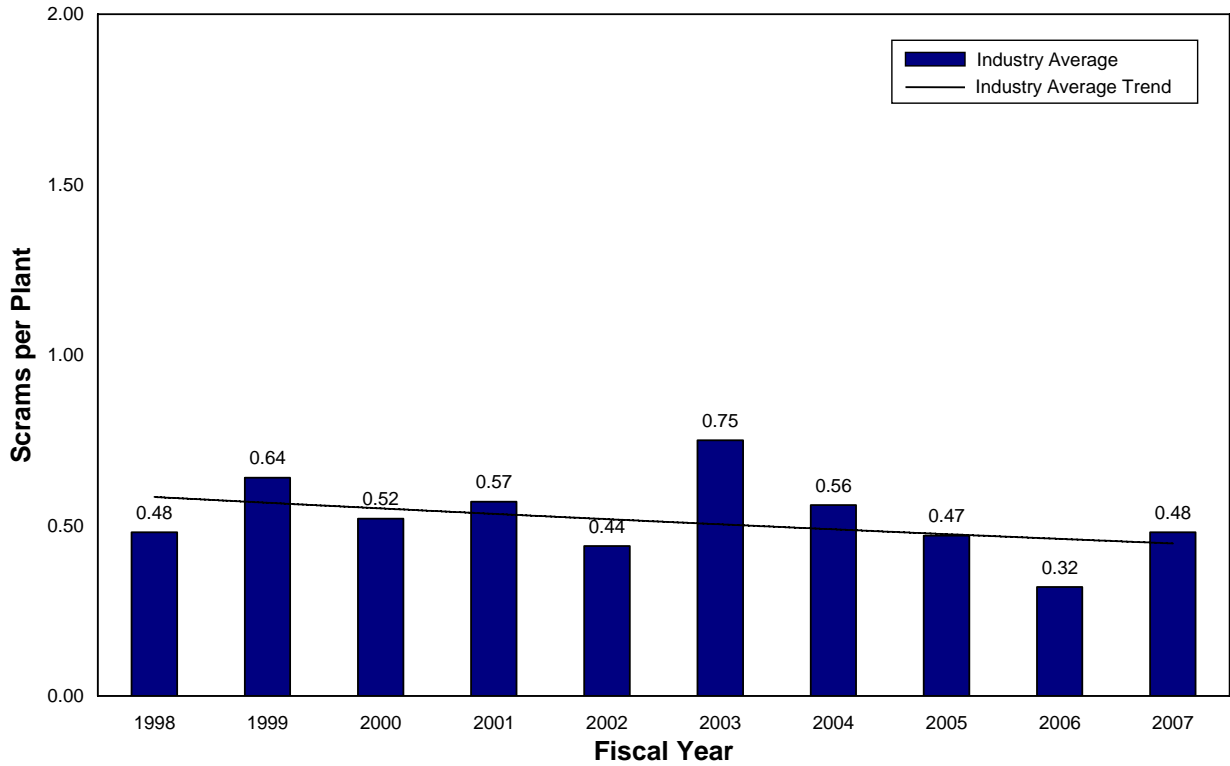


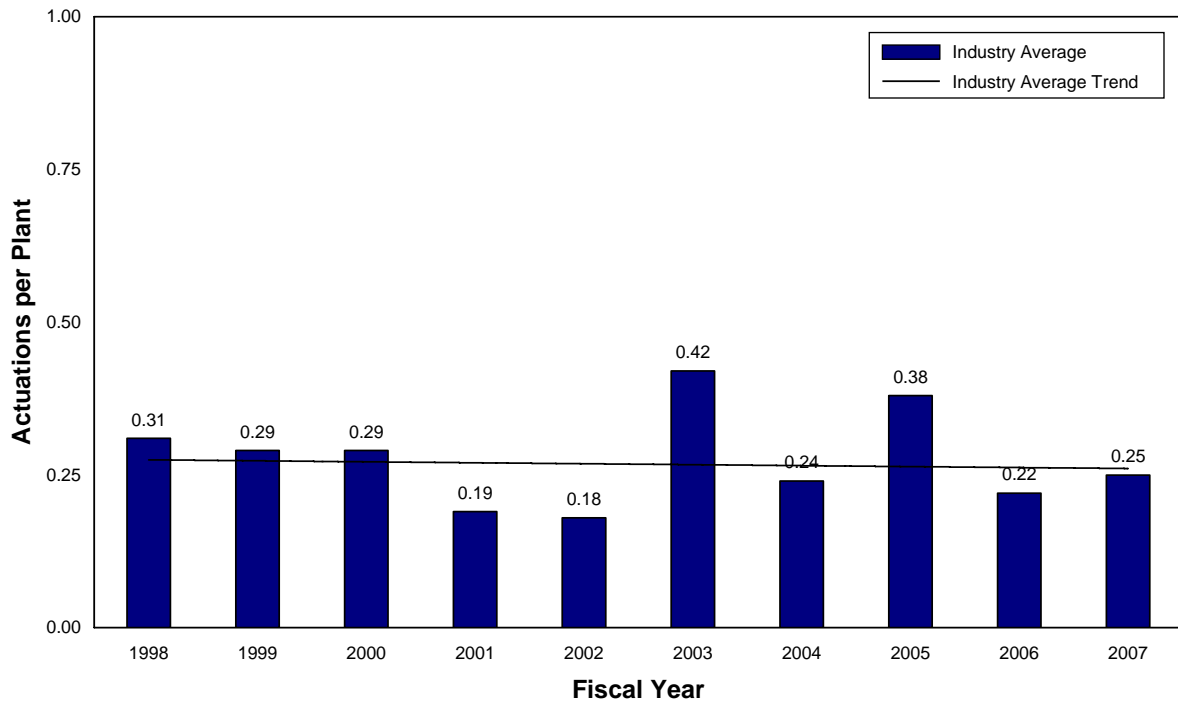
## FISCAL YEAR 2007 LONG-TERM INDUSTRY TRENDS RESULTS

No statistically significant adverse trends were observed in the Industry Trends Program performance indicator data from the most recent 10 years (fiscal year (FY) 1998 to FY 2007) as indicated by the following graphs.

