OAK RIDGE CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION

Multipurpose Room, Central Services Complex

Tuesday, February 17, 2015 6:00 P.M.

AGENDA

- 1. Briefing on proposed DOE landfill.
- 2. Discussion and review of proposed comment letter to DOE regarding K-25 History Center at Fire Station No. 4, the proposed observation structure and grounds plan.
- 3. Discussion and finalization action of Mayor and City Council on establishment of a Joint Committee for the Oak Ridge Preschool project with a goal of (1) firm establishment of space needs, (2) development of an affordable finance plan, (3) developing timetable for project, and (4) making a public education plan.

Note: The City Manager has recommended Janice McGinnis, Jon Hetrick, Pat Fallon and a City Councilmember be included in the group.

- 4. Discussion and any action on "next steps" for City Council selection and review of third parties to examine the Oak Ridge Police Department turnover rate, morale, and administrative policies.
- 5. Discussion by Council on any goals or concerns to be examined by the Special Events Advisory Task Force.
- 6. Review of City policy for filling vacancies on City Boards (request of Mayor Gooch).
- 7. Review of proposed grant application and approval process as established by Resolution No. 11-168-00.
- 8. Discussion and briefing on expired Daniel Arthur Building and Senior Citizens Center lease.
- 9. Planning and scheduling for future City Council retreat, including discussion on focus and expected outcomes of the retreat.
- 10. Scheduling of special called meeting on Friday, February 20, 2015, at 12:00 noon, Municipal Building Training Room, to confirm, but not limited to, recommendations and actions on Items 3, 4, 6, and 7 above.

BRIEFING ON THE BELOW TOPIC

Join us for a presentation on Sufficient Waste Disposal Capacity on the Oak Ridge Reservation

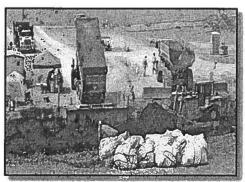
Wednesday, Feb. 11, 6 p.m. DOE Information Center, 1 Science.gov Way, Oak Ridge

(Intersection of Oak Ridge Tmpk. & Athens Rd.)

The U.S. Department of Energy has made great strides in cleaning up the Oak Ridge Reservation of outdated and contaminated buildings and

grounds. But since more work has been added to the original cleanup scope, additional landfill space is needed to handle the additional waste.

DOE has proposed an area near the current low-level waste landfill on Bear Creek Road near the Y-12 National Security Complex.



Join us for a presentation on DOE's proposal to build a new facility that will handle all waste expected to be generated by the remaining cleanup of the Oak Ridge Reservation.



The Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board is a volunteer group providing recommendations to the DOE environmental cleanup program. For information, see our website at www.energy.gov/orssab.





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Suggested Comments by the City of Oak Ridge on the Conceptual Design for Interpretation of East Tennessee Technology Park

[For review with City Council]

- 1. The Final Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the interpretation of historic properties at the East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP) contains a number of stipulations that refer to consultation with the City of Oak Ridge and the City of Oak Ridge Historian. The Department of Energy should continue to communicate to the City through the Oak Ridge City Manager's office as the primary point of contact. This is of particular importance to help ensure effective communication, not only with the city's elected officials, but also with staff during implementation of the stipulations that involve overall design, planning, construction, utility services, public safety, emergency response, and signage.
- 2. The Manhattan Project National Historical Park was enacted in December 2014. While the City agrees that ETTP interpretation should proceed concurrently with the development of the National Park, the City urges DOE to continue coordination with the City, and with DOE and National Park Service (NPS) officials who will be working on implementation of provisions pursuant to the new law.
- 3. The City continues to support the "Hub and Spoke" concept for historical interpretation throughout the City, as established in the Heritage Tourism Master Plan. As such, the proposed exhibit plan for the K-25 History Center appears to convey more of the overall Manhattan Project History, which should be told in the City Center "hub" site. The K-25 History center should focus primarily on the role of the former K-25 site. DOE and its contractors should work with the American Museum of Science and History (AMSE) to avoid duplication as AMSE continues to invest in upgrading its exhibits which tell Oak Ridge's involvement in the Manhattan Project.
- 4. The K-25 History Center exhibit plan should incorporate interpretation of activities that were performed in the existing facility (Oak Ridge Fire Station 4) which are relevant to interpreting the K-25/ETTP story.
- 5. The interpretive projects should be broken into three phases, with the completion of the K-25 History Center history center in Phase One to demonstrative near-term success in compliance with the MOA. This is of particular importance since the feasibility study/survey of the K-25 slab is still underway.
- 6. The conceptual design for site interpretation should incorporate an option to utilize the existing hose tower in the Fire Station to serve the K-25 viewing tower.

Unapproved Working Draft-2/2/15

- 7. A decision regarding demarcating the K-25 footprint with switch grass should be made in consultation with fire professionals and maintenance staff. Consultation should occur because (a) grass has been burned off at regular intervals at ETTP; and (b) it has been observed that some strains of switch grass burn easily and can harbor rodents and snakes.
- 8. At the recent consultation meeting, it was reported that 700 ETTP artifacts are in storage and available for historic preservation; 201 of these were removed from process buildings, and 181 of the 201 (93%) have been decontaminated. It is the City's understanding than none of the authentic process equipment will be displayed per MOU Stipulation Number 7, and that models of the equipment will be exhibited instead. It is unclear how the absence of original process equipment will impact project costs and visitation. In addition, the City would like to work with DOE to identify artifacts that could be utilized by the City for display in city facilities per Stipulation 10 of the MOA.
- 9. The proposed K-25 Virtual Museum is an interactive website where users can learn about K-25 from any location in the world. The subcontractor that was awarded the contract for website development and maintenance of the K-25 Virtual Museum should meet with City and community representatives, e.g. the Oak Ridge Pubic Library's Center for Oak Ridge Oral History, the American Museum of Science and Energy, the Oak Ridge Convention and Visitors Bureau, etc. Such consultation will help ensure that website features and content integrate with material developed by community organizations and entities that promote Oak Ridge and heritage tourism.

Comments on Draft Comments on the Conceptual Design for Interpreting the East Tennessee Technology Park

Ellen Smith

Title: Shouldn't the title of our comments mention "K-25"? (ETTP is the location, not the historical feature being interpreted.) The official memorandum of understanding with DOE is referenced by ETTP/

Comment 3: Should this also say something explicit about supporting the Oak Ridge Public Library as the best location (in the context of the hub-and-spoke concept) for maintaining archival documents and other media about K-25 and making them available to researchers and the public? I believe we can add reference to the Library historical research and institutional historical markers such as the Rotary Garden and Friendship Bell as a "cluster" of historical overview and logical choice of the "hub".

