



Advanced Research Project Agency for  
Environmental Management

Reducing Project Risk, Accelerating Cleanup Mission

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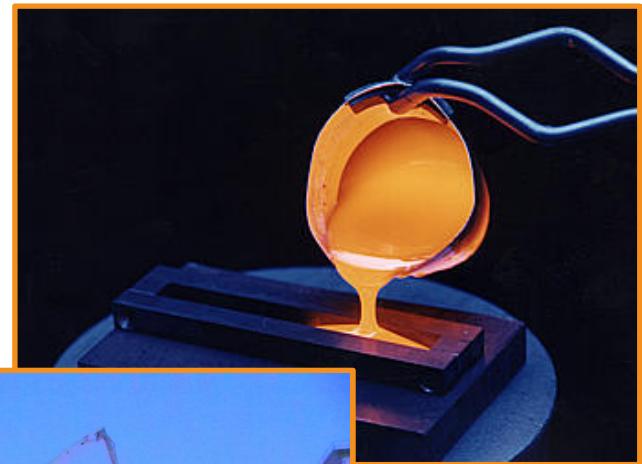
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# Innovation Important to EM Success

## Significant Return on Investment

- Billions of Dollars Saved
- Years Off Baseline Schedule
- Approximately 20:1 Return on Investment



## Partnerships Move Science to Operations

- National Laboratories, Universities, Contractors, Regulators