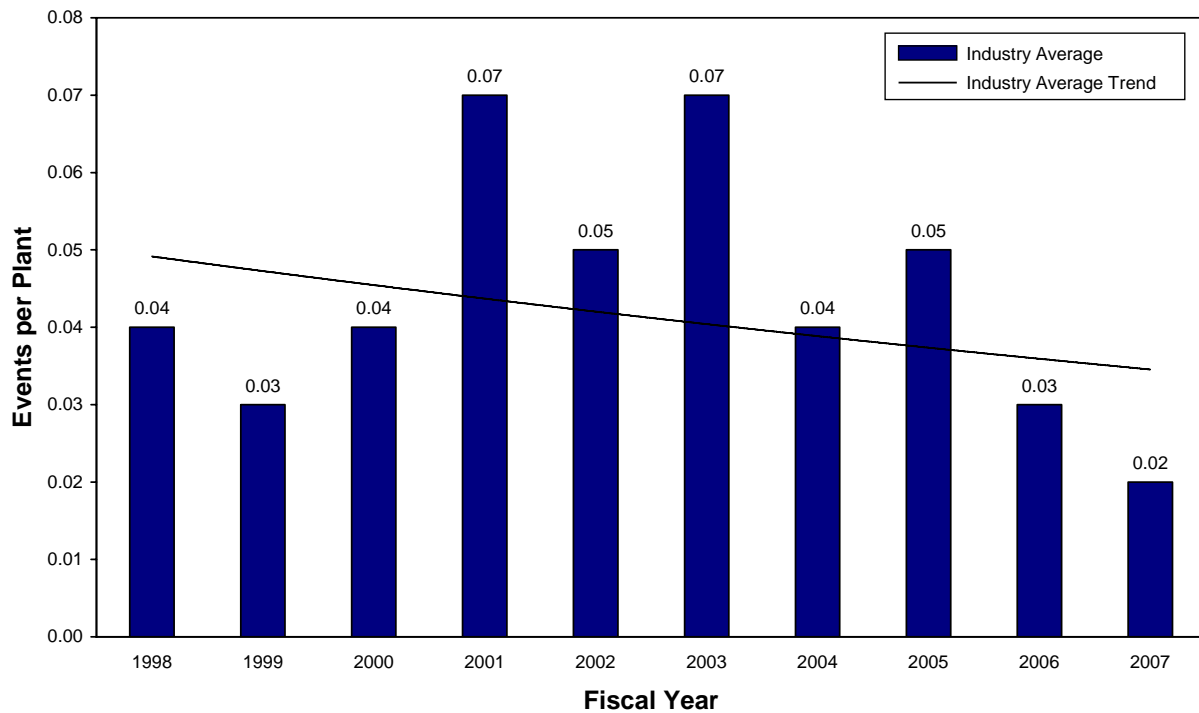
### Automatic Scrams While Critical



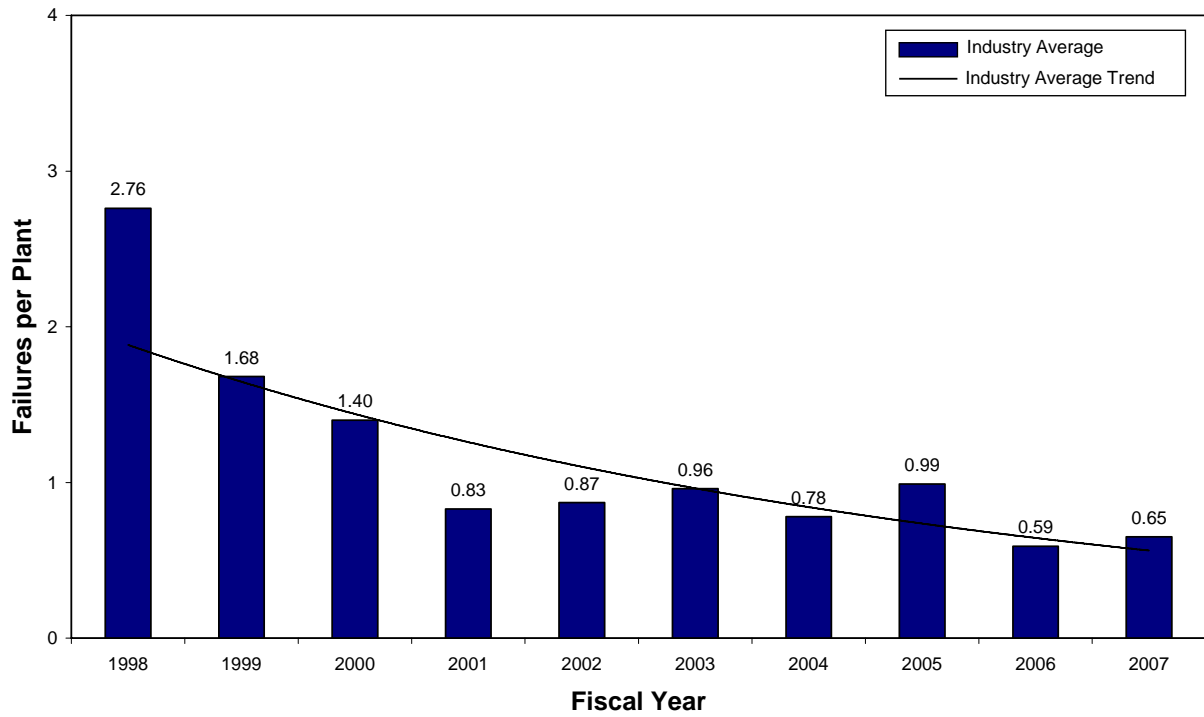
### Safety System Actuations



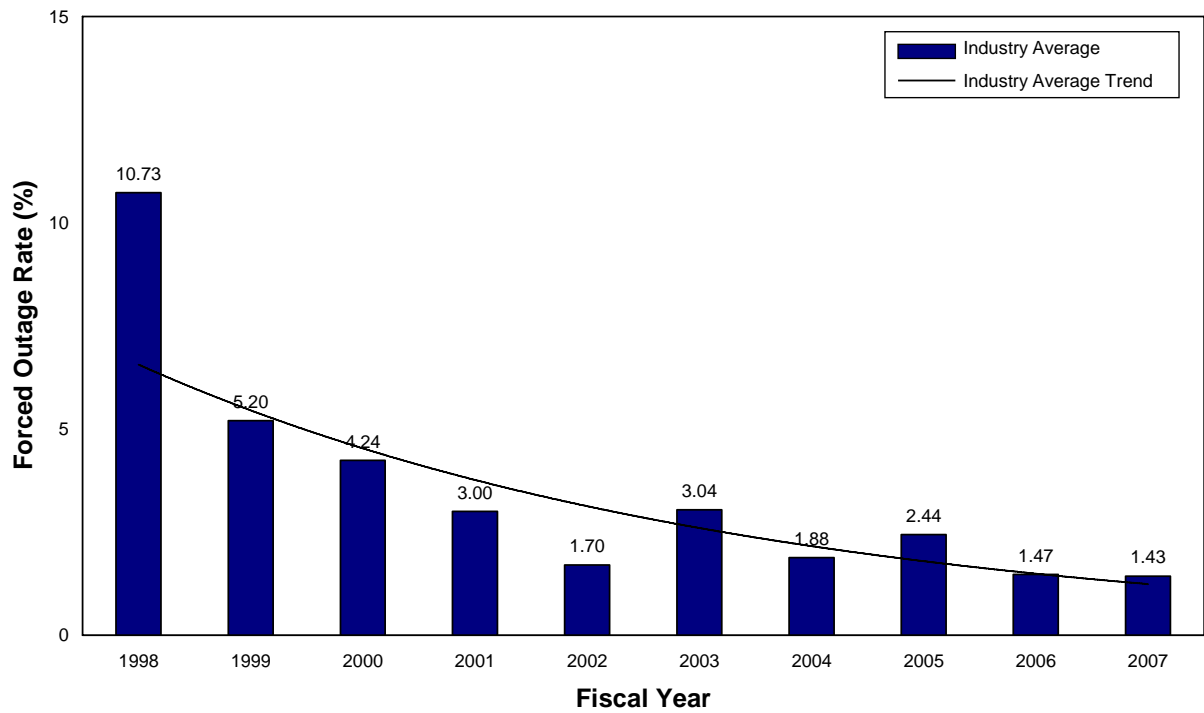
### Significant Events



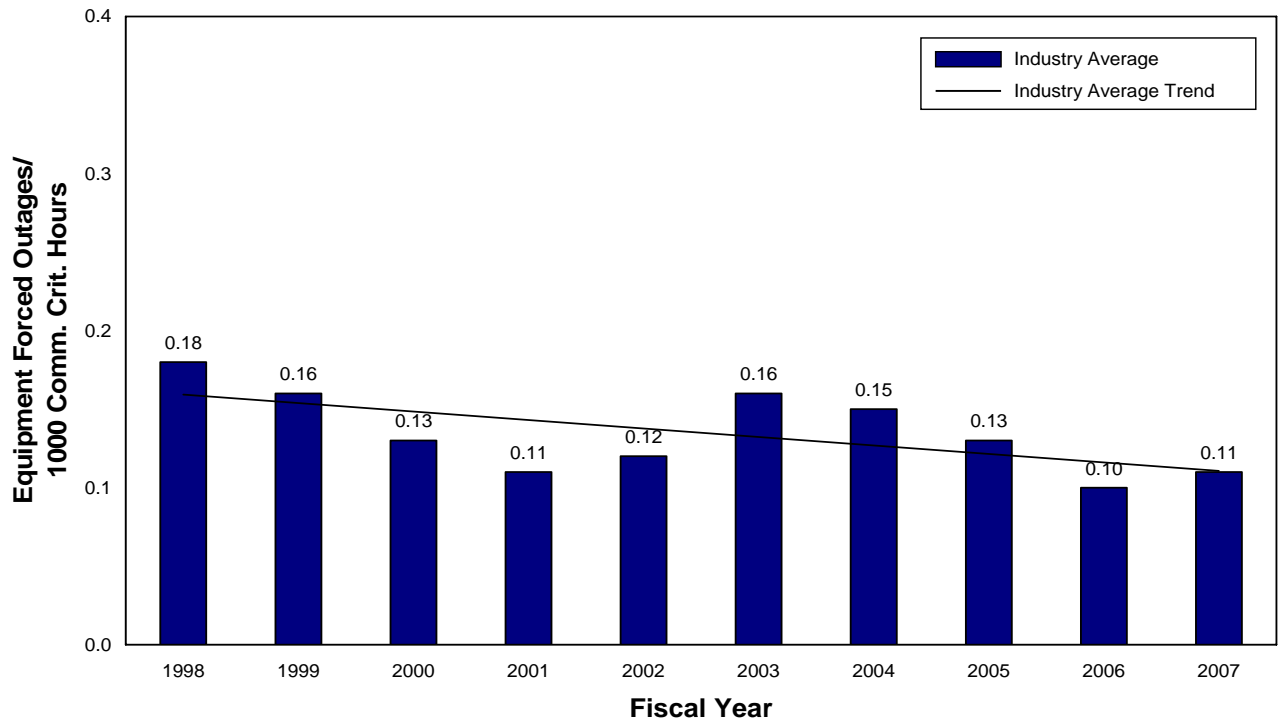
