Introduction

Background information was removed from Section C, Performance Work Statement, in the final RFP. This document lists everything that was removed for informational purposes only.

C.1 Contract Transition

Background

The main goal of the transition process is to ensure the terms and conditions of this Contract are fully understood by the Contractor prior to assumption of full responsibility for execution of the Contract, and to provide immediate release of relevant information to stakeholders and the public at large.

C.4.1.1 Electrical Transmission and Distribution, and Energy Management

Background

The high voltage electrical utility consists of a system for providing power to the facilities at the Hanford Site (100, 200, 400, and 600 Areas).

C.4.1.2.1 Water System Operations and Maintenance

Background

The Hanford Site Water System is a ready-to-serve water utility service. The system primarily consists of a complex assortment of buildings, pumps, valve houses, distribution piping, water treatment, and storage (reservoir) facilities that delivers water from the Columbia River to the Hanford Site Central Plateau 100 (except 100-K), 200, and 600 Areas. The City of Richland supplies water to the Hanford Site 300 Area, located north of the city. Major parts of the water system are one (1) active water treatment plant, two (2) river pump stations, and more than 100 miles of raw and potable water distribution pipelines. The 100 Area water system includes the line supplying the 100-BC Areas.

C.4.1.3.1 Sewer System Operations and Maintenance

Background

The Hanford Site Central Plateau sanitary sewer system accommodates wastewater generated from domestic water use only. Sanitary sewer wastewater is processed by a combination of active, localized septic tanks with subsurface absorption fields (i.e., onsite sewage systems [OSS] and large onsite sewage systems [LOSS]), and holding tanks that are sewer-truck pumped and processed at the 200 West Area Evaporative Sewer Lagoon (200 West Evaporative Lagoon). The Hanford Site Central Plateau 100, 200, and 600 Areas are served by 29 active OSS and LOSS. These OSS/LOSS are permitted and regulated by DOH in accordance with WAC 246-272A, On-Site Sewage Systems, and WAC 246-272B, Large On-Site Sewage Systems. The DOH permits 25 OSS/LOSSs. Four (4) systems, constructed before July 1, 1984, are considered grandfathered and do not require DOH permits. DOH will not allow new connections to or modifications to these non-permitted systems without updating to WAC requirements. Local facilities spread throughout the 100, 200, and 600 Areas are also served by 13 active holding tank septic systems; nine (9) are permitted with the DOH under WAC 246-272C, On-Site Sewage System Tanks, and four (4) do not require permitting. Holding tanks consist of a below grade level tank that stores wastewater until it is sewer-truck pumped and transported to the 200 West Evaporative Lagoon for treatment and disposal.
C.4.1.4 Sanitary Waste Management and Disposal

Background

Operation and management of sanitary waste and disposal activities includes disposition of the waste in the onsite dumpsters and management and oversight of the Hanford landfills. Waste collected from onsite dumpsters is transported to offsite landfills for disposal. Management and oversight of Hanford landfills includes the sanitary, inert, solid, and demolition waste landfills that are currently in operation or closed.

C.4.1.5 Roads and Grounds

Background

Roads and Grounds include road maintenance, snow removal, sand removal, traffic management, and common grounds maintenance service for the Hanford Site; some services may require twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week, 365 days a year (24/7) support.

C.4.1.6 Railroad System

Background

The DOE-owned railroad system consists of approximately 40 miles of Class II track and one (1) signal crossing between Horn Rapids Road and the 200 West Area. Energy Northwest actively uses approximately seven (7) miles of the track, from Horn Rapids Road into the Energy Northwest complex. The remaining 33 miles of track have not been actively used.

C.4.2.1 Motor Carrier Services

Background

The function of Motor Carrier Services is to provide a ready-to-serve, centralized pool of commercial motor vehicles and qualified drivers for onsite and limited commerce transportation of general freight and hazardous materials, including radioactive materials and radioactive mixed waste. Motor Carrier Services provides traffic management for the most efficient, cost-effective, energy-efficient, and safe way to execute the movement of materials, including hazardous materials. Motor Carrier Services also provides multi-location shipment management, multi-carrier management (rates, service, destination, and origin), consolidations, carrier selection criteria, tracking of shipments, electronic data interchange/extensible markup language/web services capabilities, invoice auditing, detention/demurrage processes, claims, and automation of processes.

C.4.2.2 Fleet Services

Background

The majority of motorized vehicles (those that are eligible for license plates) are leased from the General Services Administration (GSA), and include sedans, busses, tractors, flatbeds, dump trucks, tool vans, utility maintenance vans, cab and chassis, trailers, wreckers, and fuel tankers. Exclusions (vehicles not provided by GSA) include tactical response type units, special purpose or mission-unique vehicles, and large-size ambulances. DOE also purchases plated vehicles and other motorized items (such as rider mowers, backhoes, electric carts), as needed. GSA is a mandatory source for purchase of new non-tactical motor vehicles (41 CFR 101-26.501). Vehicles may only be purchased directly from a non-GSA vendor when a waiver has been granted by GSA. If GSA is unable to provide the number of vehicles required to meet mission needs, agencies/contractors may supplement the fleet with non-GSA vehicles (e.g., commercially leased vehicles). Vehicles that are initially leased, but cannot be returned to GSA, (e.g., do not meet free lease criteria and are considered “regulated”) must be purchased from GSA.
C.4.2.3 Crane and Rigging
Background
The Crane and Rigging is a ready-to-serve, centralized pool of equipment and manpower for the Hanford Site.

C.4.3.1 Protective Forces
Background
The Protective Forces function serves DOE and OHCs, with a specific focus on facilities possessing SAS interests (Special Nuclear Material [SNM]). The Protective Forces (Hanford Patrol) function is comprised of security elements (armed personnel, specialized equipment, tactical procedures) associated with physically protecting people and property on the Hanford Site. The authorities and requirements for Protective Forces functions are fundamentally derived from the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (AEA), as amended, and subsequent Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and DOE implementing requirements that flow from the AEA.

