

Community Advisory Council
April 9, 2026
Action Items/Notes

Final

Note: This was a hybrid meeting, held virtually through Zoom and in-person in the Science and User Support Center (SUSC) Room 121-122. A video recording of the Zoom meeting is available.

These notes are in the following order:

1. Attendance
2. Correspondence and handouts
3. Administrative items
4. Lab Update Presentation 1
5. Lab Update Presentation 2
6. Environmental Presentation
7. Community Comment
8. Agenda Setting

1. Attendance

Members/Alternates Present: See attendance sheet at the end of the notes

Others Present: B. Barth, L. Buscemi-Robles, R. Carter, A. Emrick, A. Engel, P. Genzer, S. Gonzalez, K. Green, J. Hill, J. Himes, A. Klein, T. Martin, D. Medvedev, J. Michaels, R. Minzloff, J. Mosho, M. O'Connell, D. Paquette, C. Polanish, V. Racaniello, A. Rapiejko, J. Remien, M. Schoonen, L. Singh, M. Sweet, A. Urist, J. Wanless, K. White, W. Yeung

2. Correspondence and Handouts

Items numbered one and two were e-mailed to Members on April 2, 2026. Items number three and four were e-mailed to Members on April 8, 2026.

1. Draft notes from the March 12, 2026 meeting
2. Draft agenda for the April 9, 2026 meeting
3. Copy of presentations: Science and Technology Strategy: 2026 – 2036, Resumption of Operations for Radioisotope Research and Production Laboratory (RRPL) Facility, Environmental Update
4. Final agenda for the April 9, 2026 meeting

3. Administrative Items

The meeting was called to order at 6:30 p.m.

Everyone in the room and online introduced themselves. Ken White, Facilitator, reviewed the ground rules and agenda.

Quorum was established.

The March 2026 notes/minutes were approved as written.

Member Keenan – Asked to see a future presentation on the Lab's role in the LuSEE-Night project.

4. Science and Technology Strategy: 2026 – 2036 – John Hill

- **FY 25 Highlights**

- The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) closed in February after 25 years of operations.
 - sPHENIX detector took more data in its last run than all detectors in all previous 25 runs combined.
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) – Speeding Scientific calculations x 100-1000
 - Particle physics: it can help analyze data that is being produced from our detectors.
 - Electrical Grid: identifying optimal locations for new data centers to maximize efficiency while strengthening overall grid resilience.
 - X-ray imaging: speeding up analysis, using interpolation to fill in missing information. This makes the entire imaging process up to 100 times faster, and the technology is already being used on beamlines at NSLS-II today.

Q- Member Esposito asks if we needed specific equipment on-site to use AI?

A- Hill explained that AI isn't like a single piece of equipment—you need several components to use it effectively. First, you need data to train a model. Then, you need significant computing power to process that data and train the model. Smaller models can be handled in-house, but larger ones require external resources like supercomputers or cloud services.

Q- Member Esposito asked if it requires more electrical demand?

A- Hill explained that as AI workloads grow, they also increase electricity demand. The current computing setup uses about 4.5 megawatts of power, with capacity to grow to around 10 megawatts, but even that may not be sufficient, leading to greater reliance on off-site computing resources.

Q- Member Perez asks if closed source AI?

A- Hill, these are our own models; we feed it our own data. There are maybe a few 100 million parameters. In comparison, ChatGPT models have billions and trillions of parameters and have been trained on internet data.

- **2026 Lab Agenda: Charting our Future**

- Understanding the building blocks of the Universe
 - RHIC R&R, preparing for the Electron-Ion Collider (EIC)
- Leading in Discovery with Light-Enabled Science
 - National Synchrotron Light Source II (NSLS-II): studying batteries, microchips, etc.
- Developing Next-Generation Information Science and Capabilities
 - Using AI to process information, microchips, quantum information science
- Advancing Energy Security and Essential Resources Independence
 - Grid resilience, critical resources for the nation, medical isotopes for therapies and diagnostics
- Optimizing Operations to enable the Lab's Mission

- **Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) in 2036**

- Electron-Ion Collider (EIC)
- Genesis Mission
 - AI reacting with the real physical environment, microelectronics, ease of access to AI.

- New York Creates in Albany already has advanced microelectronics fabrication tools. Companies currently make chips there, bring them to BNL for measurement, then take them back to Albany. The goal of the proposed collaboration is to bring some of that fabrication capability to the Lab too, so processing and beamline testing can happen in a fast feedback loop that supports U.S. microelectronics manufacturing.

