

# **ON-SITE CERCLA DISPOSAL CELL**

## **DOES THIS MAKE SENSE FOR PADUCAH?**



**Presented to Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant  
Citizens Advisory Board  
March 16, 2000**

# CHALLENGES FACING AN ON-SITE FACILITY



## UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS

**WHERE WOULD IT GO?**

**WHAT WOULD GO IN IT?**

**WHAT ARE THE SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS?**



## PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

**WHAT DOES THE COMMUNITY THINK ABOUT THIS IDEA?**

**DOES THE BOARD THINK IT'S A VIABLE IDEA?**

## LONG-TERM STEWARDSHIP



# Our Purpose



**In coming years,** the US Department of Energy will continue to remove waste materials such as scrap metal, equipment, and building debris from the PGDP as it cleans up the site and during future demolition of unusable facilities.

**Tonight's meeting is part of an ongoing process to answer one question:**

**What do we do with these waste materials?**



*Recovering resources like these copper bus bars reduces the amount of waste. >*

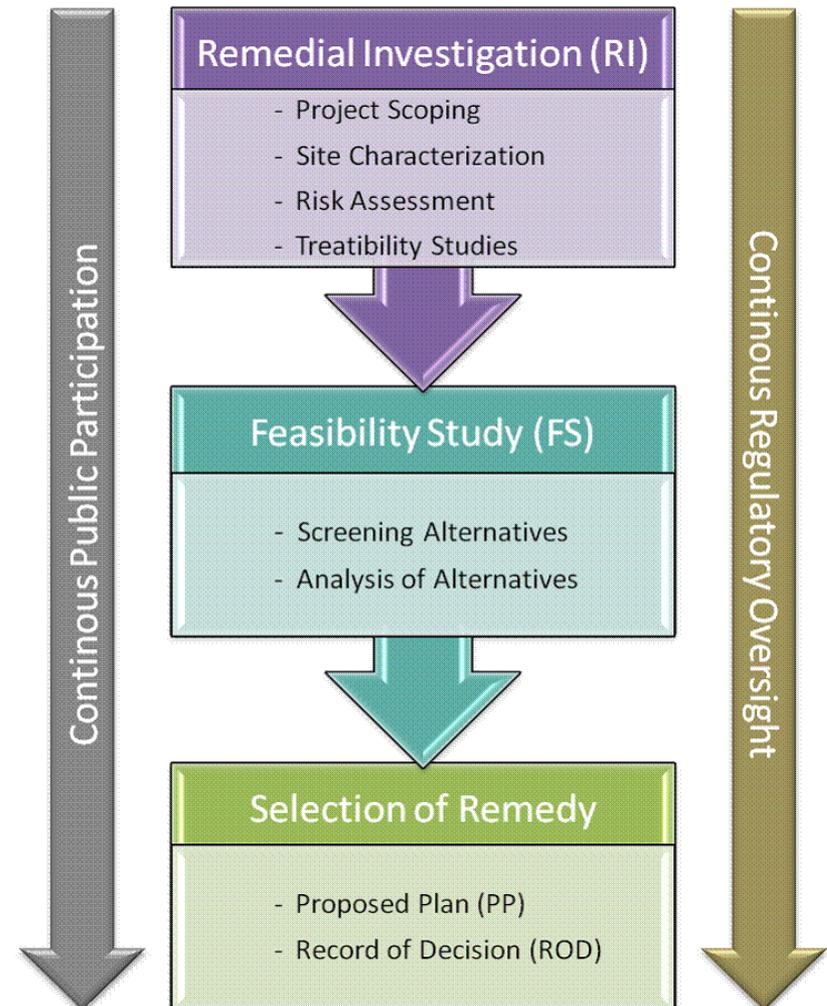




# CERCLA Process will be used to make decisions

- Structured regulatory plan
- Includes public participation
- Intended to lead to a decision and a cleanup action
- Decision/ action **MUST** be protective of human health and the environment

## CERCLA Decision Process



## Waste is being/ will be created at PGDP

Approximately 3.6 million cubic yards (mcy) of waste is expected to be generated from D&D of the facilities and from final environmental remediation of soils

- Over 500 buildings and facilities



# Project Background

## How much waste are we talking about?

The most highly contaminated material **FMI** will be shipped for treatment and disposal.

As much as practical, **valuable resources FMI** will be recovered, reducing the amount of waste.

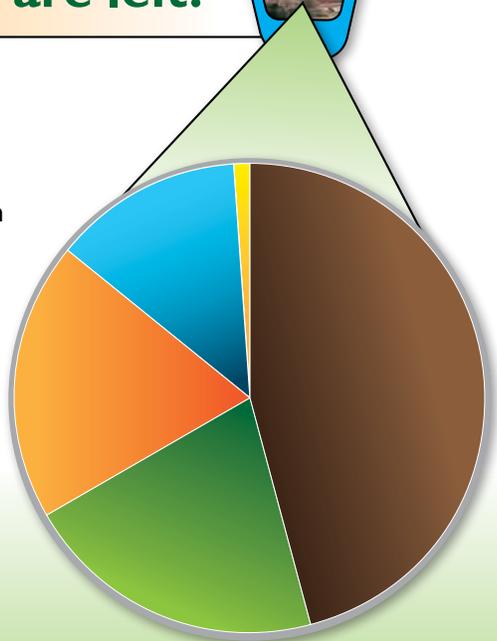
What's left from the ~700-acre industrial area will be compacted into about 40 acres, either here or somewhere else.