Comment 4: I don't understand this comment. Are we asking for an exhibit about the history of this fire station (this is the impression it gives) or do we want part of the fire station space to be used for the history center? The idea of the fire station usage was to provide a lower cost effective solution to providing existing space for a visitation site on K-25. Upstairs was beyond the physical needs of the Fire Department and long term usage by the museum would allow for the operational costs of the building to be shared and move the Fire Department employees into the building we are supposed to be in (not portables). This can be clarified.

Comment 6: In the last line, insert "as" - "... to serve as the K-25 viewing tower." Will correct.

Comment 7: This draft comment suggests a lack of understanding regarding wildlife and the role of fire in managing vegetation such as switchgrass. I have consulted with several people who worked with switchgrass, both in research and in landscaping. Specifics:

- Natural vegetation such as switchgrass does provide habitat for small animals, including (but not limited to) rodents and snakes. This is not a bad thing; any low-growing vegetation will encourage this kind of wildlife. Natural landscapes (such as switchgrass) are less likely than to harbor pest animals than are suburban landscapes.
- When switchgrass and similar plants are used in landscaping, mowed borders should be maintained adjacent to sidewalks and other areas used by people (i.e., "frame" the natural landscaping with mowed boundaries). This makes people feel more comfortable around landscaping materials such as tall grass.
- Switchgrass is not unusually susceptible to fire, not in general nor in specific varieties. (There are some other wild-growing grasses, notable the invasive species cheatgrass found in the West, that are serious wildland fire hazards. Switchgrass is not one of these.)
- The reason why switchgrass has been burned at regular intervals at ETTP is that prescribed burning is the most efficient and effective way to manage this kind of landscape. Fire after the growing season not only removes the dry grass stalks, but it also prevents the establishment of many weeds (particularly woody plants that could otherwise turn the area into brush and forest) and increases wildlife diversity.
- If the switchgrass is not managed by prescribed burning, the dry grass should be cut once a year to remove the dry stalks (apparently this requires a large mowing machine not the kind of mower used for turf grass).

I suggest that this comment be revised to ask that consideration should be given to future maintenance

(could the switchgrass be safely managed by prescribed burning, as is done with switchgrass currently planted at ETTP, or would the proximity to facilities prevent this?) and that the switchgrass plantings should be framed by mowed boundaries adjacent to sidewalks and other areas frequented by visitors. Will concentrate this comment on fire controls and impacts on city fire services. The switch grass seems to be the accepted solution for the footprint of K-25. Much will be decided by final soil tests. Long term maintenance will be a consideration as we develop final comments. For purposes of this design and with DOE desire to use switchgrass, perhaps our comments should avoid merits of or merits of not using switchgrass.

Additional items:

- 1. Consider adding a statement (in comment 3) to suggest that it seems incongruous for the K-25 facility to contain large amounts of content about facilities and events that had little or no connection to K-25, but will be commemorated at other sites in Oak Ridge that were directly connected to them. Agreed
- 2. Consider adding somewhere: The S-50 facility is an important element of Oak Ridge's Manhattan Project history that should be commemorated in the National Historic Park and most logically would be commemorated at the K-25 location (because it was located at ETTP) as well as at the "hub". Can make mention of this
- 3. Additional comment: Page 33 of 47 in the K-25 Design Report refers to a Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission document as the source of information on applicable zoning codes. Please note that the K-25 site is in the city of Oak Ridge, which is not in Knox County and is not under the jurisdiction of the Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission. Done.

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Conceptual Design - Museum Plan

Overview

This document represents a comprehensive response to the requirements of the Request for Proposal for a Museum Plan and is comprised of narratives, schedules, images, sketches, tables, and drawings as represented herein. The result is responsive to the 2012 Memorandum of Agreement Stipulations as well as the descriptions and directives found in the Scope of Work, Exhibit D, as part of the Prime Subcontract.

In the Museum Plan we address the Interpretive Exhibits and Displays portion of the Scope of Work. Regarding the Wayside Exhibits and the Tour Brochure, the Museum Professional has made the appropriate contributions to the Conceptual Site Exhibition Plan.

As we have come to know the significance of the story to be related to visitors it is understood that K-25 describes both a building and a site. The overall goal of the interpretive visitor experience is to focus on the role, function, and purpose both the building and site had in the Manhattan Project. Also, attention will be given to the Cold War and the resultant technology that came from advances at K-25.

This document represents the culmination of the Conceptual Phase efforts of many participants. It incorporates the results of multiple meetings, submittals and well-considered critiques over the past several months. Each round of review and comments refined and helped develop the direction of the evolving concept. Within budgetary parameters the resulting museum plan reflects the best use and configuration of the History Center, the Equipment Building, the Viewing Tower and the site to connect visitors with the history of K-25.

This Final Conceptual Museum Plan is comprised of a single volume of 8.5" x 11" and 11" x 17" pages. Specifically it includes:

Narrative of Museum Experience for Visitors

This is a narrative walkthrough describing how a visitor would experience a visit to this new interpretive venue. It begins with their physical approach to the site via automobile, their orientation to the site, the facilities, the interpretive content and ends with final decisions of how much of the K-25 site footprint they want to explore.

Space Use Diagrams

Space Use Diagrams also known as "bubble diagrams" are an early communication of the content areas, topics, size and proximity of interpretive areas directly related to the buildings and their evolving floor plans. These colorful plans served a purpose early on as they began to address visitor flow, adjacencies, amenities and necessary support areas including how these will integrate with the architecture.

Conceptual Renderings

Once the breadth of ideas has been discussed and content starts to settle down ideas of what some of the key exhibit elements may be can be identified. For these key elements a conceptual rendering serves as a connection point to reviewers to clarify the design intent. Several conceptual renderings are included in this report, they include selective views within: Immersive Orientation Theater, History Center exhibits, Viewing Tower Enclosed Observation Deck exhibits/experience, Viewing Tower Operating Level exhibits, and the Equipment Building Cell Floor Withdrawal Alley experience.

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Annotated Exhibit Floor Plans

Annotated floor plans of the History Center (HC), Equipment Building (EB), and Viewing Tower (VT) are included. Color coding indicates content and topics areas. These plans show:

- artifacts and equipment selection and area assignment
- overall exhibit and display layout
- intended traffic pattern
- control elements
- space utilization

Storyline Matrix

To organize the evolving exhibition and to manage content the Museum Professional has created a 3-column outline (matrix) that provides a listing of proposed exhibits and displays, the exhibit message and story, preliminary delivery methods, suggested media and artifacts. This will be further developed and refined in subsequent design phases.

