

To: Jim Mehl, ERSIS Manager
From: Zack Clayton, Rad Coordinator
Subject: October Monthly Report
Date: November , 2015

Beans

Training: 1
Drills: 1
Meetings: 8
Technical Assistance: 3
Public Assistance: 2

Web Page Views: There were 52 page views in October.

Radiological Safety Program Pages: <http://epa.ohio.gov/derr/ersis/er/rad.aspx>

Coming Attractions

11/5 IREP Tech committee
11/9 DDAGW SOP meeting
11/12 IREP Nuclear Power Plant committee
11/12 IREP Intermediate Phase committee
11/18 IREP
11/20 DDAGW SOP meeting
11/25 IREP Non-Nuclear Power committee
12/9 IREP

Facility updates

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station

Davis-Besse operated at full power for the month.

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station has provided an update on the elevated levels of tritium in ground water that were first detected on February 3, 2015. The sample results for September reported 9 of 23 samples were above the 2000 picocuries of tritium per liter (pCi/L) reporting agreement. Generally the sample results are showing decreasing amounts of tritium. The highest sample result in September was 4793 pCi/L. The Safe Drinking Water Act maximum limit for tritium in drinking water is 20,000 pCi/L.

On October 20, At approximately 8:30 PM DBNPS declared an Unusual Event based on Emergency Action Level HU-1. This is an emergency based on a potential security condition. An

unidentified vehicle was noticed by security in the Owner Controlled Area of the plant. The plant contacted local law enforcement. At approximately 9:30 PM OSP HUB provided notification that the vehicle, a dump truck with the lights left on, had been approached by the local law enforcement and DBNPS Security. It was determined that the truck had been parked on site by construction crews working on site with permission from DBNPS construction services, but that security had not been informed of this. At approximately 10 PM DBNPS confirmed this information but stated that the truck was being checked for explosives as a precaution. DBNPS exited the Unusual Event once negative results of this test were received at 2229. See Event No. 51483.

Perry Nuclear Power Plant

Perry operated at full power for the month.

Beaver Valley Power Station

On Friday October 16 BVPS reported a spill of 10 gallons of corrosion inhibitor to their intake structure. The spill was not EPA reportable but BV notified PADEP and the NRC. See Event No. 51478.

Beaver Valley Unit I

Unit I operated at full power for the month.

On Saturday October 17 BVPS Unit 1 discovered that sodium hypochlorite had leaked into the ground soil at the bottom of a leak sensing pit, which is located near the BVPS-1 Cooling Tower Pump House. The source of the sodium hypochlorite is suspected to be from a piping leak, and has been terminated. The cause of the leak has not yet been conclusively determined, and there is no evidence that the sodium hypochlorite reached the surface water of the Ohio River. This was a CERCLA reportable leak of a minimum 294 gallons of sodium hypochlorite to ground soil, and offsite notifications were made starting at 1625 EDT. See Event no. 51479.

Beaver Valley Unit II

Unit II began the month in an outage and returned to power operation on the 31st.

On Monday October 5, Beaver Valley Power Station Unit 2 made a notification to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Event No. 51453). During the current refueling and maintenance outage of Unit 2 the reactor head penetrations are being tested for signs of degradation. Two reactor head penetrations were identified yesterday which did not meet testing standards because they show early signs of degradation. The penetrations

will be repaired and re-tested prior to Unit 2 returning to service. On October 22, Beaver Valley retracted the notification after full analysis of the issue.

DTE

Fermi II

Fermi II was in an outage for the month of October.

On October 2nd, at approximately 0825 EDT, maintenance technicians were performing as-found torque checks on the discharge flange of the 'B' Safety Relief Valve (SRV). 12 of the 16 bolts were not adequately torqued. The 'B' Safety Relief Valve is credited for Remote Shutdown. The as-found condition of inadequate torque potentially impacts the seismic qualification of the 'B' SRV. See Event No. 51440.

On October 4th, at approximately 0956 EDT, 'Operations with the Potential to Drain the Reactor Pressure Vessel' (OPDRV) was unintentionally initiated without secondary containment operable. Operators promptly identified the condition and immediately initiated actions to identify and suspend the source of the drain path. At approximately 1120 EDT the source of the OPDRV was isolated. Reactor cavity water level and spent fuel pool level remained constant throughout the event. An investigation is in progress. See Event 51449.

Fermi III

There is no current documentation posted on Fermi III.

Portsmouth Enrichment Plant

Activity

- | | |
|------|--|
| 10/5 | URSB agency reports, IREP updates as pertinent to the URSB, and plant updates. NRC and FEMA representatives reported on recent and upcoming federal activity. |
| 10/7 | IREP Nuclear Power Plant committee - plant updates, agency reports, and upcoming exercise dates and progress. |
| 10/7 | IREP Intermediate Phase committee – organizational meeting to determine scope of work and mission, and a general discussion of what is the intermediate phase for newer members. |

- 10/8 IREP Tech committee - A review of agency status and discussion of using OPHCS for urgent information sharing. The plans for a quarterly Rad Responder drill were finalized.
- 10/14 IREP – Agency updates and discussion of training. Each committee reported on current activity. IREP will have a December meeting and will then probably go to a quarterly schedule the month prior to the URSB meeting so the report to that is current.
- 10/16 Rad Responder Webinare – what is new, information on Bluetooth pairing and mobile apps for data sharing.
- 10/22 NEPAC
- 10/27 Tech committee Rad Responder drill. Initially to establish coordination and to get agencies used to entering data. Procedures will need to be developed along with some standardization of notation and meter use.
- 10/30 IREP Non-Nuclear Power committee – determination of scope and purpose, and agreement on primary focus. A mission determination will be agreed on and then a plan for the State will be implemented. There are several states that have drafts for non-REP response and we may borrow compatible sections to avoid recreating those sections. After a plan is drafted each agency will start to develop SOPs for internal use and the state plan will be made available to counties and local government for integration into or as a seed for their plans.
- 10/30 DDAGW SOP meeting to write radiological emergency procedures for their plan.

Office Issues

Ongoing - Upgrading the Ludlum 2241-3 meters to blue tooth capability for use with Rad Rasponder. Purchase of two new units with bluetooth to complete our capability.

Submitted new language for the State REP plan clarifying the role and expectations for DDAGW and DWMW in the plume and intermediate phase of a power plant accident.

Statistics, NRC Reports, News, and ADAMS References

Operating Power Levels

October

Date	BV1	BV2	DB	Perry	Fermi2
1	100	0	100	100	0
5	100	0	100	100	0
12	100	0	100	100	0
19	100	0	100	100	0

26	100	0	100	100	0
30	100	15	100	100	0
31	100	48	100	100	0

Event Reports

Agreement State	Event Number: 51424
Rep Org: OHIO BUREAU OF RADIATION PROTECTION Licensee: ODH PUBLIC HEALTH LEAD INVESTIGATION PROGRAM Region: 3 City: CHILLICOTHE State: OH County: License #: GL Agreement: Y Docket: NRC Notified By: STEPHEN JAMES HQ OPS Officer: JEFF ROTTON	Notification Date: 09/25/2015 Notification Time: 09:14 [ET] Event Date: 09/23/2015 Event Time: [EDT] Last Update Date: 09/25/2015
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: AGREEMENT STATE	Person (Organization): BILLY DICKSON (R3DO) NMSS_EVENTS_NOTIFIC (EMAI) ILTAB (EMAI) CANADA (FAX)

This material event contains a "Less than Cat 3 " level of radioactive material.

