

To: Jim Mehl, DERIE-ER Manager
From: Zack Clayton, Rad Coordinator
Subject: November Monthly Report
Date: December 2, 2015

Beans

Training: 2
Drills: 0
Meetings: 4
Technical Assistance: 2
Public Assistance: 0

Web Page Views: There were 48 page views in November.

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

Coming Attractions

12/2 RTF coordination meeting
12/3 IREP NPP
12/3 IREP Tech group
12/9 IREP
12/9 IREP NNPC
1/6 IREP NPPC
1/6 IREP Intermediate Phase
1/7 IREP Tech
1/11 URSB

Facility updates

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station

Davis-Besse operated at full power for the month.

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station (DBNPS) 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 7 of 9 samples were above the 2000 picocuries of tritium per liter (pCi/L) reporting agreement. Generally the sample results on the east side of the facility are showing steady or slightly decreasing amounts of tritium. Samples from the west side of the facility showed a slight increase in the tritium as compared to the samples collected in previously. The highest sample result was 4591 pCi/L. As a reminder the limit for tritium in drinking water is 20,000 pCi/L. DBNPS will continue monthly sampling to monitor tritium levels.

Perry Nuclear Power Plant

Perry operated at full power for the month.

Beaver Valley Power Station

Beaver Valley Unit I

Unit I operated at full power for the month.

Beaver Valley Unit II

Unit II was in startup mode the first few days of the month and then operated at full power for the rest of November.

DTE

Fermi II

Fermi II continued in its refueling/maintenance outage until November 27.

On November 5, 2015 at approximately 1000 EST, the Fermi 2 Integrated Plant Computer System (IPCS) was removed from service for planned maintenance on the Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) vital bus power supply. Dose assessment could be performed with manual data input. See Event 51516.

On 11/12/2015 at approximately 1500 EST, a spill occurred when a portable chemical toilet tipped over. See Event 51535.

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 in a diamond pattern. 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. This report was retracted as an evaluation confirmed that all 15 SRVs would have remained operable during a design basis earthquake. See Event 51440.

Fermi III

Fermi III licensing has been approved and is now waiting for a construction timing decision.

Portsmouth Enrichment Plant

Activity

11/5 IREP Tech - Spent most of the meeting time on the first Rad Responder drill and lessons learned and issues for clarification. OEMA reports that the Bluetooth add on kits have been added and are working. They advise against using toughbooks.

11/12 IREP-NNP

11/12 IREP Intermediate Phase Group -

11/18 IREP

Office Issues

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.

Statistics, NRC Reports, News, and ADAMS References

Operating Power Levels

November

Date	BV1	BV2	DB	Perry	Fermi2
1	100	86	100	100	0
2	100	96	100	100	0
9	100	100	100	100	0
16	100	100	100	100	0
23	100	100	100	100	0
27	100	100	100	100	7
30	100	100	100	100	62

Event Reports

Power Reactor	Event Number: 51516
---------------	---------------------

Facility: FERMI Region: 3 State: MI Unit: [2] [] [] RX Type: [2] GE-4 NRC Notified By: GREG MILLER HQ OPS Officer: DONALD NORWOOD	Notification Date: 11/05/2015 Notification Time: 10:32 [ET] Event Date: 11/05/2015 Event Time: 10:00 [EST] Last Update Date: 11/05/2015
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(3)(xiii) - LOSS COMM/ASMT/RESPONSE	Person (Organization): ROBERT ORLIKOWSKI (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

INTEGRATED PLANT COMPUTER SYSTEM REMOVED FROM SERVICE

"On November 5, 2015 at approximately 1000 EST, the Fermi 2 Integrated Plant Computer System (IPCS) was removed from service for planned maintenance on the Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) vital bus power supply. The Safety Parameter Display System (SPDS) resides on the IPCS platform and will be out of service and unavailable to Emergency Response Facilities (ERFs) during the time that IPCS is removed from service. The duration of work is expected to be approximately 48 hours. During this time dose assessment (Raddose) capability will only be available in the manual data input mode. The majority of the Control Room indications remain available to the plant staff and will be used for emergency response, if needed. Information will be communicated to the NRC using other available communication systems as needed. A follow-up notification will be submitted when the IPCS is completely restored, including SPDS to the Operational Support Center, the Technical Support Center, and alternate facilities. The plant is currently in Mode 5, and will remain in Mode 5, for the duration of the IPCS and SPDS unavailability. This 8-hour non-emergency notification is being made per the requirements of 10 CFR 50.72(b)(3)(xiii), as an event that results in a major loss of emergency assessment capability, as described in NEI 13-01.