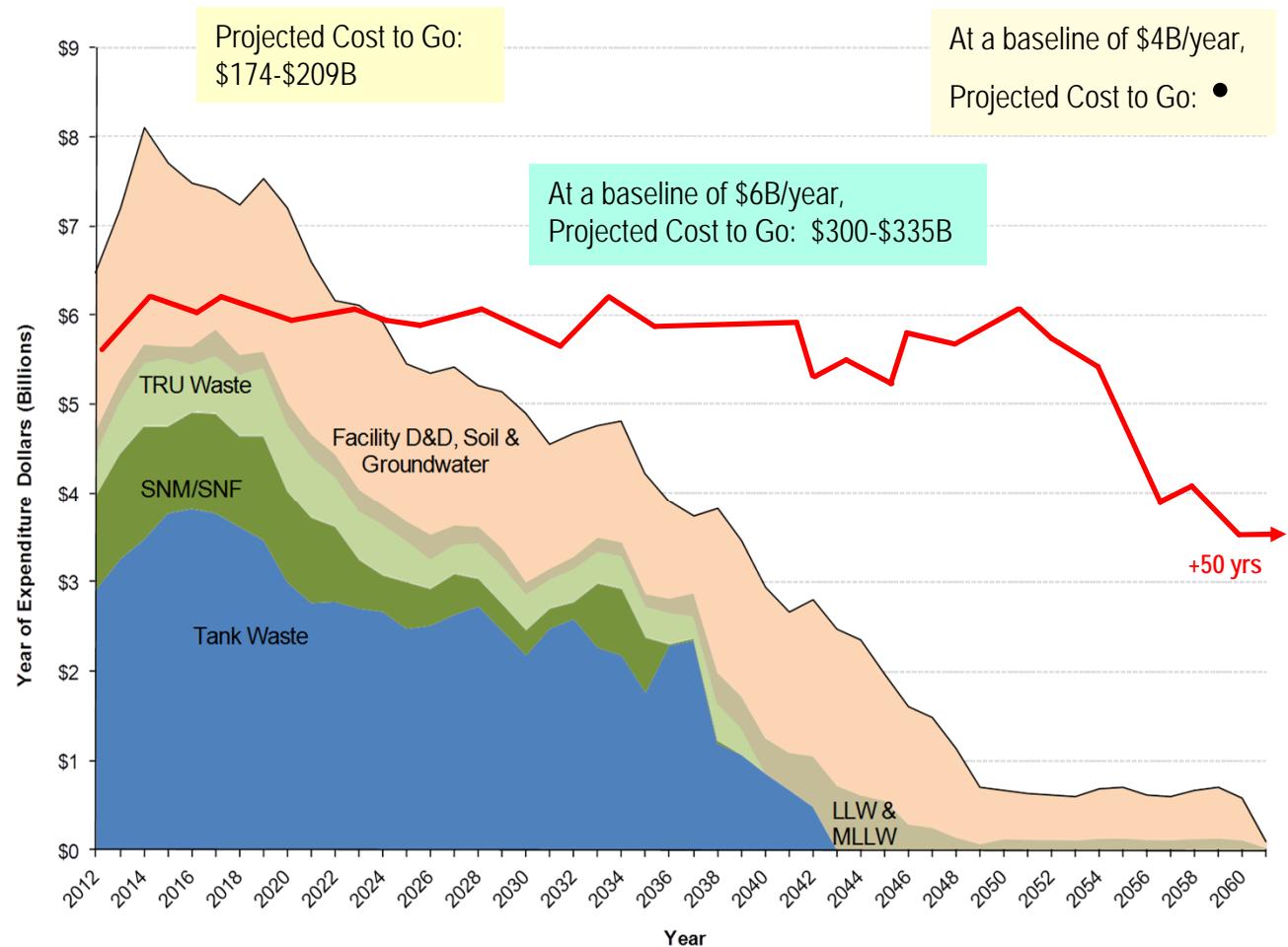
## Consistent and Focused Investments

- Discover/Develop/Deploy



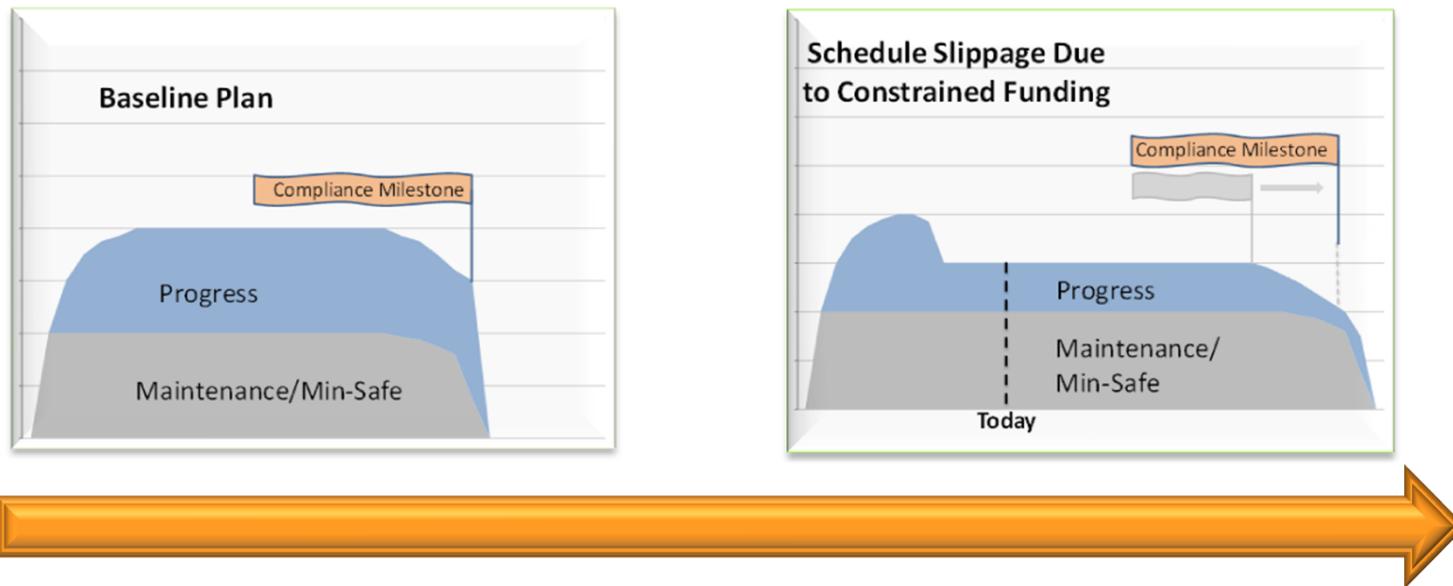
# EM Lifecycle Cost is Function of Funding Level

- Meeting baseline regulatory agreements will require unrealistic funding.
- Optimistic funding levels push cleanup schedule past 2070.
- As cleanup schedule extends, maintenance and infrastructure consume increasing fraction of available funds.



