

**Community Advisory Council  
October 2, 2008  
Action Items/Notes**

Final

These notes are in the following order:

1. Attendance
2. Correspondence and Handouts
3. Administrative Items
4. 2007 Site Environmental Report, Volume 1, Bob Lee, EWMSD
5. Agenda Setting
6. Community Comment
7. Education Programs at BNL, Ken White, OEP

### **1. Attendance**

Members/Alternates Present:  
See Attached Sheets.

Others Present:

M. Bebon, N. Blackburn, P. Bond, J. Carter, A. Carston, J. D'Ascoli, N. Detweiler, B. Dorsch, D. Gibbs, T. Green, J. Herwood, S. Johnson, B. Lee, M. Madigan, R. McKay, A. Rapiejko, P. Sterne, K. White

### **2. Correspondence and Handouts**

Items one through three were mailed with a cover letter dated September 19, 2008. Items four and five were included in the members folders and items six through nine were available as handouts.

1. October 2, 2008 draft agenda
2. Draft notes for June 12, 2008
3. Final notes for May 8, 2008
4. Presentation on 2007 Site Environmental Report
5. Presentation on Education Programs
6. Copy of Newsday editorial "Ten years of cooperation"
7. Copies of Bulletin on Chasman Scholarship winner (Kasey Jacobs)
8. Copies of BNL Water Quality consumer Report
9. Copies of special Ed Programs Bulletin

### **3. Administrative Items**

The meeting began at approximately 6:35 p.m. Reed Hodgkin began by reviewing the ground rules and the draft agenda. Those in attendance introduced themselves.

Approval of Minutes

Reed asked for corrections, additions or deletions to the June 12 draft notes. Member Chaudhry

questioned the comment on page 9, fifth paragraph, made by Skip Medeiros that it could take “perhaps several thousand years to reach the pre-clean-up concentrations” of mercury. The notes were approved with one abstention and the request to clarify the number of years.

**\*ACTION ITEM:** Find out if the several thousand years comment is accurate.

William “Skip” Medeiros’ response to the question regarding several thousand years:

In a discussion on June 12, 2008 of the concentration of mercury entering the Peconic River from the STP in 2007, Medeiros stated that it “would take a very long time, perhaps several thousand years, to reach the pre-cleanup concentrations [of mercury in the Peconic River] and the Lab is continuing with the process of reducing the inventory of mercury Lab-wide...” Medeiros said this statement was based on a recollection of calculations made in 2003 by Terry Sullivan. Sullivan calculated that “At the upper limit of this annual addition (of mercury from the STP to the Peconic River) it would also take approximately 1,500 years to reach the current (2003) accumulated levels.”

#### **4. 2007 Site Environmental Report, Robert Lee, Environmental & Waste Mgt. Ser. Div.**

Lee explained to the CAC that the Site Environmental Report (SER) documents the Lab’s environmental performance for the year and serves as a historical record. BNL has been preparing SERs since 1971 in compliance with DOE orders. It is extensively distributed and is available in hard copy, on CD, and online. The Summary Report should be available sometime in early November. The outline of the report has remained the same over the years. Lee said he will report on Chapters 2 through 5 and Chapter 8 and that Tim Green will report on Chapter 6, the natural and cultural resource chapter at a later date. Next month Bill Dorsch will report on Chapter 7 which covers groundwater protection and Volume 2, which includes the groundwater data and gives the status on the groundwater treatment systems. Lee said that Chapter 1 is a broad overview of the Laboratory and Chapter 9 contains quality assurance information. He invited the CAC to review those two chapters on their own.

Chapter 2 covers Brookhaven’s Environmental Management System (EMS). BNL’s EMS has been certified to the ISO 14001 Standard since 2001 and was recertified in 2007. Lee explained that BNL undergoes both an internal and external audit of its EMS annually. Last year, there were 24 examples of continual improvement and one minor non-conformance found. The one minor non-conformance was a scale in the refrigeration shop that was not calibrated. There were four opportunities for improvement found. Lee said that the Lab received eight awards in 2007. The most notable one being the White House Closing the Circle Award, which was presented to BNL at the White House and is a culmination of all the Department of Energy (DOE) awards. The Lab was also recognized for efforts in EMS and bringing that information to the public in continuing outreach through participation in voluntary programs. In 2008, the Lab received another award through the New York Air Quality Action Program.