### Safety System Failures



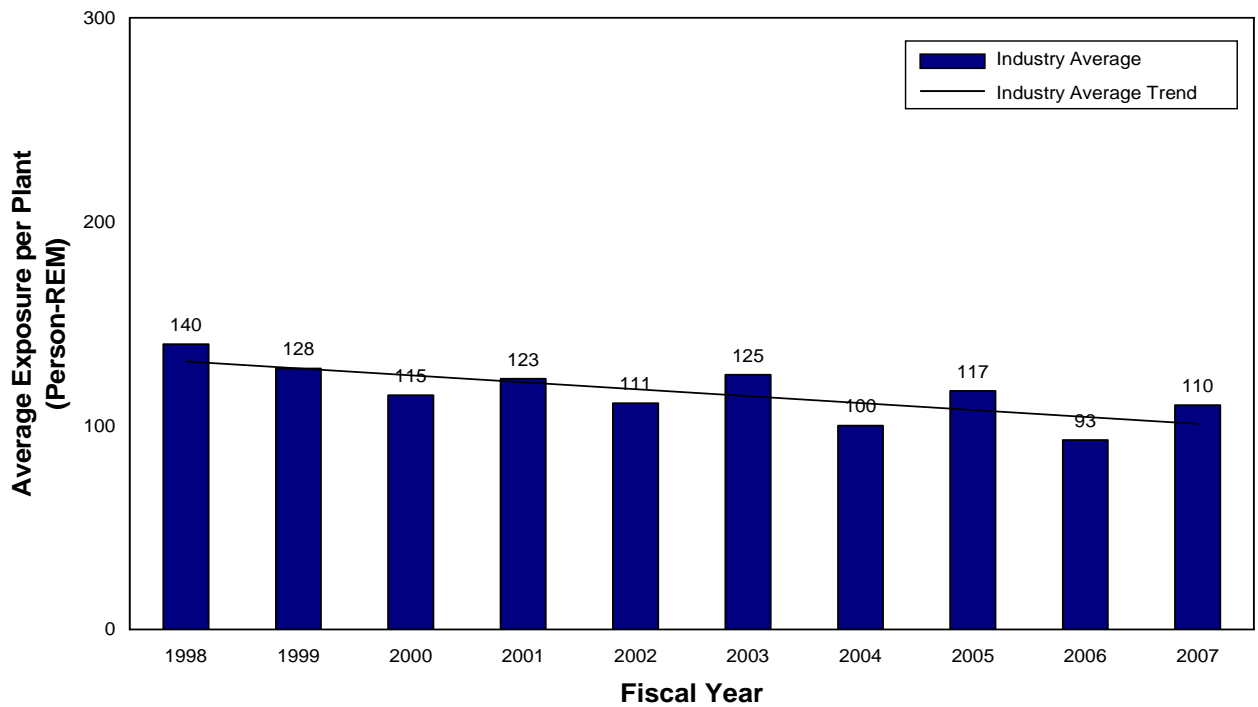
### Forced Outage Rate (%)



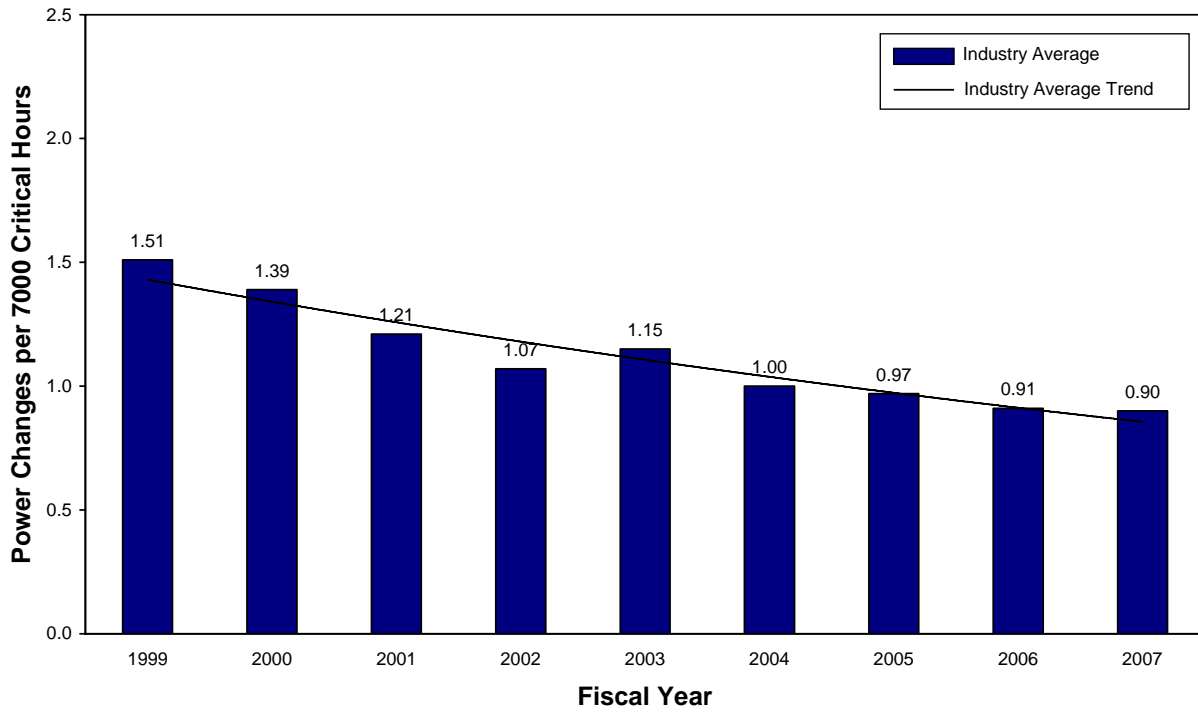
### Equipment Forced Outages/1000 Commercial Critical Hours