"The NRC Resident Inspector has been notified."

Power Reactor	Event Number: 51535
Facility: FERMI Region: 3 State: MI Unit: [2] [] [] RX Type: [2] GE-4 NRC Notified By: STEVE WARD HQ OPS Officer: JEFF HERRERA	Notification Date: 11/12/2015 Notification Time: 18:59 [ET] Event Date: 11/12/2015 Event Time: 15:00 [EST] Last Update Date: 11/12/2015
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(2)(xi) - OFFSITE NOTIFICATION	Person (Organization): LAURA KOZAK (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

PORTABLE CHEMICAL TOILET SPILL TO THE ENVIRONMENT

"On 11/12/2015 at approximately 1500 EST, a spill to the environment was determined to be reportable to the state environmental and local health agencies. A press release is planned.

"The spill occurred when a portable chemical toilet tipped over and was identified at approximately 1440 EST. The contents and exact quantity of the spill are unknown but the toilet has a capacity of 60 gallons. The spill contacted the ground but did not reach any waterways. Cleanup efforts are in progress.

"The NRC Senior Resident Inspector has been notified."

The licensee notified the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality.

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

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: 11/20/2015
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 loose bolts were described as "finger tight." The licensee is determining the actions to take regarding the remaining 14 SRVs.

* * * RETRACTION FROM STEVE WARD TO DONALD NORWOOD AT 1552 EST ON 11/20/2015 * * *

"As part of the event investigation and extent of condition review, the as-found torque values of the inlet and outlet Safety Relief Valve (SRV) flange connections were measured and an engineering evaluation of the as-found condition was performed. The evaluation confirmed that all 15 SRVs would have remained operable during a design basis earthquake. Any potential discharge flange connection leakage during SRV operation would be bounded by the design basis Loss of Coolant Accident analysis described in the UFSAR.

"Subsequent investigation activities of the as-found condition of SRV 'B' determined that the four tight bolts were not oriented in a diagonal pattern across the discharge flange as originally reported. This information is provided only to clarify previously reported information and does not affect the original basis for reporting or the current basis for retraction."

The licensee notified the NRC Resident Inspector.

Notified R3DO (McCraw).

News

Nuclear cleanup program struggles with funding shortfall

Published: Monday, November 2, 2015

The Energy Department's troubled nuclear cleanup operation is struggling with low budgets and a backlog of thousands of projects, leaving many decades-old contaminated structures across the United States waiting to be demolished.

Cleaning up the remains of America's seven-decades-old nuclear program "is the largest environmental remediation ever undertaken by mankind and the most technically challenging," said Gregory Friedman, the recently retired DOE inspector general.

In January, his office released a report finding that the contaminated structures "pose significant risks to workers and surrounding communities." The longer they keep deteriorating unchecked, IG officials wrote, "the more dangerous and costly they are."

Funds for cleaning up nuclear structures are shared with those for maintaining America's nuclear weapons arsenal. The Obama administration has made the latter a priority, leaving the

budget for cleanup down 19 percent since 2005. The Government Accountability Office also has identified nuclear cleanup as particularly vulnerable to fraud and waste.

Structures that are relatively clean are being torn down first to maximize resources, meaning that some of the country's most contaminated buildings dating back to the Manhattan Project era are still standing.

Many of them haven't even been transferred to the program yet, including the Y-12 National Security Complex in Oak Ridge, Tenn., which has three buildings on the National Nuclear Security Administration's high-risk structures list. Y-12's Alpha 5 building from 1944 has a collapsing roof, "uncontrolled mold growth," and spreading radiation contamination and mercury that is suspected to be leaking into a nearby creek, according to a March report from DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration.