Event Text

AGREEMENT STATE REPORT - STOLEN GENERAL LICENSED MATERIAL

The following information was provided by the State of Ohio via email:

"Sometime between 2330 EDT pm on 9/22/15 and 0430 EDT on 9/23/15, a vehicle maintained by a staff member of the ODH [Ohio Department of Health] Public Health Lead Investigation Program was broken into at their residence in Chillicothe, Ohio. A NITON X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) lead-based analyzer (SN 92956) containing a Cadmium-109 radioactive source with a maximum activity of 50 mCi [was stolen]. The XRF device was in a locked pelican case in the locked trunk of the vehicle. The theft was reported to local law enforcement and to the Ohio State Highway Patrol. The device has not been recovered as of the date of this report (9/25/15)."

OH Reference Number: 2015-014

THIS MATERIAL EVENT CONTAINS A "LESS THAN CAT 3" LEVEL OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

Sources that are "Less than IAEA Category 3 sources," are either sources that are very

unlikely to cause permanent injury to individuals or contain a very small amount of radioactive material that would not cause any permanent injury. Some of these sources, such as moisture density gauges or thickness gauges that are Category 4, the amount of unshielded radioactive material, if not safely managed or securely protected, could possibly - although it is unlikely - temporarily injure someone who handled it or were otherwise in contact with it, or who were close to it for a period of many weeks. For additional information go to http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Pub1227_web.pdf

Power Reactor	Event Number: 51440
Facility: FERMI Region: 3 State: MI Unit: [2] [] [] RX Type: [2] GE-4 NRC Notified By: CHRIS ROBINSON HQ OPS Officer: MARK ABRAMOVITZ	Notification Date: 10/02/2015 Notification Time: 14:50 [ET] Event Date: 10/02/2015 Event Time: 08:25 [EDT] Last Update Date: 10/02/2015
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(3)(ii)(B) - UNANALYZED CONDITION 50.72(b)(3)(v)(A) - POT UNABLE TO SAFE SD	Person (Organization): STEVE ORTH (R3DO)

Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
2	N	N	0	Refueling	0	Refueling

Event Text

LOOSE SAFETY RELIEF VALVE DISCHARGE FLANGE BOLTS

"On October 2nd, at approximately 0825 EDT, maintenance technicians were performing as-found torque checks on the discharge flange of the 'B' Safety Relief Valve (SRV). 12 of the 16 bolts were not adequately torqued. The 'B' Safety Relief Valve is credited for Remote Shutdown. The as-found condition of inadequate torque potentially impacts the seismic qualification of the 'B' SRV.

"An investigation and extent of condition review is ongoing. The NRC Resident Inspector has been notified."

Before the outage, there were no abnormal indications of leakage as indicated by a rise in drywell temperature or pressure. The SRVs had been cycled under pressure with no abnormal indications.

The four bolts that were tight were in a diagonal pattern. The looses bolts were described as "finger tight." The licensee is determining the actions to take regarding the remaining 14 SRVs.

Power Reactor	Event Number: 51449
Facility: FERMI	Notification Date: 10/04/2015

Region: 3 State: MI Unit: [2] [] [] RX Type: [2] GE-4 NRC Notified By: BRETT JEBBIA HQ OPS Officer: MARK ABRAMOVITZ	Notification Time: 14:16 [ET] Event Date: 10/04/2015 Event Time: 09:56 [EDT] Last Update Date: 10/04/2015
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(3)(v)(C) - POT UNCNTRL RAD REL	Person (Organization): STEVE ORTH (R3DO)

Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
2	N	N	0	Refueling	0	Refueling

Event Text

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INOPERABLE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO DRAIN THE REACTOR VESSEL

"On October 4th, at approximately 0956 EDT, 'Operations with the Potential to Drain the Reactor Pressure Vessel' (OPDRV) was unintentionally initiated without secondary containment operable. Operators promptly identified the condition and immediately initiated actions to identify and suspend the source of the drain path. At approximately 1120 EDT the source of the OPDRV was isolated. Reactor cavity water level and spent fuel pool level remained constant throughout the event. An investigation is in progress.

"The NRC Resident Inspector has been notified."

!!!! THIS EVENT HAS BEEN RETRACTED. THIS EVENT HAS BEEN RETRACTED !!!!!

Power Reactor	Event Number: 51453
Facility: BEAVER VALLEY Region: 1 State: PA Unit: [] [2] [] RX Type: [1] W-3-LP,[2] W-3-LP NRC Notified By: JUSTIN E. CROCKER HQ OPS Officer: JEFF HERRERA	Notification Date: 10/05/2015 Notification Time: 15:01 [ET] Event Date: 10/05/2015 Event Time: 08:15 [EDT] Last Update Date: 10/05/2015
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(3)(ii)(A) - DEGRADED CONDITION	Person (Organization): BRICE BICKETT (R1DO)

Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
2	N	N	0	Refueling	0	Refueling

Event Text

TWO REACTOR VESSEL HEAD PENETRATIONS COULD NOT BE DISPOSITIONED AS ACCEPTABLE

"On 10/5/2015, during the Beaver Valley Power Station Unit No. 2 (BVPS-2) refueling outage,

while performing planned ultrasonic examinations (UT) on the 66 reactor vessel head penetrations, it was determined, that two penetrations could not be dispositioned as acceptable per ASME [American Society of Mechanical Engineers] Code Section XI in a Reactor Coolant System pressure boundary. The indications of a degraded condition, on these two penetrations, are not through wall, as no leak path was identified. The examinations are being performed to meet the requirements of 10 CFR 50.55a(g)(6)(ii)(D), and ASME Code Case N-729-1, to find potential flaws/indications well before they grow to a size that could potentially jeopardize the structural integrity of the reactor vessel head pressure boundary. All 66 reactor vessel head penetrations are scheduled to be examined during the current refueling outage.

"The plant is currently shutdown and in Mode 6. The reactor vessel head is not currently installed. Repairs are currently being planned and will be completed prior to startup.

"This is reportable, pursuant to 10 CFR 50.72(b)(3)(ii)(A) since the as found indications did not meet the applicable acceptance criteria referenced in ASME Code Case N-729-1 to remain in-service without repair.

"The NRC Resident Inspector has been notified."

* * * RETRACTION FROM DAN SCHWER TO STEVEN VITTO ON 10/22/2015 AT 1039 EDT
* * *

"The Beaver Valley Power Station Unit 2, FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company (FENOC) is retracting the 8-hour non-emergency notification made on 10/05/2015 (EN 51453). This retraction is based on additional examinations and subsequent engineering assessments completed that concluded the penetrations meet the requirements of ASME Code Case N-729-1 as amended by 10CFR50.55a(g)(6)(ii)(D) and no repairs are required.

