandez and branches off to all of these different locations. (See page 12 of the handout for a map of the project's reach.)

Ms. Gonzales noted that REDI Net is moving forward with partnerships among the state, local and tribal governments, electric cooperatives and telecommunications providers, as well as working with the federal government to expedite the construction of fiber pathways. She mentioned that there have been several delays due to all of the governmental red tape to get projects built out. She detailed the general approaches needed to move forward, which include developing standard practices; leveraging programs, funds and infrastructure that are already available; and mitigating and assessing risks. Ms. Gonzales also advocated for New Mexico

becoming a fiber-friendly state and finding creative ways to get fiber into communities without spending a lot of money.

Member questions and ensuing discussion included the following:

- Colorado set aside certain funds to dedicate to fiber networks, and there has been discussion about New Mexico setting aside some of its education funding to build fiber out to schools;
- REDI Net partners with last-mile service providers to bring service to schools, hospitals and the state; the state did not want to participate, but it still could;
- *** *A committee member made the request to have a letter written to Jemez Electric Cooperative to inquire about the progress of the fiber network in La Mesilla; the letter would stress the importance of adhering to the schedule so as not to miss out on funding;*
- REDI Net has five entities that have applied to service the last mile, and, with growth, more entities will come on board;
- there are opportunities for New Mexico to apply for federal funding for broadband support, interconnection and sharing of resources;
- REDI Net has a consortium of educational institutions participating in a three-component analysis and assessment and will be able to present its findings to the legislature;
- fiber networking does not require as much maintenance as the equipment that accompanies it, which often has a five- to seven-year obsolescence that needs to be planned for, and REDI Net is putting money into reserves to deal with replacements and maintenance;
- in the southern part of the state, construction began in 2010 on fiber networks, which is now 96% complete;
- there are local companies that train and certify people in fiber optics, and the more the network grows, the more these services will be needed;
- in terms of ownership of the fiber and equipment, the physical infrastructure of fiber and conduits is owned by the city, county or entity, and the equipment is owned and maintained by REDI Net until the grant period is over, when ownership is then transferred to the entities;
- REDI Net oversees contracts to maintain and repair fiber and often does this with in-kind agreements with communities;
- no state funds have been used to date to support any of these projects;
- REDI Net needs to start discussions with the Public Education Department on expanding this technology to schools; and
- it is important to have middle-mile fiber routes established to increase available bandwidth.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

Thursday, July 18

Tour of LANL

LANL provided an invitation-only tour to members of the RHMC and STTC and staff, which focused on the TA 54, Area G cleanup site as well as the site of the new TRU waste facility, viewing Transuranic Waste Transportation Containers and viewing the Buckman gauge station for water monitoring.