

WASTE MANAGEMENT 2013 THE FUTURE OF SNF/HLW CONSENT BASED SITING BY JOHN HEATON

"At the end of the day it must be the science that will lead us to the best decision that will be in the best interest of this community and of our nation."

Carlsbad, New Mexico Pecos River Village Conference January 27, 2011

Governor Susana Martinez addresses the BRC in Carlsbad, January 2011

History

- 1957-The National Academy of Sciences recommends deep geologic disposal for radioactive waste and suggested salt
- 1968 A demonstration, "Project Salt Vault," is tested at a mine near Lyons, Kansas
- 1971 State Senator Joe Gant Jr. contacts U.S. Congressman Harold Runnells and suggests that the AEC take a look at Carlsbad's salt beds
- 1979 Congress authorizes WIPP as a research and development facility
- LAW SUIT BY AG 1980
- 1981 C&C Agree, EEG Formed, Leg Over Sight Committee formed
- 1981 The Department of Energy proceeds with construction of WIPP





History





- 1982 NWPA enacted
- 1985 NWPA Co-Mingling Amend
- 1986 WIPP standards established 194
- 1987 NWPA Designates Yucca Mtn
- 1989 The DOE completes repository construction
- > 1991 EPA & DOE coordination
- 1992 Congress passes the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act. The act is amended in 1996.
- 1995 SYSTEM PRIORITY MANAGE
- 1998 The EPA certifies that WIPP meets all applicable regulations
- 1999 The first shipment of TRU waste arrives at WIPP on March 26. The NMED issues a RCRA permit in October
- 2005 The final TRU waste shipment from Rocky Flats is received at WIPP
- 2007 The first shipment of RH-TRU waste arrives at WIPP on January 23





This Feb. 27 photo courtesy of the U.S. Department of Energy's Carlsbad Field Office shows the arrival of remote-handled transuranic waste at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant near Carlshad

'The community's ready, the timing couldn't be better'

An historic marker is seen as the cooling

towers of Three Mile Island's Unit 1 Nuclear

Power Plant pour steam into the sky in

Middletown, Pa.

ALBUQUERQUE (AP) - Longtime Carlsbad Mayor Bob Forrest recalls the days when no one wanted to take the federal government's radioactive waste except his southern New Mexico community.

Ten years after it opened, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, commonly known as WIPP, remains the government's only radioactive waste dump.

But now, Forrest says, the climate for all things nuclear has changed, and communities across the nation are fighting for projects.

Forrest himself believes the vast, 250 millionyear-old salt beds that house WIPP east of his community of about 25,000 could store high-level nuclear waste such as that once destined for the Yueca Mountain project the Obama administration is apparently abandoning.

Such a repository would be separate from WIPP, he said.

WIPP, excavated 2,150 feet below the surface of the desert, is designed for so-called transuranic waste generated by the nation's defense work - such

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worst nuclear power plant accident was unfolding on Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island when an industry economist took the rostrum at a nearby business luncheon. It did not go well.

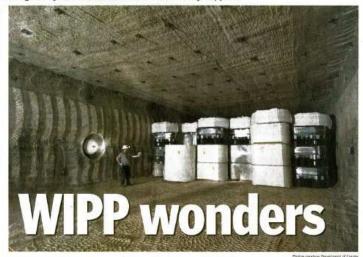
Those in the standing-room-only crowd lietened to economist Doug Biden's thoughts about cheap, reliable nuclear power, but Biden could not calm their nerves or answer their pointed questions: Should they join the tens of thousands of people fleeing south-central Pennsylvania? Should they let their children drink local milk?

Three decades later, fears of an atomic

SEE NUCLEAR Page 1



Ten years in operation, the nation's only nuclear waste disposal site boasts a sterling safety record and continued community support



STORAGE After radioactive waste envice at the Waste Isolation Flipt Plant in containers, it's placed in a series of turnels rooms that an Iflied, then sealed and left so the rock saft can slowly incase the waste. See videos of the underground tour a of the underground tour at we

By Sue Vorenberg The New Mexican

ARLSBAD - Deep in an under-

round tunnel, standing 20 feet away rom a stack of barrels of nuclear waste left over from the Cold War. Roger Nelson, chief scientist at WIPP, brought up the issue of safety. It's been 10 years since the Waste Isolation

Pilot Plant began operations, and more than 7,200 shipments later the site and its transportation system have had no major probloms, including no releases to the environment and no worker contamination, Nelson

or we're not doing our jobs," Nelson said. After more than 30 years of planning and operations, the site remains the only func-tioning nuclear waste disposal site in the United States. In the 10 years since it started



TRANSPORTING WASTE A container called RH-728 is a lead-lined cask used for shipping remote-handled transuranic waste.

taking waste, the site has maintained a strong safety record - which has led to some very early discussions, at least by Carlsbad pollticians, of the creation of new nuclear waste isposal sites in the area. That includes a possible alternative to the

Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository that continues to be stalled through political opposition in Nevada. "WIPP's been a great success story for us,

said Carlsbad Mayor Bob Forrest, who added that he plans to lobby for a Yucca Mountainlike facility to come to the area should plans for the current site fail. Still, some officials from the state govern-

sing some conclusion from the state govern-ment are not particularly food of that idea, at least not if it involves expanding WIPP's mis-sion to handle high-level waste. "The federal government must abide by the

promise it made to New Mexicans more than a decade ago and focus on WIPP's original purpose to dispose of only transuranic waste'

- trash containing radioactive elements such as rilutonium - New Mexico Environment Department Secretary Ron Curry said. "We will vigorously oppose any attempt to expand or alter the mission of WIPP to allow highor alter the miss level waste at the site." As far as WIPP's current mission, and

thinking back on the site's history, Sen. Jeff Bingaman, a Silver City Democrat, said he's impressed by how well things have gone so far. The site has been a valuable national asset for getting rid of some types of defense-related nuclear waste and a boon to the econ-omy of southeastern New Mexico, he said.

"I think the WIPP site has worked out well for the purpose we established it for," said Bingaman, who has worked on legislative aspects of the site since 1981, "It has operated smoothly and our state has benefited economically from the employment."

Please see WIPP, Page A-6

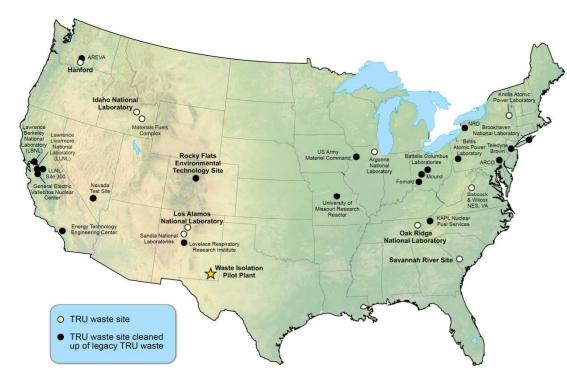


SALT WALLS A continuous miner is used to carve disposal rooms out of the salt formation, nearly a half-mile below the surface

said proudly. "Both of those categories have to be zero,



WIPP's Record of Success 14 Years of **Safe** Operation



- 22 TRU waste sites cleaned up to date
- More than **11,000** safe shipments
- Over 12 million
 loaded miles
 traveled
- More than **84,000** Cu Meters disposed
- More than **150,000** containers disposed



Fukushima

Sandy 2012

Sar

Sandy

6 LEAKING TANKS, MORE?









TWO PRONGED APPROACH

USED FUEL CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STORAGE

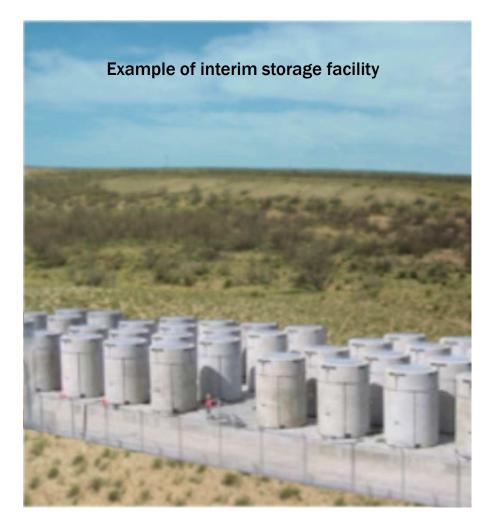
HIGH LEVEL WASTE

SALT NEAR WIPP

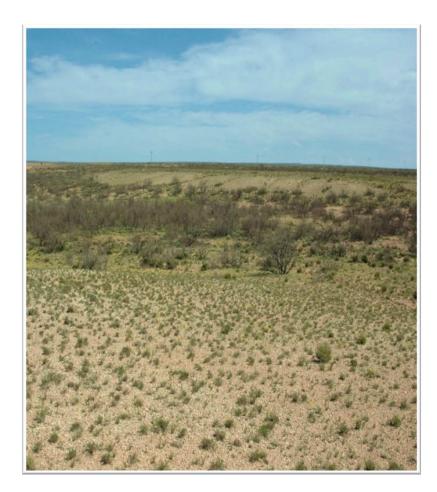
ANOTHER CONSENT PROCESS

EDDY LEA ENERGY ALLIANCE (ELEA)

- ELEA is an LLC that includes the cities of Hobbs and Carlsbad, New Mexico, and Eddy and Lea counties
- ELEA purchased 1,000 acres of land approximately halfway between Carlsbad and Hobbs, N.M. for potential use
- Land studied extensively during Global Nuclear Energy Partnership process
- Includes land ideal for interim storage



WHY THE ELEA SITE?

