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| Α. | COST   | Criteria for Cost Estimate Ratings   |  |           |                     |
|----|--|--|--|-----------|---------------------|
| A1 | Cost Estimate A cost estimate has been developed and formally approved by FPD and is the basis for the cost baselines.<br>reasonable approximation of Total Project Costs (TPCs), and covers all phases of the project. The estimate<br>accordance with DOE requirements. The estimate bases are fully documented and traceable. Supporting b<br>been collected and organized and is available in a central file or location. Major estimate assumptions, espen<br>major cost drivers, are fully documented and explained. Estimate exclusions or qualifications are clearly do<br>costs are time-phased and escalated using current DOE or other justifiable escalation rates. For cost estimate<br>Cost Recommended Practice 17R-97 is a useful reference. A Class I (CDAT score of 5) estimate is develop<br>offs from completed design plans and specifications. Whereas the Class 5 estimate (CDAT score 1) is of a<br>magnitude estimate useful for determining the range of costs for various alternatives at CD-0. |  | imate is prepared in<br>ing backup information has<br>, especially those affecting<br>ly documented. Estimated<br>estimate point values AACEI<br>eveloped from quantity take |           |                     |
|    |  | Project Phase (DOE O 413.3B)   | Level of Project Estima<br>Definition  | te Class  | CDAT Maturity Value |
|    |  | CD-0/Approve Mission Need  | 0% to 15%  | Class 4/5 | 1                   |
|    |  | CD-1/Approve Alternative Selection & Cost<br>Range   | 10 to 15%  | Class 3   | 2                   |
|    |  | CD-2/Approve   | 30% to 70%   | Class 2   | 3-4                 |
|    |  | CD-3/Approve Start of Construction   | 505 to 100%  | Class 1   | 5                   |
|    |  | Criteria for Maximum Rating  |  |           |                     |
| A2 | Cost Risk/Contingency Analysis   | The cost estimate includes contingency allowances developed in accordance with DOE guidance. In addition to any deterministic contingency analyses that may have been developed, a probabilistic risk analysis has been performed. The assumptions, rationale and methodology used to perform the probabilistic analysis are explained. The cost risk analysis builds on and is tied to the Project Risk Management Plan. Risk mitigation costs, if appropriate, have been included in the baseline cost estimate, or addressed by the risk analysis model. Costs related to schedule contingency also are included. The use of management reserve by contractors in procurement actions has been evaluated. The confidence level of the baseline cost estimate is clearly stated and explained. All of the preceding requirements are documented in the project record.   |  |           |                     |
| A3 | Funding Requirements/Profile   | Funding requirements have been defined and the project timeline is in compliance with the DOE budget timeline/process. Required budget documentation, including Project Data Sheets (where required), reflects current project cost and schedule estimates/forecasts. The funding profile is based on quantified resource requirements derived from the cost estimate, time-phased through integration with the project baseline schedule. Resource constraints (personnel, budget authorizations, etc.) have been considered when developing the project schedule, and an iterative process used to correlate the cost estimate, schedule and funding profile. The funding profile is based on full consideration of available or expected budget or funding levels for the project. The impact of any projected funding shortfalls has been assessed and management strategies developed to accommodate those shortfalls have been considered and incorporated in the project plans. All of the preceding requirements are documented in the project record. |  |           |                     |

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| A4    | Independent Cost/Schedule Review     | In addition to any internal cost and schedule estimate reviews, the cost estimate and schedule have been subjected to an independent review by an organization not directly involved with the project (Independent Cost Estimate, when required). The independent review has been documented, including the techniques used and type of review performed. The results, findings and recommendations of the independent review have been reconciled with the cost and schedule estimates and changes have been incorporated.   |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---|
| A5    | Life Cycle Cost                      | The project Life Cycle Costs (LCC) includes relevant assumptions, bases of estimate, qualifications, and exclusions. LCC includes the estimated cost for government commitments that result from execution of this project, including downstream projects/facilities and eventual disposition of the facilities constructed for this project. The LCC estimate should meet the requirements of Office of Management and Budget directives and DOE Orders and guidance. LCC of competing projects or alternative strategies are estimated and documented on a comparable basis. For nuclear projects, or other projects with significant safety hazards, accidents mitigation costs associated with structures, systems, and components (SSCs) have been included. For high hazard facilities, safety mitigation costs are often a key discriminator in competing projects or alternatives.  |
