1995 Settlement Agreement

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1995 Settlement Agreement

- Between Idaho, DOE, and Navy
- Settled lawsuit brought by Idaho
- Only state with a court order requiring nuclear waste to leave by specified dates
- Interim requirements before waste removal
Spent Nuclear Fuel

“DOE shall remove all spent fuel, including naval spent fuel and Three Mile Island spent fuel from Idaho by January 1, 2035.”
Spent Nuclear Fuel

- Transfer from wet to dry storage by December 31, 2023
- Only a limited amount of spent fuel can be shipped to INL each year
- Overall cap of 55 MTHM
- No commercial spent fuel can be shipped to INL
- Fort St. Vrain spent fuel
Navy Addendum

- Requires pre-2017 spent fuel to be out of wet storage by 2023
- After 2017 spent fuel limited to 6 years in wet storage
- Continues the annual limit on spent fuel shipments after 2035
- Limits total volume in storage after 2035 to 9 MTHM
High Level Waste

High level waste is to be put “into a form suitable for transport to a permanent repository or interim storage facility outside Idaho.”
High Level Waste

- Liquid waste to be solidified
- Solidified waste to be in a form to be safely transported out of Idaho
- Must be a viable storage facility for waste to go to
Remedies

- No shipments of spent fuel to Idaho
- $60,000 penalty per day
  For failure to remove spent fuel
  For failure to remove Navy spent fuel from wet storage under Addendum
State Expectations

- DOE to continue to meet interim requirements
- DOE to remove spent fuel from Idaho
- DOE to have high level waste ready to be moved from Idaho by 2035
- DOE to provide appropriate funding to meet all requirements
Snake River Plain Aquifer

- Largest aquifer in Idaho
- Only source of drinking water for nearly 300,000
- Covers over 10,000 square miles
- Contains an estimated one billion acre feet of water