"The two reactor head penetration indications, are therefore not reportable, pursuant to 10CFR50.72(b)(3)(ii)(A).

"The NRC Resident Inspector has been notified."

R1DO(Gray) has been notified.

Power Reactor	Event Number: 51478
Facility: BEAVER VALLEY Region: 1 State: PA Unit: [1] [2] [] RX Type: [1] W-3-LP,[2] W-3-LP NRC Notified By: JAMES SCHWER HQ OPS Officer: JEFF ROTTON	Notification Date: 10/16/2015 Notification Time: 15:41 [ET] Event Date: 10/16/2015 Event Time: 12:45 [EDT] Last Update Date: 10/16/2015
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(2)(xi) - OFFSITE NOTIFICATION	Person (Organization): DON JACKSON (R1DO)

Unit	SCRAM	RX CRIT	Initial	Initial RX Mode	Current	Current RX Mode
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	Code		PWR		PWR	
1	N	Y	100	Power Operation	100	Power Operation
2	N	N	0	Refueling	0	Refueling

Event Text

OFFSITE NOTIFICATION MADE FOR HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SPILL

"At 1115 EDT there was a non-oil chemical spill at the main intake structure during delivery of corrosion inhibitor. The spill occurred due to a failed tank-fill connection. Approximately 10 gallons of the inhibitor reached the Ohio River. The spill has been stopped and contained, and recovery is in progress. This is not a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act), Reportable Quantity for the Environmental Protection Agency. However, at 1245 EDT, it was determined to be reportable to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), in accordance with the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law and NPDS (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination), permit; thus, a notification was made, to the PADEP, at 1250 hours EDT .

"This condition is being reported pursuant to 10 CFR 50.72 (b)(2)(xi).

"The NRC Resident Inspector has been notified."

Power Reactor	Event Number: 51479
Facility: BEAVER VALLEY Region: 1 State: PA Unit: [1] [] [] RX Type: [1] W-3-LP,[2] W-3-LP NRC Notified By: SHAWN SNOOK HQ OPS Officer: JEFF ROTTON	Notification Date: 10/17/2015 Notification Time: 19:30 [ET] Event Date: 10/17/2015 Event Time: 16:13 [EDT] Last Update Date: 10/17/2015
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(2)(xi) - OFFSITE NOTIFICATION	Person (Organization): DON JACKSON (R1DO)

Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
1	N	Y	100	Power Operation	100	Power Operation

Event Text

OFFSITE NOTIFICATIONS MADE FOR HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL LEAK

"At 1230 EDT, it was discovered that sodium hypochlorite had leaked into the ground soil at the bottom of a leak sensing pit, which is located near the BVPS-1 Cooling Tower Pump House, at the Beaver Valley Power Station Unit Number 1 (BVPS-1). The source of the sodium hypochlorite, is suspected to be from a piping leak, and has been terminated. The cause of the leak has not yet been conclusively determined, and there is no evidence that the sodium hypochlorite reached the surface water of the Ohio River.

"At 1613 EDT on October 17, 2015, it was determined that there was CERCLA

(Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation & Liability Act) reportable leak of a minimum 294 gallons of sodium hypochlorite to ground soil, and the following offsite notifications were made starting at 1625 EDT:

"National Response Center (Incident Report #1131084); Pennsylvania (PA) Department of Environmental Protection; Beaver County Emergency Management; PA Emergency Management Agency.

"This condition is being reported pursuant to 10 CFR 50.72(b)(2)(xi).

"The NRC Resident Inspector has been notified."

Power Reactor	Event Number: 51483
Facility: DAVIS BESSE Region: 3 State: OH Unit: [1] [] [] RX Type: [1] B&W-R-LP NRC Notified By: WILLIAM RAYBURN HQ OPS Officer: DONALD NORWOOD	Notification Date: 10/20/2015 Notification Time: 21:06 [ET] Event Date: 10/20/2015 Event Time: 20:24 [EDT] Last Update Date: 10/20/2015
Emergency Class: UNUSUAL EVENT 10 CFR Section: 50.72(a) (1) (i) - EMERGENCY DECLARED	Person (Organization): ROBERT DALEY (R3DO) CYNTHIA PEDERSEN (R3RA) BRIAN HOLIAN (NSIR) BERNARD STAPLETON (IRD) ADAM TUCKER (ILTA) SCOTT MORRIS (NRR)

Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
1	N	Y	100	Power Operation	100	Power Operation

Event Text

UNUSUAL EVENT DUE TO SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE IN OWNER CONTROLLED AREA

"Security condition in the Owner Controlled Area outside of the Protected Area. [There is] an unknown vehicle located on the South side of the Intake Canal. The vehicle is locked, the engine is not running, and the parking lights are on. Security is performing an inspection of the vehicle for explosives or other contraband in conjunction with local law enforcement."

The Unusual Event was declared based on EAL HU-1.

The licensee notified the NRC Resident Inspector. The licensee notified State and local government agencies.

Notified (via phone and E-mail): DHS SWO, FEMA Ops Center, and NICC Watch Officer.
Notified (via E-mail): FEMA NWC and NuclearSSA.

*** UPDATE FROM WILLIAM RAYBURN TO DONALD NORWOOD AT 2255 EDT ON 10/20/15 ***

"At 2229 EDT, the Unusual Event for a Security Condition at Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station was terminated.

"An inspection of the vehicle in question was performed and it was determined that no threat existed to the site at any time."

The licensee notified the NRC Resident Inspector. The licensee notified State and local government agencies.

Notified R3DO (Daley), IRD (Stapleton), NRR (Morris) and ILTAB (Tucker).

Notified (via phone and E-mail): DHS SWO, FEMA Ops Center, and NICC Watch Officer.
Notified (via E-mail): FEMA NWC and NuclearSSA.

Non-Agreement State	Event Number: 51477
Rep Org: US EPA Licensee: US EPA Region: 3 City: CINCINNATI State: OH County: License #: GL Agreement: Y Docket: NRC Notified By: STEPHEN MUSSON HQ OPS Officer: STEVE SANDIN	Notification Date: 10/16/2015 Notification Time: 14:18 [ET] Event Date: 12/31/1983 Event Time: [EDT] Last Update Date: 10/16/2015
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 20.2201(a)(1)(ii) - LOST/STOLEN LNM>10X	Person (Organization): HIRONORI PETERSON (R3DO) NMSS_EVENTS_NOTIFIC (EMAI)

This material event contains a "Less than Cat 3 " level of radioactive material.