C.4.3.2 Physical Security Systems
Background
The Physical Security Systems are a physical and integral part of select facilities and programs throughout the Hanford Site that usually involve activities or materials of significant security interest. There are approximately (~) 55 high and medium security level Hanford Site facilities, (e.g., facilities that store Category I through IV SNM, nuclear material waste, firearms, classified matter, high-value assets) and ~534 industrial level Hanford Site facilities (non-program specific facilities that store non-sensitive information, portable property and cumulative depreciated value of less than $1 million, precious metals, and controlled substances). The priority for application of Physical Security Systems is at the ISA. Physical Security Systems components range from sophisticated application of leading-edge technology to common everyday industrial security processes and equipment.

C.4.3.3 Information Security
Background
The Hanford Site has over 50,000 items of classified matter, several hundred thousand items of unclassified but sensitive matter, and processes, handles, or generates 200 items of classified and many thousand sensitive items every year. Participant involvement for Information Security ranges from every Hanford employee (e.g., Controlled Unclassified Information [CUI] including Official Use Only [OUO] and Operation Security [OPSEC] topics), to the ~40 Derivative Classifiers associated with the identification of classified information. The Information Security activities support DOE prime Contractors, their subcontractors, and other lower-tier subcontractors throughout the Hanford Site.

C.4.3.4 Personnel Security
Background
The Personnel Security function for the Hanford Site involves ~700 cleared and badged employees, ~420 enrolled Human Reliability Program (HRP) personnel, ~300 unclassified FNVA each year, and investigation and processing of ~500 employees yearly. The Personnel Security scope of work supports DOE prime Contractors, their subcontractors, and other lower tier subcontractors at the Hanford Site.
C.4.3.5 Nuclear Materials Control and Accountability

Background
The MC&A scope involves many metric tons of accountable nuclear material (e.g., Special and Other) in over a half dozen locations on the Hanford Site. The nuclear material attractiveness and quantities encompass the entire range described in DOE requirements (e.g., Category IV-E highly radioactive spent nuclear fuel, to Category I quantities of plutonium in a variety of chemical forms and isotopic amounts). The critical work scope elements of the MC&A program comprise responsibilities in domestic safeguards, international safeguards (e.g., International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]), bilateral/multilateral treaties or safeguards initiatives, statistical services, and support to DOE-HQ programs, as coordinated through DOE.

C.4.3.6 Safeguards and Security Program Management

Background
The SAS Program Management scope includes elements such as SAS program planning, oversight and administration, security conditions, Hanford Site Security Plan, and other SAS plans; VAs, DBT, performance assurance, surveys, reviews, and self-assessments.

C.4.4.1 Fire and Emergency Response Services

Background
Fire services are required for a broad array of hazards and risks associated with a Hanford Site workforce performing a wide range of tasks, including decontamination and demolition activities in deactivated radiological contaminated facilities, construction of large and complex new facilities, and rescue incidents involving the need for specialized equipment and training. Rescue incidents may include confined space, high-angle, cave-ins, and other rescue activities that are typically addressed only by emergency teams who are appropriately trained and equipped. There are currently three (3) active fire stations onsite servicing approximately 580-square miles of the Hanford Site.

C.4.4.2 Emergency Operations

Background

The Site has a primary and an alternate EOC to support the emergency programs established at the Site’s ~ 22 hazardous facilities, and provides support to the Hanford Site leadership in the event of a non-Hanford emergency that affects the Hanford Site and/or its workers.

C.4.4.3 Radiological Assistance Program

Background
The Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) provides 24/7 radiological incident response capabilities. The Hanford Region 8 RAP team is equipped with personal protective equipment, radiation detection and monitoring instruments, air sampling equipment, communications equipment, isotopic identification instruments, search gear, and other equipment, as necessary. The RAP team consists of DOE and DOE
contractor personnel (full-time), and ~30 matrix employees who perform radiological assistance duties as part of their normal employment or as part of the terms of this Contract between their employer and DOE.

C.4.5.1 Volpentine HAMMER Federal Training Center

Background

The Volpentine Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response (HAMMER) Federal Training Center is a safety and emergency response training center. The primary mission of HAMMER is to train Hanford Site employee, and emergency responders on hazardous materials handling, environmental, health and safety, and emergency response. HAMMER provides training facilities, curriculum, training records, and training delivery services to federal, contractor, and subcontractor employees in support of the Hanford Site missions consistent with DOE, local, state, and federal workforce training requirements. The program includes not only established courses, but also just-in-time training necessary to meet specific mission needs or resolve issues adversely affecting the missions.

The HAMMER campus is situated at the southern boundary of the Hanford Site. The campus is situated on 88 acres, with the majority of the 153,000 sq. ft. campus constructed in 1997. The campus consists of modern classrooms/facilities, specialty training areas, and numerous life-size training props that can be configured to create a variety of situations for industrial hazards, worksite scenarios, emergency response or incident command, and hazardous materials training. The facilities provide for instructor-led courses, blended learning, and performance-based learning.

C.4.6.1.1 Strategic Planning, Governance, Enterprise Architecture, and Program Management

Background

The primary goal of this scope of work is to enable the successful execution of the Hanford mission and associated activities by providing effective, efficient, secure, redundant, and innovative information management and technology solutions (i.e., IT) to keep IT current and bring it into the future, maintenance of Hanford Site technical data in support of regulatory decision making, and post-cleanup S&M.