Q- Member Esposito asks if this would replace the upstate facility?

A- Hill states that the BNL facility would be additive, not a replacement for the Albany site, focusing on capabilities they can't offer there. Unlike the highly controlled Albany environment, the Lab would enable experimentation and real-time X-ray analysis during fabrication, allowing researchers to test and refine new processes.

- Quantum Network
 - Future quantum computing at the Lab is expected to use distributed systems of multiple interconnected quantum processors, rather than a single machine, to achieve the scale needed for meaningful calculations.
 - These systems would communicate both locally and over long distances via quantum networks (potentially even satellite links), enabling collaboration between quantum computers and unlocking problems that are currently unsolvable.
- Partnerships
 - Academia, National Labs, Industry, NY State, and International.
- Infrastructure
 - Main gate, train station in Ypank, additional power, integrated operations facility, user housing improvements.
- **Impacts of BNL's 2026 Vision**
 - U.S. leadership in nuclear physics through a next-generation collider will enable breakthroughs in understanding protons and neutrons (quantum chromodynamics).

Q- Member Esposito asks how do you know you will have supremacy in leading the world in this?

A- Hill explains that the EIC would exceed current global capabilities, with no similar facility existing elsewhere, including Europe, positioning the U.S. as a leader in accelerator technology. If completed within the next decade, it would deliver the first-of-its-kind data and set the pace for the field worldwide.

- Onshore microelectronics development will support more energy-efficient AI and reduce power demands.
- Advances in quantum computing and networking aim to achieve practical, commercially useful quantum systems, positioning the U.S. as a leader.
- AI will accelerate scientific discovery, making research faster, more productive, and enabling major breakthroughs.
- DOE user facilities will become significantly more efficient and productive through AI-driven analysis and workflows.
- Neuromorphic technologies could perform AI computations far more efficiently, reducing power usage by at least 10x.
- Workforce development will train the next generation of scientists and engineers to support both the lab and the broader economy.
- **Big Ideas Form a Single Strategy**

- EIC and NSLS-II will both be AI-native facilities, using shared AI systems for control and optimization, and benefiting from a flexible workforce that can move between projects.
 - The NSLS-II upgrade will support both microelectronics and quantum research, since similar material challenges apply to chips and qubits.
 - Quantum networking will connect distributed quantum computers, enabling them to work together across distances.
 - The strategy is built on integration and shared capabilities, with AI and infrastructure linking all efforts into a unified ecosystem.
 - The Lab's existing facilities (e.g., NSLS-II, CFN, accelerator test facility) provide a unique, complementary environment to support and connect these initiatives.
 - We must do this now and act fast, as the competition between other countries is very intense. AI is accelerating quickly and we need to embrace it and drive it ourselves.
- **Immediate Critical Outcomes**
 - In the next 2 years, target key activities to have immediate impact:
 - Initiate the EIC construction
 - Setup embodied AI center
 - Demonstrate entangled devices for Quantum Information
 - Establish industry portal to NSLS-II
- **Slides for additional details on:**
 - EIC
 - AI
 - Quantum Network
 - We already have a Quantum Network that extends the length of Long Island into Brooklyn, Manhattan and up into Westchester.
 - There is a direct line from the Lab to Stony Brook University that will open in the next month or so. Next, the Lab will aim to go to Yale University, across the sound.
 - Microelectronics Portal

Q- Member Esposito, asks if we have a partnership with Yale?

A- Hill states that yes, the Lab has a long-time partnership with Yale, particularly in Quantum computing for the past 5-6 years.

Q- Member Israel asks how to ensure proper guardrails and control as AI becomes more advanced, specifically how to prevent it from becoming autonomous or acting beyond human oversight.

A- Hill answers that the Lab takes this very seriously and emphasizes a strong focus on secure, trustworthy AI. Models are designed with built-in safeguards that quantify uncertainty, providing error ranges and confidence levels for predictions and recommended actions. As well as addressing physical safety and cybersecurity risks, ensuring systems are controlled, protected from misuse, and kept within well-defined boundaries.

Q- Member Schuhmann asks about AI finding loopholes in software and allowing hackers access through these findings.

A- Hill acknowledges that AI can expose vulnerabilities and pose security risks, but says the solution is to use AI defensively—to identify, test, and strengthen software, potentially creating trusted, validated systems, though this remains a major and evolving challenge.