| A6    | Forecast of Cost at Completion       | The cost baseline is approved and the measurement of actual performance is begun, forecasts of costs at completion (actual costs to-date plus "to-go" costs) are developed and issued at regular intervals. Cost forecasts are developed in accordance with project procedures. Key assumptions supporting the baseline estimate are documented and periodically re-evaluated and the impacts of changing assumptions are reflected in the estimates of "to-go" costs. Forecasts are related to the Change Control system and incorporate both approved and pending changes, as appropriate. The forecast of cost at completion is a reasonable projection based on the status of the project and experience to-date.   |
| A7    | Cost Estimate for Next Phase of Work | A detailed cost estimate is prepared and approved for the work scope to be accomplished during the next phase of the project (i.e., the efforts needed to successfully complete the prerequisites for the next Critical Decision). Cost estimates are defensible with an appropriate level of supporting detail and documentation. Assumptions are clearly documented and stated.   |
| B. SC | HEDULE                               | Criteria for Maximum Rating   |
| B1    | Project Schedule                     | A schedule has been developed, documented and approved by DOE, is identified in regulatory milestones, and is the basis for the Schedule Baseline. The schedule is a reasonable layout of project activities for all phases of the project and is at a level of development that will allow project execution. Included project activities are consistent with the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), and the schedule is prepared in accordance with DOE guidance and practices. The schedule is activity-based and includes milestones, reasonable durations and acceptable logic. Schedules and milestones should align after negotiations and change packages are complete. Lower level schedules are developed and tiered to support the baseline schedule and/or Project Master Schedule. Project-specific conditions are included. Assumptions are defined. Interface requirements (including technology development and Government Furnished Services and Items (GFSI) are incorporated into the schedule. The baseline schedule covers the full scope of the project through CD-4, including operations phases, if any. An appropriate method of developing the schedule is used. including an acceptable software package. The project schedule has undergone an independent documented check for completeness and accuracy. |

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| Major Milestones   | Milestones are included at each level of the project schedule to establish a baseline and indicate significant progress against the work to be completed. Stakeholder and regulatory milestones are included, as appropriate. Milestones are tiered to support project decisions, performance, approvals, etc. A milestone dictionary is provided which defines the requirements for successful completion. An appropriate number of milestones are included to control the project.   |
|--|--|
| Resource Loading   | The schedule is resource loaded, considers critical resources, and is consistent with the funding profile. The resource loading is documented, and is reasonable, considering such elements as ramp-up, lead times, constraints, etc.  |
| Critical Path Management   | A Critical Path is defined. Near-Critical Path activities are identified and sensitivity analyses have been conducted. Schedule management practices are properly focused on Critical Path and Near-Critical Path activities.  |
| Schedule Risk/Contingency Analysis   | A probabilistic risk assessment has been conducted on the baseline schedule, and appropriate contingency added, as required.<br>Assumptions, rationale, and methodology, used in the analysis are documented. Schedule risks are fully integrated with the risk<br>management plan.  |
| Forecast of Schedule at Completion   | The schedule baseline is approved and the measurement of actual performance has begun, forecasts of completion dates are developed and issued at regular intervals in addition to presentations of schedule progress. Schedule forecasts reflect actual performance, to date, and projections. Forecasts are related to the Change Control system and incorporate both approved and pending changes.   |
| Schedule for Next Phase of Work  | A detailed schedule is approved for activities to be accomplished during the next phase of the project (i.e., the efforts needed to successfully complete the prerequisites for the next phase of remediation, D&D or the next Critical Decision). The schedule is defensible with an appropriate level of supporting detail and documentation.  |
| OPE/TECHNICAL  | Criteria for Maximum Rating  |
| Preliminary Assessment/Site<br>Investigation   | The Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation is complete and approved.  |
