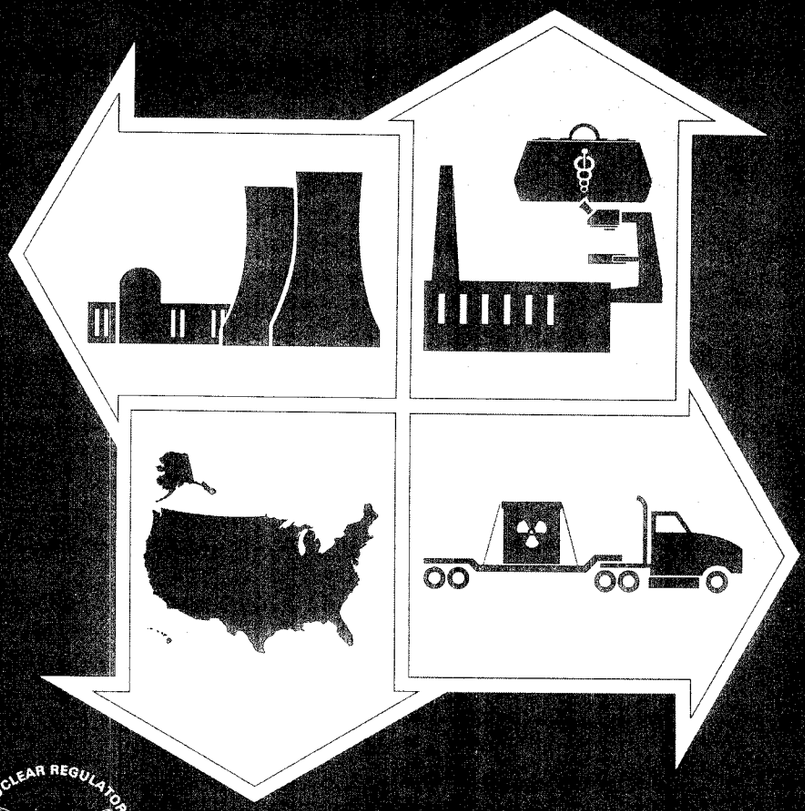
UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

INFORMATION DIGEST



Office of the
Chief Financial Officer

1999 Edition

NUREG-1350, Volume 11

Availability Notice

Availability of Reference Materials Cited in NRC Publications

NRC publications in the NUREG series, NRC regulations, and Title 10, Energy, of the Code of Federal Regulations, may be purchased from one of the following sources:

1. The Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 37082, Washington, DC 20402-9328, <http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs>, 202-512-1800
2. The National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161-0002 <http://www.ntis.gov/ordernow>, 703-605-6000 or 1-800-553-NTIS (6847)

The NUREG series comprises (1) Brochures (NUREG/BR-XXX), (2) Proceedings of conferences (NUREG/CP-XXXX), (3) reports resulting from international agreements (NUREG/IA-XXXX), (4) technical and administrative reports and books [(NUREG-XXXX) or (NUREG/CR-XXX)], and (5) compilations of legal decisions and orders of the Commission and Atomic and Safety Licensing Boards and of Office Directors' decisions under Section 2.206 of NRC's regulations (NUREG-XXXX).

A single copy of each NRC draft report is available free, to the extent of supply, upon written request as follows:

Address: Office of the Chief Information Officer
Reproduction and Distribution Services Section
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
Washington, DC 20555-0001

E-mail: <DISTRIBUTION@NRC.GOV>

Facsimile: 301-415-2289

A portion of NRC regulatory and technical information is available at NRC's World Wide Web site:
<http://www.nrc.gov>

All NRC documents released to the public are available for inspection or copying for a fee, in paper, microfiche, or, in some cases, diskette, from the Public Document Room (PDR):

NRC Public Document Room, 2120 L Street, N.W., Lower Level, Washington, DC 20555-0001, <http://www.nrc.gov/NRC/PDR/pdr1.htm>, 1-800-397-4209 or locally 202-634-3273

Microfiche of most NRC documents made publicly available since January 1981 may be found in the Local Public Document Rooms (LPDRs) located in the vicinity of nuclear power plants. The locations of the LPDRs may be obtained from the PDR (see previous paragraph) or through:

<http://www.nrc.gov/NRC/NUREGS/SR1350/V9/lpdr/html>

Publicly released documents include, to name a few, NUREG–series reports; Federal Register notices; applicant, licensee, and vendor documents and correspondence; NRC correspondence and internal memoranda; bulletins and information notices; inspection and investigation reports; licensee event reports; and Commission papers and their attachments.

Documents available from public and special technical libraries include all open literature items, such as books, journal articles, and transactions, Federal Register notices, Federal and State legislation, and congressional reports. Such documents as theses, dissertations, foreign reports and translations, and non–NRC conference proceedings may be purchased from their sponsoring organization.

Copies of industry codes and standards used in a substantive manner in the NRC regulatory process are maintained at the NRC Library, Two White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852-2738. These standards are available in the library for reference use by the public. Codes and standards are usually copyrighted and may be purchased from the originating organization or, if they are American National Standards, from:

American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036-8002
<http://www.ansi.org>, 212-642-4900

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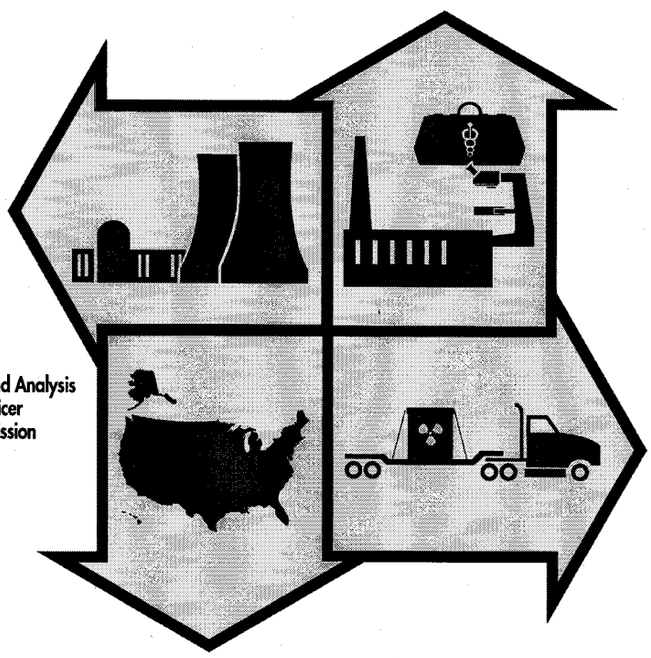

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Abstract

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission Information Digest (digest) provides a summary of information about the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), NRC's regulatory responsibilities, NRC licensed activities, and general information on domestic and worldwide nuclear energy. The digest, published annually, is a compilation of nuclear- and NRC-related data and is designed to serve as a quick reference to major facts about the agency and the industry it regulates. In general, the data cover 1976 through 1998, with exceptions noted. Information on generating capacity and average capacity factor for operating U.S. commercial nuclear power reactors is obtained from monthly operating reports that are submitted directly to the NRC by the licensee. This information is reviewed by the NRC for consistency only and no independent validation and/or verification is performed.

Comments and/or suggestions on the data presented are welcomed and should be directed to T. Pulliam, United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Division of Planning, Budget, and Analysis, Washington, DC 20555-0001. For detailed and complete information about tables and figures, refer to the source publications.

Contents

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Figures *(Continued)*

Figures *(Continued)*

Tables

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Tables *(Continued)*

For More Information...

The U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) offers a variety of programs to make the agency, licensee, and nuclear industry information available to the public.

The World Wide Web site for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (www.nrc.gov) contains a wide variety of information about the agency's regulatory programs. The areas covered include the licensing of power and research reactors, nuclear materials, and radioactive waste; agency radiation protection and emergency response activities; and the background and current status of all ongoing regulatory initiatives. The site also provides access to many publicly available agency documents and information collections; press releases; organizational charts and descriptions; headquarters and regional locations and addresses; the agency telephone directory; current agency regulations; planning and financial management reports; and areas devoted specifically to public comments and participation in the agency's regulatory process. To help the public locate information, the site provides an alphabetically arranged topical index of contents, a search engine, a site contents page arranged by program area, and a text menu of site contents. The agency also welcomes comments on its site. They can be submitted to *nrcweb@nrc.gov.*

The Electronic Reading Room on the NRC Web site at <www.nrc.gov> allows the public to use the Internet to search for any of the records that NRC has already released to the public. This site uses NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) to search two electronic libraries: the Public Legacy Library and the Publicly Available Records System (PARS) Library. The Public Legacy Library has bibliographic descriptions and some full text files of NRC records released to the public *prior* to the Fall of 1999. Records in this library were copied from the NRC Bibliographic Retrieval System (BRS) and the Nuclear Document System (NUDOCS), the two systems previously used by the public to search for NRC records. The other library, the Publicly Available Records System (PARS) Library, contains all NRC publicly available records released *since* the Fall of 1999. The records in the PARS Library are in, both, full text and image and the public can perform full text searches of the database, as well as view, download, and print the files from there.

The NRC Public Document Room (PDR) at 2120 L Street, NW, Washington, DC, has a complete collection of over two million NRC documents released prior to the Fall of 1999 that are still retained as agency documents. The public may view documents at the PDR and there are reference librarians available to help in identifying, retrieving, organizing, and evaluating NRC documents from various resources and formats, including the Electronic Reading Room. Members of the public may also access the Electronic Reading Room libraries from computer terminals in the PDR. The PDR also provides reproduction services and, for a fee, the public can order copies of any of the records in the PDR, the Legacy, and the PARS libraries.

(Continued)

For More Information *(Continued)*

Records indexed in the Legacy Library are maintained by the PDR in both paper and microfiche copies. Additional microfiche collections of NRC documents released between January 1981 and the fall of 1999 are also maintained in certain libraries under the Government Printing Office's Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP), and in some other libraries throughout the country, in locations near NRC licensed facilities. For more information, contact the PDR by telephone at their toll-free number (800) 397-4209, or their local number (202) 634-3273. The PDR may also be contacted by Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD) (202) 634-3333; Internet e-mail <pdr@nrc.gov>; FAX (202) 634-3343; or U.S. Mail: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, PDR, LL-6, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

The public may also use the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act (PA) to obtain information that the NRC has not made publicly available. A FOIA or PA request must be submitted to NRC in writing to: FOIA/PA Officer, US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555. The FOIA requires the NRC to give the public access to records unless the information meets one or more of the statutory basis for exemption from mandatory disclosure (e.g., classified national security, business proprietary, personal privacy, investigative). A request must specifically state that it is a FOIA request, and it must adequately describe the specific records or type of records sought to enable NRC staff to conduct a search for the requested records with a reasonable amount of effort. Disclosure will be made by providing a copy of the documents to the requester or by making copies of the documents publicly available in the Electronic Reading Room. NRC policies and procedures for obtaining access to information under the FOIA or the PA are detailed in Title 10, Part 9, of the Code of Federal Regulations, which are available in any public library. Information can also be found on the Internet at the FOIA/PA homepage reached through the "FOIA" link at the NRC Web site <www.nrc.gov>.

The agency makes the majority of its regulatory and technical publications available for sale at both the Government Printing Office and the National Technical Information Service. Copies of agency publications are also routinely sent to U.S. Depository Libraries throughout the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The NRC announces the schedules of selected meetings open to the public. Recorded information about open meetings of the following organizations is available at the agency headquarter's numbers listed below.

Advisory Committee on Nuclear Waste
(301) 415-5024

Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards
(301) 415-5024

The Commission (301) 415-1292

NRC/Department of Energy Meetings
(800) 841-0286

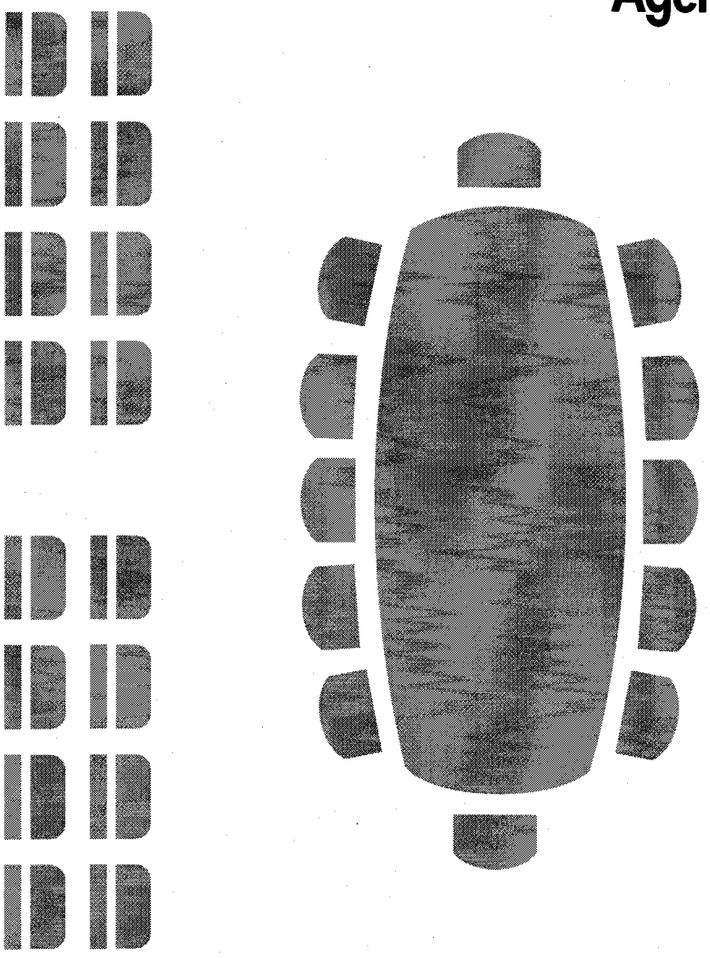
Information on NRC staff meetings open to public observation, including those of the Offices of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, Nuclear Reactor Regulation, and Nuclear Regulatory Research, and the regional offices, is announced on a toll-free telephone recording at (800) 952-9674 and on a toll-free electronic bulletin board at (800) 952-9676 or (800) 303-9672 (access through GATEWAY).

Open Predecisional Enforcement Conferences are also announced on the toll-free telephone recording and electronic bulletin board as are public Commission and Advisory Committee meetings and Atomic Safety and Licensing Board hearings that are published in the Federal Register. A daily posting of upcoming open meetings is also available on the NRC World Wide Web at www.nrc.gov/nrc/public/meet.html.

The NRC is required to answer inquires from small entities concerning information on, advice about, and compliance with the statutes and regulations that affect them. The NRC is expected to interpret and apply the law, or regulations implementing the law, to specific sets of facts that are specified by the small entity. The NRC is required to establish a program to receive and respond to these types of inquiries. To help small entities obtain information quickly, the NRC has established a toll-free telephone number at (800) 368-5642.

To learn more about these and other sources of public information about agency activities send for a free copy of the booklet, "Citizen's Guide to U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Information" (NUREG/BR-0010, Rev. 3), U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ATTN: Printing, Graphics and Distribution Branch, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

NRC as a Regulatory Agency



Mission, Vision, Goals, and Statutory Authority

Mission

The mission of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is to regulate the Nation's civilian use of byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety, to promote the common defense and security, and to protect the environment. The NRC's scope of responsibility includes regulation of commercial nuclear power plants; research, test, and training reactors; fuel cycle facilities; medical, academic, and industrial uses of nuclear materials; and the transport, storage, and disposal of nuclear materials and wastes.

Vision

In implementation of its mission, NRC's actions enable the Nation to safely and efficiently use nuclear materials. NRC's actions should be such that the public, those it regulates, and other stakeholders in the national and international nuclear community have the utmost respect for and confidence in the NRC.

Goals

The NRC has developed general goals consistent with its mission. These goals are supported by performance goals that represent outcomes that are planned to be achieved over the period covered by the NRC's strategic plan. The safe and secure use of nuclear materials for civilian purposes is the responsibility of NRC licensees, and the regulatory oversight of licensees is the responsibility of the NRC. Thus, to achieve these goals requires the collective efforts of the NRC and its licensees.

The NRC conducts an efficient regulatory program that allows the Nation to safely use nuclear materials for civilian purposes by working to achieve the following general goals:

- Prevent radiation-related deaths and illnesses and protect the environment in the use of civilian nuclear reactors.
- Prevent radiation-related deaths or illnesses due to civilian use of source, byproduct, or special nuclear materials.
- Prevent adverse impacts to the current and future public health and safety and the environment, as a result of uranium recovery, facility decommissioning, clean-up of contaminated sites, and disposal of radioactive wastes.
- Support U.S. national interests in the safe use of nuclear materials and in Nuclear non-proliferation.
- Achieve excellence by effectively and efficiently carrying out the NRC regulatory and support functions.
- Inspire public confidence by providing the public, those the NRC regulates, and other stakeholders in the national and international community with clear and accurate information about, and a meaningful role in, the NRC regulatory program.

- Sustain a high-performing, diverse workforce.
- Apply information technology to streamline processes, improve information delivery, and support scientific computing and information needs.
- Employ innovative and sound business practices.

The NRC's Strategic Plan for Fiscal Year (FY) 1997– FY 2002 is published as NUREG-1614, Volume 1, dated September 1997. A revised strategic plan is under development.

Statutory Authority

The NRC was created as an independent agency by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, which abolished the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and moved the AEC's regulatory function to the NRC. This act, along with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, provides the foundation for regulation of the Nation's commercial nuclear power industry. NRC regulations are issued under the *United States Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Title 10, Chapter 1. Principal statutory authorities that govern NRC's work follow:

- Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended
- Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended
- Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, as amended
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978
- Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act of 1980
- West Valley Demonstration Project Act of 1980
- Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982
- Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985
- Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986
- Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987
- Solar, Wind, Waste and Geothermal Power Production Incentives Act of 1990
- Energy Policy Act of 1992

The NRC and its licensees share a common responsibility to protect public health and safety. Federal regulations and the NRC regulatory program are important elements in the protection of the public. NRC licensees, however, have the primary responsibility for the safe use of nuclear materials.

Principles of Good Regulation

The NRC adheres to the following Principles of Good Regulation:

- **Independence** — Nothing but the highest possible standards of ethical performance and professionalism should influence regulation. However, independence does not imply isolation. All available facts and opinions must be sought openly from licensees and other interested members of the public. The many and possibly conflicting public interests involved must be considered. Final decisions must be based on objective, unbiased assessments of all information and must be documented with reasons explicitly stated.

- **Openness** — Nuclear regulation is the public's business, and it must be transacted publicly and candidly. The public must be informed about and have the opportunity to participate in the regulatory processes as required by law. Open channels of communication must be maintained with Congress, other Government agencies, licensees, and the public, as well as with the international nuclear community.

- **Efficiency** — The American taxpayer, the rate-paying consumer, and licensees are all entitled to the best possible management and administration of regulatory activities. The highest technical and managerial competence is required and must be a constant agency goal. NRC must establish means to evaluate and continually upgrade its regulatory capabilities. Regulatory activities should be consistent with the degree of risk reduction they achieve. When several effective alternatives are available, the option that minimizes the use of resources should be adopted. Regulatory decisions should be made without undue delay.

- **Clarity** — Regulations should be coherent, logical, and practical. There should be a clear nexus between regulations and agency goals and objectives, whether explicitly or implicitly stated. Agency positions should be readily understood and easily applied.

- **Reliability** — Regulations should be based on the best available knowledge from research and operational experience. Systems interactions, technological uncertainties, and the diversity of licensees and regulatory activities must all be taken into account so that risks are maintained at an acceptably low level. Once established, regulation should be perceived to be reliable and not unjustifiably in a state of transition. Regulatory actions should always be fully consistent with written regulations and should be promptly, fairly, and decisively administered so as to lend stability to the nuclear operational and planning processes.

Major Activities

The NRC fulfills its responsibilities through a system of licensing and regulatory activities that include the following:

- Licensing the design, construction, operation, and decommissioning of nuclear plants and other nuclear facilities, such as nuclear fuel cycle facilities, uranium enrichment facilities, and test and research reactors
- Licensing the possession, use, processing, handling, and exporting of nuclear materials
- Licensing the siting, design, construction, operation, and closure of low-level radioactive waste disposal sites under NRC jurisdiction and the construction, operation, and closure of the geologic repository for high-level radioactive wastes
- Licensing the operators of civilian nuclear reactors
- Inspecting licensed and certified facilities and activities
- Certifying privatized uranium enrichment facilities
- Conducting research on light-water reactor safety to gain independent expertise and information for making timely regulatory judgments and for anticipating problems of potential safety significance
- Developing and implementing rules and regulations that govern licensed nuclear activities
- Investigating nuclear incidents and allegations concerning any matter regulated by the NRC
- Enforcing NRC regulations and the conditions of NRC licenses
- Conducting public hearings on matters of nuclear and radiological safety, environmental concern, common defense and security, and antitrust matters
- Developing effective working relationships with the States regarding reactor operations and the regulation of nuclear material
- Maintaining the NRC Incident Response Program, including the NRC Operations Center
- Collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information about the operational safety of commercial nuclear power reactors and certain nonreactor activities

Organizations and Functions

The NRC is headed by five Commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for 5-year terms. One of them is designated by the President to be the Chairman, serving as the principal executive officer and official spokesman of the Commission. The Executive Director for Operations carries out the policies and decisions made by the Commission. The NRC's offices associated with reactor programs follow:

- **Nuclear Reactor Regulation** — Directs all licensing and inspection activities associated with the design, construction, and operation of nuclear power reactors and nonpower reactors

- **Office of Enforcement** — Directs all enforcement activities associated with NRC licensees

- **Office of Investigations** — Conducts investigations of allegations of wrongdoing by NRC licensees

- **Incident Response Operations** — Manages the NRC's Incident Response Program

- **Regional Offices** — Conduct inspection, enforcement, investigation, licensing, and emergency response programs for nuclear reactors, fuel facilities, and materials licensees within regional boundaries that the Headquarters' offices originate

Offices associated with materials, research, and state programs include the following:

- **Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards** — Directs all licensing inspection and environmental activities associated with nuclear fuel cycle facilities, uses of nuclear materials, storage and transport of nuclear materials, safeguarding of nuclear materials, management and disposal of low-level and high-level radioactive nuclear wastes, and decontamination and decommissioning of facilities and sites

- **Nuclear Regulatory Research** — Provides independent expertise and information for making timely regulatory judgments, anticipating problems of potential safety significance, and resolving safety issues and provides support for developing technical regulations and standards. Collects, analyzes, and disseminates information about the operational safety of commercial nuclear power reactors and certain nuclear materials activities

- **State Programs** — Establishes and maintains communication with State and local governments, and administers the Agreement States Program

Other major offices follow:

- **Office of the Chief Financial Officer** — Responsible for NRC's Planning, Budgeting and Performance Management process and for all of the NRC's financial management activities

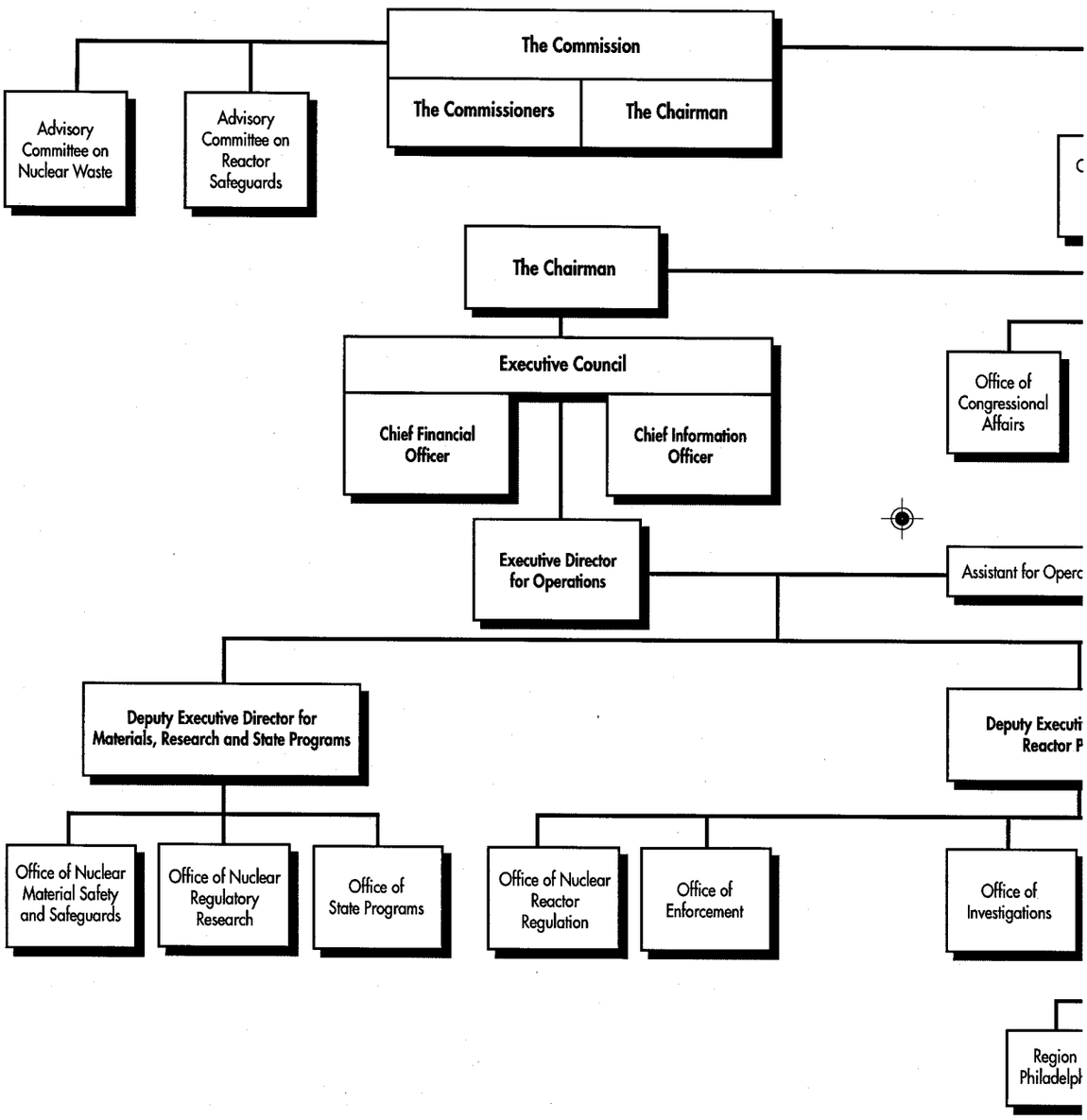
- **Office of the Chief Information Officer** — Responsible for the strategic use of information technology as a management tool across a spectrum of agency activities and for an agency-wide approach to information management, capital planning and performance-based management of information technology, and information management service functions

- **Inspector General** — Provides the Commission with an independent review and appraisal of NRC programs and operations to ensure their effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity

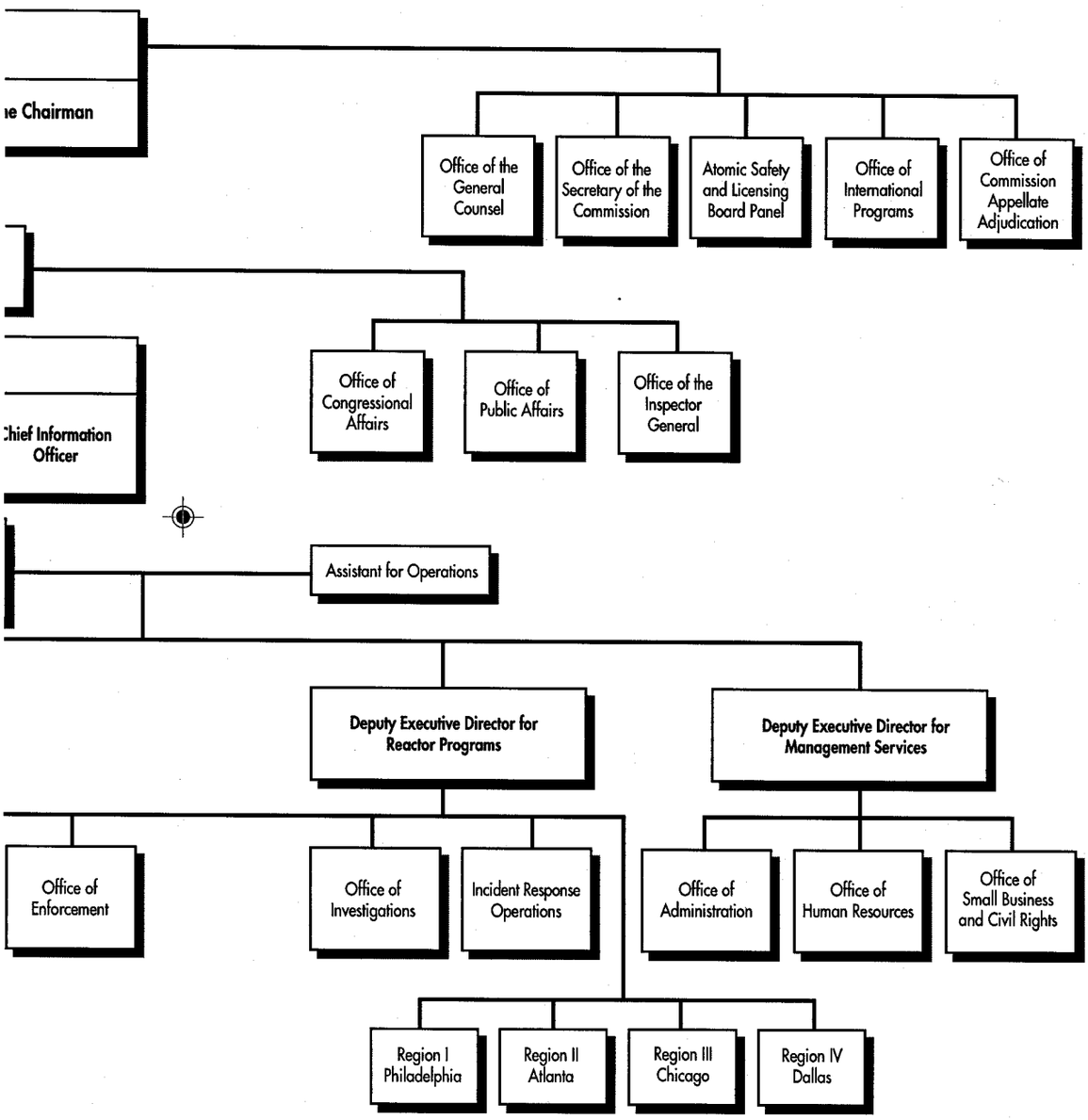
The "Nuclear Regulatory Commission 1998 Annual Report" (NUREG-1145, Volume 15) provides additional information regarding NRC offices and their functions.

Figure 1 is an organization chart of the NRC.

Figure 1. **U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Organization Chart**



Chart



NRC Locations

Headquarters:

Rockville, Maryland
301-415-7000

Operations Center:

Rockville, Maryland
301-816-5100

The NRC maintains an Operations Center that is a focal point for NRC communications with its licensees, State agencies, and other Federal agencies concerning operating events in the commercial nuclear sector. The Operations Center is staffed 24 hours a day by NRC operations officers.

Regional Offices:

The NRC has four regional offices located throughout the United States as illustrated in Figure 2.

Region I:
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania
610-337-5000

Region II:
Atlanta, Georgia
404-562-4400

Region III:
Lisle, Illinois
630-829-9500

Region IV:
Arlington, Texas
817-860-8100

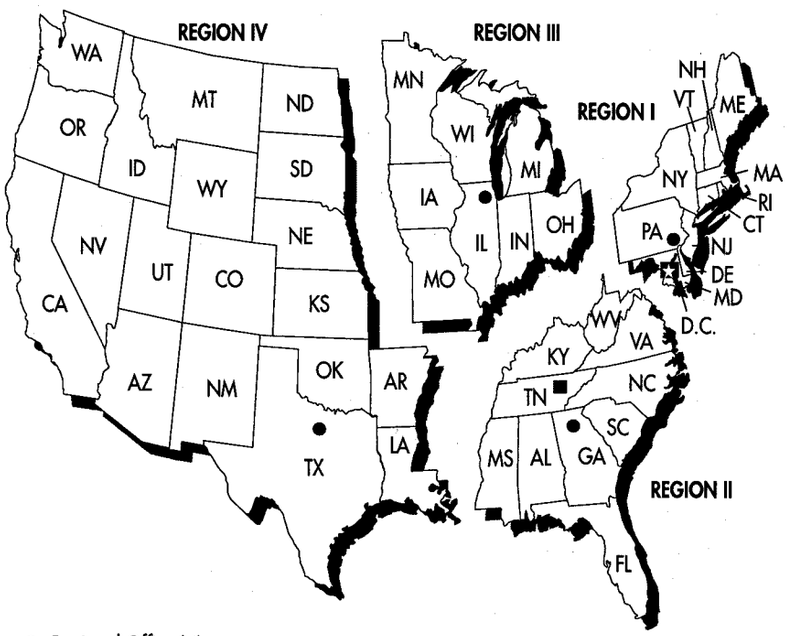
Resident Sites:

At least two NRC resident inspectors who report to the appropriate regional office are located at each nuclear power reactor site. (Refer to Figure 15 for a map of the U.S. commercial nuclear power reactor sites.)

