



Security for Long-Term Storage of Used Nuclear Fuel

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by

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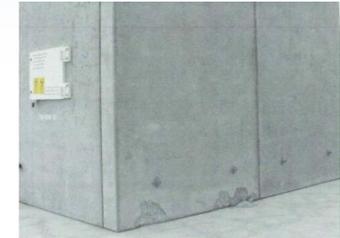
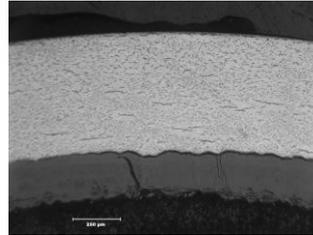
Used Fuel Disposition Campaign

- **U.S. Department of Energy Office of Nuclear Energy**
 - Fuel Cycle Technologies Program
- **Used Fuel Disposition Campaign**
 - Identify alternatives and conduct scientific research and technology development to enable storage, transportation and disposal of used nuclear fuel and wastes generated by existing and future nuclear fuel cycles
- **Used Fuel Storage and Transportation**
 - R&D Opportunities
 - Security
 - Concepts Evaluation
 - Transportation

Storage and Transportation Work Packages

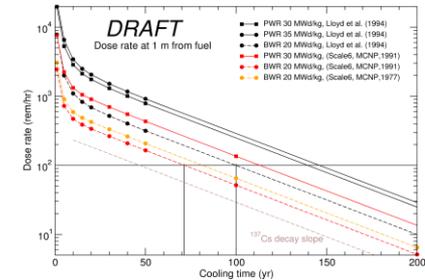
■ Storage R&D Investigations

- Data gap analyses
- Plan to address gaps
- Development of technical basis



■ Security

- Regulatory assessment
- Issues relevant to long-term storage
- Security assessment to address issues



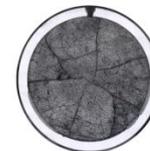
■ Transportation

- High burnup fuels
- Transportation of all fuels after storage



■ Conceptual Evaluation

- Scenarios for development of technical basis
- Systems framework for decision-making
- Capabilities for Test and Validation Facility





Used Fuel Storage Security Objectives

■ Objectives

- To identify and evaluate security issues related to extended storage of used nuclear fuel and the associated transportation after extended storage
- Support overall objectives for Storage and Transportation to develop technical bases for extended storage

■ Work Activities

- Address technical and regulatory issues
 - ◆ Self-protection threshold
 - ◆ Material attractiveness
 - ◆ Security impacts of orphan sites
 - ◆ Long-term engineered protection strategies and institutional controls
- Perform assessments to evaluate security for extended storage and to provide a basis for recommendations to maintain security over the timeframe of extended storage

■ Used Fuel Storage Security Team

- Multi-Lab team from six national laboratories

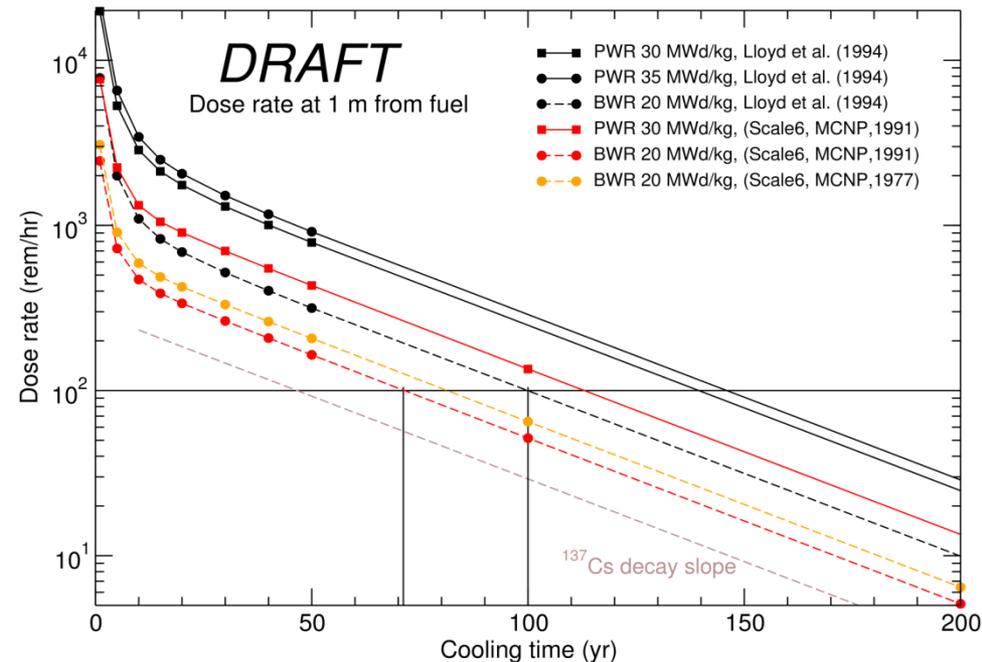
Self-Protection for Used Fuel

■ Most commercial used nuclear fuel (UNF) is considered self-protecting

- High radioactivity makes it extremely dangerous to handle – current dose rate threshold is 100 rem/hour at 3 feet

■ Issues with self-protection for extended storage

- Radioactivity decreases with time due to decay; at some point (70-120 yrs) dose rate for UNF falls below the 100 rem/hr threshold
- Designation of “self-protecting” affects security requirements associated with storage and handling of UNF
- Possible increase in threshold limit – dose rate for UNF will fall below threshold even earlier in time
- Does UNF become a credible theft target?
- Are different protection strategies required?