# Innovation is Needed Now More than Ever

Accelerate Progress / Reduce Capital and Operating Cost



## ARPA-EM Program Areas of Opportunity:

- Processing High-Level Liquid Waste and Legacy Materials  
Over 80M gallons of liquid waste
- Remediating Soil, Groundwater, and Contaminated Facilities  
Over 90 soil/groundwater plumes
- Assessing/Validating Long-Term Remedies  
Long-term monitoring/assessment at "closed" EM sites estimated at \$10B through 2070

# High Level Waste and Legacy Materials

## Challenges

- 80+ million gallons liquid radioactive waste stored in degrading underground tanks
- Large waste processing facilities take decades to design and build
- Many construction projects have multi-year delays and substantial cost overruns

## Desired Outcomes

- Reduce capital and life-cycle costs
- Decrease plant footprint
- Reduce chemical and criticality risks
- Increase flexibility for process upgrades/changes

## Opportunities for Innovation

- Chemical Process Intensification (CPI) to reduce scale, minimize hazards and improve efficiency
- Smart Manufacturing (SM) to automate and simplify operations, reducing complexity and cost
- Small, modular equipment adapted for processing flexibility



# Green, Sustainable Remediation of Soil, Groundwater & Contaminated Facilities

## Challenges

- Cleanup of ~100 groundwater plumes and over 1000 contaminated facilities
- Limits on disposal records, difficulties in analysis, inadequate models of contaminant distribution and migration

## Desired Outcomes

- Reduce worker exposure
- Eliminate secondary waste streams
- Improve operating efficiencies and reduce lifecycle cost

## Opportunities for Innovation

- Natural attenuation to replace energy-intensive active remediation systems
- Coupled hydrogeologic/analytical data models to predict contaminant behavior
- Virtual/gaming environment to train workers and plan decommissioning
- Remote and robotic systems to characterize and decontaminate facilities
- In-situ decommissioning approaches



# Assessment of Long-term Effectiveness

## Challenges

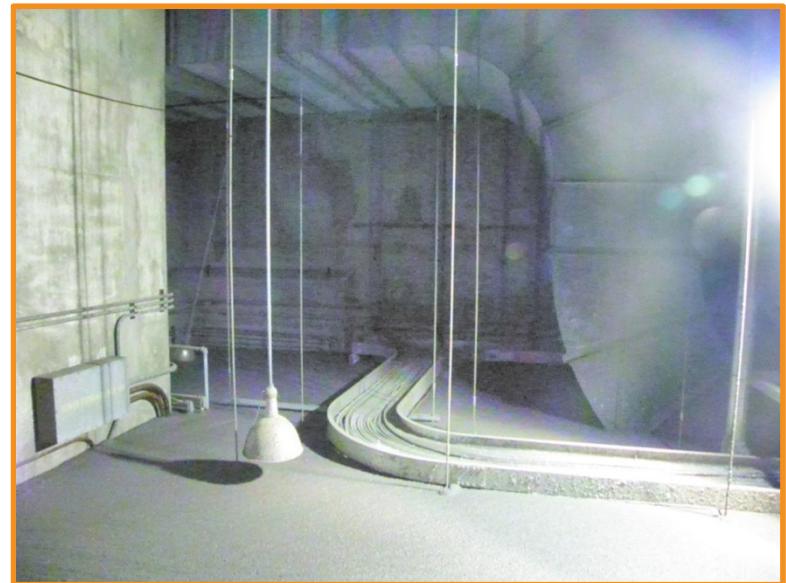
- Hundreds of individual remedies across complex
- Extensive characterization and monitoring required to assess remedy effectiveness
- Decades-long monitoring and assessment required
- Thousands of wells and hundreds of locations require assessment and monitoring

## Desired Outcomes

- Reduce worker exposure
- Reduce need for sampling, sample transport, and assessment
- Improve remedy evaluation and decision process

## Opportunities for Innovation

- Remote sensing and secure wireless technology for monitoring
- Transport models coupled with characterization data to provide improved assessment/decision process



# Translating the DARPA Model to EM – Key Characteristics

## Challenge-Based Approach

- Work with field offices, HQ, site contractors to identify and address highest priority challenges
- Focus on revolutionary technical options for step-change impacts

## Strong Technical Program Managers

- Deep understanding of EM challenges
- Provide compelling end-state vision
- Assesses merit of new technology/operational requirements
- Accounts for outcomes and program success