Lee reported on pollution prevention, waste generation, energy management and conservation. BNL has had an extremely pro-active Pollution Prevention (P2) program for many years and has saved \$2.9 million, as well as, thousands of pounds of waste over the years. The Laboratory encourages its employees to submit P2 proposals annually. Last year, the Lab funded six new proposals, which cost about \$10,000, but received about \$40,000 in savings in return. Some of the projects funded in 2007 were: a portable drum mixer, aerosol can disposal system, and motion activated light switches. Lee said that the P2 efforts are directly reflective of the amount of hazardous waste generated onsite. Hazardous waste generation rates are down about 80% since the late 90’s. On energy management, Lee explained that DOE established goals in the early 90’s which called for a 30% reduction in energy rates. The Laboratory has made great progress toward this goal and has reduced its energy intensity by about 27%. The new goal that DOE has now established is to reduce the 2003 baseline by another 30% by 2015. The Laboratory has already started looking at different ways to meet this goal.

Member Esposito asked what number the Lab was reducing by 30%.

Lee said that they have re-established a baseline using the 2003 rates.

In order to meet the new goal, the Laboratory had a contractor come in and identify new ways to save energy. The Lab is now implementing some of those recommendations. BNL already has LEED certifications for the RSB and CFN buildings and will continue to achieve LEED certifications for new facilities. The Laboratory has entertained discussions with contractors to establish a 40MW photovoltaic power station on site. A tract of land has already been identified where this could be accomplished.

Member Garber asked what portion of the energy consumed at the Lab is actually directed at research.

Michael Bebon, Deputy Director for Operations, responded that about 40 – 50 % is plant building load. Research is about 50 - 60%, it varies, but that is a rough estimate. The graph being looked at is not total energy, but rather, building energy.

Member Esposito asked what the peak load demand is.

Bebon responded that it runs in the low 50-megawatt range when RHIC is running. When RHIC is not running, it is around 25 to 30 megawatts, depending on what else is running.

Lee spoke about the Environmental Restoration Projects and the importance of community involvement, including the CAC, in the SER. Over the course of the past year, the CAC has had presentations on the annual groundwater report, Peconic River monitoring, the g-2 ROD, remedies for the decommissioning of the HFBR, and engineered nanomaterials. Chapter 2 is an introduction to the data that is collected and recorded through the Environmental Monitoring Program. The Laboratory collects thousand of samples per year to insure that the impact from the Lab is minimal.

Lee explained the Compliance Status of the Laboratory that was covered in Chapter 3. BNL complies with 34 permits or authorizations. Most notably is the Clean Air Act Permit (Title V Permit). The Laboratory is a large, commercial emitter for things like sulfur oxide, nitrogen, and particulate matter. The limits and conditions for those emissions are contained in that permit. In 2007, the Title V Permit was up for renewal. The new permit was received in 2008 and the Lab continues to comply with most of the provisions of that permit. The only other permit the Lab had for the year was for some minor construction activities in the RHIC area. RHIC is within the half-mile corridor of the Peconic River and therefore, everything done within RHIC has to be submitted to the State. During 2007 air monitoring, the Lab complied 99.9 % of the time with its permit, however, there were some opacity excursions at the steam plant. Opacity is a measure of the transmittance of light through the smoke that comes out of the stack. The Lab can only emit so much smoke in any given six-minute period of time. The Lab had 27 violations for the entire year. Five were during boiler restarts. Lee said that is not really a lot considering the Lab monitors every six minutes 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Lee also talked about NEPA, PCBs/TSCA, SPDES, potable water and Article 12 compliance.

Member Esposito asked what the steam plant is used for and how old it is.

Lee explained that it generates steam to supply heat and air conditioning to the buildings. The boilers were put in during the 60's, with the last one being installed in the 80's.

