National Deactivation and Decommissioning Meeting
Albuquerque, NM
14 - 15 November 2001

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Deactivation and Decommissioning Committee met in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on November 14 and 15, 2001. The Committee discussed both national deactivation and decommissioning policy issues and site-specific activities. The table below summarizes the topics discussed.

Topic	Result
News from HQ	Improved knowledge of DOE activities at HQ will ensure that D&D activities are coordinated and have a common vision.
D&D Focus Area Accomplishments	Understanding the Focus Area activities ensures that the technology users and the Focus Area can coordinate objectives and related activities.
Technical Support Update	The field is aware of technical support available from the National Facility Deactivation Initiative (NFDI), and NFDI is updated on site technical support needs.
Facility Disposition Long Range Planning	Consensus on the benefits of the ROM (cost estimating) Model for long-term planning will help identify the appropriate path forward for maintenance of the tool.
Impacts of Order 413.3 on D&D	This discussion improved the field's understanding of the DOE project management order, and increased HQ awareness of the field's concerns about applying the order to facility disposition projects.
Land Trek Demonstration	The Committee was introduced to a tool that is potentially useful for planning excess facility transfers.
Equipment Loan Initiative	This tool will facilitate sharing and loaning of used and underutilized equipment among DOE sites.
Hanford Projects	Committee members are better able to apply lessons learned at Hanford to projects at other sites.
Facility Disposition Project Reports	Committee members discussed, accomplishments, lessons learned, and current challenges facing D&D projects around the complex.
General Atomics	The lessons learned from the decommissioning of this hot cell facility are applicable to many sites.
Infrastructure Initiative at Y-12	A better understanding of this unique modernization initiative facilitates the incorporation and accomplishment of similar goals at other sites.
Panel Discussion	Committee members discussed the status and implication of the metals recycling moratorium, and other issues not on the agenda.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Andy Szilagyi, Committee Chair, and George Rael, Director ER DOE-AL, made welcoming remarks. George thanked the Committee and NFDI for their support, and commented that he would like to see the National Deactivation and Decommissioning Committee model applied to other areas. Andy introduced two new members: Cathy Hickey (Y-12) and Mitch Waterman (LLNL). The addition of these two NNSA/DP field representatives (contractors) will facilitate cross fertilization of knowledge between EM and NNSA and enhance communication relative to facility transfers, footprint reduction, D&D and related topics.

NEWS FROM HQ

- Andy, Mary McCune (EM-22), and Linda Suttora (EM-30) presented news from headquarters. Feedback from previous meetings had requested less emphasis on site activities and more emphasis on headquarters (HQ) activities. Accordingly, HQ representatives addressed several questions and concerns submitted prior to the meeting by Committee members.

What are the impacts of the new DOE/EM administration?

- Impacts of the new administration on deactivation and decommissioning (D&D) are largely unknown. The Secretary's priorities for EM are:
  1. Completing the process of determining the suitability of Yucca Mountain for permanent storage of spent nuclear fuel and high level waste
  2. The Top to Bottom Review, including the production of a plan to accelerate the cleanup and closure of all sites not needed for a national security mission, which is almost complete. EM-1 has withdrawn responsibilities delegated to field, and asked for input on reinstating delegations. Linda noted that only senior management had participated in the start of year reviews, but the emphasis seems to be on management of environmental systems instead of individual projects.
- However, information does indicate an increased emphasis on "closure", which in general cannot occur without D&D.
- The Committee's role in the new administration should be even more important. Sites will be expected to be increasingly efficient and know where others have succeeded/failed. The Committee needs a clear statement of its objectives during 2002 and the accomplishments it hopes to achieve (value added products).

Will D&D strategies and interfaces change?

- Some changing roles and responsibilities were noted. The CFO will issue guidance concerning Facilities and Infrastructure (F&I) D&D funding for highest risk activities. EM and Operating Programs have established improved interaction for facility transfers.
- Savannah River representatives asked how the Committee could help raise the priority of D&D. One potential solution is Strategic Execution Guidance, or similar guidance, from HQ that would help increase the attention given to D&D in the field.
- Cathy Hickey offered the Y-12 footprint reduction program as an example of decommissioning as part of larger, mission driven initiatives. Y-12 decommissioning is a low priority based on EM's regulatory drivers, but the footprint reduction program will get $17M of $50M F&I money given to NNSA. Reduction of footprint includes essentially anything that reduces S&M, demolition, termination of off-site leases, deactivation, etc. The contractor's implementation plan (being tracked over the two years of contract) includes reducing square footage by 500,000 square feet.