Technical Training Center:

Chattanooga,Tennessee
423-855-6500

Figure 2. **NRC Regions**



● Regional Office (4)
■ Technical Training Center (1)
★ Headquarters (1)

Note: Alaska and Hawaii are included in Region IV.
Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NRC Fiscal Year 1999 Resources

Appropriation:

The NRC was appropriated $469.8 million for Fiscal Year (FY) 1999. The NRC's FY 1999 personnel ceiling is 2,881 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

The NRC allocates funds and staff to the following strategic arenas (see Figure 3):

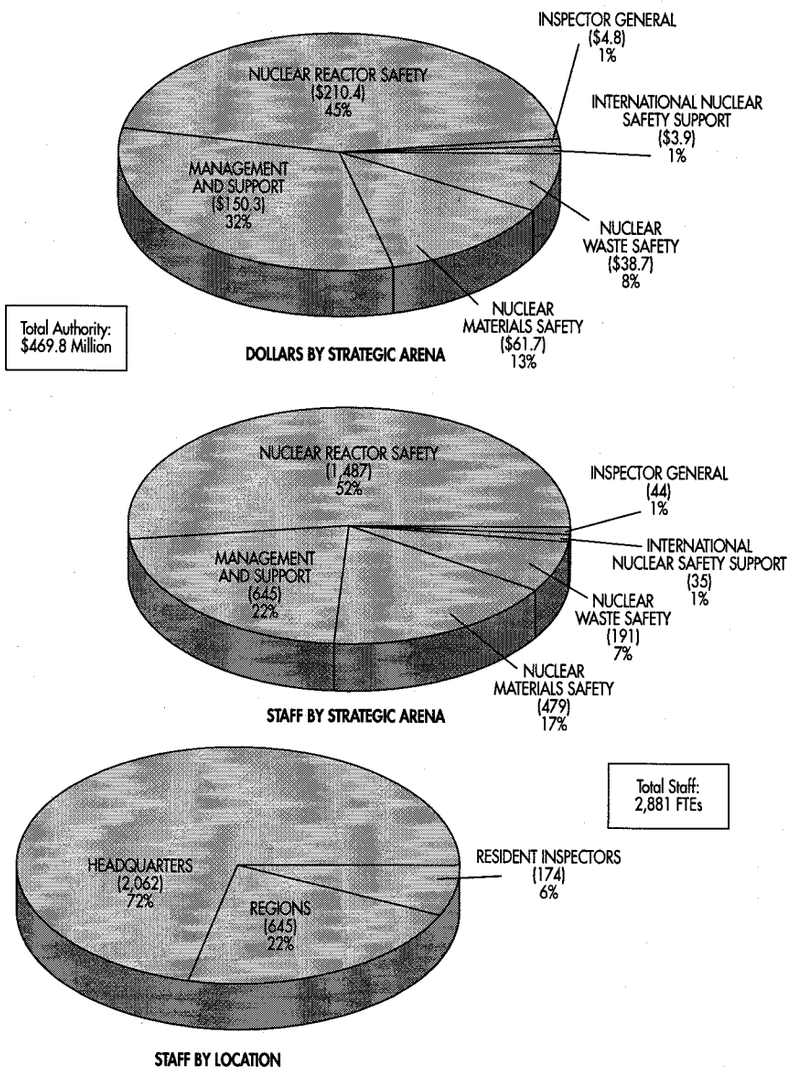
- Nuclear Reactor Safety
- Nuclear Materials Safety
- Nuclear Waste Safety
- International Nuclear Safety Support
- Management and Support

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) is provided its own appropriation, the amount of which is included in the NRC appropriation.

Civil Penalties:

The NRC's enforcement program supports the agency's overall safety mission in protecting the public and the environment. Consistent with that purpose, enforcement action is used as a deterrent to emphasize the importance of compliance with regulatory requirements and to encourage prompt identification and prompt, comprehensive correction of violations. The NRC enforcement program is governed by the NRC Enforcement Policy, published as NUREG-1600. Three primary enforcement sanctions are available: notices of violation; civil penalties; and orders to modify, suspend, or revoke licenses. The NRC ranks violations according to their level of severity. Severity levels range from Severity Level I for the most significant violations to Severity Level IV for those less serious. Civil penalties are considered for Severity Level III violations and are normally assessed for Severity Level I and II violations and knowing and conscious violations of the reporting requirements of Section 206 of the Energy Reorganization Act. The NRC imposes different levels of civil penalties based on a combination of the type of licensed activity, the type of licensee, the severity level of the violation, and other criteria, including identification, corrective action, and discretion. In FY 1998, approximately $5.2 million in civil penalties was paid. These civil penalties are deposited in the U.S. Treasury and are not used by the NRC.

Figure 3. **Distribution of NRC FY 1999 Budget Authority (Dollars in Millions) and Staff**

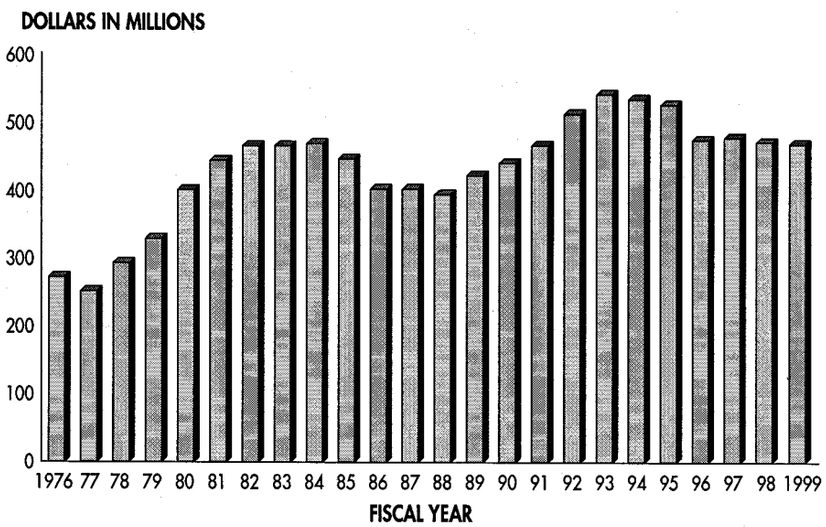


Note: Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.
Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Table 1. **NRC Budget Authority (Dollars in Millions), FYs 1976–1999**

Fiscal Year	Actual Dollars	Fiscal Year	Actual Dollars
1976	270	1988	393
1977	249	1989	420
1978	290	1990	439
1979	327	1991	465
1980	399	1992	513
1981	441	1993	540
1982	466	1994	535
1983	465	1995	524
1984	466	1996	473
1985	444	1997	477
1986	400	1998	477
1987	401	1999	470

Figure 4. **NRC Budget Authority, FYs 1976–1999**

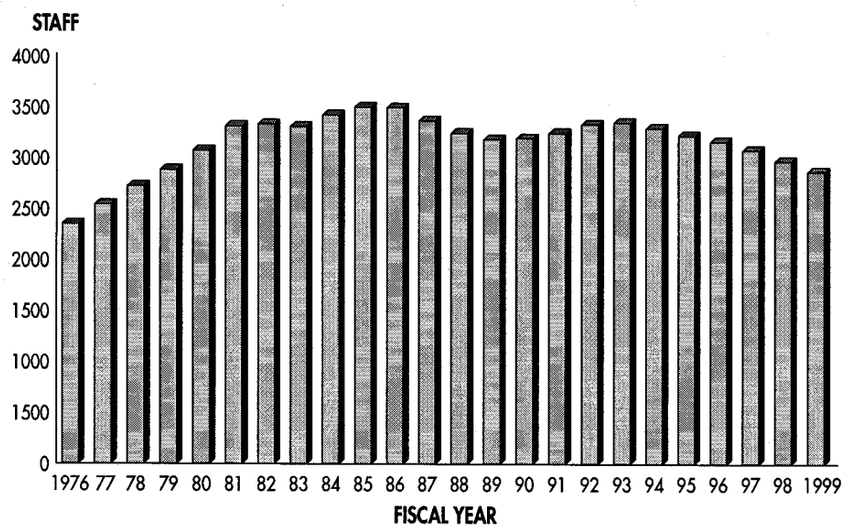


Note: Dollars are rounded to the nearest million.
Source (Table 1 and Figure 4): Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Table 2. **NRC Personnel Ceiling, FYs 1976–1999**

Fiscal Year	Staff	Fiscal Year	Staff
1976	2,339	1988	3,250
1977	2,529	1989	3,180
1978	2,723	1990	3,195
1979	2,888	1991	3,240
1980	3,066	1992	3,335
1981	3,300	1993	3,343
1982	3,325	1994	3,293
1983	3,303	1995	3,218
1984	3,416	1996	3,160
1985	3,491	1997	3,061
1986	3,491	1998	2,977
1987	3,369	1999	2,881

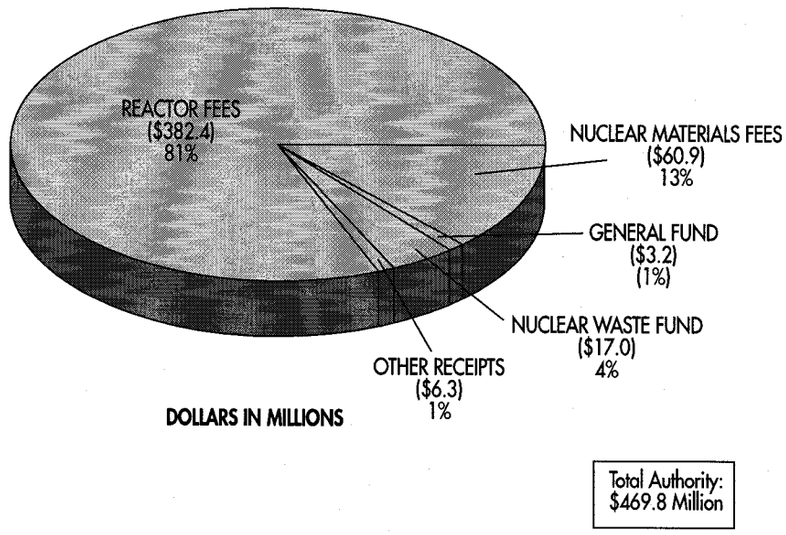
Figure 5. **NRC Personnel Ceiling, FYs 1976–1999**



Note (Table 2 and Figure 5): FYs 1976–1982 data reflect permanent full-time positions, at end-of-year strength. FY 1983–1999 reflect full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Source (Table 2 and Figure 5): Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Figure 6. **Recovery of NRC Budget Authority, FY 1999**



The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, as amended, requires the NRC to recover 100 percent of its budget authority, less appropriations from the Nuclear Waste Fund, for FYs 1991–1999 by assessing fees to its licensees. In FY 1999, the NRC budget authority to be recovered from fees is $449.6 million. The fees assessed to the major classes of NRC licensees in FY 1999 follow:

Class of Licensee	Range of Annual Fees
Operating Power Reactor	$2,776,000[1]
Fuel Facility	$472,000 to $3,281,000
Uranium Recovery Facility	$30,400 to $131,800
Transportation Approval	$2,200 to $66,700
Materials User	$600 to $27,800

[1]Includes Spent Fuel Storage/Reactor Decommissioning FY 1999 annual fee of $206,000.

Note: Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

U.S. and Worldwide Energy

U.S. Electricity

Capability and Net Generation:

U.S. electric generating capability totaled approximately 610 gigawatts in 1997. Nuclear energy accounted for approximately 14 percent of this capability (see Figure 7).

U.S. net electric generation totaled approximately 3,122 thousand gigawatthours in 1996. Nuclear energy accounted for approximately 22 percent of this generation (see Figure 7).

In 1997, 104 operating nuclear reactors in 30 States generated approximately one-fifth of the Nation's electricity (see Table 3 and Figure 8).

- 4 States relied on nuclear power for more than 50 percent of their electricity
- 16 additional States relied on nuclear power for 25 to 50 percent of their electricity

Since 1976, nuclear electric generation has more than tripled and coal-fired generation has nearly doubled, while electricity generated by all other sources has decreased by 24 percent (see Table 4 and Figure 9).

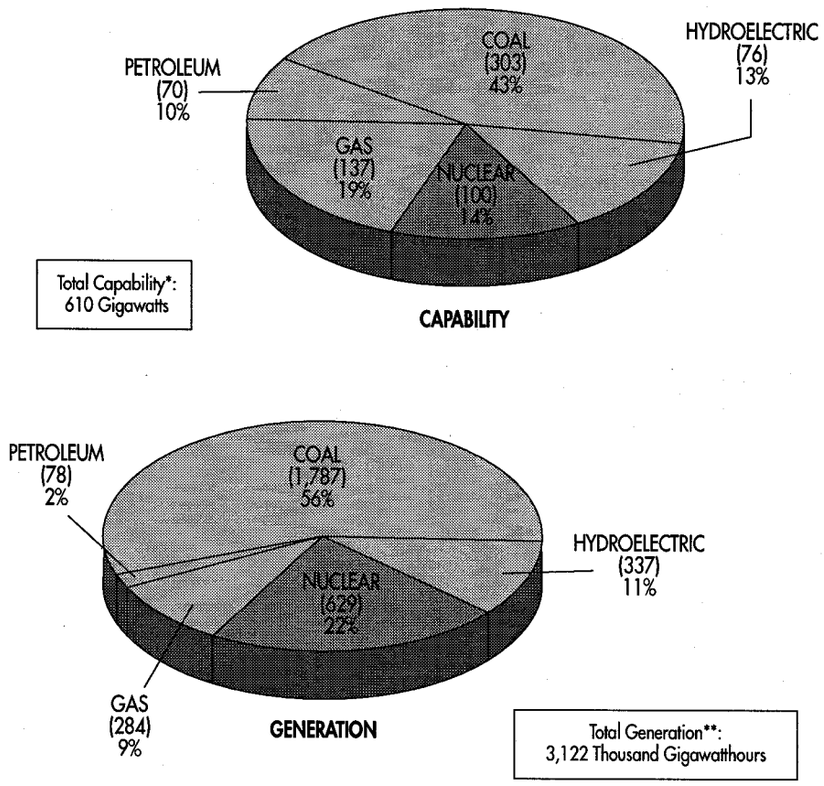
Electricity from coal and nuclear sources, which accounted for 57 percent of the U.S. generating capability, produced 78 percent of the net electricity generated in 1997 (see Table 5 and Figure 10).

Average Production Expenses

The production expense data presented herein include all nuclear and coal-fired utility-owned steam electric plants (see Table 6 and Figure 11).

- In 1997, production expenses averaged $24.79 per megawatthour for nuclear reactors and $21.35 per megawatthour for coal-fired plants

Figure 7. **U.S. Electric Capability and Net Generation by Energy Source, 1997**



* Total value includes approximately 8 gigawatts of other generating capability (geothermal, refuse, solar, wind, and wood), which represents 1 percent of total capability.

** Total value includes approximately 7 thousand gigawatthours of generation by other energy sources (geothermal, wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar), which represents less than 1 percent of total generation.

Note: Net summer capability. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: DOE/EIA Inventory of Power Plants in the United States as of January 1, 1998 (DOE/EIA-0095 (98)),Table 1 page 17) and DOE/EIA Monthly Energy Review (DOE/EIA–0035 (98/11)), Table 7.1 (page 95)

Table 3. **Electric Generating Capability and Electricity Generated in Each State by Nuclear Power, 1997**

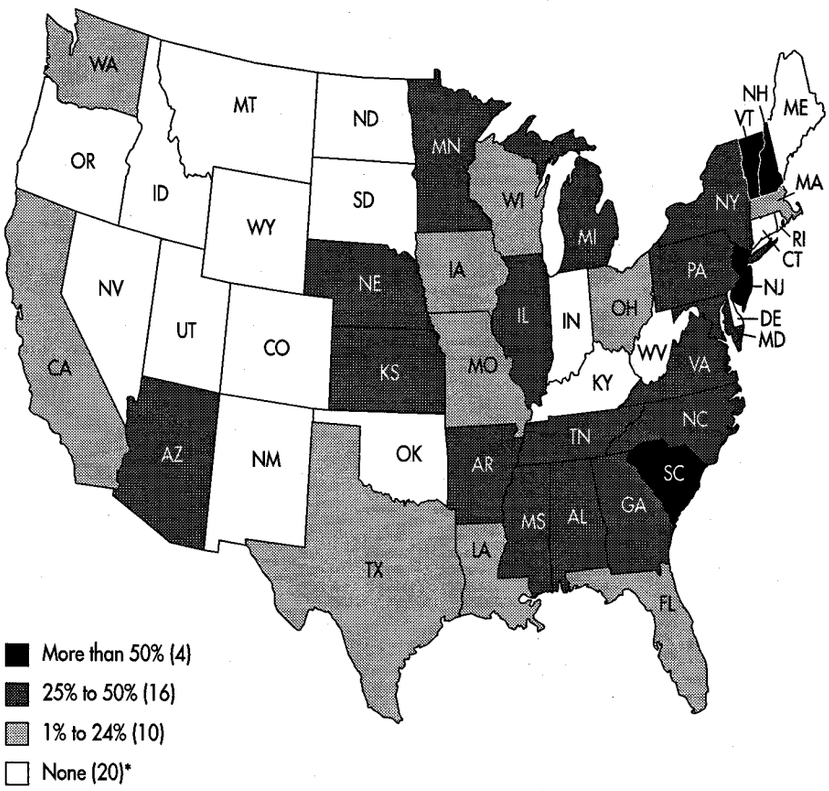
State	Percent Net Nuclear Capability	Percent Net Nuclear Generation	State	Percent Net Nuclear Capability	Percent Net Nuclear Generation
Alabama	23	26	Missouri	7	14
Arizona	25	39	Nebraska	22	30
Arkansas	18	30	New Hampshire	46	56
California	10	24	New Jersey	28	57
Connecticut	42	–1	New York	16	28
Florida	11	16	North Carolina	22	31
Georgia	17	31	Ohio	8	12
Illinois	38	40	Pennsylvania	27	39
Iowa	7	12	South Carolina	37	58
Kansas	12	26	Tennessee	19	27
Louisiana	12	21	Texas	7	14
Maryland	15	28	Vermont	45	79
Massachusetts	7	12	Virginia	22	45
Michigan	18	28	Washington	5	4
Minnesota	17	27	Wisconsin	12	4
Mississippi	17	36	Others*	0	0

*There are 19 States and the District of Columbia with no nuclear generating capability.

Note: Net summer capability. Capability is the percent of electricity the State is capable of producing with nuclear energy. Generation is the percent of all sources of electricity actually produced with nuclear energy. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: DOE/EIA Inventory of Power Plants in the United States as of January 1, 1998 (DOE/EIA-0095 (98)), Table 17 (page 34) and DOE/EIA Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226 (98/11)), Table 12 (page 22)

Figure 8. **Net Electricity Generated in Each State by Nuclear Power, 1997**



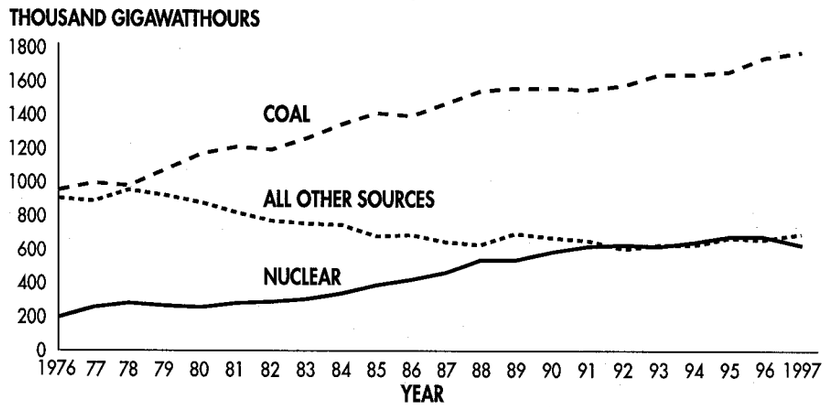
Note: There are no commercial reactors in Alaska or Hawaii. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: DOE/EIA Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226 (98/11)), Table 12 (page 23)

Table 4. **U.S. Net Electric Generation (Thousand Gigawatthours) by Source, 1976–1997**

Year	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydroelectric	Nuclear
1976	944	320	295	284	191
1977	985	358	306	220	251
1978	976	365	305	280	276
1979	1,075	304	329	280	255
1980	1,162	246	346	276	251
1981	1,203	206	346	261	273
1982	1,192	147	305	309	283
1983	1,259	144	274	332	294
1984	1,342	120	297	321	328
1985	1,402	100	292	281	384
1986	1,386	137	249	291	414
1987	1,464	118	273	250	455
1988	1,541	149	253	223	527
1989	1,554	158	267	265	529
1990	1,558	117	264	280	577
1991	1,549	111	264	276	613
1992	1,576	89	264	240	619
1993	1,639	100	259	265	610
1994	1,635	91	291	244	640
1995	1,653	61	307	294	673
1996	1,737	67	263	328	675
1997	1,787	78	284	337	629

Figure 9. **U.S. Net Electric Generation by Source, 1976–1997**

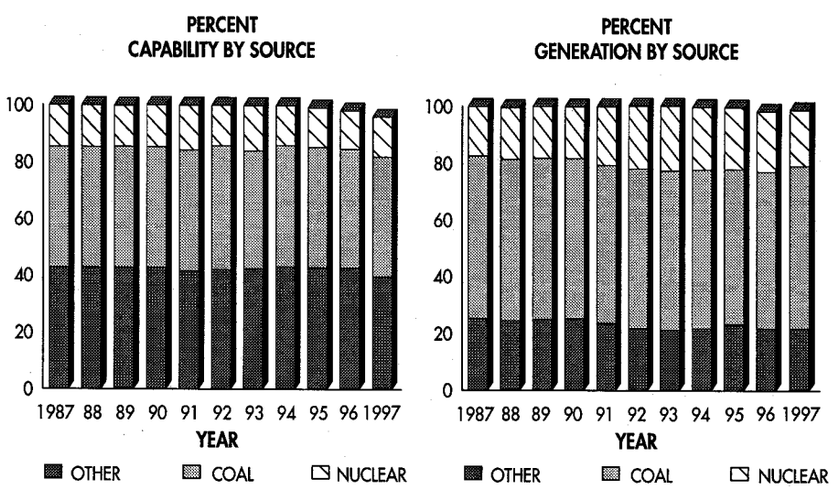


Source (Table 4 and Figure 9): DOE/EIA Monthly Energy Review (DOE/EIA-0035 (98/11)), Table 7.1 (page 95)

Table 5. **U.S. Electric Generating Capability (Gigawatts) by Source, 1987–1997**

Year	Coal	Petroleum	Gas	Hydroelectric	Nuclear
1987	293	76	118	90	94
1988	295	77	116	90	95
1989	297	78	117	90	98
1990	300	77	120	91	100
1991	300	72	126	92	100
1992	301	72	127	93	99
1993	301	70	132	96	99
1994	301	70	134	96	99
1995	301	64	142	97	100
1996	302	70	135	94	101
1997	303	70	137	76	100

Figure 10. **U.S. Electric Generating Capability and Electricity Generated by Source, 1987–1997**



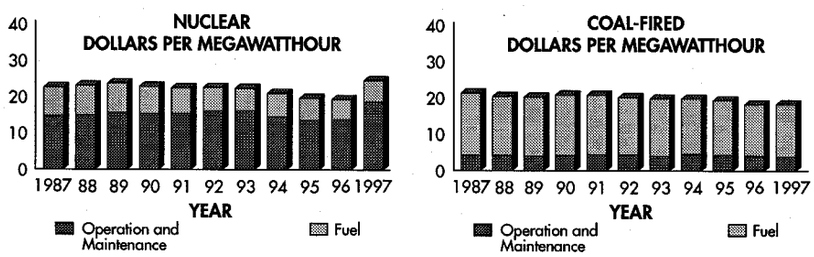
Note (Table 5 and Figure 10): Net summer capability. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source (Table 5 and Figure 10): DOE/EIA Inventory of Power Plants in the United States as of January 1, 1998 (DOE/EIA-0095 (98)), Table 1 (page 19) and DOE/EIA Monthly Energy Review (DOE/EIA-0035 (98/11)), Table 7.1 (page 95)

Table 6. **U.S. Average Nuclear Reactor and Coal-Fired Plant Production Expenses (Dollars per Megawatthour), 1987-1997**

Year	Operation and Maintenance	Fuel	Total Production Expenses
Nuclear:			
1987	14.04	7.73	21.77
1988	14.19	7.89	22.08
1989	15.05	7.40	22.45
1990	14.65	7.24	21.89
1991	14.72	6.75	21.47
1992	15.35	6.24	21.59
1993	15.26	6.02	21.28
1994	14.01	6.02	20.03
1995	13.49	5.74	19.23
1996	13.76	5.49	19.25
1997	18.90	5.89	24.79*
Coal-Fired:			
1987	4.14	16.45	20.59
1988	4.12	15.84	19.96
1989	4.07	15.70	19.77
1990	4.30	15.84	20.14
1991	4.39	15.85	20.24
1992	4.33	15.37	19.70
1993	4.32	15.31	19.63
1994	4.32	14.88	19.20
1995	4.24	14.51	18.75
1996	4.03	14.20	18.23
1997	3.96	14.03	17.99*

Figure 11. **U.S. Average Nuclear Reactor and Coal-Fired Plant Production Expenses, 1987–1997**



Source (Table 6 and Figure 11): EIA Electric Power Annual-1997, Table 13 for Nuclear data. EIA Issues in Midterm Analysis and Forecasting 1999, Table 2 for Coal data.

*Data for prior years was obtained from Utility Data Institute, Inc.

U.S. Electricity Generated by Commercial Nuclear Power

In 1998, net nuclear-based electric generation in the United States produced a total of 673 thousand gigawatthours (see Table 7 and Figure 12).

In 1997, the average U.S. net capacity factor was 74 percent. It increased to 78 percent in 1998. Since 1986, the average capacity factor has increased 15 percentage points (see Table 7).

- Capacity factor is the ratio of electricity generated to the amount of energy that could have been generated (see Glossary).

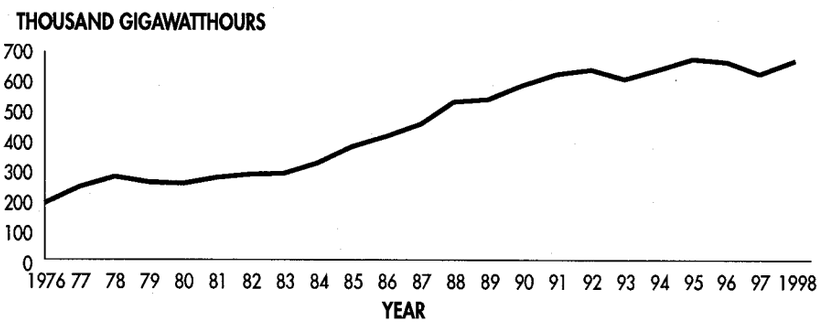
- Approximately three-quarters of the U.S. commercial nuclear reactors operated above a capacity factor of 70 percent in 1998 (see Table 8).

- In 1998, Combustion Engineering (CE) reactors had the highest average capacity factors compared to those of the other three vendors. The 14 CE reactors had an average capacity factor of 83 percent. The average capacity factors for the other three vendors were the following: 48 Westinghouse reactors — 79 percent, 35 General Electric reactors — 73 percent, and 7 Babcock and Wilcox reactors — 82 percent (see Table 8).

Table 7. **U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactor Average Capacity Factor and Net Generation, 1976–1998**

Year	Number of Operating Reactors	Average Annual Capacity Factor (Percent)	Net Generation of Electricity	
			Thousands of Gigawatthours	Percent of Total U.S.
1976	55	64	185	9.1
1977	63	64	240	11.3
1978	66	67	271	12.3
1979	66	61	252	11.2
1980	67	58	248	10.9
1981	70	61	268	11.7
1982	72	58	278	12.4
1983	74	58	280	12.1
1984	82	58	317	13.1
1985	89	63	371	15.0
1986	95	60	404	16.2
1987	102	62	446	17.3
1988	108	65	522	19.3
1989	109	63	528	19.0
1990	111	68	576	20.5
1991	111	71	613	21.7
1992	110	71	620	22.2
1993	109	73	611	21.2
1994	109	75	640	22.1
1995	109	79	674	22.5
1996	110	77	670	21.9
1997	104	74	628	20.1
1998	104	78	673	22.6

Figure 12. **Net Generation of U.S. Nuclear Electricity, 1976–1998**



Note (Table 7 and Figure 12): Average annual capacity factor is based on net maximum dependable capacity. See Glossary for definition.

Source (Table 7 and Figure 12): Licensee data as compiled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. DOE/EIA - Monthly Energy Review (DOE/EIA-0035 (98/11) Table 7.1 (page 95)

Table 8. **U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactor Average Capacity Factor by Vendor and Reactor Type, 1996–1998**

Capacity Factor	Number of Operating Reactors			Percent of Net Nuclear Generated		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Above 70 Percent	84	79	86	87	90	93
50 to 70 Percent	15	11	6	10	8	5
Below 50 Percent	11	14	12	3	2	2
Total	110	104	104	100	100	100

	Number of Operating Reactors			Average Capacity Factor (Percent)			Percent of Net Nuclear Generated		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Vendor:									
Babcock & Wilcox	7	7	7	73	66	82	6	5	6
Combustion Engineering	15	14	14	81	79	83	15	15	15
General Electric	37	35	35	73	73	73	31	32	30
Westinghouse Electric	51	48	48	79	75	79	48	48	49
Total	110	104	104				100	100	100
Reactor Type:									
Boiling-Water Reactor	37	35	35	73	71	73	31	32	30
Pressurized-Water Reactor	73	69	69	79	75	81	69	68	70
Total	110	104	104				100	100	100

Note: Average capacity factor is based on net maximum dependable capacity. See Glossary for definition. Refer to Appendix A for the 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 average capacity factors for each reactor. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: Licensee data as compiled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Worldwide Electricity Generated by Commercial Nuclear Power

In 1998, 433 operating reactors in 31 countries had a maximum dependable capacity of 348,681 megawatts electric (net MWe).

- Refer to Appendix I for a world list of nuclear power reactors and Appendix J for nuclear power units by reactor type, worldwide.

Major producers of nuclear electricity during 1997 were the United States and France.

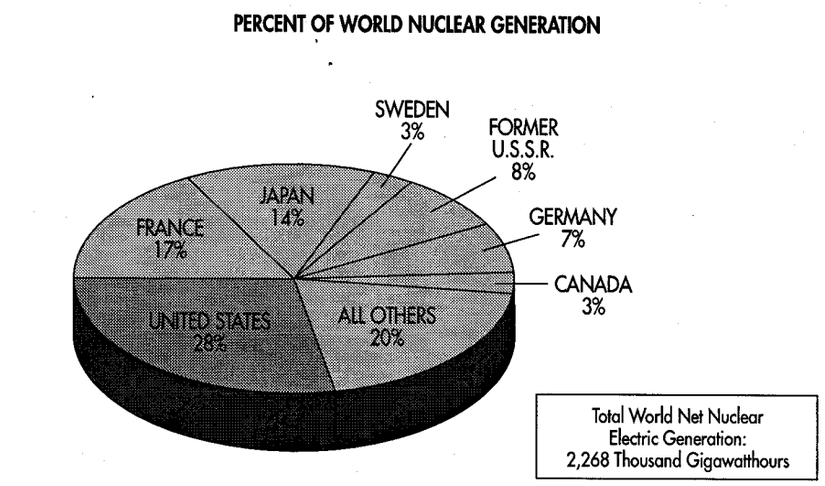
- Approximately 28 percent of the world's net nuclear-generated electricity was produced in the United States (see Figure 13).
- France produced approximately 17 percent of the world's net nuclear-generated electricity. The nuclear portion of its total domestic electricity generation was approximately 79 percent (see Figure 13).