Bebon said that the oldest boiler is a small unit and is hardly ever used. There are three boilers

that carry the site. One is from the 70's and the other two from the mid to late 80's.

Member Esposito asked, if there was money, could they be upgraded and made more efficient?

Bebon responded that they are not considered old. They are dual fueled; natural gas, oil fired and the emission standards are very high. They are relatively new for boilers.

Member Talbot commented that the excursions on the boiler-restarts are very common and nothing to be overly concerned about.

Member Esposito said she was more concerned about the efficiency factor. She wondered if the older boilers were less energy efficient.

Bebon commented that there are a lot of options available for boilers. The burners and control systems have been steadily modernized. There have not been a lot of technological changes to the actual boiler structure, but the Lab has done things like adding economizers to recover heat. There have been a lot of options and accessories added over the years to keep the technology current. The main technology change is the control system, which controls the fuel feed and the air filter.

Reed asked if the excursions are an indication to either the Laboratory or the State of New York that there is a problem that needs to be addressed with these issues.

Lee responded that there is no problem to be addressed. The Laboratory reports this information to the State on a quarterly basis. The other twenty-two violations or excursions were caused by a failure in the optical sensor that looks at the beam of light.

Lee reported that the Laboratory is now PCB free. Under the SPDES permit, the Lab is authorized to discharge waste water from the site. The most notable point of discharge is the sewage treatment plant (STP), but there are nine other locations – the groundwater recharge basins - around the site. The Lab monitors the STP for hundreds of parameters. There were four violations in 2007, which were all associated with nitrate levels. Nitrates are a by-product of the treatment process, which then becomes part of the discharge. The Lab's STP has the capability to convert that nitrate into nitrogen gas. However, that is a very energy intensive process. Recently, the Laboratory has been taking the cafeteria waste and adding it to the facility and has seen the nitrate levels drop dramatically. The Lab was at six or seven parts per million before and is now at two. There were no excursions for the groundwater recharge basins, which recharge clean water to the ground.

The Laboratory has its own water purveyor. There are six wells onsite that distribute water to the Lab community. The Laboratory has complied with all drinking water requirements and published the results of the testing program in the Consumer Confidence Report (copies were available for the CAC). In addition to maintaining water quality on site, the Lab is also dedicated to reducing water consumption. Since 1997, the Lab has reduced the annual consumption rate by about 500 million gallons per year.

The Lab has an inventory of 350 storage tanks on site; nine of them are underground. Seven of the tanks are located at the gas station and are double-walled construction. They are in compliance with all the codes and requirements and are inspected on a routine basis. The Department of Environmental Conservation comes out at least once a year and has found some minor deficiencies, which are all corrected immediately.

The Laboratory has been concerned about spill mitigation for years. In 2004, the Lab began to target a reduction in spills and has looked at ways to minimize the amount of spills onsite.

Causes of spills have been closely studied. The Lab found employees parking on the grass and putting generators on the grass with no underlayment, so a series of tool box sessions was started to address these situations and to encourage employees not to park on the grass and not to fill a fuel tank to the top because as the day heats up, the fuel expands and will come out of the overflow. The spills are typically of that nature and of small volume, but if they impact soil, they must be reported. In 2007, there were 21 spills onsite.

Member Chaudhry asked what ORPS stands for.

Lee explained that ORPS is the Occurrence Reporting and Processing System; it is a DOE reporting mechanism. Spills of a certain nature, if they are large, become reportable to DOE, go to Headquarters and become an ORPS report. If someone's radiator hose breaks and it is a BNL vehicle and is more than a pound, it is reportable to the State. If a lawn mower or backhoe hose breaks and spills hydraulic fluid or oil onto the soil it gets reported. The State has a zero de minimus for spills to soil.