What level of funding is anticipated for D&D?

- D&D budgets are generally being reduced, and the administration is seeking efficiencies. Increased attention is being given to entombment. NRC's Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for entombment is currently available on the web (www.nrc.gov). This is a potential cost savings strategy that could benefit several sites.

What is the Status of the Pipeline Transfers?

- Status of pipeline transfers:
  FY02: 82 reviewed, 67 transfers
  FY03: 134 reviewed, 87 proposed for transfer
  FY04: 25 proposed for transfer
- Jessie Roberson (EM-1) requested briefings from Andy on two specific transfer Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) at the end of November. The Excess Facilities account received an extra $5.8 million in FY 2002.

What are the anticipated security impacts after the September 11 events?

- In response to the events of 9/11, new security requirements are expected by this spring. They will be coordinated through the National Security Council. The new posture probably will be expensive, and it is unknown how it will be funded. Andy is aware of two memos from the Secretary and EM – 1 (one is classified) addressing this issue. It appears the administration is looking at rapid removal of nuclear materials from several sites.

What are the results of the FIMS vs. IPABS review?

- EM agreed to populate a reduced set of FIMS fields.

What are the results of the IG assessment of the EM D&D Program?

- A draft report of the results of IG assessment of the D&D program is expected this fall. The final report is expected next spring; it may result in increased support for D&D.

UPDATE OF D&D FOCUS AREA ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Bob Bedick of the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) updated the Committee on the successes, on-going projects, and upcoming activities of the EM-50 Deactivation and Decommissioning Focus Area (DDFA). DDFA has set goals related to technology deployments and life cycle cost savings, and continues to seek the field's input on identifying high priority issues that can be addressed by DDFA.
- The FY02 conference language includes about the same budget as last year, and planned activities should go forward.
- DDFA is focusing on mortgage reduction. EM has a mortgage of about $39B over 70 years. The goal is 25% reduction by 2006, and 50% after 2007. IPABS data indicate $2B in potential cost savings. D&D has twice as many deployments and demonstrations as the other focus areas - 370 deployments as of last week. DDFA has had seven Large Scale Demonstration and Deployment Projects (LSDDPs) to date. Three started at the end of last year: INEEL fuel pool, LANL tritium facilities, and WVDP. The LANL tritium facilities will benefit significantly from lessons learned at Mound. The WVDP involves primarily hot cell demonstrations that will focus on remote waste characterization, retrieval, and packaging.
- At Hanford, the C-Reactor had 18 deployments (13 redeployed at other reactors). The canyons and fuel basin projects have also used several new technologies. DDFA has documented $35M in savings.

- Bob emphasized the need to identify opportunities for better coordination in FY 2002. He noted that all LSDDPs are documented in an Innovative Technology Summary Report (ITSR) to ensure that information is disseminated across the complex.
- Bob added that the primary challenges facing DDFA are achieving broader acceptance of technologies known to be good, overcoming the lack of regulatory drivers, and making potential cost savings happen. He noted research opportunities in the areas of characterization, decontamination and end state definition.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT UPDATE/PROJECTED FY 2002 TECHNICAL SUPPORT