## Q: What type of wastes are left?

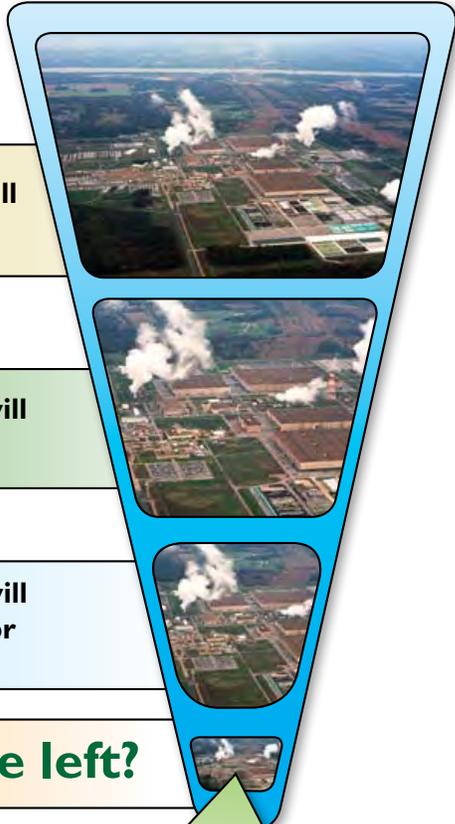
### A: Mostly Soil

Soils from the PGDP site  
Clean soil added to aid waste compaction

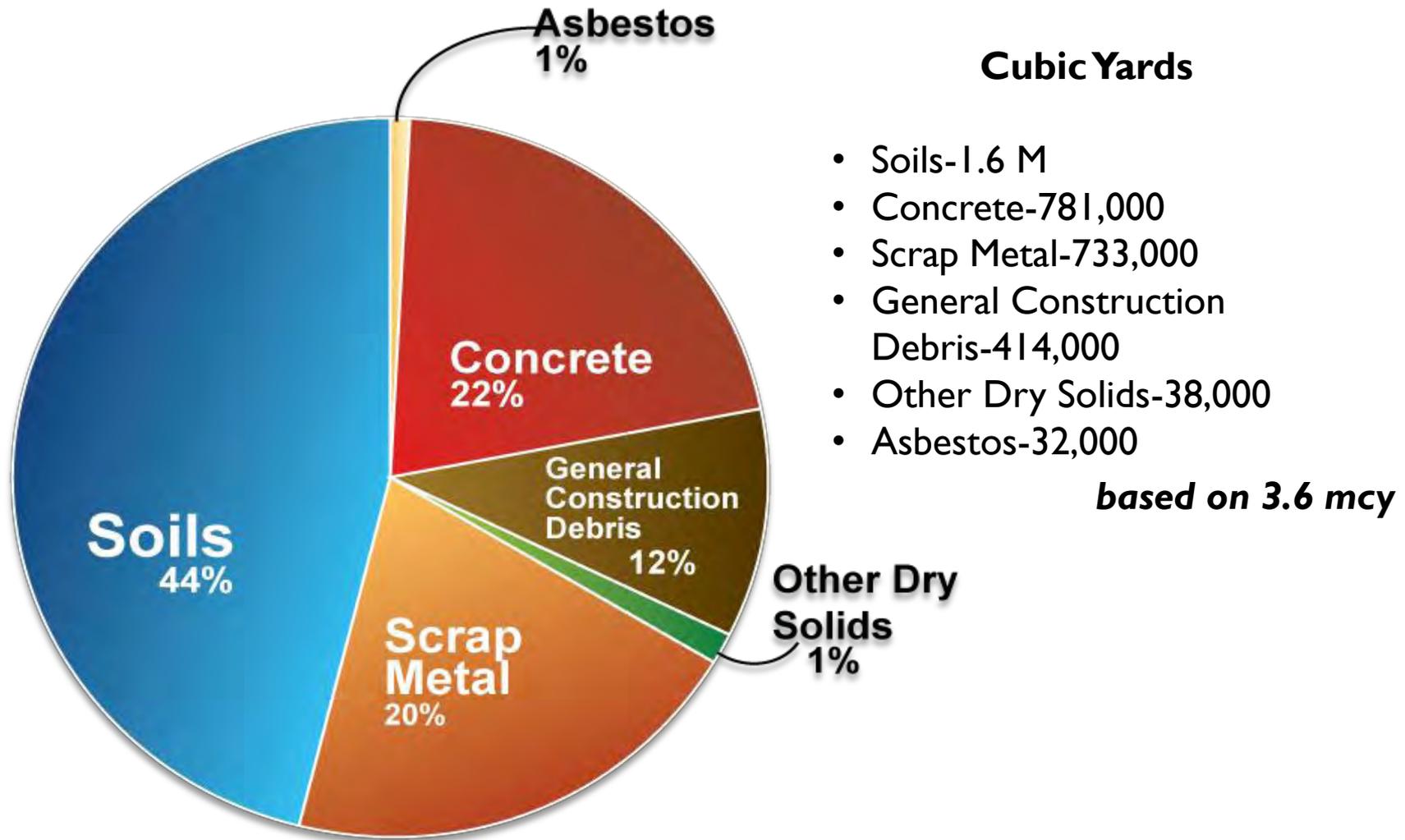
	<b>Soils</b>	<b>46.1%</b>
	<b>Concrete</b>	<b>20.7%</b>
	<b>Debris / Dry Solids</b>	<b>19.3%</b>
	<b>Scrap Metal</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
	<b>Asbestos</b>	<b>1%</b>



The majority of the waste would contain low levels of radioactivity

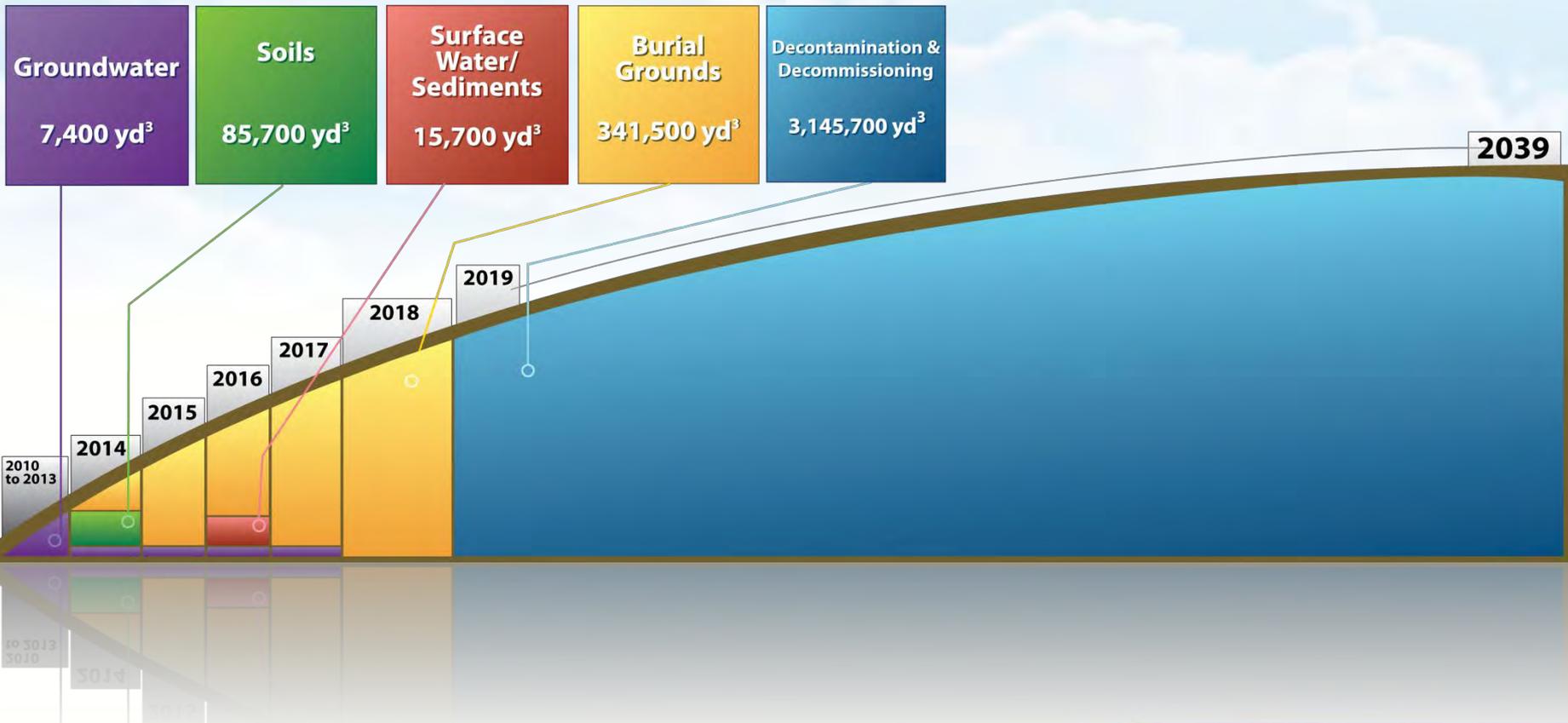


# Projected Waste Types for Disposal





# Waste Generation Forecast

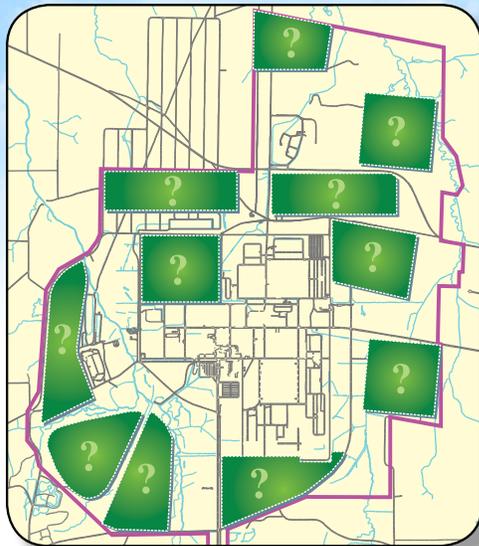


PRE-DECISIONAL

# What Are the Alternatives?

**1**

**No change: continue existing process to dispose of waste on a project-by-project basis**



**2**

**Dispose of waste on-site in a new facility on DOE land**

**3**

**Ship waste to other states**



# What are the Alternatives?

## Alternatives to be evaluated:

**Off-site alternative**—The continuation of current off-site disposal practices for waste disposal

**On-site alternative**—The disposal of waste in a new waste disposal facility that would be constructed on property currently owned by DOE