| Remedial Investigation/RCRA Facility<br>Investigation (includes Baseline Risk<br>Assessment) | The Remedial Investigation (or RCRA Facility Investigation), including the Baseline Risk Assessment, is complete and approved.   |
| Feasibility Study (FS)/Corrective<br>Measures Study (CMS)                                    | The FS (or Corrective Measures Study) is complete and has been approved by all applicable parties.   |
| Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis of Removal Actions/Early Actions                        | For CERCLA removal (early) actions, the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) is complete, the public comment period is complete, and DOE has approved the document.  |
|  | Resource Loading         Critical Path Management         Schedule Risk/Contingency Analysis         Forecast of Schedule at Completion         Forecast of Schedule at Completion         Schedule for Next Phase of Work         OPE/TECHNICAL         Preliminary Assessment/Site<br>Investigation         Remedial Investigation/RCRA Facility<br>Investigation (includes Baseline Risk<br>Assessment)         Feasibility Study (FS)/Corrective<br>Measures Study (CMS)         Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis or |

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| C5  | Performance Assessment (PA)   | The Site PA is completed, reviewed by an independent team, and approved   |
|-----|---|---|
| C6  | Technology Needs Identified and Availab   | Technology to be used has been identified and is currently available. If new technology is required, a technology development schedule supports the project schedule.   |
| C7  | Technology Needs Demonstrated   | New technology has been tested and determined to meet project objectives (technical, cost and schedule). Maturity of new technology to be used has been evaluated and factored into risk analysis by means of a Technology Readiness Assessment, or its equivalent (Reference: DOE G 413.3-4, <i>Technology Readiness Assessment Guide,</i> dated 10-12-09). An evaluation of the inappropriateness of existing technology has been documented to justify the need. The process should be part of the safety in design activities as defined by DOE STD 1189-2008, as they may apply and are appropriate. |
| C8  | Performance Requirements  | Functional and performance requirements for the project are documented (approved by users and key stakeholders), and under configuration control.   |
| C9  | Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC)   | The on-site or off-site Waste Acceptance Criteria is documented, approved, and the requirements included into the design requirements for the project.  |
| C10 | Proposed Plan (PP)  | For CERCLA remedial actions, the PP is complete and the public comment period is complete.  |
| C11 | CERCLA Record of Decision<br>(ROD)/Action Memorandum (AM)                             | The ROD is complete and has been signed by DOE, the state, and EPA. For CERCLA removal actions, the AM is complete. The p   |
| C12 | Natural Phenomena   | Seismic, tornadoes, hurricanes, tropical storms, and other natural phenomena are considered in the remedy selection, remedial design, and are documented. The process should be part of the safety in design activities as defined by DOE STD 1189-2008, as they may apply and be appropriate for D&D/restoration type projects.  |
| C13 | Remedial Design/D&D Plans   | The Remedial Design (or RCRA Corrective Measures Design) is complete and approved.  |
| C14 | Equipment Needs   | Equipment needs have been identified and procurement schedules established. All engineered equipment and/or materials fully specified, bid, and tabulated as necessary to support project schedule.   |
| C15 | Remedial/D&D Design/Plans,<br>Technical, and Safety-related Reviews<br>for this phase | Remedial/D&D design, plans, technical and safety-related reviews of applicable planning documents have been conducted at each appropriate project phase. They have been performed by a multi-functional team representing appropriate disciplines and, if appropriate, external experts have been utilized. Review results, comments and resolutions have been documented and accepted by reviewers. Safety issues have been resolved.  |

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|-----|--|---|
| C16 | Waste Storage, Packaging and Transportation  | Storage, packaging and transportation requirements for nuclear and hazardous materials and wastes are identified and documented, including both off-site and in-plant transportation, as well as methods and equipment (casks, overpacks, etc.) for packaging, receiving/shipping materials (e.g., rail, truck, air, marine). The waste packaging and shipping requirements are identified, documented and included into the project design. Storage areas have required permits. Storage, packaging, and transportation specifications are fully identified for each waste stream.   |
| C17 | Training Requirements  | Training requirements defined, planned and scheduled. Design considerations have been incorporated as appropriate. Simulation and/or mockup facilities are defined and established as necessary.  |