- Rick Martinez, of PEC, reported on the status of the National Facilities Deactivation Initiative (NFDI) tools and support.
- NFDI Objectives/Goals:
  - Disseminate D&D tools and methodologies known to reduce costs and risk
  - Take advantage of good and bad lessons learned
  - Help DOE have a D&D strategy that makes sense
- FY 2001 Accomplishments:
  - Reviewed over 100 pipeline facilities
  - Assisted in over 15 projects across the complex. HQ provided about $700K and the field provided about $1.3M
  - Saved over $90M in life-cycle costs due to the work done this year
- Rick reported that POWERtool was provided to several facilities. This was demonstrated to be about 80% more efficient than traditional cost estimating methods. More data is available for the cost model after each use. Therefore, it is continuously improving.
- A new version of end point software is available, and a users guide is being prepared. The new software is already implemented at about five sites. End point methodologies reduce baselines. The best application of the end points software is at facilities that will be deactivated or laid up, because it helps determine the appropriate stopping point. Substantial savings can be realized by avoiding unnecessary work.
- Nearly 20 Requirements Based Surveillance and Maintenance (S&M) reviews were completed in FY 2001. The resultant annual savings will be about $4M of S&M.
- Andy noted that the new management will be very interested in, and provide input to, how NFDI assistance is chosen, prioritized and requested.

ACTION: Rick emphasized the importance of the ongoing dialog with line program and field management to identify top priorities. The field requests all NFDI assistance. He asked the members to provide information on where they foresee future needs for assistance or any other useful information they could provide, and to increase their communication about these projects with their management.

FACILITY DISPOSITION LONG RANGE PLANNING

- Mary McCune updated the Committee on the status of the Long Range Planning working group, which was chartered two years ago to develop a standardized method for long-range planning.
- The Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM) model has been used at several sites, including Hanford, INEEL and Savannah River to estimate long-term D&D costs. It was compared

to costs generated by more detailed methods for 20 Hanford facilities and appeared to be appropriate for long-range planning. The working group has continued interaction with the EM-6 Applied Cost Engineering (ACE) team and drafted a paper endorsing ROM and POWERtool for the D&D community.

- The lead contractor for this effort at INEEL is no longer funded. The ROM model needs to be continuously updated to remain current and accurate. It is unknown how the model will be maintained in FY 2002. Planned FY 2002 actions before the budget cut included drafting life-cycle maps at Savannah River and continuing to work with the ACE team.
- The Committee agreed that the ROM is a useful tool that should be endorsed and maintained. To illustrate this point, Dave Yannitell added that it is great for long-term planning – Savannah River uses it for everything beyond the upcoming six years – and the only other standardized long-range model available is the old BEMR model. ROM is very efficient and can be used for an individual facility or a cluster of facilities. Angelia Adams (SRS) said that the IG had looked at the tool and especially liked the consistency it provided when used site wide.
- Andy informed the Committee that he has written a memo endorsing the tool, and believes it will make its way up the management chain. It includes the Committee endorsement from the last meeting.

ACTION: The Committee agreed that the ROM is a useful tool and available options for maintaining and updating it should be explored. Andy agreed that the first step is to find out how much it will cost to maintain the ROM model and will discuss the topic with the appropriate people at Idaho.

IMPACTS TO D&D PROJECTS DUE TO DOE ORDER 413.3

- Guest speaker Dave Pepson (EM-6) spoke with the Committee regarding the impacts of DOE's Project Management Order (413.3) on D&D projects. In general, Committee members were unfamiliar with the implementation of this order.
- Order 413.3 covers only projects on the Capital Asset Projects (CAP) list. There are currently ten projects on the list. EM-30 and –40 can add projects to the list, with consultation from the field. The list is updated regularly, and it currently includes two Rocky Flats D&D projects.
- The CFO's Office of Engineering and Construction Management (OECM) established the definition of a project. The current definition of a project includes D&D and ER projects, but excludes deactivation.
- Beginning in December, projects on the list will report baseline information to OECM. The data reported will likely go as high as the Undersecretary and will be used for significant decision-making, tracking and performance assessment purposes. The data will include cost and schedule earned value reporting.
- Several Committee members expressed concern that traditional construction Critical Decisions (CDs) cannot be effectively applied to D&D work. Dave Pepson noted that people with field experience wrote the implementation manual and the CDs were adjusted for ER and D&D to make them more accurately reflect how work is actually done (this was met with some skepticism and did not reassure the critics).
- Dave Yannitell said the Committee and D&D community in general should work with EM-6 to help tailor the process as necessary. Dave Pepson said OECM is currently looking at what will be necessary for each CD and EM-6 will be reviewing the manual.