Q- Member Schuhmann asks for more detail about the complimentary nature of quantum computing and AI.

A- Hill explains that quantum computing will complement, not replace, classical computing, with both used together depending on the problem. AI will help determine how to best combine them, and emerging approaches like quantum AI are already leveraging quantum systems for tasks traditional computers can't handle.

Q- Member Esposito asks about the power demand from data centers, how do we meet the challenge of energy demand as there could be resistance in the community to building power plants, transmission lines, etc. She states that it would be great to have the data center at BNL rather than somewhere else in Suffolk County.

A- Hill says there's a need to educate stakeholders on energy requirements and how to meet them cleanly, efficiently, and affordably, especially given the high energy demands of data centers. While a data center on Long Island would be challenging due to power constraints, it could be a strong, secure fit for the Lab, though conversations on this idea are advancing slowly.

Q- Member Keenan asks about the funding status of the EIC and what are the mileposts going forward on that?

A- Hill states that the Lab has spent about \$400 million on the EIC to date, with the total project cost currently estimated at \$3.1 billion. The project received \$155 million this year, and while \$200 million was anticipated for next year, it remains included in the President's recent budget proposal despite significant cuts to science funding—seen as a strong vote of confidence in BNL and the EIC.

Q- Member Kern ask about the Quantum Network between Stony Brook University.

A- Hill explains that the first step is to demonstrate sending entangled photons between BNL and Stony Brook. While this has already been achieved through underground fiber, the next goal is to prove it can be done wirelessly through the air, with testing expected in the coming months. If successful, this ~20 km link would exceed the distance needed for space transmission, paving the way for satellite-based quantum communication globally.

Q- Member Kern asks about proposed data centers on the moon?

A- Hill says his gut feeling is that this is still decades away, given how difficult it is to even place equipment on the Moon, let alone something as large and complex as a data center and its power source.

Q- Member Kern asks about small nuclear reactors' role in powering data centers?

A- Hill says that they could play a big role in powering data centers, it's clean energy.

Q-Member Sapp asks if there are plans to expand our solar field at all?

A- Hill explains that the Lab currently contributes about 32 megawatts to the grid, but the Lab does not own or control it.

5. Resumption of Operations for Radioisotope Research and Production Laboratory (RRPL) Facility – Dmitri Medvedev

• BNL is the Birthplace of Nuclear Medicine

- 1950s BNL scientists Walter Tucker and Margaret Green developed a generator system that produced Technetium-99m (Tc-99m) and it was suggested to use in medical imaging. It is now the most widespread used isotope in the world, with over 10 million patients per year and is used extensively in heart imaging.
- BNL pioneered early radioisotope production in the 1970s and later developed Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG), a radioactive glucose analog widely used in brain imaging for studies such as addiction and obesity. This work earned Joanna Fowler a Presidential award.

- BNL commercialized a widely used red blood cell labeling kit in 1991, and more recently, its isotope production team received a 2023 Department of Energy (DOE) Achievement Award for producing key medical isotopes like Actinium-225 (Ac-225).
- **Isotope Applications: Imaging and Therapy**
 - Brookhaven Linac Isotope Producer (BLIP) produces imaging isotope Strontium-82 (Sr-82) that also generates Rubidium-82 (Rb-82) and can reveal reduced blood flow in heart muscle under stress.
 - BLIP also produces Ac-225 which can deliver cell-killing alpha particles directly to tumors, eradicating metastatic prostate cancer.

Q- Member Sapp asks if there was a long-term prognosis of the patient that was given in the presentation example?

A- Medvedev answered that he did not know the prognosis of this patient, it could possibly be found in the literature.

- **What is (and isn't) Changing**
 - Not Changing – Nature of work, materials and mission.
 - Changing – Work now managed under a Nuclear Safety Basis as applies to Hazard Category 3 Nuclear Facility, which will add more formal safety structure and documentation, added staff support to operations.
- **What Nuclear Safety Basis Means**
 - Defined and analyzed hazards.
 - Hazard Category 3 Nuclear Facility designation has the lowest potential consequences to the public.
 - Established controls and safety limits.
 - Increased rigor, oversight and consistency.
 - Underwent multiple external reviews and performed exceptionally well.
- **Why This Matters**
 - Strengthens safety and regulatory alignment.
 - Provides additional assurance to workers and community.
 - Supports mission, production of critical isotopes to ensure Nation's prosperity and independence from foreign supply.