C.4.6.1.2 Information Technology Capital Planning

Background

CPIC is an IT management process to ensure IT resources are used effectively and efficiently. The process aligns IT plans with DOE’s strategic vision and mission requirements to ensure managers have accurate and meaningful information for IT decision making. This includes proposed IT investments’ overall value to the organization, the return on the investment, including the measures of performance, technology business management, and the utilization of risk management plans.

C.4.6.1.3 Information Technology Strategic Planning and Architecture

Background

IT Strategic Planning and Architecture provides a mechanism and a methodology that explains how Strategic Planning, Cyber Security, Records Management, Operations, Acquisitions, Capital Planning, and other related IT and general management processes work together to meet the enterprise’s mission and objectives.

C.4.6.1.4 Business Management Systems

Background
The Business Management System (BMS) is a collection of various enterprise IT investments that provide core business functions such as Enterprise Resource Planning, Business Intelligence, and other related functions. BMS is one of the DOE’s Agency’s Exhibit 300: Business Case for a Major Investment documents, with routine reporting through the CPIC process.

C.4.6.1.6 Geospatial Information Systems

Background

Geospatial information provides the necessary information to carry out compliance and cleanup activities and establishes a long-term Sitewide historical record of the Hanford Site, describing how the Site looked before and after cleanup.

C.4.6.1.7 Software Engineering and Development

Background

The strategic direction is to push the Hanford Site toward using more open-source or commercially available software; however, software development projects may arise from time to time.

C.4.6.2 Cyber Security

Background

Unclassified computing at the Hanford Site is primarily conducted on a mixture of General Support Systems such as the HLAN, and Industrial Control Systems (ICS)/SCADA systems under the Hanford Accreditation Boundary. The HLAN is the central electronic communications network that provides computing infrastructure to DOE and the majority of their respective prime Contractors and their subcontractors. The current Contractor’s classified information systems are comprised of two (2) National Security Systems (NSS). There are approximately 52-trained users on the classified systems.

C.4.6.3 Information Technology Infrastructure

Background

Reliable and secure computing, telecommunications, and network services enables the successful execution of the Hanford mission and associated activities. The Hanford Site uses a government-owned, contractor-operated distributed and integrated information technology infrastructure that provides Local Area Network, desktop and user services, telecommunication systems, radios and pager systems. The infrastructure supports the Hanford Site, and related activities, and partners. The infrastructure and systems conform to DOE and industry standards, as applicable.

C.4.6.4 End-User Computing Services

Background

End-user Computing Services are the information management and technology services focused most directly on the interaction with the end-user. This term refers to the technologies used to deploy, manage, and secure the devices, applications, and data that workers require to perform their jobs.

C.4.6.5 Communications

Background

Hanford Site communications services are currently utilized by most of the OHCs. Those that utilize their own switch, utilize the Hanford Site fiber network. The Hanford Site Telephone Exchange activities encompass voice (primarily Voice over Internet Protocol [VoIP]), data, special circuits, 9-1-1 support,
and attendant/operator services to Hanford Site programs, projects, and support organizations. The system includes transport (backbone) systems, switching equipment, outside cable plant, inside cable plant, distribution frames, subscriber station equipment, attendant workstations, ancillary equipment, and interfaces to private and public networks. The communications services function also includes emergency and commercial radio and pager services, including spectrum management, which is the process of regulating the use of radio frequencies to promote efficient use and gain a net social benefit. The DOE Spectrum Working Group (SWG) is a group of DOE-HQ and field representatives throughout DOE that manages and collaborates on DOE utilization of spectrum, licensing, and other related activities under the leadership of DOE.

C.4.6.7 Records Management

Background

Records Management is a key component of documenting Hanford’s legacy, compliance, cleanup progress, and decisions. It is essential the Contractor maintain and manage records to ensure adequate and proper documentation of work accomplishments and to document DOE stewardship of federal responsibilities and funds. The scope includes developing a strategy for life cycle management of records, including inventory and schedule management, vital records, restoration, preservation for litigation actions, major collection management, and long-term records storage.

C.4.6.7.3 Hanford Radiological Records Program

Background

The Hanford Radiological Records Program (HRRP) provides for the management and preservation of current and former radiation monitoring records for DOE (and predecessor agencies) employees, Hanford contractors, subcontractors, and visitors, including records of existing and past Hanford Site radiation dosimetry policies and practices, to demonstrate compliance with radiation exposure requirements of applicable DOE regulations and directives. For the purposes of this scope, the MAPR is considered a customer.

C.4.6.8 Correspondence Control

Background

The Correspondence Control function provides for management of correspondence for DOE. Correspondence is received from and sent to a wide range of sources, both internal and external to the Hanford Site, including Site contractors, regulators, DOE-HQ, other federal, state, and local agencies or organizations, stakeholders, media, and private citizens.

C.4.6.9 Multi-Media Services

Background

This function provides for the development, production, and acquisition of photos, videotapes, movies, audio productions, and other similar types of media.

C.4.6.10 Site Forms Management

Background

Forms Management operates within a set of federal requirements, such as regulations on information collection, Privacy Act of 1974, and E-gov.
C.4.7.1 Personal Property Management Program

Background

The Personal Property Management Program is an over-arching program, conducted in accordance with established DOE directives and other regulations and laws. The Program includes the establishment of Sitewide processes and procedures for centralized personal property management functions, such as recycling of precious metals and processing equipment that is no longer needed, through the excess property system. Tracking DOE-owned, Contractor-managed property (Sitewide) is accomplished by means of decentralized data entry into the primary property management Sitewide database. The Program also manages the centralized storage and staging of equipment and inventory through the use of various onsite warehouses.