**No action alternative** —Current practice of waste disposal would continue on a project-by-project basis

All scenarios assume the C-746-U Landfill will continue operation

For all scenarios, some portion of the waste is assumed to be disposed of in an off-site facility





# Making an Environmental Cleanup Decision



# Balancing Criteria

*Is it feasible?  
Is it effective?  
What is the cost?*





# Does the Alternative Meet Regulations?

Off-site	On-site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>The alternatives each meet Federal and State regulations</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>The alternatives each meet Federal and State regulations</b></li><li>• <b>Would need a waiver for the TSCA requirement of a 50-ft buffer between the base of the cell and the water table</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>This waiver is routinely granted by EPA</b></li></ul></li></ul>



# Is the Alternative Effective Short-Term?

Off-site	On-site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Receiving facilities are appropriately licensed and have operating experience</li><li>• Have only minor incremental environmental effects at the existing off-site or on-site facilities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facility design, construction, and operation experience learned at similar DOE and other facilities<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demonstrate the ability to achieve short-term effectiveness</li><li>• Would be applied</li></ul></li><li>• Minor adverse environmental effects at a disposal facility from construction and operation would be controlled or mitigated</li></ul>



# Is the Alternative Effective Long-Term?

Off-site	On-site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is effective in the long-term as waste disposed would need to meet that facility's <b>Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC)</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is effective in the long-term as waste disposed would need to meet that facility's <b>Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC)</b></li><li>• <b>WAC</b> is established to be protective of human health and the environment</li><li>• The <b>WAC</b> accounts for<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Site-specific conditions</b> (e.g., rainfall patterns, site geology, landfill location, etc.)</li><li>• <b>Waste types and concentrations</b></li><li>• <b>Potential exposure routes</b></li><li>• <b>Liner and cover systems</b></li></ul></li><li>• <b>Post-Closure Monitoring</b></li></ul>



# Making an Environmental Cleanup Decision

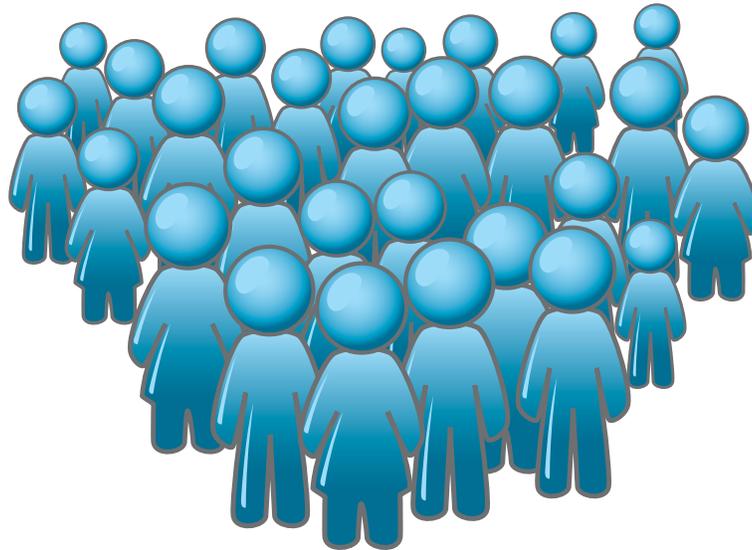


# Modifying Criteria

State Input  
Community Input



# Economic Impacts



**At DOE's March 2009** Public Information Exchange, a number of people asked what the economic impacts of this decision might be.

Economic impacts are not normally part of the Feasibility Study process. To provide the input you requested, DOE has commissioned a separate study to answer two questions:

- 1. What impact might this decision have on jobs at the Paducah Site?**
- 2. Would an on-site waste disposal facility affect site reindustrialization efforts?**

**These studies are being conducted**

If you would like a copy of the report when it is completed, please sign the list provided.

If you have any questions about this study, please ask one of our staff.





# Cost

Off-site	On-site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Costs include packaging, transportation, and disposal fees</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Costs include scoping, investigation and testing, design, construction, operation, closure, and post-closure monitoring</b></li></ul>



# Cost to the Taxpayers

## NO CHANGE



*Ship most wastes; use the existing on-site landfill for some wastes*

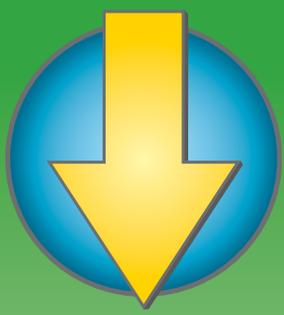
**\$1.169 Billion**  
(2009 dollars)

**NOTES:**  
This is the current waste disposal practice being used at the Paducah Site

Costs are based on the most cost-effective shipping method

1

## ON-SITE



*Ship the most hazardous wastes; construct a new on-site facility for disposal of the remaining waste*

**\$539 Million**  
(2009 dollars)

**NOTES:**  
The current on-site landfill is not large enough for the expected waste volume and cannot accept low-level radioactive waste

Only Paducah waste would be accepted

2

## OFF-SITE



*Ship all wastes; close the existing on-site landfill*

**\$1.627 Billion**  
(2009 dollars)

**NOTE:**  
Costs are based on the most cost-effective shipping method

3

Estimates based on current resource recovery percentages and transportation expenses. Opening new or closing existing disposal facilities would affect costs



# Cost to the Taxpayers

## OFF-SITE DISPOSAL

(includes containers, transportation fees and waste disposal facility “tipping” fees)

### HIGH-END ESTIMATE

Minimal reuse/recycling

4 million cubic yards

**\$2,542,000,000**

### LOW-END ESTIMATE

Maximal reuse/recycling

1.5 million cubic yards

**\$960,386,000**

#### NOTES

1. Estimates are based on the most efficient means of transportation available
2. Containers & transportation fees are approximately 40 percent of the total
3. The scheduled 2010 opening of a new facility in Texas could lower total costs

## ON-SITE DISPOSAL

(includes containers, transportation fees and waste disposal facility “tipping” fees)

### HIGH-END ESTIMATE

Minimal reuse/recycling

4 million cubic yards

**\$450,216,000**

### LOW-END ESTIMATE

Maximal reuse/recycling

1.5 million cubic yards

**\$293,000,000**

#### NOTES

1. The specific site chosen for a landfill affects the construction costs
2. For on-site disposal, estimates reflect the highest likely construction costs

## COST DIFFERENCE

**\$2.1 billion to \$670 million**





# Off-site Disposal

## Points to Consider

**Future Site Use**  
**Economic Impact**  
**Transportation Risks**  
**State Regulations limiting out of state waste**  
**Environmental Impact**



# Points to Consider

# Off-site disposal is feasible in certain locations



## FUTURE SITE USE

The Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) indicated there was a need for a consensus vision of the future of the DOE Paducah Site. DOE contracted the Kentucky Research Consortium for Energy and Environment (KRCEE) to conduct a public study on future use. A decision to ship wastes off-site factors into this study because it affects the amount of land available for other uses and could affect the speed of the final cleanup of the site.

## ECONOMIC IMPACT

Based on input from our March 2009 public information exchange, an economic impact study is underway. This study will examine the effect of this waste disposal decision on local jobs and whether a new waste facility in Paducah would affect site reindustrialization.