Q- Member Israel asks about radioisotopes coming from Belgium, is the intent to bring the production back to the US?

A- Medvedev answers that the goal is to ensure the U.S. can produce critical medical isotopes domestically if international supplies (e.g., from Belgium) are disrupted. While domestic production may be more expensive, it guarantees availability and protects healthcare continuity, especially in uncertain global conditions.

Q- Member Kern asks when targeted radioisotope technologies will become widely available to the public, noting that earlier estimates suggested about a 10-year timeline despite current patient use.

A- Medvedev answers that yes, the Sr-82 is currently used in patients. For the treatment isotope, Ac-225 commercial companies are scaling up production, with new facilities being built to meet demand. While it is currently used in clinical trials, it is expected to become commercially available as production increases.

Q- Member Schuhmann asks for examples for other facilities that are under the same regulatory environment and asks if it applies to commercial operations as well?

A- Medvedev answers that Oakridge National Lab produces isotopes using reactors under similar federal regulations, while BNL uses accelerators to produce different types of isotopes. The commercial companies are managed by Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Robert (DJ) Carter also adds that if it's a DOE nuclear facility is managed under the Code of Federal Regulations 830. If it's outside the DOE it's regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which has a similar regulatory structure, but it's a different portion of the 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

6. Environmental Updates – Jason Remien

- **Environmental Compliance Program - Dashboard Update**
 - There is no change since the last meeting with the key primary environmental programs, all green.
 - Remien explained that a dashboard update will continue to be included in every meeting moving forward.
- **Environmental Program Metrics**
 - State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES): since 2024 and to present we have not received any violations.
 - Spills: 6 spills, 1 reportable since the beginning of the calendar year.
 - Since last month there has been one additional spill (not reportable to NY State), when a fleet vehicle leaked coolant (propylene glycol) near the light source. It was called in, and the fire rescue team responded right away to clean it up and safely dispose of what was collected.
 - Central Steam Facility Annual Air Emission: 2026 data from Q1 is now available.
 - Sulfur dioxide (SO₂): 4.74 tons (Annual Limit: 445 tons)
 - Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x): 12.77 tons (Annual Limit: 159 tons)
 - Total Suspended Particulates (TSP): 0.96 tons (Annual Limit: 49.2 tons)
 - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): 0.64 tons (Annual Limit: 39.7 tons)

Q- Unknown speaker asks if the annual limit is based on the total amount or the ability to produce?

A- Remien states that the annual limit is part of what they call the potential to emit, which would be the worst case for example if you were to run all the boilers 24/7.

Q- Member Esposito asks about the NO_x and SO₂ levels for 2026 in comparison to 2025 and 2024, that if you multiply the amount by four it looks like a substantial jump from previous years.

A- Remien explains that higher emissions in the first quarter are mainly due to colder weather, which increases boiler use, and a temporary shift from natural gas to residual fuel. This shift—driven by higher natural gas prices—led to increased SO₂ emissions, since residual fuel produces more sulfur dioxide.

Q- Member Esposito asks if when burning fuel oil if the Lab used #7 or #6? Stated that LIPA needed to switch because they couldn't get fuel oil.

A- Remien answers that the Lab cannot use #6, but instead uses #4, which is a blend. The lab prefers to burn natural gas, but we need a back-up, which is residual fuel #4. The Lab can also use #2, but it is mainly used to "warm up" (or preheat) the boilers and has a lower heating value.

Member Sapp (National Grid) adds that BNL is a dual fuel customer, so that when National Grid determines that they need more natural gas for residential use and emergency services, they ask the Lab to switch to oil. This winter we needed to do that very often, based on demand and temperature.

- **Environmental Program Updates**
 - Safe Drinking Water Act

- Suffolk County Department of Health Services has approved the new water tower to be put in service.
- The former water tower removal is planned for May/ June.

Q- Member Esposito asks about the recycling of the clean metal from the water tower?

A- Remien answers that we have a contract with Arrow to recycle the metal.

- Deer Management
 - 84 deer taken during the 2nd weekend
 - Total to date 112 deer
 - Last weekend scheduled for April

Q- Member Sprintzen asks if there are still too many deer?

A- Remien answers that yes, even with the management efforts there will likely still be too many. We also don't know the effects of the harsh winter that we just had, there may be some deer that didn't make it through the winter as well.

