



## **NNSA Eliminating Excess Facilities**

NA-50
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#### **Excess Vision**



- NNSA infrastructure that is no longer needed must be disposed of to minimize the risk to workers, the public, the environment, and the public
- Risk reduction activities for excess facilities awaiting disposition must be completed to minimize dangers
- The highest risk, excess assets must be characterized, stabilized, and its hazardous materials removed



#### **Our Strategy**



- NNSA is increasing resources to stabilize contaminated facility and disposition excess facilities
  - Improving the quality and consistency of our data and developing stable long-range disposition plans
  - Life-cycle approach to asset management and deploying new data-driven, risk-informed tools to create a science-based infrastructure stewardship program
- Working towards minimizing the historically long periods between shutting down an asset to demolition
  - Added benefit of lowering maintenance and operations costs



### **Our Progress**



- Changing the way NNSA manages its infrastructure and supporting the DOE's disposition priorities to stabilize high-risk facilities, characterize its hazards and conditions, remove hazardous materials, and plan them in the lowest risk condition possible
  - Goal: Eliminate risk by demolishing the facility and disposing of its waste
- NNSA total assets at 36.1 million GSF are operating and 4.2 million GSF are categorized as excess
  - NNSA's excess GSF decreased from 13% to 10% in FY2018 Q1 (included transfer of the Bannister Federal Complex in Kansas City)
  - Removed 4.2 million GSF of excess facilities



#### Reduce Risk, Enable Growth



- NNSA's Disposition Strategic Plan addresses NNSA's aging and excess infrastructure
  - Allows for more effective decision making and better investment of resources
  - Process-contaminated facilities pose the greatest hazards; however, other excess facilities post dangers as well due to structural degradation, industrial contamination, and increased vulnerability to fire.
  - NNSA takes into consideration factors when determining disposition projects to fund
    - Factors include: the risk posed by the facility as well as readiness to execute the project
- NNSA funded and demolished high risk buildings
  - At LANL, Critical Assembly and Storage Areas 2 and 3 in FY17 and Inspection Building 16-0280 in FY18
  - LANL uranium materials press building was demolished in July 2017
    - This 15, 000 GSF structure was built in early 1950s and used until the 1990s
    - Current location makes it an important disposition target for enabling future mission growth
  - Kansas City's NC-135 complex @ KAFB, NM
  - TA-16-0280 Complex @ LANL
  - 7 Facilities at the Nevada National Nuclear Site
    - Mercury Site including the bowling alley (the bowling alley is one of a number of projects aimed at modernizing a central location)



# Reduce Risk, Enable Growth (cont'd.)



- NNSA continues to work with DOE-EM for the eventual disposition of B280 @ LLNL and the Biology complex at Y-12
- We transferred, to a private developer, the Bannister Fed Complex in Kansas City, MO. This was a major accomplishment since this decreased inventory of excess space by 3 million square feet, reduced Deferred Maintenance, and eliminated millions of dollars in ongoing financial liability.
- Operations and maintenance cost savings are immediately realized when obsolete facilities are retired, disposition, and risk mitigation activities are completed
  - There are structural and safety system degradation that leads to the migration of contaminants both inside and outside the facility
  - Degrading systems and equipment create safety and environmental risks thereby impacting nearby facilities which poses a risk to the mission and creating hazards to nearby workers.
- NNSA will continue to fund disposition in a risk-informed, data-driven manner
  - With the FY18 NDAA authority to disposition process-contaminated facilities with project costs of less than \$50M, an authority that originally resided in EM, NNSA plans to disposition additional high risk process contaminated facilities by FY2021