"[T]he speed of degradation is far outpacing available funding," NNSA officials wrote in the report (Emshwiller/Fields, [Wall Street Journal](#), Nov. 1). -- BTP

Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/11/02/stories/1060027264>

Life span of U.S. reactors is an issue for the Clean Power Plan

[Peter Behr](#), E&E reporter

Published: Friday, November 6, 2015

Correction appended.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will update by year's end proposed guidelines for assessing the safe life span for nuclear reactors -- a central issue for the nuclear industry, the nation's future electric power supply and the Obama administration's Clean Power Plan.

The new guidance is linked to NRC's current judgment that there are as yet no "aging" issues with reactors' structures and components that would prevent current plants from being licensed out to 80 years of age.

NRC's Generic Aging Lessons Learned (GALL) Report will address four potential aging risks for reactors caused by decades of thermal shock, radiation and mechanical stress: metal embrittlement in pressure vessels, deterioration of cables, concrete and containment structures, and cracks in reactor components. The report will update inspection and assessment methods for aging issues.

"In general, there are no what we call showstoppers related to these four issues or any other potential aging issue," said Allen Hiser Jr., senior technical adviser for license renewal aging management in the Division of License Renewal.

Ongoing research and operating experience back up that conclusion, said Jason Remer, the Nuclear Energy Institute's director of plant life extension, using Hiser's terms. "No technical show-stoppers have been identified generically that would prevent plants from applying for second [operating] licenses" out to 80 years, he said.

However, research and inspection results will continue to feed into that assessment, NRC says. "As the age increases, there will be more questions about aging management," said Jennifer Uhle, deputy director of the NRC Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, speaking last month to a joint meeting of the NRC and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. "If we thought there was a plant that did not meet our safety standards, we would shut it down immediately, no questions asked," she added.

With the grid facing an unprecedented, unpredictable transition over the next two decades, a crucial component is the future of nuclear power, its advocates say. Nuclear power supplies nearly 63 percent of carbon-free U.S. electricity supply.

Industry experts say plant aging tends to be a case-by-case story. But if aging issues did raise unmanageable technical or economic challenges across a cluster of similar plants, the challenges of grid transitions could turn sharply in the wrong direction.

The aging issue involving "passive" plant structures will be joined when U.S. reactors must seek renewed operating licenses. In 2030, near the end of the compliance period for power plant carbon reductions set by U.S. EPA's Clean Power Plan, the average age of the 99 currently operating reactors will be 50 years. Most of the reactors were built in the 1970s and 1980s and were granted licenses to operate for 40 years. If they continue to meet safety standards, the plants can receive license renewals in 20-year increments.

As of the middle of this year, NRC had issued a first round of 20-year renewals for 78 reactor units at 47 sites (two of the units have since shut down), Uhle said. The first relicensing applications by plants seeking to go from 60 to 80 years are expected to arrive in 2029, after most expected coal plant retirements have occurred.

Nuclear's role in Clean Power Plan

The role of nuclear reactors in meeting the Clean Power Plan's goals is debated by nuclear energy's supporters and critics, with advocates for renewable energy arguing that their sources can take on a much greater share of U.S. electricity needs.

The U.S. Energy Information Administration's CPP assessment projects that while both natural gas generation and renewables will have to take up the slack of retired coal plants, nuclear power's share of the power supply will remain essentially unchanged through 2030. The loss of a significant portion of the nuclear fleet would pressure industry and policymakers to expand support infrastructure for renewable power and natural gas; or to produce new technology breakthroughs; or plan, approve and built new reactors -- a decadelong process.

Hiser said NRC's experience to date doesn't point to a possible timing shock. "Right now, we have sufficient data that we think predictions can be made very accurately, conservatively out to 70 years or more," he said. Now the goal is to take the assessments out to 80 years and beyond through more inspections and research. "That data will be developed over the next five to 10 years by the industry, well in time for the plants to enter the subsequent license renewal operating period" after 60 years, he said.

Jane Marshall, deputy director of the Division of License Renewal in the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, added that NRC has tried to build in provisions in the aging review that are designed to lessen the impact of surprises. "We have positions that we think are conservative to address the potential uncertainties," she said.