Graphic Inspiration

To give a further sense of the look and feel of the evolving design, graphic inspiration sheets have been developed. These sheets start to indicate a design direction for color palettes, printed text (fonts), materials, and textures. Also an interpretive graphic approach has been mapped out showing how text and images will be married into range of panel sizes and types of information conveyed — a graphic hierarchy. In descending order and typical size, we have Theme Panels, Topic Panels, Sub Topic Panels, Image Panels, and Artifact Identification Panels. Specialty graphics will include Life-Size Profile Workers, Wall Murals, Personality Panels, Milestone Markers, and Recreated Signage.

During this 9-month Conceptual Design phase, the Museum Professional developed interpretive content, organized the stories and subsequent visitor experiences to fit within the now defined structures and site parameters. Detail regarding the creation, use and decommissioning of the K-25 building is included in the interpretive narrative fleshing out a more comprehensive story for visitors.

Content Approach

A combination of research and history materials, discussions with K-25 professionals (retired and active), site visits, building tours, artifact reviews, and design charettes with the Smee Busby design team have resulted in the establishment and understanding of the spatial requirements of the exhibition as well as development of historic and scientific content and objects available for display.

Over the course of the project the content development will move from general, as depicted in this phaseend report, to specific. What is now the 3-column outline will become label copy and exhibition details over the next two design phases. Images will be identified and collected to visually support the story

Artifacts and objects now associated with content topic areas in outline form will in following phases be vetted, conserved, and settled into displays with custom mounts, descriptions and identification labels.



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Exhibition Approach

The Conceptual Design has been well considered to meet the expectations and needs of visitors traveling to the ETTP site. It encompasses the approach to the site, the History Center, Equipment Building with Viewing Tower, and the K-25 Site. Interpretive approaches for each area are unique primarily due to the physical differences and configurations of the spaces.

History Center

The History Center utilizes the most traditional interpretive approach within a fully conditioned space. Here the building is staffed, providing an additional layer of security and the ability to initiate visitor access through ticket sales. While physically simple the exhibits will be rich with information supported by object and artifacts. Visitors have the opportunity to get an overall orientation to the physical site as well as the content and story before setting out to discover details about K-25. A special orientation film, interpretive graphics, simple mechanical interactive exhibit components, a group participation control room interactive and an individual pass card system help connect visitors to history. Additional features include the digital Memory Zone where visitors can record personal memories about their association with K-25, a digital archive of audiovisual interviews with individuals who were personally part of the K-25 story, and a small memorial to Bill Wilcox.

Equipment Building/Viewing Tower

Exhibits in the Equipment Building are divided into two major groupings based on physical location. They will either be in the Viewing Tower, 2-levels, or on the ground level, Cell Floor Level, of the structure. The top level, the Enclosed Observation Deck of the Viewing Tower, is a conditioned space enclosed with glass curtain walls around the perimeter of the structure. Here exhibits will be directly oriented to the four cardinal directions each of the sides face and keyed directly to the site surrounding you. The visitor will enter the Enclosed Observation Deck via the elevator facing north—looking straight out at the K-25 site. All interpretation along that façade will be focused on points of interest aligned with the direction you're facing. A large 3-D map of the site will help key content to a location in the landscape. Similarly each of the other remaining three sides will have content related to what you are seeing on the site outside the window wall. Each of these sides will have a smaller orientation map showing points of interest. Viewing scopes in the corners allow visitors to understand what items are in their line of sight and what they are. The Enclosed Observation Deck of the Viewing Tower, being conditioned, will allow for some AV playback devices or touch screen "smart labels".

Descending the Viewing Tower monumental stairway brings the visitors to an intermediate level, the Operating Floor – this floor is not enclosed nor conditioned for humidity, heat and cold. This means exhibits must be essentially weatherproof. Similar to other exterior panels these graphics will be composited images and text produced in an exterior grade plastic laminate or phenolic material about 0.5" thick (think Formica©). Now the content connection is no longer to specifics on the site, but to the physical configurations and processes associated with the K-25 building that produced the desired enriched uranium. The North side describes the cascade and supporting systems and the South view is visually oriented to the vertical slice through the recreated physical structure of the Equipment Building. In lieu of utilizing valuable restored objects such as operating panels, props will simulate the size and configuration of some of the typical Operating Floor equipment and will be placed across the adjacent (inaccessible) floor plane that is above the Cell Floor converters. The perimeter of this exhibit area will be encircled with a phenolic reader rail composed of interpretive graphics interspersed with simple mechanical interactive exhibits and 3-D models – all will be hardened to survive the seasonal climate extremes.



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Visitors who leave the Operating Floor descend via elevator or monumental stairway. Ultimately visitors exit on the ground level platform and are treated to a recreation of the Cell Floor. A combination of faux painted murals with 3-D enhancements and 3-D stylized recreations of (2) full-sized motor/compressor/converter assemblies inside a mirrored infinity box give a sense of how K-25 looked when it was operational. Exit this area directly to the exterior garden.

For the Exhibition Approach for other interpretive elements such as the Wayside Exhibits and a description of the Tour Brochures please refer to the Site Exhibition Plan.

Authentic Artifacts and Equipment - Summary

Per Stipulation 10 of the 2012 Memorandum of Agreement, the Museum Professional, working in concert with other project participants, performed an inventory and review of all the objects and equipment identified for preservation in prior MOAs for the ETTP site. This includes the equipment and materials collected as of the date of the MOA. Fulfillment of the services for this portion of work, Conceptual Design Phase, included an Initial Review report issued May 30, 2014 and a Final Review report issued July 23, 2014. It's understood that this inventory listing is a living document that the Museum Professional will keep updated while working on this project. Items will be added to the inventory list that are obtained/found and determined to have interpretive significance and the list will be reduced with the removal of classified items and contaminated process gas equipment. The inventory list is organized in a way to track and give an accounting of the status of each listed item as the project progresses.

Initially, the <u>Final Review of the Authentic Artifacts and Equipment</u> summarized that there was 850 total items listed and 396 of the items would be retained for exhibit. As the Conceptual Design work of establishing the storyline and visitor experience flow diagrams evolved throughout the phase the numbers ended up totaling 852 total items listed and 386 items marked to be retained for the exhibit, leaving a balance of 466 items. Of these 466 items, 370 will be retained for Historic Preservation, 20 are to be offered to third parties, 11 considered for discard, and 65 deleted because they are components of process gas equipments and are contaminated.

