

Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board Table of Contents

Administrative Board Meeting Handouts for Wednesday, April 24, 2019

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NSSAB FULL BOARD MEETING ATTENDANCE

October 2018 through September 2019 (FY 2019)

Name	11/7/18	1/16/19	3/20/19	4/24/19	7/17/19	9/18/19	Max Terms
MEMBERS							
Amina Anderson	√	√	√				2020
Francis Bonesteel	√	√	√				2022
William DeWitt	√	√	√				2024
Pennie Edmond	√	√	√				2020
Karen Eastman	√	√	√				2022
Raymond Elgin	E						2022
Charles Fullen	√	√	√				2022
Richard Gardner	√	√	√				2022
Anthony Graham	√	√	√				2024
Tanya Henderson	√	√	√				2024
Hepburn Klemm	√	√	√				2024
Donald Neill	√	√	√				2020
Steve Rosenbaum	√	√	√				2020
Janice Six	√	√	√				2024
Richard Stephans	√	√	√				2022
Richard Twiddy	√	√	√				2022
Dina Williamson-Erdag	√	√	√				2022
C.J. Wissmiller	√	√	√				2024
LIAISONS							
Clark County	√	E	√				
Consolidated Group of Tribes & Organizations	E	√	E				
Esmeralda County Commission	√	√	U				
Lincoln County Commission	E	√	E				
Nye County Commission	U	E	√				
Nye County Emergency Management	√	√	√				
Nye Co. Nuclear Waste Repository Project Office	√	√	√				
State of NV Division of Env Protection	√	√	√				
U.S. Natl Park Service	√	E	E				
White Pine County Commission		E	E				
KEY: √ - Present E - Excused V - Vacant U - Unexcused							

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Environmental Management (EM) Nevada Program Tribal Revegetation Project Update



Tiffany Gamero
Long-Term Monitoring Lead
EM Nevada Program
April 24, 2019



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Tribal Revegetation Project



The Tribal Revegetation Project is a collaborative project in which representatives from the Consolidated Group of Tribes and Organizations (CGTO) offer tribal ecological knowledge to help the EM Nevada Program revegetate a closed radioactive waste landfill on the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS)



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Log No. 2019-052

92-Acre Disposal Units

- Began burying waste in 1961
- Accepted waste through 2010



**Steel Drums Over-Packed
into Larger Steel Containers**



**Disposal Cells in
Operational Status**



Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order (FFACO)

- Agreed to in 1996 by DOE and State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP), the FFACO identifies sites of historic contamination to be addressed by DOE
- In 2008, DOE agreed to address the 92-Acre Area under the FFACO closure strategy; in 2009, NDEP and DOE agreed on a closure path, consisting of a vegetative cover
- Closure activities were initially completed in 2012 and the 92-Acre Area was closed with post-closure monitoring and use restrictions



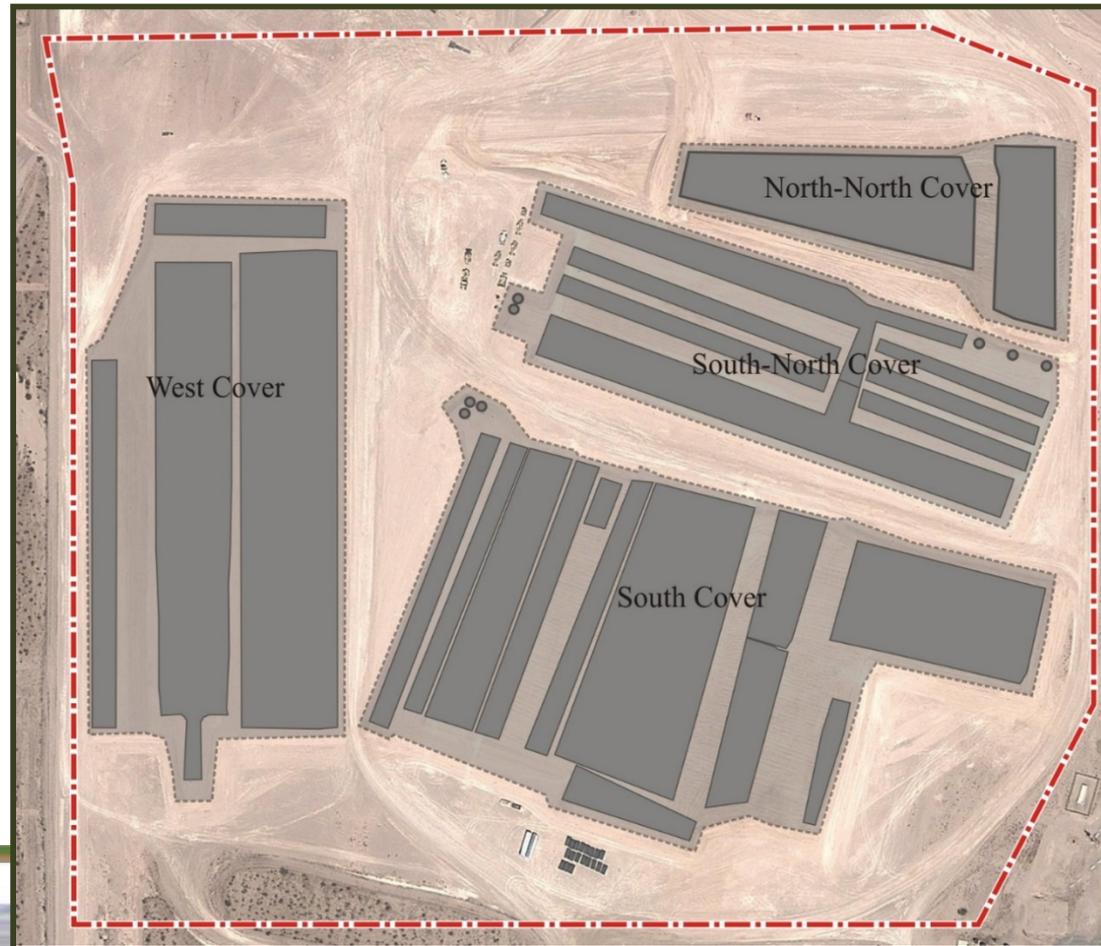
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92-Acre Area Closure