## TRANSPORTATION RISKS

The methods of transportation and the distances involved determine risk of injuries and fatalities. More information is available inside this book.

## STATE REGULATIONS

State regulations can affect off-site shipping in a number of ways. For example, state governments could impose or repeal laws affecting waste transportation, close disposal facilities, or permit new ones. More information is available inside this book.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Shipping wastes off-site would remove environmental risks from Paducah. These wastes could be placed in disposal facilities in other states where groundwater is much deeper, thus reducing the chance of future contamination.



www.pgdpcleanup.com



# Rules for packaging and shipping waste

## Shipping of Hazardous or Radioactive Wastes

The shipping of hazardous materials is heavily regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation. Violations are punishable by fines and/or jail time. In addition, state and facility specific rules are applicable. These rules include the following steps:

### Labeling of Containers

- The type of hazard the material presents (e.g., explosive, flammable, poisonous, radioactive, etc.)
- Only labels printed to DOT specifications for size, shape, and color may be used

### Marking of Containers

- Shipments must be marked with a name, number, and handling information such as Do Not Tip, Fragile, etc.

### Placarding of Vehicles

- Vehicles used to transport hazardous waste must have signs printed to DOT specifications

### Manifests

- A hazardous waste manifest is a multipart form designed to track hazardous waste from generation to disposal, and must accompany all shipments. The manifests must include 24-hour emergency contacts, a list of what is being shipped and to whom, Material Safety Data Sheets for associated hazards/chemicals, and other detail specific to the shipment

### Rules Specific to Destinations

- The receiving facility must be licensed to accept each and every type of waste in the facility
- The wastes must be packaged in accordance with the Waste Acceptance Criteria of the receiving site
- All state specific waste transportation rules must be followed, including whether a specialized transportation company must be used or whether a state-specific manifest is required

### Waste Containers and Vehicles

- DOT rules require all wastes to be shipped in containers approved for that type of waste
- Containers are designed to prevent leaks or releases during transport or in the event of an accident
- In some cases, special vehicles are used to transport certain waste materials, such as tanker trucks for liquids

### Training for Drivers

- Drivers of vehicles carrying hazardous materials must have additional training in rules and regulations specific to the transportation of hazardous materials, such as loading and unloading of materials, including compatibility and segregation of cargo in a mixed load, package handling methods, and securing the load

**NOTE:** Wastes being shipped for disposal remain the responsibility of the generating site even after it has been disposed of at the destination site.

# Transportation Q&A

## What if other states don't want wastes from other places?

There are three recent notable cases where states have sought to control what types of wastes can be brought within their borders for disposal.

- In 2004, Washington voters passed Initiative 297, which banned the disposal of certain types of radioactive waste generated in other states. The U.S. District Court overturned the ballot initiative and the U.S. Circuit Court upheld it. The state did not appeal to the Supreme Court.
- In mid-2009, a federal court in Utah ruled in favor of EnergySolutions' request to bring in nuclear waste from out of the U.S. Appeals of this ruling have been filed and court action is continuing.
- Following the recommendations of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the mandates of the 1987 Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act, the U.S. Department of Energy began construction of a high-level nuclear waste disposal facility at Yucca Mountain, Nevada. Residents of Nevada opposed receiving waste from across the nation and this year the Obama Administration's announced its decision to abandon the depository.

Less recent are the late 1980s cases of Mobro, the barge loaded with New York City trash that wandered the East Coast for five months looking for a facility that would take out-of-state-waste, and the barge loaded with ash from Pennsylvania that spent more than a decade looking for a place that would dispose of the waste. Both barges wound up back where they started.

## What is the chance of accidents involving hazardous materials?

The risk of injury or fatality for transport by truck was calculated using rates for large commercial trucks on highways from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

- On-site disposal - Both injuries and fatalities would be significantly less than 1
- Off-site disposal - 37 injuries, 20 fatalities based on 100% truck use, but likely would be lower because of:
  - Use of companies and drivers that specialize in transporting hazardous materials
  - Anticipated use of rail would significantly reduce higher-risk highway miles driven

## What is waste equity?

This is a relatively new concept that discusses whether it is fair for wastes to be disposed of in locations far removed from where they are generated. Issues such as the economic conditions around the generating and disposal site (one site got the jobs and facilities, the other gets the waste), the fairness of transporting waste through intervening communities, and the fairness of turning to less populated states to solve the nation's waste disposal needs are involved.

Waste equity was one of the topics raised during discussions in Oak Ridge, TN, where local residents opted to recommend DOE build an on-site facility for waste disposal, partly because it was not deemed fair to other states that Oak Ridge should reap the economic benefits that went along with generating the wastes and leave someone else to dispose of the waste material.





# Current Disposal Options



**Paducah wastes are currently disposed at the on-site U-landfill, Utah and Nevada disposal sites. Potential future options include the Andrews, TX, disposal facility and an on-site CERCLA cell.**

\* past shipments include disposal sites that are used for minor or specific wasted disposal (such as Bear Creek in Oak Ridge)

PRE-DECISIONAL

# Off-site shipping can be implemented

FMI

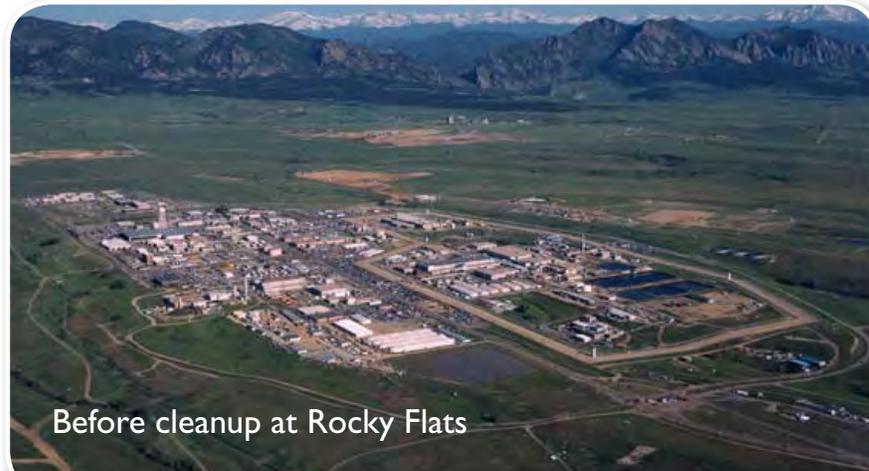


**How would the wastes get from here to there?**



# Off-Site Disposal Effectiveness

**Disposal of waste** at off-site locations was successfully performed at DOE's former Rock Flats site near Denver.



Before cleanup at Rocky Flats



After cleanup at Rocky Flats

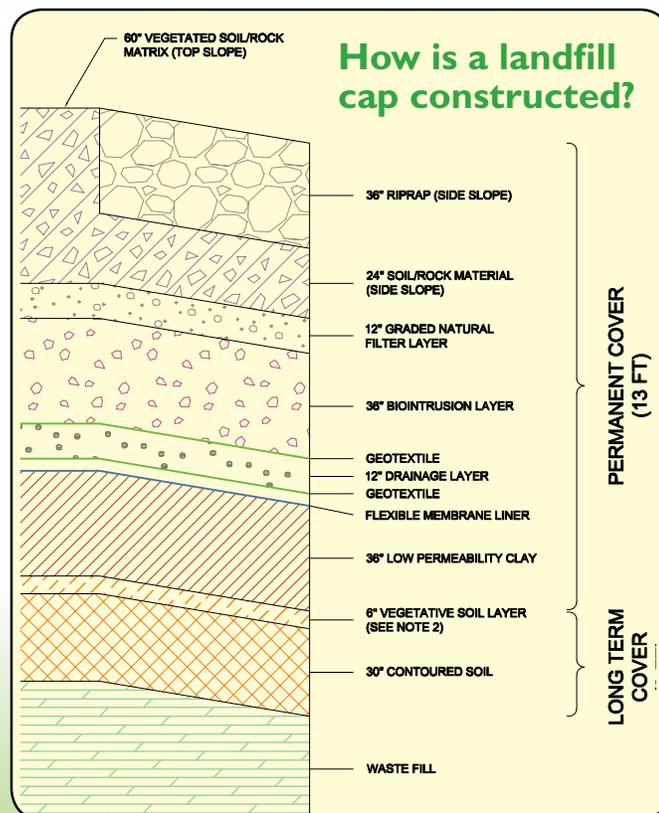
**The site is now part of a wildlife refuge.**