Out of 386 items designated to be retained for exhibits, 292 have been assigned a place in the History Center exhibition as listed in the Content Matrix/3-column outline included in this Final Conceptual Design Report. This leaves 94 of the retained objects not yet placed. The 292 objects total may rise or fall as the exhibit space design and interpretive story is further fleshed-out. Placement in the History Center is intended to provide each of the selected artifacts protection from theft and vandalism as well as a clean and conditioned environment. It is the Museum Professional's recommendation that no objects from the list be placed in the Equipment Building due to absence of staff for security and lack of protection from heat, cold, and humidity.

The equipment and items identified were collected after years of disuse and from difficult and deteriorating environments. However, they do represent the only material evidence of the important work and construction of the K-25 complex. The Museum Professional's <u>Final Report</u> recommends that items "retained for exhibit" (396) and items designated "retain for historic preservation" (370) would presently benefit from the attention of a conservation specialist.

A qualified artifact conservation firm should be contracted to assist the Client in setting up proper interim storage requirements. They would also assess the collection, create a preliminary treatment plan and recommend immediate stabilization steps only for items that might deteriorate further in storage. They could then contract to perform just those treatment steps to stabilize the various items.



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Accession guidelines for collected items should be established and those items collected to date scrutinized and confirmed appropriate according to those guidelines. It would be necessary for a trained curator, preferably the individual whom will be employed by the museum, to review, document and research each artifact being confirmed as part of the collection. This would include gathering information on the artifacts origin, use, era and historical significance especially as related to the Manhattan Project Era. Additional collecting by the museum should continue locally, regionally and with other national sources such as the Smithsonian, NPS and other atomic energy sites. As the storyline is developed in future design phases it will clarify the need for collecting certain additional items also.

Because of budgetary realities very limited space is available for storage and display of very large and unassigned artifacts. In the short term, better off-site storage needs to be provided as well as space for artifact conservation activities.

Conclusion

Content development and design conclusions represented in this Final Conceptual Design deliverable are presented for review and approval. The story outline has been established with ideas/techniques for how best to connect with a variety of visitors. Objects have been selected that support the story outline and are listed in the 3-column matrix. Floor plans for each gallery and area of the exhibition have been carefully laid out to form a logical and flowing visitor experience. The plans indicated themes and topics along with the designation of the larger objects. A graphic inspiration section describes the hierarchy for the levels of content each graphic type will carry as well as the visual vocabulary the panels will adopt. The concept has been well developed and we feel strongly it is ready to move forward into the next design phase where more refinement will be added and general ideas will be developed into specific

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Narrative of Museum Experience for Visitors

The History Center

The visitor experience begins with a drive through the K-25 campus. A glimpse of an enticing, massive sculptural building with a tower in the distance can be seen through perimeter plantings.

Visitors are directed through a circular drop-off near the History Center and into a parking lot. Themed signage leads the visitor back to the front door. The replica signs indicate that the area is a secure government facility, and that guests must enter through the History Center. Interest piqued by this secret place, the visitor follows the sidewalk to the History Center lobby where more security signs and actual K-25 building signs appear overhead.

After receiving a temporary visitor pass, the visitor is oriented to the interior and exterior layouts of the museum and may explore the lobby exhibits, including a tribute to the historian Bill Wilcox, The Partnership for K-25 Preservation, The Atomic Heritage Foundation, and others who have helped preserve the knowledge and artifacts of Oak Ridge. After the introduction, the visitor enters the theatre holding area, where additional security signage and historic displays reinforce the necessity for secrecy. Next is the Briefing Room Immersive Theater. As the lights dim visitors find themselves in a 1940s era military room. A military security officer appears to enter the room and welcomes the visitor to Clinton Engineer Works (CEW). He explains the requirements for traveling through the high-security facility. He uses the drop down center screen to illustrate the critical situation the World War has precipitated. The screen dissolves into images of the bombing of Pearl Harbor and World War II battles. The narrator describes the race between England, Germany, the Soviet Union, and the United States to discover the means for atomic fission, and introduces the audience to the Manhattan Project and the resulting construction of The Clinton Engineer Works in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the Hanford Engineer Works in Richland, WA, and the weapons laboratory at Los Alamos, NM.

The film continues, guiding the visitor through vivid imagery of the construction of the CEW site and explains the necessity for additional construction camp housing at Happy Valley for the K-25 workforce. It highlights the massive undertaking required to house 15,000 individuals, and explains the necessity of secluding the K-25 workers. Next is a brief overview of the gaseous diffusion methodology of enriching uranium, which describes the painstaking process workers went through to complete the atomic bomb program before the rest of the world. Following the American success story, the film will inform the visitor that the high-security briefing and qualification is complete; he or she may now use their visitor pass to explore the compelling history of the site. The screen dramatically raises, the exit doors ahead open and the visitor leaves the theater to delve further into the story, beginning with the interpretive exhibits.

The first gallery visitors encounter features a large vertical glass map of the United States showing all of the Manhattan Project sites. Just visible beyond the map is a bomb replica and a wall mural of the mushroom cloud over Hiroshima.

This first exhibit space addresses World War II in broad terms that include the military story of a war fought on two fronts, Europe and the Pacific, and the civilian story of supporting the war on the home front. There is also an exhibit detailing the origins of Oak Ridge and the Wheat community that it displaced. Continuing on, visitors will learn about how the Manhattan Project was both a scientific and military endeavor. The visitor will be introduced to the secret communities of Oak Ridge, TN, Richland, WA, and Los Alamos, NM, and will learn how these locations were instrumental in the development of successful techniques to enrich the uranium and produce plutonium that would aid in ending World War



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II. At selected points visitors can use their pass to unlock additional "secrets" (more in-depth knowledge). The pass might unlock a drawer with artifacts or a simple touch screen with statistics and photos.

Moving through the galleries, the visitor encounters interpretive exhibits of the CEW and the K-25 facility. These exhibits detail the military selection process for the Manhattan Project sites, the acquisition of the land for CEW and relocation of inhabitants, and the development and construction of the facilities and infrastructure. The exhibits also reveal the innumerable measures and the jobs required to operate a secret community and its production facilities, the Happy Valley community established to house workers, and how entertainment and support services were provided in order to isolate workers and their families. Didactic exhibits are enlivened with period artifacts, oral histories, and a partial replica of a CEW hutment room.