"In the four major areas, I think we have sufficiently robust programs that the uncertainty should be accommodated within what we are proposing," Hiser agreed. "Based on what we know from 45 years of operating history, based on what we know from expert analyses and expert opinion, from people who have been involved in the industry for many of those 45 years, we think we have a good handle on what to expect in the 60- to 80-year period."

Hiser added, however, "As we get operating experience, other things may crop up that may require management."

Measuring aging risks

Debates may lie ahead on how aging risks should properly be measured, if a dispute involving Entergy Nuclear's Palisades nuclear plant near South Haven, Mich., is a guide. Four citizen organizations -- Beyond Nuclear, Don't Waste Michigan, Michigan Safe Energy Future-Shoreline Chapter and the Nuclear Energy Information Service -- oppose Entergy's proposal for assessing the extent of neutron-caused embrittlement of the reactor, which could lead to critical failures.

As the NRC Atomic Safety and Licensing Board summarized the dispute, Entergy has proposed to use tests from "sister" plants with the same design as Palisades to determine the embrittlement issue at the Michigan plant. The citizens groups opposing Entergy claim the company should not be allowed to substitute those data for a direct examination of the Palisades reactor, using metal samples within the reactor that are called "coupons." The board has agreed to hear the dispute.

Aging has an economic side, too.

NEI points to recent decisions to close several nuclear plants in regions with power markets because the plants are losing out in competition with electricity from plants burning low-priced natural gas.

"Alarming, over the past three years, four reactors vital to regional economies and clean air efforts have been shut down prematurely already or will be retired prematurely within the next few years," NEI said. "If the United States is to substantially reduce carbon emissions, we cannot afford to prematurely close any more nuclear power plants because of flawed electricity markets. At the same time, new reactor construction -- including development of small modular reactors and other advanced reactor technologies -- should be pursued vigorously."

On Monday, Entergy announced a decision to close the James A. FitzPatrick nuclear power plant in Scriba, N.Y., when its current operating cycle ends in about a year. Previously, Entergy said it would close the Pilgrim Nuclear Generating Station in Plymouth, Mass., by the summer of 2019. In both cases, the company blamed low gas prices and electricity markets that don't recognize the value of carbon-free power. But it says it intends to keep Palisades going.

Former EPA Administrator Christine Todd Whitman, who heads the pro-nuclear Clean and Safe Energy Coalition, also pointed to the gas price issue. "That's what's driving so many of these decisions, and so much of the thinking," she said recently.

"For a state that is looking at meeting their Clean Power Plan [targets], natural gas is a lot cleaner than coal; it's still not nearly as clean as nuclear when it's producing power. Right now, for the utilities -- the economic modeling is not leading them to make huge investments in new nuclear," she said.

Aging issues could appear that don't compel plant closing -- provided that degraded components are replaced. But the replacement costs could potentially tip the balance against keeping the plant going, particularly if gas remains relatively cheap.

But that's not an NRC issue, Marshall said. "We don't look at the economics of whether or not the plant is profitable. That is up to the licensee. We just look at: Can it be operated safely?" Marshall said.

"It may be that certain cables, or large numbers of cables, would need to be replaced," for example, Hiser said. "That would assure safety. Whether plants choose to do that is not in our purview. If it's necessary for safe plant operation, that would be required."

Could there be economic showstoppers? Remer was asked. "Absolutely," was his answer.

Reporter Elizabeth Harball contributed.

Correction: A previous version of this story incorrectly reported the percentage of carbon-free electricity provided by nuclear power in the United States.

Twitter: [@pbehr](https://twitter.com/pbehr) Email: pbehr@eenews.net

Source: <http://www.eenews.net/energywire/2015/11/06/stories/1060027604>

Chillicothe Gazette

WARN notices at Piketon cleanup allowed to expire Officials optimistic that 2016 funding will be put in place

Chris Balusik, Reporter

2:29 p.m. EST November 23, 2015

PIKETON—Fluor-BWXT has allowed WARN notices of pending layoffs issued at the end of August to expire amid optimism that a deal on fiscal year 2016 funding will be reached to avoid job losses.