- Closure activities conducted between January 2011 and January 2012
- Four 8-foot-thick engineered covers installed over the boreholes, trenches, and pits in the 92-Acre Area
- Vegetation helps prevent precipitation from percolating deep into the soil by returning moisture to the atmosphere by evapotranspiration
- Vegetation also minimizes wind and water erosion on the covers



Previous Revegetation Activities

- October 2011; all covers
 - Broadcast seeded and irrigated
 - Plants initially sprouted, but most were dead by May 2013
- October 2013; test plots on north-north cover
 - Broadcast seeded, hydroseeded and irrigated
 - Some plants sprouted, but a viable community was not established
- October 2014; test plots on south-north cover
 - Seeded, mulched and irrigated
 - Some plants sprouted, but a viable community was not established



Tribal Revegetation Project

- Began at the suggestion of the CGTO Spokesperson
 - Meeting held in March 2016 to brief tribal members on the project, including the details of previous revegetation attempts
 - Task Plan Development Meeting held January 31 – February 2, 2017
- Resulted in the Tribal Revegetation Fieldwork Plan in Fall 2017, detailing the specifics for the test plots



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Test Plot Planting

- Four different revegetation treatments during two planting seasons, along with four transplant treatments during two planting seasons
 - Fall planting
(December 2017)
 - Spring planting
(April 2018)



Tribal Revegetation Project at the NNSS Video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ci65A03S58>



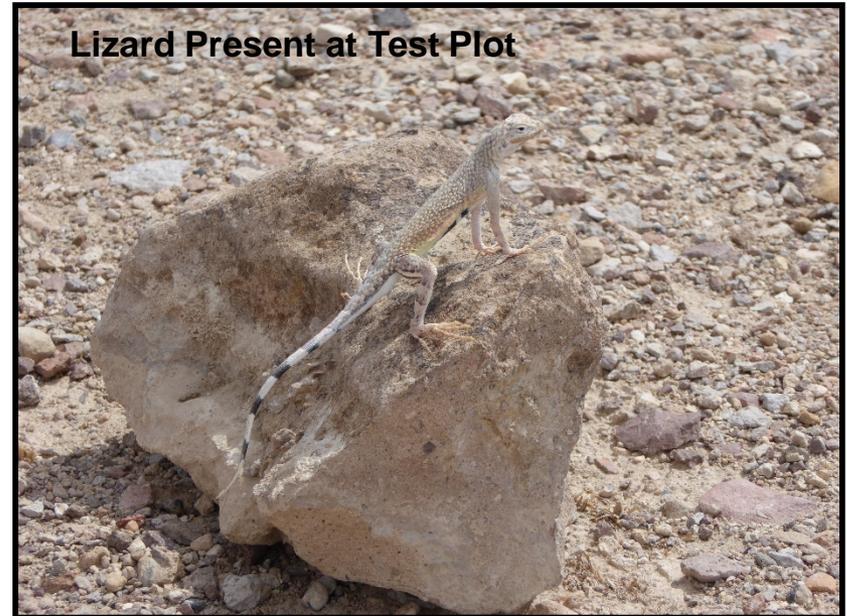
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Monitoring

- Monitoring of test plots was conducted throughout the year
- Monitoring conducted:
 - Count of seeded plants
 - Transplant viability
 - Soil conditions
 - Animals and insects present
- Monitoring training was conducted February 28 – March 1, 2018



Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 Results

- Collated, analyzed, and synthesized data from field observations
- Annual report results based on fieldwork and data collected through September 2018
- Preliminary results indicate
 - Most transplants survived
 - Spring test plots have higher success rate than Fall test plots