C.4.7.2 Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act Support

Background

The EEOICPA was enacted in October 2000. Part B of the EEOICPA, effective on July 31, 2001, compensates current or former employees (or their eligible survivors) of the DOE, its predecessor agencies, and certain of its vendors, contractors and subcontractors, who were diagnosed with a radiogenic cancer, chronic beryllium (Be) disease, Be sensitivity, or chronic silicosis, as a result of exposure to radiation, Be, or silica while employed at covered facilities. Part E of the EEOICPA (enacted October 28, 2004) compensates DOE contractor and subcontractor employees, eligible survivors of such employees, and uranium miners, millers, and ore transporters, as defined by the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1990 (Section 5), for occupational illnesses that are causally linked to toxic exposures in the DOE or mining work environment.

C.4.7.3 Hanford Workforce Engagement Center

Background

The Hanford Workforce Engagement Center (HWEC) is a one-stop shop for current and former Hanford workers and their families to get assistance with questions about occupational health and compensation programs. The center is staffed by union and non-union workers who are knowledgeable about the programs and options available to employees and their families with occupational health concerns, and assist them with navigating the federal and state programs. The center is located at 309 Bradley Blvd. Richland, Washington.

C.4.7.4 External Affairs

Background

External Affairs includes information and involvement programs to reach diverse external parties interested in the Hanford Site (e.g., Tribal Nations, stakeholders, news media, elected officials and their staff, local community officials, and the public) with the status, challenges and objectives of the cleanup work.

C.4.7.4.1 External Review and Support

Background

External Review and Support to DOE involves providing support during audits, engagements and assessments by entities having oversight responsibility for DOE and its contractors.
C.4.7.5 Courier Services

Background

This function provides for courier services for the Hanford Site. Routes are driven daily for miscellaneous deliveries and calibrated equipment. The number and frequency of routes vary, depending on customer requests.

C.4.7.6 Mail Services

Background

Mail Services for the Hanford Site includes delivery to major building/locations and relies on the serviced organization/company to further deliver mail to individuals within their respective organizations. Mail Services picks up postal mail from Pasco, Richland or West Richland Post Offices and delivers outbound Hanford mail through the U.S. Postal Service to a U.S. Postal facility. Mail management requirements are identified in 41 CFR 102-192, Mail Management, and U.S. Postal Services Domestic Mail Management and International Mail Management.

C.4.7.7 Reproduction Services

Background

The Reproduction Services includes high-volume printing and reproduction services for DOE and OHCs. Printing and binding regulations, as published by the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing (JCP), and related regulations and requirements, establish operational guidelines for this scope of work.

C.4.7.8 DOE Receptionists

Background

The 2420 and 2430 Stevens Center Place receptionists provide selected services to DOE and Hanford Site employees/visitors during the standard work week.

C.4.7.9 Site Safety Standards – Common Safety Processes

Background

This activity includes maintaining the Hanford Sitewide safety and health processes for use by OHCs. 10 CFR 851.11 entitled, Worker Safety and Health (hereafter referred to as 10 CFR 851.11) addresses the need for a contractor with more than one (1) covered workplace at a DOE site to have a single, worker safety and health program and where more than one (1) contractor is responsible for covered workplaces the contractors coordinate with each other so that there are clear roles, responsibilities and procedures for the safety and health of workers at multi-contractor workplaces.

C.4.8.1 Planning and Budgeting

Background

Real property asset management planning and budgeting is necessary for alignment of the financial investments in the life cycle of real property (e.g., planning, acquisition and disposal) to meet DOE mission needs and requirements. DOE provides general and annual planning guidance to guide the Contractor in real property planning, management, and preparation of budget requests. Real property asset planning includes strategic and tactical planning with short-term and long-term forecasts (including a minimum five (5) year real property planning horizon) that supports the ISAP, the Five-Year Site Plan (FYSP), and master plan development.
C.4.8.2 Conduct of Maintenance

Background

The Conduct of Maintenance includes a single company-wide Maintenance Strategy that utilizes existing corporate programs and addresses Non-nuclear Facility(s), applicable Personal Property Maintenance, Project Maintenance - as it relates to betterment and repair (sustainment), Condition Assessments, Fire System Maintenance, Facility Services, Information Resources/Content Management (IR/CM), and Locksmith Services.

The Maintenance Program includes formal documentation, practices, and actions that implement disciplined and structured maintenance that support mission success and promotes worker, public, and environmental protection.

C.4.8.3 Facilities Information Management System (Reporting Systems)

Background

DOE uses FIMS as the real property database for real property, as required by DOE directives entitled, Real Property Asset Management, and in accordance to guidance provided by DOE-HQ for the annual FIMS data validation, and for real property data related to operations and maintenance. The system provides DOE with an inventory and management tool that assists with planning and managing real property assets. Database management is covered in Section C entitled, Application Hosting Services.

Real property includes land together with improvements, structures, and fixtures located on the land. The FIMS contains information on both DOE real property holdings, and provides DOE and contractors with online access to DOE facility information. There are ~1,500 facilities, other structures and facilities, and real property trailers with ~125 mandatory data fields in the FIMS database. The database holds unclassified information and may be subject to disclosure under FOIA. Complete and accurate information on real property holdings is critical to DOE for managing facilities and reporting to GSA, OMB, and the U.S. Congress.

C.4.8.4 General Purpose Facility Planning and Management

Background

The scope of General Purpose Facility Planning and Management is coordination, management and integration of office and warehouse needs across the Hanford Site in support of the DOE mission(s) for this Contract. It encompasses multiple disciplines to ensure functionality of the built environment by integrating people, systems, places, processes, and technologies.

C.4.9.1 Land Management

The Contractor shall provide Land Management services for the Hanford Site, in general and specific parcels, including day-to-day implementation of the CLUP, planning and management of General Purpose Facilities, and disposal of real property interests, such as easements, licenses, permits and leases, as required by the DOE directive entitled, Real Property Asset Management, and other applicable laws and regulations.