**FY2010 Results - Dose Rates for
PWR/BWR Low Burn-up Fuels**



Revisiting and Extending the Concept of Self-Protection

■ Additional self-protection assessment activities

- Review RW-859 Database (includes assembly-specific information for ~163,000 discharged PWR & BWR assemblies through 2002 with projected data through 2014)
- “Aging Study” – prepared for Argonne National Laboratory

■ Material attractiveness

- US Weapons Laboratories developed a simple formula to enable anyone to estimate the weapons usability of SNM
 - ◆ Intended to assist in evaluating the proliferation resistance (host state threat) and physical protection (terrorist threat) requirements anywhere in the nuclear fuel cycle, particularly reprocessing
- Apply this approach to evaluate how material attractiveness may change over extended storage

■ Spent Fuel Standard

- Considers other characteristics of spent fuel as a basis for disposition options of excess weapons plutonium
 - ◆ Radiological properties, physical properties, chemical properties
- Overlap with self-protection and material attractiveness



Security Assessment Methodology

- **Based on risk-based cost/benefit method for prioritizing security investment options**
 - Variables for security risk are highly interdependent
- **Rather than using a traditional method that relies on highly uncertain probability of attack, the method uses approaches to describe the difficulty for an adversary to successfully prepare and execute an attack that can produce a given level of consequences**
 - Difficulty of attack is a characteristic of the target
 - Allows comparison and prioritization across multiple targets or facilities across an enterprise
 - ◆ Comparison of used fuel storage facilities relative to other targets
 - ◆ Consideration of factors that change over time frame of extended storage
 - ◆ Basis for developing recommended protection strategies for extended storage

Adversary Decision Criteria

- Approach examines adversary criteria for selecting which attack scenario to pursue, including:

Adversary's Decision Criterion	How we make an attack less likely
"Could I do it if I wanted to?" <i>(Is success likelihood high?)</i>	Make attack scenario more difficult
"Would I do it if I could?" <i>(Worthy investment of resources?)</i> <i>(Does it violate my doctrine?)</i>	Make attack scenario more difficult or reduce potential consequences
"Are the expected consequences high enough?"	Reduce the potential or expected consequences of the scenario

- The benefits of a security investment can be inferred from two metrics:
 - How much harder has the scenario become for an adversary?
 - How much have expected consequences been reduced?

Dimensions for Estimating Attack Scenario Difficulty

Attack Preparation

- **Outsider attack participants**
 - Number of engaged participants
 - Training & expertise required
- **Insider attack participants**
 - Number and coordination
 - Level of physical and cyber access required, sensitivity, vs. security controls
- **Organizational support structure**
 - Size, capabilities & commitment
 - Training facilities, R&D, safe haven, intelligence & OPSEC capabilities...
- **Availability of required tools**
 - Rarity, signatures for intelligence or law enforcement, training signatures...

Attack Execution

- **Ingenuity and inventiveness**
- **Situational understanding**
 - Observability and transience of vulnerabilities
- **Stealth and covertness**
- **Dedication and commitment of participants**
 - Risk to both outsiders and insiders includes personal risk, willingness to die, etc.
 - Risk to the “cause” or support base
- **Operational complexity**
 - Precision coordination of disparate tasks
 - Multi-modal attack (cyber+physical+???)

**Scenario difficulty is a property of the target.
It estimates how capable the adversary must be to have a successful attack.**

Risk managers can then ask, “Are the easiest attacks difficult enough to deter the adversaries we are concerned about?”



Estimating Difficulty of Attack Scenarios

General characteristics used to establish levels of difficulty for dimensions.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Easy to get/do	Moderately easy to get/do	Difficult	Very difficult	Extremely difficult to get / do
Capability available by legal means	Requires capability similar to criminal activity	Requires capability similar to organized criminal activity	Requires sophisticated capability similar to large corporation	Requires state-supported capability
Requires no special skills	Requires low-level skills (~days of training)	Requires moderate-level skills (~months of training)	Requires high-level skills (~years of training)	Requires highly specialized skills (~multiple years of training, such as an advanced degree)
Easily accessible by general public	Accessible by public that has moderate-level knowledge	Typically accessible by criminal, paramilitary, or terrorist enterprises	Accessible by highly specialized organizations	Typically accessible only by elite forces
Essentially no early warning signatures - little risk to adversary of disruption	Some early warning signatures that may elevate general concerns of authorities – some risk of disruption			Very large early warning signatures – great risk of disruption