- **VOC Remediation System Status – Dashboard**
 - No status change since last meeting
- **Radiological Remediation Status – Dashboard**
 - No status change since last meeting
- **PFAS Remediation System Status – Dashboard**
 - No status change since last meeting
- **Groundwater Updates**
 - 2025 Groundwater Status Report Underway
 - 2026 CERCLA Five-Year Review draft will be submitted to DOE on April 6
 - After this it will be reviewed by the regulators and an update shared with the CAC.
 - Design plans for Middle Road/South Boundary extraction wells are expected in April/May
 - If funding becomes available, we will be shovel ready for these projects.
 - Initiating characterization efforts in support of the current firehouse/ Bldg. 170 extraction well design in late April.
 - A shift in the plume means some existing extraction wells are no longer optimally placed, so additional characterization is underway to determine where to install new wells to capture higher PFAS concentrations.
 - Bldg. 526 demolition preparation continues, environmental sampling completed on April 7.
 - The samples—taken from two core locations inside the basement—are being analyzed for PFAS, semi-volatile organic compounds, and radionuclides, and the results will be shared and used to determine whether any actions are needed at the site. This is a precaution based on the history of the building.
- **SCWA William Floyd Well Field**
 - The William Floyd Wellfield is located southwest of the Lab, across William Floyd Parkway near the commercial area, and consists of three Suffolk County Water Authority (SCWA) supply wells (1, 2, and 3A) screened in the upper glacial aquifer.
 - Groundwater data show that the source area feeding the William Floyd Wellfield extends into the southwestern portion of the BNL site, based on flow patterns interpreted from water level measurements, with varying levels of confidence depending on available data.
 - Since 1996, BNL and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) have jointly operated an outpost monitoring program with six wells

- sampled quarterly for various contaminants (including PFAS and 1,4-dioxane), with results shared among the Lab, the county, and the SCWA.
- SCDHS recently notified BNL that Supply Well #1 was taken out of service to ensure distributed water remained below the Federal Drinking Water Standard (DWS) of 4 parts per trillion (ppt)
 - Well #1 was blended with Well #2 to meet the Federal DWS
 - Increased levels of PFOS in Well #1 (11 ppt) would prevent achieving a blend less than the Federal DWS
- BNL met with SCWA and SCDHS on March 31st
 - Shutdown of the supply well does not have any impact on meeting demand
 - SCWA has and will continue to meet both State and Federal Drinking Water Standards
 - Agreed to continue to share data across agencies as it becomes available

Q- Member Esposito expresses concern that other nearby wells in the same wellfield could also become contaminated with PFOS over time, especially given their vulnerability and rising levels already exceeding regulatory limits.

A- Remien states it's possible other wells could be affected, but the risk depends on several factors, especially how much each well is pumping. For example, supply Well #1 operates at a much lower rate ~300 gallons per minute (gpm) compared to others ~1400 gpm, and higher pumping rates can draw contaminants differently through the aquifer. Because groundwater movement is influenced by these varying conditions, it's complex and difficult to predict exactly how or when other wells might be impacted.

Michael O'Connell a representative from SCWA adds PFOS was first detected in Well 3A, which sits slightly apart from Wells #1 and #2, and its concentrations gradually increased to around or above the newer federal limit of 4 ppt. Wells #1 and #2 have long been operated together (blended) for operational efficiency—not because of contamination—since their pumping rates are more compatible, whereas Well #1 produces only ~350 gpm compared to ~1200–1400 gpm for the others. To manage rising PFOS levels, the Water Authority adjusted operations so Wells #1 and #2 run first, with 3A used only when demand requires it and shut off first, significantly reducing its runtime and contribution.

These decisions are complex because pumping rates influence groundwater flow—reducing use of one Well can allow contamination to shift within the aquifer. At the same time, treatment solutions like granular activated carbon (GAC) systems are being deployed, but they are costly often over \$500,000 per installation and can only be built and installed at a limited pace across many sites in Suffolk County. As a result, wells are prioritized based on contamination levels, and interim strategies like blending are used to maintain compliance. So far, the system has remained below state limits (10 ppt) and is actively working toward consistently meeting the stricter federal standard of 4 ppt.

O'Connell adds information about an additional well on Sills Road. A new well at the Sills Road site has been drilled and is being brought online with GAC treatment installed from the start, even though initial testing showed no contamination. However, once operational, PFOS was detected—despite the well being located much deeper down in the Magothy aquifer around 500 feet.