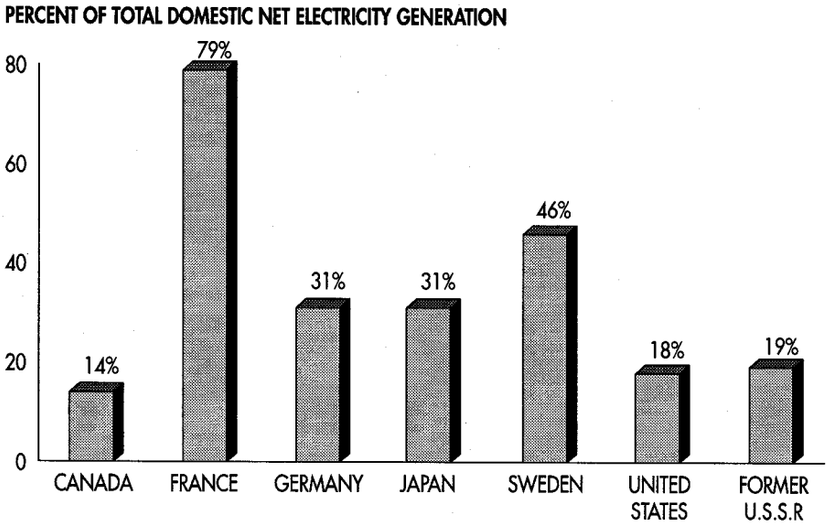
Of the countries cited here, reactors in Germany (80 percent) Japan (83 percent), and Sweden (78 percent) had the highest gross capacity factors in 1998. Reactors in the United States had the greatest gross generation by 45 percent over the next highest producer, France (see Table 9).

- Refer to Appendix K for a list of the top fifty units by gross capacity factor, worldwide, and Appendix L for a list of the top fifty units by gross generation, worldwide.

Over the past ten years, the average annual gross capacity factor has increased 12 percentage points in the United States, 12 percentage points in Japan, and increased 1 percentage point in Sweden (see Table 10).

Figure 13. **Net Nuclear Electric Power as Percent of World Nuclear and Total Domestic Electricity Generation, 1997**





Note: Data are preliminary. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: DOE/EIA International Energy Annual 1997 (DOE/EIA–0219(96)), Various tables and DOE/EIA Monthly Energy Review (DOE/EIA 0035 (98/11)) Table 7.1 (page 95)

Table 9. **Commercial Nuclear Power Reactor Average Gross Capacity Factor and Gross Generation by Selected Country, 1998**

Country	Number of Operating Reactors	Average Gross Capacity Factor (Percent)	Total Gross Nuclear Generation (Thousand Gigawatthours)	Number of Operating Reactors in Top 50 by Capacity Factor	Number of Operating Reactors in Top 50 by Generation
Canada	21	50	73	1	0
France	56	73	386	0	7
Germany	20	79	162	5	10
Japan	53	83	327	9	8
Sweden	12	78	74	0	1
United States	104	76*	706	20	23
Former U.S.S.R	**	**	**	**	**

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Table 10. **Commercial Nuclear Power Reactor Average Gross Capacity Factor by Selected Country, 1988–1998**

	Average Gross Annual Capacity Factor (Percent)										
Country	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Canada	77	74	61	72	68	70	76	68	65	61	50
France	58	62	63	63	63	69	67	71	74	72	73
Germany	74	69	66	66	72	69	72	71	79	83	79
Japan	71	71	72	72	72	73	74	79	80	82	83
Sweden	77	74	75	85	67	62	76	73	79	75	78
United States	64 {65	62 63	66 68	69 71	69 71	71 73	73 75	77 79	75 77	70 73	76 78}*
Former U.S.S.R.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

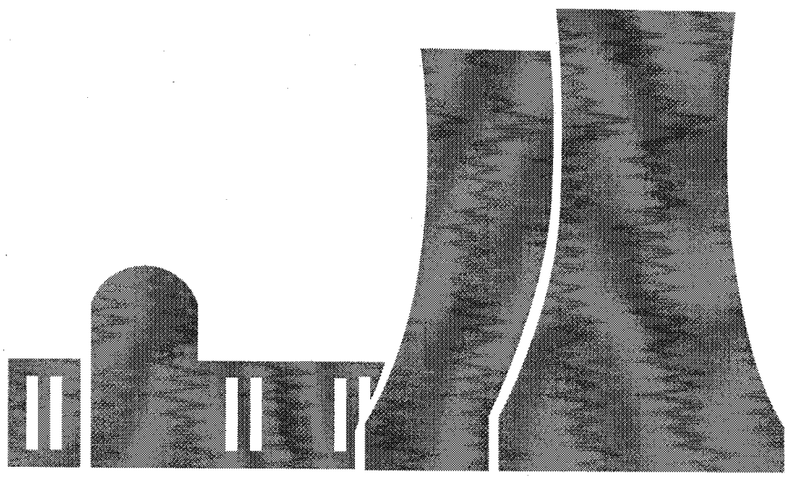
*For comparison, U.S. average gross capacity factor is used. The 1998 U.S. average net capacity factor is 78 percent. Brackets { } denote average net capacity factor. See Glossary for definition.

**Data are not available.

Note: Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: DOE/EIA Commercial Nuclear Power 1991 (DOE/EIA-0438), Table 18 (page 40), Nucleonics Week© February 11, 1999, by McGraw-Hill, Inc., and licensee data as compiled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Operating Nuclear Reactors



U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors

There are as of August 1, 1999, 104 commercial nuclear power reactors licensed to operate in 31 States (see Figures 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19):

- By letter of September 19, 1997, owners of the Big Rock Point plant informed the NRC of its plans to forgo the original decommissioning plan and proceed to dismantlement and decontamination. The plant was shut down on August 29, 1997.
- By letter of August 27, 1997, the Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company filed the post-shutdown decommissioning activities report for the Maine Yankee plant.
- By letter of February 13, 1998, the licensee Commonwealth Edison Company provided certification required for permanently ceasing operation of the Zion 1 and 2 plants.
- By letter of July 21, 1998, the licensee Northeast Nuclear Energy provided certification required for permanently ceasing operation of the Millstone 1 plant.
- The above number includes Browns Ferry Unit 1, which has no fuel loaded and requires Commission approval to restart.
- Refer to Appendices A-D for a listing of currently operating, formerly operating, and canceled U.S. commercial nuclear power reactors.

Diversity — Although there are many similarities, each reactor design can be considered unique. A typical light-water reactor is shown in Figure 14:

- 4 reactor vendors
- 45 licensees
- 80 different designs
- 65 sites

Experience—The 104 reactors licensed to operate during 1998 have accumulated 1,946 reactor-years of experience (see Table 11 and Figure 21). An additional 357 reactor-years of experience have been accumulated by permanently shutdown reactors.

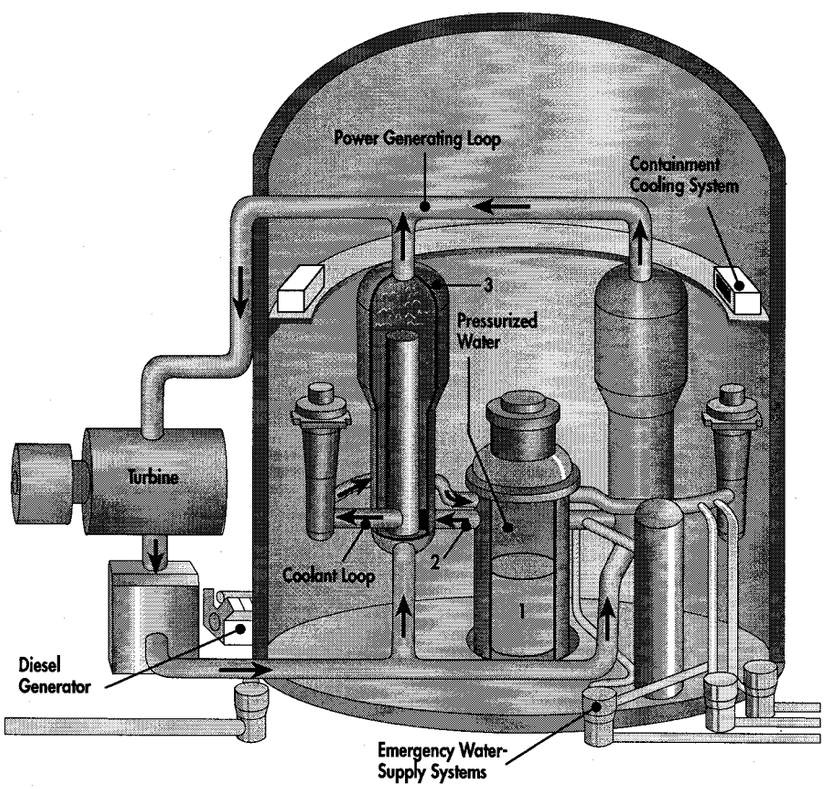
Principal Licensing and Inspection Activities

- The NRC depends primarily on reactor and facility inspections as the basis for its independent determination of licensee compliance with NRC regulations.
- On average, approximately 3,900 inspection hours were expended at each operating reactor during FY 1998 (see Figure 20).
- Approximately 14 separate license changes are requested per power reactor each year:
  - More than 1,400 separate reviews were completed by the NRC in FY 1998.
- Approximately 4,800 reactor operators are licensed by the NRC:
  - Each operator is requalified before renewal of a 6-year license.
- Approximately 3,000 source documents concerning events are reviewed by the NRC annually.
- The NRC is overseeing the decommissioning of 18 nuclear power reactors. Refer to Appendix B for their decommissioning status.

Figure 14. **Typical Nuclear Reactor**

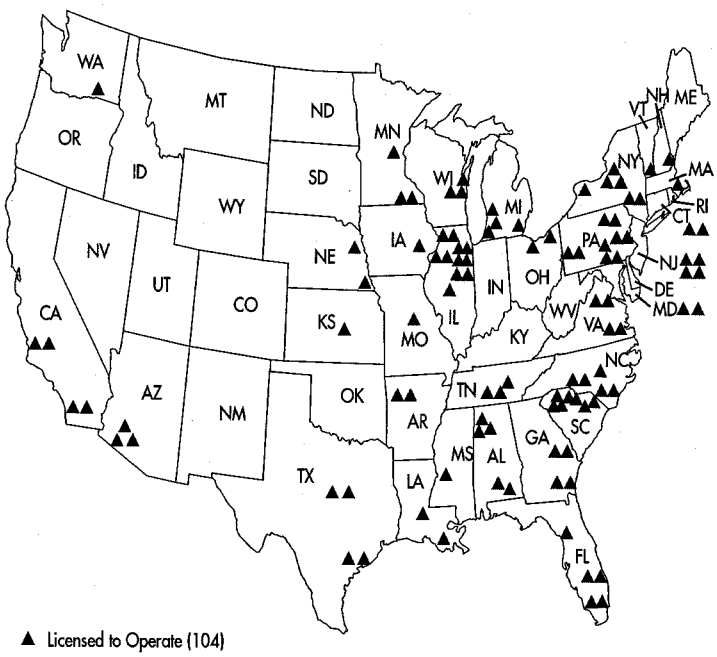
How Nuclear Reactors Work

In a typical commercial pressurized light-water reactor (1) the reactor core creates heat, (2) pressurized-water in the primary coolant loop carries the heat to the steam generator, and (3) the steam generator vaporizes the water in a secondary loop to drive the turbine, which produces electricity. Boiling-water reactors are similar to pressurized-water reactors but use the same loop to cool the reactor and to deliver steam to the turbine. The reactor's core is cooled by water, which is force-circulated by electrically powered pumps. Emergency cooling water is supplied by other pumps, which can be powered by onsite diesel generators. Other safety systems, such as the containment building air coolers, also need electric power.



Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

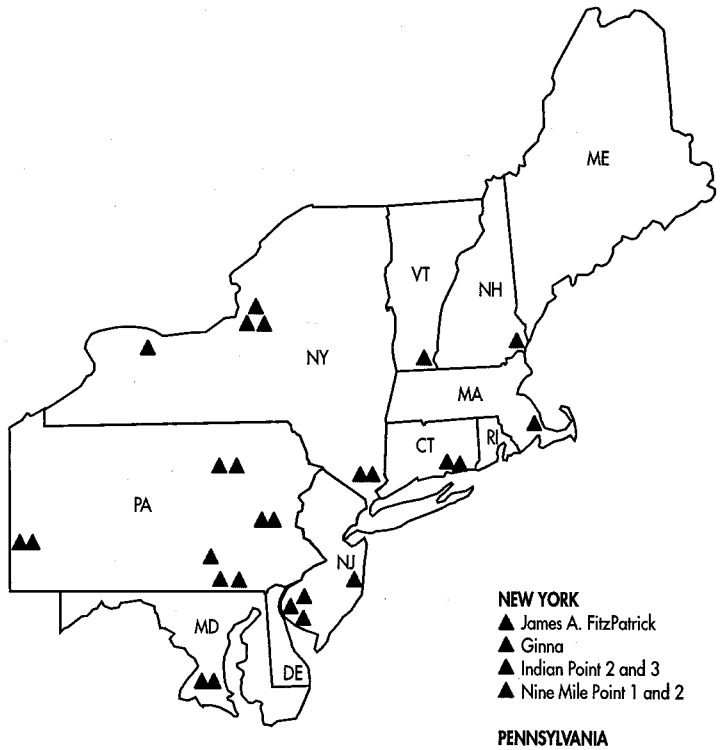
Figure 15. **U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors**



Note: Excludes Haddam Neck, Maine Yankee, and Big Rock Point, which have submitted certifications for permanent cessation of operations and removal of fuel from the reactor vessel during 1997. Also excludes Zion 1 and Zion 2, which announced permanent cessation of operations in January 1998 and Millstone 1, which announced permanent cessation of operations in July 1998. Includes Browns Ferry Unit 1, which has no fuel loaded and requires Commission approval to restart. There are no commercial reactors in Alaska or Hawaii.

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Figure 16. **NRC Region I Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors**



CONNECTICUT
▲ Millstone 2, and 3

MARYLAND
▲ Calvert Cliffs 1 and 2

MASSACHUSETTS
▲ Pilgrim 1

NEW HAMPSHIRE
▲ Seabrook 1

NEW JERSEY
▲ Hope Creek 1
▲ Oyster Creek
▲ Salem 1 and 2

NEW YORK
▲ James A. FitzPatrick
▲ Ginna
▲ Indian Point 2 and 3
▲ Nine Mile Point 1 and 2

PENNSYLVANIA
▲ Beaver Valley 1 and 2
▲ Limerick 1 and 2
▲ Peach Bottom 2 and 3
▲ Susquehanna 1 and 2
▲ Three Mile Island 1

VERMONT
▲ Vermont Yankee

▲ Licensed to Operate (26)

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Figure 17. **NRC Region II Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors**

ALABAMA
▲ Browns Ferry 1, 2, and 3
▲ Joseph M. Farley 1 and 2

FLORIDA
▲ Crystal River 3
▲ St. Lucie 1 and 2
▲ Turkey Point 3 and 4

GEORGIA
▲ Edwin I. Hatch 1 and 2
▲ Vogtle 1 and 2

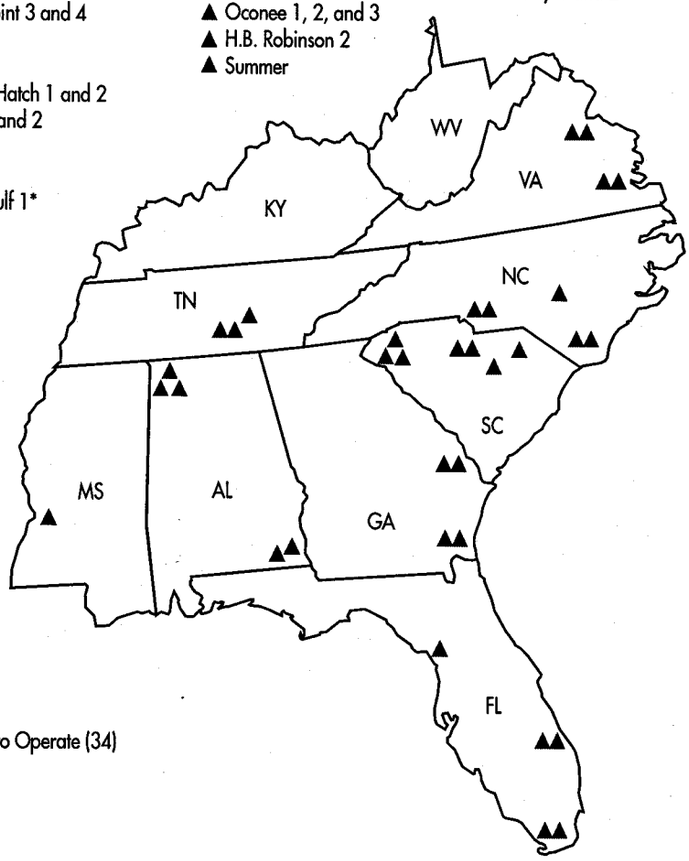
MISSISSIPPI
▲ Grand Gulf 1*

NORTH CAROLINA
▲ Brunswick 1 and 2
▲ McGuire 1 and 2
▲ Shearon Harris 1

SOUTH CAROLINA
▲ Catawba 1 and 2
▲ Oconee 1, 2, and 3
▲ H.B. Robinson 2
▲ Summer

TENNESSEE
▲ Sequoyah 1 and 2
▲ Watts Bar 1

VIRGINIA
▲ North Anna 1 and 2
▲ Surry 1 and 2



▲ Licensed to Operate (34)

Note: The NRC transferred regional oversight responsibility for the Grand Gulf 1 nuclear reactor to its Region IV office effective October 1, 1995.

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Figure 18. **NRC Region III Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors**

ILLINOIS
- ▲ Braidwood 1 and 2
- ▲ Byron 1 and 2
- ▲ Clinton
- ▲ Dresden 2 and 3
- ▲ La Salle County 1 and 2
- ▲ Quad Cities 1 and 2

IOWA
- ▲ Duane Arnold

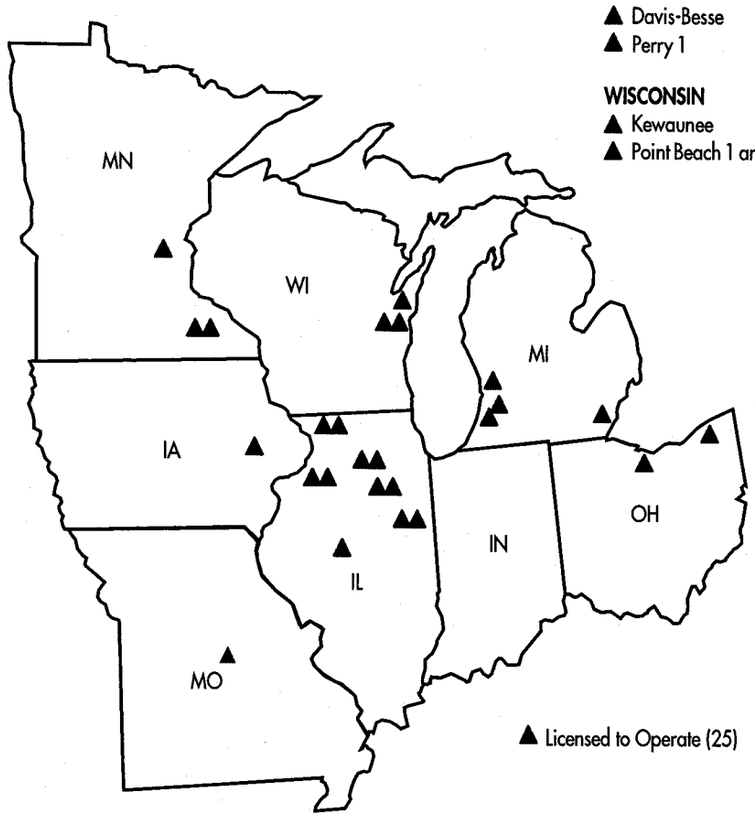
MICHIGAN
- ▲ D.C. Cook 1 and 2
- ▲ Fermi 2
- ▲ Palisades

MINNESOTA
- ▲ Monticello
- ▲ Prarie Island 1 and 2

MISSOURI
- ▲ Callaway*

OHIO
- ▲ Davis-Besse
- ▲ Perry 1

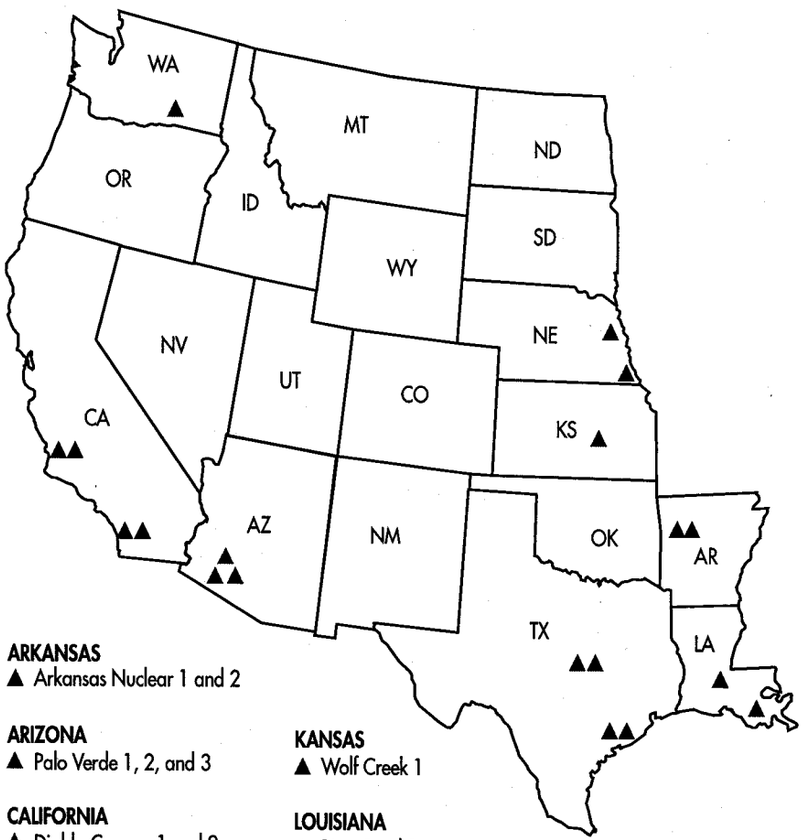
WISCONSIN
- ▲ Kewaunee
- ▲ Point Beach 1 and 2



Note: The NRC transferred regional oversight responsibility for the Callaway nuclear reactor to its Region IV office effective October 1, 1995.

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Figure 19. **NRC Region IV Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors**



ARKANSAS
▲ Arkansas Nuclear 1 and 2

ARIZONA
▲ Palo Verde 1, 2, and 3

CALIFORNIA
▲ Diablo Canyon 1 and 2
▲ San Onofre 2 and 3

▲ Licensed to Operate (19)

KANSAS
▲ Wolf Creek 1

LOUISIANA
▲ River Bend 1
▲ Waterford 3

NEBRASKA
▲ Cooper
▲ Fort Calhoun

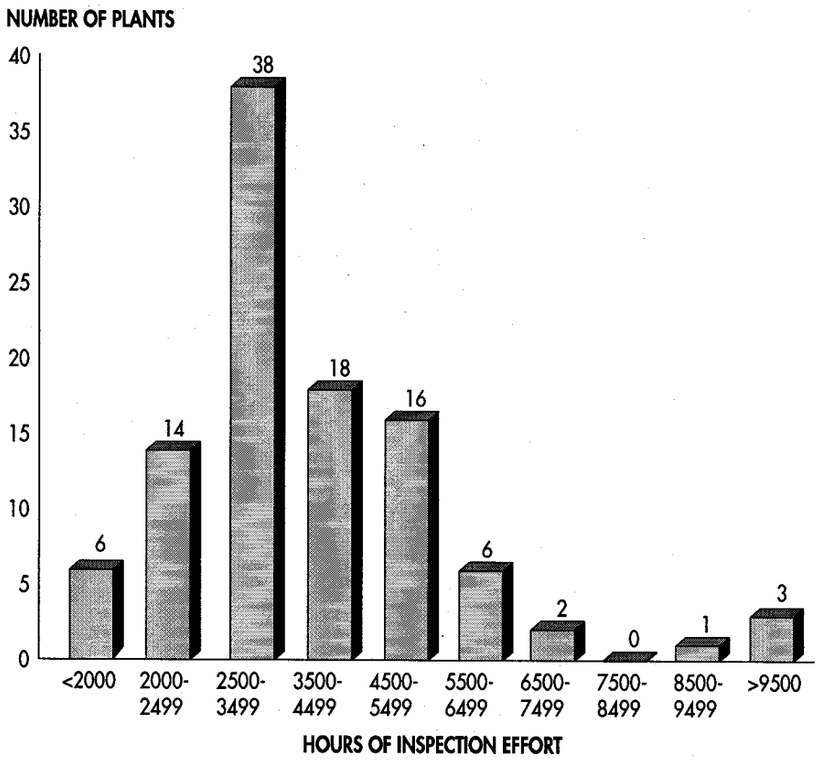
TEXAS
▲ Comanche Peak 1 and 2
▲ South Texas Project 1 and 2

WASHINGTON
▲ Washington Nuclear 2

Note: The NRC transfered regional oversight responsibility for the Grand Gulf 1 (formerly Region II) and Callaway (formerly Region III) nuclear reactors to its Region IV office effective October 1, 1995. There are no commercial reactors in Alaska or Hawaii.

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Figure 20. **NRC Inspection Effort at Operating Reactors, FY 1998**



Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Table 11. U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactor Operating Licenses Issued by Year

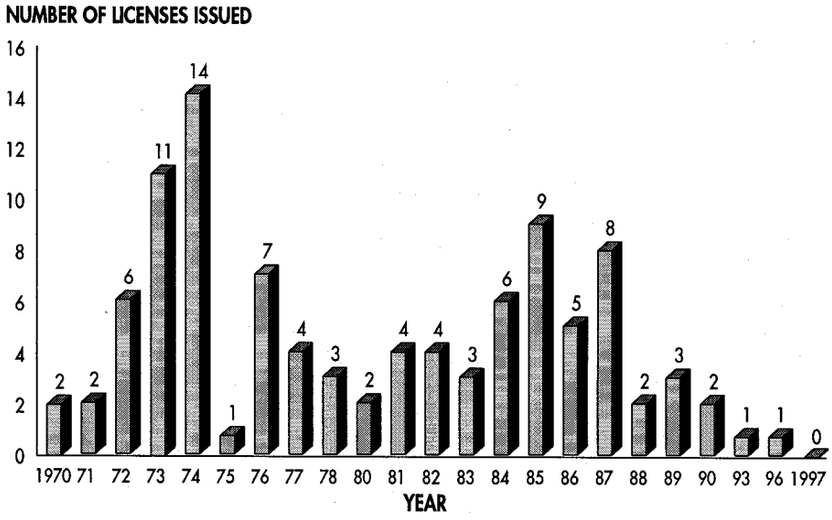
Year	Reactor Name	Number of Licenses Issued	Total Number of Operating Licenses
1969	Dresden 2	4	4
	Ginna		
	Nine Mile Point 1		
	Oyster Creek		
1970	H.B. Robinson 2	2	6
	Point Beach 1		
1971	Dresden 3	2	8
	Monticello		
1972	Palisades	6	14
	Pilgrim 1		
	Quad Cities 1		
	Quad Cities 2		
	Surry 1		
	Turkey Point 3		
1973	Browns Ferry 1	11	25
	Fort Calhoun		
	Indian Point 2		
	Kewaunee		
	Oconee 1		
	Oconee 2		
	Peach Bottom 2		
	Point Beach 2		
	Surry 2		
	Turkey Point 4		
	Vermont Yankee		
1974	Arkansas Nuclear 1	14	39
	Browns Ferry 2		
	Brunswick 2		
	Calvert Cliffs 1		
	Cooper		
	D. C. Cook 1		
	Duane Arnold		
	Edwin I. Hatch 1		
	James A. FitzPatrick		
	Oconee 3		
	Peach Bottom 3		
	Prairie Island 1		
	Prairie Island 2		
	Three Mile Island 1		
1975	Millstone 2	1	40
1976	Beaver Valley 1	7	47
	Browns Ferry 3		
	Brunswick 1		
	Calvert Cliffs 2		
	Indian Point 3		
	Salem 1		
	St. Lucie 1		
1977	Crystal River 3	4	51
	Davis-Besse		
	D.C. Cook 2		
	Joseph M. Farley 1		
1978	Arkansas Nuclear 2	3	54
	Edwin I. Hatch 2		
	North Anna 1		
1980	North Anna 2	2	56
	Sequoyah 1		
1981	Joseph M. Farley 2	4	60
	McGuire 1		
	Salem 2		
	Sequoyah 2		
1982	La Salle County 1	4	64
	San Onofre 2		
	Summer		
	Susquehanna 1		
1983	McGuire 2	3	67
	San Onofre 3		
	St. Lucie 2		
1984	Callaway	6	73
	Diablo Canyon 1		
	Grand Gulf 1		
	La Salle County 2		
	Susquehanna 2		
	Washington Nuclear 2		
1985	Byron 1	9	82
	Catawba 1		
	Diablo Canyon 2		
	Fermi 2		
	Limerick 1		
	Palo Verde 1		
	River Bend 1		
	Waterford 3		
	Wolf Creek 1		

Year	Reactor Name	Number of Licenses Issued	Total Number of Operating Licenses
1986	Catawba 2	5	87
	Hope Creek 1		
	Millstone 3		
	Palo Verde 2		
	Perry 1		
1987	Beaver Valley 2	8	95
	Braidwood 1		
	Byron 2		
	Clinton		
	Nine Mile Point 2		
	Palo Verde 3		
	Shearon Harris 1		
	Vogtle 1		
1988	Braidwood 2	2	97
	South Texas Project 1		
1989	Limerick 2	3	100
	South Texas Project 2		
	Vogtle 2		
1990	Comanche Peak 1		
	Seabrook	2	102
1993	Comanche Peak 2	1	103
1996	Watts Bar 1	1	104

Source: Data as compiled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Note: Limited to reactors licensed to operate. Year is based on the date the initial full-power operating license was issued.

Figure 21. **U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactor Operating Licenses Issued by Year**



Performance at U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors

Performance Indicator Program:

The Performance Indicator Program is a single, coordinated, overall NRC program that provides an additional view of operational performance and enhances the NRC's ability to recognize areas of changing safety performance of operating plants. When viewed as a set, the performance indicators (PIs) for a given plant provide additional data for determining performance trends. PIs focus attention on the need to assess and understand underlying causes of identified changes by evaluating other available information (see Figure 22 and Appendix F).

