



Lessons Learned from Site Transition

2010 Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance Conference Grand Junction, CO

November 17, 2010

Presented by:

Susan L. Smiley Site Transition Coordinator EM Consolidated Business Center

Emvironmental Management safety & performance & cleanup & closure

Co-Contributor:

Frazer R. Lockhart, PMP Federal Project Director EM Recovery Act Program

EM Closure Sites created impetus for LM (circa 2003 to 2005)

Rocky Flats Cleanup



Fernald Cleanup





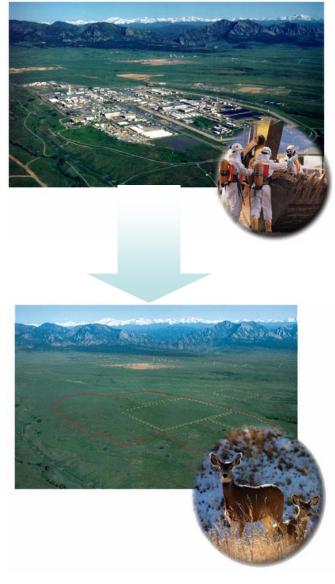
- Complete demolition and remediation of five sites
- No clear structure or expertise in EM for LTS&M planning and execution
- EM intention to "go out of business" after Legacy cleanup
- Stakeholder desire to "close the book" on former sites and re-use property for other purposes



A clear End-State assists Transition

- <u>Mission (Rocky Flats)</u>: Convert former nuclear weapons production facility to a wildlife refuge
- End State Goal:
 - All plutonium and waste dispositioned off-site
 - All buildings demolished
 - All areas of environmental contamination cleaned up
 - Surface water leaving the Site safe for any uses
 - Long-term monitoring, institutional controls
 - Post Closure:
 - Site Operations less than \$5 million/year
 - Minimal employee presence





3

www.em.doe.gov

Earlier is Better

- Start planning for LTS&M well before transition
- Identify key players in all organizations
- Start regulatory discussions early
 - Agreements, Permits, O&M Plans, institutional controls
- Development of Site Transition Plan
- Budget formulation, transfer of Target Funding
- Initiate site transition activities early
 - "Staged transition" to DOE Recipient Office worked well
 - Easy things first
 - Visible things first
 - Subsequent Programmatic (final) transfer smoother



Stakeholder Relationships are Critical

- Congress can help (or hurt)
- Need to build trust with local stakeholders, particularly at noncontinuing mission sites (e.g. Rocky Flats, Mound)
 - -LM visibility at Public meetings
 - -LM visibility in Core Team meetings
 - -LM visibility in issue resolution
- Large versus Small sites
 - -Acreage is not a good indicator of complexity/difficulty
 - Original Closure Sites (e.g., Fernald vs Ashtabula)
 - Large (e.g., Richland) vs Small (e.g., ITL) sites
 - Number and diversity of stakeholders drives complexity/difficulty



The Less Obvious Part of Transition

- Site Transition guidance is generally good
 - Must be tailored to each site
 - No substitute for thought and discussion!
- Guidance of particular importance:
 - Definition of EM Completion (EM-1 memo: Feb. 12, 2003)
 - EM Completion (long term response measures in place)
 - Administrative Transfer (e.g., to DOE-LM, USFWS, private party)
 - DOE Site Closure (real property transferred to non-DOE entity)
 - "Terms and Conditions" for Site Transition
 - Between EM and LM (Feb. 15, 2005)
 - Between EM and SC (Feb. 9, 2006)
 - Between EM and NNSA (Sept. 5, 2006)

Surprising Challenges

- Identification and Disposition of RECORDS
 - Classified records (e.g., LM will not accept)
 - Electronic records (including GIS data)
 - Special records media (medical x-rays, 8 mm film, VCR tapes, audio cassettes, over-size drawings, vintage viewing equipment)
 - Court restrictions on release or storage of records
 - Database "systems" (e.g., home-grown applications)
 - "Orphan" records (identifying owners, uses)
 - Records Ownership clause (inconsistent interpretations and/or actual inclusion in contracts)
 - Seamless transfer of records necessary for EEOICPA



Surprising Challenges – conťd.