Lee described the radiological and non-radiological Air Quality sections of Chapter 4. There are two components to the Radiological Air Monitoring Program. One is facility monitoring; the other is site-wide monitoring. BLIP is the main facility onsite for radiological releases. It is used to manufacture radioisotopes used in medical imaging and diagnostics. Two other facilities are also monitored, the Building 801 Target Processing Lab and the HFBR. The dose from the BLIP facility in 2007 was calculated at .06 mrem. The Lab has several monitoring stations out in the field where air samples are collected to test for radioactivity. The gross alpha and beta concentrations found in the environment were at a background level and no tritium was detected at any of the eight samplers. The Lab has continuous non-radiological emissions monitoring for the nos. 6 and 7 Central Steam Facility boilers. The amount of gas versus fuel oil burned directly relates to the emissions from the facility. Burning more gas causes the emissions to go down; burning more oil causes the emissions to go up. The emissions were lower in 2006 and 2007 due to a higher percentage of gas burned. Emissions are consistently well below the permit limits.

Lee said that the tritium releases (Chapter 5 – Water Quality Radiological Monitoring) from the Lab are becoming very infrequent and of very low concentration. The release in 2007 was .021 Ci which was a much smaller fraction than previous years. BNL has seen no radioactivity in the recharge basins, with one exception reported at basin HT-W. The Lab has not seen SR-90 or cesium-137 in the discharge from the plant since 2002. With the exception of a single detection of tritium downstream of the STP, the Lab has not seen anything attributable to Laboratory operations in the Peconic. The only concern with the non-radiological monitoring of the Peconic River is the concentration of metals immediately downstream of the STP. While they are well within SPDES limits, they are higher than what is seen upstream. Lee said that it will take about 1,500 years to get back to the pre-clean up levels. The Lab's SPDES permit is currently undergoing NY State review and it is expected that the mercury limits will be lowered in the new permit. The Laboratory has recognized that and has done many things to reduce the amount of mercury on site. There is a pro-active mercury elimination program onsite to reduce the inventory of mercury by about 63%. The old sludge at the STP was addressed in 2007. The Lab has eliminated all the old sludge from the plant and it is now sitting in large filter bags and ultimately will be mixed with sand from the sand filter beds and disposed of offsite.

Member Esposito asked what types of metals, in addition to mercury, were found upstream of the STP.

Lee responded that zinc and copper were found, but these were all still within the limits.

In Chapter 8, the SER includes a Radiological Dose Assessment. Radiological dose is calculated for a hypothetical maximally exposed individual (MEI): a person who lives at site boundary, eats home grown vegetables and locally caught deer and fish. The total effective dose to the BNL MEI in 2007 from inhalation, immersion, and ingestion pathways was 3.16 mrem. All of these levels were well within the regulatory limits. The Lab also looked at direct exposure, which would be from standing in front of a radiation source, the radiation that would actually be received. Lee said there are thermo luminescent dosimeters all over the site as well as offsite to look at offsite vs. onsite concentrations and there is no difference. The EPA regulatory limits are 10 mrem from air pathways, NYSDOH limits are 10 mrem from ingested pathways, and DOE limits are 100 mrem from all pathways.

Member Talbot commented that he is a certified auditor on ISO 14001 and he was very impressed with the outstanding performance of the Lab.

Karen Blumer commented that Lee said the total nitrogen for the STP was 2 ppm, but the report says the low is four and the high is 11.6. She asked if the Lab has considered going through a natural system.

Lee responded that those figures are from 2007. We have the new 2008 figures. The Lab has looked into re-bed technology and there would be too much waste generated.

Member Mannhaupt said that she is grateful that the CAC is recognized and she hopes that next year the Lab could include a list of topics that the CAC has covered in the SER.

Member Esposito added that any recommendations that the CAC issues should also be included.

Member Garber said that a big part of the radiological dose assessment is from the ingested deer. This is another incentive for culling the deer population.

Member Graves commented that there is composting in the waste production category and asked if that is a new program.

Lee responded that the animal bedding materials that comes out of the veterinary services is composted and used for topsoil on site.

Member Graves asked if the Laboratory credits itself for reduction for the food waste taken from cafeteria and fed to the bugs.

Lee responded, not yet, because the Lab just started doing that.

## **5. Agenda Setting**

Jeanne D'Ascoli told the CAC that in November, Tim Green will present on natural resources management, which will cover deer and all the other topics in Chapter 6 of the Site Environmental Report. Bill Dorsch will also give an update on all the groundwater activities. In December, Tom Butcher is available to talk about research on oil burners and wood burning stoves. She said she was still working on a second presentation for December and that there would be an update on the NSLS II.