## Focus on Implementation

- Clear insertion targets
- Project plans span concept development to Technical Readiness Level Five

# Getting ARPA-EM Started

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## FY14 – Program Initiation and Development

- Select Program Director, Program Managers
- Establish organizational framework, support structure
- Begin identification of technical program areas and key program challenges

## FY15 – Ramp up to Full Operation

- Complete appointments of Program Managers, program structure
- Work closely with stakeholders to develop vision statements in initial program areas
- Communicate objectives, needs, process to broad technical community- especially seeking to engage non-traditional technical suppliers (i.e., not usually engaged in EM work)
- Develop and issue solicitations, make initial awards

## FY16 – Fully Operational – Developing the Portfolio

- Develop and issue solicitations in additional program areas
- Make awards in program areas according to plans
- Conduct progress reviews on technical projects that are underway
- Increase visibility and engagement in technical community
- Conduct internal review to assess and analyze progress, adjust program accordingly

# Potential Organization Structures

## Stand-alone Organization

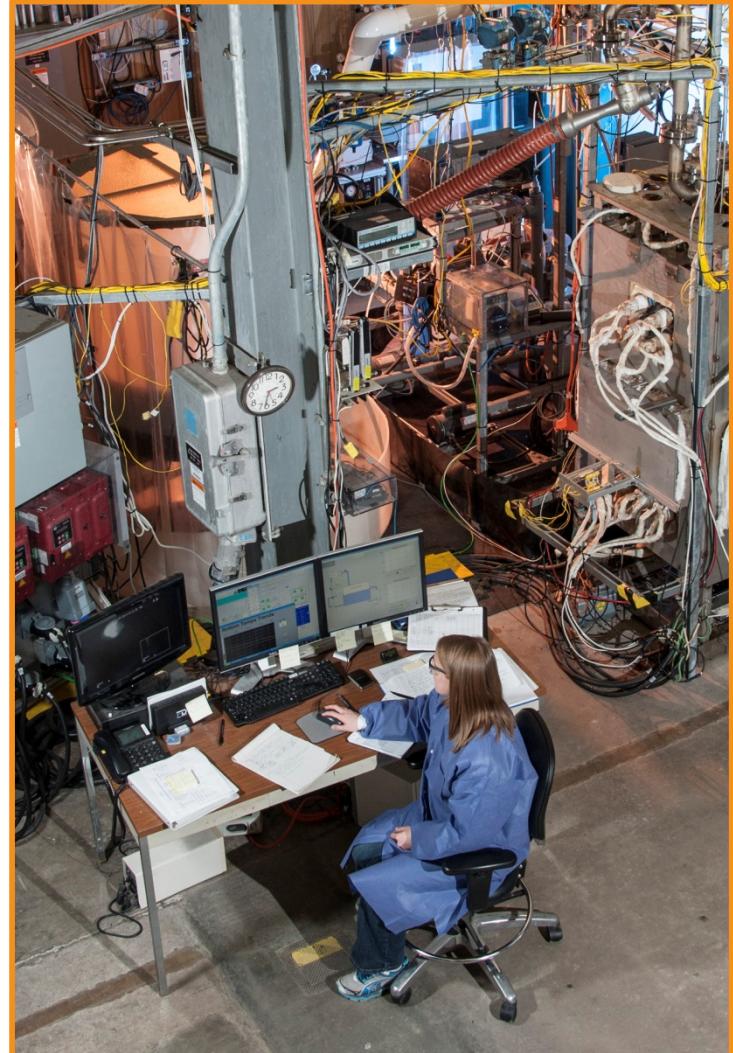
- Separate organization within DOE - operating as a program office
- Significant autonomy - control of program priorities and focus areas
- High level of visibility and priority

## Under the Umbrella of Existing Program (e.g., ARPA-E)

- Interim step to jump start a stand-alone structure
- Takes advantage of existing support structure (contracting, financial systems, etc.)
- Provides shared cultural environment for new ARPA-EM program management

## Within Office of Environmental Management

- Risk of having priorities and funding redirected for near-term needs
- Loss of autonomy to be disruptive
- Lack of Congress/OMB support



# Completing Innovation Ecosystem

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- Basic science providing new tools and understanding
- EM-TD to improve current technologies
- ARPA-EM challenging current approaches
- Program incentives to encourage change