ACTION: Andy will distribute the current CAP list to the Committee. Committee members also requested that headquarters pass on information related to this order and the associated guidance documents.

LANDTREK DEMONSTRATION

- John Lee, of DOE's Oakland Operations Office, demonstrated the LandTrek system, which is a web based GIS application. It includes several data layers such as current and planned land use, groundwater plumes, and monitoring wells. Using Brookhaven as an example, John demonstrated how monitoring data is available by clicking on each well. LandTrek also includes time series movies showing plume migration as well as graphing, querying, and reporting capabilities.
- John showed the Committee a proof of concept for adding facility transfers to the system. This included a map showing FY 2002 transfers and proposed FY 2003 transfers, site maps showing the facilities, and a link to FIMS data. Photographs of the facilities and other relevant data can also be included.
- Andy would like to add the FY 2002 transfer facilities to the system with a little bit of descriptive data. Rich Nevarez noted that there might be security issues for Pantex and other sites and suggested adding ROM data to the system.

ACTION: LandTrek is potentially a useful tool for planning and sharing information related to excess facility transfers. Andy asked each site to provide comments to him regarding the value of the Land Trek system and what information each site would be able to provide.

COMMITTEE ACTION ITEMS

- All open Committee actions were discussed and either closed out or assigned new deadlines (see attachment).

EQUIPMENT LOAN INITIATIVE

- Dave Yannitell, of the Westinghouse Savannah River Company, updated the Committee on the technology loan initiative using "The Exchange." A variety of equipment exists at different sites, but there was not (1) a mechanism for communicating about underutilized equipment nor (2) a mechanism for loaning equipment among sites. The Exchange has been modified to accommodate sharing equipment among sites.
- The Exchange is a web site established by the Office of Science (http://wastenot.er.doe.gov/doematex/login.asp). It includes search and browse capabilities, a daily exchange list serve, and success stories. A new category called "loan" has been added. The loan procedure is based on the existing Personal Property Loan Agreement (DOE F 4420.2). SRS has already loaned size reduction equipment to Rocky Flats through The Exchange. Committee members can access the system using the user name "dduser" and the password "natdd."
- Dave explained that the DOE site, not the sub-contractor, borrows the equipment and assumes the responsibility.

- Andy noted that the success of this effort is contingent on sites identifying and posting information relative to the availability of equipment available for loan. Without this – it will simply remain a "database".

HANFORD PROJECTS

Dave Evans, of the Richland Operations Office, briefed the Committee on the Hanford Building 324 B Cell Cleanout and the Uranium Disposition Project. Both challenging projects yielded lessons learned that might benefit D&D projects at other sites.

B Cell

- The B Cell project was initiated in 1988. Challenges included high levels of contamination, difficult areas to reach, poor visibility, and baseline equipment not designed for D&D work. For example, overhead cranes continuously broke down. Specialized personnel proved extremely valuable and developed many one-of-a-kind tools.
- The project was completed six months late (TPA milestones M-89-02), but the state opted not to fine DOE because the regulators were engaged and aware of progress. The project was completed in July 2001 at a cost of $14M, excluding S&M.
- The major lessons learned at B-Cell were that valuable people with specialized skills should be taken advantage of and regulator involvement is crucial.

Uranium Disposition

- Over 1,860 metric tons of uranium remained at Hanford after the shutdown of the N-Reactor and other facilities. The Uranium Disposition project is part of the Hanford River Corridor project and the 2012 plan.
- The first step of the project was to determine the gross asset value, which was reduced because of the current glut on the world uranium market. Material with a positive gross asset value was transferred to Portsmouth, and the rest of the material was buried. Shipping the material cost about $165K. The schedule was more of an issue than the cost. The Safety Analysis Reports for Packages (SARPs) process took two years; it was a formidable and tremendously time-consuming process.
- Richland has buried 135 metric tons of fuel that had been put into the N-reactor but never irradiated. 822 metric tons is still stored in three buildings in the 300 Area. The solid waste EIS is being prepared, but burial is believed to be the best option because the material does not meet current commercial specifications. Whenever possible, the material is sent to laboratories for research purposes. In addition to the EIS, another SARP will be necessary because the material is in a different form.
- Dave added that moving the material off site resulted in substantial goodwill from the regulators and public. The two-year SARP process was worth the effort, because the life-cycle cost associated with these materials has been eliminated.