Background

Existing development and contaminated sites drive requirements for the continued use of property by DOE and place limitations on the property for future development or release of property. Almost half of the Hanford Site includes the Fitzner-Eberhardt Arid Lands Ecology (ALE) Reserve, McGee Ranch, and Wahluke Slope as safety buffer areas that are now managed as a National Monument. The USFWS,
through a permit from DOE, manages the ALE and the Wahluke Slope. Other portions of the Site are managed as part of the MAPR, which was established in 2015. There are also out grants (easements, licenses, permits and leases) to non-DOE entities to provide access to electrical, telecommunication, and state road systems on the Hanford Site. A real estate agreement is required for non-DOE governmental agencies or private parties desiring to use real property at the Hanford Site. Out grants and transfers of federal property are issued by DOE. The Hanford Site operates within a CLUP that was established by an EIS Record of Decision (ROD).

**C.4.9.2 Site Access and Use**

**Background**

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) was assigned roles and responsibilities for Hanford Site land and resource management in 2000. DOE and DOI have developed an MOU for management of the Monument. In addition, DOE has entered into MOUs with Tribal Nations as part of its ongoing tribal consultation regarding increased tribal access, use, and potential roles for users’ management on some Hanford Site lands.

Future activities will be consistent with the CLUP. The CLUP provides the framework for future use of the Hanford Site’s land resources.

**C.4.9.3 Post-Cleanup Surveillance and Maintenance**

**Background**

The DOE EM Program has the cleanup and landlord responsibilities for the Hanford Site. The Hanford Site cleanup is currently scheduled to be completed around year 2060. Upon completion of the cleanup, the Hanford Site is expected to be transferred to the DOE Office of Legacy Management. The mission of the DOE Office of Legacy Management is to manage DOE post-closure responsibilities and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment. This Office of Legacy Management has control and custody for legacy land, structures, and facilities and is responsible for maintaining them at levels suitable for their long-term use. It is DOE’s intent that areas of the Hanford Site where cleanup is completed be managed in a manner consistent with LTS goals, until transfer to the DOE Office of Legacy Management.

**C.4.9.4 Tribal Nations**

**Background**

Since the Hanford Site was established, the Tribal Nations have identified areas of special significance located within the Hanford Site. DOE works with the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), the Nez Perce Tribe, and the Wanapum Band. The Contractor Interface with the Tribal Nations is guided by CRD O 144.1, *Department of Energy American Indian Tribal Government Interactions and Policy*, in communicating DOE, programmatic, and field responsibilities for interacting with American Indian governments. CRD O 144.1 incorporates both the policy and the consultation guidance for working with Tribal Nations, and defines cultural resources as including sacred sites that have importance to American Indian peoples. Under Executive Order 13007, *Indian Sacred Sites*, as federal managers of the Hanford Site, DOE should accommodate access and use, and avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of sacred areas.

**C.4.9.5 Hanford Natural Resource Damage Assessment**

**Background**
In accordance with CERCLA, when contaminant releases are suspected to have led to injury of natural resources, federal law requires Government officials, acting as natural resource trustees to conduct a natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) process. The objective of this process is to restore, replace, or acquire the equivalent of the injured natural resources and to compensate the public for loss of services that occurs while natural resources are in an injured state. The DOI promulgated regulations that establish a framework and a set of procedures for conducting an NRDA. These regulations define three sequential NRDA phases:

- Pre-assessment;
- Injury assessment; and
- Post-assessment/restoration.

The post-assessment/restoration phase may involve restoration in some areas of the Hanford Site. During the post-assessment/restoration phase, the trustees prepare an assessment report and make a formal claim for damages from the responsible parties. On settlement of the claim or awarding of damages, this phase concludes by implementing a restoration plan. The objectives of this plan are to restore affected natural resources to their baseline condition and compensate the public for the interim loss of services resulting from those resources. Although most restoration projects begin during the post-assessment phase, some restoration projects may occur earlier in the NRDA process. The Hanford NRTC may agree upon early restoration activities on Hanford, where feasible and appropriate, to accelerate Site recovery.

C.4.10.1 NEPA Planning and Program Support

Background

The NEPA applies to federal agencies and actions. The Contractor NEPA support requested by DOE may include preparation of NEPA Review Screening Forms (NRSF), EAs, and providing input to contractors conducting EISs, but not preparing EISs. For the Hanford Site, EISs are prepared by offsite contractors. Preparation of NRSFs are a NEPA Program Support function. NEPA Planning, conducted early in project or plan formulation (e.g., infrastructure master plans, land management plans), is also a Program Support function for the actions included in the Contractor’s areas of responsibility. The Contractor is responsible for integrating NEPA program administration with OHCs, as described in this section.

NEPA requires an interdisciplinary process and cannot be performed by one individual. DOE will decide the level of NEPA documentation required for an action, or whether existing NEPA documents adequately address potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures. NEPA applies to activities off the Hanford Site if, for example, a plan, program, or project is approved or funded by DOE. Whether a plan, program or project is subject to NEPA will be determined by DOE.

NEPA documents include EAs, EISs, RODs, and Findings of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

C.4.10.2 Cultural and Historic Resource Program

Background

The Hanford Site contains numerous archaeological sites, historical sites, districts, buildings, landscapes, and associated collections and artifacts dating from 11,000 years ago to the plutonium production of the Manhattan Project and Cold War period, as well as cultural protected areas and traditional cultural properties of cultural and religious significance to contemporary communities. The Cultural and Historic Resource Program directly, in conjunction with OHCs, ensures compliance with associated laws, DOE
orders and policy directives, and legally-binding agreements designed to identify and protect these resources.