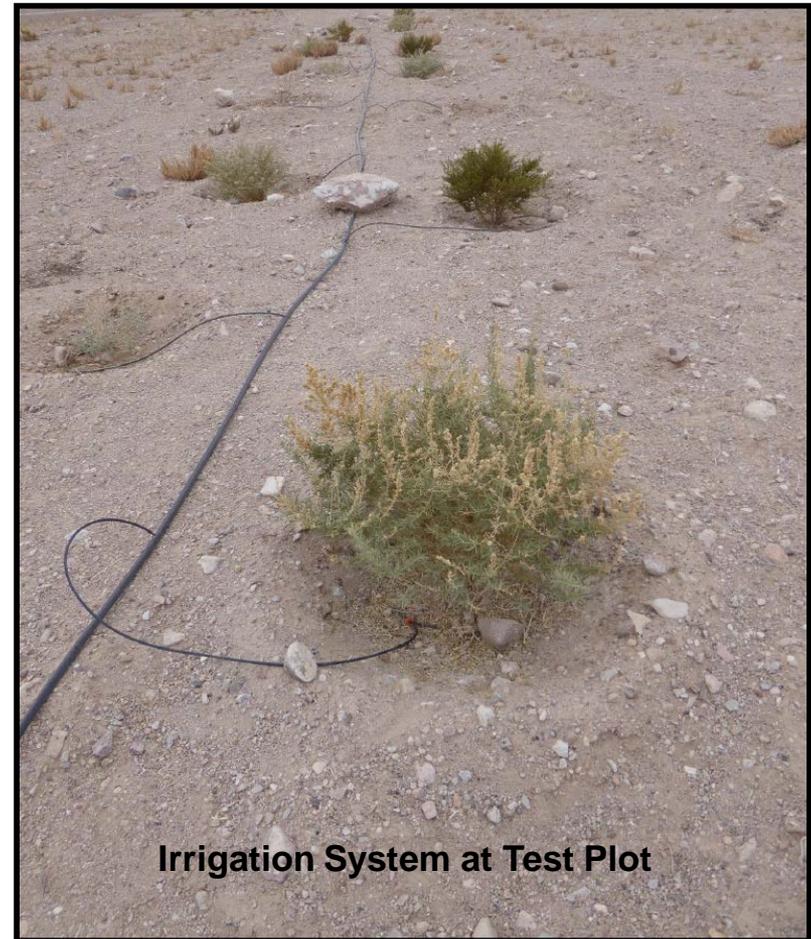
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What's Next?

- Continue monitoring (FY 2019)
- Collate, analyze, and synthesize data from field observations (September 2019)
- Submit annual results based on fieldwork and data (September 2019)
- NDEP revegetation deadline date of December 31, 2019, requires success rate of one native plant alive per square meter, per test plot



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Questions?



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Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Baseline Prioritization Work Plan Item #7



Environmental Management (EM)
Nevada Program
April 24, 2019



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Tonight's Path Forward

- Baseline overview
- Ranking process explanation
- Task briefings
 - Waste disposal
 - Industrial sites
 - Post-closure monitoring
 - Groundwater characterization
- Group discussion
- Individual rankings
- Prioritization tallying
- Final voting



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Baseline Overview



Andrew Weber
Lead Project Controls Specialist
EM Nevada Program



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EM Nevada Program Baseline

Utilized by EM Nevada Program to support life-cycle planning to execute its mission

- Three (3) major components make up the baseline
 - **Scope of work:** Description of all work elements that need to be accomplished
 - **Budget:** Estimated cost to accomplish the scope of work
 - **Schedule:** Timeline and prioritization of the scope of work

Elements identified in the EM Nevada baseline are fully integrated



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EM Nevada Baseline Planning Considerations

- Annual funding
 - Scope is prioritized to maximize the amount of work that can be accomplished
- Scope uncertainties
 - Risk analysis performed to account for cost and schedule impacts associated with unknowns like extreme weather, subsurface conditions, extent of contamination, etc.



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EM Nevada Baseline Maintenance

- Performance against the baseline
 - Contractors report monthly performance status to the EM Nevada Program, where it is integrated and analyzed, then compared against the baseline plan
- Baseline changes
 - Changes to the baseline are required periodically to account for addition or deletion of scope, scientific strategy changes, or contract modifications



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Log No. 2019-056-EMRP

Federal Budget Process



Example of U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
budget planning timeline