Event Text

MISSING TWO GENERAL LICENSE KR-85 AEROSOL NEUTRALIZERS

Two TSI Model 3054 Aerosol Neutralizers containing 10 mCi Kr-85 each as of 1977, delivered to the Andrew W. Breidenbach Environmental Research Center (AWBERC or US EPA Cincinnati) facility in Cincinnati, OH can not be accounted for in available US EPA Cincinnati inventory records. The devices were delivered to their facility on 4/21/1977. The device serial numbers are 290T and 291T. The licensee began their investigation after receiving a letter from the U.S. NRC on 8/5/15 which identified that these devices should be in their possession. Members of the US EPA Cincinnati staff completed an exhaustive search of all available records and located radioactive inventories dating back to 1983, but could not locate any records prior to 1983. The 1983 inventory did not list the devices in question. As part of their investigation, the licensee contacted the manufacturer who has no record that the devices were returned. In addition, the US EPA facility in Research Triangle Park was

contacted and requested to review their records. That location has no record of ever possessing these devices.

THIS MATERIAL EVENT CONTAINS A "LESS THAN CAT 3" LEVEL OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

Sources that are "Less than IAEA Category 3 sources," are either sources that are very unlikely to cause permanent injury to individuals or contain a very small amount of radioactive material that would not cause any permanent injury. Some of these sources, such as moisture density gauges or thickness gauges that are Category 4, the amount of unshielded radioactive material, if not safely managed or securely protected, could possibly - although it is unlikely - temporarily injure someone who handled it or were otherwise in contact with it, or who were close to it for a period of many weeks. For additional information go to http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Pub1227_web.pdf

News

Environment & Energy Daily

Lawmakers fret over transportation dilemma

[Ben Panko](#), E&E reporter

Published: Friday, October 2, 2015

As the House prepares to take up a bill to authorize interim storage sites for spent nuclear fuel, an Energy and Commerce subcommittee yesterday debated the contentious issue of how to move that waste.

Repeatedly touched on during the Environment and the Economy Subcommittee hearing was the argument that the Energy Department had failed to engender public and political confidence in the agency's ability to safely transport spent fuel on rail lines that could run near or even through heavily populated areas.

"Transportation must also be done with public acceptance, which can only be built with transparency and outreach," said Rep. Frank Pallone (D-N.J.), ranking member of the full committee.

A report released last year by the Government Accountability Office found that DOE had no public outreach strategy for nuclear waste management, compared to the well-funded and -organized media campaigns that turned public and political opinion against the now-stalled Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository in Nevada ([Greenwire](#), Nov. 13, 2014).

"As we found in October 2014, public acceptance is key to any aspect of a spent nuclear fuel management and disposition program, including transportation," said Frank Rusco, director of natural resources and environment issues at GAO.

"Specifically, unless and until there is a broad understanding of the issues associated with management of spent nuclear fuel, specific stakeholders and the general public may be unlikely to support any spent nuclear fuel program," he said.

Kelly Horn, head of environmental management for the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Bureau of Radiation Safety, stressed the need to adequately fund, support and include states as they help manage safety and public opinion toward transporting nuclear waste

through them. He pointed to the management of DOE's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico as a successful model to follow for future waste shipments.

"The states feel strongly that DOE must not only meet the standard set by the WIPP program but exceed those requirements by adopting reasonable measures that will minimize public risk and maximize public confidence in the transportation program," Horn testified, adding that states should be given a voice in identifying routes and how rail inspections are conducted.

Mirroring Chairman John Shimkus' (R-Ill.) strong support for restarting work at the Yucca site, former DOE official Christopher Kouts testified that the biggest barrier to the transport and storage of nuclear waste was not readiness or safety but rather the Obama administration's apparent lack of political will on the issue.

"Over 30 years of experience tells me that the most certain path for the nation to find an eventual destination for these materials is already in place and has been since 1982," Kouts said, referring to the 1982 Nuclear Waste Policy Act, which established the Yucca Mountain repository. "The only ingredients we lack are the leadership and the resolve to make it happen." Since the unraveling of Yucca, America's active and decommissioned nuclear reactors have been forced to keep their spent fuel on-site, with no permanent storage options on the horizon. The "[Interim Consolidated Storage Act of 2015](#)," introduced Tuesday by Rep. Michael Conaway (R-Texas), would authorize DOE to fund temporary storage facilities to accept nuclear waste with interest from the burgeoning Nuclear Waste Fund. The fund, now totaling more than \$30 billion, was collected in fees from nuclear material users and was intended to be used to build the stalled Yucca Mountain site ([Greenwire](#), Sept. 30).

So far, two private companies in West Texas, including one in Conaway's district, have expressed interest in operating interim storage facilities.

Shimkus, however, was skeptical of the plan, which would require transporting the highly radioactive nuclear waste twice.

"While Congress potentially considers amending the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, we must evaluate whether marginal safety gains from temporarily consolidating used fuel justifies the financial costs to transport used fuel twice," Shimkus said.

Robert Quinlan, vice president for cask container technology at EnergySolutions, and Edward Hamberger, head of the Association of American Railroads, both asserted that the nuclear waste could be packaged and shipped safely if adequate resources and information were provided.

However, Kevin Kamps, radioactive waste watchdog with the group Beyond Nuclear, countered that the risks of transporting nuclear waste to Yucca or any other site are in fact numerous and sobering.

"Transporting high-level radioactive waste by truck, train and barge through 45 states and the District of Columbia to the Yucca Mountain, Nev., site would take unnecessary risks and violate consent-based and environmental justice principles," Kamps said. He specifically referred to the threat of terrorism, calling casks "potential dirty bombs on wheels," and cited a [1998 Army test](#) that showed casks to be vulnerable to attack by TOW missiles. He also cited a [study](#) done on a 2001 Baltimore train fire that found that if a radioactive cask had been on the train in question, up to nearly 1,600 people could have exposed to carcinogenic levels of radiation.

Shimkus, noting that he had personally fired a TOW missile before, said that the likelihood of one being able to hit a moving train is low.

Twitter: [@btpanko](#) Email: bpanko@eenews.net

Source: <http://www.eenews.net/eedaily/2015/10/02/stories/1060025734>

Environment & Energy Daily

GOP senators to grill commissioners over safety rules, costs

[Hannah Northey](#), E&E reporter

Published: Monday, October 5, 2015

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission this week will appear before a Senate panel whose Republican members have publicly questioned the agency's handling of safety rules and new costs for the industry.

The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee oversight hearing Wednesday will feature all four members of the NRC, and discussions will likely touch on regulations stemming from the 2011 nuclear disaster in Japan and how the agency goes about vetting which proposed safety upgrades are necessary.

Republicans on the EPW Committee in August criticized the commission in a letter for using qualitative factors to justify two proposed regulatory updates. Those concerns were picked up and echoed by Republicans in the House within days ([Greenwire](#), Aug. 18).

GOP frustration stems from an NRC inspector general report in late June that found the agency "may be vulnerable to errors, delays, wasted effort and flawed decision making because of the limited experience of its cost estimators." A Government Accountability Office report in December 2014 came to a similar conclusion.

Earlier in the summer, the same Republican committee members said the agency failed to provide cost justifications for its proposed new safety regulations ([Greenwire](#), July 16).

The nuclear industry also has attacked NRC on this issue; a May 11 letter from the Nuclear Energy Institute said the use of qualitative factors for regulatory reviews violates NRC's "Principles of Good Regulation."

