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Title: Success Through Safety, Security, and Safeguards by Design (3SBD):  
From Concept to Application Workshop

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**Success Through Safety, Security, and  
Safeguards by Design (3SBD):  
From Concept to Application Workshop  
March 21 – 22, 2013**



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# 3SBD Workshop Overview

- How does the 3SBD paradigm change for different nuclear infrastructures and across the entire nuclear fuel cycle?
- What is the role of *intrinsic* versus *extrinsic* measures for 3SBD?
- What is the role of traditional probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) in 3SBD and resultant impact on risk management?
- Are there particularly unique opportunities for implementing 3SBD?
- How much will cyber concerns drive the 3SBD process in the future?

# 3SBD Workshop Recap

- Session I
  - Institutional and Educational Challenges with 3S
- Session II
  - Application of 3SBD – Risk Assessment and Resource Allocation
- Session III
  - Application of 3SBD – A Facility Design Perspective
- Session IV
  - Lessons Learned and Moving Forward

# Institutional and Educational Challenges with 3S

- Implementation of Safeguards by Design at AREVA's MELOX Fuel Fabrication Facility
- Integrating Safety, Security and Safeguards into Nuclear Education in the UK
- Managing Safety, Security, and Safeguards Risks: A Regulatory Perspective
- Ensuring Optimal Safeguards, Security, and Facility Safety Operations at URENCO USA

# Institutional and Educational Challenges with 3S

## Key Points and Observations

- The interaction between EURATOM and the design/construction of the MELOX facility is an early practical example of safeguards by design
- Industrial applicability was a component of the UCLAN course structure and is key to the program's success
- The regulatory environment is a tool to integrate safety, safeguards, and security, but timely and active participation among principals involved in the design process is key
- Fluid coordination and communication between those working on the 3Ss is vital to their successful implementation in a facility

# Application of 3SBD – Risk Assessment and Resource Allocation

- Probabilistic Risk Assessment: An Insufficient Tool to Manage Tradeoffs in 3SBD
- Game Theoretic Security Analysis: Methodology and Application to Reactor Security
- Addressing the Insider Threat for Nuclear Facility Operations
- Fuzzy cognitive mapping and decision making under deep uncertainty: A case study of the Fukushima nuclear accident

# Risk Assessment and Resource Allocation

## Key Points and Observations

- Elements and characteristics comprising risk include scenario definition and likelihood, initiators, human factors, likely causes, and precursors.
- Game theory can provide a means for cost benefit analysis of security measures and allows a sensitivity analysis of consequences
- Explicit consideration of facility operations provides more effective protection against the insider threat
- Fuzzy Cognitive Mapping (FCM) provides a formalism for performance and/or impact assessment.

# Application of 3SBD – A Facility Design Perspective

- Civil Design of Nuclear Infrastructure for Safety and Security: Seismic Initiators Versus External Threats
- Optimization of a Commercial Electrochemical Reprocessing Facility through Integration of Safety, Security and Safeguards
- Managing Used Nuclear Fuel: In the Context of 3S

# A Facility Design Perspective Key Points and Observations

- In civil engineering, aspects of reactor design, safety and security events can have differing initiators so that optimization for one could possibly have detrimental effects on the other.
- Safeguards and security model developed for electrochemical facilities to assess materials diversion detection scenario dependence on material detection and accountancy accuracy
- SMRs offer a promising environment for application of integrated the 3S approach for design

# How 3S's Differ Across the Nuclear Fuel Cycle

Fuel Cycle Step	Nuclear Safety ( <u>not</u> including industrial safety)	Security	Nuclear Safeguards
Mining, milling, conversion	Low	Low	Low
U enrichment	Low	Med-High	Med-High
UO <sub>2</sub> Fuel Fab	Low	Medium	Medium
Reactor (LWR)	High	High	Medium
Interim Storage	Low	Medium - High	Medium-High
Reprocessing	Low-medium	High	High
MOX Fuel Fab	Medium	High	High
Disposal	Low	Low	Low-medium

# 3SBD Implementation

Key operations	Material Measurements	Containment	Radiological safety	Physical Security
<b>Benefits provided by 3SBD</b>	Operations are complimentary and mutually-enforcing	Improvements in each area can benefit all	If considered early enough maximum synergies can be realized	Early identification of diversion pathway strengths and weaknesses
<b>Tools/methods that can realize benefits</b>	Optimized NDA instruments placed at key locations during design phase	Building design for tag/ seal effectiveness and tracking/ interrogation capability	Construction design for safety (accident consequence and rad release containment/mitigation)	Cross-train staff in multiple disciplines and give them rotating assignments
<b>Can be applied during or after design or both</b>	NDA can be added but is better designed in	Unattended monitoring systems can be more tamper resistant if designed during construction	Maximum safety benefit will be realized if designed-in	Management practices can be added-on
<b>Steps needed to demonstrate/optimize tools</b>	Analyze proposed layout and use of instruments or seals to demonstrate benefits			

# Lessons Learned and Moving Forward

- Better definition of the goal(s) of 3SBD and payoffs are needed.
- Need effective communication
- Standardize data in each of the 3S areas
- Highlight the beneficial impacts on the cost and/ or operation of a nuclear facility
- Monitoring instrumentation and integrated data networks should be incorporated from the start
- Enhance the integration between nuclear and civil engineering efforts
- Cyber security will increase in importance in the development and application
- Advanced (nontraditional) approaches (game theoretic, fuzzy logic, discrete event simulation) are ripe for application into the 3SBD process