ACTION: Andy requested that the B-Cell lessons learned document be made available to the group when it is complete.

FACILITY DISPOSITION PROJECT REPORTS

Committee members from each office reported on the completed, on-going and planned D&D activities at their sites. In many cases, the schedule for removing facilities is impacted by a lack of funding and priority for D&D.

Albuquerque - Rich Nevarez

- Sandia National Laboratory decommissioned three uncontaminated buildings in FY2001. One had radionuclides, but not enough to be considered a Rad building. Rich noted that the DOE O 413.3 approach (even in its "graded" application) would potentially make this kind of one-year project very difficult to complete. The goal at the Albuquerque Operations Office is to have an integrated program, no matter which DOE program is funding facility disposition (e.g., EM or NNSA).
- The Tritium System Test Assembly Facility (TSTA) was originally planned to transfer to EM in FY02, but will now be transferred in FY03. NFDI assisted with POWER Tool, End Point and project planning. Over 100 walk downs were completed of facilities being considered for transfer.
- Albuquerque also spent a substantial amount of time providing information to the IG review.
- Albuquerque initiated the NEPA process for Omega West Test Reactor; a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is anticipated by Feb 2. This is an accelerated schedule because the availability of Cerro Grande funding presents a unique opportunity to remove the building, which is a fire hazard.
- Overall, FY2001 was very successful; there was a lot of activity despite the low funding level. Facilities activities are currently above the FY2002 target funding level, indicating that they are a low priority; therefore, the program will continue to operate with extremely limited resources.

Richland – Dave Evans

- Dave updated the Committee on Fluor Hanford Inc. work in the Hanford 300 and 200 areas. In FY2001, 13 buildings were deactivated. The bulk of funding went to ongoing efforts like 324 B-Cell, but four structures were physically removed. Additionally, 380 metric tons of uranium were dispositioned, and two pieces of heavy equipment were released for reuse.
- In FY2002, deactivation/stabilization activities are ongoing at six facilities/projects. Richland plans to take down one very large building (377).
- Starting in FY2003, there will be a single contract for the river corridor cleanup work (including the 200 and 300 areas). A draft RFP has been released and is on Richland's web site. It is a phased closure contract expected to start next October and will include work in the 100 and 300 areas. Phase 1 will include a variety of reactor work, and Phase 2 will include removal of about 130 structures. Phase 1 will be a cost plus incentive fee contract; the contracting strategy for Phase 2 has not been determined. Richland expects to complete the river corridor project work in 2012.

INEEL - Frank Webber

- INEEL's FY2002 deactivation scope includes a fuel receipt and storage facility (CPP-603) and the PBF Reactor Building Canal Water Removal. The FY02 decontamination and decommissioning scope includes characterization and completion of several facilities as well as reseeding of five previously disturbed D&D sites. S&M in FY02 will cover 98 of 167 facilities/structures. This includes daily surveillance of the CPP 601 and 640 RCRA units, operation of the CPP 601 deep tanks, and limited preventive and corrective maintenance.
- The limited funding forecasted for the next three years will not allow Idaho to address some of the more complex facilities. Instead, the goal is to characterize one facility each

year, while decontaminating and decommissioning the facility characterized the previous year.

Nevada - Jeff Smith

- Nevada's FY 2001 Budget for D&D started at $2.6M. It was reduced by $1M, but approximately $300K was given back to the project in August to support the decontamination activities. FY2001 accomplishments include the following:
  - Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) approval of Streamlined Approach for Environmental Restoration (SAFER) Closure Plan for R-MAD Building.
  - Continued S&M of six buildings in the Nevada Test Site (NTS) D&D Program.
  - Successful procurement of Vacuum Shot Blast System and In-situ Object Counting System.
  - Completed 40% of R-MAD Building radiological decontamination.
  - Updated POWERtool estimating system to allow integration into P3 and Bechtel Nevada accounting system. Started updating POWERtool library units to reflect actual cost data.
- FY 2002 Budget for D&D is $4.5M and planned accomplishments include:
  - Complete R-MAD Decontamination and removal of all hazardous materials. Complete preparation of R-MAD Building for demolition.
  - Continue S&M of six buildings in NTS D&D program.
  - Complete POWERtool data base update.
  - Start Test Cell C D&D Planning
- NNSA is authorizing $2M to accelerate the mortgage reduction within the Test Cell C compound. Initial analysis indicates that significant cost savings (i.e., > $500 K) can be realized if planning and work can be conducted along with the D&D Test Cell C Building. Nevada is presently modifying the Environmental Restoration Out year Baseline to accommodate the Test Cell C Defense Programs compound closure activities in FY03.

