



#### Collaboration with External Stakeholders

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**Emergency Management Issues Special Interest Group** 

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#### **Overview of Presentation**

- Why is OCRWM involving stakeholders in the transportation planning effort?
- What process is OCRWM using?
- Who is involved?
- What issues are of concern?
- Focus on Section 180(c) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act



### Importance of Stakeholder Collaboration

 The Department of Energy's (DOE) approach to developing the transportation system is to collaborate with stakeholders from the planning phase of the project through execution of shipments

- OCRWM, responsible for the transportation of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and high-level radioactive waste (HLW) to the repository, captures the collaborative approach in:
  - Strategic Plan for the Safe Transportation of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste to Yucca Mountain: A Guide to Stakeholder Interaction





### Importance of Stakeholder Collaboration

(continued)

 As the Office of Logistics Management (OLM) moves through the continuum of planning, the planning partners (stakeholders) become partners in operations

 The OLM Institutional staff provides the principal point-ofcontact between stakeholders and OLM for implementing the collaborative process







# Regional Planning Approach

- OLM is implementing its detailed planning activities through a regional process anchored by four State Regional Groups (SRGs):
  - Council of State Governments' (CSG) Northeast High-Level Radioactive Waste Transportation Task Force
  - CSG's Midwestern Radioactive Materials
     Transportation Committee
  - Southern States Energy Board's Radioactive Materials
     Transportation Committee
  - Western Interstate Energy Board's High-Level Waste Committee





# Transportation External Coordination (TEC) Working Group

- OCRWM co-chairs TEC with DOE's Environmental Management Program
- TEC provides an opportunity for broad-based input and information exchange from organizations representing:
  - Utility and transportation industries
  - State, tribal, and local governments
  - Police, fire, and emergency management professional organizations
  - Labor unions





# TEC Working Group (continued)

- TEC conducts research and provides its findings to DOE through semi-annual meetings
- Work is accomplished through subject-specific topic group sessions that enable a small number of participants to focus intensively on key issues
- Four active topic groups currently address:
  - Tribal concerns
  - Routing activities
  - Rail activities
  - Security issues
- TEC Web: http://www.tecworkinggroup.org





# OCRWM and Tribal Government Collaborative Approach

- Transportation planning efforts involve:
  - Recognition of tribal sovereignty
  - Interaction with tribes on a government-to-government basis
  - Directly funding tribes for emergency response and training under Section 180(c) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA), as amended
  - Compliance with DOE's American Indian & Alaska Native Tribal Government Policy during consultation with tribal governments along potential transportation routes
  - Proactively engaging tribes and facilitating discussions



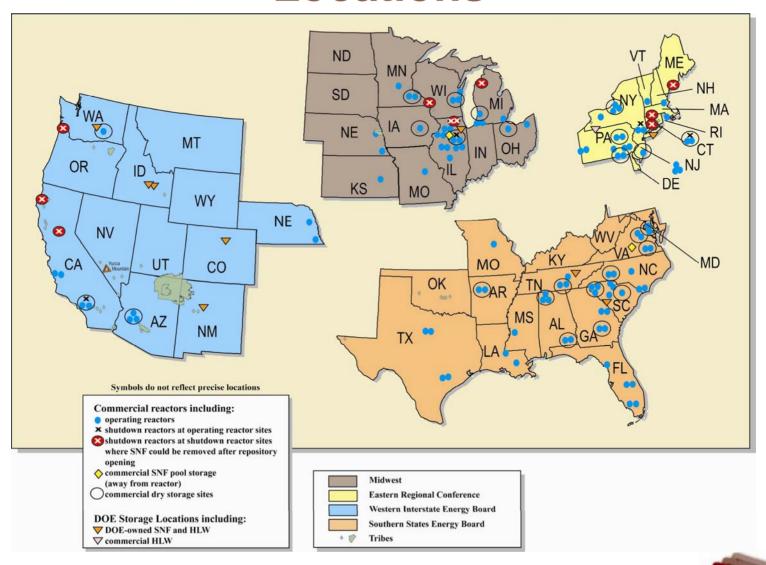


#### **OLM's Stakeholders**

- OLM is committed to working with:
  - States and Tribes
  - Emergency Responders
  - Transportation Industry
  - Other Federal Agencies
  - Utilities
  - Local Government
  - Special Interest Groups
  - Other Interested Parties



