# Fissile Materials Disposition Program DNFSB Workshop

National Nuclear Security Administration Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Office of Fissile Materials Disposition

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# Fissile Materials Disposition Goals

#### • NNSA's overall nonproliferation objective:

 Reduce the global danger from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

#### • NN-60 focuses on three supporting goals

- Dispose of surplus U.S. highly enriched uranium
- Dispose of surplus U.S. plutonium
- Dispose of similar quantities of surplus Russian plutonium



# U.S. Uranium Disposition

- U.S. declared 174 metric tons (MT) of highly enriched uranium (HEU) excess to U.S. defense needs -- President Clinton, March 1995
- Strategy: Down-blend HEU to low enriched uranium for peaceful use as commercial reactor fuel
  - Provide surplus HEU to United States Enrichment Corporation and Tennessee Valley Authority for down-blending
  - Dispose of additional quantities of surplus HEU over 15-20 year period





# **Off-Specification HEU Project**

- Purpose: Down-blend off-specification highly enriched uranium in canyons for eventual transfer to TVA vendors for reactor fuel
- Design
  - October 2000 -- October 2001
- Construction
  - January 2001 -- April 2004
- Operation
  - \_ Begin September 2002
- Key Features
  - Saves government \$600 million by avoiding costs to convert and process material as low-level waste
  - Project impacted by tritium production in TVA reactors



### **Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement**

#### **Key Provisions**

•	Each country to dispose of 34 metric tons (MT) of weapon-		
	grade plutonium	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Russia</u>
	<ul> <li>Irradiation as MOX fuel in reactors</li> </ul>	25.6 MT	34 MT

– Immobilization with high-level radioactive waste 8.4 MT --

#### • U.S.-Russian disposition to proceed in rough parallel

- Begin operation of industrial-scale facilities by 2007
- Initial disposition rate of 2 metric tons/year
- Develop plan to double disposition rate within one year of signing

# • Bilateral monitoring and inspection procedures to be developed by December 2002

Agreement for international inspection to follow



# U.S. Plutonium Disposition

#### • **DOE to implement two technologies** (*hybrid strategy*)

- **Immobilization** -- *Immobilize surplus plutonium with ceramic material surrounded by vitrified high level radioactive waste*
- **MOX/Reactors** -- Burn surplus plutonium as mixed oxide (MOX) fuel in existing, domestic, commercial reactors

#### Both technologies meet the "Spent Fuel Standard"

 Surplus plutonium is made as inaccessible and unattractive for retrieval and weapons use as the residual plutonium in spent fuel from commercial reactors









## U.S. Plutonium Disposition: Issues/Challenges

- Cost growth/project controls
- Project schedule slips
- Regulation by NRC and DNFSB
- Cost of plutonium disposition: irradiation vs.immobilization
- Bow-wave funding of three, parallel construction projects