Doon Gibbs told the CAC that the Lab is finishing the design phase of NSLS II and getting close to starting construction. There are three final reviews to go through before getting started. One of them was the CD-3 review, which is a DOE review and the Laboratory passed that today. The

next review is an external independent review that will take place in a couple of weeks. The DOE will then make a final decision when to start construction. It could begin as soon as January or February. A call for bids on the actual construction of the Light Source was released today.

Member Garber said that the Physical Society sent out an e-mail about the budget outlook. He asked if the CAC could get an update.

Doon Gibbs responded that a continuing resolution passed yesterday and the Lab is in the process of looking at what that means. That question could be better answered next month.

Member Esposito asked if the continuing resolution will go until March.

Gibbs responded that it could.

D'Ascoli said she was following up on someone to speak on nanotechnology in January. One of the names at the top of the list was Vicki Colvin. She is very well known and has traveled the world talking about nanotechnology. She is a chemistry researcher and has a great deal of interest in communicating with stakeholders about the ES&H issues. She has agreed to come to the Laboratory; however, she is not available on Thursdays because she teaches. D'Ascoli proposed some alternate dates - Monday, January 12, Wednesday, January 14, Friday, January 16, Friday, January 23, and Friday, January 30 – for the CAC to consider. The CAC agreed on January 12<sup>th</sup> as a first choice. If that doesn't work for her, D'Ascoli said she would try for January 14<sup>th</sup>.

In February, a table top emergency management presentation with the CAC members playing some roles is being planned. The CAC will get to see how an emergency would be handled.

Reed commented that the agenda topics list will be re-visited in the next couple of months to re-prioritize.

Member Guthy said she came across an international atomic energy agency and non-proliferation talk. She wondered if this implied that nuclear energy was becoming popular and more prevalent. It was about risks, materials, and technology involved. She said she would like to hear more about this in case nuclear energy is more useful again or is coming back. She asked if there is anything new and how safe it is.

D'Ascoli responded that she has spoken to several people, and is working on a presentation. She will continue to pursue that.

Member Esposito asked how it gets decided when the CAC gets updates on some of the issues they have been monitoring. Do you wait until there is something to report or is there a time schedule?

D'Ascoli said usually things get on the schedule when we have something new to tell you, however, we are aware that you have not received an update on the HFBR or BGRR. We plan on putting that on the agenda.

Tim Green told the CAC that the annual Fire Academy will be held onsite at the end of October. There will be a prescribed fire if the weather holds out. It will be approximately 20 acres in the northeast corner.

## **6. Community Comment**

There was no community comment.

## **7. Education Programs at BNL, Ken White, Manager OEP**

Ken White said there is a national need for a workforce development program to keep the country up-to-date with the science and technology advancement of other countries. DOE responded to a report by the National Academy of Sciences by developing their own Workforce Development strategy. The three areas that DOE found most important to address are: prepare a diverse workforce of scientists, engineers, and educators, utilize DOE's unique intellectual and physical resources, and implement a proactive, data-driven, and results-focused model. White showed a diagram pinpointing all of the DOE's research and user laboratories and facilities across the United States and explained the mission of the Office of Educational Programs.

White described the many educational programs at the Lab. The Science Learning Center is for grades 1-12. There are several different programs available to high school students including a partnership with Eastern Suffolk BOCES for middle and high school science workshops. In addition, the Lab sponsors several different contests, such as the Elementary School Science Fair, Middle School Science Bowl and Hydrogen Fuel Cell Car Challenge, MagLev Vehicle Competition for middle school students, the High School Science Bowl, and the Bridge Building and Science & Society Essay contests. The Lab also partners with government, schools, and the community for the Open Space Stewardship Program (OSSP). The Laboratory has many undergraduate and graduate programs which are usually 10-week summer internships. Many of these students have gone on to write research papers. During the 2007 Summer Program, the Laboratory worked with 64 different colleges and universities in 20 different states with a total of 166 participants. White said that DOE has a strong role in training the future work force and Brookhaven Lab is very excited to be a part of that.