Oakland - James Davis III

- Removal of the General Atomics hot cell facility was completed in FY01.
- The FY02 budget for the Separations Processing Research Unit (SPRU) was cut by about 80%, but Oakland will use the available funds to continue with the necessary paperwork.
- Documentation on the SPRU facility is available, but a lot of the historical information does not reflect the facility today. Naval Reactors is making some information available that will support the baseline, but is not the primary source being used to develop the baseline. Oakland has requested NFDI support at SPRU and the scope of work is currently being developed.

Oak Ridge - Don Sparkman

- The FY 2002 appropriation included an increase for Oak Ridge, but only a fraction of it will be used for facilities disposition. In FY 2002, Oak Ridge will continue work four facilities (i.e., K33, MSRE, K25 and K27) and complete MOAs for ten FY 2003 transfer facilities. Work will also begin for FY04 transfers. Removal work will continue at K31/K33 and planning and contracting for K25 and K27 will be completed.
- Oak Ridge will execute S&M at 160 facilities at a cost of over $20M.
- Additional small facilities will be decommissioned as budget allows, and EM will continue to work with DP to reconcile baselines and accommodate modernization plans.

Ohio - Sam Cheng

- In FY 2001, the Ohio field office completed deactivation of ten facilities and decommissioning of 11 facilities; D&D of 14 facilities is in progress. The FY 2001 cost was $2,419,000.
- Funding for FY 2002 is not yet finalized, and D&D baselines are being developed based on different funding scenarios.
- Sam expressed concern that the new Cost Plus Incentive Fee contract will require a change in DOE culture to assess the quality of the product rather than the method of performance. This approach will also need to gain regulatory acceptance.

Rocky Flats - Jeff Stevens

- Rocky Flats is broken into seven projects, five cleanup projects and two administrative projects. The decommissioning efforts are separate projects, but information, work crews, and other information are readily shared among them.
- The 771 complex is about 220,000 square feet. Decommissioning is about 50% complete; 177/270 glove boxes and ten miles of piping have been removed. It is scheduled for completion in FY 2003, and the overall project budget is $230 million.
- Building 776 is about 30% complete. The total project cost for this facility is about $250 million; the FY 2002 cost will be $30M.
- Building 701 will also receive about $30M this year. Residue processing in this building stopped about five months ago, and deactivation is underway.
- Building 371 is the largest building on the site (380,000 square feet). D&D is starting while residue processing continues in some parts of facility; about 50,000 square feet have been removed. Having operations and D&D on-going in the same building is a unique situation, but it is going well.
- Jeff explained that reducing the Materials Access Area (MAA) has made work easier to do, but the mortgage reduction has not been realized yet because S&M costs go up during heavy decommissioning.

Savannah River - Angelia Adams

- In FY 2001, SRS completed various D&D activities at several facilities. The 284-F Powerhouse Facility, which was close to occupied facilities, was taken down. The R Reactor project used Accelerated Site Technology Deployments (ASTDs) to remove radionuclides from the basin. The SRS contract includes an incentive for inactive facilities risk management. It is awarded for reduction of risks above the agreed upon baseline. NFDI is currently working at SRS to implement Risk Based Surveillance and Maintenance (RBSM) across the site.
- In FY 2002, SRS will install the Remote Operated Size Reduction System (ROSRS), which was originally developed by Oceaneering for use at RFETS. Over 700,000 cubic feet of on-site material has been identified for size reduction at ROSRS. That includes 160,000 cubic feet that can be processed without any prep work. The estimated cost savings is $30M.