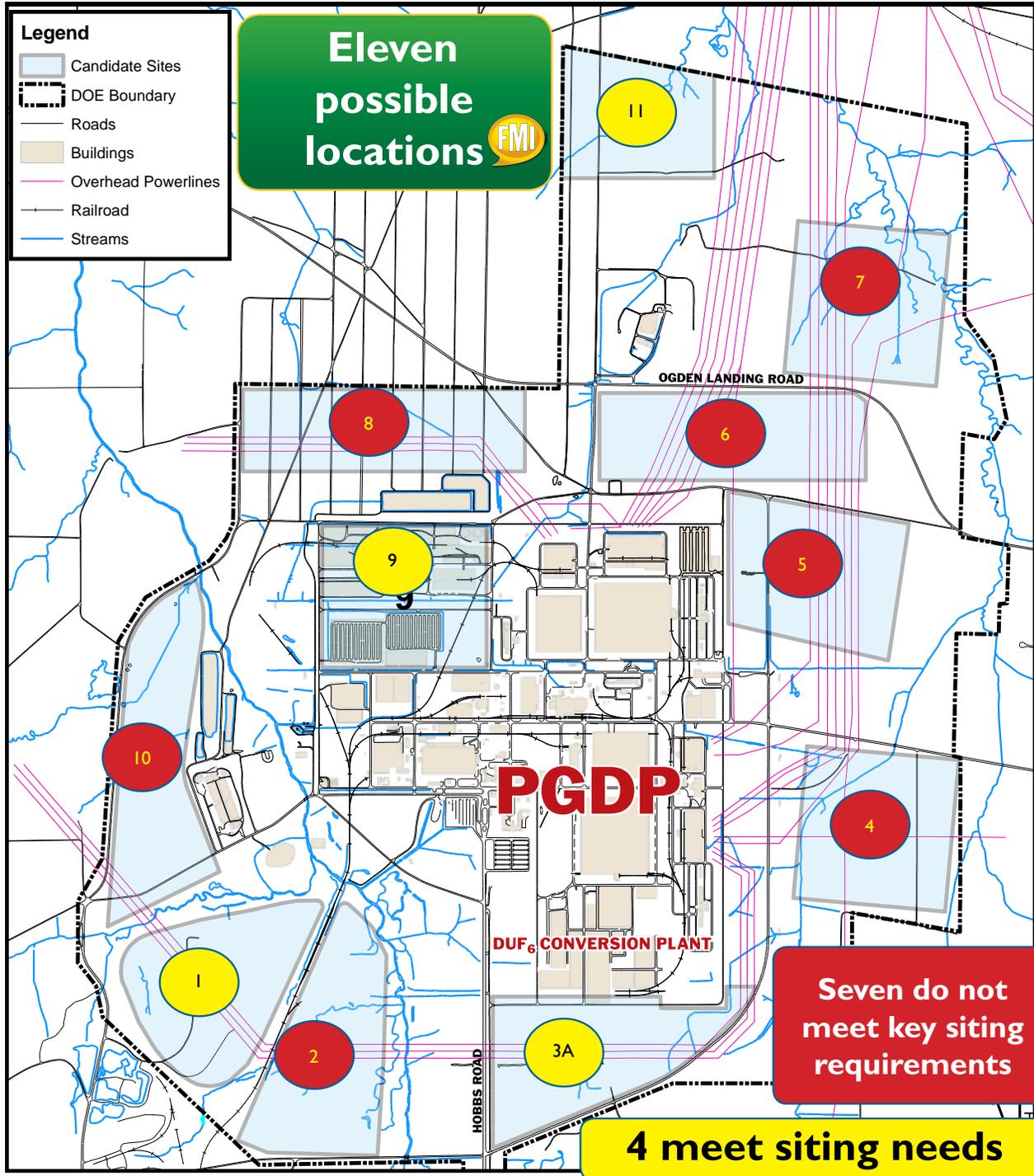
# On-site Disposal

## Points to Consider

**Future Site Use**  
**Economic Impact**  
**Seismic Criteria**  
**Cell integrity failure**  
**Environmental Impact**



# On-site disposal is feasible in certain locations.



MAP OF PADUCAH SITE



# On-Site Disposal Effectiveness

**Construction and operation** of an on-site waste disposal facility has been done at a number of DOE sites, including these:

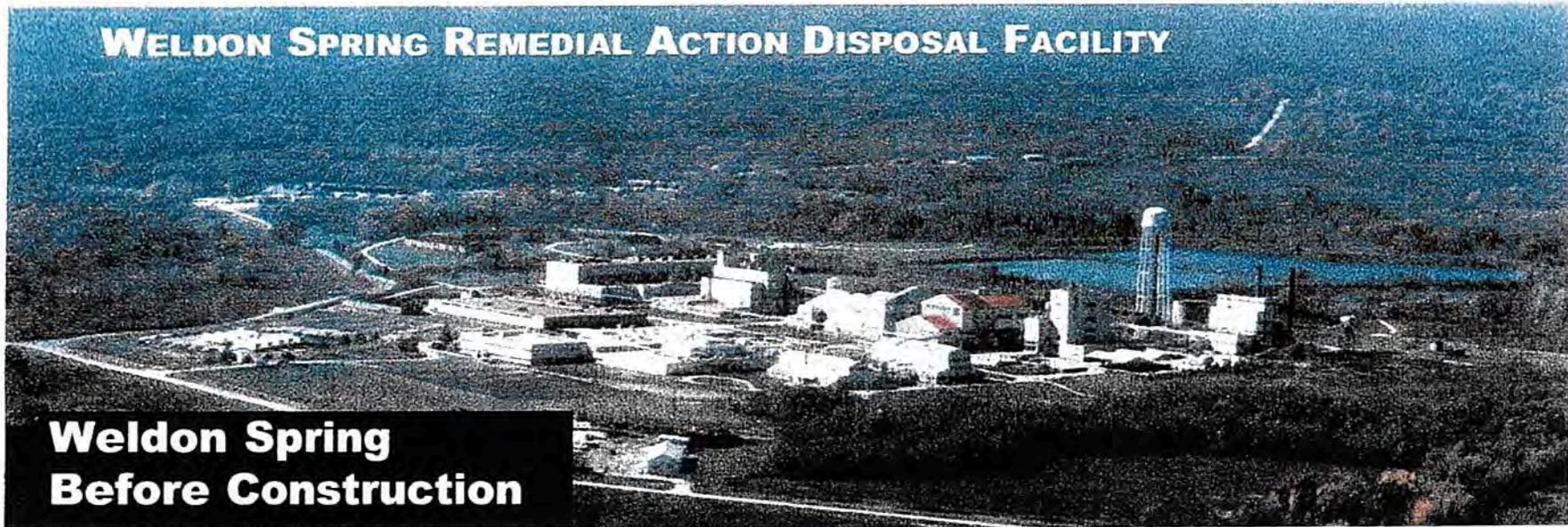
- **Weldon Spring, Mo., near St. Louis, now part of a recreation area**
- **Hanford, Wash., which remains an active DOE facility**
- **Oak Ridge, Tenn., which remains an active DOE facility**
- **Fernald, Ohio, near Cincinnati, which is now part of a wildlife refuge**