C.4.10.3.1 Environmental Monitoring

**Background**

Environmental Monitoring provides multimedia environmental monitoring to measure the concentration of radionuclides and chemicals in environmental media (exclusive of the groundwater monitoring program) in order to assess the integrated effects of these materials on the environment and the public. Samples collected by environmental monitoring are analyzed for very low environmental concentrations of radionuclides and chemicals, including metals, cations, anions, semi-volatile and volatile organic compounds. This function focuses on routine operational and legacy releases from DOE facilities on the Hanford Site. Environmental monitoring is also used to detect and quantify unplanned releases and operational releases from non-DOE operations on or off the Hanford Site. The information produced by this program is published in an annual public report, and it is also integrated with environmental cleanup mission worker health assessment activities. This information may also be used by DOE in fulfilling its NRTC responsibilities and ensuring public safety at the Hanford Site and the MAPR.

C.4.10.3.2 Ecological Monitoring and Compliance

**Background**

The objective of the Ecological Monitoring and Compliance function is to maintain a system that ensures DOE is in compliance with applicable ecological resource-related laws and regulations, including the ESA, BGEPA, MBTA, and *Federal Water Pollution Control Act* (i.e., CWA).

Ecological Review is a process for evaluating potential impacts to ecological resources before they occur and mitigating adverse impacts if they do occur, and Ecological Resources include plants, animals (including fish), wetlands and floodplains.

C.4.10.3.3 Biological Controls

**Background**

Biological Controls is a service to control noxious weeds, industrial weeds, other vegetation, and animal pests. The program controls vegetation on ~2,000 acres, traps and removes animals, and eliminates insect infestations. An important function of Biological Controls is in concert with Radiological Controls, the control of both plant and animal radiologically contaminated vectors.

C.4.10.4 Environmental Regulatory Management

**Background**

Environmental Regulatory Management includes a multitude of interfaces, relationships and liaisons with a wide variety of regulatory agencies and organizations, including the DOH Radiation Protection Office, the DOH Spokane Office (water and sewage) Ecology Nuclear Waste Program Office, the Benton Clean Air Agency, the EPA Region X and the EPA Hanford Project Office. The major drivers for this scope include the TPA; AEA; NEPA; CAA; *Water Quality Act of 1987*; CERCLA; RCRA; *Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976* (TSCA); *Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992*; *Administrative Procedure Act of 1946*; *Safe Drinking Water Act 1974* (SDWA); ESA; MBTA; *American Antiquities Act of 1906*; 10 CFR 1022, *Compliance with Floodplain and Wetland Environmental Review Requirements*; and a variety of other legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the Hanford Site mission.
The information generated by this scope of work is used by numerous projects within DOE. As such, the activities are closely aligned with the needs of the DOE as a federal land manager, as a CERCLA Potentially Responsible Party (PRP), and as a RCRA permittee (WA7890008967 Hanford Facility Dangerous Waste Permit), and as a RCRA permittee conducting corrective actions to clean up past practices hazardous waste contamination.

C.4.10.5 Environmental Mitigation Strategy and Planning

Background

Environmental mitigation, compensatory mitigation, or mitigation banking are terms used primarily by the Federal Government to describe projects or programs intended to offset known impacts to existing historic or natural resources. Mitigation is a series of prioritized actions intended to reduce or eliminate adverse impacts to cultural and natural resources. Natural resources can mean edaphic, rock, mineral, water, air, geomorphologic, viewscape, spiritual places, cultural, plant, animal, cryptogamous, and other natural resource that has intrinsic value or meaning. The mitigation actions include avoidance, minimization, onsite rectification and compensation. The basis of this strategy is that a project begins mitigation at the avoidance level of the hierarchy and only moves to the next level if reasonable options at the previous level are exhausted.

C.4.10.6 Environmental Permits and Compliance

Background

The Environmental Permits and Compliance scope includes a multitude of interfaces, relationships and liaisons with a wide variety of regulatory agencies and organizations, including the USFWS, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, DOH Radiation Protection Office, the DOH Spokane Office (water and sewage), Ecology Nuclear Waste Program Office, the Benton Clean Air Agency (open burning and particulate), Benton County (Shoreline Management Act), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (floodplains and wetlands), the EPA Region X, and the EPA Hanford Project Office. The major drivers for this scope include the CAA; Water Quality Act of 1987; RCRA; TSCA; Administrative Procedure Act of 1946; SDWA; ESA; MBTA; 10 CFR 1022, Compliance with Floodplain and Wetland Environmental Review Requirements; and a variety of other legal and regulatory requirements where permits are required for Hanford’s operations.

The information generated by this scope of work is used by numerous projects within DOE. As such, the Contractor’s permitting activities closely align with the needs of the DOE as a land management trustee, as a CERCLA PRP, as a RCRA Permittee, as a Title V CAA Permittee, and as a small municipality equivalent that has attendant infrastructure and permitting requirements.

C.4.10.7.1 Meteorological and Climatological Services

Background

Accurate and timely meteorological and climatological information is required by DOE and OHCs for emergency response, work scheduling, and general Site safety. The system is particularly needed in the event of a release of hazardous material to the environment (atmosphere) from a Site facility. The Hanford Meteorological Monitoring system currently includes 32 monitoring stations on and adjacent to the Hanford Site, a Meteorological and Climatological Services computer network system, data display system, and interactive transport and diffusion computer model. In addition to routine weather reports, the system produces several specialized, mission, environmental, and safety-related reports.
C.4.10.7.2 Seismic Monitoring

Background

Seismic Monitoring ensures compliance with DOE directives, guides, and DOE supplemental direction for facility safety requirements related to nuclear safety design, criticality safety, fire protection, and natural phenomena hazards (NPH) mitigation. For earthquake monitoring, DOE directives require facilities or sites with hazardous materials to have instrumentation or other means to detect and record the occurrence and severity of seismic events.

The seismic network on and near the Hanford Site consists of two (2) designs of equipment and 49 sites (seismometer sites and strong motion accelerometer sites). Seismometer sites are designed to locate earthquakes and determine the magnitude and hypocenter location. Strong motion accelerometer sites are designed to measure ground motion.