| C18 | Waste Characterization and Disposition   | Waste streams generated (gaseous, solid, and liquid, both hazardous and non-hazardous) through construction, demolition, or environmental cleanup are sufficiently characterized to identify appropriate disposition alternatives and worker protection levels and documented in a Waste Management Plan. Samples have been collected, analyzed and validated to produce reliable, high quality data. Necessary plans and actions have been taken to confirm conditions, prepare documents and perform the discovery action, including resolving surveillance and monitoring activities and safety considerations. Historical data and process knowledge are fully documented. All waste streams have their disposition finalized and included in the project costs, risks and schedule. The on-site or off-site Waste Acceptance Criteria are documented, approved, and included in the planning/design for the project                |
| C19 | Pollution Prevention and Waste<br>Minimization   | A detailed waste minimization/pollution prevention plan for the project, including any operational phases is complete. A description, estimated costs, and present implementation plan for design, operation, and mitigation features that will minimize wastes and prevent pollution are approved. A detailed waste management plan describing quantities and types of wastes to be generated and plans for their waste treatment, storage or disposal are complete. The plan should:           Support the waste management cost estimate for the cleanup and any processes.         Identify project options for waste treatment, storage, and disposal, including availability of future disposal capacity and sites.           Integrate waste management plans with waste minimization/pollution prevention plans.         Characterize regulatory benefits and concerns associated with types and quantities of wastes expected. |
| C20 | Environmental Monitoring Plan  | The plan for monitoring the actual performance of the release site or disposal facility during construction is completed, approved, and implemented. The respective Performance Assessment (PA) is changed as needed.   |
| C21 | NEPA Documentation (Not Applicable<br>to projects conducted under CERCLA<br>Regulations) | All NEPA activities, including NEPA strategy and requirements, are complete and compliant with DOE Orders, as necessary. (Not Applicable to projects conducted under CERCLA Regulations)  |
| C22 | End Point Criteria and Closure<br>Plan/Permit Modification                               | End Point Criteria have been defined, documented and approved for soils, groundwater, facilities, spaces, systems, materials and wastes, consistent with meeting the established end state for the project. The Closure Plan for the release site or facility is documented and approved.   |

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| C23   | Long Term Surveillance and Monitoring<br>Plan/Post Disposition Monitoring Plan                    | The draft Long Term Surveillance and Monitoring Plan is complete. This plan will be finalized and approved at the conclusion of remediation/construction. For D&D, the Post Disposition Monitoring Plan is prepared, approved, and ready for implementation by the performing organization   |
|-------|---|--|
| C24   | Permits, Licenses, and Regulatory<br>Approvals  | Environmental regulations are identified. Potential environmental permitting issues have been identified. Strategy for addressing environmental permitting issues is defined and documented. Environmental permitting authorities have been contacted and briefed on potential releases to the environment, and the project approach to meeting requirements for air emissions, water discharges, land disposal, and disposal, and disposition of waste streams. Requirements have been defined and incorporated into design criteria for air emissions, wastewater discharges, land disposal of hazardous wastes, and disposition wastes. Planning and design are consistent with approved environmental permitting requirements. All wastes have a path forward for ultimate disposition. Applicable permits, licenses, and regulatory approvals obtained and milestone dates for pending and new applications reviewed and revised as appropriate. All permits, licenses, and approvals necessary to construct and operate a facility or to initiate and perform project activities are identified and will be obtained when needed to continue project execution on schedule. Schedule for receipt of authorization from regulators should be realistic based on experience. |
| C25   | Plot Plan   | Plot plan is complete and shows location of the project in relation to adjoining facilities. It should include items such as:         Plot plan grid system with coordinates       Green space coordinates       Buildings         Project boundaries       Major pipe racks       Temporary staging areas         Gates and fences       Laydown areas       Decontamination areas         Off-site facilities       Construction/fabrication       Rail facilities         Tank farms       areas         Major utilities       Roads and access ways       Nearby residences         Surface water       Surface water  |