Example Scenario: Oklahoma City Bombing

Scenario 3: Oklahoma City Bombing. This scenario reflects the difficulty that was likely encountered by the participants in the plot to bomb the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

Level (Score) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5 → 1, 3, 9, 27, 81]

Attack Planning & Preparation	Participants	2 (3)	Several (~2-5); Small team
	Training	2 (3)	Self-taught; Open source info; No professional foundation; Practice not required for critical tasks
	Support	1 (1)	Minimal; Few if any support personnel / collaborators; No intelligence support; Preparations easily concealed—no need for cover; Open source info
	Tools	2 (3)	Legal availability controlled, limited to special purpose uses; Typical of criminal enterprises
	# of Insiders	1 (1)	None
	Insider Access	1 (1)	None
	Ingenuity	1 (1)	Very predictable, straightforward approach; Easily conceivable by knowledgeable public; Defenses likely to be well prepared / trained against
Attack Execution	Situational Understanding	1 (1)	Minimal; Requires little recognition or utilization of exploitable conditions; Exploitable vulnerabilities are persistent and predictable, with evident signatures
	Stealth & Covertness	1 (1)	Minimal
	Outsider Commitment	2 (3)	Persistent remote exposure or participants, limited direct exposure to less-than-lethal conditions; Little risk of casualties, but significant risk of participant attribution
	Insider Commitment	1 (1)	None
	Complexity	1 (1)	Single avenue of attack with simple tasks; Unimodal tasks; If multi-modal attack, modalities are sequential, temporally decoupled
	Flexibility	1 (1)	Singular binary course of action; No contingency planning; Little tactical adjustment
Aggregated Score		(21)	<i>Score for each level is 3x that of the next lower level in this example.</i>



Implementation for Used Fuel Storage Security

■ Discussions by Security Team

- Regulatory context for security at commercial used fuel storage sites
- Overview of site configuration and cask characteristics
- Self-protection – Changes over extended storage
- Material attractiveness – Changes over extended storage
- Risk-Based Cost-Benefit Security Assessment Methods

■ Implementation Steps

- Identify consequences of concern
- Identify attack scenarios for each consequence
- Develop a description of the scenario and what the adversary will require for success
- Develop preliminary difficulty scores
- Develop strategies to estimate consequences

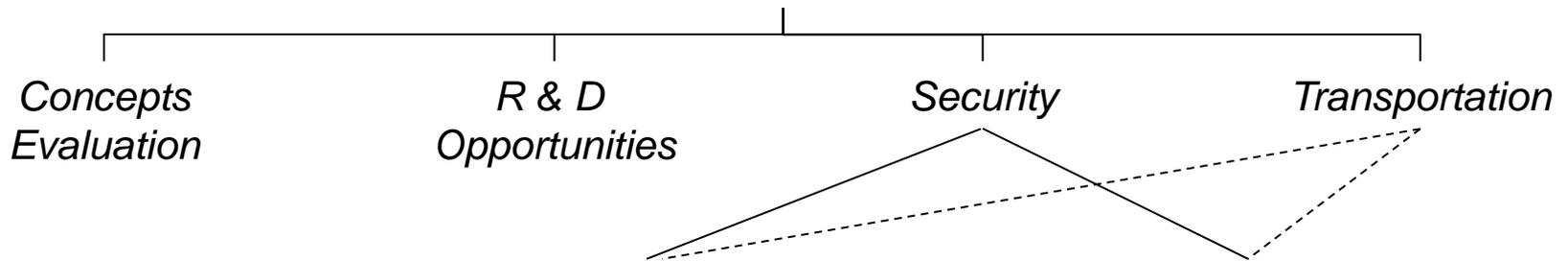


Implementation for Used Fuel Storage Security

- **Development of baseline scenarios for a generic “orphan” site based on current conditions**
 - Radiological sabotage threat for surface site with only storage and no additional fuel to be received
 - Scoring for Attack Difficulty – Preparation and Execution
- **Further assessment efforts**
 - Discussion of changes in conditions over time
 - ◆ Used fuel characteristics (dose rate, attractiveness, other)
 - ◆ Evolution of attack characteristics
 - ◆ Other storage system conditions
 - Assessment for baseline scenario change over time
 - ◆ 50 years, 100 years, 100+ years
 - Assessment for other storage configurations and transportation
 - ◆ At-reactor ISFSI, consolidated storage site

Summary of Used Fuel Storage Security Efforts

USED FUEL STORAGE Technical Bases



	Radiological Sabotage	Theft
Current	Established protection requirements for irradiated fuel – external dose >100 rem/hr at 3 ft	Not considered a credible threat in NRC Design Basis Threat
VLTS	Fuel will fall below <100 rem/hr in 70 to 120 years (longer for high burn-up fuel)	
Issues	Regulatory gap?	Credible threat?
FY2011 Efforts	Security risk of used fuel storage relative to other targets – Recommendations for orphan sites Recommended protections strategies – below self-protection threshold, long-term institutional control	