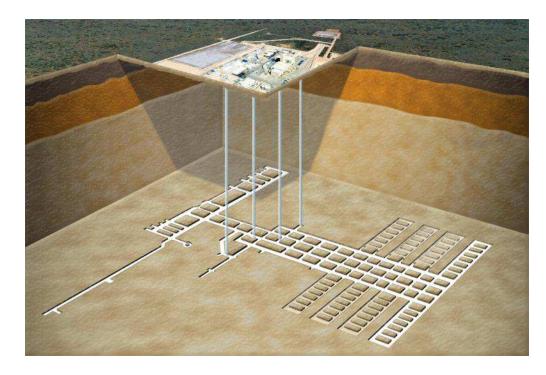


- Remote location
- Geologic stability
- Dry area
- Infrastructure present, including rail
- Preexisting robust scientific and nuclear operations workforce
- Excellent location for future repository nearby
- Highly supportive community

Available Withdrawn Land



Next Pilot Mission for WIPP A National Solution for DHLW



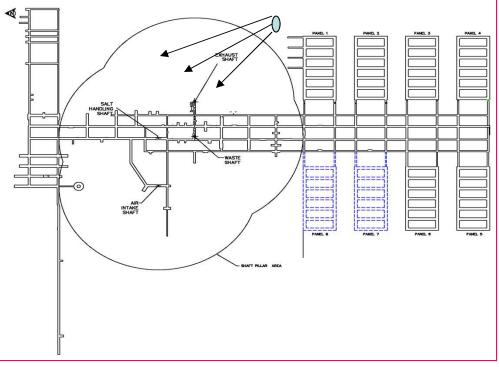
- WIPP is America's only deep geologic repository for the permanent disposal of defensegenerated transuranic (TRU) radioactive waste.
- Originally being characterized for HLW
- Salt was recommended by NAS

Why Conduct SDDI Field Test at WIPP?

- COST SAVINGS BY TENS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
- •TIME SAVINGS BY DECADES DUE TO INFRASTRUCTURE
- •TESTS CAN BEGIN NOW
- TESTS TO PROVE & CONFIRM:
- Instrumented to measure:

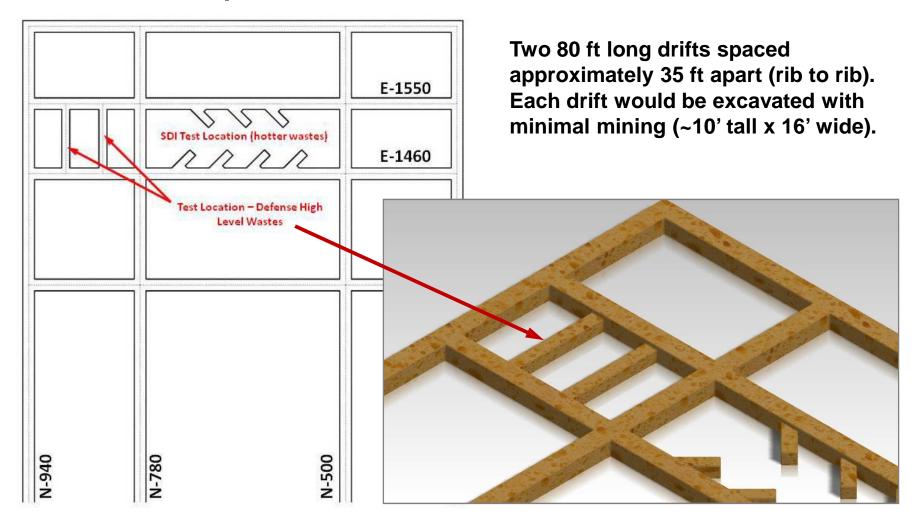
 >water movement
 >temperature
 >deformation rate
 >alcove closure rate
 >crushed salt pressure
 >ventilation conditions
 - Confirm lab tests
 - Dispersion of heat

Access SDDI Drifts Heater Test



Potential Test Location Within WIPP URL

SDDI could be conducted in drifts near the planned test location for the hotter SDI experiments.



A NEW HOST AGREEMENT

- What is a consent based process?
 - Every community, every state will have their own ideas, requirements and process
 - Begin with a Willing Community region
 - Tentative acceptable geology & geography
 - Agreement by state to host the facility to allow geo-technical/environmental assessment
 - Agreement is the set of conditions required to accept the facility

Host Agreement

- Health, safety and environmental standards
 - How much involvement? Defer to NRC?
 - Violations?
- Security
 - Defer to NRC standards? Additional?
- Communication level? Who?
- Transportation oversight?
- Reporting? Who? What? How much?
- What is the definition of "Interim"?
- Resolution of disputes? Arbitration?
- Competent Court of Jurisdiction?
- Incentives? Each entity will have their own wish list.
- Decommissioning?
 - How clean is clean?
 - Financial assurance for decommissioning?

AGREEMENT, WHAT THEN?

- Public education and integration of project in region and state
- DOE negotiates deal to move forward
- Environmental, geo-technical evaluation to prove site
- Final agreement with state approved
- DOE agreement to support NRC license
- DOE chooses sites
- DOE engages contractor thru RFP

