

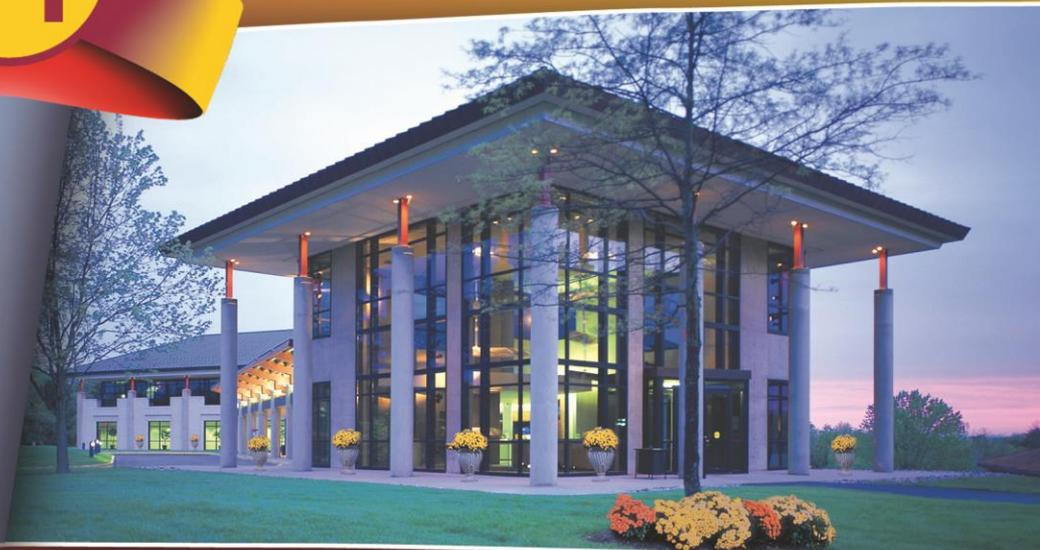
ADVANCING

**EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT**

30 YEARS | 1986-2016



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DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES

ATTACHMENT 4

30th Annual Meeting • May 2-6, 2016



DOE DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Emergency Management is prompt, efficient, and effective response to any emergency involving DOE sites and activities.
 - Safety Management Program identified in DOE O 425.1D and a key component of the safety basis.
 - It is the last line of defense to prevent public and worker exposure to hazardous materials.
- Technical planning establishes the basis for emergency preparedness and response. It is the keystone of every element.



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ISSUES RECAP

- Ineffective implementation of existing DOE O 151.1C requirements (exclusion of guides).
- Inadequate revision of requirements (failure to address lessons learned).
- Emergency equipment is poorly maintained and unreliable during an emergency.
- Lack of planning for events that impact multiple facilities and overwhelm response assets.

ISSUES RECAP

- Training and Drill Programs are inadequate.
- Exercises are not challenging and do not include severe event (regional impacts).
- Lack of causal analysis for adequate corrective action development.
- Effectiveness reviews are not performed.
- Assessments are incomplete and ineffective.

ATTACHMENT 4

- Language was added to Attachment 4 for Defense Nuclear Facility requirements.
 - Specifically states DNF in the requirement.
- Elements affected include training, drills, emergency equipment and facilities, and readiness assurance.

CONDUCT OF OPERATION DRILLS

- Drills will be conducted using a graded approach for lower-level emergencies (conduct of operations).
 - Include Operations staff, Emergency Management staff, and Incident Command staff that include –
 - Drills will also include staff from the EOC staff to integrate the ERO with conduct of operations.
 - Regardless of scope all involved staff will be evaluated for continuous improvement.

EMERGENCY FACILITIES

- Identify emergency response facilities (i.e., primary EOCs, control rooms, operation centers, medical facilities, fire departments) so that:
 - Compensatory measures for emergency response facilities that are not survivable and habitable can be developed.
- Safety functions and features are tested and maintained to ensure they function as designed.
- Safe shutdown or walkaway strategies are developed for abnormal events and emergencies.
- Ensure seamless operations, from daily operations to an abnormal event to an emergency.

NEW EOC CONSTRUCTION

- Ensure EOCs:
 - Located within the EPZ remain habitable during radiological and hazardous materials releases.
 - Designed to withstand natural phenomena events.
 - Identified as an Essential Facility in accordance with the International Building Code or state/regional/local equivalent building code.
 - Can sustain emergency operations for a minimum of 72 hours.
 - EOC projects that have received CD-2 (Performance Baseline) approval as of the date of issuance of this Order, are exempt from paragraph 11.c.

READINESS ASSURANCE

- Conduct causal analysis on findings identified as a result of noncompliance or life safety.
 - Develop formal corrective action plans (approved by the Cognizant Field Element Manager).
 - Ensure effective corrective actions are tracked, identified, and implemented.
 - Identify compensatory measures for findings until corrective actions are implemented.
 - Evaluate the effectiveness of corrective actions by an independent reviewer.

CRITERIA REVIEW AND APPROACH DOCUMENT

- The Associate Administrator, Office of Emergency of Operations delineates CRADs, which apply only to Defense Nuclear Facilities.



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