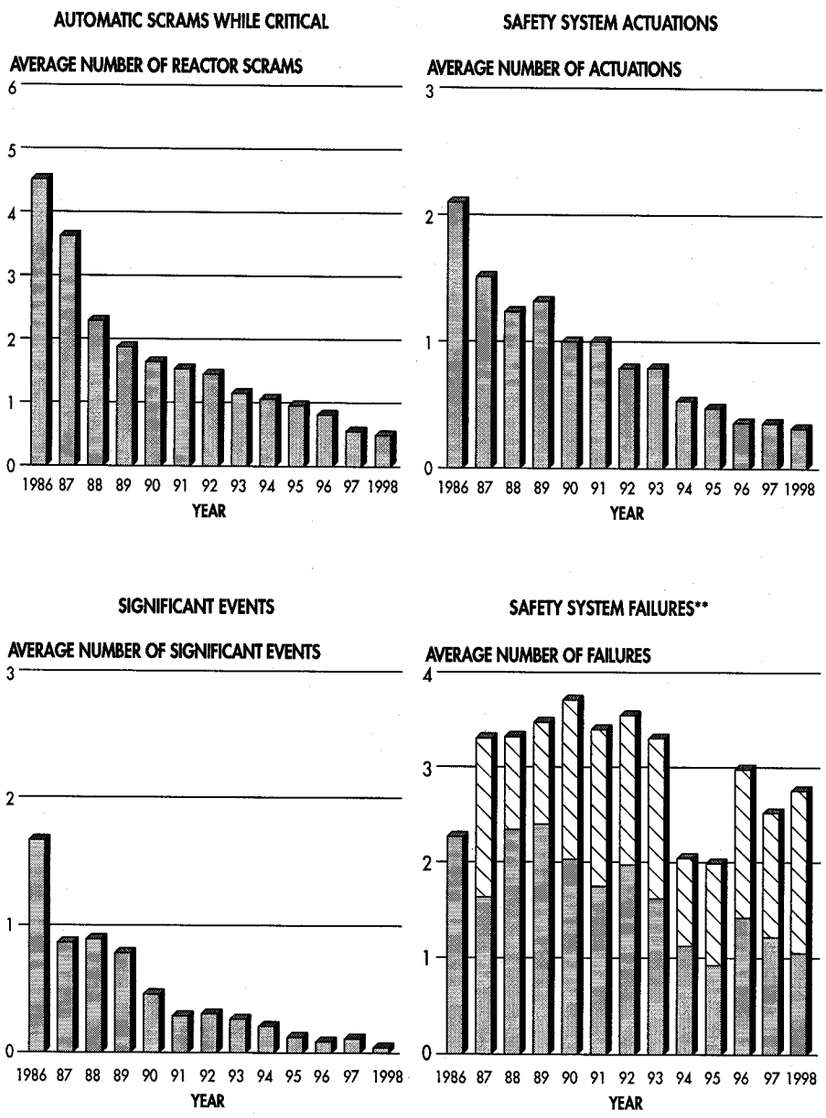
The PI Program is used in conjunction with other tools, such as the results of routine and special inspections, to provide data to NRC managers who decide whether any plant-specific regulatory programs need adjustment. The staff is evaluating the use of performance indicators to provide more objective bases for plant-specific performance assessments. The main objective of this effort is to supplement the material that is currently being presented at the Senior Management Meetings (SMMs) to provide a more systematic process for evaluating plant-specific performance indicators. PIs have limitations and are subject to misinterpretation. Therefore, caution is warranted in the interpretation and use of the data. The application of PIs for purposes (and in manners) other than those stated above will be counter to the NRC objective of enhancing operational safety.

Reactor Performance Assessment Process:

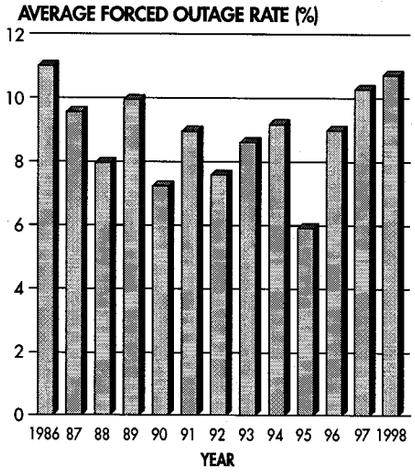
Reactor performance assessment processes are integrated NRC efforts to collect and evaluate observations and data to assess and better understand the reasons for a licensee's performance. The purpose of these programs is to direct NRC attention and resources toward those areas that reflect weaknesses and that involve nuclear safety. During FY 1999 and continuing into FY 2000, the NRC is transitioning from the current performance assessment processes into a single integrated process. The current processes are Plant Performance Review, Senior Management Meetings, and Systematic Assessment of Licensee Performance (SALP). The SALP process was suspended in September 1998 for an interim period pending the development of the revised integrated process.

The objective of the revised integrated process is to increase the predictability, consistency and objectivity of the reactor performance assessment process, with greater use of performance indicators and the use of a new process to determine the safety significance of inspection findings. The NRC's effort to revamp its reactor oversight program is described in NUREG-1649, Revision 1, "New NRC Reactor Inspection and Oversight Program."

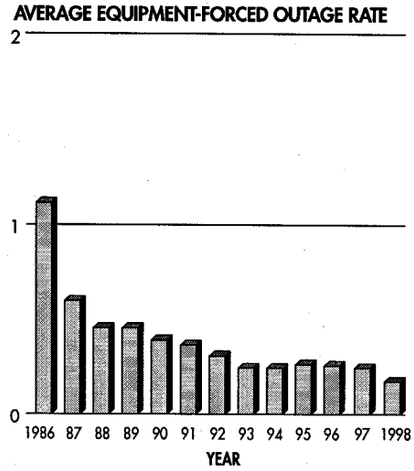
Figure 22. **NRC Performance Indicators; Annual Industry Averages, 1986–1998***



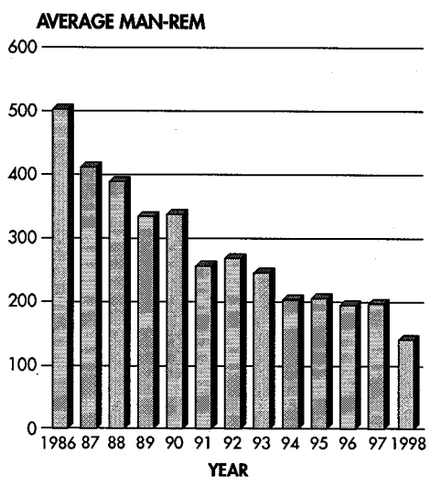
FORCED OUTAGE RATE



EQUIPMENT-FORCED OUTAGES PER 1000 CRITICAL HOURS



COLLECTIVE RADIATION EXPOSURE



* Calendar year values are used for 1986 through 1995. Fiscal year values are used beginning in 1996. Data for October 1, 1995, through December 31,1995, are included in both calendar year 1995 and fiscal year 1996 values. Refer to Appendix F for values.

** The hatched areas represent additional data that resulted from reclassification of safety system failures.

Note: Data represent annual industry averages, with plants in extended shutdown excluded. Data are rounded for display purposes. These data may differ slightly from previously published data as a result of refinements in data quality.

Source: Licensee data as compiled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Future U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactor Licensing

Reactor Aging and License Renewal:

In 1998, 52 reactors were 20 years or older. This statistic represented approximately 50 percent of the licensed reactors producing approximately 38 percent of net nuclear-generated electricity (see Figure 23).

In contrast, by the year 2006, 88 reactors will be 20 years or older. This statistic represents approximately 84 percent of the licensed reactors producing approximately 78 percent of net nuclear-generated electricity.

In 2006, the licensed nuclear generating capacity could begin to decrease as reactors begin to reach their 40-year terms, a limit imposed by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, or are shut down for other reasons (see Table 12 and Figures 24 and 25).

Extending reactor operating licenses beyond their current 40-year terms will provide a viable approach for electric utilities to ensure the adequacy of future electricity-generating capacity that offers significant economic benefits when compared to the construction of new reactors.

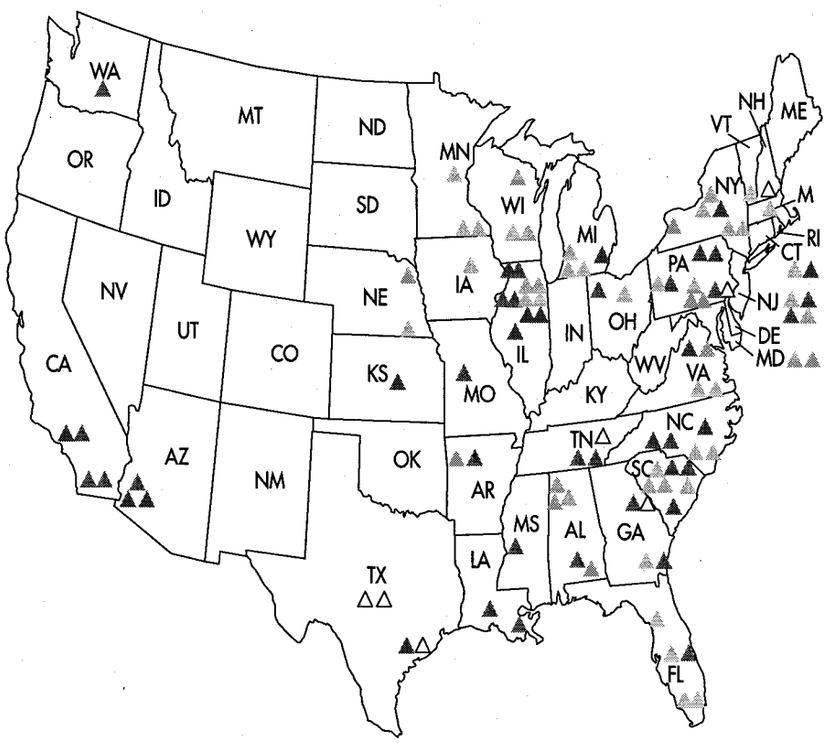
In December 1991, the NRC issued the rule and associated documentation that describe the requirements a licensee must be able to demonstrate for the NRC to make a determination that the plant can continue to be operated for up to 20 additional years beyond the expiration of its 40-year license. The NRC issued an amendment to the license renewal rule that became effective on June 7, 1995. The amendment to the rule is expected to provide a more stable and predictable regulatory process for license renewal by focusing the license renewal process on the management of the adverse effects of aging on certain systems, structures, and components during the period of extended operation.

In a separate rulemaking, the NRC revised the scope of environmental effects for license renewal to enhance the agency's environmental review process for reactor license renewal. The final, revised rule became effective on September 5, 1996. The NRC has begun efforts to develop regulatory guidance and standard review plans for license renewal.

The first license renewal application was submitted in April 1998 by Baltimore Gas and Electric (BGE) for its Calvert Cliffs units. Duke Energy Company (Duke) submitted a renewal application for its Oconee units in July 1998. The staff review for Calvert Cliffs is scheduled to be completed in November 1999 and for Oconee in February 2000. Additionally, Southern Nuclear Operating Company (SNC) recently announced plans to submit an application in January 2000 for its Hatch units. The industry also continues its approach of submitting plant-specific and owners group technical reports for NRC approval to establish a foundation of technical information that licensees can use to more realistically evaluate a decision to pursue license renewal and that can later be referenced in a license renewal application. Plant-specific reports have been received from Duke, SNC and BGE before their applications.

(Continued on page 51)

Figure 23. **U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors—Years of Operation**



YEARS OF COMMERCIAL OPERATION	NUMBER OF REACTORS	AVERAGE CAPACITY (MDC)
△ 0–9	7	1159
▲ 10–19	45	1072
▲ 20–29	52	781

Note: There are no commercial reactors in Alaska or Hawaii. Calculated data as of 1998.
Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Table 12. **U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactor Operating Licenses—Expiration Date by Year**

Year	Reactor Name	Number of Licenses Expired	Year Assuming Construction Recapture*
2006	Dresden 2	1	
2007	Palisades	1	2011
2009	Ginna	3	
	Nine Mile Point 1		
	Oyster Creek		
2010	H.B. Robinson 2	3	
	Monticello		
	Point Beach 1		
2011	Dresden 3	1	
2012	Pilgrim 1	6	
	Quad Cities 1		
	Quad Cities 2		
	Surry 1		
	Turkey Point 3		
	Vermont Yankee		
2013	Browns Ferry 1	13	
	Fort Calhoun		
	Indian Point 2		
	Kewaunee		
	Oconee 1		
	Oconee 2		
	Peach Bottom 2		
	Point Beach 2		
	Prairie Island 1		
	San Onofre 2		2022
	San Onofre 3		2022
	Surry 2		
	Turkey Point 4		
2014	Arkansas Nuclear 1	13	
	Browns Ferry 2		
	Brunswick 2		
	Calvert Cliffs 1		
	Cooper		
	D. C. Cook 1		
	Duane Arnold		
	Edwin I. Hatch 1		
	James A. FitzPatrick		
	Oconee 3		
	Peach Bottom 3		
	Prairie Island 2		
	Three Mile Island 1		
2015	Indian Point 3	2	
	Millstone 2		
2016	Beaver Valley 1	7	
	Browns Ferry 3		
	Brunswick 1		
	Calvert Cliffs 2		
	Crystal River 3		
	Salem 1		
	St. Lucie 1		
2017	Davis-Besse	3	
	D.C. Cook 2		
	Joseph M. Farley 1		
2018	Arkansas Nuclear 2	3	
	Edwin I. Hatch 2		
	North Anna 1		
2020	North Anna 2	3	
	Salem 2		
	Sequoyah 1		
2021	Diablo Canyon 1	4	
	Joseph M. Farley 2		
	McGuire 2		
	Sequoyah 2		
2022	Grand Gulf 1	4	
	La Salle County 1		
	Summer		
	Susquehanna 1		
2023	La Salle County 2	4	
	McGuire 2		
	St. Lucie 2		
	Washington Nuclear 2		
2024	Byron 1	7	
	Callaway		
	Catawba 1		
	Limerick 1		
	Palo Verde 1		
	Susquehanna 2		
	Waterford 3		
2025	Diablo Canyon 2	6	
	Fermi 2		
	Millstone 3		
	Palo Verde 2		
	River Bend 1		
	Wolf Creek 1		

Year	Reactor Name	Number of Licenses Expired	Year Assuming Construction Recapture*
2026	Braidwood 1	9	
	Byron 2		
	Catawba 2		
	Clinton		
	Hope Creek 1		
	Nine Mile Point 2		
	Perry 1		
	Seabrook 1		
	Shearon Harris 1		
2027	Beaver Valley 2	5	
	Braidwood 2		
	Palo Verde 3		
	South Texas Project 1		
	Vogtle 1		
2028	South Texas Project 2	1	
2029	Limerick 2	2	
	Vogtle 2		
2030	Comanche Peak 1	1	
2033	Comanche Peak 2	1	
2035	Watts Bar	1	

*Year assumes that the maximum number of years for construction recapture has been added to the current expiration date. This column is limited to reactors eligible for construction recapture. See Glossary for definition.

Note: Limited to reactors licensed to operate.

Source: Data as compiled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Figure 24. **U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactor Operating Licenses — Expiration Date by Year Assuming Construction Recapture**

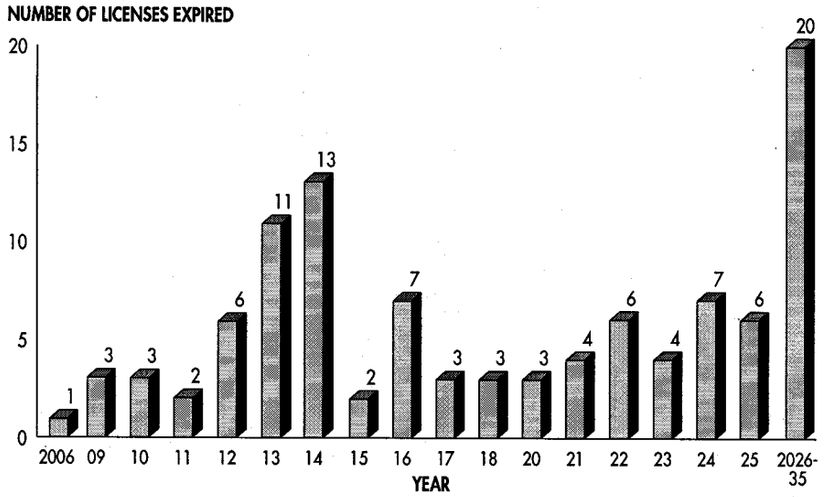
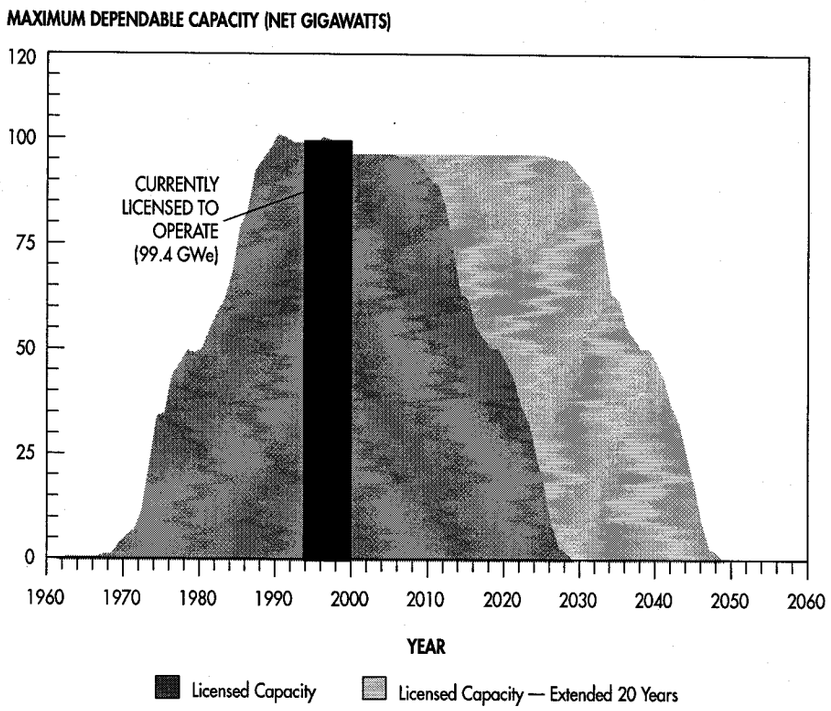


Figure 25. **U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactor Generating Capacity, 1960–2060**



Note: Data assume current expiration dates have been adjusted for construction recapture and licenses extended 20 years. Reflects Big Rock Point, Haddam Neck, Maine Yankee, and Zion 1 and 2 prematurely shutting down in 1996 and 1997. See Glossary for definition.

Source: Licensee data as compiled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Future U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactor Licensing *(Continued)*

The Babcock and Wilcox Owners Groups have established generic license renewal programs that have developed and submitted technical reports for NRC approval. The Nuclear Energy Institute has established working groups to interact with the NRC on development of license renewal rule implementation guidance.

The NRC has conducted research providing the technical bases to ensure that critical reactor components, safety systems, and structures provide adequate reliability as reactors age. Research results are useful in assessing safety implications of age-related degradation during the 40-year license and in supporting safety decisions associated with license renewal.

Standardization of Future Reactor Designs:

The NRC has revised its regulations to provide a new licensing process for future nuclear power reactors that is more stable and predictable. This new licensing process includes Early Site Permits, Certification of Standard Designs, and Combined Licenses. Standardization of nuclear power plants can minimize excessive diversity in reactor designs and can increase confidence in the safety, reliability, and availability of future nuclear power reactors.

The NRC issued certification rules for the two evolutionary designs, the General Electric Advanced Boiling Water Reactor (ABWR) and the ASEA Brown Boveri/Combustion Engineering System 80+, in the spring of 1997. One advanced light-water reactor design is still under NRC review for certification. This design is Westinghouse Electric Company's advanced passive reactor, the AP600. NRC issued a final design approval for the AP600 design in September 1998 and expects to complete the rulemaking for certification in December 1999.

U.S. Nuclear Nonpower Reactors

Nuclear nonpower reactors are designed and utilized for research, testing, and educational purposes, for example:

- In the performance of research and testing in the areas of physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, materials sciences, and related fields
- In educating people for nuclear-related careers in the power industry, national defense, research, and education

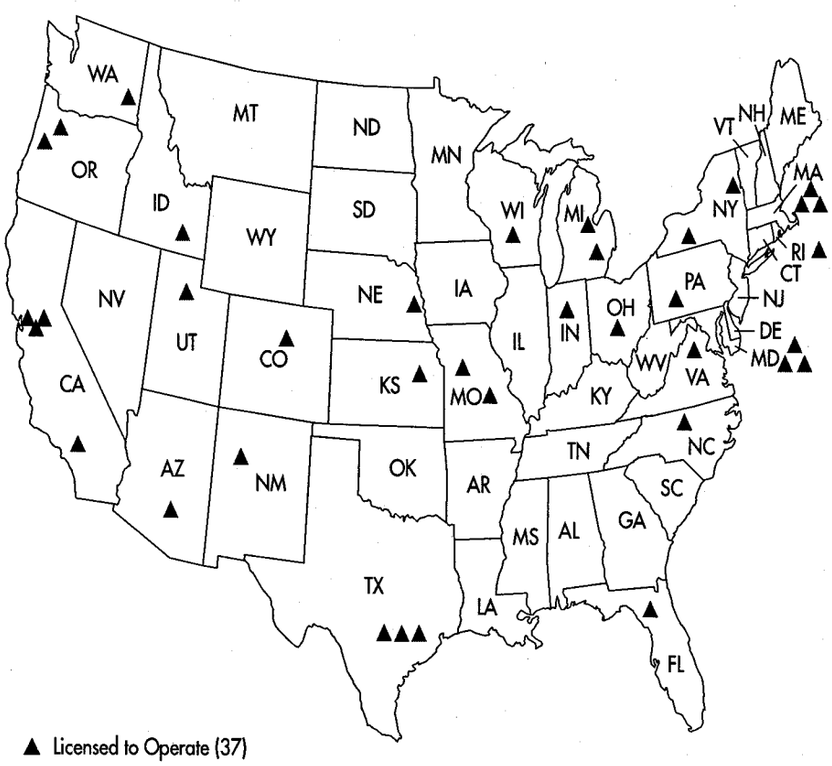
There are 37 nonpower reactors licensed to operate in 24 States (see Figure 26):

- 7 nonpower reactors are being decommissioned.
- 8 nonpower reactors have possession-only licenses.
- Since 1958, 73 licensed nonpower reactors have been decommissioned.
- Refer to Appendix E for a listing of U.S. nuclear nonpower reactors with operating licenses.

Principal Licensing and Inspection Activities

- Approximately 300 nonpower reactor operators are licensed by the NRC.
  - Each operator is requalified before renewal of a 6-year license.
- Approximately 40 nonpower reactor inspections are conducted annually.

Figure 26. **U.S. Nuclear Nonpower Reactor Sites**



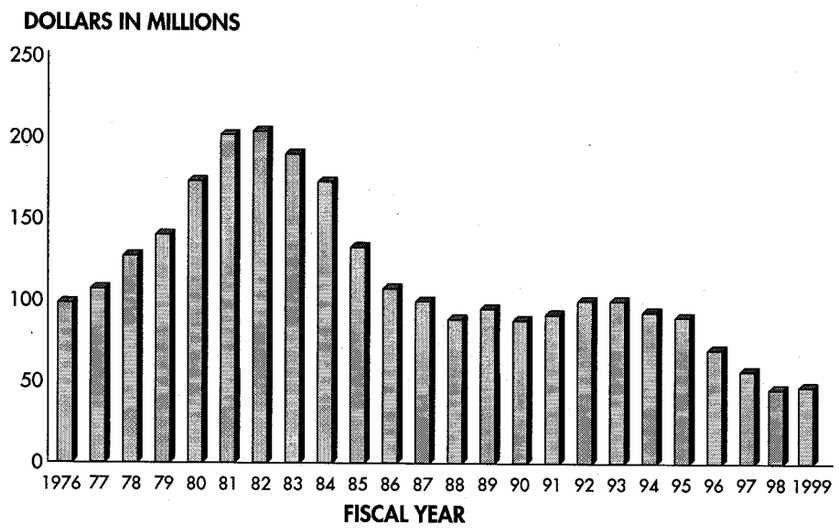
Note: There are no nonpower reactors in Alaska or Hawaii.
Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Nuclear Regulatory Research

NRC's regulatory research program seeks to provide independent information and expertise to support its safety decisionmaking and to assess the safety significance of potential technical issues. As such, the research program is both confirmatory of existing safety margins and anticipatory of future concerns. The challenges and influences that govern NRC's regulatory research program include changes in the practices and performance of the regulated industry, increased economic pressures on licensees, emergence of new safety issues as the industry continues to mature, availability of new technologies, and public awareness and involvement in the regulatory process. The NRC's research program is key to providing the capability to face these challenges. Accordingly, the NRC must have highly skilled, independent expertise and accurate information necessary to formulate sound technical solutions and make timely regulatory judgments.

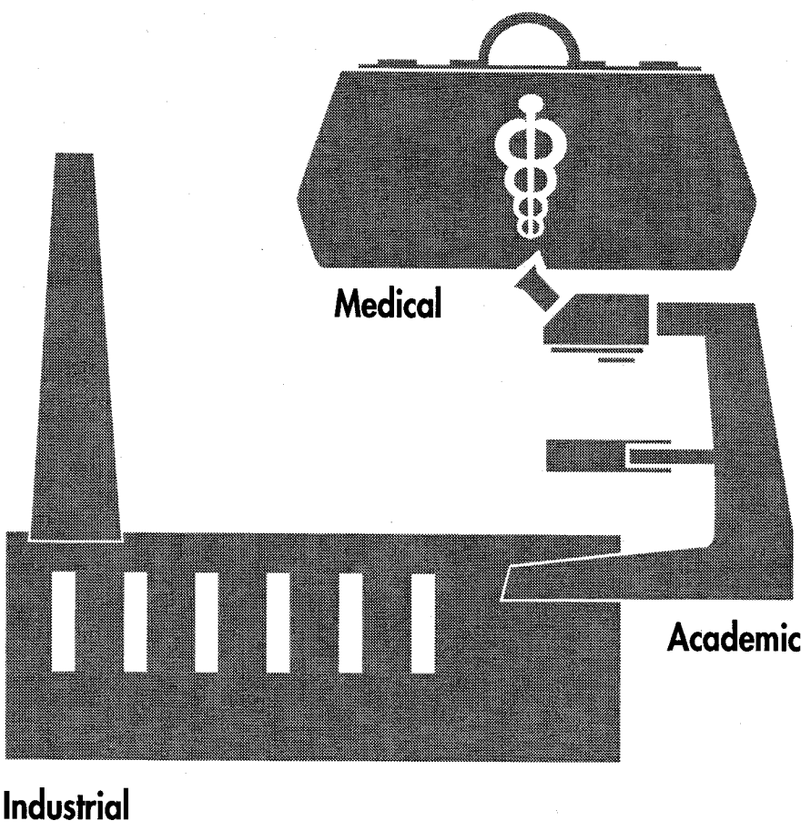
Over time, the NRC's research program has evolved as the regulated industry has matured, and that evolution is reflected in the program's reduction in size as earlier technical issues have been resolved and corresponding regulations have been promulgated (see Figure 27). The current NRC research program focuses on supporting the NRC's review of emerging technologies (e.g., digital instrumentation and control systems), understanding and resolving nuclear plant aging issues arising out of operating experience, decommissioning licensed facilities, understanding the risks associated with nuclear facilities, preparing for license renewal applications, and understanding recent safety issues regarding design-basis accidents and postulated severe accidents that have been identified from the NRC's review of advanced reactor designs.

Figure 27. **Research Budget Trends, FY 1976–1999**



The NRC research program provides the independent expertise and information necessary for making timely regulatory judgments, anticipating problems of potential safety significance for which new or expanded knowledge can assist NRC in pursuing its mission, and provides support for developing regulations and regulatory guides pertaining to Commission policy or technical requirements. Over the years, the research program has been significantly reduced to reflect the changing environment and the maturing industry.

Nuclear Materials Safety



U.S. Fuel Cycle Facilities

The NRC licenses and inspects all commercial nuclear fuel facilities involved in the processing and fabrication of uranium ore into reactor fuel. A typical fuel fabrication plant is illustrated in Figure 28.

There are eight major fuel fabrication and production facilities licensed to operate in seven States (see Figure 29):

- **Uranium Fuel Fabrication Facilities:**
  - ABB Combustion Engineering Nuclear Power, Inc. (Hematite, Missouri)
  - General Electric Company, Nuclear Energy Production (Wilmington, North Carolina)
  - Westinghouse Electric Company, A Division of CBS (Columbia, South Carolina)
  - Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc. (Erwin, Tennessee)
  - Framatome Congema Fuels (Lynchburg, Virginia)
  - BWX Technologies Naval Nuclear Fuel Division (Lynchburg, Virginia)
  - Siemens Power Corporation (Richland, Washington)
- **Uranium Hexafluoride Production Facility:**
  - Allied-Signal Incorporated (Metropolis, Illinois)

In addition, NRC regulates the two gaseous diffusion uranium enrichment facilities, which are leased by the United States Enrichment Corporation from the Department of Energy (DOE). NRC promulgated regulations for the gaseous diffusion plants in 10 CFR Part 76 in September 1994. The two plants came under NRC regulation on March 3, 1997.

- **Gaseous Diffusion Enrichment Facilities:**
  - U. S. Enrichment Corporation (Paducah, Kentucky)
  - U. S. Enrichment Corporation (Piketon, Ohio)

NRC regulates 17 other facilities that possess significant quantities of special nuclear material (other than reactors) or process source material (other than uranium recovery facilities).

NRC is also engaged in a cooperative effort with the DOE on processing and solidification of high-level radioactive waste for long-term isolation. Since 1980, the West Valley Demonstration Project Act has required NRC to oversee the protection of public safety for the high-level waste vitrification demonstration project at the Western New York Nuclear Center, West Valley, New York. Under a joint project between the DOE and the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, the West Valley Demonstration Project began converting liquid high-level waste into glass logs in July 1996.

In 1996, NRC also initiated a cooperative project with the DOE's Tank Waste Remediation System Privatization Project in Hanford, Washington. Under a memoran-

dum of understanding signed in early 1997, NRC is providing technical assistance to DOE's efforts for regulating the construction and operation of the waste solidification facility, with the possibility that NRC may be called on to license that facility.

Principal Licensing and Inspection Activities:

- NRC issues approximately 75 new, renewal, license amendments, and safety and safeguards reviews for fuel cycle facilities annually.
- NRC routinely conducts safety, safeguards, and environmental protection inspections of approximately 15 fuel cycle facilities or sites.

Figure 28. **Typical Fuel Fabrication Plant**

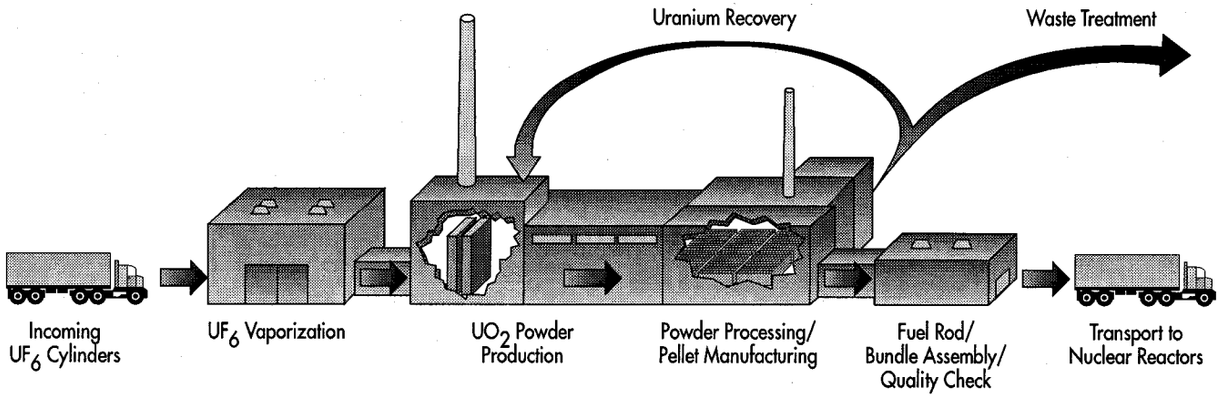


Figure 29. **Major U.S. Fuel Cycle Facility Sites**

- ● Uranium Fuel Fabrication Facility (7)
- ■ Uranium Hexafluoride Production Facility (1)
- ▲ Gaseous Diffusion Enrichment Facility (2)

Note: There are no fuel cycle facilities in Alaska and Hawaii.
Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

U.S. Materials Licenses

Approximately 21,000 licenses are issued for medical, academic, and industrial uses of nuclear materials (see Table 13):

- Approximately 5,200 licenses are administered by the NRC.
- Approximately 15,500 licenses are administered by the 31 States that participate in the Agreement States Program. An Agreement State is one that has signed an agreement with the NRC that authorizes the State to regulate the use of radioactive materials within that State (see Figure 30). Oklahoma and Pennsylvania are actively working toward becoming Agreement States.

Medical — An estimated 10-12 million diagnostic and therapeutic clinical procedures using radioactive materials are performed annually in the United States.

Academic — Used in universities, colleges, and other academic institutions in course work and research

Industrial — Used in such areas as radiography, gauging devices, gas chromatography, well logging, and smoke detectors

Principal Licensing and Inspection Activities

- NRC issues approximately 3,200 new licenses, renewals, or license amendments for materials licenses annually.
- NRC conducts approximately 1,700 health and safety inspections of its nuclear materials licensees annually.