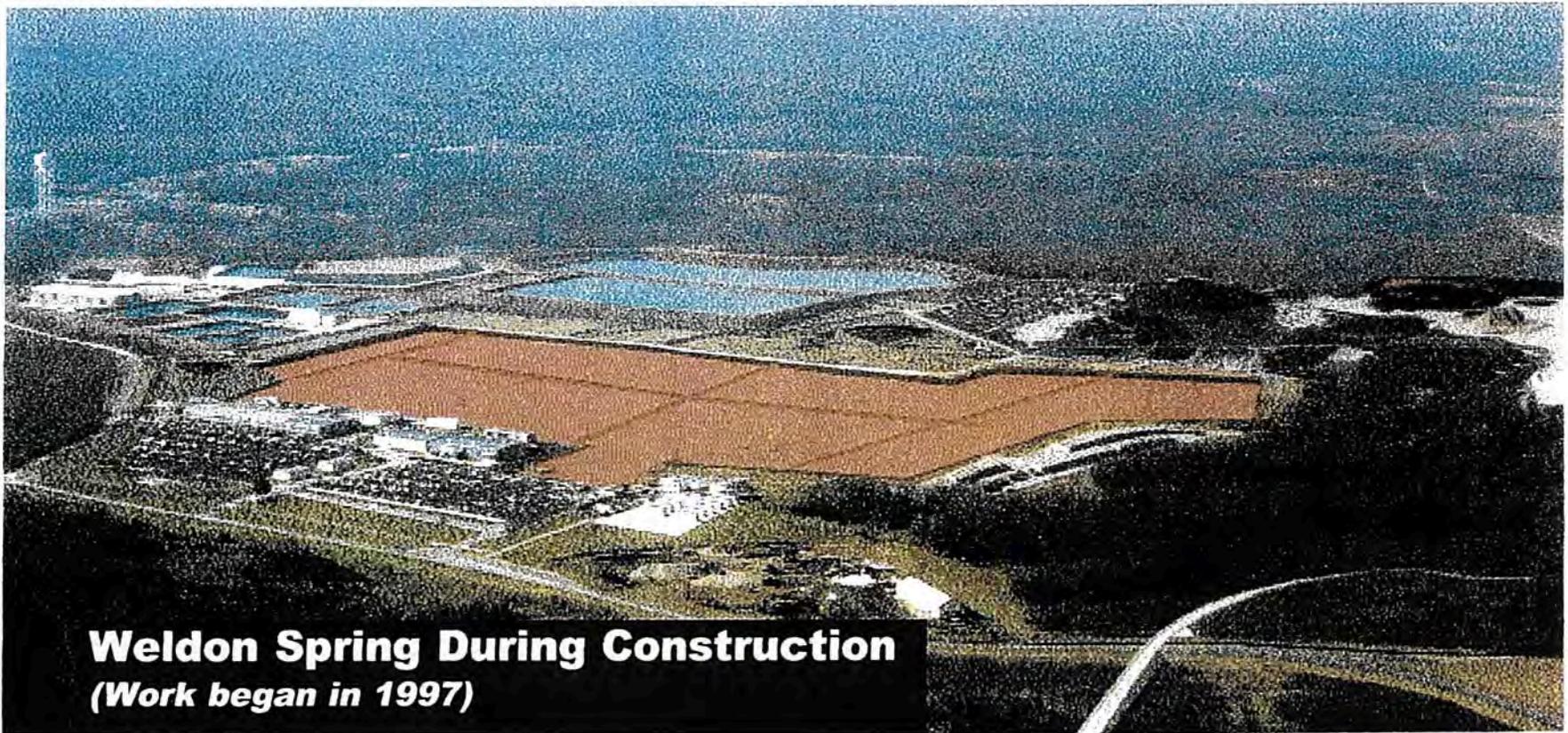
Cleanup of the Fernald site was completed in 2006. The site is now the Fernald Preserve, a wildlife refuge.



# WELDON SPRING REMEDIAL ACTION DISPOSAL FACILITY



**Weldon Spring  
Before Construction**



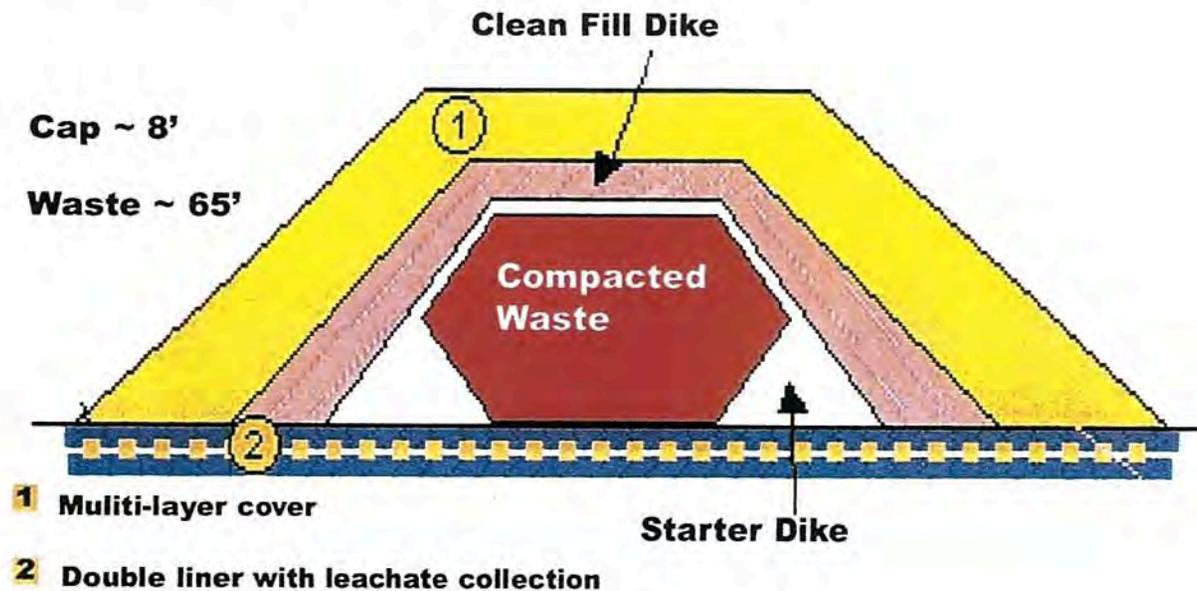
**Weldon Spring During Construction**  
*(Work began in 1997)*

**Weldon Spring After Construction of Disposal Facility Completed**

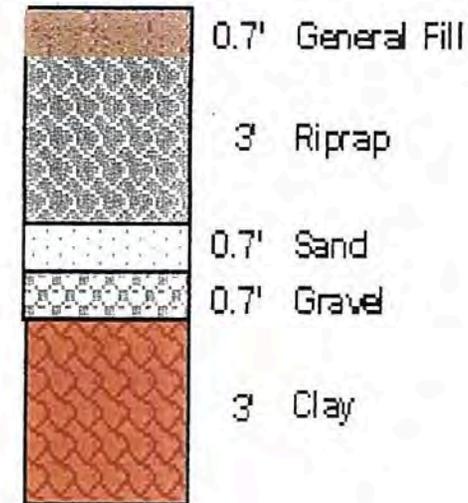


# WELDON SPRING REMEDIAL ACTION DISPOSAL FACILITY

## Cell Design



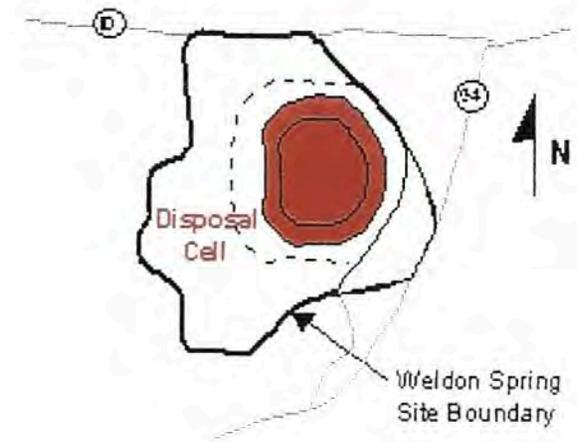
## Cap Composition Detail



## KEY FACTS

<b>SIZE</b>	<b>ABOUT 40 ACRES</b>
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>ABOUT 1.5 MILLION CUBIC METERS</b>
<b>WASTES</b>	<b>LLW, MIXED LLW, HAZARDOUS</b>
<b>SITE CONDITIONS</b>	<b>1 MILE TO MISSOURI RIVER; 4 MILES TO MUNICIPAL WELLS; .5 MILE TO HIGH SCHOOL</b>
<b>STATUS</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL</b>