Jeff Wagner, public affairs senior manager for the lead site contractor overseeing cleanup work at the former Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon, told the

Ross County Commissioners on Monday that nothing is definite yet, but that project manager Dennis Carr is expressing optimism that funding will remain intact beyond a continuing budget resolution that runs through Dec. 11.

"(Carr) talks to the Washington office, he's always talking to the field office, and I know that when he's met with other counties, he has said, 'I'm definitely feeling better about it today than I've felt even a few months ago,'" said Wagner, who was filling in for Carr in the presentation before commissioners since Carr is working on an extension to the contract Fluor-BWXT has with the Department of Energy to manage the Piketon site. "I think he's kind of reading the tea leaves, I don't think he's got anything that's definitive." One thing that is definitive is the expiration of WARN notices to employees that were issued Aug. 26 informing them and the state of Ohio of the possibility of 325 to 500 layoffs originally scheduled to begin around Oct. 22.

The continuing resolution passed by Congress kept, among other things, full funding in place for the cleanup work through Dec. 11 when agreement on either another continuing resolution or a fiscal year 2016 budget must be reached.

"As far as any kind of workforce restructuring, we allowed the WARN notices to expire, again with the belief that the Congress will come through and we'll have the money to keep our operation (moving forward)," Wagner said.

The Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Act requires large employers to inform employees at least 60 days in advance of any plant closure or mass layoffs. By allowing the Aug. 26 notices to expire, it resets the clock for workers by now requiring another WARN notice—and another 60-day period—if layoffs were to become necessary. The fact the company was able to do that is a positive sign for the roughly 1,900 employees and subcontractors at the site, Wagner said.

"If funding didn't come through this late into the year already (the fiscal year started Oct. 1)—it would be October, November, you're well into December—a fourth of the year is already gone ... then you'd have to have WARN notices, then you couldn't take action until March and then you're halfway through (the year), so I think part of that (optimism), too, is the fact that allowed it to go this far," Wagner said.

If any sort of reduction is made tied to the cleanup work, Wagner said company officials feel it may come in capital expenses rather than operations. In other words, it could impact the timeline for construction of an on-site waste disposal facility laid out in a Record of Decision issued over the summer that would be used to handle disposal of material with low levels of contamination rather than incur the cost of shipping that material to a disposal facility in Nevada.

Wagner said the Piketon site already sends more than 30 trucks full of material from the cleanup each month to Nevada—the largest amount of any cleanup project now undertaken by DOE—and that while more highly contaminated material would still make the trip off-site, the on-site facility could handle the low-level contaminants.

Work has begun in clearing roughly 300 acres of land at the site in preparation for construction of the facility, but it would take around \$35 million in the next budget to finalize design work and begin excavation.

As the Ohio congressional delegation continues its lobbying efforts with DOE for full funding, not only in fiscal year 2016, but the fiscal year 2017 budget as well, commissioners from the five counties providing the bulk of the workforce at the site are

in the process of sending another letter asking President Barack Obama to live up to promises made in a letter to then-Gov. Ted Strickland when Obama was a candidate in 2008, to fund the project at levels that would get cleanup work done in 15 years rather than the latest estimate of 37 years and states that the regional community is united in the mission to safely get the site ready for redevelopment.

James Hansen, other scientists push reactors' role in climate talks

[Amanda Reilly](#), E&E reporter

Published: Thursday, November 12, 2015

Four top climate change scientists today said nuclear energy must be part of upcoming international action to address climate change.

Former NASA scientist James Hansen of Columbia University, Tom Wigley of the University of Adelaide in Australia, Ken Caldeira of the Carnegie Institution for Science and Kerry Emanuel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said renewable energy technologies like wind and solar would not be enough to achieve climate goals.

Hansen will lead the group at a press event promoting nuclear energy on Dec. 3 at the Air and Space Museum in Paris, according to a statement today about the scientists' message. Nations will meet in Paris starting Nov. 30 to negotiate an international climate change agreement.

"The scientists will outline how only a combined strategy employing all the major sustainable clean energy options -- including renewables and nuclear -- can prevent the worst effects of climate change by 2100," according to the statement.