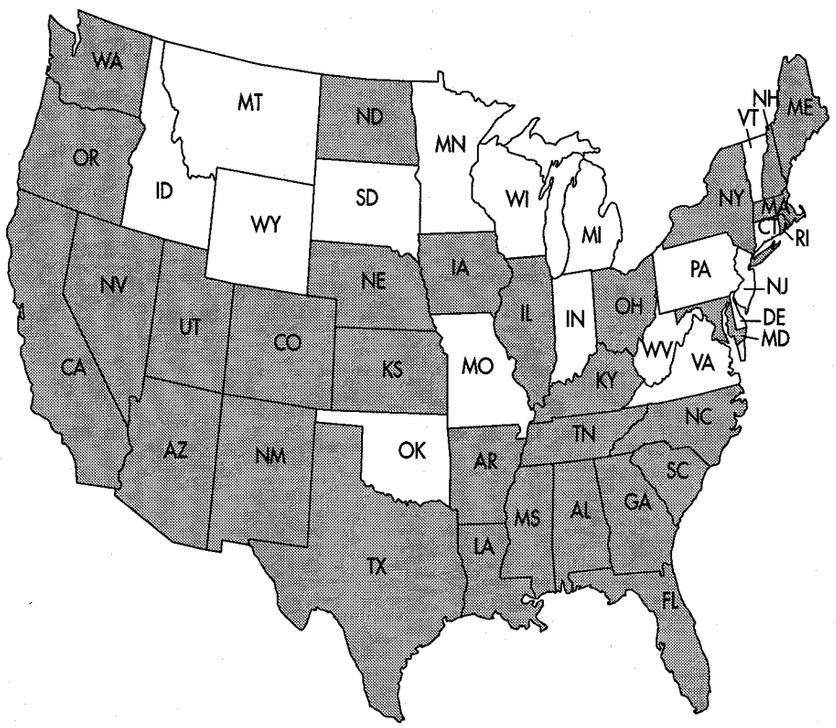
Table 13. **U.S. Materials Licenses by State**

State	Number of Licenses NRC	Number of Licenses Agreement States	State	Number of Licenses NRC	Number of Licenses Agreement States
Alabama	18	404	Montana	79	0
Alaska	54	0	Nebraska	6	157
Arizona	18	353	Nevada	7	196
Arkansas	8	262	New Hampshire	11	99
California	59	2,100	New Jersey	526	0
Colorado	24	348	New Mexico	20	245
Connecticut	197	0	New York	50	1,360
Delaware	64	0	North Carolina	16	538
District of Columbia	49	0	North Dakota	10	69
Florida	23	1,144	Ohio	17	565
Georgia	17	500	Oklahoma	233	0
Hawaii	60	0	Oregon	7	268
Idaho	82	0	Pennsylvania	771	0
Illinois	55	857	Rhode Island	2	84
Indiana	294	0	South Carolina	16	330
Iowa	6	215	South Dakota	45	0
Kansas	18	322	Tennessee	27	563
Kentucky	13	403	Texas	59	1,540
Louisiana	11	511	Utah	14	223
Maine	4	128	Vermont	36	0
Maryland	62	561	Virginia	392	0
Massachusetts	40	435	Washington	16	412
Michigan	518	0	West Virginia	190	0
Minnesota	167	0	Wisconsin	275	0
Mississippi	8	320	Wyoming	85	0
Missouri	297	0	Others*	190	0
			Total	**5,266**	**15,512**

*"Others" includes territories such as Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Note: NRC data as of 08/10/99. Agreement States data are latest available as of 08/31/99.

Figure 30. **NRC Agreement States**



Agreement State (31)

Note: The State of Ohio became an Agreement State in August 1999. Data as of 8/99. Alaska and Hawaii are not Agreement States.

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

U.S. Nuclear Materials Transportation and Safeguards

The NRC reviews and licenses the design of containers used to transport radioactive materials; conducts transport-related safety inspections; performs quality assurance inspections of designers, fabricators, and carries out suppliers of approved transportation containers; and safeguards inspections of nuclear materials licensees.

Under a memorandum of understanding, the NRC requires licensed materials to be shipped in accordance with the hazardous materials transportation safety regulations of the Department of Transportation.

Both the NRC and the Department of Energy continue joint operation of a national database and information support system to track movement of domestic and foreign nuclear materials under safeguards control.

Principal Licensing and Inspection Activities

- NRC examines transport-related safety during approximately 1,000 safety inspections of fuel, reactor, and materials licensees annually.
- NRC reviews, evaluates, and certifies approximately 100 new, renewal, or amended container-design applications for the transport of nuclear materials annually.
- NRC reviews and evaluates approximately 100 license applications for the export of nuclear materials from the United States annually.
- NRC conducts comprehensive physical security and materials control and accounting license reviews and conducts inspections at the major fuel fabrication facilities annually.
- NRC inspects about 20 dry storage and transport package licensees annually.

International Activities

The NRC participates in a wide range of mutually beneficial programs to exchange information with counterparts in the international community, and to enhance the safety and security of peaceful nuclear activities worldwide. This low cost, high impact program provides health and safety information and assistance to other countries, or joint cooperative activities, to develop and improve regulatory organizations and overall nuclear safety. These activities include:

- Assisting in USG international policy and priority formulation by developing legal instruments in the nuclear field to address vital issues such as nuclear non-proliferation, safety, spent fuel and waste management, and liability.

- Contributing to the implementation of national nuclear policy by supporting presidential summits, vice presidential commissions, and the International Nuclear Regulators Association.

- Licensing imports and exports of nuclear facilities, equipment, material, and related commodities.

- Ensuring prompt notification of safety problems that warrant action or investigation.

- Providing for bilateral cooperation on nuclear safety, safeguards, waste management, and radiological protection with: Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom; also through the American Institute in Taiwan-Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office mechanism.

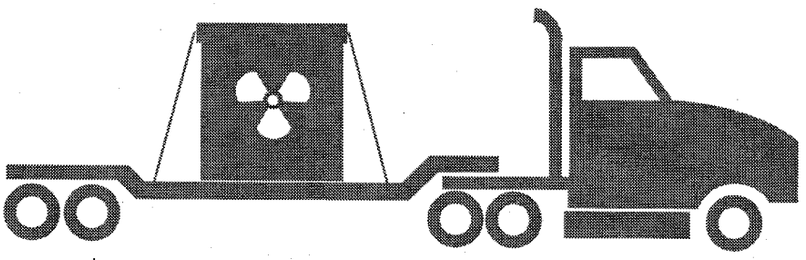
- Assisting Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Central and Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, the Czech and Slovak Republics, and Lithuania) that use Soviet-designed reactors to improve nuclear safety regulation. These assistance efforts are carried out primarily through training, working group meetings, and technical information and specialist exchanges.

- Participating in the programs of the programs of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Nuclear Energy Agency concerned with reactor safety research and regulatory matters, radiation protection, risk assessment, waste management, transportation, safeguards, physical protection of nuclear materials, standards, training, and technical assistance.

- Implementing IAEA safeguards at NRC-licensed nuclear facilities in the U.S. and helping strengthen and maintain IAEA effectiveness worldwide.

- Sharing technical information, funding, technical support, and results of specific joint research projects and programs.

Radioactive Waste



U.S. Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal

Commercial low-level waste disposal facilities must be licensed by either NRC or Agreement States in accordance with health and safety requirements. The facilities are to be designed, constructed, and operated to meet safety standards. The operator of the facility must also extensively characterize the site on which the facility is located and analyze how the facility will perform for thousands of years into the future. NRC's requirements place restrictions on the types of waste that can be disposed of. A new low-level waste disposal facility, typical of those considered for the east or midwest United States, is shown in Figure 31. Current low-level waste disposal uses shallow land burial sites with or without concrete vaults.

Approximately 319 thousand cubic feet of low-level radioactive waste was disposed of in 1997, a 25-percent decrease from the preceding year (see Figures 32 and 33).

- The NRC has developed a classification system for low-level waste based on its potential hazards and has specified disposal and waste form requirements for each of the three general classes of waste — A, B, and C. Class A waste contains lower concentrations of radioactive material than Class C waste.

The volume and radioactivity of waste vary from year to year based on the types and quantities of waste shipped each year (see Figures 33 and 34).

The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (LLRWPAA) of 1985 authorized the following:

- Formation of regional compacts; ten compacts now active.
- Exclusion of waste generated outside a compact
- System of milestones, incentives, and penalties to ensure that States and compacts will be responsible for their own waste

Active, Licensed Disposal Facilities

- Barnwell, South Carolina (access authorized for all low-level waste generators except North Carolina)
- Hanford, Washington (restricted access to only the Northwest and Rocky Mountain compacts)
- Clive, Utah (restricted to only contain Class A waste.

Other Disposal Facilities

Closed Sites

- Beatty, Nevada—closed 1993
- Sheffield, Illinois—closed 1978
- Maxey Flats, Kentucky—closed 1977
- West Valley, New York—closed 1975

Disposal Facilities Licensed, But Not Operating

- Ward Valley, California (never operated, licensed in 1993, conditioned upon future ownership of the site by the State.)

Figure 31. **Low-Level Waste Disposal Site**

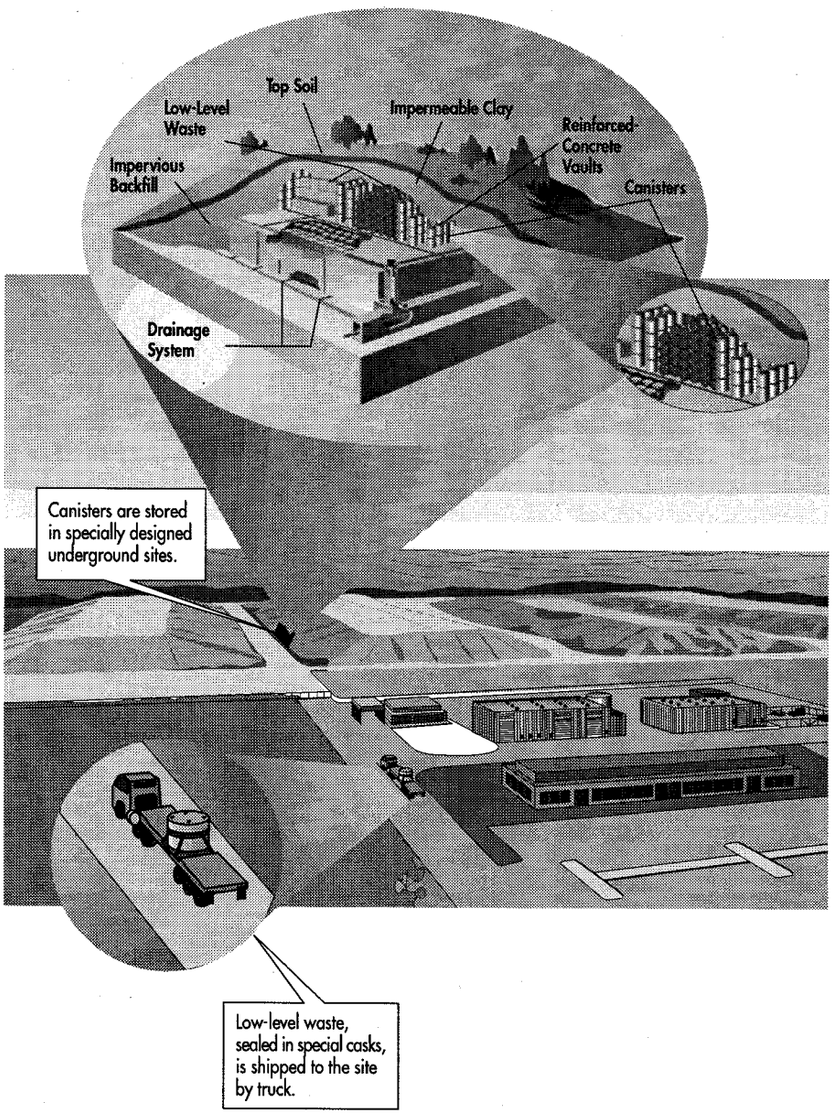
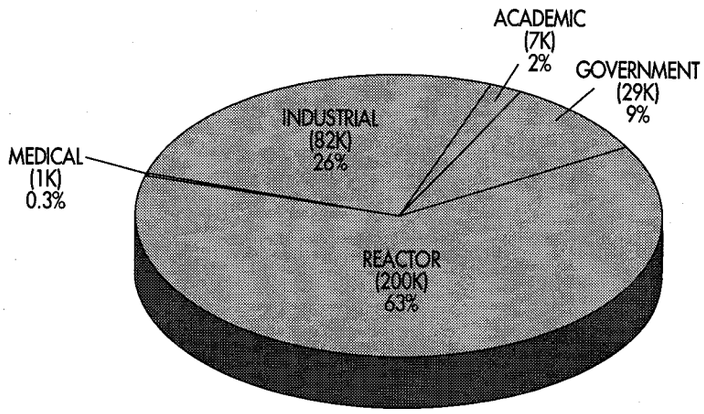
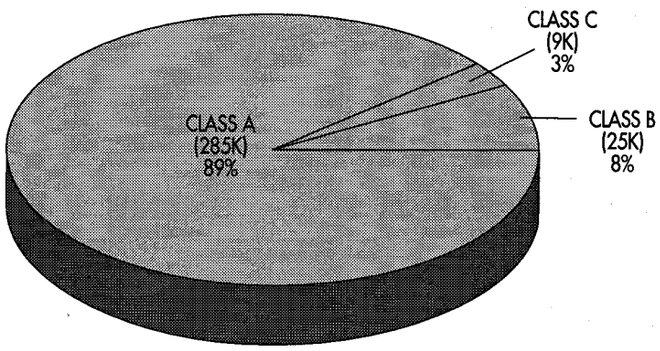


Figure 32. **Volume of Low-Level Radioactive Waste Received at U.S. Disposal Facilities (Cubic Feet), 1997**



SOURCE

Total Amount Received:
319 Thousand Cubic Feet

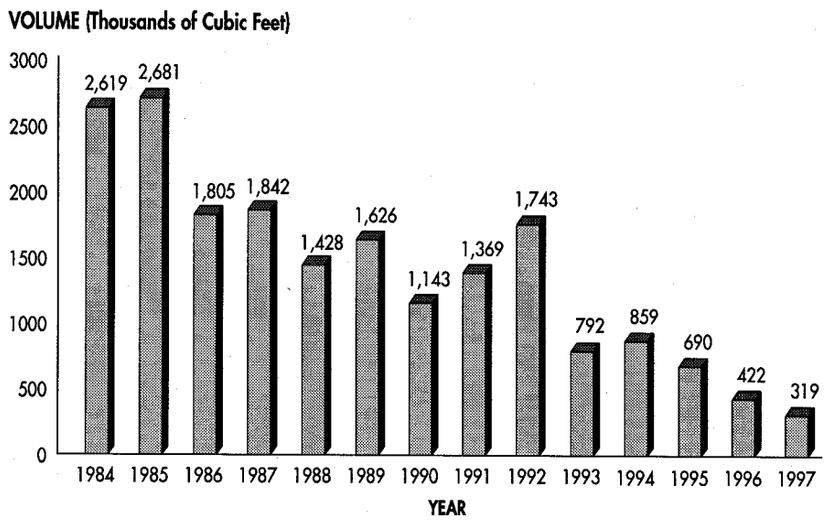


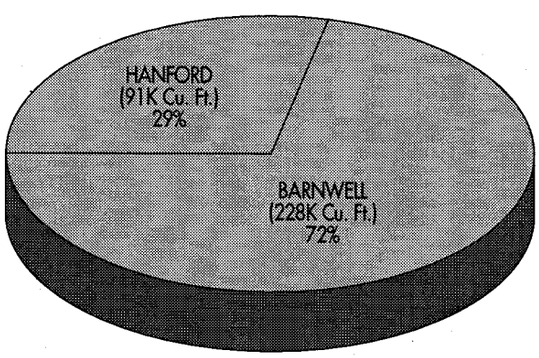
CLASS

Note: Class A waste contains lower concentrations of radioactive material than Class C waste. Determination of the classification of waste, however, is a complex process. For more information, see 10 CFR Part 61. Volumes are rounded to the nearest thousand cubic feet and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: DOE 1997 State-by-State Assessment of Low-Level Radioactive Wastes Received at Commercial Disposal Sites (DOE/LLW– 247), (page A-1 and page A-2)

Figure 33. **Volume of Low-Level Waste Received at U.S. Disposal Facilities, 1984–1997**



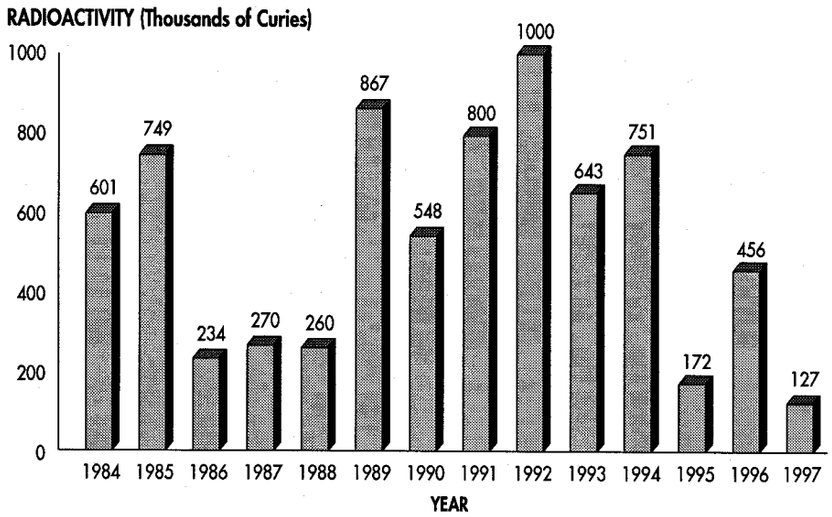


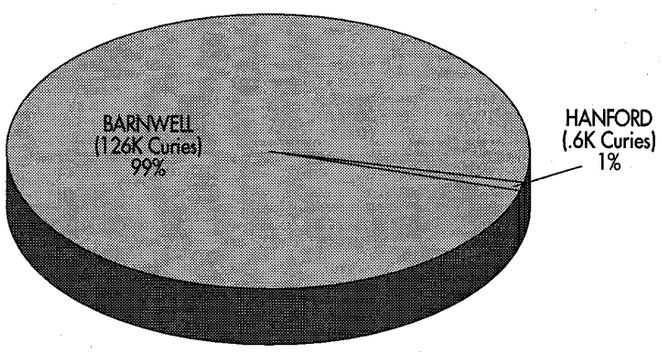
1997 VOLUME BY DISPOSAL FACILITY

Note: Volumes are rounded to the nearest thousand cubic feet and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: DOE 1997 State-by-State Assessment of Low-Level Radioactive Wastes Received at Commercial Disposal Sites (DOE/LLW–247), pages A2 and A3.

Figure 34. **Radioactivity of Low-Level Waste Received at U.S. Disposal Facilities, 1984–1997**





1997 RADIOACTIVITY BY DISPOSAL FACILITY

Note: Radioactivity is rounded to the nearest thousand curies and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: DOE 1997 State-by-State Assessment of Low-Level Radioactive Wastes Received at Commercial Disposal Sites (DOE/LLW-247), pages A2 and A3.

Table 14. **U.S. Low-Level Waste Compacts**

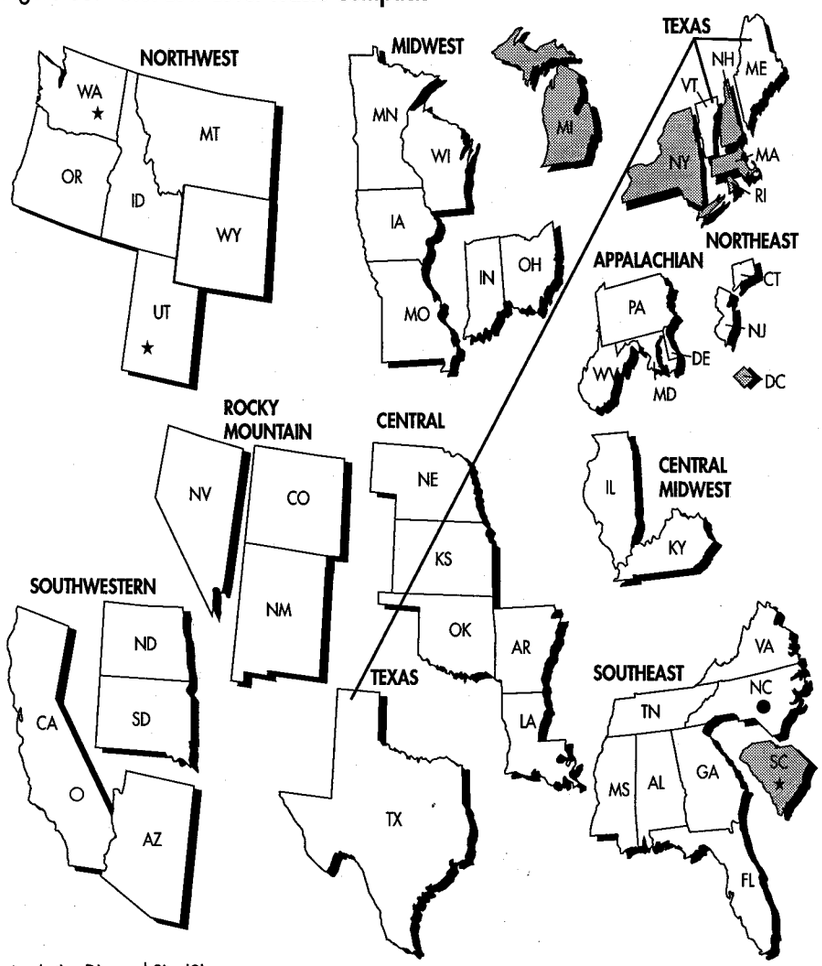
Compact	Percent of Total Volume of Low-Level Waste Disposed in 1997
Northwest	27.0%
Alaska	
Hawaii	
Idaho	
Montana	
Oregon	
Utah	
Washington*	
Wyoming	
Southwestern	4.2%
Arizona	
California**	
North Dakota	
South Dakota	
Rocky Mountain	1.8%
Colorado	
Nevada	
New Mexico	
Midwest	3.1%
Indiana	
Iowa	
Minnesota	
Missouri	
Ohio	
Wisconsin	
Central	2.5%
Arkansas	
Kansas	
Louisiana	
Nebraska**	
Oklahoma	
Texas	3.8%
Maine	
Texas	
Vermont	
Central Midwest	11.8%
Illinois**	
Kentucky	
Appalachian	5.6%
Delaware	
Maryland	
Pennsylvania**	
West Virginia	
Northeast	9.2%
Connecticut**	
New Jersey**	
Southeast	18.5%
Alabama	
Florida	
Georgia	
Mississippi	
North Carolina**	
Tennessee	
Virginia	
Unaffiliated States	17%
District of Columbia	<0.1%
Massachusetts**	3.3%
Michigan**	4.2%
New Hampshire	<0.1%
New York**	3.1%
Puerto Rico	<0.1%
Rhode Island	<0.1%
South Carolina*	1.8%

* Current Host State (2)

** Selected Host State (10)

Source: DOE 1997 State-by-State Assessment of Low-Level Radioactive Wastes Received at Commercial Disposal Sites (DOE/LLW-247).

Figure 35. **U.S. Low-Level Waste Compacts**



★ Active Disposal Site (3)
● Disposal Site Under License Review (1)
○ Licensed Disposal Site – Operations Conditioned on Legislative Transfer of the Land (1)
□ Approved Compact (10)
▨ Unaffiliated State (8)

Note: Data as of January 1999. Alaska and Hawaii belong to the Northwest Compact. Puerto Rico is an unaffiliated State. The Texas, Maine, and Vermont Compact was approved in 1998.

Source: Summary Report: Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Activities in the States and Compacts; a Supplement to LLW Notes, Volume 7, Number 1, January, 1999

U.S. High-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal

The Yucca Mountain Disposal Plan

The Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 and the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987 specify a detailed approach for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste with the Department of Energy (DOE) having operational responsibility and the NRC having regulatory responsibility for the transportation, storage, and geologic disposal of the waste.

- The disposal of high-level radioactive waste requires a determination of acceptable health and environmental impacts over thousands of years.
- Current plans call for the ultimate disposal of the waste in solid form in a licensed, deep, geologic structure.
- The Amendments Act redirected DOE to investigate only one potential high-level waste repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada. DOE released it's Viability Assessment in December 1998, and concluded that Yucca Mountain remains a promising site for a geological repository and that work should proceed to support a decision in 2001 on whether to recommend the site to the President for development as a repository. (See Figure 36 for a conceptual design of the Yucca Mountain disposal plan.)
- NRC issued its proposed regulations for public comment in February 1999.
- DOE has issued for public comment the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) with completion of final EIS expected by year 2000.
- Ultimately, any high-level waste repository will require an NRC license. DOE is currently scheduled to submit an application for a license to authorize construction of a repository at Yucca Mountain in 2002.

Spent Fuel Storage

Approximately 36,600 metric tons of spent nuclear fuel is stored at commercial nuclear power reactors as of 1997. By the year 2005, this amount is expected to increase to 52,000 metric tons:

- All of the operating nuclear power reactors are storing used fuel under NRC license in spent fuel pools (SFPs) (see Figure 37).
- Most U.S. nuclear power plants were not originally designed to have a storage capacity for all the spent fuel produced by their reactors. Utilities originally planned for spent fuel to remain in the SFP for a few years after discharge and then to be sent to a reprocessing facility. However, the U.S. Government declared a moratorium on reprocessing in 1977. Although the ban was later lifted, reprocessing was eliminated as a feasible option. Consequently, utilities expanded the storage capacity of their SFPs by using high-density storage racks. This has been only a short-term solution and many utilities have reached, or will soon reach, their SFP storage capacity. (See Figure 38)
- In 1990, the NRC amended its regulations to authorize licensees to store spent fuel at reactor sites in storage casks approved by

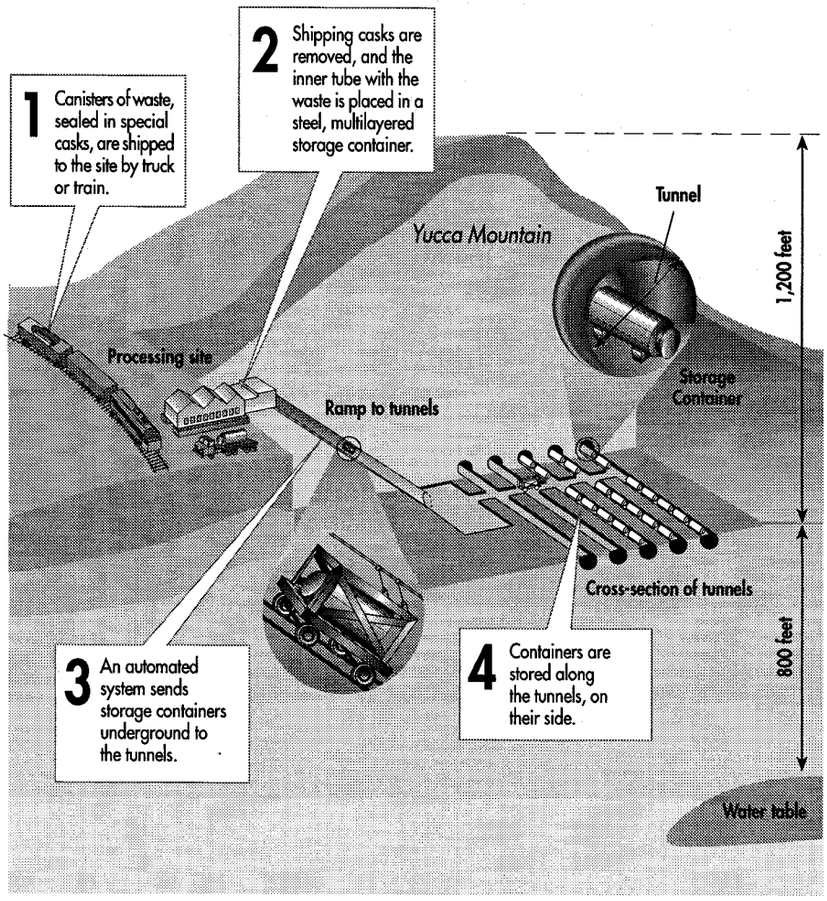
(Continued)

U.S. High-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal *(Continued)*

the NRC. Seven cask designs have received certificates of compliance as a result of this rule change (see Appendix G).

- Currently, there are 13 independent spent fuel storage installation sites (ISFSIs) in the U.S. (See Figure 39).
- Refer to NUREG-1571, "Information Handbook on Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installations" (December 1996), for a general overview.
- Refer to Appendix H for a list of NRC Dry Spent Fuel Storage Licensees.
- The NRC is responsible for approving dual-purpose (transportation and interim storage) casks (see Figure 40).

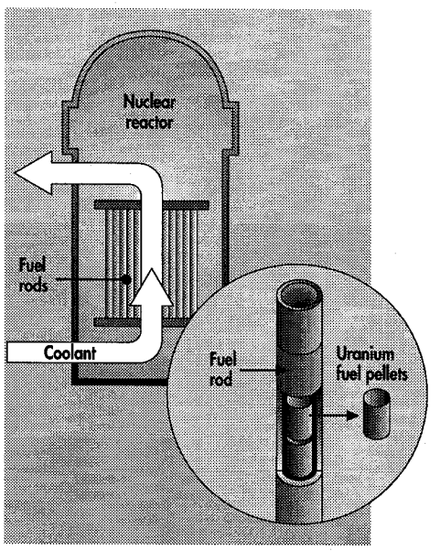
Figure 36. **The Yucca Mountain Disposal Plan**

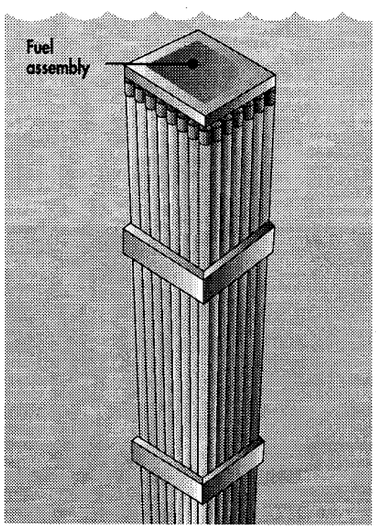


Source: Department of Energy and the Nuclear Energy Institute

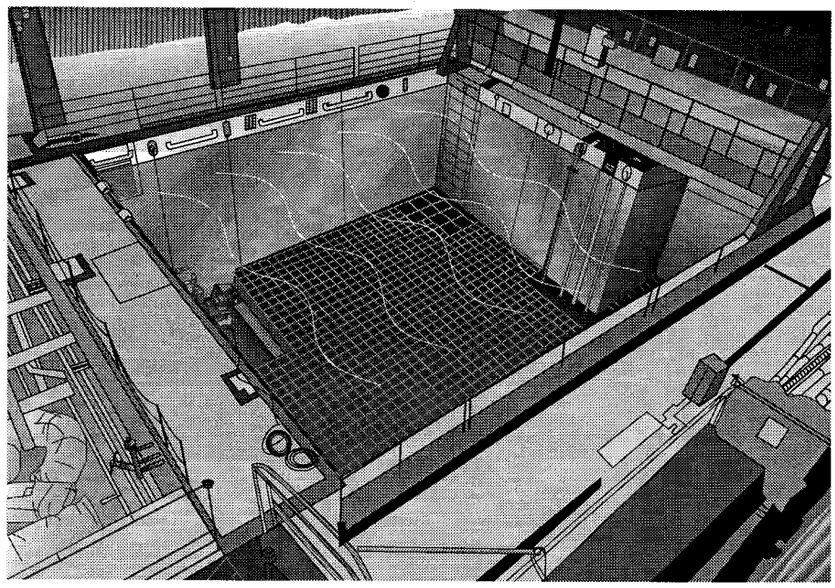
Figure 37. **Spent Fuel Generation and Storage After Use**

1 Nuclear reactors are powered by enriched uranium-235 fuel. Fission generates heat, which produces steam that turns turbines to produce electricity. A reactor rated at several hundred megawatts may contain 100 or more tons of fuel in the form of bullet-sized pellets loaded into long rods.