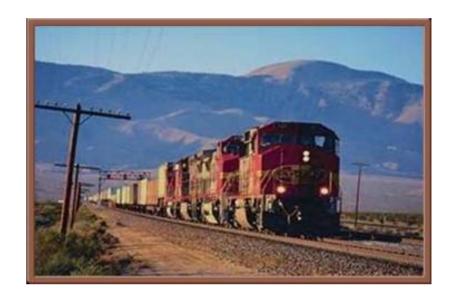
# SRGs, Reservations, and Reactor/DOE Site Locations





### **Topics of Interest to Stakeholders**

- Transportation topics of interest to stakeholders:
  - Transportation routing
  - Emergency response planning and training
  - Safeguards and security
  - Tribal interactions
  - Operational practices
  - Rail activities



### Section 180(c)

- Section 180(c) of the NWPA requires DOE to provide funding and technical assistance to states and tribes for training public safety officials for safe routine transportation and emergency preparedness
  - Covers all modes of transport
  - Funding will come from the Nuclear Waste Fund



# Background on Section 180(c)

- DOE issued a Federal Register Notice of Proposed Section 180(c) Policy in 1998
- A renewed effort to update Section 180(c) Policy began in 2004
  - DOE reviewed changes in emergency preparedness and funding since 1998
  - An updated Federal Register Notice on the Revised Policy is expected any day



### Section 180(c) TEC Topic Group

- OCRWM formed a Section 180(c) Topic Group in 2004
- About 30 TEC member organizations volunteered for the Topic Group, including:
  - Representatives of four State Regional Groups
  - Oneida Nation
  - Umatilla Tribe
  - International Association of Emergency Managers
  - International Association of Fire Chiefs
  - Illinois Fire Chiefs' Association





# The Collaboration: Organization of the Topic Group

- Reaching consensus was desirable but not required
- An issue paper was written for each topic
  - Divergent views were described for OCRWM management.
- Smaller groups sometimes worked independently and brought recommendations back to full topic group



#### The Collaboration: Outcomes

- Outcome #1
  - Consensus was reached on 8 of 11 issues
- Outcome #2
  - Topic Group now serves as a model of cooperative planning
- Outcome #3
  - Issue papers served as basis for OCRWM staff to write the Federal Register Notice and as a basis for explaining recommendations to management



- Direct interaction between OCRWM staff and the stakeholders
  - Results reflect input of stakeholders
  - Reflects OCRWM's value of stakeholder input
  - Trust is built among participants



- Divergent opinions led to greater understanding
  - Even when agreement could not be reached, the dissenting opinions were better understood by the group and more fully described for OCRWM management
  - Participants had to better defend their positions, which led to more defensible decisions
    - Funding allocation method



- Participants had broad range of experience that covered all aspects of the Section 180(c) program:
  - State, local, tribal, and Federal grant programs
  - Emergency response and normal transportation conditions from State, local, tribal, and Federal perspectives
  - Rail and highway shipments of radioactive materials
  - Training programs from State, local, tribal, and Federal perspectives
  - Public communications experience
  - Knowledge of Federal financial assistance regulations





- OCRWM's commitment to the activity
  - Effort took 17 months from start to finish –
     considerably shorter than process from mid-1990s
  - Staff was committed to working cooperatively and meeting the schedule
  - Management supported staff on schedule and commitment of resources



#### Section 180(c) Topic Group: Conclusion

- The process followed by this Topic Group can be a model for OCRWM and DOE
- Complex transportation decisions can be made in a timely and collaborative fashion
- Decisions made in this fashion can be highquality and defensible



#### **Future Stakeholder Involvement**

- Operational readiness
  - Pilot project
  - Readiness reviews
- Campaign planning
- Emergency preparedness
  - 180(c) pilot project







#### **Conclusions**

- The path toward developing a safe, secure, efficient transportation system of shipments of SNF and HLW to Yucca Mountain will require participation of many interested parties
- Although the process is just beginning, the collaborative approach we have established will provide the framework for addressing stakeholder priorities and ensuring coordination among all of the parties
- The relationships established with stakeholders during the planning phase will be critical to the successful implementation of operational activities