The four climate scientists have previously warned that renewables can't be deployed fast enough to tackle climate change. In November 2013, they penned an open letter calling for a "substantial" role for nuclear power in addressing climate change ([Greenwire](#), Nov. 4, 2013).

At the Paris event, the scientists plan to "challenge" opponents -- including the environmental coalition Climate Action Network -- to nuclear and will say that anti-nuclear positions pose harm to the environment, according to the statement.

The Climate Action Network earlier this year called on world leaders to not incentivize or rely on nuclear power in their greenhouse gas reduction pledges ahead of the Paris talks.

"Nuclear power is socially, environmentally and economically unsustainable," the network said in a March policy provision. "Nuclear energy has no role to play in a fully decarbonized power sector."

Several countries, including the United States, China and India, have submitted pledges that rely heavily on nuclear.

The globe will not be able to limit warming to 2 degrees Celsius without nuclear, Hansen and the other scientists say.

"In light of the urgency of tackling climate change and nuclear power's essential role in limiting temperature rises," the statement says, "the four scientists will therefore challenge environmental leaders who still hold anti-nuclear positions to instead support development and deployment of safe and environmentally friendly nuclear power."

They are calling for increased deployment of improved light-water reactors and advanced fission technologies.

Hansen also will share his latest modeling and paleoclimate work at the Paris event.

Twitter: [@apeterka](#) Email: areilly@eenews.net

Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/11/12/stories/1060027891>

Group promotes nuclear for meeting state emissions targets

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

Published: Thursday, November 12, 2015

The American Nuclear Society is reaching out to each of the Lower 48 states to ensure reactors remain a viable option as states comply with U.S. EPA's Clean Power Plan -- a rule the group says does too little to support the industry.

"What we need to do now is help the states understand what tools they have, how nuclear can be part of that mix," said Eugene Grecheck, president of the American Nuclear Society, a nonprofit professional group that promotes nuclear science and technology. "They may not even be aware of how significant their existing nuclear assets are, or how significant a new nuclear asset could be in their strategy."

Earlier this year before the EPA rule was finalized, ANS tapped the group's former President Donald Hoffman and Pete Lyons, the Energy Department's former assistant secretary of nuclear energy, to co-chair a special committee to look at individual state plans and craft a menu of options to support reactors in each region.



The most immediate focus for ANS's special committee is the states that plan to submit compliance plans by 2016, said Hoffman, who also serves as president and CEO of Excel Services Corp. Hoffman said he's already reached out to governors in New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia but plans to contact governors or their administrations in all states.

"We're going to meet with all of them at some point. We're meeting with them to make sure they understand the contribution nuclear can and must provide under the auspices of the Clean Power Plan," he said. "What we're discovering is administrations don't understand the real value nuclear provides."

The group is finalizing a toolbox or menu of options -- slated to be released in mid-January -- for assessing the value of nuclear power in a region, what it would mean to close those facilities and ways to potentially keep struggling units afloat. Those mechanisms could include changing ownership of reactors slated to close or providing market incentives for nuclear plants, he said.

Those options will then be shared with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, the National Governors Association and other groups in February, he said.

While 30 states produce electricity directly from reactors, Hoffman said neighboring states may also benefit and need to value nuclear power. And ANS is also reaching out

to more than 25 states that have deemed the rule illegal and have asked the court to strike down the rule ([Greenwire](#), Nov. 4).

"We're suggesting strongly that they continue with a path forward, irrespective of what occurs," Hoffman said. "For the most part, they've been receptive to that."

Grecheck said he was encouraged the White House held a summit on nuclear power last week to tout the technology as a means of tackling climate change. But he also said there appeared to be some friction between the White House and EPA, which offered little in the way of policy help for a struggling industry.

Nuclear advocates asked EPA acting air chief Janet McCabe at the summit why the agency was assuming in its power plant carbon rule, which was published in October, that the amount of nuclear power would remain even over the next 15 years -- accounting for about 20 percent of U.S. electricity.