| C26   | Site/Facility Characterization (Including<br>Surveys and Soil Tests) and radioactive<br>inventory | Assessment of site-specific requirements completed. Survey and soil test evaluations of proposed facilities/release sites have been completed. Investigation and development of facility/site-specific characteristics sufficient to support final remedial/D&D planning/design and key assumptions are clearly documented. As applicable, radioactive inventory is complete, surveys have been conducted, soil and facility samples have been taken. Evaluation of the results of the investigation and characterization work has been finalized.   |
| D. MA | NAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL   | L Criteria for Maximum Rating  |
| D1    | Mission Need Statement (MNS)  | An approved Mission Need Statement exists. The project MNS demonstrates that the project relates to and supports execution of Program Strategic Plan goals and objectives as well as the DOE Strategic Plan. A MNS describes regulatory or other requirements that are the basis for this cleanup project. Mission needs are reassessed after major changes in a program, at budget submission, and at Critical Decisions.   |

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| D2 | Acquisition Strategy/Plan                    | An Acquisition Strategy/Plan has been developed and approved in accordance with DOE requirements and orders. The acquisition   |
|----|--|--|
|    |  | strategy and plans should be sufficient to accomplish the project using a tailored approach, as appropriate. The project is in compliance with the site/complex strategic plan. The approved Acquisition Strategy supports all contracts, subcontracts, long lead procurements, and major procurements (both foreign and domestic) for the project. The plan addresses the methodology of incorporating project specific issues [such as, nuclear quality assurance-1 (NQA-1)].  |
| D3 | Key Project Assumptions                      | A complete list of critical facts and circumstances that would affect project outcome if changed is available. These assumptions have been reviewed and approved by appropriate parties. Project assumptions are reflected in technical/cost/schedule baselines and risk management plans. The process should be part of the safety in design activities as defined by DOE STD 1189-2008, as they may apply and as appropriate.  |
| D4 | Project Execution Plan (PEP)                 | <ul> <li>The PEP has been developed and approved in accordance with DOE requirements/orders. The PEP is the primary agreement on project planning and objectives between all parties, and establishes roles and responsibilities and defines how the project will be executed, including tailoring general requirements and processes to the specifics of the project. The PEP should include:</li> <li>Performance Baseline (Scope, Cost and Schedule), including a Resource Loaded Schedule for the duration of the project.</li> <li>Identification of any long-lead equipment and materials (including the technical basis for equipment sizing as well as a risk analysis with respect to long-lead equipment being properly sized).</li> <li>Project organization and roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>Process for baseline change control and configuration management.</li> <li>Discussion of planned design reviews and how they are to be conducted.</li> <li>Project quality assurance organization and implementation approach.</li> <li>The PEP has been updated to reflect current project status, plans and performance baseline concept and, although not fully developed, is expected to contain substantial detail in all of the areas listed above. Thus a compliant PPEP would be rated at an expected maturity value of 3.</li> </ul> |
| D5 | Integrated Project Team (IPT) and<br>Charter | The project organization and IPT charter are in place and functioning. The Integrated Project Team (IPT) has been in place since early project phases. The IPT participants' roles and responsibilities are clearly articulated. The composition of the IPT reflects the major areas of expertise needed to execute the project. The project is staffed with sufficient numbers of project management, technical, and acquisition specialists suitably qualified to accomplish project objectives. A qualified (certification level) Federal Project Director has been identified and formally assigned.   |
| D6 | Integrated Regulatory Oversight<br>Program   | Applicable Federal, state, and local government permits, licenses, and regulatory approvals, including strategies and requirements are identified and obtained in a timely manner or milestone dates established. Schedule for receipt of authorization from regulators should be realistic based on experience. Requirements and milestone dates are updated as necessary and kept current. Regulators are stakeholders and have been involved with the project since its planning phase.   |

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| D7  | Baseline Change Control                                | There is a DOE approved process to review and approve proposed changes to cost, schedule, and technical baselines and to determine the impact of changes. Baseline Change Control Boards (CCB) are established at appropriate levels of the organization, the thresholds for each level are defined, and appropriate procedures are in place and being used. The process is described in the Project Execution Plan.   |