Member Evanzia asked if the interns get paid.

White responded that the high school students do not get paid, but the college students are paid \$400 per week for 10 weeks, plus housing.

Member Evanzia then asked if there is any interaction with the Office of Naval Research.

White said that there are none that he is aware of, but BNL is always open to the idea of new partnerships.

Member Chaudhry asked if it would be a good idea for the members of the CAC to spread the word to the community and he asked how someone would go about applying for one of the programs.

White responded that all the information is online, but they are already oversubscribed for all the programs. It is based on first come, first served basis, as well as, qualifications, interest and maturity.

Member Henigin commented that the Guidance Department at the schools usually will help the students that are interested in applying.

Member Graves stated that he feels the OSSP has tremendous value to the town as a land steward and other land ownership agencies that are interested in the research and data that is now available.

Member Mannhaupt asked that the importance of community involvement in the education system not be forgotten. She also requested that DOE & BNL find a space to display the plaques that the CAC received last month.

**ACTION ITEM:** Look into finding a space to display CAC items.

The meeting adjourned at 8:16 p.m.

<b>Agenda Topics</b>	<b>Votes</b>
Global Warming, Stony Brook, Pine Barrens (1-10-08)	15
CAC as a conduit/resource to the community (11-08-07)	13
Emergency Operations Center tour and drill (6-12-08)	12
Nano technology	11
CERN—problems and implications (4-10-08)	11
Site Environment Report—good and bad (11-8-07)(10-2-08)	11
Nano safety (3-13-08)	10
Regulator presentations on areas they oversee	10
Energy	9
Overview of programs	9
Deer Management (4-10-08)	8
Anti-terrorism update	7
NLS-II briefing	7
Nuclear power plant safety	6
Education Programs (10-2-08)	6
Energy efficiencies (9-13-07)	6
Sustainable transportation	4
Natural Resources management	4
Nano ES & H (10-11-07)	3
Safety and Security	3
Experimental Review Process	3
Latest RHIC findings	2
How the Lab supports nuclear facilities in the N/E region	2
Status of P-2 road show	2
Heating plant and efficiency research	2
Lyme Disease	2
CAC process	2
Alternative fuels	2
Update on phyto/bacterial contamination remediation research	1
Deforestation	0
Work planning process	0

### **New Topics Added After September 2007 Vote**

~~Global warming—BNL research (5-8-08)~~  
 Nano toxicology  
~~Nano ES&H issues at BNL and beyond (5-8-08)~~  
 Nanotechnology/science at BNL  
 Nano management policy issues  
 Nano panel discussion with the DOE, EPA, and FDA  
 Renewable energy research at the Lab  
 BNL/CSHarbor/Stony Brook collaboration

<b>P = Present</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>		First Name	Last Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
ABCO	(Garber added on 4/10/02)	Member	Don	Garber	P	P	P	P	P	P					P		
ABCO		Alternate															
Brookhaven Retired Employees Association		Member	Graham	Campbell	P	P	P	P	P						P		
Brookhaven Retired Employees Association (L. Jacobson new alternate as of 4/99)(A. Peskin 5/04)		Alternate	Arnie	Peskin													
CHEC (Community Health & Environment Coalition (added 10/04)		Member	Sarah	Anker		P				P							
			Ann Marie	Reed													
Citizens Campaign for the Environment		Member	Adrienne	Esposito	P	P	P			P					P		
Citizens Campaign for the Environment (Ottney added 4/02-takenoff 1/05 Mahoney put on)(7/06 add Kasey Jacobs)(K. Jacobs off 1/08)		Alternate															
E. Yaphank Civic Association		Member	Michael	Giacomaro	P	P	P			P	P						
E. Yaphank Civic Association (J. Minasi new alternate as of 3/99) (M. Triber 11/05) (Munson 6/06)		Alternate	Brian	Munson													
Educator (changed 7/2006)		Member	Adam	Martin													
Educator (B. Martin - 9/01)		Alternate	Bruce	Martin			P			P					P		
Educator (A. Martin new alternate 2/00) (Adam to college 8/01)(add. alternate 9/02) (changed 7/2006)		Alternate	Audrey	Capozzi													
Environmental Economic Roundtable (Berger resigned, Proios became member 1/01)		Member	George	Proios	P				P	P	P						
Environmental Economic Roundtable (3/99, L. Snead changed to be alternate for EDF)		Alternate	None	None													
Fire Rescue and Emergency Services		Member	Joe	Williams													
Fire Rescue and Emergency Services		Alternate	Don	Lynch	P	P				P					P		
Fire Rescue and Emergency Services		Alternate	James	McLoughlin			P										
Friends of Brookhaven (E.Kaplan changed to become member 7/1/01)		Member	Ed	Kaplan		P	P										
Friends of Brookhaven (E.Kaplan changed to become member 7/1/01)(Schwartz added 11/18/02)		Alternate	Steve	Schwartz	P	P				P	P						
Health Care		Member	Jane	Corrarino		P									P		
Health Care		Alternate															
Huntington Breast Cancer Coalition		Member	Mary Joan	Shea		P	P	P	P	P							
Huntington Breast Cancer Coalition		Alternate	Scott	Carlin													