Republicans on the Senate panel, including Chairman James Inhofe of Oklahoma, have also expressed concern in the past with the regulatory burden placed on the nuclear industry, warning that reactors already competing with cheap gas are closing.

Democratic panel members, on the other hand, have pushed the NRC to approve stricter safety standards more quickly.

NRC officials, for their part, have said they are responding to members of Congress to address their concerns.

Aside from oversight, it remains unclear when the EPW Committee will hold a confirmation hearing for President Obama's nominee to fill the fifth, empty seat on the commission. Obama in July nominated Jessie Roberson, a former Energy Department official with years of experience with controversial cleanup programs, to serve a five-year term as a member of the NRC ([E&E Daily](#), July 16). A spokeswoman for Inhofe did not immediately respond to a request for comment on the timing of the confirmation hearing.

Roberson would serve through June 30, 2020, as a Democrat on the panel alongside Commissioner Jeff Baran and NRC Chairman Stephen Burns, an independent. Kristine Svinicki and William Ostendorff are the agency's two Republican commissioners.

Schedule: The hearing is Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 10 a.m. in 406 Dirksen.

Witnesses: NRC Chairman Stephen Burns and Commissioners Svinicki, Ostendorff and Baran.

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/eedaily/2015/10/05/stories/1060025798>

Environment & Energy Daily

Obama taps agency official to lead nuclear office

[Hannah Northey](#), E&E reporter

Published: Monday, October 5, 2015

President Obama on Friday nominated a Department of Energy and former public relations official to permanently replace Pete Lyons as DOE assistant secretary of nuclear energy.

John Kotek, appointed in January to be the agency's principal deputy assistant secretary for the nuclear office, has been serving as the top nuclear energy official in an acting capacity since Lyons retired in June. Kotek has been overseeing the management of spent reactor fuel and high-level radioactive waste, as well as nuclear research and development programs.

He was previously a managing partner at Gallatin Public Affairs in Boise, Idaho. In 2012 he served as staff director on President Obama's Blue Ribbon Commission on America's Nuclear Future, which prepared reports on the United States' decadeslong impasse over nuclear waste storage ([Greenwire](#), Jan. 15).

Kotek joined Gallatin in 2007 after working at national labs and DOE. From 2003 to 2006, he was the deputy manager of DOE's Idaho Operations Office, where he helped develop and manage the Idaho National Laboratory contract.

From 1999 to 2003, Kotek worked as the research program manager at Argonne National Laboratory, directing the lab's participation in an international effort to develop next-generation nuclear energy systems.

Kotek was the American Nuclear Society's 2002 Glenn T. Seaborg congressional fellow, serving in the office of then-Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.), the former chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

He also held several positions at DOE's Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology. He has a bachelor's degree in nuclear engineering from the University of Illinois and a Master of Business Administration from the University of Maryland.

If confirmed by the Senate, Kotek will be on tap to answer questions about the administration's plans for the contentious nuclear waste repository under Yucca Mountain in Nevada, as well as research with significant implications for the development of new reactors, the life span of the existing fleet, the choice of fuels and the storage of wastes.

Kotek has for months been rumored to be replacing Lyons, who was confirmed by the Senate in April 2011 to serve as the assistant secretary, becoming the public face of the Obama administration's support of nuclear power.

Lyons has a long history of overseeing such programs and providing science-based advice to policymakers.

He has served as DOE's acting assistant secretary of energy since Warren "Pete" Miller left the position in 2010 and as DOE's principal deputy assistant secretary since September 2009.

Before that, Lyons served from 2005 to 2009 as a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, where he focused on the safety of operating reactors and on lessons from operating experience.

Lyons was also a science adviser to former Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.), who chaired the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee from 2003 to 2007. Domenici was known as a staunch supporter of nuclear power and is considered the "father of the nuclear renaissance."

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/eedaily/2015/10/05/stories/1060025793>

Cancer rates spike in children near Fukushima plant -- study

Published: Thursday, October 8, 2015

Children living near Japan's Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant have been diagnosed with thyroid cancer at rates 20 to 50 times that of other children, according to a new study.

Thyroid cancer has been confirmed or suspected in 137 of the 370,000 Fukushima prefecture children tested since the March 2011 meltdowns. Normally, the disease is found in one or two children per million annually ([Greenwire](#), March 10, 2014).

"This is more than expected and emerging faster than expected," lead author Toshihide Tsuda said. "This is 20 times to 50 times what would be normally expected."

The study, which will be published in next month's issue of the journal *Epidemiology*, challenges the Japanese government's assertion that the rise in detected cases is simply due to closer scrutiny of Fukushima children (Yuri Kageyama, [AP/ABC News](#), Oct. 8). -- **BTP**

Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/10/08/stories/1060026077>

Nuclear plants dip into dismantling funds to pay for waste

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP) — With a federal promise to take highly radioactive spent fuel from nuclear plants still unfulfilled, closed reactors are dipping into funds set aside for their eventual dismantling to build waste storage on-site, raising questions about whether there will be enough money when the time comes.

It violates Nuclear Regulatory Commission rules for the plants to take money from their decommissioning trust funds to pay for building the concrete pads and rows of concrete and steel casks where waste is stored after it is cooled in special storage pools. But the NRC is granting exemptions from those rules every time it is asked.

"All of the plants that have permanently shut down in recent years have sought, and been approved for, the use of decommissioning funds for spent fuel storage costs," NRC spokesman Neil Sheehan wrote in an email in response to questions from The Associated Press this past week.

These include the Kewaunee plant in Wisconsin, San Onofre 1 and 2 in California, Crystal River 3 in Florida, and Vermont Yankee in Vernon, in Vermont's southeast corner, which closed at the end of last year. The Zion 1 and 2 reactors in Illinois, which shut down in the late 1990s, had gotten a similar OK to use decommissioning money for spent fuel storage, Sheehan said.

Ratepayers chipped in during nuclear plants' lives to set aside the money it would take eventually to tear down reactors, remove their radioactive components and restore the sites. It was not envisioned they also would have to pay for indefinite storage of spent fuel on the roughly 100 nuclear plant sites around the country.

And long-term, on-site storage of nuclear waste is a bad idea, said Arnold Gundersen, a former nuclear industry executive turned consultant who frequently criticizes the industry.

"You build power plants near water because you have to cool them, and you build nuclear waste storage sites away from water" because of the threat of radioactive materials reaching it, Gundersen said.

"It would be much better to get the stuff underground where terrorists couldn't fly a plane into it," he said.

Nuclear industry spokespeople, government officials and industry critics agree the retirement fund raids have been triggered by the failure to date of the U.S. Department of Energy to open a permanent disposal site for spent nuclear fuel. For years, the government had been planning a disposal site at Nevada's Yucca Mountain, but that plan has been scuttled by a lack of funding from Congress.

That has left reactors redesigning the racks in their spent fuel pools to accommodate more of the waste and expanding into "dry cask" storage, both of which Vermont Yankee did in the years before its owner, Entergy Corp., closed the plant at the end of last year because it was becoming less competitive against electricity generated with cheap natural gas.