Further exhibits detail the process for enrichment, the workers, and support functions at K-25. This gallery features two large platforms with railings, which display authentic equipment populated by life-size illustrated cutouts of various workers and a description of their responsibilities. Also in this area is a scaled-down master control room. Using the pass, vistors can access a program displayed on a touch screen concealed within the top of the control room desk console. Several control scenarios ask the visitor to make decisions to keep the gas flowing. The process for creating the atomic bomb—from lab to manufacture—is described in simplified terms, and what part K-25 operations played in that cycle.

The next gallery explains the involvement of the Oak Ridge facility during the Cold War. This gallery provides a significant perspective, showing the important research and scientific innovations conducted at the facility for more than 40 years after the end of World War II. Panels address President Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace initiative to develop and promote peaceful uses for nuclear technology, and contrast with panels showing the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world, detailing the inherent conflict found in this new technology. The service arc of K-25 is detailed from its commission to the ceasing of production in 1985. The legacy of the K-25 site and nuclear development are also addressed. The demolition of the K-25 building and the associated remediation and environmental concerns complete the description of the lifespan of the campus.

Upon finishing the self-guided tour of the History Center, the visitor returns to the lobby where access is provided to restrooms and the exit to the Equipment Building. There is one more stop, however. The History Center houses a small temporary exhibit space that allows for deeper examination of particular aspects of K-25, or to host travelling exhibits and staff-curated topics. In addition to the exhibit space, the History Research Center contains a digital memory zone to collect the personal Manhattan Project histories of visitors. Sitting in a comfortable glass booth, he or she is guided through a series of prompts while being recorded with audiovisual equipment for posterity. When not recording, visitors can use the playback feature to listen to previously recorded recollections, access the Digital Archives, and access the recently commissioned K-25 Virtual Museum.

Enclosed Observation Deck at the Viewing Tower

After leaving the historical and contextual galleries, the visitor crosses to the Equipment Building. The building seems to assemble itself from west to east, as if recreating its historic form. The intro area of the Equipment Building describes the layout and content of the building, and how the displays relate to the History Center exhibits. The visitor then boards an elevator to the top of the Viewing Tower. Stepping from the elevator, the massive footprint of K-25 is revealed through wrap-around glass windows. The first experience in the tower is the quintessential moment of K-25—the moment when the full scale of the site impacts the visitor. Panoramic views of the Cumberland Mountains make it plain why such a remote area,



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hidden in rural mountains, was the perfect place to create a highly secret military installation. To the north, the expanse of the K-25 floor plan exists in segments and landscape forms as a ghost of its former self. Looking west reveals the water tower location, and the sites of the K-27, K-29, K-31 and K-33 buildings. To the southeast are the archeological remains of Happy Valley, while the massive power plant that supplied electricity to the operation looms in the southwest. To the east is the location of the former Conditioning Building and Decon and Uranium Recovery Facility with the Barrier Production Facility in the background. This enclosed area with special exhibition lighting and temperature controlled air features interpretive rail exhibits, a 3D site model, and simple touch screens. Photographic images of the K-25 buildings such as the water tower and Happy Valley help orient the visitor to the perspectives of the site. Viewing scopes at each of the (4) corners allow for close up views of the outlying points. From the tower, the experiential sequence proceeds from the top to the bottom of the building, from large to small, from broad picture to human and scientific detail.

Operating Floor Level

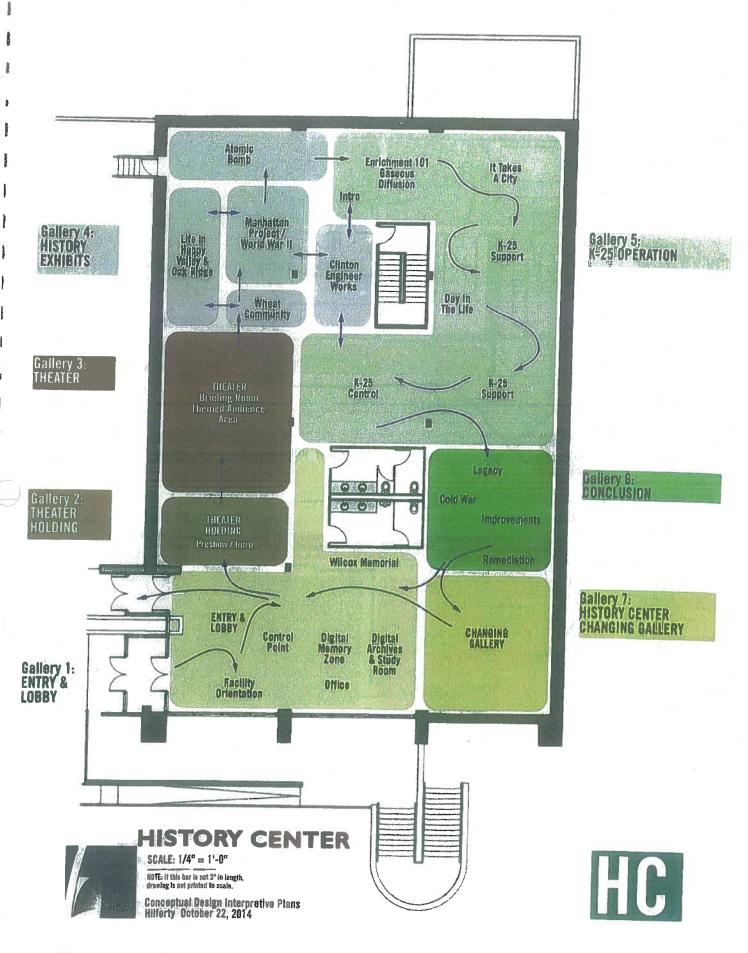
After the Viewing Tower experience, the visitor descends an open set of stairs from the top level (or uses the elevator). The next level they reach is the Operating Floor Level—the nerve center for the gaseous diffusion process. Here they get a full view of the K-25 building cross-section, out to the Operating Floor, down to the Pipe Gallery, and further down to the Withdrawal Alley and the open cells themselves. The visitor is guided through the various systems required to process uranium hexafluoride gas — arriving in solid/liquid form, through its transformation into the 80-90 percent pure product necessary for a nuclear weapon. This level includes exhibits showing the monitors and gauges that indicate flow and critical data regarding the uranium enrichment process. Visitors look across to an open platform representing the Operating Floor slab. On the slab are stylized and simplified control and electrical panels with adjacent cutout figures checking, making adjustments or bicycling to the next station. Phones connect visitors to recordings of worker experiences. These are first-hand accounts (based on oral histories) of the workers and functions on the operating floor. Additional interpretive graphic elements show other typical tasks of K-25 employees.