They also reminded her that some utilities -- Entergy Corp. most recently -- have announced the closure of existing plants in recent weeks, citing economic and licensing concerns ([ClimateWire](#), Nov. 9). McCabe responded that the Clean Power Plan is not "all-powerful" and cannot change the trajectory of power plants that are affected by many factors.

"If you listened to some of the undercurrents in the discussion between the representatives of the White House and the EPA, there was a little bit of tension there, because I think it was obvious to everyone in the room that the EPA isn't doing enough," Grecheck said. "The EPA is making assumptions ... that all of the existing plants are going to continue to run because it's the right thing to do without recognizing that the necessary economic structure for them to continue operating is not present."

Grecheck said he's hopeful, given that it's only been days since the summit wrapped up, that ANS can work with EPA to find ways to revise the Clean Power Plan rule, or provide more incentives to boost nuclear under the rule or separately. Even without federal climate goals in place, Grecheck said the existing fleet produces two-thirds of the country's non-carbon-emitting electricity, but that's in jeopardy in light of recent closures in states like New York and Massachusetts.

"It's obvious that if you start closing any of those plants ... you're increasing carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere, not reducing them, but there's no way you can substitute non-emitting sources at a rate fast enough to replace the shut-down nuclear plants," Grecheck said. "There's no way you're going to take wind or solar and make that substitution."

Shuttered nuclear plants in the deregulated markets where the facilities aren't valued are being replaced with cheap natural gas that emits carbon dioxide, which is setting the nation's climate goals back, Grecheck added.

"That means we are going backward in the overall goal, not forward," he said. "We're asking private companies to take on that societal burden."

Twitter: [@HMNorthey](#) Email: hnorthey@eenews.net

Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/11/12/stories/1060027873>

Information Notices

Unless otherwise noted, these are ADAMS Accession documents, are publicly available, and will be accessible via the public web site Electronic Reading Room in the Agency Document Access and Management System (ADAMS),

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

or to access generic communications files on the NRC Homepage:

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/gen-comm/reg-issues/2013/>.

To access these documents use the ADAMS Accession number listed with the title.

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

Part 21 and Miscellaneous

RIS 2015-14, "Issuance of Enforcement Guidance Memorandum—Emergency Plan and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedure Updates," dated October 30, 2015

ML15233A223

G20110563 - Final Director's Decision - David Lochbaum's Petition of July 29, 2011.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15132A625

RIS 2015-11, "Protective Action Recommendations for Members of the Public on Bodies of Water," dated November 5, 2015

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15216A300

RIS 2015-13, "Seismic Stability Analysis Methodologies for Spent Fuel Dry Cask Loading Stack-Up Configuration", dated November 12, 2015

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15132A122

IN 2015-12, "Unaccounted for Error Terms Associated with the Irradiation Testing and Environmental Qualification of Important-to-Safety Components," dated November 20

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15215A502

FirstEnergy

Davis-Besse

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station – NRC Security Baseline Inspection Report 05000346/2015408 Preliminary Greater Than Green Finding (Cover Letter Only)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15316A331

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

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15316A610

Report on the Safety Aspects of the License Renewal Application for Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15316A125

Enclosure B, Bechtel Report No. 25593-000-G83-GEG-00016-000, "Effect of Laminar Cracks on Splice Capacity of No. 11 Bars based on Testing Conducted at Purdue University and University of Kansas for Davis-Besse Shield Building." Part 7 of 7

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15299A151

Enclosure B, Bechtel Report No. 25593-000-G83-GEG-00016-000, "Effect of Laminar Cracks on Splice Capacity of No. 11 Bars based on Testing Conducted at Purdue University and University of Kansas for Davis-Besse Shield Building." Part 1 of 7

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15299A144

Transcript of 629th ACRS Meeting, November 4 2015 [Open] Pages 1-225.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15322A300

Report on the Safety Aspects of the License Renewal Application for Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15316A125

Perry

Perry Nuclear Power Plant Integrated Inspection Report 05000440/2015003

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15316A124

Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit - NRC Security Baseline Inspection Report 05000440/2015408 (Cover Letter Only)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15320A545

Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1 – NRC Security Baseline Inspection Report 05000440/2015406