|-----|--|--|
| D8  | Project Control  | A project control system is being used to manage the project baseline applying earned value techniques, variance analysis, contingency/management reserve and effective reporting in accordance with DOE Orders and guidelines.  |
| D9  | Project Work Breakdown Structure<br>(WBS)              | Project Work Breakdown Structure is established and reflects the project through completion. WBS dictionary is complete, including a detailed Statements of Work (SOWs). Project schedule and costs directly aligned with WBS structure, and deliverables are defined. The WBS is defined to an appropriate level of detail needed to successfully manage the project.   |
| D10 | Resources Required (People/Material)<br>for Next Phase | The resources required for next phase are identified and available. These resources are reflected in the resource-loaded schedule.   |
| D11 | Configuration Management                               | A configuration management program is functioning to ensure consistency among requirements, criteria, design, existing facilities, physical configuration, and interfaces within project documents. The process should be part of the safety in design activities as defined by DOE STD 1189-2008, as they may apply and are appropriate.  |
| D12 | Project Risk Management<br>Plan/Assessment             | A risk management plan is developed and is included in the Acquisition Strategy/Plan and/or PEP, as appropriate. A risk mitigation strategy is in place. Project risk (technical and programmatic) is an accurate and complete estimate of the probability and severity of cost, schedule and other impacts (environment and safety) associated with uncertainties in the project, including a time-frame in which these risks are expected to occur. Risks are tracked, reported, and controlled. Project risks are reflected in the project cost estimate and schedule. Risk Mitigation Plans/Strategies have been identified in the plan and included in the Performance baseline. The process should be part of the safety in design activities as defined by DOE STD 1189-2008, as they may apply and appropriate. Risk Management and Ownership continues to be actively used, as demonstrated by periodic (i.e. at least quarterly) updates of the risk register and regular reporting and re-evaluation and status reporting of cost and schedule contingency. |
| D13 | Quality Assurance Program                              | A quality management system is defined and integrated into the processes governing activities that implement the project mission<br>in compliance with requirements of 10CFR 830 Subpart A, Quality Assurance Requirements, DOE O 414.1C, Quality Assurance,<br>and other applicable project specific quality requirements. A Quality Assurance (QA) program/plan is established. QA factors,<br>including standards, specifications, and limitations are identified and have been communicated to the project staff and contractors.<br>A Quality Control (QC) and QA oversight organization is in place and functioning. The process should be part of the safety in design<br>activities as defined by DOE STD 1189-2008, as they may apply and are appropriate.  |

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| D14 | Value Engineering, Trade-Off, and<br>Optimization Studies | Where appropriate, a value engineering program complying with DOE Orders is in place and qualified personnel have analyzed appropriate project functions using accepted industry techniques with the aim of improving performance, reliability, quality, safety and life cycle costs of remediation technologies, systems or procedures. The value engineering analyses are documented in a formal report and have provided unbiased, outside opinion and/or senior expertise (as appropriate) as inputs to the remedial/D&D design or EE/CA process and an independent review of concept, design, and schedule conducted. Measures, taken to minimize project life cycle costs and maximize the return on investment for delivering the project, have been documented and cost savings have been quantified. Project criteria have been re-evaluated when value engineering analyses have determined them to have poor value or a high cost-to-worth ratio. The process should be part of the safety in design activities as defined by DOE STD 1189-2008, as they may apply or be appropriate. The Trade-Off Studies are performed, as needed, to reach a reasonable level of project risk consistent with project phase and overall project cost/schedule. These trade-off studies are a part of conceptual and later design/planning phases to optimize the implementation design of the selected alternative. The studies include alternative requirements and controls, and optimization approaches with consideration of technical and safety requirements. The studies conducted should be well documented and the conclusions justified. |
|-----|---|---|