The spent fuel bottleneck leaves closed and soon-to-close nuclear plants with the prospect that for the indefinite future, they will look like the site of the former Maine Yankee plant. That plant was permanently shut down in 1997, nearly two decades ago. Today, the reactor is gone, but the site in the coastal town of Wiscasset still features 60 steel canisters encased in concrete that contain the 550 metric tons of spent fuel the plant generated in its 25-year life. The site is guarded 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Vermont Yankee's decommissioning fund already is short enough — it contains about half the estimated \$1.24 billion cost of dismantling the reactor, removing the waste and restoring the site — that the plant plans to follow an NRC-allowed procedure called "SAFSTOR," in which the closed reactor is mothballed for up to 60 years in hopes the fund will grow enough to cover the cost.

Vermont Yankee spokesman Martin Cohn said Entergy had taken out a \$145 million line of credit to cover capital costs of building its on-site waste storage. But he said the company is planning for \$225 million in security and other operating expenses after the spent fuel is in storage.

Gundersen said Vermont is alone among states in that it is trying to limit raids on the decommissioning fund. This month, Vermont won a ruling from an NRC board that Entergy would have to keep it informed of withdrawals from the fund for specific expenses.

Cohn argued that anyone concerned about the costs of on-site waste storage and how they're being paid should not focus their ire on the industry, NRC or even the Department of Energy. Rather, it is the Congress that has failed to fulfill its decades-old promise that the federal government will take highly radioactive spent fuel off the hands of nuclear plant operators.

Source: <http://news.yahoo.com/nuclear-plants-dip-dismantling-funds-pay-waste-144004508.html>

NUCLEAR WASTE:

Plants use dismantling funds to pay for temporary storage

Published: Monday, October 26, 2015

In the absence of a permanent repository for high-level radioactive waste, closed nuclear plants are being forced to tap into money set aside for their dismantling to construct waste storage facilities on-site.

Though it is against Nuclear Regulatory Commission rules to use decommissioning trust funds to pay for temporary waste storage, the NRC has granted exemptions to every plant that has asked, including California's San Onofre, Wisconsin's Kewaunee, Florida's Crystal River, Illinois' Zion and the Vermont Yankee plant.

"All of the plants that have permanently shut down in recent years have sought, and been approved for, the use of decommissioning funds for spent fuel storage costs," NRC spokesman Neil Sheehan said in a statement.

The Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository in Nevada was intended to permanently store America's high-level nuclear waste, but political pressure stymied the project ([Greenwire](#), March 5, 2009).

The decommissioning funds were collected from fees on electricity consumers during the plants' operating lives to eventually pay to tear them down and restore the sites (Dave Gram, [AP/Yahoo News](#), Oct. 25). -- **BTP**

Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/10/26/stories/1060026909>

YUCCA MOUNTAIN:

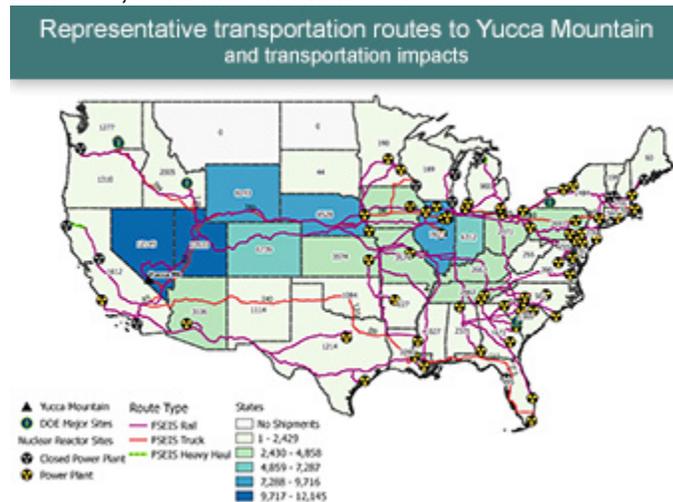
Project foes warn of cross-country waste shipments

[Hannah Northey](#), E&E reporter

Published: Tuesday, October 27, 2015

Grass-roots groups launched a nationwide campaign today to warn the public about storing nuclear waste under Yucca Mountain, Nev.

The Nuclear Information and Resource Service and grass-roots groups in 29 states released a map at a news conference in Las Vegas showing the corridors that would need to be used to move waste from shuttered reactors around the country to the isolated, arid site in Nevada.



[+] Opponents of the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository in Nevada released a map today showing potential routes for shipping spent fuel to the site from closed reactors across the country. Map courtesy of the Nuclear Information and Resource Service.

Kevin Kamps, a member of Beyond Nuclear, said the NIRS assembled the maps based on information in the Energy Department's 2008 environmental impact statement for Yucca Mountain. Kamps also said the groups will reach out to members of Congress about the danger of transporting waste across the United States as the campaign continues.

Senate Democratic Leader Harry Reid of Nevada, an avowed foe of the Yucca project, praised the campaign.

"When Nevadans think about Yucca Mountain, one of the things they have in mind is the potential for 10,000 shipments of one of the most dangerous substances known to man traveling through Nevada, right by the Las Vegas Strip," Reid said in a statement. "Nuclear waste shipments would pass within one-half mile of tens-of-thousands of residents and dozens of hotels. Every one of these shipments would be over the objection of Nevadans, their governor and their U.S. senators."

Former Nevada Sen. Richard Bryan (D) and Las Vegas Mayor Carolyn Goodman attended the Las Vegas briefing, according to Reid's office.

Although House Republicans have been calling for the stalled repository to move forward, Reid has pushed back, citing the Obama administration's decision that the site is unworkable.

Reid also joined Republican Sen. Dean Heller of Nevada earlier this year in floating a bill that would require the DOE secretary to obtain the consent of affected state and local governments before spending Nuclear Waste Fund cash to build a nuclear dump ([Greenwire](#), July 23).

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/eenewspm/2015/10/27/stories/1060027020>

Fewer plants need in-depth earthquake risk analyses -- NRC

[Ben Panko](#), E&E reporter

Published: Wednesday, October 28, 2015

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission announced yesterday that fewer U.S. nuclear reactors require in-depth seismic reviews than previously thought, allowing the agency to zero in on facilities facing the biggest risks.

NRC imposed a number of safety orders after Japan's 2011 Fukushima Daiichi disaster, including one mandating that 33 plants conduct thorough analyses of seismic risks to their reactors ([E&ENews PM](#), March 9, 2012). After initial reviews of the plants, the agency decided to exclude 12 reactors deemed to have low to moderate risk for seismic activity and focus its resources on more quickly evaluating the remaining 21 reactors at 20 plants. That means the analyses will be finished one year earlier, by 2019.

"Our substantial reviews have shown that fewer reactors than we first thought actually need the in-depth analysis," said Bill Dean, director of NRC's Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation. "This outcome means both the NRC and industry can better focus their seismic expertise to work on the plants most in need of additional analysis."

Among the reactors remaining on the list are the Pilgrim Nuclear Generating Station in Massachusetts, which Entergy Corp. will close by 2019, and the shuttered Diablo Canyon Power Plant in California, which has been a target of local political pressure for its continued storage of spent nuclear fuel near major fault lines.