Q- Member Kern asks when land is preserved in Suffolk County (such as in Riverhead), there are provisions or mechanisms to reserve or set aside portions of that land specifically for water supply wells or related infrastructure?

A- O'Connell states that Suffolk County does have mechanisms to reserve land for future water supply use. In particular, the Water Authority works with Suffolk County Parks through long-term

lease agreements—often around 100 years. These arrangements were established years ago to designate certain areas for potential wellfields, and several existing wells in the region are located on land set aside this way.

7. Community Comment

No community comment.

8. Agenda Setting

- Carlos Soto / AI presentation for May
- Fall Agenda: EIC/Quantum/Site Environmental Report/Groundwater updates
- Future topics:
 - AI and Nanotechnology (Quantum Press)
 - LuSEE-Night

Meeting adjourned at 8:25 pm

Next meeting: May 14, 2026

X = Present	2026	Affiliation		First Name	Last Name	Jan	Feb No mtg	Mar	Apr	May	June No mtg	July No mtg	Aug No mtg	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec No mtg
ABCO – Civic	Member	Ray	Keenan	X			X	X									
	Alternate	Michael	Madigan														
Brookhaven Coalition of Chambers of Commerce – Business & Labor	Member	Ron	Trotta														
	Alternate	Carmine	Inserra														
Brookhaven Retired Employees Association- BNL Affiliation	Member	Mark	Israel	X			X	X									
	Alternate	Eena-Mai	Franz														
	Alternate	Arnold	Moodenbaugh														
Brookhaven Village Association – Civic	Member	Reinhardt	Schuhmann	X			X	X									
	Alternate	Chris	Ciervo														
Citizens Campaign for the Environment – Advocacy & Environment	Member	Adrienne	Esposito	X			X	X									
	Alternate	Christina	Lizzo	X			X	X									
Cornell Cooperative Extension – Health based	Member	Chris	Pickerell														
	Alternate	Lorne	Brousseau														
Country Pointe Meadows – Civic	Member	Jeff	Williams	X			X										
	Alternate																
East Yaphank Civic Association - Civic	Member	Robert	Feinman														
	Alternate	Laura	Reid														
Emeritus	Member	David	Sprintzen					X									
FOREST - Advocacy & Environment	Member	Tim	Green	X			X										
	Alternate																
Foundation for Economic Education – Education, Science & Technology	Member	Craig	Pratka	X			X	X									
	Alternate	Christian	Price	X			X										
Individual	Member	James	Freeman	X			X										
Individual	Member	Jane	Corrarino														
Individual	Member	Karen	Blumer	X													
	Alternate	Michael	Madigan	X				X									
L.I. Pine Barrens Society – Advocacy & Environment	Member	Nina	Leonhardt														
	Alternate	Travis	Cutter	X			X	X									

Longwood Central School Dist. – Education, Science & Technology	Member	James	Crenshaw													
	Alternate															
Middle Island Civic Association – Civic	Member	Martin	Filler	X		X										
	Alternate	Margaret	Malloy													
	Alternate 2	Larry	Mazza				X									
National Grid – Business & Labor	Member	Brian	Sapp	X		X	X									
	Alternate	Michelle	Zarifis													
New York League of Conservation Voters – Advocacy & Environment	Member	Casey	Petrashek													
	Alternate	Joseph	Stallone	X		X										
NSLS-II User Committee – BNL Affiliation	Member	Jean	Jordan-Sweet	X		X										
	Alternate	Matthew	Whitaker				X									
Ridge Civic Association – Civic	Member	Scott	Wood													
	Alternate	Barbara	Royce													
Stony Brook Hospital – Health based	Member	Erika	Karp	X		X	X									
	Alternate	Kristin	Busardo-Cuomo													
Suffolk County Legislature 1st Dist. – Government	Member															
	Alternate															
Teachers Federal Credit Union – Business & Labor	Member	Jashmin	Futch			X	X									
	Alternate	Kathleen	Misiano													
Town of Brookhaven – Government	Member	Karen	Dunne Kesnig													
	Alternate 1	Patricia	Kaloski	X												
	Alternate 2	Julia	Norris	X												
Town of Riverhead - Government	Member	Robert	Kern			X	X									
	Alternate	Frank	Mancini													
Wading River Civic Association - Civic	Member	Henry	Perez	X		X	X									
	Alternate	Linda	Rundlett													