| D15 | Procurement Packages                                      | Procurement packages are being developed in accordance with the Acquisition Plan and will have added details for Design-Build procurements (if appropriate). Contractor selection processes and procedures are in place. Procurement packages reflect all requirements for security, safety and environmental considerations and pass on appropriate responsibilities and risks to contractors and subcontractors.  |
| D16 | Project Acquisition Process                               | The project is being accomplished in accordance with the established DOE Project Acquisition Process and in compliance with DOE O 413.3A, Program and Project Management for the Acquisition of Capital Assets, including Critical Decisions and Energy System Acquisition Advisory Boards (ESAAB) or the ESAAB-equivalent process.   |
| D17 | Funds Management  | A funds management system is in place to ensure funds are allocated to support the project baseline elements for the current fiscal year. A system is in place to periodically review the annual costs to ensure that the annual funding will not be exceeded.  |
| D18 | Reviews/Assessments                                       | Reviews (including External Independent Reviews (EIRs), Independent Project Reviews (IPRs) and Technical-IPRs) and assessments are performed and the findings, assessments, and recommendations are documented and presented to appropriate levels of management. A Corrective Action Plan is in place and being monitored and implemented, as necessary. Appropriate reviews and self-assessments are conducted as an integral part of the project, based on project complexity, size, duration and Critical Decision points.  |
| D19 | Stakeholder Program                                       | A stakeholder program was established early in the planning phase of the project to take into account the concerns and ideas of Federal, state and local regulators, local citizens, the project staff, the laboratory, DOE' site office, the Program Office, and other entities involved in the planning, design, or implementation of the project. The stakeholder program includes a mechanism for incorporating stakeholder feedback into the planning process and for communication between the project team and stakeholders in a timely and meaningful way.  |
| D20 | Inter-Site and On-Site Coordination                       | Key inter-site and on-site coordination issues are identified, addressed and resolved or plans are in place to accomplish their resolution.   |

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| E. SAF | ETY AND SECURITY                     | Criteria for Maximum Rating   |
|--------|--------------------------------------|---|
| E1     | Hazard Analysis/Safety Documentation | <ul> <li>Addressing hazards early ensures that safety is "designed in" early instead of "added on" later with increased cost and decreased effectiveness. Hazards include both project hazards (such as fire hazards, criticality, radiological, chemical, and explosives), as well Natural Phenomena Hazards such as earthquakes, flood, hurricanes, and lightening. Analysis of hazards results in the identification of potential accident scenarios and the determination of how to prevent or mitigate the accidents. Structures, systems, and components (SSCs) are identified and incorporated into the remedial design to prevent or mitigate the consequences of hazards to the cleanup, facility worker, the collocated worker and the public.</li> <li>Requirements on the Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS) to be followed are described in DOE P 450.4, Safety Management Policy, dated 10-15-96. New nuclear facility design activities or major facility modifications as defined in 10CFR 830, Subpart B, -must be conducted in accordance with DOE O 420.1B, Facility Safety, dated 12-22-05; DOE STD 1189-2008; and 10 CFR 851.</li> <li>The ISMS process is applied to all Critical Decisions (CDs) and the Office of Health, Safety and Security (HSS) activities and documentation (among others as applicable and appropriate) that should be followed by the project are described below: Prior to CD-2/3:</li> <li>Inventory of available documents based on existing facilities/sites identified in the scope of the project to facilitate hazard analysis and project planning.</li> <li>Identify the potential hazards and their safety and risk implications in the mission need statement or RI/FS.</li> <li>Include in the mission need DOE expectations for safety in design; identification of Safety in Design Tailoring Strategy; and identification of high level applicable safety regulations, safety codes, and safety standards (e.g. DOE O 420.1B, etc.).</li> </ul> |

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| E1 | Hazard Analysis/Safety Documentation (continued) | CD-0 to CD-1 (Alternative Selection and Cost Range:   |
|----|--|---|
|    |  | <ul> <li>Hazardous conditions and associated likelihoods and consequences, both mitigated and unmitigated for each reasonable alternative are documented. Hazards have been identified for control under safety management programs (Integrated Safety Management System, industrial safety, radiation protection, etc.).</li> <li>Development of a Safety Design Strategy,</li> </ul>  |