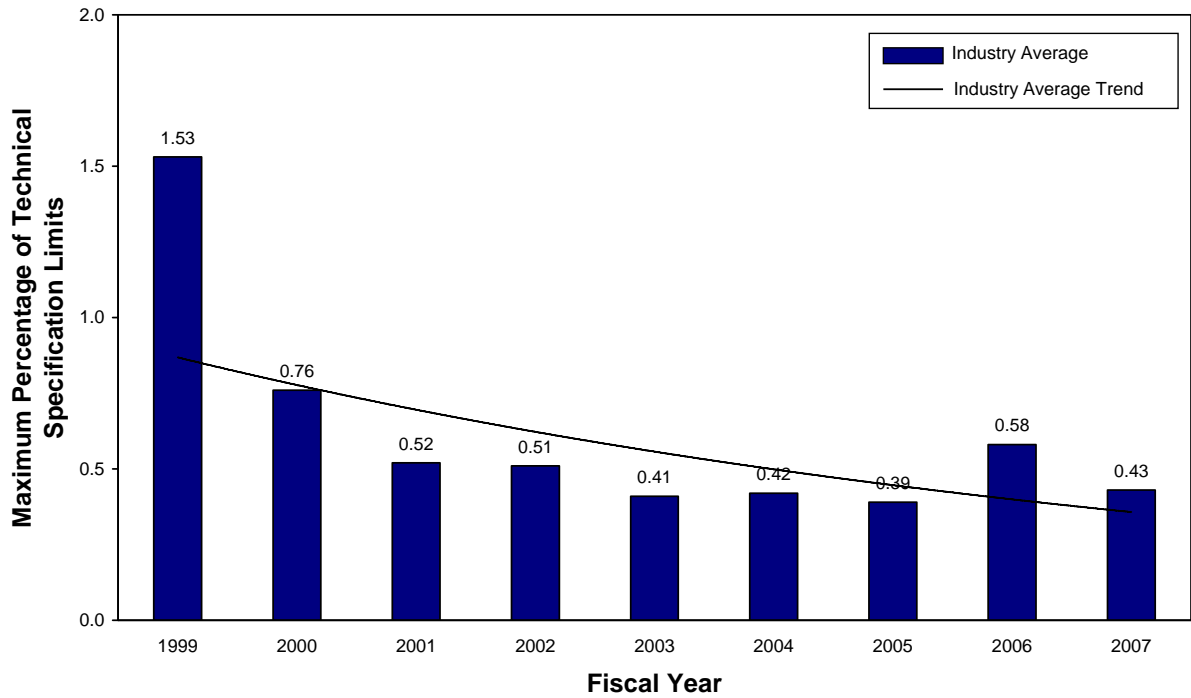
### Collective Radiation Exposure



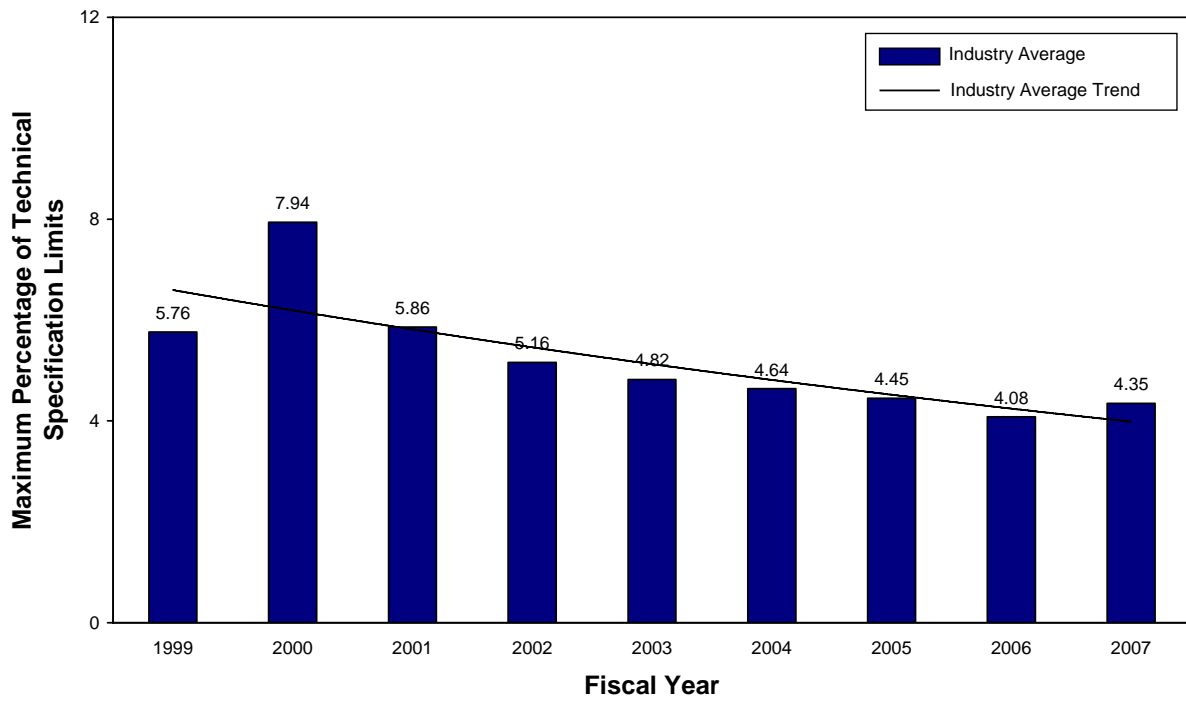
## Unplanned Power Changes



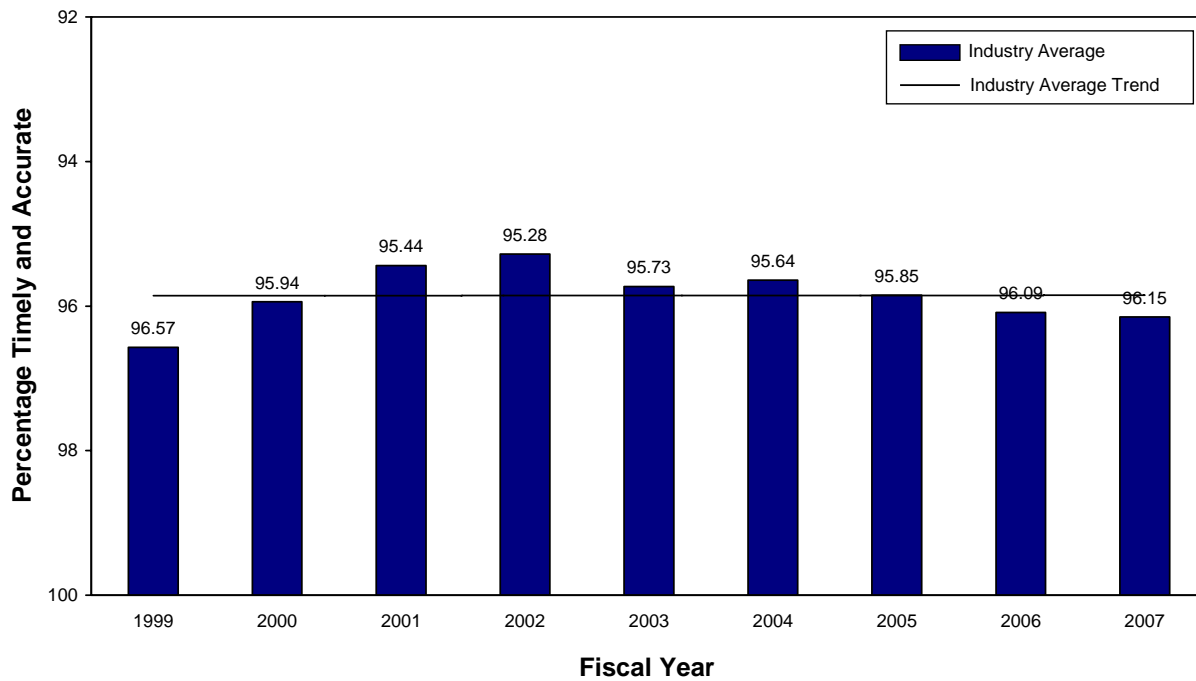
## Reactor Coolant System Activity



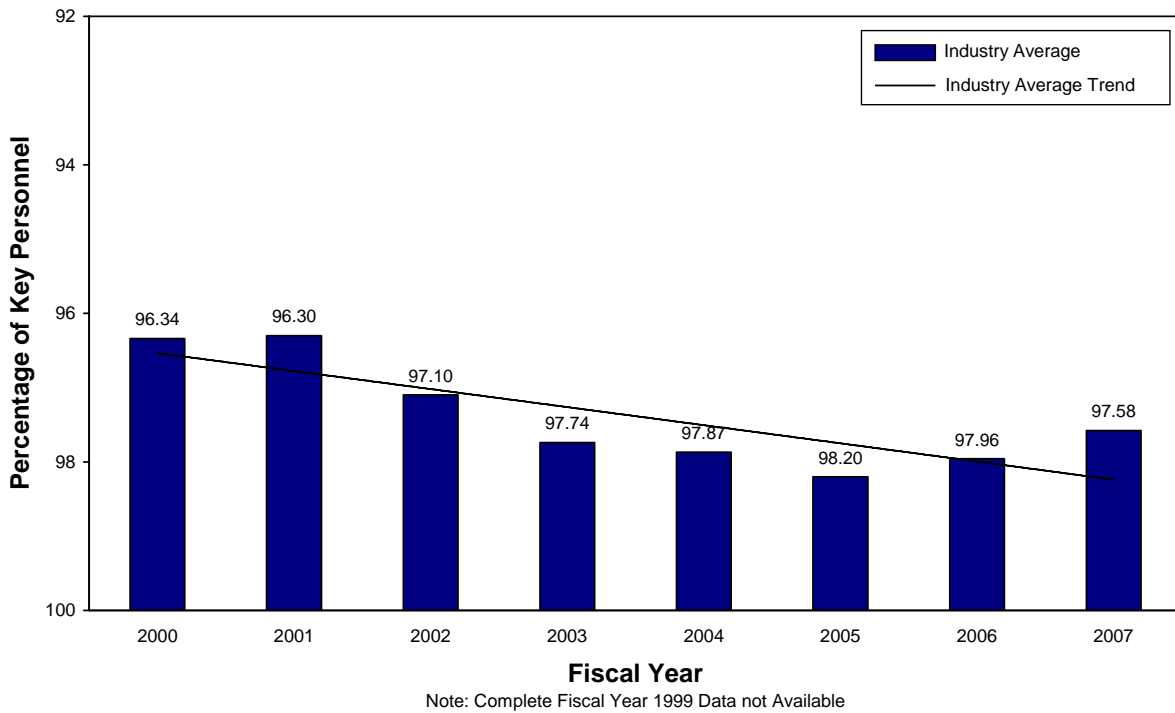
### Reactor Coolant System Leakage



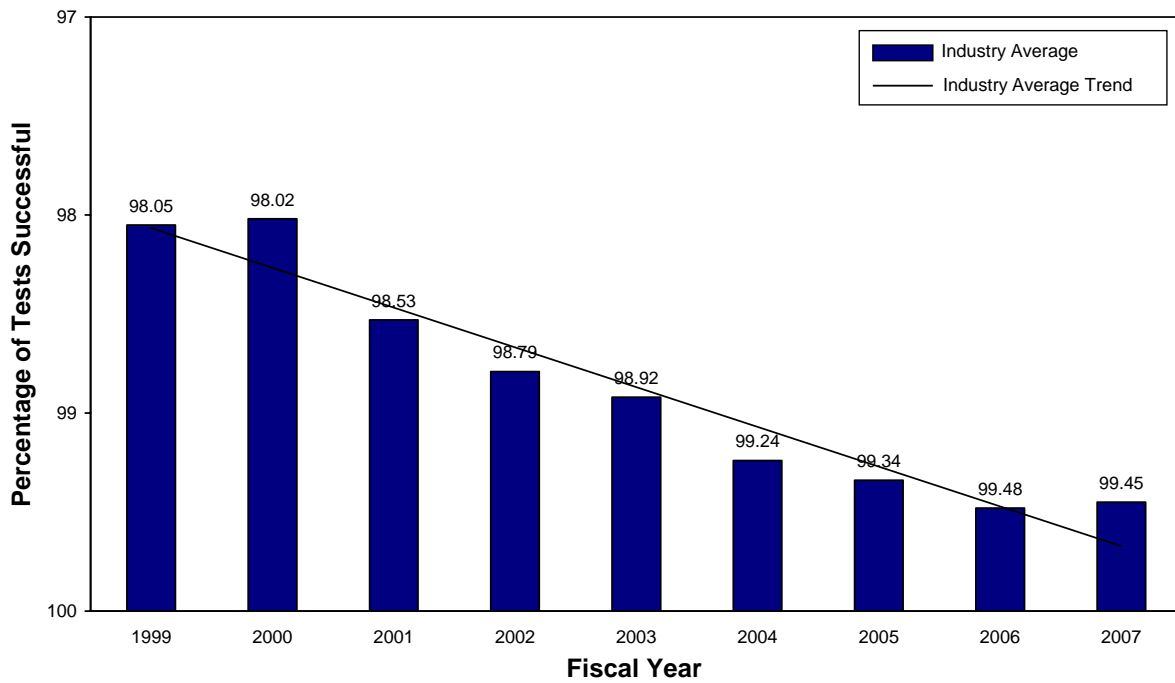
### Drill/Exercise Performance



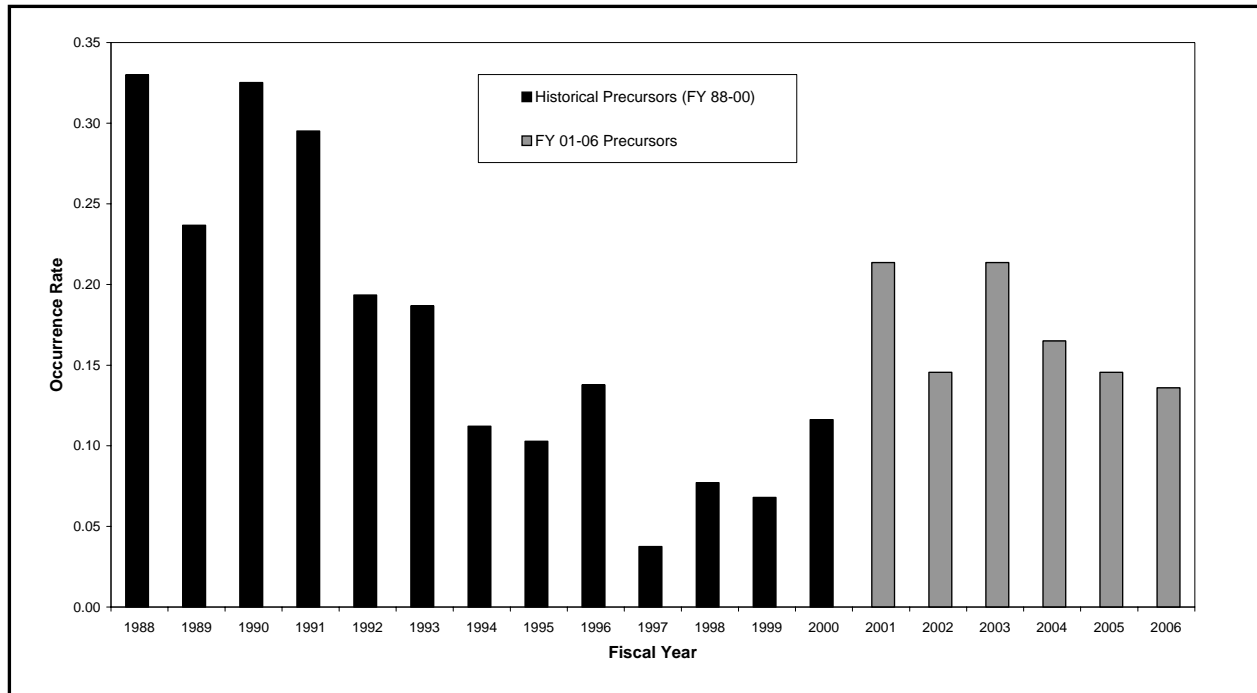
### ERO Drill Participation



### Alert and Notification System Reliability



## Accident Sequence Precursors



**Total precursors—occurrence rate, by fiscal year.** Data for FY 1988 – FY 2000 are shown for historical perspective. No trend line is shown because no statistically significant trend ( $p$ -value = 0.20) is detected for the FY 2001 – FY 2006 period.



