

U.S. Department of Energy Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management

Yucca Mountain Program Status Update

Presented to: Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

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Why Yucca Mountain is Important





- National Security
 - Support continued operations of the Navy's principal combat vessels.
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation
 - Dispose of surplus weapons-grade plutonium.
 - Support international initiatives.
- Energy and Economic Security
 - Maintain nuclear energy option that supplies 20% of our electricity needs to sustain present and future economic security.
- Homeland Security

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- Consolidate nuclear materials presently stored at sites within 75 miles of 162 million Americans.
- Environmental Protection
 - Ensure environmentally sound disposition of our commercial and defense wastes.











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Accomplishments and Status Update

- License Application completed and docketed
 - License Support Network certified
 - National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents completed
- Environmental Protection Agency Radiation Standards issued
- Contracts awarded for the design, licensing and demonstration of the transportation, aging, and disposal canister-based system
- New Reactor Standard Contract and Amendment available
- Management and Operating Contract selected
- Reports issued:
 - Second Repository and Interim Storage
 - Total System Life-Cycle Cost Report (TSLCC) and Fee Adequacy Assessment
- Funding





Repository License Application

On June 3, 2008, the Department submitted an application to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) that seeks authorization to construct the Nation's first geologic repository for high-level radioactive waste (HLW) and spent nuclear fuel (SNF)







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National Environmental Policy Act Documents

- Repository Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - June 2008
- Rail Alignment EIS June 2008
- Nevada Transportation Corridor Supplemental EIS June 2008
- Record of Decision for Rail Line, October 2008
 - Notified the public of the decision to construct and operate a railroad along a rail alignment within the Caliente corridor
 - Allow shipments of general freight on the rail line (shared-use option)
- Draft supplement to the Yucca Mountain Repository Final and Supplemental EIS – in preparation





Repository License Application Next Steps

- Licensing Process
 - Requests for additional information (129 received)
 - Petition for leave to intervene, including contentions (321 received)
- NRC issues Safety Evaluation Report 2010
 - Atomic Safety and Licensing Board conducts hearings 2010
- NRC decision on Construction Authorization 2011
 - NRC can request a fourth year as allowed by law
- The Department submits application for license to receive and possess 2016
- NRC decision on license to receive and possess 2019
- Repository Operations 2020





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Environmental Protection Agency Final Radiation Standards

- Consistent with the National Academy of Sciences recommendations
- Satisfies a July 2004 court decision to extend the standards' duration
- Final standards:
 - Retain the dose limit of 15 millirem per year for the first 10,000 years after disposal
 - Establish a dose limit of 100 millirem annual exposure per year between 10,000 years and 1 million years
 - Consider the effects of climate change, earthquakes, volcanoes, and corrosion of the waste packages to safely contain the waste during the 1 million-year period
 - Establish a radiological protection standard for the repository at the time of peak dose up to 1 million years after disposal





Transportation, Aging, and Disposal (TAD) Canister

- Awarded contracts for the design, licensing and demonstration - May 2008
- Vendors to submit TAD designs to NRC for review – September 2009
- Vendors to demonstrate the TAD canister system at a utility site May 2013





New Reactor Standard Contract and Amendment

- The Department has developed an amendment to the Standard Contract for Disposal of SNF and/or HLW to support the development of the next generation of nuclear power reactors
- Applicant must have a contract with the Secretary for the disposal of SNF or HLW that may result from the use of such license
 - Nuclear Waste Policy Act requires as a precondition to the issuance or renewal of an NRC license
 - 18 contracts signed as of December 2008





Management and Operating Contractor

- New contract awarded to USA Repository Services on October 30, 2008
 - Transition to be completed by April 1, 2009
 - \$2.5 billion, five-year period of performance with a potential five-year option period
 - Supported by principal subcontractors: Shaw Environmental and Infrastructure, Inc., and AREVA Federal Services, Inc.
- Key scope activities
 - Providing management expertise and support for the completion of repository design
 - Addressing questions or requests for additional information from the NRC and supporting activities in the licensing process
 - Providing construction management and integration support





Reports Issued

- Need for a Second Repository
 - Concludes that unless Congress raises or eliminates the current statutory capacity limit of 70,000 metric tons of heavy metal, a second repository will be needed
- Interim Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel from Decommissioned Nuclear Power Reactor Sites
 - Discusses status of commercial SNF inventory in the United States
 - Summarizes contractual arrangements, related litigation, and financial liabilities
 - Identifies legislative changes and actions that would necessary for the Department to develop an interim storage facility and demonstration program





2007 TSLCC Estimate and Fee Adequacy Assessment

	2001 TSLCC (millions of 2000\$)	2007 TSLCC (millions of 2000\$)	Variance (millions of 2000\$)	2007 TSLCC (millions of 2007\$)
Yucca Mountain Project	\$ 36,140	\$ 45,220	\$ 9,080	\$ 54,820
Transportation	\$ 6,680	\$ 16,070	\$ 9,390	\$ 19,480
Balance of Program	\$ 5,620	\$ 6,880	\$ 1,260	\$ 8,340
Historical	\$ 9,080	\$ 11,170	\$ 2,090	\$ 13,540
Total	\$ 57,520	\$ 79,340	\$ 21,820	\$ 96,180

Fee is adequate

 Not proposing a change in the fee paid by nuclear utilities for the disposal of commercial SNF fuel at this time

Total program costs increased 38% since the 2001 TSLCC due to

- 26% more waste (97,000 to 122,100 metric tons of heavy metal*),
- More years of shipping and operations (25 years)
- Refinement of designs and associated estimates
- Increased materials costs
- Utilities share is approximately 80% (\$77 billion in 2007\$); defense share is approximately 20% (\$19 billion in 2007\$)

* The NWPA, as amended, set a statutory limit of 70,000 MTHM for the amount of SNF and HLW that can be emplaced in the first geologic repository before a second repository is in operation.





Status of the Nuclear Waste Fund

- Congress established the Nuclear Waste Fund to provide funding for repository development and operations
- Utilities pay 1 mill per kilowatt-hour fee on electricity generated and sold from nuclear power plants
 - Revenues average \$750 million per year
 - Approximately \$16.5 billion in fees paid to date
- Excess funds invested in Treasury securities
 - Approximately \$13 billion in interest earned to date
- Current value of the Fund is approximately \$22 billion





Status of Program Funding

\$'s in thousands	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request	FY 2009 House Mark	FY 2009 Senate Mark
Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund	\$187,269	\$247,371	\$247,371	\$195,390
Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal	\$199,171	\$247,371	\$247,371	\$193,000
Total, OCRWM	\$386,440	\$494,742	\$494,742	\$388,390

FY 2009 activities will focus on supporting the review of the license application by the NRC, development of the TAD canisters, and repository facility designs







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Where the Program is Today

- License Support Network certified
- High-quality License Application and NEPA documents submitted
- TAD Canister development contracts underway
- New Nuclear Plant contracts available
- Senior Management and support teams in place to support License Review
- Looking forward to working with the New Administration on this important National issue











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