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15320A365

IR 05000440/2015003, on 07/01/2015 - 09/30/2015, Perry Nuclear Power Plant; Integrated Baseline Inspection; Operability Determinations, Surveillance Testing, and Problem Identification and Resolution.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15316A124

Beaver Valley

Beaver Valley Power Station, Units 1 and 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.: ML15292A139

September 9, 2015, NRC Generic Fundamentals Examination Results for Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 2 (Cover Letter Publicly Available, Enclosures Withheld from Public)

ADAMS Accession No. ML15310A361

Beaver Valley Power Station - Integrated Inspection Report 05000334/2015003 and 05000412/2015003

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15309A605

IR 05000334/2015003 & 05000412/2015003, July 1, 2015 to September 30, 2015, Beaver Valley Power Station, Integrated Inspection.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15309A605

Beaver Valley, Units 1 and 2 - Discharge Monitoring Report for September 2015.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15307A292

IR 05000334/2015009; May 11-14, 2015, July 31, 2015 and Sept 17, 2015; Beaver Valley Power Station; Unit 1.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15301A014

OFFICIAL EXHIBIT - ENT000637-00-BD01 - NUREG-1874, Recommended Screening Limits for Pressurized Thermal Shock (PTS) (March 2010).

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15334A240

OFFICIAL EXHIBIT - ENT00638A-00-BD01 - NUREG-1806, Vol. 1, Technical Basis for Revision of the Pressurized Thermal Shock (PTS) Screening Limit in the PTS Rule (10 CFR 50.61) (Aug. 2007).

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15334A241

OFFICIAL EXHIBIT - ENT00638B-00-BD01 - NUREG-1806, Vol. 1, Technical Basis for Revision of the Pressurized Thermal Shock (PTS) Screening Limit in the PTS Rule (10 CFR 50.61) (Aug. 2007).

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15334A242

Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 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.: ML15320A413

Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 2 - Summary of Conference Call Regarding the Fall 2015 Steam Generator Inspections (CAC No. MF6630)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15320A391

Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 2 Response to a Request for Information Concerning Licensed Operator Fitness-For-Duty-Test

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15331A208

Initial Operator Licensing Operating Test Approval (Beaver Valley Power Station - Unit 2)

ADAMS Accession No. ML15334A437

Portsmouth Facilities

Cancellation and Return of Financial Assurance for Certificate of Compliance No. GDP-0001.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15309A657

Transmittal of Security Incident Log, Per 10 CFR 95.57(b) for American Centrifuge Operating, LLC.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15300A096

FOIA/PA-2016-0085 - Resp 1 - Final, Records Already Publicly Available Enclosed.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15317A343

Fermi 1

No reports

Fermi 2

ISSUANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING SUMMARY REPORT ASSOCIATED WITH THE STAFF'S REVIEW OF THE FERMI 2 LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15252A015

Fermi Power Plant, Unit 2 – NRC Integrated Inspection Report 05000341/2015003

ADAMS Accession No: ML15309A680

Fermi Unit 2- Staff Review of Interim Evaluation Associated with Reevaluated Seismic Hazard Implementating Near-Term Task Force Recommendation 2.1

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15310A197

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR LICENSE RENEWAL OF FERMI 2, FOR PUBLIC COMMENT.

Adams Accession numbers:

Package ADAMS Accession No.; ML15293A421

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15294A101

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15294A196

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15293A442

Fermi, Unit 2- Response Regarding Phase 2 Staffing Submittals Associated with Near-Term Task Force Recommendation 9.3 Related to the Fukushima Dai-Ichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15286A011

Fermi Power Plant, Unit 2 – NRC Security Baseline Inspection Report 05000341/2015407

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15320A300

Fermi Power Plant, Unit 2 – NRC Security Baseline Inspection Report 05000341/2015408 (Cover Letter Only)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15321A392

Fermi, Unit 2, Tribal DSEIS Letters.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15293A015

Mitigating Strategies Assessment with Respect to the Reevaluated Flood hazards Submitted in
Response to 10 CFR 50.54(f) Information Request- Flood Causing Mechanism Reevaluation
ADAMS Accession No.: ML15313A470

Fermi 3

No Reports