## Site Layout



# FERNALD ON-SITE DISPOSAL FACILITY



**The Site Today**



**Conceptual Post Remediation Plan**

6924.1C

# FERNALD ON-SITE DISPOSAL FACILITY

## Cell Design

Cap ~ 8.75'

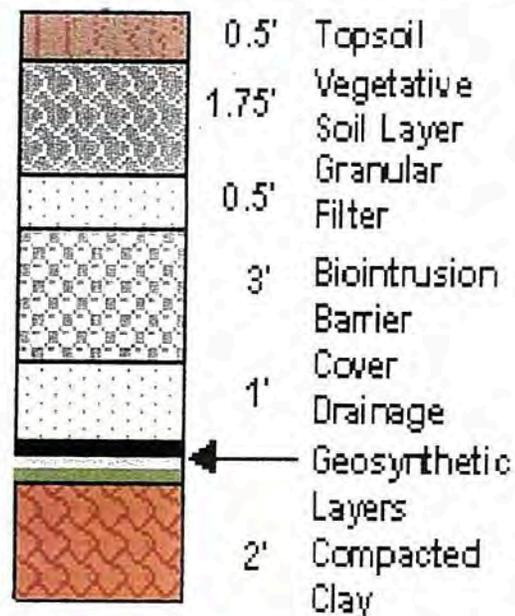
Waste ~ 54'

Min.  
Barrier  
From  
Aquifer  
~ 15'



- 1** Multi-layer cover    **3** Buffer between cell and water table
- 2** Multi-layer liner with leachate collection

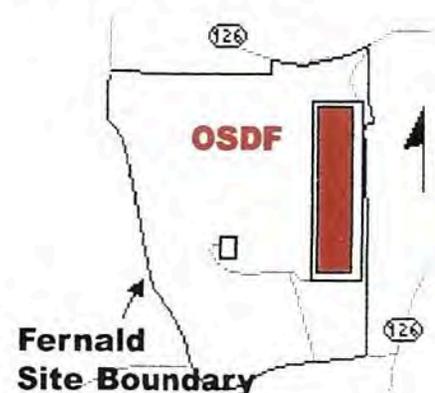
## Cap Composition Detail



## KEY FACTS

- SIZE**                      **ABOUT 70 ACRES**
- VOLUME**                **ABOUT 2.5 MILLION CUBIC METERS**
- WASTES**                **LLW ONLY**
- SITE CONDITIONS**    **DRINKING WATER AQUIFER BELOW CELL; .5 MILE TO NEAREST CREEK; 1-2 MILES TO NEAREST TOWN**
- STATUS**                 **OPERATIONAL**

## Site Layout



# OAK RIDGE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

**Proposed Site Today**

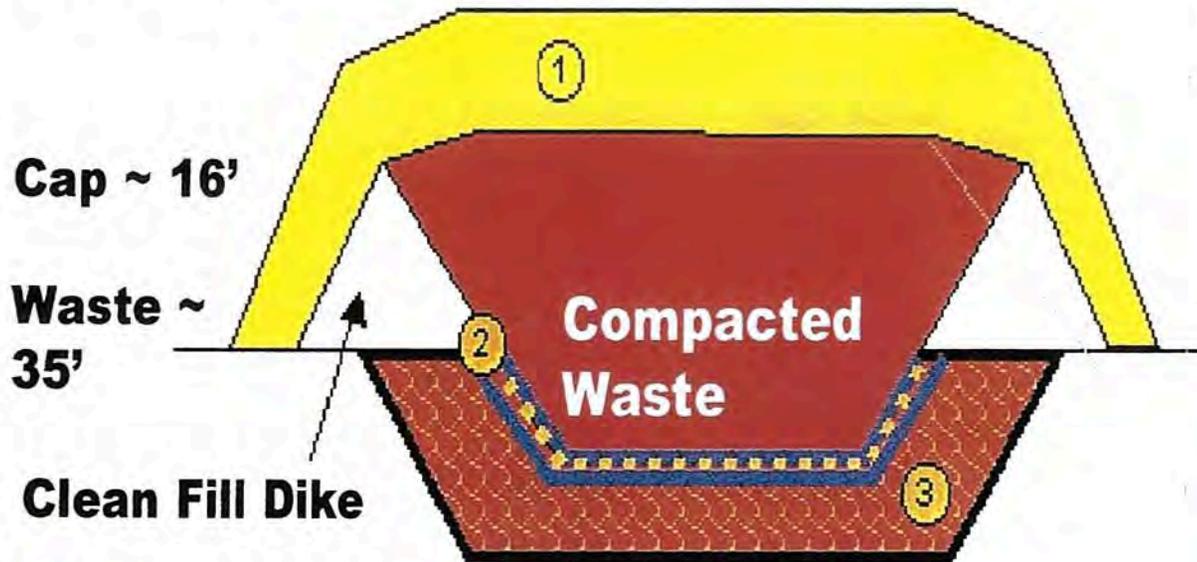


**Facility After Construction**



# OAK RIDGE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

## Cell Design



## Cap Composition Detail



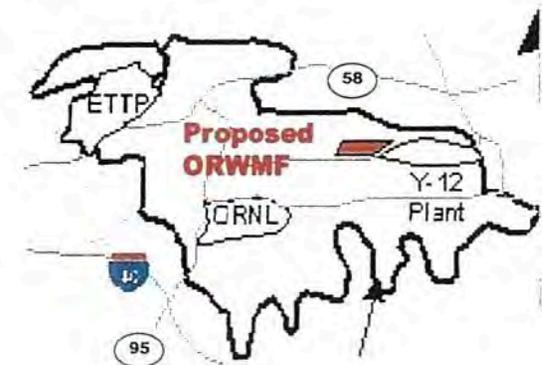
**1** Cap with biointrusion layer

**2** Double liner with leachate collection    **3** Buffer between cell and water table

## KEY FACTS

<b>SIZE</b>	<b>22 TO 44 ACRES</b>
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>ABOUT 840,000 CUBIC METERS</b>
<b>WASTES</b>	<b>LLW, MIXED LLW, RCRA, TSCA</b>
<b>SITE CONDITIONS</b>	<b>1,000 FEET TO CREEK; ADJACENT TO Y-12; FRACTURED LIMESTONE AQUIFER</b>
<b>STATUS</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION 1/01; OPERATION 11/01</b>

## Site Layout



# Points to Consider

On-site disposal is feasible in certain locations



## FUTURE SITE USE

The Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) indicated there was a need for a consensus vision of the future of the DOE Paducah Site. DOE contracted the Kentucky Research Consortium for Energy and Environment (KRCEE) to conduct a public study on future use. The construction of an on-site disposal facility factors into this study because it affects the amount of land available for other uses and could accelerate the final cleanup of the site.