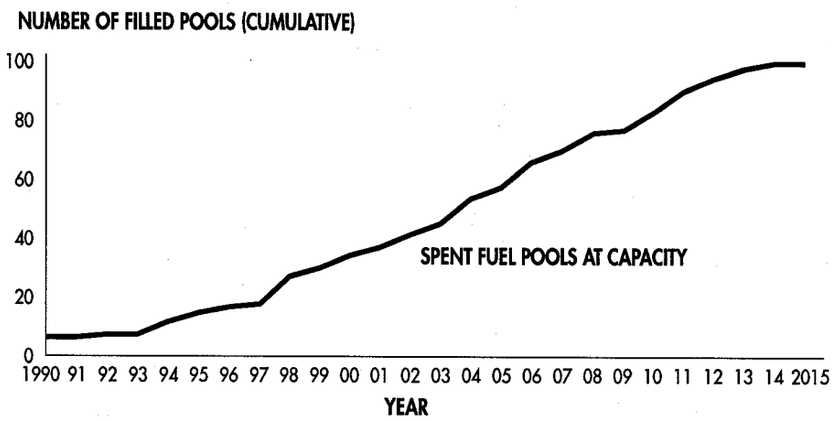
2 After about six years, spent fuel assemblies—typically 14 feet long and containing nearly 200 fuel rods—are removed from the reactor and allowed to cool in storage pools for a few years. At this point, the 900-pound assemblies contain only about one-fifth the original amount of U-235.



3 *Commercial light-water nuclear reactors store spent fuel outside the primary containment in a steel-lined, seismically designed concrete pool. The spent fuel is cooled while in the spent fuel storage pool by water that is force-circulated using electrically powered pumps. Makeup water to the pool is provided by other pumps that can be powered from an onsite emergency diesel generator. Support features, such as water and radiation level detectors, are also provided. Spent fuel is stored in the spent fuel storage pool until it can be transferred on site to a dry cask storage location (see Figure 40) or transported off site to a high-level radioactive waste disposal site.*

Source: Department of Energy and the Nuclear Energy Institute

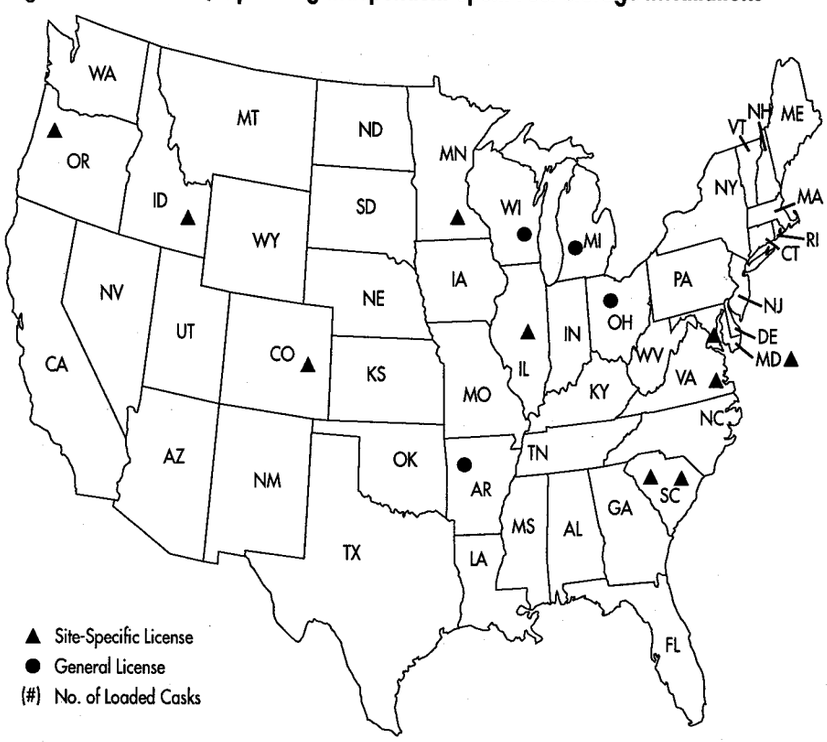
Figure 38. **Nuclear Fuel Storage Pool Capacity**



Note: All operating nuclear power reactors are storing used fuel under NRC license in spent fuel pools. Some operating nuclear reactors are using dry cask storage. Information is based on loss of full-core reserve in the spent fuel pools.

Source: Energy Resources International and DOE/RW-0431 – Revision 1

Figure 39. **Licensed/Operating Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installations**



ARKANSAS
● Arkansas Nuclear 1, 2 (13)

COLORADO
▲ Fort St. Vrain (244)

IDAHO
▲ DOE: TMI-2 Fuel Debris (26)

ILLINOIS
▲ GE Morris (Wet Storage)

MARYLAND
▲ Calvert Cliffs 1, 2 (24)

MICHIGAN
● Palisades (18)

MINNESOTA
▲ Prairie Island 1, 2 (7)

OHIO
● Davis-Besse (3)

OREGON
▲ Trojan (**)

SOUTH CAROLINA
▲ Oconee (44)
▲ H.B. Robinson (8)

VIRGINIA
▲ Surry 1, 2 (37)
▲ North Anna 1,2 (4)

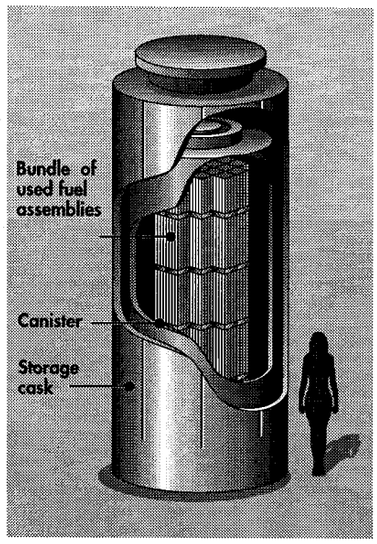
WISCONSIN
● Point Beach (8)

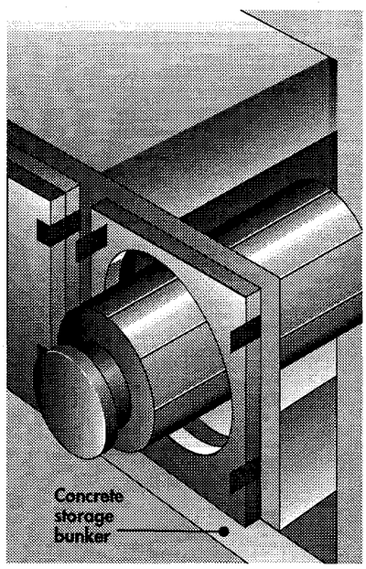
* Data as of July, 1999
**Licensed but none loaded yet
Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Figure 40. **Dry Storage of Spent Fuel**

At some nuclear reactors across the country, spent fuel is kept on site, above ground, in systems basically similar to the one shown here.

1 Once the spent fuel has cooled, it is loaded into special canisters, each of which is designed to hold about two dozen assemblies. Water and air are removed. The canister is filled with inert gas, welded shut, and rigorously tested for leaks. It may then be placed in a "cask" for storage or transportation.





2 The canisters can also be stored in above-ground concrete bunkers, each of which is about the size of a one-car garage. Eventually they may be transported elsewhere for storage.

Decommissioning

Decommissioning is the safe removal of a facility from service and reduction of residual radioactivity to a level that permits release of the property and termination of the license (see Glossary).

Nuclear Power Reactors:

In July 1996, the NRC issued a revised rule for power reactor decommissioning. The rule is intended to clarify the applicability of certain regulations to permanently shutdown nuclear power reactors and to provide for public participation in the decommissioning process. In 1997, the NRC issued rules for site release criteria. The rules provided for unrestricted and, under certain conditions, restricted release of a site. The NRC is currently overseeing the decommissioning of 18 nuclear power reactors. Refer to Appendix B for their decommissioning status.

Other Sites and Facilities:

Over the last 40 years, operations at licensed nuclear facilities have caused radiological contamination at a number of sites. This contamination must be reduced or stabilized in a timely and efficient manner to ensure protection of the public and the environment before the sites can be released and the license terminated. The NRC's Site Decommissioning Management Plan lists 34 sites that require special attention to resolve issues, and to prompt timely decommissioning at these sites (see Table 15). The list is updated periodically and published as supplements to NUREG-1444.

Table 15. **Site Decommissioning Management Plan Site List**

Company	Location
Advanced Medical Systems, Inc.[2]	Cleveland, OH
Army, Department of, Jefferson Proving Ground	Jefferson, IN
Babcock & Wilcox (2 sites)	Parks Township, PA
BP Chemicals America, Inc.[2]	Lima, OH
Brooks & Perkins AAR Manufacturing, Inc.	Livonia, MI
Cabot Corporation	Reading, PA
Cabot Corporation	Revere, PA
Dow Chemical Company	Bay City and Midland, MI
Elkem Metals, Inc.[1,2]	Marietta, OH
Fansteel, Inc.	Muskogee, OK
Hartley and Hartley (Kawkawlin) Landfill	Bay County, MI
Heritage Minerals	Lakehurst, NJ

(Continued)

Table 15. **Site Decommissioning Management Plan Site List**

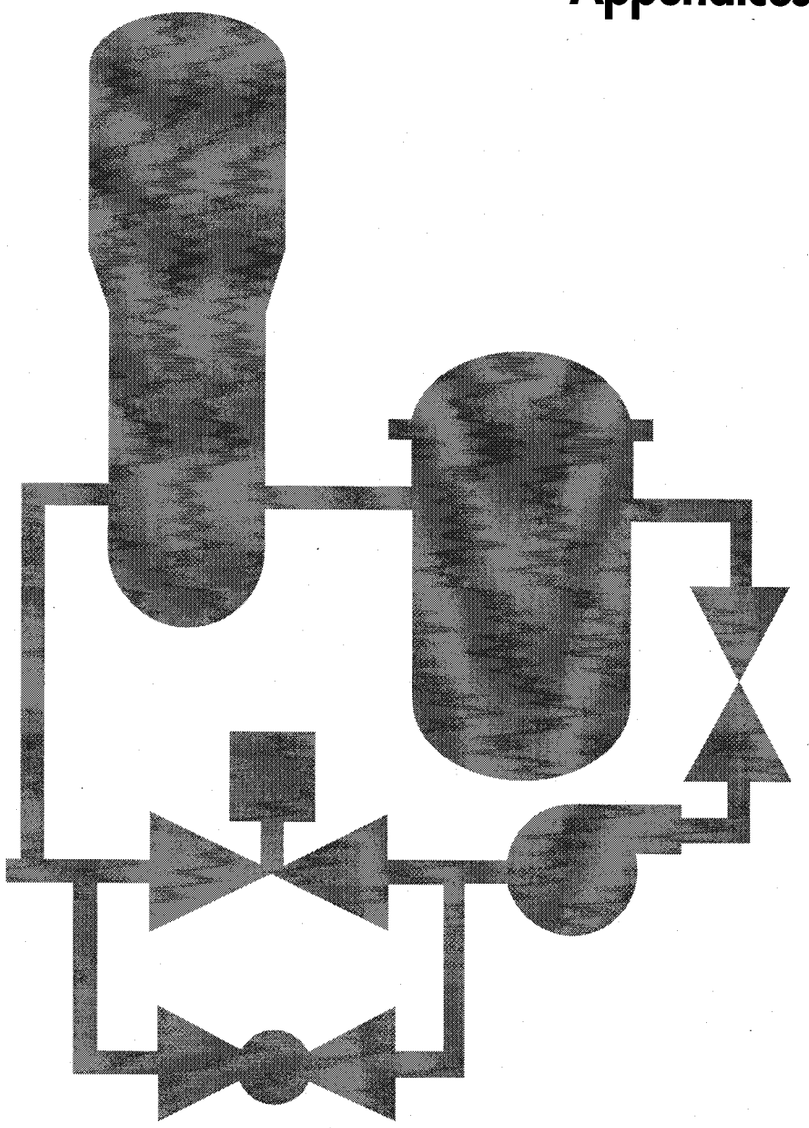
Company	Location
Horizons, Inc.[2]	Cleveland, OH
Kaiser Aluminum	Tulsa, OK
Kerr-McGee	Cimarron, OK
Kerr-McGee	Cushing, OK
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant (formerly Remington Arms Company)	Independence, MO
Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)	Pine County, MN
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. (3M)	Pine County, MN
Molycorp, Inc.	Washington, PA
Molycorp, Inc.	York, PA
Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District/Southerly Plant[2]	Cleveland, OH
Permagrain Products	Media, PA
Pesses Company, METCOA Site[1]	Pulaski, PA
RMI Titanium Company	Ashtabula, OH
Safety Light Corporation	Bloomsburg, PA
Sequoyah Fuels Corporation	Gore, OK
Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation[2]	Cambridge, OH
Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation	Newfield, NJ
Watertown Arsenal/Mall	Watertown, MA
Watertown GSA	Watertown, MA
Westinghouse Electric Corporation	Waltz Mill, PA
Whittaker Corporation	Greenville, PA

[1] Sites which NRC plans to remove from the list in late FY 1999.

[2] Sites to be transferred to Ohio when they become Agreement States in August 1999.

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Appendices



Abbreviations Used In Appendices

ABB-AA	Asea Brown Boveri-Asea Atom
ABB-CE	Asea Brown Boveri-Combustion Engineering
ACEC	ACECO, composed of Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi S.A. (ACEC) and Cocerill Ougree-Providence (COP); with Westinghouse (Belgium)
ACLF	ACECO/Creusot-loire/Framatome/ Westinghouse-Europe
ACECOWEN	Belgian Consortium with Westinghouse
AE	Architect-Engineer
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AECL	Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.
AEE	Atomenergoexport
AEP	American Electric Power
AGN	Aerojet-General Nucleonics
B&R	Burns & Roe
B&W	Babcock & Wilcox
BALD	Baldwin Associates
BECH	Bechtel
BRRT	Brown & Root
BWR	Boiling-Water Reactor
COMB	Combustion Engineering
COMM. OP.	Date of Commercial Operation
CON TYPE	Containment Type
DRYAMB	Dry, Ambient Pressure
DRYSUB	Dry, Subatmospheric
HTG	High-Temperature Gas-Cooled
ICECND	Wet, Ice Condenser
LMFB	Liquid Metal Fast Breeder
MARK 1	Wet, Mark I
MARK 2	Wet, Mark II
MARK 3	Wet, Mark III
OCM	Organic Cooled & Moderated
PTHW	Pressure Tube, Heavy Water
SCF	Sodium Cooled, Fast
SCGM	Sodium Cooled, Graphite Moderated
CP	Construction Permit
CP ISSUED	Date of Construction Permit Issuance
CPPR	Construction Permit Power Reactor
CWE	Commonwealth Edison Company
CX	Critical Assembly
DANI	Daniel International
DBDB	Duke & Bechtel
DER	Design Electric Rating
DOE	Department of Energy
DPR	Demonstration Power Reactor
DUKE	Duke Power Company
EBSO	Ebasco
EXP. DATE	Expiration Date of Operating License
FRAM	Framatome
FLUR	Fluor Pioneer
G&H	Gibbs & Hill
GCR	Gas-Cooled Reactor
GE	General Electric
GHDR	Gibbs & Hill & Durham & Richardson
GIL	Gilbert Associates
GPC	Georgia Power Company
HIT	Hitachi
HTG	High-Temperature Gas-Cooled
HWR	Pressurized Heavy-Water Reactor
IES	Iowa Electric
JONES	J. A. Jones
KAIS	Kaiser Engineers
KWU	Kraftwerk Union, Siemens AG
LIC. TYPE:	License Type
CP	Construction Permit
OL-FP	Operating License-Full Power
OL-LP	Operating License-Low Power
MAE	Ministry of Atomic Energy, Russian Federation
MDC	Maximum Dependable Capacity - Net
MHI	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.
MWe	Megawatts Electrical
MWt	Megawatts Thermal
NIAG	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
NPF	Nuclear Power Facility
NSP	Northern States Power Company
NSSS	Nuclear Steam System Supplier & Design Type
1	GE Type 1
2	GE Type 2
3	GE Type 3
4	GE Type 4
5	GE Type 5
6	GE Type 6
2LP	Westinghouse Two-Loop
3LP	Westinghouse Three-Loop
4LP	Westinghouse Four-Loop
CE	Combustion Engineering
CE80	CE Standard Design
LLP	B&W Lowered Loop
RLP	B&W Raised Loop
OL	Operating License
OL ISSUED	Date of Latest Full Power Operating License
PECO	Philadelphia Electric Company
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric Company

PHWR	Pressurized Heavy-Water-Moderated Reactor
PSE	Pioneer Services & Engineering
PUBS	Public Service Electric & Gas Company
PWR	Pressurized-Water Reactor
R	Research
S&L	Sargent & Lundy
S&W	Stone & Webster
SBEC	Southern Services & Bechtel
SSI	Southern Services Incorporated
STP	South Texas Project
TNPG	The Nuclear Power Group
TOSH	Toshiba
TR	Test Reactor
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
UE&C	United Engineers & Constructors
UTR	Universal Training Reactor
VT	Vermont
WDCO	Westinghouse Development Corporation
WEST	Westinghouse Electric

U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors

Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
Arkansas Nuclear 1 Entergy Operations, Inc. 6 MI WNW of Russellville, AR 050-00313	IV	PWR-DRYAMB B&W LLP BECH BECH	2568	0836	12/06/1968 05/21/1974 12/19/1974 05/20/2014	OL-FP DPR-51	83.7 98.3 81.6 85.6 99.0 82.6
Arkansas Nuclear 2 Entergy Operations, Inc. 6 MI WNW of Russellville, AR 050-00368	IV	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE BECH BECH	2815	0858	12/06/1972 09/01/1978 03/26/1980 07/17/2018	OL-FP NPF-6	97.7 89.5 75.6 93.7 92.6 86.9
Beaver Valley 1 Duquesne Light Co. 17 MI W of McCandless, PA 050-00334	I	PWR-DRYSUB WEST 3LP S&W S&W	2652	0810	06/26/1970 07/02/1976 10/01/1976 01/29/2016	OL-FP DPR-66	61.4 77.6 76.7 80.0 56.3 33.2
Beaver Valley 2 Duquesne Light Co. 17 MI W of McCandless, PA 050-00412	I	PWR-DRYSUB WEST 3LP S&W S&W	2652	0820	05/03/1974 08/14/1987 11/17/1987 05/27/2027	OL-FP NPF-73	72.4 97.8 84.1 66.2 85.7 16.9
Braidwood 1 Commonwealth Edison Co. 24 MI SSW of Joilet, IL 050-00456	III	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP S&L CWE	3411	1100	12/31/1975 07/02/1987 07/29/1988 10/17/2026	OL-FP NPF-72	88.6 75.3 67.2 70.5 83.9 78.6
Braidwood 2 Commonwealth Edison Co. 24 MI SSW of Joilet, IL 050-00457	III	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP S&L CWE	3411	1100	12/31/1975 05/20/1988 10/17/1988 12/18/2027	OL-FP NPF-77	74.9 67.6 97.2 81.3 85.5 97.4
Browns Ferry 1 Tennessee Valley Authority 10 MI NW of Decatur, AL 050-00259	II	BWR-MARK1 GE 4 TVA TVA	3293	0	05/10/1967 12/20/1973 08/01/1974 12/20/2013	OL-FP DPR-33	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Browns Ferry 2 Tennessee Valley Authority 10 MI NW of Decatur, AL 050-00260	II	BWR-MARK1 GE 4 TVA TVA	3293	1065	05/10/1967 08/02/1974 03/01/1975 06/28/2014	OL-FP DPR-52	61.9 78.7 98.6 86.0 89.7 98.9

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Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
Browns Ferry 3 Tennessee Valley Authority 10 MI NW of Decatur, AL 050-00296	II	BWR-MARK 1 GE 4 TVA TVA	3293	1065	07/31/1968 08/18/1976 03/01/1977 07/02/2016	OL-FP DPR-68	0.0 0.0 70.4 94.1 91.4 80.8
Brunswick 1 Carolina Power & Light Co. 2 MI N of Southport, NC 050-00325	II	BWR-MARK 1 GE 4 UE&C BRRT	2558	0767	02/07/1970 11/12/1976 03/18/1977 09/08/2016	OL-FP DPR-71	-1.0 88.6 85.9 84.7 102.1 83.6
Brunswick 2 Carolina Power & Light Co. 2 MI N of Southport, NC 050-00324	II	BWR-MARK 1 GE 4 UE&C BRRT	2436	0754	02/07/1970 12/27/1974 11/03/1975 12/27/2014	OL-FP DPR-62	60.2 72.8 94.1 78.3 91.7 95.4
Byron 1 Commonwealth Edison Co. 17 MI SW of Rockford, IL 050-00454	III	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP S&L CWE	3411	1105	12/31/1975 02/14/1985 09/16/1985 10/31/2024	OL-FP NPF-37	76.0 76.7 79.5 70.6 74.0 77.6
Byron 2 Commonwealth Edison Co. 17 MI SW of Rockford, IL 050-00455	III	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP S&L CWE	3411	1105	12/31/1975 01/30/1987 08/21/1987 11/06/2026	OL-FP NPF-66	78.8 98.2 84.5 80.6 94.0 85.7
Callaway Union Electric Co. 10 MI SE of Fulton, MO 050-00483	IV	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP BECH DANI	3565	1171	04/16/1976 10/18/1984 12/19/1984 10/18/2024	OL-FP NPF-30	85.5 102.4 83.7 90.0 90.9 84.8
Calvert Cliffs 1 Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. 40 MI S of Annapolis, MD 050-00317	I	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE BECH BECH	2700	0835	07/07/1969 07/31/1974 05/08/1975 07/31/2014	OL-FP DPR-53	101.1 64.3 96.1 65.8 97.9 81.9
Calvert Cliffs 2 Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. 40 MI S of Annapolis, MD 050-00318	I	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE BECH BECH	2700	0840	07/07/1969 11/30/1976 04/01/1977 08/31/2016	OL-FP DPR-69	68.6 89.8 80.3 98.2 81.2 97.7

Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
Catawba 1 Duke Power Co. 6 MI NNW of Rock Hill, SC 050-00413	II	PWR-ICECND WEST 4LP DUKE DUKE	3411	1129	08/07/1975 01/17/1985 06/29/1985 12/06/2024	OL-FP NPF-35	76.6 98.9 88.2 63.6 92.8 88.2
Catawba 2 Duke Power Co. 6 MI NNW of Rock Hill, SC 050-00414	II	PWR-ICECND WEST 4LP DUKE DUKE	3411	1129	08/07/1975 05/15/1986 08/19/1986 02/24/2026	OL-FP NPF-52	82.5 77.6 80.3 93.1 86.8 85.2
Clinton Illinois Power Co. 6 MI E of Clinton, IL 050-00461	III	BWR-MARK 3 GE 6 S&L BALD	2894	0930	02/24/1976 04/17/1987 11/24/1987 09/29/2026	OL-FP NPF-62	72.2 91.0 75.0 65.0 0.0 0.0
Comanche Peak 1 Texas Utilities Electric Co. 4 MI N of Glen Rose, TX 050-00445	IV	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP G&H BRRT	3411	1150	12/19/1974 04/17/1990 08/13/1990 02/08/2030	OL-FP NPF-87	71.0 93.0 77.5 76.8 94.1 86.2
Comanche Peak 2 Texas Utilities Electric Co. 4 MI N of Glen Rose, TX 050-00446	IV	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP BECH BRRT	3411	1150	12/19/1974 04/06/1993 08/03/1993 02/02/2033	OL-FP NPF-89	82.8 52.2 91.0 73.0 80.0 95.3
Cooper Nebraska Public Power District 23 MI S of Nebraska City, NE 050-00298	IV	BWR-MARK 1 GE 4 B&R B&R	2381	0764	06/04/1968 01/18/1974 07/01/1974 01/18/2014	OL-FP DPR-46	55.5 33.3 61.7 94.5 81.5 75.2
Crystal River 3 Florida Power Corp. 7 MI NW of Crystal River, FL 050-00302	II	PWR-DRYAMB B&W LLP GIL JONES	2544	0818	09/25/1968 01/28/1977 03/13/1977 12/03/2016	OL-FP DPR-72	84.5 82.9 101.0 33.6 0.0 88.2
Davis-Besse Centerior Energy 21 MI ESE of Toledo, OH 050-00346	III	PWR-DRYAMB B&W LLP BECH	2772	0873	03/24/1971 04/22/1977 07/31/1978 04/22/2017	OL-FP NPF-3	79.2 84.0 100.5 84.3 93.9 78.1

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Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
D.C. Cook 1 Indiana/Michigan Power Co. 11 MI S of Benton Harbor, MI 050-00315	III	PWR-ICECND WEST 4LP AEP AEP	3250	1000	03/25/1969 10/25/1974 08/28/1975 10/25/2014	OL-FP DPR-58	100.0 65.7 61.6 95.3 51.9 0.0
D.C. Cook 2 Indiana/Michigan Power Co. 11 MI S of Benton Harbor, MI 050-00316	III	PWR-ICECND WEST 4LP AEP AEP	3411	1060	03/25/1969 12/23/1977 07/01/1978 12/23/2017	OL-FP DPR-74	81.3 38.0 92.6 86.2 63.3 0.0
Diablo Canyon 1 Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 12 MI WSW of San Luis Obispo, CA 050-00275	IV	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP PG&E PG&E	3338	1073	04/23/1968 11/02/1984 05/07/1985 09/22/2021	OL-FP DPR-80	96.0 78.4 79.2 93.2 87.1 98.0
Diablo Canyon 2 Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 12 MI WSW of San Luis Obispo, CA 050-00323	IV	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP PG&E PG&E	3411	1087	12/09/1970 08/26/1985 03/13/1986 04/26/2025	OL-FP DPR-82	81.8 82.9 92.6 83.1 93.3 84.5
Dresden 2 Commonwealth Edison Co. 9 MI E of Morris, IL 050-00237	III	BWR-MARK 1 GE 3 S&L UE&C	2527	0772	01/10/1966 02/20/1991 06/09/1970 01/10/2006	OL-FP DPR-19	45.0 60.2 27.5 31.4 82.5 79.1
Dresden 3 Commonwealth Edison Co. 9 MI E of Morris, IL 050-00249	III	BWR-MARK 1 GE 3 S&L UE&C	2527	0773	10/14/1966 03/02/1971 11/16/1971 01/12/2011	OL-FP DPR-25	73.3 24.0 51.2 43.4 59.5 88.2
Duane Arnold IES Utilities, Inc. 8 MI NW of Cedar Rapids, IA 050-00331	III	BWR-MARK 1 GE 4 BECH BECH	1658	0520	06/22/1970 02/22/1974 02/01/1975 02/21/2014	OL-FP DPR-49	71.7 91.1 82.8 86.2 91.2 82.3
Edwin I. Hatch 1 Southern Nuclear Operating Co. 11 MI N of Baxley, GA 050-00321	II	BWR-MARK 1 GE 4 BECH GPC	2763	0838	09/30/1969 10/13/1974 12/31/1975 08/06/2014	OL-FP DPR-57	76.7 84.8 99.6 80.7 85.7 96.5

Appendix A. U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors *(Continued)*

Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
Edwin I. Hatch 2 Southern Nuclear Operating Co. 11 MI N of Baxley, GA 050-00366	II	BWR-MARK 1 GE 4 BECH GPC	2763	0855	12/27/1972 06/13/1978 09/05/1979 06/13/2018	OL-FP NPF-5	75.4 78.7 75.0 98.8 84.2 80.6
Fermi 2 Detroit Edison Co. 25 MI NE of Toledo, OH 050-00341	III	BWR-MARK 1 GE 4 S&L DANI	3430	0876	09/26/1972 07/15/1985 01/23/1988 03/20/2025	OL-FP NPF-43	87.2 0.0 66.9 62.3 63.6 67.8
Fort Calhoun Omaha Public Power District 19 MI N of Omaha, NE 050-00285	IV	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE GHDR GHDR	1500	0478	06/07/1968 08/09/1973 09/26/1973 08/09/2013	OL-FP DPR-40	74.1 98.4 80.4 74.5 91.2 77.8
Ginna Rochester Gas & Electric Corp. 20 MI NE of Rochester, NY 050-00244	I	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 2LP GIL BECH	1520	0480	04/25/1966 12/10/1984 07/01/1970 09/18/2009	OL-FP DPR-18	85.0 81.9 88.4 70.2 92.6 104.1
Grand Gulf 1 Entergy Operations, Inc. 25 MI S of Vicksburg, MS 050-00416	IV	BWR-MARK 3 GE 6 BECH BECH	3833	1179	09/04/1974 11/01/1984 07/01/1985 06/16/2022	OL-FP NPF-29	78.9 96.0 79.2 89.3 102.9 82.0
H.B. Robinson 2 Carolina Power & Light Co. 26 MI from Florence, SC 050-00261	II	PWR-DRYA MB WEST 3LP EBSO EBSO	2300	0683	04/13/1967 09/23/1970 03/07/1971 07/31/2010	OL-FP DPR-23	70.0 77.7 86.1 91.0 103.6 87.9
Hope Creek 1 Public Service Electric & Gas Co. 18 MI SE of Wilmington, DE 050-00354	I	BWR-MARK1 GE 4 BECH BECH	3293	1031	11/04/1974 07/25/1986 12/20/1986 04/11/2026	OL-FP NPF-57	97.7 78.9 78.2 74.6 70.9 92.3
Indian Point 2 Consolidated Edison Co. 24 MI N of New York City, NY 050-00247	I	PWR-DRYA MB WEST 4LP UE&C WDCO	3071	0951	10/14/1966 09/28/1973 08/01/1974 09/28/2013	OL-FP DPR-26	72.0 92.8 59.3 94.9 38.4 23.0

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Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
Indian Point 3 Power Authority of the State of New York 24 MI N of New York City, NY 050-00286	I	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP UE&C WDCO	3025	0965	08/13/1969 04/05/1976 08/30/1976 12/15/2015	OL-FP DPR-64	14.1 0.0 17.4 69.3 51.3 89.8
James A. FitzPatrick Power Authority of the State of New York 8 MI NE of Oswego, NY 050-00333	I	BWR-MARK 1 GE 4 S&W S&W	2536	0800	05/20/1970 10/17/1974 07/28/1975 10/17/2014	OL-FP DPR-59	69.5 73.4 70.7 78.6 94.7 73.2
Joseph M. Farley 1 Southern Nuclear Operating Co. 18 MI SE of Dothan, AL 050-00348	II	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 3LP SSI DANI	2775	0847	08/16/1972 06/25/1977 12/01/1977 06/25/2017	OL-FP NPF-2	96.6 85.2 80.7 100.1 75.2 78.9
Joseph M. Farley 2 Southern Nuclear Operating Co. 18 MI SE of Dothan, AL 050-00364	II	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 3LP SSI BECH	2775	0852	08/16/1972 03/31/1981 07/30/1981 03/31/2021	OL-FP NPF-8	72.7 99.3 70.7 79.5 101.1 84.7
Kewaunee Wisconsin Public Service Corp. 27 MI E of Green Bay, WI 050-00305	III	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 2LP PSE PSE	1650	0511	08/06/1968 12/21/1973 06/16/1974 12/21/2013	OL-FP DPR-43	85.3 88.5 84.7 70.6 52.8 78.4
La Salle County 1 Commonwealth Edison Co. 11 MI SE of Ottawa, IL 050-00373	III	BWR-MARK 2 GE 5 S&L CWE	3323	1036	09/10/1973 08/13/1982 01/01/1984 05/17/2022	OL-FP NPF-11	79.3 54.2 92.2 36.3 0.0 30.8
La Salle County 2 Commonwealth Edison Co. 11 MI SE of Ottawa, IL 050-00374	III	BWR-MARK 2 GE 5 S&L CWE	3323	1036	09/10/1973 03/23/1984 10/19/1984 12/16/2023	OL-FP NPF-18	64.4 92.9 65.8 62.0 0.0 0.0
Limerick 1 Philadelphia Electric Co. 21 MI NW of Philadelphia, PA 050-00352	I	BWR-MARK 2 GE 4 BECH BECH	3458	1105	06/19/1974 08/08/1985 02/01/1986 10/26/2024	OL-FP NPF-39	94.6 85.0 88.2 84.2 95.3 77.6

Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
Limerick 2 Philadelphia Electric Co. 21 MI NW of Philadelphia, PA 050-00353	I	BWR-MARK 2 GE 4 BECH BECH	3458	1115	06/19/1974 08/25/1989 01/08/1990 06/22/2029	OL-FP NPF-85	80.8 92.7 86.2 91.9 85.0 93.5
McGuire 1 Duke Power Co. 17 MI N of Charlotte, NC 050-00369	II	PWR-ICECND WEST 4LP DUKE DUKE	3411	1129	02/23/1973 07/08/1981 12/01/1981 06/12/2021	OL-FP NPF-9	55.8 69.5 89.6 86.3 70.8 80.9
McGuire 2 Duke Power Co. 17 MI N of Charlotte, NC 050-00370	II	PWR-ICECND WEST 4LP DUKE DUKE	3411	1129	02/23/1973 05/27/1983 03/01/1984 03/03/2023	OL-FP NPF-17	68.8 87.5 91.9 73.2 67.2 92.1
Millstone 2 Northeast Nuclear Energy Co. 3.2 MI WSW of New London, CT 050-00336	I	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE BECH BECH	2700	0871	12/11/1970 09/26/1975 12/26/1975 07/31/2015	OL-FP DPR-65	82.3 47.8 35.5 13.4 0.0 0.0
Millstone 3 Northeast Nuclear Energy Co. 3.2 MI WSW of New London, CT 050-00423	I	PWR-DRYSUB WEST 4LP S&W S&W	3411	1137	08/09/1974 01/31/1986 04/23/1986 11/25/2025	OL-FP NPF-49	65.1 94.5 80.2 24.3 0.0 34.0
Monticello Northern States Power Co. 30 MI NW of Minneapolis, MN 050-00263	III	BWR-MARK 1 GE 3 BECH BECH	1670	0544	06/19/1967 01/09/1981 06/30/1971 09/08/2010	OL-FP DPR-22	82.3 84.3 101.3 81.6 76.8 82.4
Nine Mile Point 1 Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. 6 MI NE of Oswego, NY 050-00220	I	BWR-MARK 1 GE 2 NIAG S&W	1850	0565	04/12/1965 12/26/1974 12/01/1969 08/22/2009	OL-FP DPR-63	88.0 99.4 87.0 94.2 54.5 87.9

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Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
Nine Mile Point 2 Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. 6 MI NE of Oswego, NY 050-00410	I	BWR-MARK 2 S&W S&W GE 5	3467	1105	06/24/1974 07/02/1987 03/11/1988 10/31/2026	OL-FP NPF-69	82.6 96.0 78.1 89.6 91.7 71.4
North Anna 1 Virginia Electric & Power Co. 40 MI NW of Richmond, VA 050-00338	II	PWR-DRYSUB WEST 3LP S&W S&W	2893	0893	02/19/1971 04/01/1978 06/06/1978 04/01/2018	OL-FP NPF-4	73.1 86.2 99.8 88.5 91.5 90.5
North Anna 2 Virginia Electric & Power Co. 40 MI NW of Richmond, VA 050-00339	II	PWR-DRYSUB WEST 3LP S&W S&W	2893	0897	02/19/1971 08/21/1980 12/14/1980 08/21/2020	OL-FP NPF-7	78.3 96.4 77.2 77.7 99.7 89.0
Oconee 1 Duke Power Co. 30 MI W of Greenville, SC 050-00269	II	PWR-DRYAMB B&W LLP DBDB DUKE	2568	0846	11/06/1967 02/06/1973 07/15/1973 02/06/2013	OL-FP DPR-38	88.0 82.1 85.8 74.8 43.0 77.1
Oconee 2 Duke Power Co. 30 MI W of Greenville, SC 050-00270	II	PWR-DRYAMB B&W LLP DBDB DUKE	2568	0846	11/06/1967 10/06/1973 09/09/1974 10/06/2013	OL-FP DPR-47	84.1 83.0 94.1 59.4 79.2 72.1
Oconee 3 Duke Power Co. 30 MI W of Greenville, SC 050-00287	II	PWR-DRYAMB B&W LLP DBDB DUKE	2568	0846	11/06/1967 07/19/1974 12/16/1974 07/19/2014	OL-FP DPR-55	99.8 76.5 87.3 73.3 62.7 79.8
Oyster Creek GPU Nuclear Corp. 9 MI S of Toms River, NJ 050-00219	I	BWR-MARK 1 GE 2 B&R B&R	1930	0619	12/15/1964 07/02/1991 12/01/1969 12/15/2009	OL-FP DPR-16	87.3 67.8 95.8 79.8 93.6 74.3
Palisades Consumers Energy Co. 5 MI S of South Haven, MI 050-00255	III	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE BECH BECH	2530	0730	03/14/1967 02/21/1991 12/31/1971 03/14/2007	OL-FP DPR-20	55.4 70.6 76.0 82.9 90.8 80.0

Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
Palo Verde 1 Arizona Public Service Co. 36 MI W of Phoenix, AZ 050-00528	IV	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE80 BECH BECH	3800	1227	05/25/1976 06/01/1985 01/28/1986 12/31/2024	OL-FP NPF-41	70.3 91.4 79.3 80.8 98.6 87.4
Palo Verde 2 Arizona Public Service Co. 36 MI W of Phoenix, AZ 050-00529	IV	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE80 BECH BECH	3876	1227	05/25/1976 04/24/1986 09/19/1986 12/09/2025	OL-FP NPF-51	47.9 61.5 84.4 86.7 85.6 101.8
Palo Verde 3 Arizona Public Service Co. 36 MI W of Phoenix, AZ 050-00530	IV	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE80 BECH BECH	3876	1230	05/25/1976 11/25/1987 01/08/1988 03/25/2027	OL-FP NPF-74	87.8 63.8 87.1 99.9 86.5 87.6
Peach Bottom 2 PECO Energy Co. 17.9 MI S of Lancaster, PA 050-00277	I	BWR-MARK 1 GE 4 BECH BECH	3458	1093	01/31/1968 10/25/1973 07/05/1974 08/08/2013	OL-FP DPR-44	83.4 77.8 97.8 79.8 100.0 75.9
Peach Bottom 3 PECO Energy Co. 17.9 MI S of Lancaster, PA 050-00278	I	BWR-MARK 1 GE 4 BECH BECH	3458	1093	01/31/1968 07/02/1974 12/23/1974 07/02/2014	OL-FP DPR-56	69.6 97.8 78.0 98.2 79.0 90.1
Perry 1 Centerior Energy Co. 7 MI NE of Painesville, OH 050-00440	III	BWR-MARK 3 GE 6 GIL KAIS	3579	1160	05/03/1977 11/13/1986 11/18/1987 03/18/2026	OL-FP NPF-58	38.9 45.0 89.2 73.1 80.2 96.7
Pilgrim 1 Boston Edison Co. 4 MI SE of Plymouth, MA 050-00293	I	BWR-MARK 1 GE 3 BECH BECH	1998	0670	08/26/1968 09/15/1972 12/01/1972 06/08/2012	OL-FP DPR-35	74.0 65.2 76.4 90.5 73.4 96.9
Point Beach 1 Wisconsin Electric Power Co. 13 MI NNW of Manitowoc, WI 050-00266	III	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 2LP BECH BECH	1519	0485	07/19/1967 10/05/1970 12/21/1970 10/05/2010	OL-FP DPR-24	89.5 91.9 89.3 97.7 19.4 54.9

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Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
Point Beach 2 Wisconsin Electric Power Co. 13 MI NNW of Manitowoc, WI 050-00301	III	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 2LP BECH BECH	1519	0485	07/25/1968 03/08/1973 10/01/1972 03/08/2013	OL-FP DPR-27	90.5 88.3 79.7 69.2 19.0 77.5
Prairie Island 1 Northern States Power Co. 28 MI SE of Minneapolis, MN 050-00282	III	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 2LP FLUR NSP	1650	0513	06/25/1968 04/05/1974 12/16/1973 08/09/2013	OL-FP DPR-42	98.9 82.7 100.6 83.0 78.4 89.7
Prairie Island 2 Northern States Power Co. 28 MI SE of Minneapolis, MN 050-00306	III	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 2LP FLUR NSP	1650	0512	06/25/1968 10/29/1974 12/21/1974 10/29/2014	OL-FP DPR-60	85.0 101.5 88.5 99.7 81.2 78.6
Quad Cities 1 Commonwealth Edison Co. 20 MI NE of Moline, IL 050-00254	III	BWR-MARK 1 GE 3 S&L UE&C	2511	0769	02/15/1967 12/14/1972 02/18/1973 12/14/2012	OL-FP DPR-29	74.9 24.8 87.4 39.7 82.6 42.1
Quad Cities 2 Commonwealth Edison Co. 20 MI NE of Moline, IL 050-00265	III	BWR-MARK 1 GE 3 S&L UE&C	2511	0769	02/15/1967 12/14/1972 03/10/1973 12/14/2012	OL-FP DPR-30	46.2 59.6 37.1 69.1 39.0 50.6
River Bend 1 Entergy Operations, Inc 24 MI NNW of Baton Rouge, LA 050-00458	IV	BWR-MARK 3 GE 6 S&W S&W	2894	0936	03/25/1977 11/20/1985 06/16/1986 08/29/2025	OL-FP NPF-47	64.1 59.6 96.7 83.4 83.2 95.1
Salem 1 Public Service Electric & Gas Co. 18 MI S of Wilmington, DE 050-00272	I	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP PUBS UE&C	3411	1106	09/25/1968 08/13/1976 06/30/1977 08/13/2016	OL-FP DPR-70	60.5 59.3 26.0 0.0 0.0 63.1
Salem 2 Public Service Electric & Gas Co. 18 MI S of Wilmington, DE 050-00311	I	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP PUBS UE&C	3411	1106	09/25/1968 05/20/1981 10/13/1981 04/18/2020	OL-FP DPR-75	57.2 57.8 20.8 0.0 25.5 80.9

Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
San Onofre 2 Southern California Edison Co. & San Diego Gas & Electric Co. 4 MI SE of San Clemente, CA 050-00361	IV	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE BECH BECH	3390	1070	10/18/1973 09/07/1982 08/08/1983 10/18/2013	OL-FP NPF-10	81.6 99.3 69.1 91.0 70.5 89.1
San Onofre 3 Southern California Edison Co. & San Diego Gas & Electric Co. 4 MI SE of San Clemente, CA 050-00362	IV	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE BECH BECH	3390	1080	10/18/1973 09/16/1983 04/01/1984 10/18/2013	OL-FP NPF-15	75.2 97.0 79.3 93.2 72.1 95.8
Seabrook 1 North Atlantic Energy Service Corp. 13 MI S of Portsmouth, NH 050-00443	I	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP UE&C UE&C	3411	1158	07/07/1976 03/15/1990 08/19/1990 10/17/2026	OL-FP NPF-86	89.8 61.6 83.1 96.8 78.3 81.1
Sequoyah 1 Tennessee Valley Authority 9.5 MI NE of Chattanooga, TN 050-00327	II	PWR-ICECND WEST 4LP TVA TVA	3411	1117	05/27/1970 09/17/1980 07/01/1981 09/17/2020	OL-FP DPR-77	12.6 62.7 70.1 94.7 85.1 87.8
Sequoyah 2 Tennessee Valley Authority 9.5 MI NE of Chattanoogo, TN 050-00328	II	PWR-ICECND WEST 4LP TVA TVA	3411	1117	05/27/1970 09/15/1981 06/01/1982 09/15/2021	OL-FP DPR-79	21.0 60.2 91.7 78.3 89.2 97.3
Shearon Harris 1 Carolina Power & Light Co. 20 MI SW of Raleigh, NC 050-00400	II	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 3LP EBSO DANI	2775	0860	01/27/1978 01/12/1987 05/02/1987 10/24/2026	OL-FP NPF-63	99.9 80.4 79.2 93.6 78.3 93.4
South Texas Project 1 STP Nuclear Operating Co. 12 MI SSW of Bay City, TX 050-00498	IV	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP BECH EBSO	3800	1251	12/22/1975 03/22/1988 08/25/1988 08/20/2027	OL-FP NPF-76	6.1 75.3 84.9 93.1 90.1 98.4
South Texas Project 2 STP Nuclear Operating Co. 12 MI SSW of Bay City, TX 050-00499	IV	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP BECH EBSO	3800	1251	12/22/1975 03/28/1989 06/19/1989 12/15/2028	OL-FP NPF-80	6.3 54.7 90.6 95.2 91.0 90.1

(Continued)

Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
St. Lucie 1 Florida Power & Light Co. 12 MI SE of Ft. Pierce, FL 050-00335	II	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE EBSO EBSO	2700	0839	07/01/1970 03/01/1976 12/21/1976 03/01/2016	OL-FP DPR-67	73.9 84.1 74.9 70.9 77.8 94.9
St. Lucie 2 Florida Power & Light Co. 12 MI SE of Ft. Pierce, FL 050-00389	II	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE EBSO EBSO	2700	0839	05/02/1977 06/10/1983 08/08/1983 04/06/2023	OL-FP NPF-16	64.1 76.3 71.9 94.8 88.4 90.8
Summer South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. 26 MI NW of Columbia, SC 050-00395	II	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 3LP GIL DANI	2900	0945	03/21/1973 11/12/1982 01/01/1984 08/06/2022	OL-FP NPF-12	78.7 57.3 97.5 88.0 87.5 101.8
Surry 1 Virginia Electric & Power Co. 17 MI NW of Newport News, VA 050-00280	II	PWR-DRYSUB WEST 3LP S&W S&W	2546	0801	06/25/1968 05/25/1972 12/22/1972 05/25/2012	OL-FP DPR-32	91.1 71.4 83.6 101.4 80.4 78.4
Surry 2 Virginia Electric & Power Co. 17 MI NW of Newport News, VA 050-00281	II	PWR-DRYSUB WEST 3LP S&W S&W	2546	0801	06/25/1968 01/29/1973 05/01/1973 01/29/2013	OL-FP DPR-37	66.4 91.5 80.1 86.4 91.9 100.0
Susquehanna 1 Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 7 MI NE of Berwick, PA 050-00387	I	BWR-MARK 2 GE 4 BECH BECH	3441	1090	11/02/1973 11/12/1982 06/08/1983 07/17/2022	OL-FP NPF-14	57.0 92.4 78.8 81.0 95.2 68.9
Susquehanna 2 Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 7 MI NE of Berwick, PA 050-00388	I	BWR-MARK 2 GE 4 BECH BECH	3441	1094	11/02/1973 06/27/1984 02/12/1985 03/23/2024	OL-FP NPF-22	91.2 72.8 85.5 95.0 80.6 94.7
Three Mile Island 1 GPU Nuclear Co 10 MI SE of Harrisburg, PA 050-00289	I	PWR-DRYAMB B&W LLP GIL UE&C	2568	0786	05/18/1968 04/19/1974 09/02/1974 04/19/2014	OL-FP DPR-50	86.6 95.7 92.8 102.8 86.0 97.7

(Continued)

Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
Turkey Point 3 Florida Power & Light Co. 25 MI S of Miami, FL 050-00250	II	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 3LP BECH BECH	2300	0693	04/27/1967 07/19/1972 12/14/1972 07/19/2012	OL-FP DPR-31	97.0 84.4 89.5 97.3 86.5 87.7
Turkey Point 4 Florida Power & Light Co. 25 MI S of Miami, FL 050-00251	II	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 3LP BECH BECH	2300	0693	04/27/1967 04/10/1973 09/07/1973 04/10/2013	OL-FP DPR-41	81.4 83.0 99.5 87.7 89.7 101.7
Vermont Yankee VT Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. 5 MI S of Battleboro, VT 050-00271	I	BWR-MARK 1 GE 4 EBSO EBSO	1593	0510	12/11/1967 02/28/1973 11/30/1972 03/21/2012	OL-FP DPR-28	76.4 97.8 86.7 84.8 95.5 71.9
Vogtle 1 Southern Nuclear Operating Co. 26 MI SE of Augusta, GA 050-00424	II	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP SBEC GPC	3565	1162	06/28/1974 03/16/1987 06/01/1987 01/16/2027	OL-FP NPF-68	85.7 86.1 98.1 79.8 81.2 99.6
Vogtle 2 Southern Nuclear Operating Co. 26 MI SE of Augusta, GA 050-00425	II	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP SBEC GPC	3565	1162	06/28/1974 03/31/1989 05/20/1989 02/09/2029	OL-FP NPF-81	87.1 91.2 90.0 88.5 101.3 80.2
Washington Nuclear 2 Washington Public Power Supply System 12 MI NW of Richland, WA 050-00397	IV	BWR-MARK 2 GE 5 B&R BECH	3486	1107	03/19/1973 04/13/1984 12/13/1984 12/20/2023	OL-FP NPF-21	75.0 70.8 72.5 57.1 63.0 68.1
Waterford 3 Entergy Operations, Inc. 20 MI W of New Orleans, LA 050-00382	IV	PWR-DRYAMB COMB CE EBSO EBSO	3390	1104	11/14/1974 03/16/1985 09/24/1985 12/18/2024	OL-FP NPF-38	97.0 84.2 82.4 94.5 71.4 89.3
Watts Bar 1 Tennessee Valley Authority 10 MI S of Spring City, TN 050-00390	II	PWR-ICECND WEST 4LP TVA TVA	3411	1117	01/23/1973 02/07/1996 05/27/1996 11/09/2035	OL NPF-90	– – – 89.1 77.7 94.7

(Continued)

Appendix A. U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors *(Continued)*

Unit Operating Utility Location Docket Number	NRC Region	Con Type NSSS AE Constructor	Licensed MWt	Net MDC	CP Issued OL Issued Comm. Op Exp. Date	License Type & Number	1993-1998* Average Capacity Factors (Percent)
Wolf Creek 1 Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corp. 3.5 MI NE of Burlington, KS 050-00482	IV	PWR-DRYAMB WEST 4LP BECH DANI	3565	1163	05/31/1977 06/04/1985 09/03/1985 03/11/2025	OL-FP NPF-42	79.6 84.7 98.7 80.2 82.7 101.5

**Note:* Average capacity factors are listed in year order starting with 1993.

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission and licensee data as compiled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Nucleonics Week © (January 14, 1999).

Appendix B

U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors Formerly Licensed To Operate

Unit Location	Con Type MWt	OL Issued Shut Down	Decommissioning Alternative Selected Current Status
Big Rock Point Charleviox, MI	BWR 240	05/01/1964 08/29/1997	DECON DECON
Bonus * Punta Higuera, PR	BWR 50	04/02/1964 06/01/1968	ENTOMB ENTOMB
CVTR ** Parr, SC	PTHW 65	11/27/1962 01/01/1967	SAFSTOR SAFSTOR
Dresden 1 Morris, IL	BWR 700	09/28/1959 10/31/1978	SAFSTOR SAFSTOR
Elk River * Elk River, MN	BWR 58	11/06/1962 02/01/1968	DECON DECON Completed
Fermi 1 Newport, MI	SCF 200	05/10/1963 09/22/1972	SAFSTOR SAFSTOR
Fort St. Vrain Platteville, CO	HTG 842	12/21/1973 08/18/1989	DECON DECON Completed
GE VBWR Pleasanton, CA	BWR 50	08/31/1957 12/09/1963	SAFSTOR SAFSTOR
Haddam Neck Meriden, CT	PWR 1825	12/27/1974 12/05/1996	DECON DECON
Hallam * Hallam, NE	SCGM 256	01/02/1962 09/01/1964	ENTOMB ENTOMB
Humboldt Bay 3 Eureka, CA	BWR 200	08/28/1962 07/02/1976	SAFSTOR SAFSTOR
Indian Point 1 Buchanan, NY	PWR 615	03/26/1962 10/31/1974	SAFSTOR SAFSTOR
La Crosse Genoa, WI	BWR 165	07/03/1967 04/30/1987	SAFSTOR SAFSTOR
Maine Yankee Bath, ME	PWR 2440	06/29/1973 12/06/1996	DECON DECON
Millstone 1 Waterford, CT	BWR 2011	10/31/1986 07/21/1998	SAFSTOR SAFSTOR
Pathfinder Sioux Falls, SD	BWR 190	03/12/1964 09/16/1967	SAFSTOR DECON Completed

(Continued)

Appendix B. U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors Formerly Licensed to Operate *(Continued)*

Unit Location	Con Type MWt	OL Issued Shut Down	Decommissioning Alternative Selected Current Status
Peach Bottom 1 Peach Bottom, PA	HTG 115	01/24/1966 10/31/1974	SAFSTOR SAFSTOR
Piqua * Piqua, OH	OCM 46	08/23/1962 01/01/1966	ENTOMB ENTOMB
Rancho Seco Herald, CA	PWR 2772	08/16/1974 06/07/1989	SAFSTOR SAFSTOR (1)
San Onofre 1 San Clemente, CA	PWR 1347	03/27/1967 11/30/1992	SAFSTOR (2) SAFSTOR
Shippingport * Shippingport, PA	PWR 236	N/A 1982	DECON DECON Completed
Shoreham Wading River, NY	BWR 2436	04/21/1989 06/28/1989	DECON DECON Completed
Three Mile Island 2 Londonderry Township, PA	PWR 2770	02/08/1978 03/28/1979	(3)
Trojan Portland, OR	PWR 3411	11/21/1975 11/09/1992	DECON DECON in progress
Yankee-Rowe Franklin County, MA	PWR 0600	12/24/1963 10/01/1991	DECON DECON in progress
Zion 1 Chicago, IL	PWR 3250	10/19/1973 02/21/1997	SAFSTOR SAFSTOR
Zion 2 Chicago, IL	PWR 3250	11/14/1973 09/19/1996	SAFSTOR SAFSTOR

* AEC/DOE owned; not regulated by NRC.

** Holds byproduct license from State of South Carolina.

Notes: See Glossary for definitions of decommissioning alternatives.

(1) Dismantlement of radioactive contaminated secondary system piping and components is ongoing.

(2) The licensee plans to maintain the facility in SAFSTOR until Units 2 and 3 permanently cease operation, at which time all units are planned to be decommissioned.

(3) Three Mile Island 2 has been placed in a monitored storage mode until Unit 1 permanently ceases operation, at which time both units are planned to be decommissioned.

Source: DOE Integrated Data Base for 1990; U.S. Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste, Inventories, Projections, and Characteristics (DOE/RW-0006, Rev. 6), and Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Appendix C

Canceled U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors

Unit Utility	Con Type MWe per Unit	Canceled Date Status
Allens Creek 1 Houston Lighting & Power Company	BWR 1150	1982 Under CP Review
Allens Creek 2 Houston Lighting & Power Company	BWR 1150	1976 Under CP Review
Atlantic 1 & 2 Public Service Electric & Gas Company	PWR 1150	1978 Under CP Review
Bailly Northern Indiana Public Service Company	BWR 645	1981 With CP
Barton 1 & 2 Alabama Power & Light	BWR 1159	1977 Under CP Review
Barton 3 & 4 Alabama Power & Light	BWR 1159	1975 Under CP Review
Bellefonte 1 & 2 Tennessee Valley Authority	PWR 1235	(1) With CP
Black Fox 1 & 2 Public Service Company of Oklahoma	BWR 1150	1982 Under CP Review
Blue Hills 1 & 2 Gulf States Utilities Company	PWR 918	1978 Under CP Review
Callaway 2 Union Electric Company	PWR 1150	1981 With CP
Cherokee 1 Duke Power Company	PWR 1280	1983 With CP
Cherokee 2 & 3 Duke Power Company	PWR 1280	1982 With CP
Clinch River Project Management Corp.; DOE; TVA	LMFB 350	1983 Under CP Review
Clinton 2 Illinois Power Company	BWR 933	1983 With CP
Davis-Besse 2 & 3 Toledo Edison Company	PWR 906	1981 Under CP Review
Douglas Point 1 & 2 Potomac Electric Power Company	BWR 1146	1977 Under CP Review
Erie 1 & 2 Ohio Edison Company	PWR 1260	1980 Under CP Review

(Continued)

Unit Utility	Con Type MWe per Unit	Canceled Date Status
Forked River 1 Jersey Central Power & Light Company	PWR 1070	1980 With CP
Fort Calhoun 2 Omaha Public Power District	PWR 1136	1977 Under CP Review
Fulton 1 & 2 Philadelphia Electric Company	HTG 1160	1975 Under CP Review
Grand Gulf 2 Entergy Operations, Incorporated	BWR 1250	1990 With CP
Greene County Power Authority of the State of NY	PWR 1191	1980 Under CP Review
Greenwood 2 & 3 Detroit Edison Company	PWR 1200	1980 Under CP Review
Hartsville A1 & A2 Tennessee Valley Authority	BWR 1233	1984 With CP
Hartsville B1 & B2 Tennessee Valley Authority	BWR 1233	1982 With CP
Haven 1 Wisconsin Electric Power Company	PWR 900	1980 Under CP Review
Haven 2 (formerly Koshkonong 2) Wisconsin Electric Power Company	PWR 900	1978 Under CP Review
Hope Creek 2 Public Service Electric & Gas Company	BWR 1067	1981 With CP
Jamesport 1 & 2 Long Island Lighting Company	PWR 1150	1980 With CP
Marble Hill 1 & 2 Public Service of Indiana	PWR 1130	1985 With CP
Midland 1 Consumers Power Company	PWR 492	1986 With CP
Midland 2 Consumers Power Company	PWR 818	1986 With CP
Montague 1 & 2 Northeast Nuclear Energy Company	BWR 1150	1980 Under CP Review
New England 1 & 2 New England Power Company	PWR 1194	1979 Under CP Review

Appendix C. Canceled U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors *(Continued)*

Unit Utility	Con Type MWe per Unit	Canceled Date Status
New Haven 1 & 2 New York State Electric & Gas Corporation	PWR 1250	1980 Under CP Review
North Anna 3 Virginia Electric & Power Company	PWR 907	1982 With CP
North Anna 4 Virginia Electric & Power Company	PWR 907	1980 With CP
North Coast 1 Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority	PWR 583	1978 Under CP Review
Palo Verde 4 & 5 Arizona Public Service Company	PWR 1270	1979 Under CP Review
Pebble Springs 1 & 2 Portland General Electric Company	PWR 1260	1982 Under CP Review
Perkins 1, 2, & 3 Duke Power Company	PWR 1280	1982 Under CP Review
Perry 2 Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.	BWR 1205	1994 Under CP Review
Phipps Bend 1 & 2 Tennessee Valley Authority	BWR 1220	1982 With CP
Pilgrim 2 Boston Edison Company	PWR 1180	1981 Under CP Review
Pilgrim 3 Boston Edison Company	PWR 1180	1974 Under CP Review
Quanicassee 1 & 2 Consumers Power Company	PWR 1150	1974 Under CP Review
River Bend 2 Gulf States Utilities Company	BWR 934	1984 With CP
Seabrook 2 Public Service Co. of New Hampshire	PWR 1198	1988 With CP
Shearon Harris 2 Carolina Power & Light Company	PWR 900	1983 With CP
Shearon Harris 3 & 4 Carolina Power & Light Company	PWR 900	1981 With CP
Skagit/Hanford 1 & 2 Puget Sound Power & Light Company	PWR 1277	1983 Under CP Review

(Continued)

Appendix C. Canceled U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors *(Continued)*

Unit Utility	Con Type MWe per Unit	Canceled Date Status
Sterling Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation	PWR 1150	1980 With CP
Summit 1 & 2 Delmarva Power & Light Company	HTG 1200	1975 Under CP Review
Sundesert 1 & 2 San Diego Gas & Electric Company	PWR 974	1978 Under CP Review
Surry 3 & 4 Virginia Electric & Power Company	PWR 882	1977 With CP
Tyrone 1 Northern States Power Company	PWR 1150	1981 Under CP Review
Tyrone 2 Northern States Power Company	PWR 1150	1974 With CP
Vogtle 3 & 4 Georgia Power Company	PWR 1113	1974 With CP
Washington Nuclear 1 Washington Public Power Supply System	PWR 1266	1995 With CP
Washington Nuclear 3 Washington Public Power Supply System	PWR 1242	1995 With CP
Washington Nuclear 4 Washington Public Power Supply System	PWR 1218	1982 With CP
Washington Nuclear 5 Washington Public Power Supply System	PWR 1242	1982 With CP
Watts Bar 2 Tennessee Valley Authority	PWR 1165	(1) With CP
Yellow Creek 1 & 2 Tennessee Valley Authority	BWR 1285	1984 With CP
Zimmer 1 Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company	BWR 810	1984 With CP

Note: Cancellation is defined as public announcement of cancellation or written notification to NRC. Only docketed applications are indicated.

(1) Bellefonte 1 and 2 and Watts Bar 2 have not been formally cancelled; however TVA has stopped construction and is presently evaluating options (e.g. cancellation or conversion).