C.4.10.8.1 Hanford External Dosimetry Program

Background

The HEDP provides the DOE Laboratory Accreditation Program (DOE-LAP) accredited external dosimetry services, including technical support, documentation, and dosimeters that are capable of demonstrating compliance with external radiation monitoring requirements and dose limits of applicable DOE regulations and directives.

C.4.10.8.2 Hanford Internal Dosimetry Program

Background

The HIDP provides accredited internal dosimetry services, including technical support, documentation, and analyses that are capable of demonstrating compliance with internal radiation monitoring requirements, and dose limits of applicable DOE regulations and directives.

C.4.10.8.3 Hanford Radiological Instrumentation Program

Background

The HRIP provides calibration, maintenance, and repair services for a broad range of portable and semi-portable radiological instrumentation, including technical support and documentation, to maintain the capability of such instrumentation to demonstrate compliance with radiation monitoring requirements of applicable DOE regulations and directives.

C.4.11.2 Radiation Protection

Background

Contractors are required to protect individuals from ionizing radiation by implementing a Radiation Protection Program in accordance with 10 CFR 835, *Occupational Radiation Protection*. The Contractor's radiation protection program establishes program requirements for protecting individuals from ionizing radiation resulting from the conduct of DOE activities.

C.4.11.3 Worker Safety and Health Management

Background

Contractors are required to implement a Worker Safety and Health Program that reduces or prevents occupational injuries, illnesses, and accidental losses by providing workers with a safe and healthful workplace. Hanford Site Contractors implement worker safety programs that comply with applicable
requirements, such as those required by 10 CFR 851, *Worker Safety and Health Program.* Implementation of these requirements in conjunction with a focus on safety and implementation of programs, such as the union safety program and VPP, have been effective in reducing the number of workplace injuries. DOE continues to implement new programs (e.g., Human Performance Improvement Initiative), which further improve worker safety.

**C.4.11.5 Event Notification, Reporting, and Investigation**

**Background**

Occurrences resulting from activities performed at DOE facilities or in support of DOE facility operations are reported to notify DOE about events that could adversely affect the health and safety of the workers, public, or the environment, DOE missions, or the credibility of the DOE. Established operational practices ensure appropriate event notification for timely response, reports ensure DOE is informed about events that could adversely affect the health and safety of the workers, public, or the environment, DOE missions, or the credibility of DOE and promote organizational learning; and investigation of events help to determine their impact and prevent recurrence based on significance.

**C.4.11.6 Activity Level Work Planning and Control Program**

**Background**

Activity-Level WP&C is utilized so that work is performed safely, efficiently, and in a manner that ensures protection of workers, the public, and the environment. Because of the importance, DOE developed guidance in the form of DOE-HDBK-1211-2014, *Activity-Level Work Planning and Control Implementation.* The handbook provides a common approach in developing WP&C processes and strives to improve Contractor work processes and their implementation, consistent with the DOE Safety Culture focus areas of Leadership, Employee/Worker Engagement, and Organizational Learning.

**C.4.11.7 Quality Assurance**

**Background**

Contractors are required to implement QA programs that provide confidence that quality is achieved. Quality Assurance Programs (QAP) are implemented using a graded approach, based upon the relative importance of the activity and the potential consequences of failure.

**C.4.11.7.1 Requirements Management Program**

**Background**

Requirements are managed through the incorporation and utilization of the Government-furnished requirements management software, and the Sitewide Business Standard for Requirements Management. The approved system and the Sitewide Business Standard for Requirements Management for the life of this Contract and shall ensure DOE can utilize the system.

The requirements management system entails managing legal, regulatory, contractual and technical requirements, and enduring commitments of a project to ensure and maintain alignment between those requirements and the project’s implementing plans, activities and work products. The Requirement Management Program encompasses the tasks of establishing a requirements baseline, crediting the documented implementing provisions, and maintaining bidirectional traceability to and from implementing provisions, under change controls and maintaining CM.

As a program/project management function, the purpose of requirements management is to manage requirements of the Contractor’s programs, processes, products, and product components and to ensure
alignment between those requirements and the Contractor’s implementing plans, work instructions, and work products.

### C.4.11.8 Conduct of Operations

#### Background

A Conduct of Operations (CONOPS) Program includes formal documentation, practices, and actions that implement disciplined and structured operations that support mission success and promote worker, public, and environmental protection. The goal is to minimize the likelihood and consequences of human fallibility or technical and organizational system failures. The program is a safety management program recognized in the Nuclear Safety Rule (10 CFR 830, *Nuclear Safety Management*), but it also supports safety and mission success for a wide range of hazardous, complex, or mission-critical operations, and some Conduct of Operations attributes can enhance routine operations.

### C.4.11.9 Beryllium

#### Background

Hanford Site contractors are required to have an approved Chronic Beryllium Disease Prevention Program (CBDPP) plan that involves past exposure or the potential for exposure to Be. The approved CBDPP plan complies with 10 CFR 850, *Chronic Beryllium Disease Prevention Program*. Facilities (including structures, Conex boxes, underground sites) may be transferred by OHCs that may not have previously been identified as Be controlled facilities.

### C.4.12.1 Engineering

#### Background

This scope of work includes Engineering and Project Design (System/Flow Sheet Analysis, Design, Procurement, Construction and Acceptance Testing) functions. Engineering services includes the engineering necessary to support systems and facilities relative to planning, operations, maintenance, upgrades, renovations, and replacement for the Contractor scope of work. Additionally, Engineering services provides appropriate engineering analysis to predict system and facility modifications and expected renovation to support the DOE budget cycle. Project Design provides DA support for procurement and construction-related activities. The desired outcome is an Engineering service that provides engineering leadership and resources to accomplish the work scope.