## ECONOMIC IMPACT

Based on input from our March 2009 public information exchange, an economic impact study is underway. This study will examine the effect of this waste disposal decision on local jobs and whether a new waste facility in Paducah would affect site reindustrialization.

## SEISMIC CRITERIA

A new landfill on DOE land in Paducah would be designed to withstand a 2,500-year earthquake, which is approximately the magnitude of the 1811-1812 New Madrid quakes. (Remember: highly contaminated materials would be shipped to other locations for treatment and disposal.)

## But what if there is a BIGGER quake?

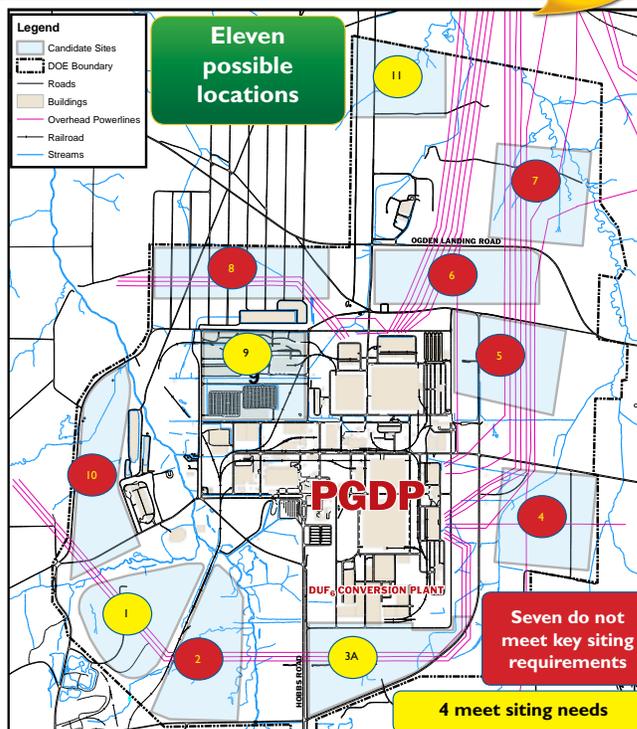
A catastrophic earthquake would damage roads, bridges, power systems, dams, buildings, and structures such as landfills. In the event that the landfill were to be compromised, there would be no immediate threat to human health or the environment.

## CELL INTEGRITY FAILURE

A new landfill would be engineered, constructed and monitored in a way that widespread surface release of waste would not occur. It would contain only compacted, stable, solid materials that would pose no immediate threat to groundwater, and any local contamination could be contained or cleaned up.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

DOE would first contain releases to the environment and repair damage to the extent practical. A more detailed assessment of damage would be conducted to determine if long-term repair is practical to ensure protection of human health and the environment or if the facility would need to be rebuilt.



## Four sites meet criteria for further consideration



- Mostly located in WKWMA
- Very little wetlands
- Relatively flat
- One small tributary creek
- More data needed for groundwater modeling
- One mile to nearest residential well
- Site used by KOW for chemical and sewage storage/teratment
- Power lines must be relocated
- 1 percent in floodplains
- No information on fault lines



- In DOE industrial area
- Relatively flat land
- Wetlands present
- Located on top of clay
- More data needed for groundwater modeling
- .75 mile to nearest residential well
- Creek tributary on site
- One possible contamination area on site
- Power lines must be relocated
- No floodplain concerns
- No fault lines within 200 ft legal limit



- Located in industrial area
- Site has contamination present; located on top of former scrapyards
- Relatively flat land
- 10 percent wetlands
- Located over existing plume
- More data needed for groundwater modeling
- .6 mile to nearest residential well
- Rail access on-site
- Utilities present; some rerouting required



- Partially located in WKWMA
- Relatively flat
- One small tributary creek would need to be relocated
- Very little wetlands present
- Located over existing plume
- More data needed for groundwater modeling
- .25 mile to nearest residential well
- No floodplains
- Existing infrastructure would reduce site footprint by 26 acres

## Site screening results

SITE	ADEQUATE AREA	DOE-OWNED PROPERTY	PREDOMINANTLY OUTSIDE FLOODPLAINS	GREATER THAN 200 FT FROM HOLOCENE FAULTS OR LINEAMENTS	COMMENTS
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	This site passes the Threshold Criteria screening.
2	X	✓	X	✓	Approximately 30 percent of the site is unavailable due to presence of floodplains.
3A	✓	✓	✓	✓	This site passes the Threshold Criteria screening.
4	X	✓	X	✓	Approximately 24% of the site is unavailable due to presence of floodplains.
5	X	✓	✓	✓	A minimum of 36% of the site is unavailable due to permanent TVA power lines.
6	X	✓	✓	✓	Approximately 35% of the site is unavailable due to permanent TVA power lines.
7	X	✓	X	✓	Approximately 43% of the site is unavailable; 21% due to floodplains and 22% due to permanent TVA power lines.
8	X	✓	✓	✓	This site is inundated with wetlands, which cover a minimum of 25% of the total area not including buffer zones.
9	✓	✓	✓	✓	This site passes the Threshold Criteria screening.
10	✓	✓	X	✓	Approximately 29% of the area is unavailable due to presence of floodplains.
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	This site passes the Threshold Criteria screening.

✓ - meets threshold criterion    X - fails threshold criterion

### What are the negatives?

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Wetlands           | Floodplains              |
| Power lines        | Fault lines              |
| Too little buffer  | Inadequate access        |
| Site contamination | Lack of site information |

### What are the positives?

- |                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Flat, dry land      | Seismic data available     |
| Lack of power lines | Few surface water features |





## PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD

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### Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Citizens Advisory Board Waste Disposal Alternatives Subject Matter Expert Materials Review Meeting Summary April 18, 2014

*The Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) met at the Environmental Information Center (EIC) in Paducah, Kentucky on Monday, April 18th at 12:00 p.m.*

**Board members present:** Ben Peterson, Ken Wheeler, Ralph Young, Renie Barger, Buz Smith, Jennifer Woodard, Rachel Blumenfeld, Bill Murphie, Robert Edwards, Eric Roberts, and Jim Ethridge.

**Peterson** opened the meeting. **Woodard** reported that the June 26 day for the WDA subcommittee meeting was not going to work because of differing schedules with the KY.

**Peterson** indicated that if there was a formal dispute on the WDA RI/FS, it would give the CAB plenty of time for input before the Proposed Plan was due. **Woodard** indicated that that was correct.

**Peterson** then asked if the Board could discuss the items that would potentially be in dispute with the KY Regulators. **Woodard** said that she did not know why they couldn't talk to the Board about those items. **Peterson** made the point that if we set up meetings to educate the Board over the next couple of months, and some of the Board members reach their membership term limits and roll off the Board, we would be back in the position of having to re-educate the Board with the new members joining the Board. **Woodard** indicated that due to the potential of having to resolve any disputes, she saw no reason to rush having the educational meetings the month of May. She did indicate that she thought that there was value in a re-education of the onsite/offsite issues, and to include members from the Community Action Team.

**Murphie** gave the group brief updates on items concerning the site. **Roberts** asked if there was something that the Board needed to focus on in writing a recommendation supporting the FY16 budget. **Murphie** said that community support of the recommendation was important.

**Peterson** had pulled slides from different past WDA presentations and compiled what he thought would be a good guide for an educational session for the Board to get them all up to speed on this project. This was then reviewed with all in attendance and edits were suggested. The preferred format would start with an outline of subject areas that will be covered, followed by ground rules to keep the group focused and not get distracted. **Woodard** agreed to write a draft "Purpose" for the meeting and to re-work the slides for review by April 28th.

The meeting adjourned at 3:45 pm.