- Development of Site Transition Plan (STP) invaluable to LTS&M scope definition and 5-year budget formulation
- Timely execution of Transfer Memo to CFO critical to Deputy Secretary's issuance of Program Decision Memorandum (PDM)
- Real Property Management
 - Identification of historic real property instruments
 - Updates to real property instruments necessary for LTS&M
 - Turnover of records to Recipient Office Realty Officer
- Inconsistent jargon (LTS, LTRA, O&M, LTS&M)
- Physical Completion versus Regulatory Completion
 - Impact on timing for submission of Project Completion (Critical Decision 4) documentation



EM Perspective on LM Performance

- Transition process went well at original five Closure Sites
- ✓ EM goals were met
 - Professional LM management
 - Minimal old issues resurfacing
 - Reduced cost post-closure
- ✓ LTS&M model works well







Along Came the Recovery Act



One Hundred Eleventh Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the sixth day of January, two thousand and nine

An Act

Making supplemental appropriations for job preservation and creation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency and science, assistance to the unemployed, and State and local stabilization, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes.

- Signed into law on Feb 17, 2009
- Unprecedented Congressional action
- Priority at highest Federal levels
 - President
 - Congress
 - Secretary of Energy
 - Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management
- Unprecedented transparency and accountability
- \$6 billion in *additional* funding for EM to be used by 2011
 - FY10 budget was \$6B
 - Recovery Act doubled EM's FY10 budget execution



Recovery Act Project Priorities



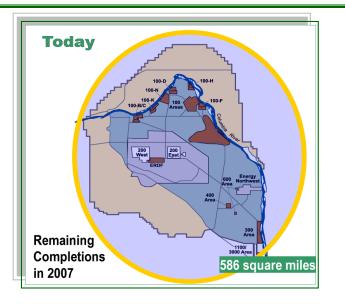




- Scope that can most readily be accelerated to take advantage of Recovery Act funds
 - Soil and groundwater remediation
 - Radioactive waste disposition (e.g., TRU waste and Low Level Waste)
 - Facility decommissioning
- Site closure and EM completion
 - SPRU, BNL and SLAC
 - FY11 EM completions
 - FY12 transfers to DOE Recipient Offices
- Reduce the EM footprint
 - Across the country
 - Within a site



Footprint Reduction (e.g., Hanford Site)



- Recovery Act funded work that will contribute to Footprint Reduction goal:
 - Accelerate river corridor cleanup

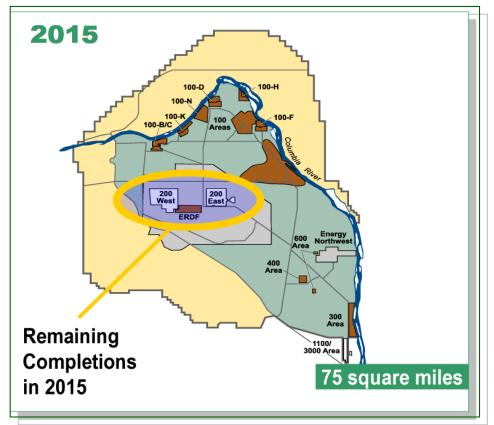
safetv

 Accelerate cleanup of areas for National Monument use

Environmental Management

♦ performance ♦ cleanup ♦ closure

- Reduces environmental risk
- Results in 90% reduction of the site footprint



Definition of Footprint Reduction

- Applies to completion of environmental remediation and transfer of property (and LTS&M requirements, if any) to another organization (e.g., within the existing EM cleanup contractor, or to a separately funded mission-support type contractor)
- Above definition clearly appropriate for EM work funded by Recovery Act (i.e., near-term completion dates)
- Possible future ("Phase II") definition of EM Footprint Reduction could include:
 - Administrative Transfer, as defined in EM-1 memo "Definition of EM Completion," via:
 - Programmatic responsibility transferred to LM, or returned to SC or NNSA
 - Ownership transferred to another Federal agency
 - Ownership transferred to State Government or Private entity



Opportunity for Win-Win in EM and LM?

- There are substantial contiguous tracts of land that may require LTS&M
- At non-continuing mission sites (at a minimum), there is a potential to transfer property "early" to LM for LTS&M
 - Proceeding with planned EM-internal transfers (in FY12)
 - "Final" transfers to LM soon after (no earlier than FY13)
- LM's assumption of LTS&M management of "reduced footprint" gains share of DOE success for Recovery Act
- Same DOE benefits as original Closure sites
 - Better LTS&M management and mission alignment
 - Lower cost post-closure
 - "Closes the book" on EM Legacy scope
- Experienced personnel in both EM and LM



Summary

 ✓ EM transition experience has been positive …with many lessons learned.

Early planning and discussion is critical ...with broad stakeholder communication.

Recovery Act may offer the next step in EM / LM cooperation for Footprint Reduction.