Source: DOE/EIA Commercial Nuclear Power 1991 (DOE/EIA-0438 (91)), Appendix E (page 105) and Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Appendix D

U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors by Licensee

Utility	Unit
Arizona Public Service Company	Palo Verde 1, 2, & 3
Baltimore Gas & Electric Company	Calvert Cliffs 1 & 2
Boston Edison Company	Pilgrim 1
Carolina Power & Light Company	Brunswick 1 & 2
Carolina Power & Light Company	H. B. Robinson 2
Carolina Power & Light Company	Shearon Harris 1
Centerior Energy Corporation	Perry 1
Commonwealth Edison Company	Braidwood 1 & 2
Commonwealth Edison Company	Byron 1 & 2
Commonwealth Edison Company	Dresden 2 & 3
Commonwealth Edison Company	La Salle County 1 & 2
Commonwealth Edison Company	Quad Cities 1 & 2
Consolidated Edison Company	Indian Point 2
Consumer Energy Company	Palisades
Detroit Edison Company	Fermi 2
Duke Energy Corporation	Catawba 1 & 2
Duke Energy Corporation	McGuire 1 & 2
Duke Energy Corporation	Oconee 1, 2, & 3
Duquesne Light Company	Beaver Valley 1 & 2
Entergy Operations, Incorporated	Arkansas Nuclear 1 & 2
Entergy Operations, Incorporated	Grand Gulf 1
Entergy Operations, Incorporated	River Bend 1
Entergy Operations, Incorporated	Waterford 3
Florida Power & Light Company	St. Lucie 1 & 2
Florida Power & Light Company	Turkey Point 3 & 4
Florida Power Corporation	Crystal River 3
GPU Nuclear Corporation	Oyster Creek
GPU Nuclear Corporation	Three Mile Island 1
STP Nuclear Operating Company	South Texas Project 1 & 2
IES Utilities, Incorporated	Duane Arnold
Illinois Power Company	Clinton
Indiana/Michigan Power Company	D. C. Cook 1 & 2
Nebraska Public Power District	Cooper
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation	Nine Mile Point 1 & 2
North Atlantic Energy Service Corporation	Seabrook 1
Northeast Nuclear Energy Company	Millstone 2, & 3
Northern States Power Company	Monticello

(Continued)

Appendix D. U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors by Licensee *(Continued)*

Utility	Unit
Northern States Power Company	Prairie Island 1 & 2
Omaha Public Power District	Fort Calhoun
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	Diablo Canyon 1 & 2
PECO Energy Company	Peach Bottom 2 & 3
Pennsylvania Power & Light Company	Susquehanna 1 & 2
Philadelphia Electric Company	Limerick 1 & 2
Power Authority of the State of New York	Indian Point 3
Power Authority of the State of New York	James A. FitzPatrick
Public Service Electric & Gas Company	Hope Creek 1
Public Service Electric & Gas Company	Salem 1 & 2
Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation	Ginna
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company	Summer
Southern California Edison Company	San Onofre 2 & 3
Southern Nuclear Operating Company	Joseph M. Farley 1 & 2
Southern Nuclear Operating Company	Edwin I. Hatch 1& 2
Southern Nuclear Operating Company	Vogtle 1 & 2
Tennessee Valley Authority	Browns Ferry 1, 2, & 3
Tennessee Valley Authority	Sequoyah 1 & 2
Tennessee Valley Authority	Watts Bar 1
Texas Utilities Electric Company	Comanche Peak 1 & 2
Toledo Edison Company	Davis-Besse
Union Electric Company	Callaway
VT Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation	Vermont Yankee
Virginia Electric & Power Company	North Anna 1 & 2
Virginia Electric & Power Company	Surry 1 & 2
Washington Public Power Supply System	Washington Nuclear 2
Wisconsin Electric Power Company	Point Beach 1 & 2
Wisconsin Public Service Company	Kewaunee
Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation	Wolf Creek 1

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Appendix E

U.S. Nuclear Nonpower Reactors

Licensee Location	Reactor Type OL Issued	License Type Docket Number	License Number
Aerotest San Ramon, CA	Triga (Indus) 07/02/1965	OL 50-228	R-98
Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute Bethesda, MD	Triga 06/26/1962	OL 50-170	R-84
Cornell University Ithaca, NY	Triga Mark II 01/11/1962	OL 50-157	R-80
Dow Chemical Company Midland, MI	Triga 07/03/1967	OL 50-264	R-108
General Electric Company Pleasanton, CA	Nuclear Test 10/31/1957	OL 50-73	R-33
Idaho State University Pocatello, ID	AGN-201 #103 10/11/1967	OL 50-284	R-110
Kansas State University Manhattan, KS	Triga 10/16/1962	OL 50-188	R-88
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, MA	HWR Reflected 06/09/1958	OL 50-20	R-37
McClellan AFB Sacramento, CA	Triga 08/13/98	OL 50-607	R-130
National Institute of Standards & Technology Gaithersburg, MD	Nuclear Test 06/30/1970	OL 50-184	TR-5
North Carolina State University Raleigh, NC	Pulstar 08/25/1972	OL 50-297	R-120
Ohio State University Columbus, OH	Pool 02/24/1961	OL 50-150	R-75
Oregon State University Corvallis, OR	Triga Mark II 03/07/1967	OL 50-243	R-106
Pennsylvania State University University Park, PA	Triga 07/08/1955	OL 50-5	R-2

(Continued)

Licensee Location	Reactor Type OL Issued	License Type Docket Number	License Number
Purdue University West Lafayette, IN	Lockheed 08/16/1962	OL 50-182	R-87
Reed College Portland, OR	Triga Mark I 07/02/1968	OL 50-288	R-112
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Troy, NY	Critical Assembly 07/03/1964	OL 50-225	CX-22
Rhode Island Atomic Energy Commission Narragansett, RI	GE Pool 07/21/1964	OL 50-193	R-95
Texas A&M University College Station, TX	AGN-201M #106 08/26/1957	OL 50-59	R-23
Texas A&M University College Station, TX	Triga 12/07/1961	OL 50-128	R-128
U.S. Geological Survey Denver, CO	Triga Mark I 02/24/1969	OL 50-274	R-113
University of Arizona Tucson, AZ	Triga Mark I 12/05/1958	OL 50-113	R-52
University of California/ Irvine Irvine, CA	Triga Mark I 11/24/1969	OL 50-326	R-116
University of Florida Gainesville, FL	Argonaut 05/21/1959	OL 50-83	R-56
University of Lowell Lowell, MA	GE Pool 12/24/1974	OL 50-223	R-125
University of Maryland College Park, MD	Triga 10/14/1960	OL 50-166	R-70
University of Michigan Ann Arbor, MI	Pool 09/13/1957	OL 50-2	R-28
University of Missouri/Rolla Rolla, MO	Pool 11/21/1961	OL 50-123	R-79
University of Missouri/Columbia Columbia, MO	Tank 10/11/1966	OL 50-186	R-103

Appendix E. U.S. Nuclear Nonpower Reactors *(Continued)*

Licensee Location	Reactor Type OL Issued	License Type Docket Number	License Number
University of New Mexico Albuquerque, NM	AGN-201M#112 09/17/1966	OL 50-252	R-102
University of Texas Austin, TX	Triga Mark II 01/17/1992	OL 50-602	R-92
University of Utah Salt Lake City, UT	Triga Mark I 09/30/1975	OL 50-407	R-126
University of Virginia Charlottesville, VA	Pool 06/27/1960	OL 50-62	R-66
University of Wisconsin Madison, WI	Triga 11/23/1960	OL 50-156	R-74
Veterans Administration Omaha, NE	Triga 06/26/1959	OL 50-131	R-57
Washington State University Pullman, WA	Triga 03/06/1961	OL 50-27	R-76
Worcester Polytechnic Institute Worcester, MA	GE 12/16/1959	OL 50-134	R-61

Note: Limited to nonpower reactors licensed to operate.

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Appendix F

NRC Performance Indicators: Annual Industry Averages*, 1986–1998

Indicator	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Automatic Scrams	4.50	3.60	2.26	1.85	1.63	1.52
Safety System Actuations	2.09	1.51	1.23	1.31	1.00	1.00
Significant Events	1.66	0.85	0.88	0.77	0.46	0.28
Safety System Failures	2.27	1.65/ 1.66**	2.35/ 0.98**	2.41/ 1.07**	2.03/ 1.68**	1.76/ 1.64**
Forced Outage Rate	11.00	9.54	7.95	9.92	7.20	8.95
Equipment Forced Outage Rate	1.11	0.59	0.45	0.45	0.39	0.36
Collective Radiation Exposure	501.00	410.00	388.00	332.00	336.00	255.00

Indicator	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996**	1997	1998
Automatic Scrams	1.43	1.13	1.04	0.95	0.81	0.54	0.48
Safety System Actuations	0.78	0.79	0.52	0.47	0.36	0.35	0.31
Significant Events	0.30	0.26	0.21	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.04
Safety System Failures	1.98/ 1.56**	1.63/ 1.67**	1.13/ 0.92**	0.92/ 1.06**	1.42/ 1.56**	1.22/ 1.29**	1.06/ 1.68**
Forced Outage Rate	7.55	8.58	9.17	5.93	8.92	10.28	10.73
Equipment Forced Outage Rate	0.30	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.18
Collective Radiation Exposure	267.00	243.00	203.00	202.00	193.00	173.00	140.00

*Calendar year values are being shown for 1986 through 1995. Fiscal year values are used beginning in 1996. Data for October 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995, are included in both calendar year 1995 and fiscal year 1996 values.

**These numbers represent additional data that resulted from reclassification of safety system failures.

Source: Licensee data as compiled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Appendix G

NRC-Approved Dry Spent Fuel Storage Designs

Vendor	Storage Design Model	Capacity (Assemblies)	Storage Design Approval Date	Certificate of Compliance Approval Date
General Nuclear Systems, Incorporated	Metal Cask CASTOR V/21 CASTOR X/28 CASTOR X/33	 21 PWR 28 PWR 33 PWR	 09/30/1985 04/22/1994 11/24/1995	 08/17/1990
Transnuclear, West Incorporated	Concrete Module NUHOMS-7P	7 PWR	 03/28/1986	
Westinghouse Electric	Metal Cask MC-10	24 PWR	09/30/1987	08/17/1990
FW Energy Applications, Incorporated	Concrete Vault Modular Vault Dry Storage (MVDS)	83 PWR or 150 BWR	03/22/1988	
NAC International, Inc.	Metal Cask NAC S/T	26 PWR	03/29/1988	08/17/1990
NAC International, Inc.	Metal Cask NAC-C28 S/T	28 Canisters (fuel rods from 56 PWR assemblies)	09/29/1988	08/17/1990
Transnuclear, Incorporated	Metal Cask TN-24 TN-32	 24 PWR 32 PWR	 07/05/1989 11/07/1996	11/04/1993
NAC International, Inc.	Metal Cask NAC-128/ST	28 PWR	02/01/1990	
Sierra Nuclear Corporation	Ventilated Cask VSC-24	24 PWR	03/29/1991	05/03/1993
Transnuclear West, Inc.	Concrete Module Standardized NUHOMS-24P NUHOMS-52B	 24 PWR 52 BWR	04/21/1989	01/18/1995
NAC International, Inc.	NAC-STC	26 PWR	07/17/1995	

Note: PWR - Pressurized-Water Reactor; BWR - Boiling-Water Reactor

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Appendix H

NRC Dry Spent Fuel Storage Licensees

Reactor Name Utility	Date Issued	Vendor	Storage Model
Surry 1, 2 Virginia Electric & Power Company	07/02/1986	Generals Nuclear Systems, Incorporated	Metal Cask CASTOR V/21 TN-32 NAC-I28 CASTOR X/33 MC-10
H. B. Robinson 2 Carolina Power & Light Company	08/13/1986	Transnuclear West, Incorporated	Concrete Module NUHOMS-7P
Oconee 1, 2, 3 Duke Energy Company	01/29/1990	Transnuclear West, Incorporated	Concrete Module NUHOMS-24P
Fort St. Vrain* Public Service Company of Colorado	11/04/1991	FW Energy Applications, Incorporated	Modular Vault Dry Store
Calvert Cliffs 1, 2 Baltimore Gas & Electric Company	11/25/1992	Transnuclear West, Incorporated	Concrete Module NUHOMS-24P
Palisades Consumers Energy	Under General License	BNFL Fuel Solutions	Ventilated Cask VSC-24
Prairie Island 1, 2 Northern States Power Company	10/19/1993	Transnuclear West, Incorporated	Metal Cask TN-40
Point Beach Wisconsin Electric Power Company	Under General License	BNFL Fuel Solutions	Ventilated Cask VSC-24
Davis-Besse Toledo Edison Company	Under General License	Transnuclear West, Incorporated	Concrete Module NUHOMS-24P
Arkansas Nuclear One Entergy Operations	Under General License	BNFL Fuel Solutions	Ventilated Cask VSC-24
North Anna Virginia Electric & Power Company	06/30/1998	Transnuclear West, Incorporated	Metal Cask TN-32
Trojan Portland General Electric Corp	03/31/1999	BNFL Fuel Solutions	TranStor
Department of Energy; TMI-2 Fuel Debris	03/19/1999	Transnuclear West, Incorporated	Customized NUHOMS

*Plant undergoing decommissioning. Transferred to DOE 6/4/99.
Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Appendix I

World List of Nuclear Power Reactors

Country	In Operation		Under Construction or on Order		Total	
	Number of Units	Net MWe	Number of Units	Net MWe	Number of Units	Net MWe
Argentina	2	935	1	692	3	1,627
Armenia	1	376	0	0	1	376
Belgium	7	5,680	0	0	7	5,680
Brazil	1	626	2	2,490	3	3,116
Bulgaria	6	3,538	0	0	6	3,538
Canada	22	15,149	0	0	22	15,149
China	3	2,079	8	6,290	11	8,369
Cuba	0	0	2	834	2	834
Czech Republic	4	1,648	2	1,824	6	3,472
Finland	4	2,680	0	0	4	2,680
France	55	57,393	4	5,810	59	63,203
Germany	20	22,351	0	0	20	22,351
Hungary	4	1,731	0	0	4	1,731
India	10	1,695	8	3,748	18	5,443
Iran	0	0	1	950	1	950
Japan	52	43,255	5	4,826	57	48,081
Kazakhstan	1	135	0	0	1	135
Korea	14	11,370	6	5,400	20	16,770
Lithuania	2	2,370	0	0	2	2,370
Mexico	2	1,308	0	0	2	1,308
Netherlands	1	452	0	0	1	452
Pakistan	1	125	1	300	2	425
Romania	1	705	4	2,480	5	3,185
Russia	26	19,849	4	3,375	30	23,224
Slovakia	5	2,052	3	1,260	8	3,312
Slovenia	1	620	0	0	1	620
South Africa	2	1,842	0	0	2	1,842
Spain	9	7,339	0	0	9	7,339
Sweden	12	10,075	0	0	12	10,075
Switzerland	5	3,127	0	0	5	3,127
Taiwan, China	6	4,884	2	2,600	8	7,484
Ukraine	15	13,045	5	4,750	20	17,795
United Kingdom	35	12,468	0	0	35	12,468
United States	104	97,779	3	3,603	107	101,382
Total	**433**	**348,681**	**61**	**51,232**	**494**	**399,913**

Note: Operable, under construction, or on order (30 MWe and over) as of 12/31/98.

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Appendix J

Nuclear Power Units by Reactor Type, Worldwide

Reactor Type	In Operation		Total	
	Number of Units	Net MWe	Number of Units	Net MWe
Pressurized light-water reactors	251	221,816	288	256,297
Boiling light-water reactors	92	79,876	98	87,022
Gas-cooled reactors, all varieties	34	11,809	34	11,280
Heavy-water reactors, all varieties	38	20,386	52	27,286
Graphite-moderated light-water reactors	15	14,395	16	15,320
Liquid metal fast-breeder reactors	3	928	6	2,708
Total	**433**	**348,681**	**494**	**399,603**

Note: Operable, under construction, or on order (30 MWe and over) as of 12/31/98.

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Appendix K

Top Fifty Reactors by Capacity Factor, Worldwide

Country	Unit	Reactor Type	Vendor	1998 Gross Capacity Factor (Percent)	1998 Gross Generation (MWh)
South Korea	Kori-4	PWR	West.	105.31	8,764,094
U.S.	Palo Verde 2	PWR	ABB CE	101.86	11,662,800
U.S.	Summer	PWR	West.	101.82	8,505,850
U.S.	Wolf Creek	PWR	West.	101.39	10,782,935
South Korea	Yonggwang-4	PWR	KHIC-CE	101.20	8,864,912
U.S.	Surry-2	PWR	West.	100.03	7,422,285
Japan	Shimane-1	BWR	Hitachi	100.00	4,029,577
Japan	Hamaoka-3	BWR	Toshiba	100.00	9,635,681
Japan	Tomari-2	PWR	MHI	99.99	5,071,630
Japan	Kashiwazaki-4	BWR	Hitachi	99.99	9,634,960
Japan	Takahama-1	PWR	West.	99.99	7,234,818
Japan	Ikata-2	PWR	MHI	99.94	4,955,426
U.S.	Ginna	PWR	West.	99.85	4,522,243
U.S.	Vogtle-1	PWR	West.	99.73	10,684,457
Switzerland	Beznau-1	PWR	West.	99.65	3,317,192
Germany	Biblis A	PWR	Siemens	99.06	10,629,595
U.S.	Browns Ferry-2	BWR	GE	99.98	9,520,480
Spain	Vandellos-2	PWR	West.	98.62	8,717,118
U.S.	South Texas-1	PWR	West.	98.44	11,339,688
Spain	Garona	BWR	GE	98.06	3,600,414
U.S.	Three Mile Island-1	PWR	GPU Nuc lear	97.86	7,467,056
Britain	Sizewell B-1	PWR	British Energy	97.56	10,858,302
U.S.	Sequayah-2	PWR	TVA	97.53	10,106,721
U.S.	Braidwood-2	PWR	ComEd	97.46	10,031,772
Taiwan	Maanshan-2	PWR	Taiwan Pwr Co	97.38	8,119,536
Spain	Almaraz-1	PWR	West.	97.16	8,290,090
Japan	Genkai-3	PWR	MHI	97.14	10,041,246
U.S.	Pilgrim	BWR	GE	97.02	5,915,260
U.S.	Perry	BWR	GE	96.90	10,610,614
U.S.	Hatch-1	BWR	GE	96.58	7,251,672
U.S.	San Onofre-3	PWR	ABB CE	96.43	9,519,786
U.S.	Brunswick-2	BWR	GE	96.37	7,167,050

(Continued)

Appendix K. Top Fifty Reactors by Capacity Factor, Worldwide *(Continued)*

Country	Unit	Reactor Type	Vendor	1998 Gross Capacity Factor (Percent)	1998 Gross Generation (MWh)
South Korea	Ulchin-1	PWR	Fram.	96.00	7,988,782
Belgium	Doel-1	PWR	ACEC.	95.74	3,455,400
U.S.	Comanche Peak-2	PWR	West.	95.70	9,733,421
Finland	Olkiluoto-1	BWR	ABB AA	95.38	7,061,874
Germany	Emsland	PWR	Siemens	95.36	11,386,217
U.S.	Watts Bar-1	PWR	West.	95.05	10,242,424
Japan	Ohi-1	PWR	West.	94.99	9,777,540
Germany	Neckar-2	PWR	Siemans	94.92	11,350,203
Spain	Cofrentes	BWR	GE	94.86	8,473,180
Canada	Darlington-3	PHWR	AECL	94.64	7,751,424
U.S.	Diablo Canyon-1	PWR	West.	94.61	9,414,689
U.S.	Limerick-2	BWR	GE	94.04	9,580,900
Britain	Torness-2	GCR	NNC	93.89	5,594,100
Finland	Olkiluoto-2	BWR	ABB AA	93.77	6,881,783
Germany	Grohnde	PWR	Siemens	93.58	11,722,842
Japan	Takahama-3	PWR	MHI	93.11	7,096,316
Germany	Obrigheim	PWR	Siemans	93.04	2,909,549
Switzerland	Goesgen	PWR	Siemans	92.80	8,292,091

Note: Baltimore Gas & Electric recorded a 95.00% net capacity factor at Calvert Cliffs 1 but refused to supply gross generation figures. Only units for which Nucleonics Week has received full 1998 data are ranked on these tables.

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Appendix L

Top Fifty Reactors by Generation, Worldwide

Country	Unit	Reactor Type	Vendor	1998 Gross Generation (MWh)	1998 Gross Capacity Factor (Percent)
Germany	Grohnde	PWR	Siemens	11,722,842	93.58
U.S.	Palo Verde-2	PWR	ABB CE	11,662,800	101.86
Germany	Isar-2	PWR	Siemens	11,402,339	90.39
Germany	Emsland	PWR	Siemens	11,386,217	95.36
Germany	Neckar-2	PWR	Siemens	11,350,203	94.92
Germany	Philippsburg-2	PWR	Siemens	11,347,075	90.96
U.S.	South Texas-1	PWR	West.	11,339,688	98.44
Germany	Brokdorf	PWR	Siemens	11,314,071	89.69
Japan	Kashiwazaki-6	BWR	Toshiba	10,896,146	91.73
Britain	Sizewell B-1	PWR	West.	10,858,821	97.56
U.S.	Wolf Creek	PWR	West.	10,782,435	101.39
U.S.	Vogtle-1	PWR	West.	10,684,457	99.73
Germany	Biblis A	PWR	Siemens	10,629,595	99.06
U.S.	Perry	BWR	GE	10,610,614	96.90
France	Cattenom-4	PWR	Fram.	10,511,182	88.10
U.S.	South Texas-2	PWR	West.	10,426,894	90.52
France	Penly-1	PWR	Fram.	10,376,734	85.71
U.S.	McGuire-2	PWR	West.	10,300,661	92.23
France	Paluel-1	PWR	Fram.	10,189,026	86.48
U.S.	Palo Verde-3	PWR	ABB CE	10,166,100	88.79
U.S.	Watts Bar-1	PWR	West.	10,141,424	95.05
U.S.	Palo Verde-1	PWR	ABB CE	10,137,500	88.54
U.S.	Sequoyah-2	PWR	West.	10,106,721	97.53
Japan	Genkai-3	PWR	MHI	10,041,246	97.14
U.S.	Braidwood-2	PWR	West.	10,031,772	97.46
Germany	Gundremmingen-C	BWR	Siemens	10,000,336	84.94
France	Flamanville-1	PWR	Fram.	9,895,244	83.98
Japan	Kashiwazaki-7	BWR	Toshiba	9,873,530	83.12

(Continued)

Appendix L. Top Fifty Reactors by Generation, Worldwide *(Continued)*

Country	Unit	Reactor Type	Vendor	1998 Gross Generation (MWh)	1998 Gross Capacity Factor (Percent)
France	Cattenom-1	PWR	Fram.	9,842,002	83.53
Japan	Ohi-1	PWR	West.	9,777,540	94.99
U.S.	Comanche Peak-2	PWR	West.	9,733,421	95.70
Germany	Grafenrheinfeld	PWR	Siemens	9,669,113	82.07
Japan	Hamaoka-3	BWR	Toshiba	9,635,681	100.00
Japan	Kashiwazaki-4	BWR	Hitachi	9,634,960	99.99
U.S.	Limerick-2	BWR	GE	9,580,900	94.04
Germany	Gundremmigen-B	BWR	Siemens	9,562,789	81.22
U.S.	Grand Gulf-1	BWR	GE	9,562,322	83.58
U.S.	Browns Ferry-2	BWR	GE	9,520,480	98.98
U.S.	San Onofre-3	PWR	ABB CE	9,519,786	96.43
U.S.	Catawba-1	PWR	West.	9,428,753	89.32
U.S.	Diablo Canyon-1	PWR	West.	9,414,689	94.61
Sweden	Forsmark-3	BWR	ABB AA	9,282,609	88.30
France	Nogent-2	PWR	Fram.	9,268,572	79.55
France	Penly-2	PWR	Fram.	9,261,195	76.50
Japan	Ohi-3	PWR	MHI	9,233,570	89.33
U.S.	Sequoyah-1	PWR	West.	9,214,498	88.82
Japan	Ohi-4	PWR	MHI	9,197,680	88.98
U.S.	McGuire-1	PWR	West.	9,156,607	81.98
U.S.	Catawba-2	PWR	West.	9,144,653	86.63
U.S.	Hope Creek	BWR	GE	9,078,207	92.69

Note: Only units for which Nucleonics Week has received full 1997 data are ranked on these tables.

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Appendix M

Quick Reference Metric Conversion Tables

SPACE AND TIME

Quantity	From Inch-Pound Units	To Metric Units	Multiply by
Length	mi (statute)	km	1.609 347
	yd	m	*0.914 4
	ft (int)	m	*0.304 8
	in	cm	*2.54
Area	mi^2	km^2	2.589 998
	acre	m^2	4 046.873
	yd^2	m^2	0.836 127 4
	ft^2	m^2	*0.092 903 04
	in^2	cm^2	*6.451 6
Volume	acre foot	m^3	1 233.489
	yd^3	m^3	0.764 554 9
	ft^3	m^3	0.028 316 85
	ft^3	L	28.316 85
	gallon	L	3.785 412
	fl oz	mL	29.573 53
	in^3	cm^3	16.387 06
Velocity	mi/h	km/h	1.609 347
	ft/s	m/s	*0.304 8
Acceleration	ft/s^2	m/s^2	*0.304 8

NUCLEAR REACTION and IONIZING RADIATION

Quantity	From Inch-Pound Units	To Metric Units	Multiply by
Activity (of a radionuclide)	curie (Ci)	MBq	*37,000.0
	dpm	Bq (becquerel)	0.016 667
Absorbed dose	rad	Gy (gray)	*0.01
	rad	cGy	*1.0
Dose equivalent	rem	Sv (sievert)	*0.01
	rem	mSv	*10.0
	mrem	mSv	*0.01
	mrem	μSv	*10.0
Exposure (X- and gamma rays)	roentgen (R)	C/kg (coulomb)	0.000 258

*Exact conversion factors

(Continued)

HEAT

Quantity	From Inch-Pound Units	To Metric Units	Multiply by
Thermodynamic temperature	°F	°K	*°K = (°F + 459.67)/1.8
Celsius temperature	°F	°C	*°C = (°F–32)/1.8
Linear expansion coefficient	$°F^{-1}$	$°K^{-1}$ or $°C^{-1}$	*1.8
Thermal conductivity	(Btu • in)/(ft^2 • h • °F)	W/(m • °C)	0.144 227 9
Coefficient of heat transfer	Btu / (ft^2 • h • °F)	W/(m^2 • °C)	5.678 263
Heat capacity	Btu/°F	kJ/°C	1.899 108
Specific heat capacity	Btu/(lb • °F)	kJ/(kg •°C)	*4.186 8
Entropy	Btu/°F	kJ/°C	1.899 108
Specific entropy	Btu/(lb • °F)	kJ/(kg •°C)	*4.186 8
Specific internal energy	Btu/lb	kJ/kg	*2.326

MECHANICS

Quantity	From Inch-Pound Units	To Metric Units	Multiply by
Mass (weight)	ton (short) lb (avdp)	t (metric ton) kg	*0.907 184 74 *0.453 592 37
Moment of mass	lb • ft	kg • m	0.138 255
Density	ton (short)/yd^3 lb/ft^3	t/m3 kg/m3	1.186 553 16.018 46
Concentration (mass)	lb/gal	g/L	119.826 4
Momentum	lb • ft/s	kg •m/s	0.138 255
Angular momentum	lb • ft^2/s	kg •m^2/s	0.042 140 11
Moment of Inertia	lb • ft^2	kg •m^2	0.042 140 11
Force	kip (kilopound) lbf	kN (kilonewton) N (newton)	4.448 222 4.448 222

*Exact conversion factors

(Continued)

MECHANICS *(Continued)*

Quantity	From Inch-Pound Units	To Metric Units	Multiply by
Moment of Force, torque	lbf • ft	N • m	1.355 818
	lbf • in	N • m	0.122 984 8
Pressure	atm (std)	kPa (kilopascal)	*101.325
	bar	kPa	*100.0
	lbf/in^2 (formerly psi)	kPa	6.894 757
	inHg (32°F)	kPa	3.386 38
	ftH$_2$O (39.2°F)	kPa	2.988 98
	inH$_2$O (60°F)	kPa	0.248 84
	mmHg (0°C)	kPa	0.133 322
Stress	kip/in^2 (formerly ksi)	MPa	6.894 757
	lbf/in^2 (formerly psi)	MPa	0.006 894 757
	lbf/in^2 (formerly psi)	kPa	6.894 757
	lbf/ft^2	kPa	0.047 880 26
Energy, work	kwh	MJ	*3.6
	cal$_{th}$	J (joule)	*4.184
	Btu	kJ	1.055 056
	ft • lbf	J	1.355 818
	therm (US)	MJ	105.480 4
Power	Btu/s	kW	1.055 056
	hp (electric)	kW	*0.746
	Btu/h	W	0.293 071 1

To convert from metric units to inch-pound units, divide the metric unit by the conversion factor.

*Exact conversion factors

Note: The information contained in this table is intended to familiarize NRC personnel with commonly used SI units and provide a quick reference to aid in the understanding of documents containing SI units. The conversion factors provided have not been approved as NRC guidelines for development of licensing actions, regulations, or policy.

Source: Federal Standard 376A (May 5, 1983), Preferred Metric Units for General Use by the Federal Government; and International Commission of Radiation Units and Measurements, ICRU Report 33 (1980), Radiation Quantities and Unit

Glossary

AGREEMENT STATE: A State that has signed an agreement with the NRC allowing the State to regulate the use of radioactive material within that State.

BOILING-WATER REACTOR (BWR): A nuclear reactor in which water, used as both coolant and moderator, is allowed to boil in the core.

CAPABILITY: The maximum load that a generating station can carry under specified conditions for a given period of time without exceeding approved limits of temperature and stress. Net summer capability is used in the digest. Measured in watts except as noted otherwise.

CAPACITY FACTOR (Gross): The ratio of the gross electricity generated, for the period of time considered, to the energy that could have been generated at continuous full-power operation during the same period.

CAPACITY FACTOR (Net): The ratio of the net electricity generated, for the period of time considered, to the energy that could have been generated at continuous full-power operation during the same period.

CASK: A heavily shielded container used to store and/or ship radioactive materials. Lead and steel are common materials used in the manufacture of casks.

COMPACT: A group of two or more States formed to dispose of low-level radioactive waste on a regional basis. Forty-one States have formed nine compacts.

CONSTRUCTION RECAPTURE: The maximum number of years that could be added to the license expiration date to recover the period from the construction permit to the date when the operating license was granted. A licensee is required to submit an application for such a change.

CONTAMINATION: The deposition of unwanted radioactive material on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects, or personnel.

DECOMMISSION: The process of safely removing a facility from service followed by reducing residual radioactivity to a level that permits the release of the property for unrestricted and, under certain conditions, restricted use.

DECON: A method of decommissioning in which the equipment, structures, and portions of a facility and site containing radioactive contaminants are removed or decontaminated to a level that permits the property to be released for unrestricted use shortly after cessation of operations.

DECONTAMINATION: The reduction or removal of contaminated radioactive material from a structure, area, object, or person.

ENTOMB: A method of decommissioning in which radioactive contaminants are encased in a structurally long-lived material, such as concrete. The entombment structure is appropriately maintained, and continued surveillance is carried out until the radioactivity decays to a level permitting unrestricted release of the property.

FISCAL YEAR: The 12-month period, from October 1 through September 30, used by the Federal Government in budget formulation and execution. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends.

FUEL CYCLE: The series of steps involved in supplying fuel for nuclear power reactors.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT: A measurement equal to one staff person working a full-time work schedule for 1 year.

GENERATION (Gross): The total amount of electric energy produced by a generating station as measured at the generator terminals. Measured in watthours except as noted otherwise.

GENERATION (Net): The gross amount of electric energy produced minus the electric energy consumed at a generating station for station use. Measured in watthours except as noted otherwise.

GIGAWATT: One billion watts.

GIGAWATTHOUR: One billion watthours.

HIGH-LEVEL WASTE: High-level radioactive waste (HLW) means (1) irradiated (spent) reactor fuel; (2) liquid waste resulting from the operation of the first cycle solvent extraction system, and the concentrated wastes from subsequent extraction cycles, in a facility for reprocessing irradiated reactor fuel; and (3) solids into which such liquid wastes have been converted. HLW is primarily in the form of spent fuel discharged from commercial nuclear power reactors. It also includes some reprocessed HLW from defense activities, and a small quantity of reprocessed commercial HLW.

LOW-LEVEL WASTE: Low-level radioactive waste (LLW) is a general term for a wide range of wastes. Industries; hospitals and medical, educational, or research institutions; private or Government laboratories; and nuclear fuel cycle facilities (e.g., nuclear power reactors and fuel fabrication plants) using radioactive materials generate low-level wastes as part of their normal operations. These wastes are generated in many physical and chemical forms and levels of contamination.

(Continued)

MAXIMUM DEPENDABLE CAPACITY (Gross): Dependable main-unit gross capacity, winter or summer, whichever is smaller. The dependable capacity varies because the unit efficiency varies during the year because of temperature variations in cooling water. It is the gross electrical output as measured at the output terminals of the turbine generator during the most restrictive seasonal conditions (usually summer). Measured in watts except as noted otherwise.

MAXIMUM DEPENDABLE CAPACITY (Net): Gross maximum dependable capacity minus the normal station service loads. Measured in watts except as noted otherwise.

MEGAWATT (MW): One million watts.

MEGAWATTHOUR (MWh): One million watthours.

METRIC TON: Approximately 2,200 pounds.

NET SUMMER CAPABILITY: The steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by tests at the time of summer peak demand. Measured in watts except as noted otherwise.

NONPOWER REACTOR: A nuclear reactor used for research, training, and test purposes, and for the production of radioisotopes for medical and industrial uses.

POSSESSION-ONLY LICENSE: A form of license that allows possession but not operation.

PRESSURIZED-WATER REACTOR (PWR): A nuclear reactor in which heat is transferred from the core to a heat exchanger via water kept under high pressure without boiling the water.

PRODUCTION EXPENSE: Production expenses are a component of generation expenses that includes costs associated with operation, maintenance, and fuel.

RADIOACTIVITY: The rate at which radioactive material emits radiation. Measured in units of becquerels or disintegrations per second.

SAFSTOR: A method of decommissioning in which the nuclear facility is placed and maintained in such condition that the nuclear facility can be safely stored and subsequently decontaminated (deferred decontamination) to levels that permit release for unrestricted use.

SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL: Fuel that has been removed from a nuclear reactor because it can no longer sustain power production for economic or other reasons.

URANIUM FUEL FABRICATION FACILITY: A facility that (1) manufactures reactor fuel containing uranium for any of the following: (i) preparation of fuel materials; (ii) formation of fuel materials into desired shapes; (iii) application of protective cladding; (iv) recovery of scrap material; and (v) storage associated with such operations; or (2) conducts research and development activities.

URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE PRODUCTION FACILITY: A facility that receives natural uranium in the form of ore concentrate; enriches it, either by gaseous diffusion or gas centrifuge methods; and converts it into uranium hexafluoride (UF_6).

VIABILITY ASSESSMENT: A DOE decisionmaking process to judge the prospects for geologic disposal of high-level radioactive wastes at Yucca Mountain based on (1) specific design work on the critical elements of the repository and waste package, (2) a total system performance assessment that will describe the probable behavior of the repository, (3) a plan and cost estimate for the work required to complete a license application, and (4) an estimate of the costs to construct and operate the repository.

WATT: The electrical unit of power. The rate of energy transfer equivalent to 1 ampere flowing under a pressure of 1 volt at unity power factor.

WATTHOUR: An electrical energy unit of measure equal to 1 watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electrical circuit steadily for 1 hour.

WHEELING SERVICE: The movement of electricity from one system to another over transmission facilities of intervening systems. Wheeling service contracts can be established between two or more systems.

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