

Department of Energy (DOE) End State Contract Model (ESCM)



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In 2018, DOE initiated ESCM to reinvigorate the nuclear waste cleanup completion mindset.

What it is.

- A contract mechanism to incrementally execute planned work and achieve project goals with defined completion criteria.
 - For example, regulatory requirements and decision documents (e.g., National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] Environmental Impact Statement [EIS]).

Why do we use it?

- Provides flexibility to partner with industry and stakeholders to openly negotiate the right end states and regulatory framework to reach completion at complex sites.
- Reduces environmental risk and financial liability through focused contracting actions and risk sharing between the DOE and the selected contractor.



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ESCM Advantages



Utilizes a single award Indefinite Deliverable/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) “umbrella” contract that is continually modified with work scopes under negotiated Cost Reimbursable and Firm-Fixed-Price Task Orders.



The management and tasking of discrete scopes of work leads to more realistic and reliable pricing.



Provides appropriate incentive structures consistent with the progress and technical challenges associated with complex site cleanup.



ESCM Advantages (cont.)



Reduces upfront proposal preparation costs.



Levels the “playing field” among potential offerors and is intended to shorten the procurement timeframe.



Reduces long-term risk via individual Task Orders that address project needs within known or planned budgets.



ESCM for Phase 1B

- Contract Transition designed to maintain continuity in site operations
 - Keep legacy workforce engaged and site systems maintained and operational
- Ensures site programs and procedures reflect changing conditions and employ modern methods
 - Individual Task Orders require a learning organization that adapts management and safety techniques to match work requirements
- Promotes DOE/Contractor communication and flexibility to achieve common goals or end states
 - Each Task Order has a focused goal and performance incentives to optimize execution and thus share risk between DOE and Contractor



General Components of Phase 1B End State Contract

- Continue site operations, maintenance, and security
- Update site infrastructure to accommodate future actions and conditions
 - Firewater Systems, Rail Lines, Roads, etc.
- Remediation of below-grade (subsurface) infrastructure and contaminated soils in Waste Management Areas 1 & 2
 - WMA-1: Main Plant Process Building area, Source area for Sr-90 plume, and soils
 - WMA-2: Treatment facility, lagoon infrastructure, lagoon sediments, and soils
- Remove most infrastructure and facilities from balance of site and remediate underlying contaminated soils (Phase 2 facilities to remain)
- Manage WVDP Transuranic (TRU) waste, TRU waste storage facilities, and Remote Handled Waste Facility (RHWF) until pathway for TRU disposal is defined



Phase 1B End State Goal – Remaining Facilities

Sets the Stage for Phase 2 Facility Decision Making



Assumes WVDP TRU waste disposal pathway achieved.



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