

Excerpts from the Kansas City Plant Ten-Year Site Plans

As the result of litigation under the Freedom of Information Act, Nuclear Watch New Mexico obtained Ten-Year Site Plans for active nuclear weapons sites run by the Department of Energy's semi-autonomous National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). These sites include the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, the Savannah River Site in South Carolina, the Pantex Plant in Texas, the Nevada Test Site and the Kansas City Plant in Missouri. As the NNSA itself states, these Plans are the

... foundation for the strategic planning for the physical [nuclear weapons] complex, incorporating the programs' technical requirements, performance measures, budget and cost projections... [and] Establish realistic planning for, and execution toward, the intended NNSA [nuclear weapons] complex of the future.

Excerpts from the Kansas City Plant's fiscal years 2006 and 2007 Ten-Year Site Plans¹ depict a very active manufacturing site that is crucial to the larger nuclear weapons complex, producing 85% of the components used in nuclear weapons. The Plant is also integral to NNSA's proposed "transformation" of the complex (known as "Complex 2030"), whose catalyzing vehicle is to be the design and production of new nuclear weapons, the so-called Reliable Replacement Warheads.

These Plans also depict the Plant's environmental problems, for which there is no funding to remediate. Outside of these Plans, the NNSA is now proposing to build a new half-billion dollar Kansas City Plant. In combination, this shows that the weaponeers are intent on building up their nuclear weapons complex, not cleaning it up, a questionable priority long after the end of the Cold War.

Nuclear Weapons Issues

2007 Kansas City Plant Ten-Year Site Plan:

The KCP is aggressively evaluating transformation options in consideration of the goals from responsive infrastructure leadership at NNSA-HQ... The transformation options being considered include several different options that could be completed on a timeline to support qualification of the Reliable Replacement Warhead (RRW) program. [P.12.]

2006 Kansas City Plant Ten-Year Site Plan:

Managed and operated by Honeywell Federal Manufacturing and Technologies, LLC, the KCP manufactures a wide array of sophisticated, nonnuclear mechanical, electronic, and engineered material components for national defense systems all resident in one secure site. These include 85 percent of the components used in nuclear weapons. [P. 17.]

The KCP is continuing on the path to work with the NNSA to transition from "protecting the capabilities of the past" to "creating the responsive infrastructure of the future." [P. 21.]

As the Reliable Replacement Warhead (RRW) requirements emerge, strategic investments will be identified. [P. 22.]

¹ Respectively, *The Kansas City Plant FY 2006 Ten-Year Comprehensive Site Plan*, NNSA and Honeywell Federal Manufacturing and Technologies, LLC (the managing contractor), September 30, 2005 and *The Kansas City Plant FY 2007 Ten-Year Site Plan*, NNSA and Honeywell Federal Manufacturing and Technologies, LLC, March 24, 2006.

The technologies, facilities, and equipment required to support responsive infrastructure and future weapons designs are expected to emerge from the responsive infrastructure analysis currently being led by NNSA and from the design concepts of Reliable Replacement Warheads (RRW) [P. 27.]

Readiness of production technology advances deployment of new manufacturing processes required for the next-generation weapon systems. [P. 40.]

The most direct infrastructure requirements driven by planned and potential program workload are:.. Mission work for supplying tooling and nonnuclear components for the Modern Pit Facility.... There will be significant impact on the facility from KCP's anticipated role in the nonnuclear support for a modern pit facility. [P. 57; note: plutonium pits are the critical atomic triggers for nuclear weapons]

Implementation of responsive infrastructure strategies is expected to have a major impact to future TYCSPs [KCP Ten-Year Comprehensive Site Plans...[P. 59.]

As a minimum the plan [for a "Responsive Infrastructure" (RI)] will address the following interim RI goals for 2012:... 3. Adapt weapons for new capabilities – 24 months. 4. Warhead design, development, and initial production - 48 months. [P. 59.]

The KCP integrates technology planning, technology investments, and teaming within the NWC [nuclear weapons complex] to plan, prioritize, and establish the new capabilities and updates required for the currently assigned and projected workload. [P. 65.]

The Kansas City Plant has established a new organization to address strategic long term issues and to work with NNSA to develop an effective plan for the complex of the future. [P. 66.]

Environmental Issues

2006 Kansas City Plant Ten-Year Site Plan:

"... there is currently no budgetary category to account for the elimination of [DOE] EM [Environmental Management] funding in FY2007 and beyond.... This includes the cleanup of 42 out of 43 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs), groundwater treatment and monitoring, and EM program management.... regulatory compliance is of the utmost concern. The KCP operates under a RCRA Post Closure Permit issued by the State of Missouri. If funding is not received, compliance with this Permit will be in jeopardy... the [PCB] limit has been exceeded 32 times [since 1992] and two Notices of Violation and one letter of warning have been received. A Consent Judgment is currently being negotiated between the State of Missouri and NNSA by the Department of Justice to define response actions.... Additional environmental liabilities could be generated that are not contained in the current EM baseline... These are unplanned costs and there are currently no funding source or budgetary category to perform the EM work." [Pp. 61-62.]

"Long Term Stewardship (LTS) is required at the KCP to ensure that all remediation activities continue to be effective and protective of human health and environment following transition out of the DOE EM program... When transition occurs, soil and groundwater will still contain volatile organic compounds, petroleum hydrocarbons, and PCBs at concentrations similar to those present today... Long term groundwater monitoring and possibly treatment is expected indefinitely at the present remediation rate due to the presence off DNAPLs (Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids) in fined grained soil... KCP LTS is scheduled to begin in FY2007. The funding source is undetermined at this time The KCP currently has nothing scheduled for LTS other than the level-of-effort and cyclical work." [Pp. 104-104.]