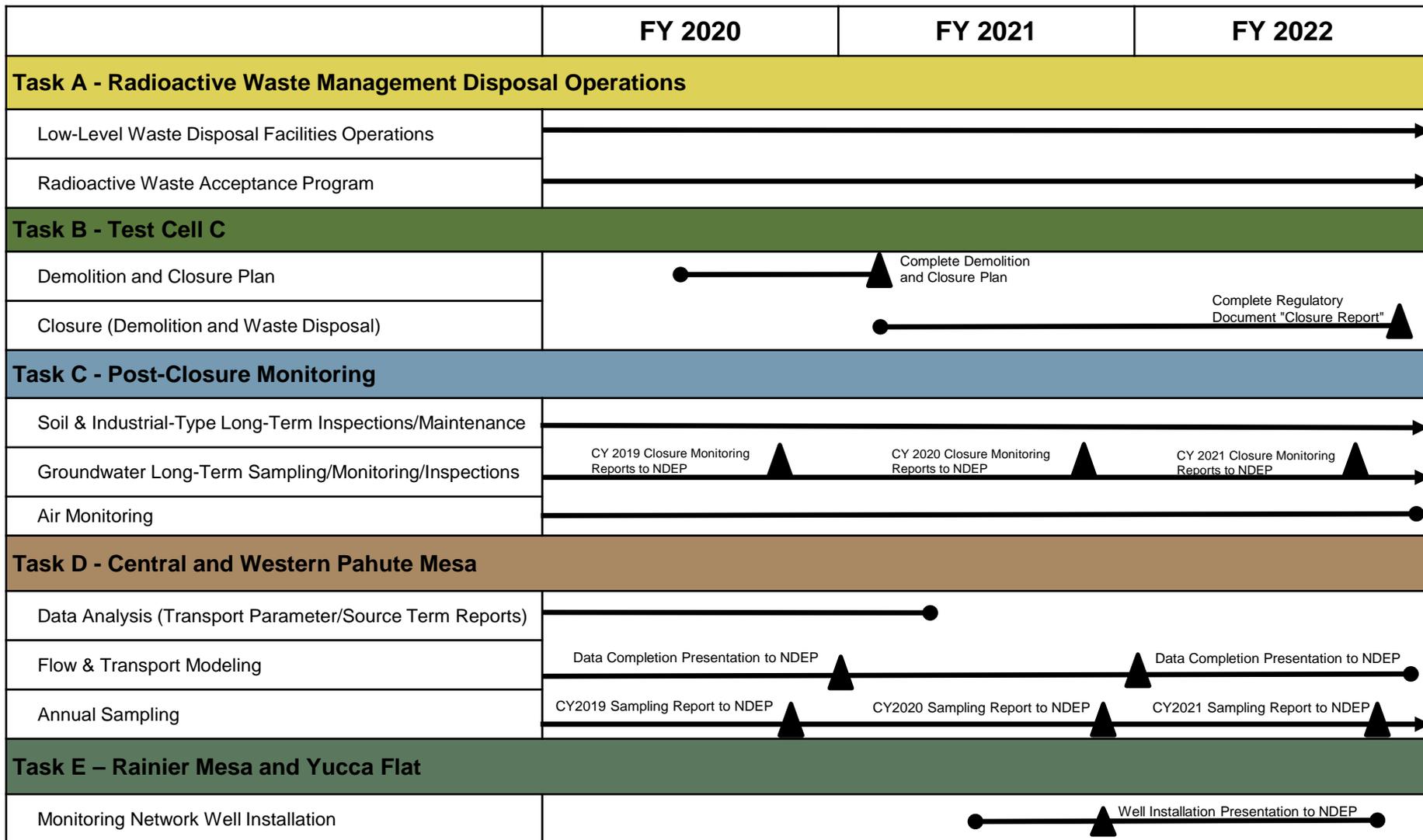


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EM Nevada Program Baseline Schedule



Ranking Process



Kelly Snyder
Deputy Designated Federal Officer
EM Nevada Program



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The Ranking Process

- Presentation of each of the five (5) tasks (designated by letters)
 - Each task has been assigned a letter
- Group discussion with members and liaisons
- Each member will rank the tasks with 1-5 points using their worksheet
 - Five (5) points being highest priority and one (1) point being lowest priority

Task A – Radioactive Waste Management Disposal Operations

- Maintain capability to safely receive and dispose approximately 1.2 million cubic feet of LLW, mixed LLW (MLLW), and classified waste from on-site and off-site generators
- Continue environmental monitoring activities



Task	Title	Notes	Baseline Ranking (1-5 points)*
A	Radioactive Waste Management Disposal Operations		
B	Test Cell C		
C	Post-Closure Monitoring		
D	Central and Western Pahute Mesa		
E	Rainier Mesa and Yucca Flat		

*5 points being highest priority and 1 point being lowest priority



The Ranking Process

(continued)



- Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB) Office will tally the rankings and present the results to the Full Board tonight
- Further discussion, if necessary
- NSSAB will vote on final ranking recommendation



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FY 2021 Waste Disposal Task



Bill Wilborn
Deputy Program Manager, Operations
EM Nevada Program



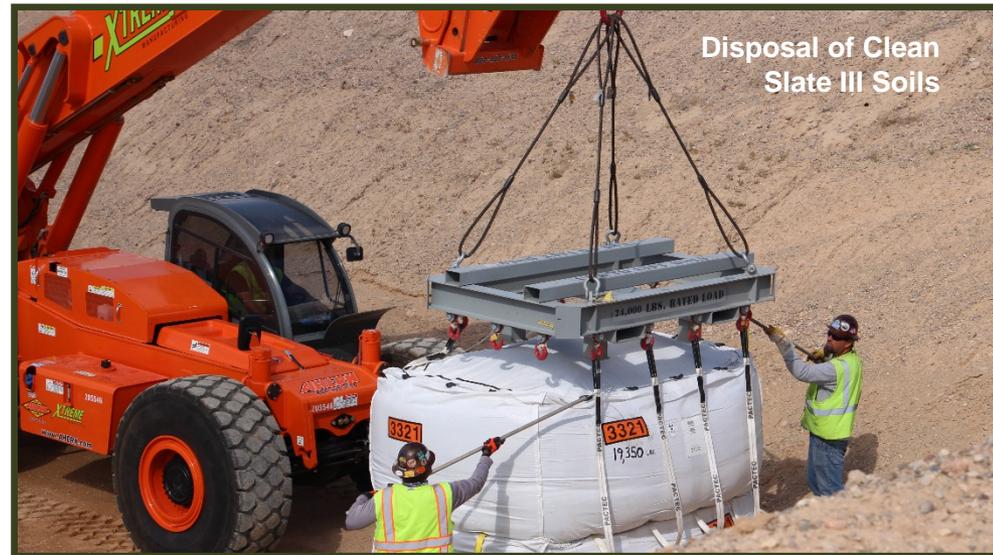
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Task A – Radioactive Waste Management Disposal Operations

- Maintain capability to safely receive and dispose approximately 1.2 million cubic feet of low-level waste (LLW), mixed LLW (MLLW), and classified waste from on-site and off-site generators
- Continue environmental monitoring activities



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Task A – Radioactive Waste Management Disposal Operations

(continued)



- Maintain and comply with disposal and safety documentation
- Continue facility evaluations and waste verifications of generators conducted by the Radioactive Waste Acceptance Program per the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) Waste Acceptance Criteria



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Task A – Radioactive Waste Management Disposal Operations

(continued)

- Risk/consequences of delay:
 - People and environment
 - NNSS-specific: Potential for inability to dispose of NNSS wastes; consequently forced to expend additional costs for off-site disposal
 - DOE complex: Potential for missed milestones; additional costs; inability to dispose some wastes
 - EM complex: Cleanup could be shifted to later years at an escalated cost
 - Waste stored at other DOE sites may not have a disposal path forward