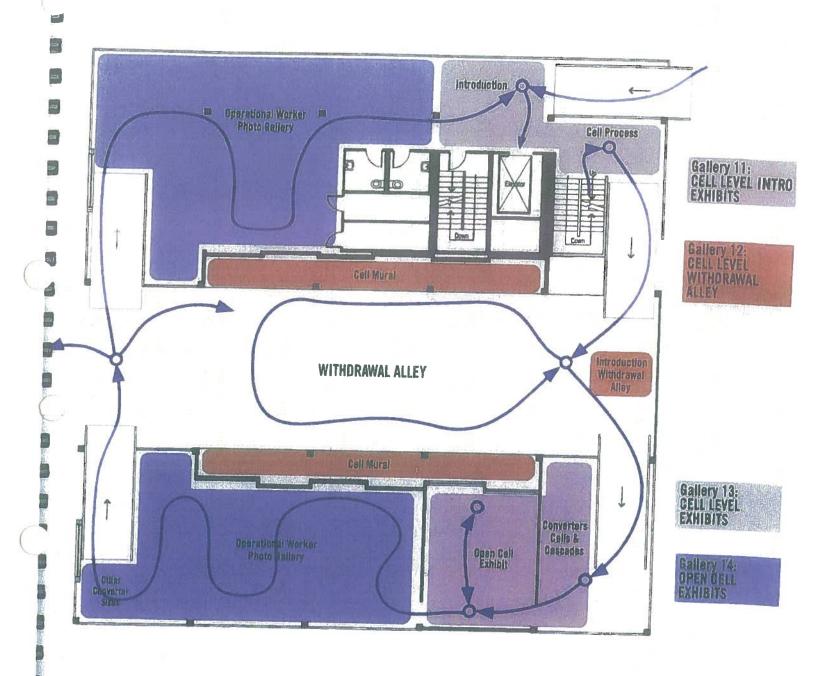
Several large interpretive graphic panels describe the pipe gallery, an enormous number of pipes of varying sizes showing how the gaseous diffusion process worked, with uranium hexafluoride gas circulated repeatedly in order to concentrate U-235. An overlook shows a section of pipes over the open cell.

Cell Floor Level

The cell floor level places the visitor among the converters, compressors, and motors that moved uranium hexafluoride gas through the cascade. The combination of a wide withdrawal alley flanked by elevated open and closed processing cells, reflected by mirrors, produce an infinity effect to drive home the monumental structural elements that made up K-25. Visitors can descend to tour the withdrawal alley then ascend to the open cell display. Here they can walk between (2) huge converters that, because they are in a fully mirrored room, appear to multiply and stretch into the distance. Circulating beyond the open cell visitors pass among many large photomurals of K-25 building interiors and worker scenes. Interpretive exhibits inform the visitor of the everyday mechanics of gaseous diffusion, the cascade process, and the dedicated men and women who kept this "massive undertaking" operating.

Visitors can then wander through the exterior garden, take the short loop to the K-25 footprint or return to the History Center.





CELL FLOOR (MAIN) LEVEL

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

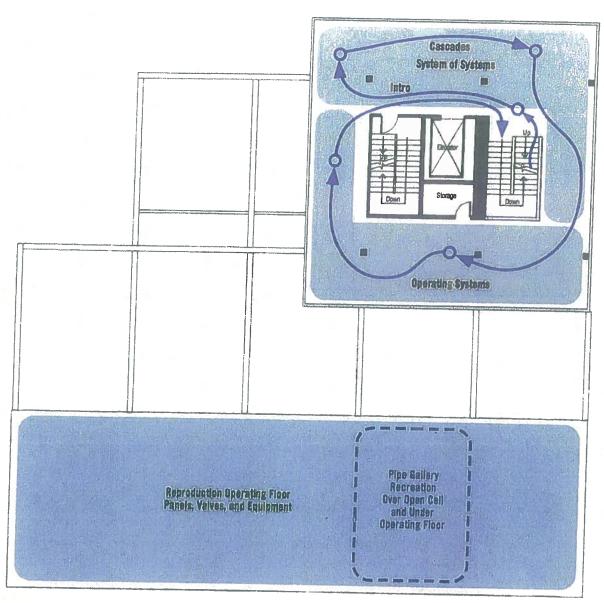
NOTE: If this ber is not 3" in length, drawing is not printed to scale.

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Conceptual Design Interpretive Plans Hilferty October 22, 2014





Gallery 9; Operating floor & Pipe Gallery Exhibits

Gallery 10: PIPE GALLERY RECREATION

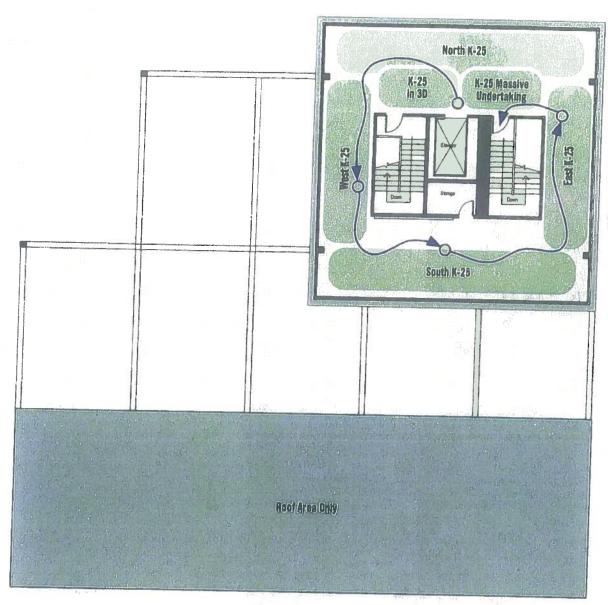
OPERATING LEVEL



SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE: If this bar is not 3" in length, drawing is not printed to scale.

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Gallery 8: VIEWING TOWER EXHIBITS

VIEWING TOWER LEVEL



SCALE: 1/4" == 1'-0"

NOTE: If this bar is not 3" in tength, drawing is not printed to scale.