|    |  | <ul> <li>SSCs that prevent or mitigate the frequency and/or consequences of DBAs associated with project hazards and natural<br/>phenomena hazards (NPH) are identified.</li> </ul>   |
|    |  | • Requirements for worker safety, radiation safety, criticality safety, fire safety, industrial safety, and life safety are identified and incorporated into the project Facility and Operational Requirements, and design criteria documentation.  |
|    |  | • Determine the qualified safety and health professionals in the Integrated Project Team necessary to support the Federal Project Director.   |
|    |  | <ul> <li><u>CD-2 to CD-3 (Performance Baseline)</u>:</li> <li>Safety analysis activities that may be required should be integrated and performed concurrently and iteratively with remedial/ D&amp;D planning/design or EE/CA activities in order to establish an accurate and defendable performance baseline that adequately incorporates nuclear safety basis requirements, as applicable. Safety basis documents that are developed for CD-2/3 are:</li> <li>Updated Safety Plan - that demonstrates how an adequate safety plan is maintained on a step by step basis as the process of remediation/deactivation and dismantlement proceeds.</li> <li>Requirement for worker safety, radiation safety (including ALARA), criticality safety, industrial safety, fire safety, life safety, and chemical safety identified and incorporated into the project design.</li> <li>Hazard Analysis Report has been updated, reviewed and approved if required. <u>CD-2 to CD-3</u>:</li> <li>The Integrated Safety Management Process has been validated for D&amp;D/remediation activities.</li> </ul> |
| E2 | Integrated Safeguards & Security<br>Planning     | The security approach and potential requirements for the project are documented to aid in the development of the integrated safeguard and security plan. Safeguard and security requirements are identified and documented and incorporated into remedial/D&D planning/design drawings, plans and specifications. Security levels are appropriate for the designation of the facility as nuclear or non-nuclear. Full consideration is given to the security of both the facility as well as the components as remediation/deactivation and dismantlement activities take place.  |
| E3 | E3 ES&H Management Planning                      | Environmental, safety and health requirements, as delineated in Federal, DOE, state, site and local laws and regulations, are included in the project design requirements. Any exceptions are documented, justified and approved. The requirements, methodology, and responsibility for ES&H activities are clearly communicated. An Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS) has been implemented in support of the project in accordance with the requirements of DEAR 970-5204-2. The site's ISMS Document includes mechanisms for integrating ISM into the project activities and these mechanisms have been implemented. Safety Plans include fire, occupational, radiological, industrial hygiene, etc., and are complete, thorough and an integral part of all remedial/D&D planning/design, deactivation and dismantlement or EE/CA activities. Site procedures and mechanisms are in place and effective. Line managers are using these processes effectively, consistent with their management functions, responsibilities and authorities.   |

The following definitions describe the criteria required to achieve a maximum rating or maturity value of 5. It should be assumed that maturity values of 0-5 represent a subjective assessment of the quality of definition and/or the degree to which the end-state or maximum criteria have been met, or the product has been completed in accordance with the definition of maturity values.

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|----|----|------------------------|---|
| E4 | E4 | Emergency Preparedness | Emergency management considerations are adequately reflected in the project planning and design and meet emergency                    |
|    |    |                        | preparedness requirements of DOE O 151.1C, Comprehensive Emergency Management System, and DOE O 420.1D, Facility                      |
|    |    |                        | Safety, where appropriate. Emergency response services and related factors are considered for the remedial/D&D site location.         |
|    |    |                        | Specialized issues and considerations for emergency preparedness are adequately identified and documented Preparedness                |
|    |    |                        | planning is complete for the disposition effort, and post-disposition emergency planning has been initiated, if appropriate. This     |
|    |    |                        | planning has been coordinated with site and external response organizations. Specialized issues and considerations (e.g., control     |
|    |    |                        | of interrelated processes) for emergency management are adequately identified and documented. Planning is complete for the            |
|    |    |                        | remediation/disposition effort, and post-remediation/disposition emergency planning has been initiated, if appropriate. This planning |
|    |    |                        | has been coordinated with on-site and external response organizations.  |