### C.4.12.3 Internal Audit

#### Background

The Internal Audit function implementation includes performing audits in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards or the Internal Audit Standards.

### C.4.12.4 Employee Concerns Program

#### Background

The DOE ECP requires that contractors establish and maintain an ECP that encourages the free and open expression of employee concerns, provides an independent and formal avenue to raise employee concerns, and support a strong safety culture where employee concerns can be promptly identified and resolved without fear of retaliation/reprisal.
C.4.12.5 Strategic Partnership Projects

Background

SPP (previously known as WFO) is work performed for non-DOE entities.

C.4.12.6 Program and Project Performance Management

Successful execution of the program and project performance management work scope will ensure cost and schedule efficiency while minimizing programmatic risks. Performance management practices are used in the performance of work including development of management plans, planning data, disciplined change control processes, service level agreements, and performance measures.

Background

This Contract is not a traditional project, but many program and project performance management practices and principles are applicable to ensure effective and efficient delivery of products and services under this Contract. The application of program and project performance management principles shall be applied using a graded approach. Program/Project Management Principles include:

- Line management accountability.
- Sound, disciplined, up-front project planning.
- Well-defined and documented project requirements.
- Development and implementation of sound acquisition strategies that incorporate effective risk handling mechanisms.
- Well-defined and managed project scope and risk-based Performance Baselines and stable funding profiles that support original cost baseline execution.
- Development of reliable and accurate cost estimates using appropriate cost methodologies.
- Properly resourced and appropriately skilled project staffs.
- Effective implementation of management systems supporting the project (e.g., QA, risk management, change control, performance management and contract management).
- Early integration of safety into the design process.
- Effective communication among project stakeholders.
- Utilization of peer reviews throughout the life of a project to appropriately assess and make course corrections.
- Process to achieve operational readiness is defined early in the project for Hazard Category 1, 2, and 3 nuclear facilities.

Some activities, ranging from small infrastructure reliability projects to larger capital asset projects (CAP), require the implementation of increasingly rigorous project management techniques.

DOE will continuously seek to improve performance under this Contract, and will seek effective Contractor program and project performance management and execution.
C.4.12.6.2.8 Contractor Assurance System

Background

CAS is an integral component of a contractor’s management systems and DOE’s Enterprise Risk Management. The DOE integrates its oversight activities with CAS to confirm the adequacy of the Contractor’s internal controls and integrated management systems.

CAS are designed and utilized by contractors to manage performance consistent with contract requirements. CAS enable the corporate parent, if applicable, to assess performance, provide data to the Contractor’s management decision making process, and allow the Contractor to more effectively manage processes, resources and outcomes. CAS provide clear communication of the mission and operational performance and enable DOE to responsively determine the necessary level of federal oversight based on mission goals and needs. Under CAS, contractors provide reasonable assurance that management controls are effective and efficient. CAS are risk-based systems that focus on outcomes and seek to minimize performance risk.

C.4.12.7.1 Hanford Portfolio Analysis

Background

DOE performs oversight and integrated planning of projects within the EM, grouped together into project baseline summaries (PBS).

Each Hanford Site contractor currently maintains its own WBS for execution of the work. Each contractor uses the BMS to record costs and provide reports to DOE either monthly, quarterly or annually by WBS. A DOE scope management system is under development to store and manage changes to the WBS, scope descriptions, assumptions, requirements, completion criteria, constraints, and deliverables.

The WBS and WBS dictionary development are at different levels of maturity across the PBSs.

The PBSs are managed using different procedures for scope, cost, and schedule development. The work performed under these PBSs has a combined escalated life cycle total value of approximately $100 billion, with an estimated scheduled end date of 2060. The projects operate within the requirements and guidelines of DOE project management directives, as well as OMB budget and planning-related circulars. Funding for these projects is dependent on a credible Life Cycle Cleanup Program Baseline and the degree to which project execution is successful. The Life Cycle Cleanup Program Baseline also supports acquisition planning and development, long range planning, environmental liability audits, budget formulation and life cycle reporting. The Hanford Site also requires a PIMS consisting of the individual contractor Integrated Master Schedules and DOE’s Cleanup Program Baseline. The PIMS supports rollup of progress from individual contractor baselines to the Cleanup Program Baseline, evaluation of Sitewide performance against cleanup program objectives, and scenario development.

Other pertinent tools that DOE uses include Micro-Computer Aided Cost Estimating System Second Generation (MII) Cost Estimating software (a personal desktop software developed for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) and P6.

This scope is primarily accomplished through integration and critical analysis of DOE and contractor scope, budget, project and program information, and formulating programmatic recommendations to DOE.
C.4.12.7.3 Project Support

Background

The project acquisition and support function includes project initiation, design, construction, and/or procurement services. These service capabilities are intended to enable DOE to separately accomplish its responsibilities in delivering new projects. Because the nature of this type of work is cyclical, these services will be funded on an as-needed basis. It is not expected that the resources necessary to execute these functions will be retained as a permanent operating capability; rather, they will be obtained when DOE identifies a need and funds are available.

C.4.12.7.4 Independent Assessment

Background

Given the ongoing need for enhanced credibility and specialized expertise, there is a need for independent assessments, verifications, and/or analyses to be performed on projects and mission-related work.

C.8 DOE Small Business Procurement Post-Award Support and Other Directed Work Scope

Background

The small business procurement post-award support and other DOE directed work scope (DDWS) activities provides support to DOE and/or other entities. As funds become available and the need for these activities arise, DOE will authorize work via task order or task order modification under the IDIQ CLINs 0008, 1008, and 2008 as stated in Section B entitled, Type of Contract. These authorizations will vary in form and format depending on the nature of the work and the sponsoring entity. The work authorizations will identify scope, cost, schedule, fee, and funding arrangement.