Conceptual Design Interpretive Plans Hilferty October 22, 2014 3

Final Conceptual Design Museum Plan

NUMBER 2-8-11

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION TO SIMPLIFY THE ELECTION PROCESS FOR CERTAIN BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS BY SETTING ALL TERMS OF OFFICE (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF STUDENT MEMBERS) TO COMMENCE ON JANUARY 1, BY EXTENDING CURRENT MEMBERS' TERMS OF OFFICE THROUGH TO THE DECEMBER 31 FOLLOWING THEIR CURRENT TERM, AND BY ESTABLISHING ALL OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED EACH JANUARY.

WHEREAS, Article III, Section 5, of the Charter of the City of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, provides that City Council shall create by ordinance a personnel advisory board and may create by ordinance, resolution, or motion other long- or short-term advisory boards to the Council or to the City Manager with respect to specific municipal functions as may be deemed necessary; and

WHEREAS, Article III, Section 5, of the Charter of the City of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, further provides that each board shall be prescribed a number of members, the manner of appointment, length of term, and advisory duties; and

WHEREAS, City Council has established various boards and commissions under this authority; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager seeks to simplify the election process for certain boards and commissions by setting all terms of office (with the exception of student members) to commence on January 1, thereby allowing City Council to consider elections for all expired terms of office at one meeting per year except for elections needed to fill vacancies occurring prior to the expiration of a term.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE:

That the recommendation of the City Manager is hereby approved and the terms of office (with the exception of student members) for the following City Council created boards and commissions shall commence on January 1, with all boards and commissions retaining their respective term lengths and staggered appointments: Oak Ridge Beer Permit Board, Board of Building and Housing Code of Appeals, Convention and Visitors Bureau, Elder Citizens Advisory Board, Board of Electrical Examiners, Environmental Quality Advisory Board, Heath and Educational Facilities Board, Highland View Redevelopment Advisory Board, Oak Ridge Housing Authority, Industrial Development Board of the City of Oak Ridge, Personnel Advisory Board, Oak Ridge Municipal Planning Commission, Board of Plumbing Examiners, Traffic Safety Advisory Board, and the Board of Zoning Appeals.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that existing members' terms of office (with the exception of student members) for said boards and commissions shall be extended through to the December 31 following their current term.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that officers for said boards and commissions shall be extended through to the December 31 following their current term as an officer.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said boards and commissions shall elect new officers at their first meeting in January of each year.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution does not affect the term of office for the Mayor or the Mayor's designee's seat on any existing board or commission, which term shall remain consistent with the Mayor's term of office on City Council as Mayor.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution does not affect any Councilmember's term of office on any existing board or commission, which term shall remain consistent with the Councilmember's term of office on City Council.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution amends the following resolutions which establish definite term dates for their respective boards: Resolution 7-75-77, as amended (Elder Citizens Advisory Board), and Resolution 8-112-85, as amended (Traffic Safety Advisory Board).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that bylaws and/or rules and procedures for said boards and commissions which specify a different term of office commencement date and/or a different timeframe for election of officers are hereby amended accordingly for compliance with this resolution without further City Council action.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall become effective on April 1, 2011 to coincide with the necessary ordinance amendments to accomplish the same.

This the 14th day of February 2011.

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

City Attorney

Mayor

City Clerk

CITY COUNCIL MEMORANDUM 11-12

DATE:

February 7, 2011

TO:

Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council

FROM:

Mark S. Watson, City Manager

SUBJECT:

CHANGING THE TERMS OF BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS TO BE ON THE CALENDER YEAR; ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS IN DECEMBER; ELECTION OF

OFFICERS IN JANUARY

Pursuant to past discussions with the City Council, an item placed on the agenda is a resolution to simplify the election process for certain boards and commissions by setting all terms of office (with the exception of student members) to commence on January 1, thereby allowing City Council to consider elections for all expired terms of office at one meeting per year (December), except for elections needed to fill vacancies occurring prior to the expiration of a term. The resolution will also change the timing for election of officers to January of each year.

The proposed resolution will affect the following boards and commissions: Oak Ridge Beer Permit Board, Board of Building and Housing Code of Appeals, Convention and Visitors Bureau, Elder Citizens Advisory Board, Board of Electrical Examiners, Environmental Quality Advisory Board, Heath and Educational Facilities Board, Highland View Redevelopment Advisory Board, Oak Ridge Housing Authority, Industrial Development Board of the City of Oak Ridge, Personnel Advisory Board, Oak Ridge Municipal Planning Commission, Board of Plumbing Examiners, Traffic Safety Advisory Board, and the Board of Zoning Appeals. No current member's term of office will be shortened by this change. Current members' terms of office will extend through to December 31 of their current term, thereby placing all terms of office on a calendar year.

By changing the election process to once per year, the City Clerk's Office will conduct an annual recruitment for vacancies in October of each year with the election being held in December. This change is intended to not only simplify the process, but to increase the amount of interest in boards and commissions.

This item coincides with an ordinance amendment pertaining to terms of office for the Oak Ridge Beer Permit Board and the Environmental Quality Advisory Board. Both the resolution and the ordinance will take effect on April 1, 2011.

Approval of the attached resolution is recommended.

Mark S. Watson

CITY COUNCIL MEMORANDUM 15-10

DATE:

February 10, 2015

TO:

Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council

FROM:

Mark S. Watson, City Manager

SUBJECT:

WORK SESSION ITEM: PROPOSED MODIFICATION TO THE GRANT APPLICATION

AND APPROVAL PROCESS ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 11-168-00

Introduction

An item for City Council's discussion at the February 17, 2015 work session is the current grant application and approval process, and a modification to the existing process to allow for grants to be approved by the City Manager if the matching funds required by the grant are within the Manager's contract signature authority.

Background

By Resolution 11-168-00 (attached), City Council established a grant application and approval process in an effort to avoid lost opportunities for grants due to time constraints of the grant application process versus City Council's meeting schedule. This process authorizes the City Manager to submit grant applications on behalf of the City provided the grant is approved by City Council once awarded by the grantor. This was an improvement over the prior process of bringing all grants to City Council for approval of the submittal of a grant application and then later bringing the grant back to City Council for approval of the grant contract once awarded by the grantor.

Recent Grants

The City is the recipient of various grants, many of which do not require matching City funds in an amount exceeding the City Manager's contract authority (\$25,000.00). For example, in Calendar Year 2014 City Council approved twelve (12) grants as shown on the attached list. Of these twelve (12), only four (4) required matching funds in excess of the City Manager's contract authority and four (4) did not require the City to provide matching funds at all. Sixty-six percent (66%) of the grants approved in 2014 could have been approved under the City Manager's contract authority if not for the process set forth in Resolution 11-168-00 requiring Council to approve all grants.