Task A – Radioactive Waste Management Disposal Operations

(continued)

- Regulatory
 - DOE agreements and schedules with NDEP could be impacted
- Project
 - Inability to dispose some wastes
 - Forced to expend additional costs for disposal
 - DOE complex-wide cleanup could be shifted to later years
- Milestone
 - None



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FY 2021 Industrial Sites Task



Tiffany Gamero
Long-Term Monitoring Activity Lead
EM Nevada Program



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Task B – Test Cell C

- Activities for Test Cell C Ancillary Building and Structures
 - Conduct characterization of Test Cell C facilities
 - Prepare demolition and closure plan
 - Start demolition and disposal of facilities



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Task B – Test Cell C

(continued)

- Risk/consequences of delay:
 - People and environment
 - Any corrective actions would be delayed
 - Project
 - None
 - Regulatory
 - DOE agreements and schedules with NDEP could be impacted
- Milestones
 - Regulatory milestones and deadlines with NDEP to be determined



FY 2021 Post-Closure Monitoring Task



Tiffany Gamero
Long-Term Monitoring Activity Lead
EM Nevada Program



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Task C – Post-Closure Monitoring

- Conduct post-closure monitoring and air monitoring on the NNSS and Nevada Test and Training Range
 - Post-closure inspections and maintenance
 - Groundwater sampling and analysis
 - Water level monitoring
 - Air monitoring
 - Groundwater monitoring network maintenance
 - Reporting



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Task C – Post-Closure Monitoring

(continued)

- Risk/consequences of delay:
 - People and environment
 - Potential delay in identification of changes in containment control at closed sites
 - Increased risk that contaminant movement or potential exposure pathways could go unnoticed
 - Project
 - Delayed ability to monitor radionuclide migration
 - Regulatory
 - DOE agreements and schedules with NDEP could be impacted
- Milestone
 - Submit Annual Closure Monitoring Reports



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FY 2021 Groundwater Characterization Tasks



John Myers
Underground Test Area (UGTA) Activity Lead
EM Nevada Program



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Task D – Central and Western Pahute Mesa

- Phase II corrective action investigation activities
 - Conduct annual groundwater sampling
 - Complete transport parameter and source term data analysis reports and review
 - Continue flow and transport model activities



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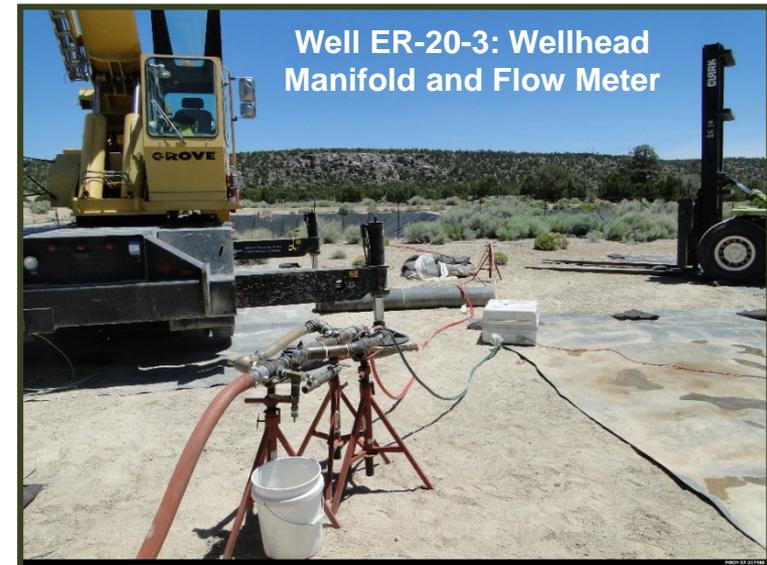
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Task D – Central and Western Pahute Mesa (continued)

- Risk/consequences of delay:
 - People and environment
 - Increased risk that contaminant movement could go unnoticed
 - Project
 - Delayed ability to forecast radionuclide migration
 - Delayed completion of environmental restoration mission
 - Regulatory
 - DOE agreements and schedules with NDEP could be impacted



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Task D – Central and Western Pahute Mesa (continued)



- Milestones
 - Submit Calendar Year 2020 Underground Test Area Annual Sampling Report to NDEP
 - Present Data Completion Presentation to NDEP



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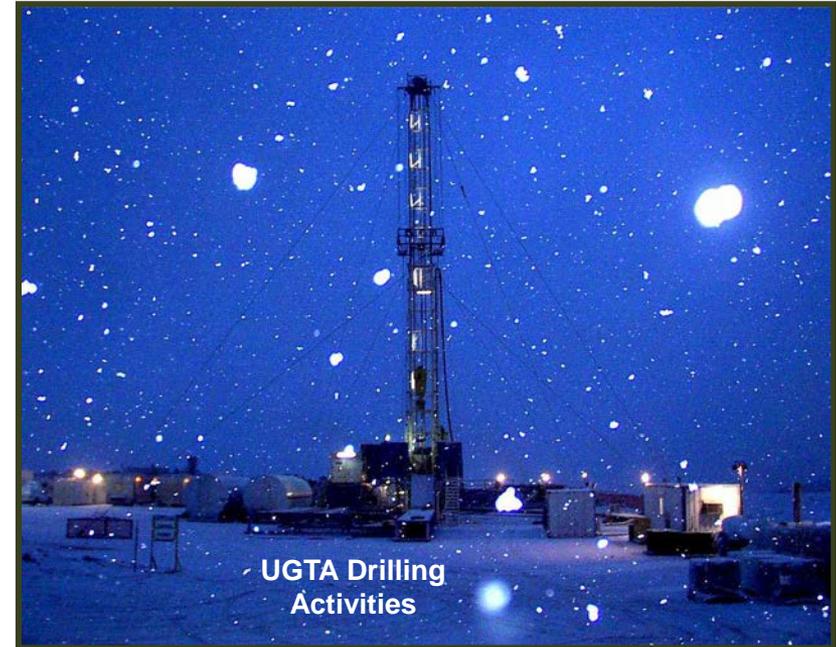
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Task E – Rainier Mesa and Yucca Flat