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/10/28/stories/1060027069>

Subcommittee mulls states' handling of low-level waste

[Ben Panko](#), E&E reporter

Published: Thursday, October 29, 2015

A House Energy and Commerce subcommittee examined low-level radioactive waste disposal yesterday as a step toward solving the nation's vexing problems with high-level waste and spent fuel disposal.

At issue in the Environment and the Economy Subcommittee hearing was how states handle low-level nuclear waste through interstate compacts.

There are 10 compacts, but six have no disposal sites. And eight states and the District of Columbia belong to no compacts; they have one disposal site, Texas' Waste Control Specialists ([E&E Daily](#), Oct. 26).

Officials from the Department of Energy, which produces the vast majority of U.S. low-level radioactive waste, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said there were no issues with the current disposal process. And officials from the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission and Organization of Agreement States largely agreed.

But a representative from the Energy Communities Alliance urged Congress to pursue commercial alternatives to disposing of high-level nuclear waste in light of the continued stalling of the Yucca Mountain, Nev., repository and the closure of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico.

"Doing so may allow us to overcome stalemates, build momentum and implement a comprehensive strategy that will get waste moving out of our communities as safely and expeditiously as possible," ECA Chairman Chuck Smith said.

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/eedaily/2015/10/29/stories/1060027113>

The News-Messenger

Nuclear transport in Ohio disputed

Craig Shoup , Reporter

7:33 p.m. EDT October 27, 2015

FREMONT —While a nationwide group expresses concerns over plans for large quantities of radioactive waste to be transported through rail yards and across the Ohio Turnpike, local health officials say they do not expect a greater risk of toxic waste spills in Sandusky County.

Mary Olson, director of the Southeast office for Nuclear Information and Resource Service, a citizens group founded in 1978 to provide information on nuclear power, said routes designated for radioactive transport can change, meaning road shipments can cross over state routes.

"These are not and never will be officially designated routes. The day the shipment is approved, a route is approved based on road and rail conditions," Olson said. "These types of shipments can travel on any road —so if the Interstate is clogged, they get off and keep moving."

Policymakers in Washington are reviving discussions over a central nuclear waste storage site at the Yucca Mountain, Nevada.

Over 2,900 casks of spent nuclear fuel high-level radioactive waste would travel through Ohio, according to a report by the U.S. Energy Department, including about 2,300 by rail and 600 by truck.

While surrounding counties may fear risks from shipments of nuclear waste, Sandusky County health officials say they are prepared for every trip. Sandusky County

Emergency Management Director Lisa Heyman said the county is well protected and that she does not believe the nuclear waste shipments pose any special dangers. Heyman said there are concerns for many types of hazardous shipments, including crude oil.

"Anything radiological is generally handled the same way. We deal with a lot more things that are more dangerous. Crude oil is very flammable and any spark can engulf into flames," she said.

"Any time a semi crashes with diesel fuel, it is considered a hazardous waste. If it spills in a ditch, the waste is then considered (to be) in a waterway," Heyman said.

Though many at NIRS cite concerns over an increase in transporting radioactive waste, Heyman and her hazmat team are prepared for any hazardous spills.

"We are trained at hazmat awareness," Heyman said. "We are very prepared and have a plan."

Sandusky County EMA is a host site for hazmat coverage as it monitors a 50-mile radius for contamination. If a spill occurs, Heyman said it would be quickly covered by rescue personnel in the county. She said all county rescue agencies have hazmat training and are prepared to deal with any type of spill.

"We are a main corridor from Chicago to Newark, New Jersey. We do traffic flow studies to keep ourselves educated on what is coming through the county," Heyman said.

Heyman said rail companies have hazmat teams ready in case of a rail car derailment. She said they have some of the best hazmat response times because they know what is in the car and the teams are on standby to address the spill.

"As a host county, we can pull hazmat help from so many areas. The railroad company is on their game," Heyman said.

In the past, grassroots campaigns by NIRS and other groups have defeated proposals to put a central nuclear waste site at Yucca Mountain. Activists are hoping it works again.

"If small towns across the United States, especially across the dock of Ohio, would start raising their voices, it would force them and the rest of the country to see what a big problem this is," said Victoria Clemons, a Port Clinton pharmacist and member of NIRS.

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News Herald

Group opposes nuke waste shipments through Port Clinton

Jon Stinchcomb, Reporter

7:38 p.m. EDT October 27, 2015

PORT CLINTON —

Recent talk in Washington contemplating the resurrection of plans to store the country's nuclear waste in a central site at the Yucca Mountain in Nevada has raised local concerns about how all of the waste would be transported.

According to a map of the routes developed based on data from the U.S. Department of Energy's final report on the potential site, the waste could travel by rail right through the

heart of downtown Port Clinton, as well as many other small communities along the Lake Erie coastline.

The Nuclear Information and Resource Service, a citizens group founded in 1978 to provide information on nuclear power, released the maps Tuesday as part of grassroots campaign titled, "Stop Fukushima Freeways," aimed at killing plans for a central nuclear waste dump site at Yucca Mountain.

For one local Port Clinton woman, it was the Fukushima nuclear disaster in Japan in 2011 that changed everything for her.

Victoria Clemons, a pharmacist by trade, said she was not an activist prior to that nuclear disaster, but has since been involved with nuclear issues including working with groups such as the NIRS.

"This is sort of a local campaign nationwide to make people aware," she said. "They need to know what this all means and how it affects them."

Clemons said she is concerned about Port Clinton and the rest of the communities along the proposed routes becoming a "nuclear corridor."

"By the maps, you can see they're all up here," she said.

"It is a nuclear corridor and it's going right through our town."

The Stop Fukushima Freeways campaign also pointed to U.S. Department of Energy studies that analyzed the likelihood of spills that could occur while transporting the waste to Nevada, asserting that hazardous spills would be a statistical certainty.

Over 2,900 casks of spent nuclear fuel high-level radioactive waste would travel through Ohio, according to a report by the U.S. Energy Department, including about 2,300 by rail and 600 by truck..

"Half of the population is east of us and so is the nuclear waste," Clemons said. "It has to come through this corridor."

She is concerned about the whether the necessary preparation and additional training would be or even can be made, both in handling security during transportation and response to a possible hazardous spill.

She feels, as of right now, a better alternative to any proposed mass transportation of the nuclear waste is just to leave it where it is, where the security and facility employees are already trained on how to deal with those many possibilities.

In the past, grassroots campaigns by NIRS and other groups have defeated previous proposals to put a central nuclear waste site at Yucca Mountain. Activists are hoping it works again.

"If small towns across the United States, especially across the dock of Ohio, would start raising their voices, it would force them and the rest of the country to see what a big problem this is," Clemons said.