GUEST SPEAKER

- George Branblett of General Atomics (GA) briefed the Committee on the decommissioning of the General Atomics Building 23 Hot Cell Facility, a shared project between GA and DOE OAK that was recently completed.

- The project objective was to dismantle the facility and release the area for unrestricted reuse; it was completed September 30, 2001.
- George addressed the location, scope, planned approach, operations, schedule, waste volumes, and key lessons learned of the project. Please note that Committee members should receive General Atomics' permission via James Davis, III before sharing information in the briefing with the public.

INFRASTRUCTURE REDUCTION INITIATIVE AT Y-12

- Cathy Hickey, of BWXT Y-12, briefed the Committee on Y-12's modernization initiative. NNSA (DP) manages Y-12. Y-12 has a holistic approach to modernization that includes facilities, technologies, staff, etc. This includes infrastructure reduction to eliminate non-essential facilities, reduce long-term costs and prepare for additional modernization. All sound buildings are evaluated to identify potential reuses or any equipment that could potentially be bartered for cleanup. Over the next ten years all temporary structures will be removed from Y-12
- In FY 2001, Y-12 began developing the facility reduction prioritization process, which will include the following targeted categories:
    - Tier 1: High risk facilities that are contaminated and/or structurally unsound
    - Tier 2: Any facility in the way of modernization
    - Tier 3: Other reduction opportunities
- In FY 2001 the footprint was reduced by over 100,000 square feet through the demolition of three facilities, the removal of 32 temporary structures (trailers), and the consolidation/termination of off-site leases.
- The contractor was committed to removing three buildings by the end of FY 2001, despite the lack of funding. The first building was a small pump house, which was about 200 square feet. Removal was used as a training exercise for the on-site maintenance work force. It was completed in April and cost about $24,000. The second facility removed was an old guard shack. Several communications lines had to be re-routed, and the total project cost was about $100,000. The third facility was a 20,000 square foot facility completed on September 30. There were no safety incidents during any of these removals. The contract included a PBI for removing 30 trailers. Some were sold and others were donated to organization such as the Red Cross.
- FY 2001 successes also include the Building 9206 deactivation planning which is being supported by NFDI. This uranium processing facility was declared excess in 1998 and was costing about $10M annually ($8M in S&M). According to the site baseline, it will be transferred to EM in about 10 years. Y-12 is currently looking at the end state and working with EM to speed up the process.
- Several D&D activities are planned at Y-12 during FY 2002. These include continued coordination with EM to transfer facilities, re-utilization of the Alpha 3 complex (taken back from ORNL), continuing work on the building 9206 deactivation, and reducing the footprint by an additional 400,000 square feet.
- Cathy noted that the removal actions would have been more complicated had they gone below slab.

NEXT NATIONAL D&D COMMITTEE MEETING

- A final decision regarding the date and location of the next meeting was not made. Rocky Flats is the preferred site. If it cannot be arranged, LLNL and Y-12 were suggested as alternatives.

PANEL DISCUSSION

- The Committee ended the meeting with a panel discussion of general D&D issues and suggestions for future meetings.
- Jeff Stevens suggested that at future meetings each site present the one best success story, and that more time be dedicated to discussing issues and problems.
- Jeff explained Rocky Flats' use of the Surface Contaminated Object DOE shipping classification. It allows RFETS to classify waste as low level and ship it directly from the dock to NTS. He estimates that this technique has saved $10M and reduced the schedule by three months.
- The Committee also discussed issues associated with the moratorium on metals recycling. RFETS considers all miscellaneous items inside a contaminated building contaminated because it is not cost efficient to survey them. RFETS does recycle structural materials, and as a result would have a huge increase in the amount of metal requiring disposal. In response, REFETS established, via a letter to headquarters (EH-1), that after decontamination a building is no longer contaminated. Sam Cheng added that Chicago has been given an exemption.

ACTION: Andy will provide the Committee with the current status of the moratorium and of the interpretation of the Chicago exemption.
ACTION: Andy asked for copies of memos or release letters from each affected site that address site-specific exemption for metals recycling.