- Installation of groundwater monitoring network wells consistent with closure report requirements
 - Complete drilling of wells in Yucca Flat
 - Initiate drilling of wells in Rainier Mesa



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Task E – Rainier Mesa and Yucca Flat

(continued)

- Risk/consequences of delay:
 - People and environment
 - Increased risk that contaminant movement could go unnoticed
 - Project
 - Delayed ability to monitor radionuclide migration
 - Regulatory
 - DOE agreements and schedules with NDEP could be impacted



Task E – Rainier Mesa and Yucca Flat (continued)



- Milestone
 - Present Yucca Flat Monitoring Well Installation/Development Presentation to NDEP



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Tonight's Path Forward

- Baseline briefing
- The ranking process
- Description of each task (five [5] tasks total)
- **Group discussion**
- Individuals rank tasks
- Tallying of prioritizations
- Vote on final recommendation



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Tonight's Path Forward

- Baseline briefing
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- Vote on final recommendation

NSSAB Baseline Prioritization Worksheet			Name _____
Task	Title	Notes	Baseline Ranking (1-5 points)*
A	Radioactive Waste Management Disposal Operations		
B	Test Cell C		
C	Post-Closure Monitoring		
D	Central and Western Pahute Mesa		
E	Rainier Mesa and Yucca Flat		

*5 points being highest priority and 1 point being lowest priority



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Final Tallied Rankings

Task	Title	Anderson	Bonesteel	DeWitt	Eastman	Edmond	Fullen	Gardner	Graham	Henderson	Klemm	Neill	Rosenbaum	Six	Stephans	Twiddy	Williamson-Erdag	Wissmiller	Total Points	
A	Radioactive Waste Management Disposal Operations																			0
B	Test Cell C																			0
C	Post-Closure Monitoring																			0
D	Central and Western Pahute Mesa																			0
E	Rainier Mesa and Yucca Flat																			0



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Tonight's Path Forward

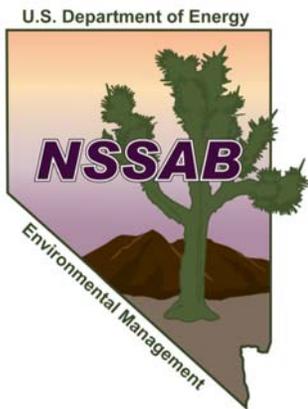
- Baseline briefing
- The ranking process
- Description of each task (five [5] tasks total)
- Group discussion
- Individuals rank tasks
- Tallying of prioritizations
- **Vote on final recommendation**



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Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board

April 24, 2019

Mr. Robert Boehlecke
Program Manager
U.S. Department of Energy, EM Nevada Program
P. O. Box 98518
Las Vegas, NV 89193-8518

SUBJECT: Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB)
Recommendation for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Baseline
Prioritization—Work Plan Item #7

Dear Mr. Boehlecke:

The NSSAB has completed its annual review and prioritization of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Environmental Management (EM) Nevada Program activities for the FY 2021 budget submittal.

At the April 24th Full Board meeting, the NSSAB was provided a list of EM Nevada Program activities and was asked by DOE to prioritize them by related groupings. The items listed below were ranked by the Board from the highest to the lowest priority, as follows:

***FY 2021 Baseline Prioritizations to be determined by NSSAB at
April 24th NSSAB meeting***

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the annual budget prioritization process. The NSSAB would also like to thank the EM staff for their time to meet with the NSSAB to provide detailed information and answer questions.

We sincerely appreciate this support and look forward to your response regarding this year's budget submittal.

Sincerely,

Frank Bonesteel, Chair

Members

Amina Anderson
Frank Bonesteel (Chair)

William DeWitt
Karen Eastman
Pennie Edmond
Charles Fullen
Richard Gardner
Anthony Graham
Tanya Henderson
Hepburn Klemm
Donald Neill

Steve Rosenbaum (Vice-Chair)

Janice Six
Richard Stephans
Richard Twiddy
Dina Williamson-Erdag
Connie Wissmiller

Liaisons

Clark County
Consolidated Group of Tribes
and Organizations
Esmeralda County Commission
Lincoln County Commission
Nye County Commission
Nye County Emergency
Management
Nye County Nuclear Waste
Repository Project Office
State of Nevada Division of
Environmental Protection
U.S. National Park Service
White Pine County Commission

Administration

Kelly Snyder, Deputy Designated
Federal Officer (DDFO)
U.S. Department of Energy,
EM Nevada Program
Barbara Ulmer, Administrator
Navarro, Contractor for the U.S.
Department of Energy,
EM Nevada Program

Draft Recommendation – Infrastructure Improvement

Steve Rosenbaum, Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB)
Northern New Mexico Citizens' Advisory Board (NNMCAB)

Background:

Originally, this work product initiative from Nevada started as a transportation centric issue only. Research into this topic morphed into a deeper look into critical infrastructure with additional discoveries of the needs in our communities. U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) involvement will continue to support communities tied to Environmental Management (EM) activities.

The Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC) in Nevada and the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in New Mexico are unique as both facilities accept and dispose waste from other DOE sites. A primary concern within the EM Site-Specific Advisory Board is safety and adequate infrastructure to support DOE/EM and by de facto other DOE operations. This does not stop at just DOE/EM sites, but encompasses the entire nation and some international arenas.

The first time in decades, Infrastructure Renewal is a priority. This administration has been favorable with its budget treatment toward DOE. This administration has also urged agencies to desilo and collaborate on projects that have interest in multiple jurisdictions, both federal, state and its political subdivisions, as well as public/private partnerships.

Radiation still has a critically dangerous reputation, even though such commodities, such as, chlorine for water treatment and anhydrous ammonia for industrial refrigeration, are far more dangerous. By Infrastructure Renewal to support DOE/EM, it also brings an added benefit of making transportation of other hazardous materials safer, as well as for EM and other DOE sites.

Infrastructure Renewal addresses Critical Infrastructure (CI) and its relationship to DOE/EM. CI is a series of systems, assets, and services that are necessary to ensure security, safety, and health. CI supports the nation's economy and maintains public confidence. Destruction or compromise of any of these systems or services would have a debilitating impact on the area of incident, either directly through interdependencies or from cascading effects.

CI has 17 distinct sectors and EM and its advisory boards in Nevada and Northern New Mexico have a direct interest with eight of these sectors:

<u>Sectors:</u>	<u>NSSAB:</u>	<u>NNMCAB:</u>
Chemical and HazMat	X	X
Defense	X	X
Government Facilities	X	X
Nuclear Power		
Telecommunications		
Banking And Finance		
Critical Manufacturing		
Emergency Services	X	X
Information Technology		
Postal Services		
Transportation	X	X
Commercial Assets		
Dams		
Energy	X	X
National Monuments		
Public Health	X	X
Water and Wastewater	X	X

Current Situation/Issues:

Chemical and HazMat Sector – Continued vigilance and continuous process improvement in regard to the Radioactive Waste Acceptance Program, DOE’s Motor Carrier Evaluation Program, and safety, technology, and environmental changes affecting EM operations.

Transportation Sector (roadways) – All designations of roadways failing (local, county, State, US, Interstate, and special construction – bridges, tunnels, etc.) at some level.

Interstate 11 (I-11) was authorized in 1995 to complete the interstate highway system. Currently in Nevada, I-11 is in various phases from conceptual to a completed segment. Where I-11 is scoped, US 95 is the northern and southern terminus of the Rad Waste routes to the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS). Until I-11 is done and upgraded to interstate requirements, US 95 is still roadworthy, but far from being ideal. Additionally, future Rad Waste shipping campaigns will contribute to infrastructure degradation. There is an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pending that will require 175,000 truckloads of Rad Waste from Portsmouth/Paducah to the NNSS Area 5 RWMC. Also, an additional EIS may require thousands of truckloads from Santa Susana Field Laboratory in California to the NNSS Area 5 RWMC, which is in addition to the normal shipments. Again for Nevada, there are five primary military/joint sites along the new I-11 route, aka US 95: Creech Air Force Base, NNSS, Nevada Test and Training Range, Hawthorne Army Depot, Fallon Naval Air Station and National Guard, as well as Civil Air Patrol support facilities. These facilities will also contribute to load requirements along the route.

For Nevada, these are some of the issues on US 95 (aka future I-11):

At the entry to NNSS, the off site at the terminus of the northern and southern route from the main gate to State Route 160 along US 95 is mountainous and two lane. This is small stretch of road that has had numerous close calls with smaller and big rig vehicles as they were run off the road during illegal passing.

UPDATE from February 2019: During a DOE/EM Low-Level Waste Stakeholders Forum quarterly meeting, concerns were raised with the Nevada Department of Transportation by Nye County Emergency Management and this section of road is now on the planning/project schedule.

In the township of Beatty, Nevada, all traffic must come to a stop because of a four-way stop sign requiring big rigs to make hard ninety degree turns to continue on US 95. This is a major choke point.

In the town of Goldfield, Nevada, the road has a hard ninety degree turn that has no buffer for pedestrian or adjacent property setbacks.

In the town of Hawthorne, Nevada, there is a truck bypass route that needs a traffic signal at the southern end of the bypass or needs a ramping system to reenter US 95.

Defense and Government Facilities – Onsite infrastructure is failing at an accelerated rate as deferred maintenance programs are in place. (Waste Management Symposia, 2017, Phoenix, AZ presentation) In particular at the NNSS, there are pavement failures onsite partially due to a 500-year flood event a few years ago, as well as the current operations. Some utility types are being upgraded (power). Other utilities are not being upgraded and are in need. Buildings in active, deferred, or abandoned status also need attention.

Energy, Water, and Waste Water Sectors – By being aligned with transportation routes, transportation is a contributing factor toward degradation issues of pipelines, infiltration of contaminants from pipelines, and general contaminants from Cold War testing with migration to proximity of populous and issues of environmental degradation (EM's mission to prevent).