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Information Notices

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<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>

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This is in the format of : ML #####A###

Part 21 and Miscellaneous

Final Determination of Licensee Seismic Probabilistic Risk Assessments Under the Request for Information Pursuant to Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* 50.54(f) Regarding Recommendation 2.1 "Seismic" of the Near-Term Task Force Review of Insights from the Fukushima Dai-ichi Accident

ADAMS Accession No. ML15194A015

FirstEnergy

FENOC-Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit No. 1; Beaver Valley Power Station ISFSI, Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station ISFSI, Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Perry Nuclear Power Plant ISFSI RE: Annual Financial Test for a Parent Company Guarantee

ADAMS Accession Number: ML15211A61

Davis-Besse

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1 - Plan for the Onsite Audit Regarding Implementation of Mitigating Strategies and Reliable Spent Fuel Pool Instrumentation Related to Orders EA-12-049 and EA-12-051

ADAMS Accession No. ML15286A294

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1 - Issuance of Amendment Related to Containment Leakage Rate Testing Program (TAC NO. MF5433)

Accession Number: ML15239B293

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1- Staff Review of Interim Evaluation Associated with Reevaluated Seismic Hazard Implementating Near-Term Task Force Recommendation

ADAMS Accession No. ML15273A237

C-CSS-099.20-063, Rev 1, "Shield Building Design Calculation." Part 7 of 7.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15280A306

2015 Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Initial License Examination Proposed RO-SRO Admin JPMs.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15245A236

2015 Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Initial License Examination As-Administered RO-SRO Admin JPMs.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15245A271

Transcript of Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards Plant License Renewal Subcommittee - September 23, 2015, Pages 1-339.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15278A219

DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION – NRC INTEGRATED INSPECTION REPORT 05000346/2015003

ADAMS Accession No. ML15295A107

Subject: Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1 - Issuance of Amendment Revising Containment Spray Nozzle Surveillance Requirement (TAC NO. MF5483)

ADAMS Accession Number: ML15251A046

Perry

Subject: Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit No. 1 - Request for Withholding Information From Public Disclosure (L-15-163)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15259A075

Summary of September 29, 2015, Meeting with Firstenergy Nuclear Operating Company, on FENOC'S Upcoming Request to Change Emergency Action Levels at Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1 (CAC NO. MF6734)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15280A200

Beaver Valley

BEAVER VALLEY POWER STATION - TRIENNIAL FIRE PROTECTION INSPECTION REPORT 05000334/2015007 AND 05000412/2015007 EXERCISE OF ENFORCEMENT DISCRETION

ADAMS Accession No. ML15274A029

BEAVER VALLEY POWER STATION, UNIT 2 LICENSED OPERATOR POSITIVE FITNESS-FOR-DUTY-TEST

ADAMS Accession No. ML15279A125

Beaver Valley Power Station, Units 1 and 2 - Staff Assessment of Information Provided Pursuant to Title 10 of The Code of Federal Regulations Part 50, Section 50.54(f), Seismic Hazard Reevaluations for Recommendation 2.1 of the Near-Term Task Force Review of Insights from the Fukushima Dai-ichi Accident

ADAMS Accession No. ML15274A307

Beaver Valley Power Station, Units 1 and 2 - Request for Additional Information Regarding License Amendment Request to Adopt National Fire Protection Association Standard 805 (CAC Nos. MF3301 and MF3302)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15280A074

Transcript of Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards Plant License Renewal Subcommittee
- September 23, 2015, Pages 1-339.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15147A372

Beaver Valley Power Station August 2015 Discharge Monitoring Report (NPDES) Permit No.
PA0025615.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15273A155

Beaver Valley Power Station Units 1 & 2- Staff Assessment of Information Provided Pursuant to
Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 50 Section 50.54 Seismic Hazard
Reevaluations for Recommendation 2.1of the Near-Term Task Force Review.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15274A307

BEAVER VALLEY POWER STATION UNIT 1 – INSPECTION REPORT 05000334/2015009

ADAMS Accession No. ADAMS ML15301A04

Portsmouth Facilities

NRC's Report to Congress on the Health, Safety, and Environmental Conditions at the Gaseous
Diffusion Plants Located near Paducah, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio (October 1, 2013 to
February 2, 2015) (Enclosure).

ADAMS Accession No. ML15289A308

SRM-SECY-15-0100: Final Report to Congress on the Health, Safety, and Environmental
Conditions at the Gaseous Diffusion Plants Located Near Paducah, Kentucky, and Portsmouth,
Ohio.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15268A095

SECY-15-0100: Enclosure 1 - Final Report to Congress on the Health, Safety, and
Environmental Conditions at the Gaseous Diffusion Plants Located Near Paducah, Kentucky,
and Portsmouth, Ohio.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15268A254

VR-SECY-15-0100: Final Report to Congress on the Health, Safety, and Environmental
Conditions at the Gaseous Diffusion Plants Located Near Paducah, Kentucky, and Portsmouth,
Ohio.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15271A067

Centrus Energy Corp. - Termination of Quality Assurance Program Approval No. 71-0832.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15289A190

SECY-15-0100: Final Report to Congress on the Health, Safety, and Environmental Conditions
at the Gaseous Diffusion Plants Located Near Paducah, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15173A057

Fermi 2

Fermi, Unit 2 - Report for the Audit Regarding Implementation of Mitigating Strategies and Reliable Spent Fuel Pool Instrumentation Related to Orders EA-12-049 and EA-12-051
ADAMS Accession No. ML15245A287

Fermi, Unit 2 - Staff Assessment of Information Provided Pursuant to Title 10 of The Code of Federal Regulations Part 50, Section 50.54(f), Seismic Hazard Reevaluations for Recommendation 2.1 of the Near-Term Task Force Review of Insights from the Fukushima Dai-ichi Accident

ADAMS Accession No. ML15077A028

INFORMATION REQUEST TO SUPPORT UPCOMING PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND RESOLUTION INSPECTION AT FERMI POWER PLANT Docket No. 50-341
License No. NPF-43

ADAMS Accession Number: ML15279A628

Fermi Power Plant, Unit 2 - NRC Initial License Examination Report 05000341/2015301

ADAMS Accession Number ML15281A407

Fermi, Unit 2, Issuance of Environmental Scoping Summary Report Associated with the Staff's Review Renewal Application.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15300A015

NUREG-1437 DFC, Supp. 56, Vol. 1, Chapters 1 to 8, "Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants Supplement 56 Regarding Fermi 2 Nuclear Power Plant."

ADAMS Accession No. ML15300A064

NUREG-1437 DFC, Supp. 56, Vol. 2, Appendices, "Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants Supplement 56 Regarding Fermi 2 Nuclear Power Plants."

ADAMS Accession No. ML15300A073

Fermi 2 Nuclear Power Plant - Staff Assessment of Information Provided Pursuant to Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 50, Section 50.54(f), Seismic Hazard Reevaluations for Recommendation 2.1 of the NTTF Review of Insights.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15077A028

Fermi 2 - License Amendment Request to Revise Technical Specifications to Adopt TSTF-523, "Generic Letter 2008-01, Managing Gas Accumulation," Using the Consolidated Line Item Improvement Process.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15268A149

Fermi Power Plant, Unit 2 - NRC Security Baseline Inspection Report 05000341/2015406.

ADAMS Accession No. ML15293A167

Fermi 3

No Reports