## FISCAL YEAR 2007 SHORT-TERM INDUSTRY TRENDS RESULTS

The annual industry trend analysis compares the data for the most recent year with established short-term “prediction limits.” The prediction limits are 95th percentiles of predictive distributions for the data. The predictive distributions are statistical probability distributions that describe expected future performance. They are derived from performance during “baseline” periods for each performance indicator (PI). Baseline periods are periods for each PI during which the data can be regarded as fairly constant and indicative of “current” performance. There is no requirement for favorable trends to continue, and any adverse trends would need to be reversed. Therefore, for each PI, a series of trend analyses was performed to identify, if possible, a baseline period in which no statistically significant trend exists. In the Industry Trends Program (ITP) methodology, the minimum baseline period is at least 4 years, ending in the year with the most recent data (initially fiscal year (FY) 2002). If the most recent 4-year period satisfies the criteria, then the most recent 5-year period is considered. Successively longer periods are selected, as long as the statistical models fit and the test for trends shows little evidence. In the current methodology, whenever a new baseline period is sought, the period selected is the one that shows the least evidence of a trend. The results of the evaluation of the FY 2007 ITP PIs using the established prediction limits are provided below followed by plots of each PI with its FY 2007 data and associated prediction limit.

No PI exceeded its associated prediction limit in FY 2007 as shown in the following graphs.