Recommendation

It is recommended that City Council consider amending Resolution 11-168-00 to allow the City manager to approve grants that do not require matching funds in excess of the City Manager's contract authority (\$25,000.00). This will allow grants to be approved and processed quicker by not having to follow Council's meeting schedule, and will free up time on Council's agenda. Please note this change will not authorize the expenditure of grant funds when the expenditure exceeds the City Manager's contract authority. Such expenditures will still require Council approval after completion of the bidding process.

A draft resolution making this change is attached for review and can be placed on the March agenda for consideration.

Mark S. Watson

Attachments:

Calendar Year 2014 Grant Approval List

Resolution 11-168-00 Proposed Resolution

NUMBER	11-168-00

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the City of Oak Ridge has numerous opportunities to submit grant applications in an effort to alleviate the cost of many City programs and projects; and

WHEREAS, in the past, City staff has brought the existence of a grant to the attention of City Council and requested authorization for the Mayor to submit a grant application; and

WHEREAS, with the existence of the internet, some grants require applications to be submitted online, rather than through written tangible documentation, and do not provide sufficient time for City Council approval; and

WHEREAS, the City has lost opportunities to apply for significant grants due to time constraints of the grant versus City Council's schedule; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager recommends that City Council authorize the City Manager to submit grant applications on behalf of the City, with the understanding that approval of said grants will be by City Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCILMEN OF THE CITY OF OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE:

That the recommendation of the City Manager is approved and the City Manager is hereby authorized to submit grant applications on behalf of the City provided the grant is approved by City Council once awarded by the grantor.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Manager shall notify City Council at the time of submittal of such grant applications.

This the 6th day of November 2000.

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

City Attorney

Mayor

With Clark

CALENDAR YEAR 2014 GRANT APPROVAL LIST

RESOLUTION	GRANIT	GRANT AMOUNT	MATCHING FUNDS
1-3-2014	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) Clean Tennessee Energy Program Grant for Building Maintenance Projects Resulting in Increased Energy Efficiency	\$250,000.00	60%
2-11-2014	Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) Grant for Federal Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) Funds to Fund Projects That Reduce Transportation Related Congestion and Emissions	\$250,000.00- \$300,000.00	\$0.00
2-12-2014	Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA) Home Grant Program Funds to Promote Rehabilitation of Housing for Low- Income Households in Oak Ridge	\$500,000.00	\$25,000.00 City \$25,000.00 ADFAC
3-15-2014	Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA) through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program to Fund ESG Activities	\$52,492.00	\$0.00 City Up to \$52,492.00 TORCH
5-33-2014	Tennessee Department of Military Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) Grant for On-Site and Off- Site Emergency Response Planning, Notification, and Equipment	\$16,000.00	\$0.00
9-85-2014	Tennessee Municipal League (TML) Risk Management Pool Safety Partners Loss Control Grant for Employee Safety	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
9-86-2014	Tennessee Municipal League (TML) Risk Management Pool Safety Partners Loss Control Grant for Driver Safety	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
9-87-2014	U.S. Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Assistance to Firefighter Grant for Smoke Alarms	\$34,000.00	\$1,700.00
9-92-2014	Japan World Exposition 1970 Commemorative Fund (JEC Fund) Grant to Rebuild the Friendship Bell House	\$100,000.00	\$50,000.00 City \$50,000.00 Donations
9-96-2014	U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration (EDA) Grant for Public Infrastructure Improvement Project in Support of the Development of Main Street Oak Ridge	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
10-105-2014	Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) Grant for Design/Construction of Roundabout	\$748,113.00	20%
10-107-2014	Governor's Highway Safety Office (GHSO) Grant for Traffic Safety	\$35,148.00	\$0.00

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RESO	LUTION
A RESOLUTION TO AMEND RESOLUTION 11-168 APPROVE GRANTS UNLESS THE GRANT REQUI OF \$25,000.00.	I-00 TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO RES MATCHING FUNDS BY THE CITY IN EXCESS
WHEREAS, by Resolution 11-168-00, City C process; and	Council established a grant application and approval
WHEREAS, this process authorizes the City the City provided the grant is approved by City Coun amount of the grant or whether or not the grant requi	Manager to submit grant applications on behalf of cil once awarded by the grantor, regardless of the ires matching funds; and
WHEREAS, the City desires to change this pregardless of the amount of grant funds unless said of \$25,000.00 in which case City Council approval w Manager's contract authority.	process to allow the City Manager to approve grants grant requires matching funds by the City in excess ill be required as that amount exceeds the City
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY TENNESSEE:	THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OAK RIDGE,
That Resolution 11-168-00 is hereby amendonce awarded by the grantor unless the grant require \$25,000.00.	ed to authorize the City Manager to accept grants es matching funds by the City in excess of
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that grants rec \$25,000.00 will require City Council approval of the g	quiring matching funds by the City in excess of grant pursuant to Resolution 11-168-00.
This the 9th day of March 2015.	
APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:	
Kenneth R. Krushenski, City Attorney	Warren L. Gooch, Mayor
	Bruce M. Applegate, Jr., Acting City Clerk

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Council Calendar

<u> </u>	HOLIDAYS - OFFICES CLOSED					
	(Shown in Orange)					
Jan 01	New Year's Day - Closed					
Jan 19	Martin Luther King Day - Closed					
Feb 16	President's Day - Closed					
Apr 03	Good Friday - Closed					
May 25	Memorial Day - Closed					
Jul 03	Fourth of July - Closed					
Sep 07	Labor Day - Closed					
Nov 26-27	Thanksgiving - Closed					
Dec 24-25	Christmas - Closed					
7:00 p.m.	COUNCIL MEETINGS - COURTROOM					
	(Shown in Blue) Second Monday Each Month					
0.00	WORK OFFICIAL OFFITTAL OFFITTAL					
6:00 p.m.	WORK SESSIONS - CENTRAL SERVICES					
	(Shown in Red) Third Tuesday Each Month					
NLC	Congressional City Conference (Purple)					
	March 7-11 Washington D.C.					
	Wardin 1-11 Washington D.C.					
TML	Legislative Conference (Green)					
	March 2-3, Nashville (DoubleTree Hotel)					
11,233						
TML	Annual Conference (Green)					
	June 6-9, Nashville (Renaissance Hotel)					
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Budget	To Be Scheduled Later in Coordination with					
	Oak Ridge Board of Education					
NOTE:	This calender is subject to change					