Emergency Services Sector/Public Health Sector - Rural/frontier areas are decreasing in population. Taxing rural emergency management are issues of longer response times, staffing, and equipment. For Nevada, the Nye County Emergency Management Services, a mutual aid responder to the NNSS and who are volunteers, is in shambles with fear of shut down. Populations in the frontier areas have lost their lifeline to acute medical care. Tonopah Hospital is closed. There is not enough coverage for acute medical issues. Ambulance runs often take up to eight hours because the nearest hospitals are in California or Reno, Nevada. The closing of the hospital in Tonopah, Nevada may also change the mortality rate, as well as medical outcomes of patients in central Nevada. The new paradigm of Medivac is a costly service, compounding spiraling healthcare costs. Although highlighted in the NNSS adjacent scenario, this is a statewide problem in frontier Nevada, as well as nationwide along the HazMat/Rad Waste transportation routes.

Recommendations:

Establish a program of remediation of issues on transportation routes with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), State, and local government agencies along the Rad Waste corridors, resulting in a priority list of improvements, budget sources, time frame, and implementation.

Establish a program for reinforcement of Emergency Medical Critical/Public Health Infrastructures with DOT, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, State and local government agencies, and public/private partnerships, resulting in a priority list of improvements, budget sources, time frame, and implementation.

As with encompassing recommendations, we are not under any illusion of snapping our fingers and it will be done. It will take time and money. Lots of money, but we are looking for a start. As earlier stated, favorable attitudes toward infrastructure environment is here now, and let's not waste an opportunity to begin.

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Appendix:

(Source: Grants.Gov, ECA Newsletter 9/2018, NV Dept. of Emer. Mgm't Website)

Some, not all the traditional funding sources and some out of the box funding resources available to collaborate with our partners:

Emergency Management Arena:

DHS - State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)

DHS -Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

FEMA

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG): Emergency Management Performance Grant provides assistance for the development, maintaining, and improvement of state and local emergency management capabilities.

Agreement in Principle (AIP) - U.S. Department of Energy grants to support comprehensive Emergency Management (Six Eligible NV Counties: Clark-Elko-Esmeralda-Nye-Lincoln- White Pine).

Department of Defense:

Innovative Readiness Training Program – Allows for military construction to be used for civil projects for training of Combat Engineers of all branches of service.

Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot Program – A program to provide funding to state and local government for projects that enhance military activities and resilience at or near military installations.

DOT:

Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair Program/Federal Railroad Administration – Maintain a safe state of operation for railroad infrastructure to DOE sites.

Nationally Significant Federal Lands and Tribal Projects (NSFLTP)/DOT Federal Highway Administration - The NSFLTP Program provides an opportunity to address significant challenges across the Nation for transportation facilities that serve Federal and Tribal lands

AID Demonstration/DOT Federal Highway Administration - The FHWA continues the Accelerated Innovation Deployment (AID) Demonstration authorized within the Technology and Innovation Deployment Program (TIDP) under the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act. The AID Demonstration provides incentive funding for any project activities eligible for assistance under title 23, U.S.C. in any phase of a highway transportation project between project planning and project delivery including planning, financing, operation, structures, materials, pavements, environment, and construction that address the TIDP goals.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) – Provide financial and technical assistance as well as national direction and guidance to enhance State, Territorial, and Local hazardous materials emergency planning and training

Dept. of Treasury:

Social Impact Partnerships to Pay for Results Act Demonstration Projects - The U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) invite applications from State and local governments for awards under the Social Impact Partnerships to Pay for Results Act (SIPPR). SIPPR was signed into law on February 9, 2018 and is intended to improve the effectiveness of certain social services. The purposes of SIPPR are 1) to improve the lives of families and individuals in need; 2) to redirect funds away from programs that, based on objective data, are ineffective, and into programs that achieve demonstrable, measurable results; 3) to ensure federal funds are used effectively on social services to produce positive outcomes for both service recipients and taxpayers; 4) to establish the use of social impact partnerships to address some of the Nation's most pressing problems; 5) to facilitate the creation of public-private partnerships that bundle philanthropic or other private resources with existing public spending to scale up effective social interventions already being implemented; 6) to bring pay for performance to the social sector, allowing the United States to improve the impact and effectiveness of vital social services programs while redirecting inefficient or duplicative spending; and 7) to incorporate outcomes measurement and randomized controlled trials or other rigorous methodologies for assessing program impact.

Dept. of Agriculture:

Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants/Utilities Programs - Authorized by 7 U.S.C. §950aaa, the DLT Program provides financial assistance to enable and improve distance learning and telemedicine services in rural areas. DLT grant funds support the use of telecommunications-enabled information, audio and video equipment, and related advanced technologies by students, teachers, medical professionals, and rural residents. These grants are intended to increase rural access to education, training, and health care resources that are otherwise unavailable or limited in scope.

Dept. of Health and Human Services:

Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement/Centers for Disease Control/OPHPR - This notice of funding opportunity is for the continued purpose of strengthening and enhancing the capabilities of state, local, and territorial public health systems to respond effectively (mitigate the loss of life and reduce the threats to the community's health and safety) to evolving threats and other emergencies within the United States and territories and freely associated states. This announcement provides clear expectations and priorities for recipients to strengthen and enhance the readiness of the public health system to save lives during emergencies that exceed the day-to-day capacity and capability of the public health emergency response systems. This announcement provides funds to ensure that PHEP recipients continue to advance development of effective public health emergency management and response programs as outlined in the Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities: National Standards for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Public Health. Recipients must develop strategies and activities based on the PHEP Logic Model and use findings from their jurisdictional risk assessments, capability self-assessments, National Health Security Preparedness Index, and incident after-action reports to inform their strategic priorities and preparedness investments.

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