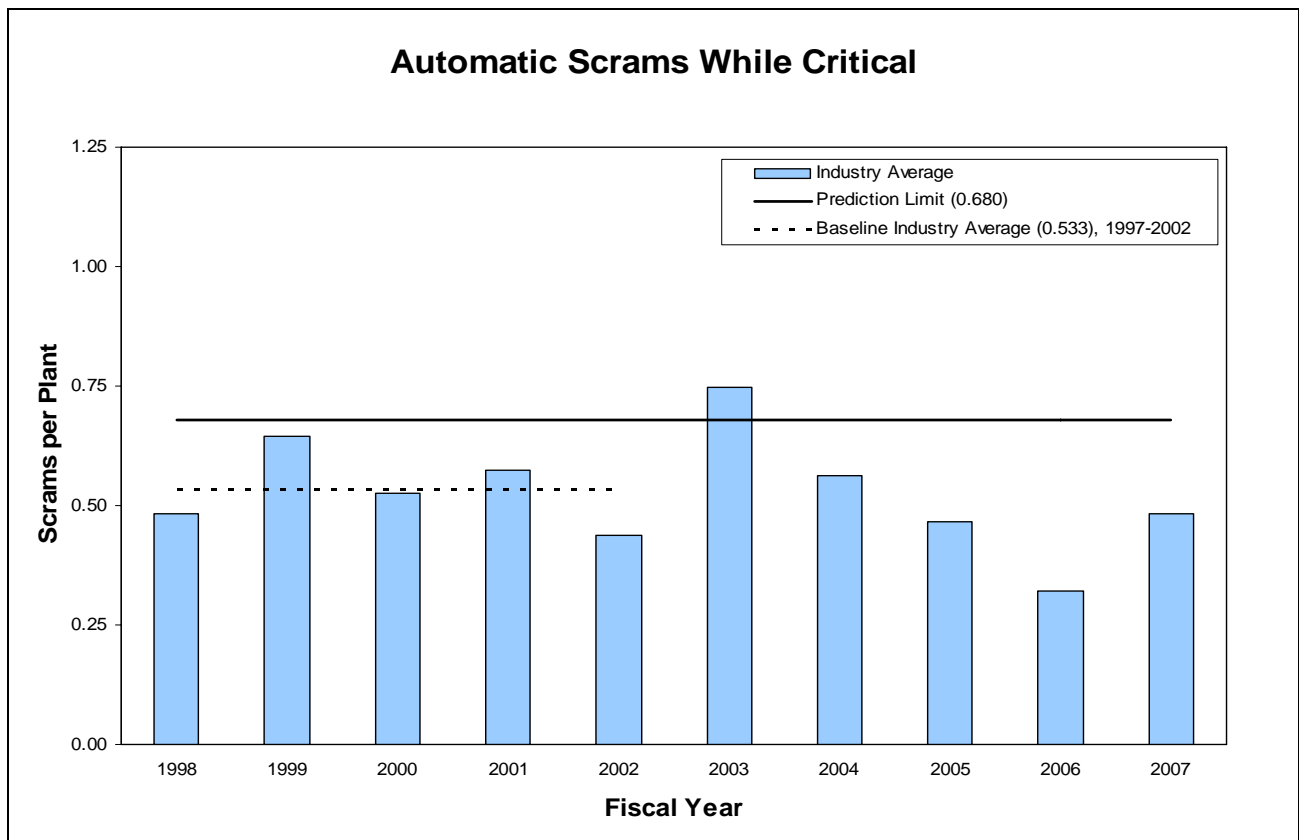


Figure 1 Automatic scrams while critical

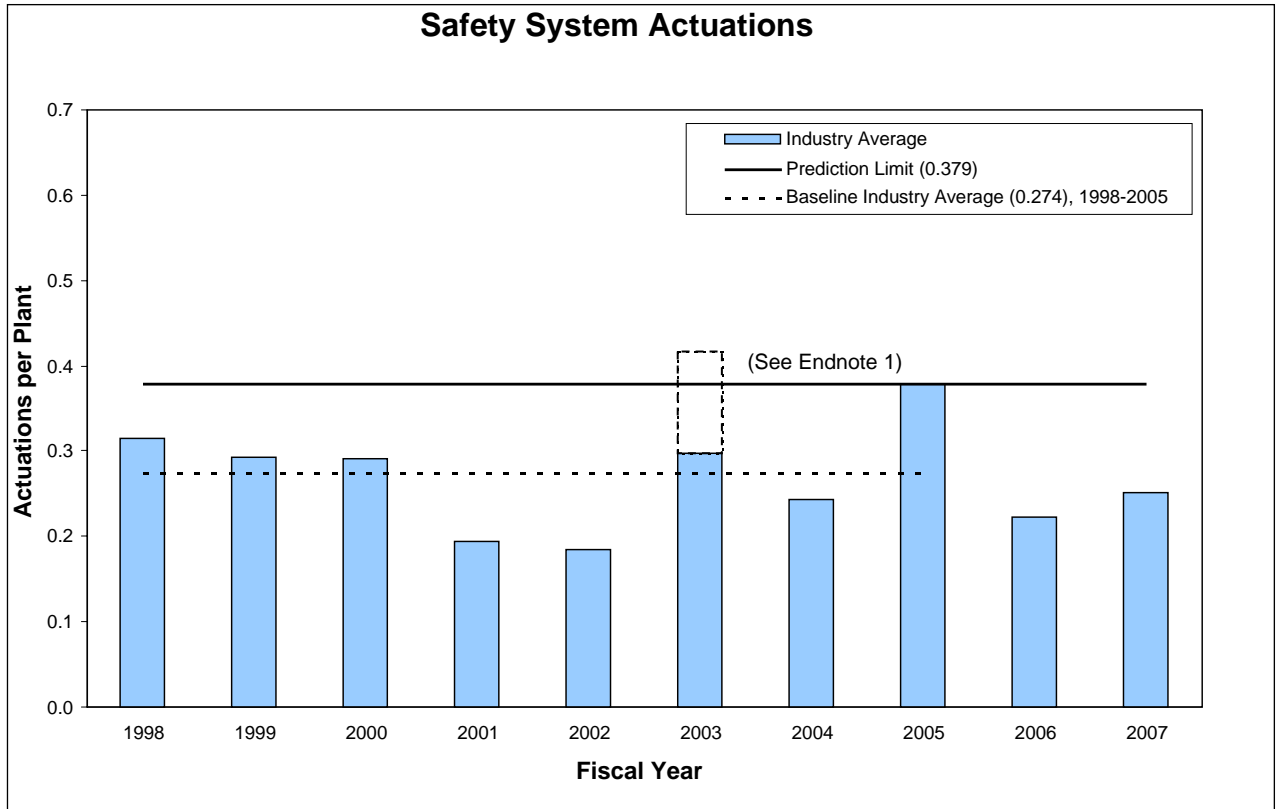


Figure 2 Safety system actuations

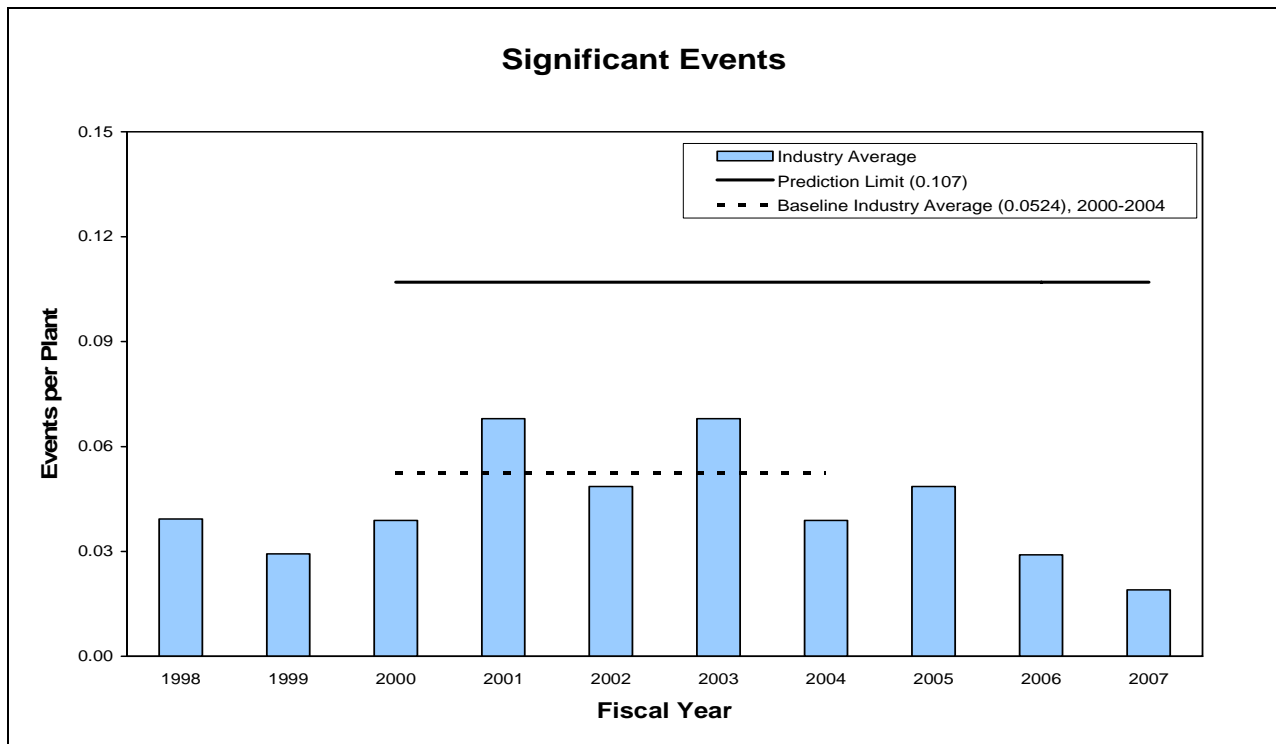


Figure 3 Significant events

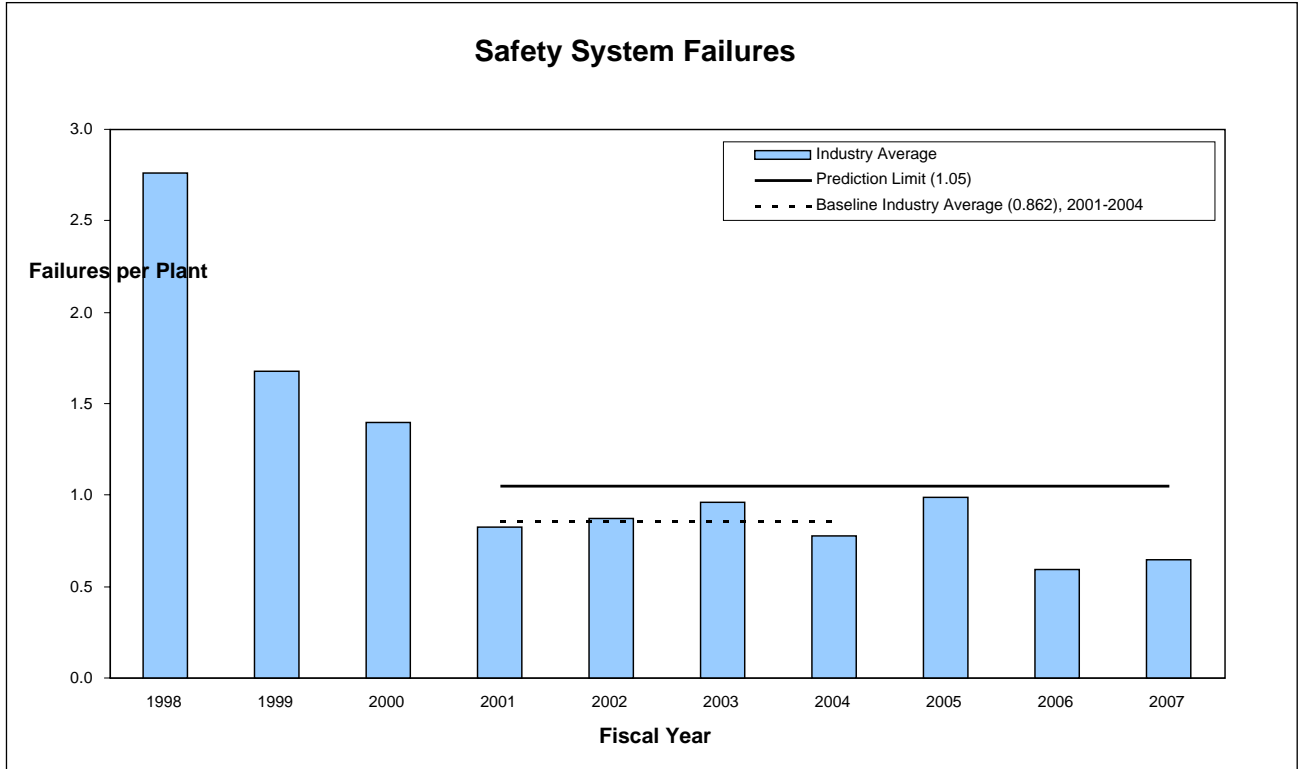