<b>P = Present</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>		First Name	Last Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers/Local 2230 (S.Krsnak replaced M. Walker 1/11/07)	Member	Scott	Krsnak	P	P		P	P	P						
		IBEW/Local 2230	Alternate	Philip	Pizzo												
		L.I. Pine Barrens Society	Member	Richard	Amper		P	P							P		
		L.I. Pine Barrens Society (added P. Loris 6/05)(Alayeva off 6/08)	Alternate			P					P						
		L.I. Pine Barrens Society	Alternate	Susie	Husted												
		L.I. Progressive Coalition	Member	David	Sprintzen	P	P	P	P	P	P				P		
		L.I. Progressive Coalition	Alternate	None	None												
		Lake Panamoka Civic Association (Biss as of 4/02)	Member	Rita	Biss	P	P	P	P	P	P				P		
		Lake Panamoka Civic Association (Rita Biss new alternate as of 3/99)	Alternate	Joe	Gibbons												
		Long Island Association (Groneman replace 10/05)	Member														
		Long Island Association	Alternate	William	Evanzia				P						P		
		Longwood Alliance	Member	Tom	Talbot	P	P			P	P				P		
		Longwood Alliance	Alternate	Kevin	Crowley												
		Longwood Central School Dist. (switched 11/02)	Member	Barbara	Henigin	P		P		P	P				P		
		Longwood Central School Dist.	Alternate	Allan	Gerstenlauer												
		NEAR	Member	Jean	Mannhaupt				P	P	P				P		
		NEAR (prospect taken off ¾) (Blumer added 10/04)	Alternate	Karen	Blumer	P									P		
		NSLS User	Member	Jean	Jordan-Sweet	P		P	P		P						
		NSLS User	Alternate	Peter	Stephens												
		Peconic River Sportsman's Club (added 4/8/04)	Member	John	Hall	P									P		
		Peconic River Sportsman's Club	Alternate	Jeff	Schneider				P								
		Ridge Civic Association	Member	Pat	Henagan	P		P	P	P	P						
		Science & Technology (added 1/13/05)	Member	Iqbal	Chaudhry	P	P	P	P	P	P				P		
		Town of Brookhaven (Graves made member 6/06)	Member	Anthony	Graves	P		P	P	P	P				P		
		Town of Brookhaven	Alternate	None	None												
		Town of Brookhaven, Senior Citizens	Member	James	Heil	P		P	P		P				P		
		Town of Brookhaven, Senior Citizens (open slot as of 4/99)	Alternate	None	None												
		Town of Riverhead	Member	Robert	Conklin	P		P	P	P	P						
		Town of Riverhead (K. Skinner alternate as of 4/99)	Alternate	Kim	Skinner												
		Wading River Civic Association	Member	Helga	Guthy	P	P		P	P	P				P		
		Wading River Civic Association	Alternate	Sid	Bail												