Figure 4 Safety system failures

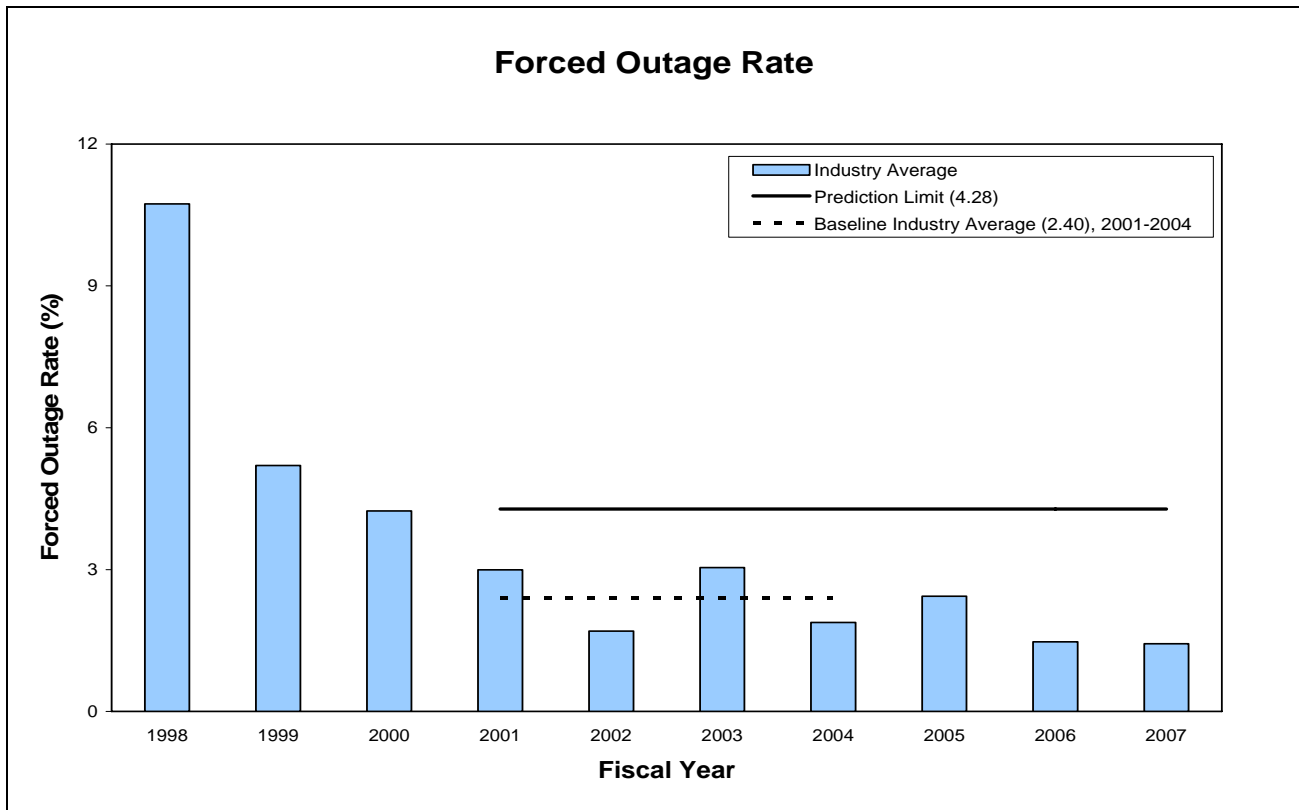


Figure 5 Forced outage rate

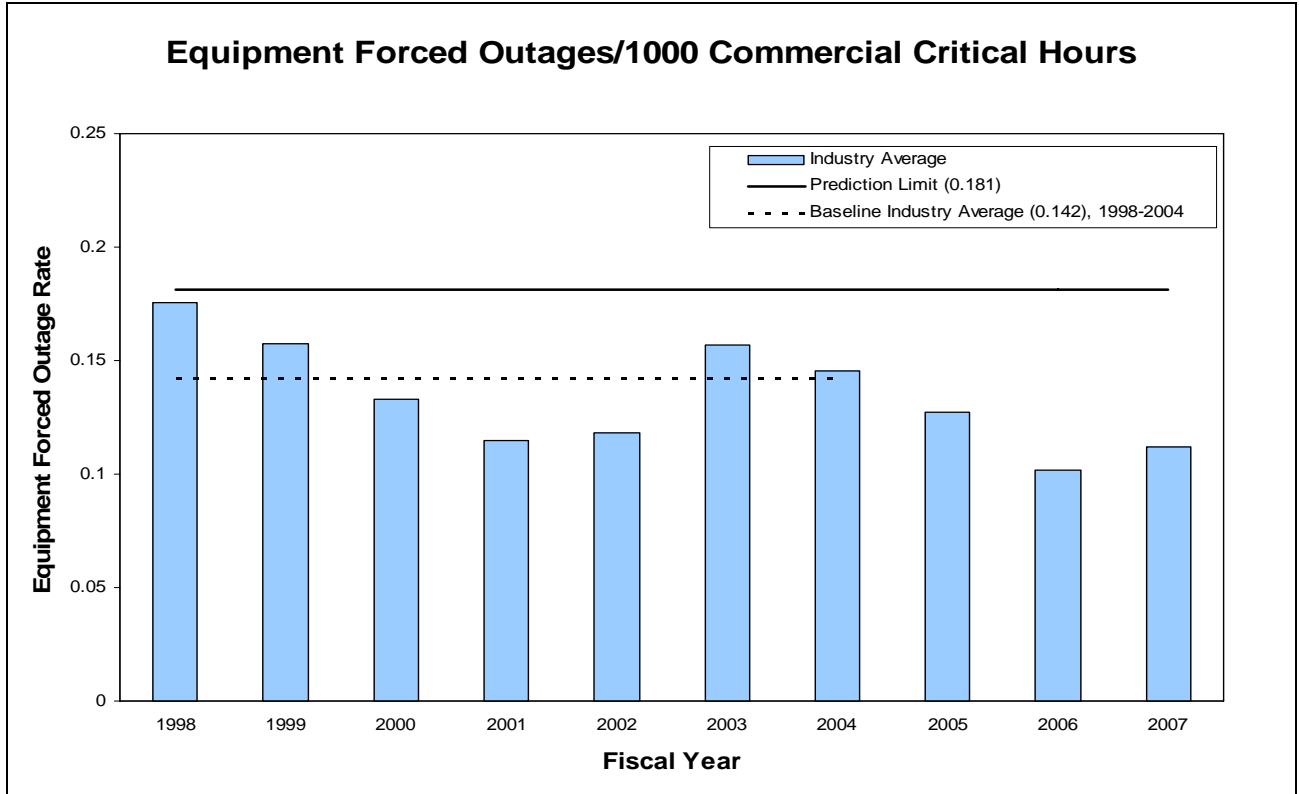


Figure 6 Equipment forced outages per 1000 commercial critical hours

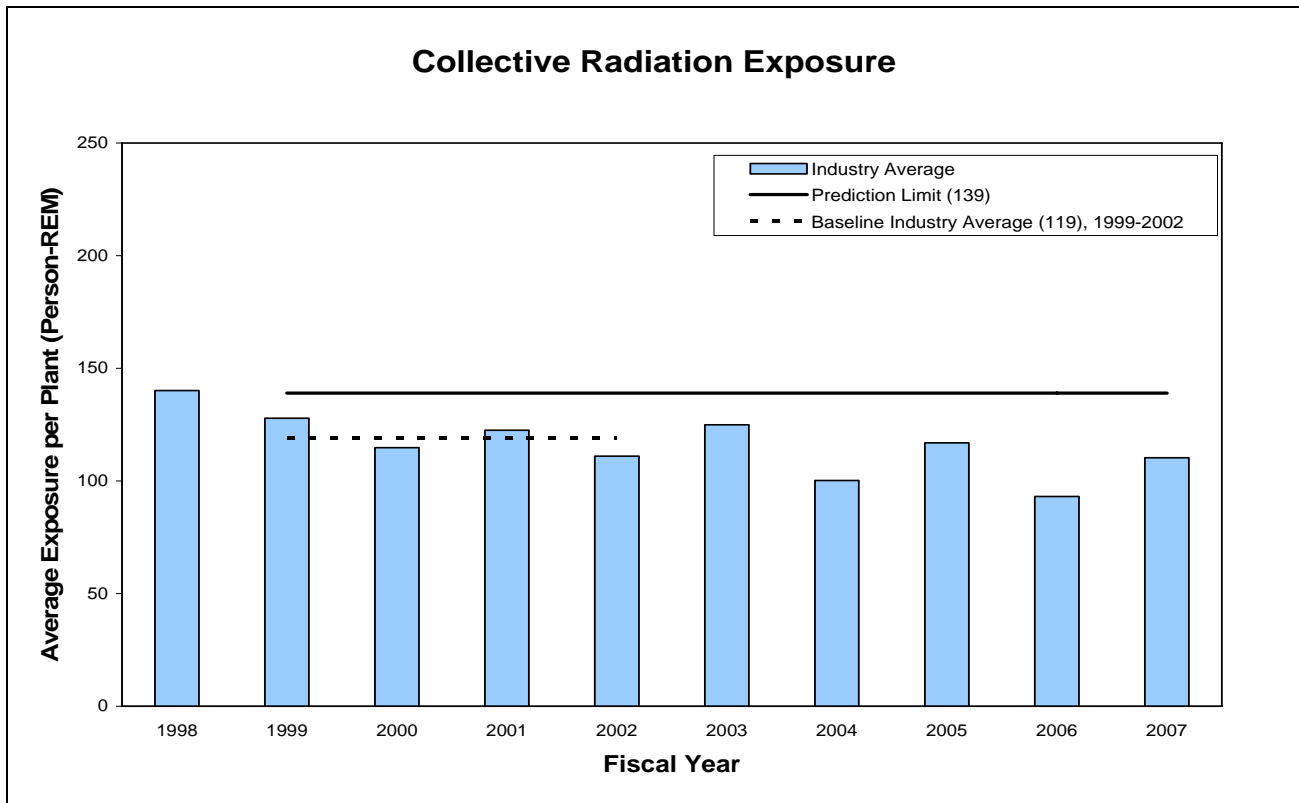


Figure 7 Collective radiation exposure