



Decommissioned Plant Perspective

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Brian D. Rude

Vice President of External and Member Relations



A Touchstone Energy® Cooperative 

The Touchstone Energy logo is a small icon consisting of three stylized human figures in red, blue, and orange, standing on a green base.

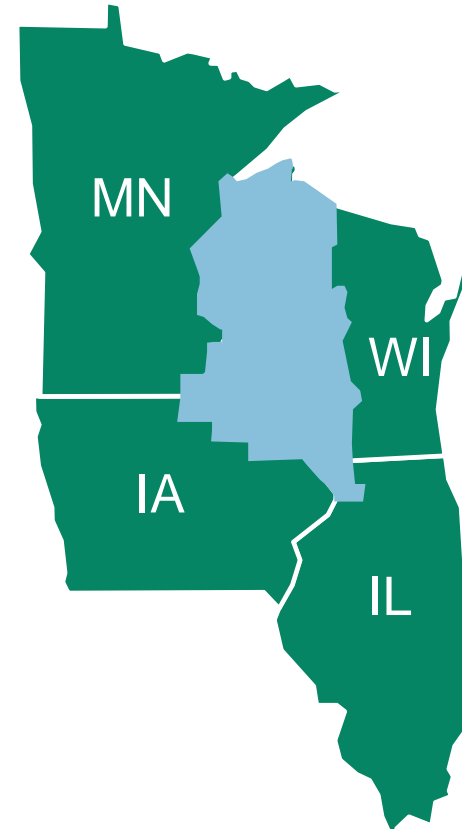


Summary of SNF/GTCC Waste Storage at Shutdown Nuclear Power Plant Sites

Reactor Name	Year of Shutdown	Amount of SNF Stored (MTU)	Number of DPC Systems	On-Site Dry Storage Status
Humboldt Bay	1976	29	5 SNF, 1 GTCC	5 SNF in Storage 1 GTCC Planned
La Crosse	1987	38	5 SNF	In Storage
Rancho Seco	1989	228	21 SNF, 1 GTCC	In Storage
Yankee Rowe	1991	127	15 SNF, 2 GTCC	In Storage
Trojan	1992	359	34 SNF	In Storage
Haddam Neck	1996	412	40 SNF, 3 GTCC	In Storage
Maine Yankee	1997	542	60 SNF, 4GTCC	In Storage
Big Rock Point	1997	58	7 SNF, 1 GTCC	In Storage
Zion 1 & 2	1998	1,018	65 SNF	Planned
Total		2,811	237 SNF, 12 GTCC	

Dairyland Power Cooperative

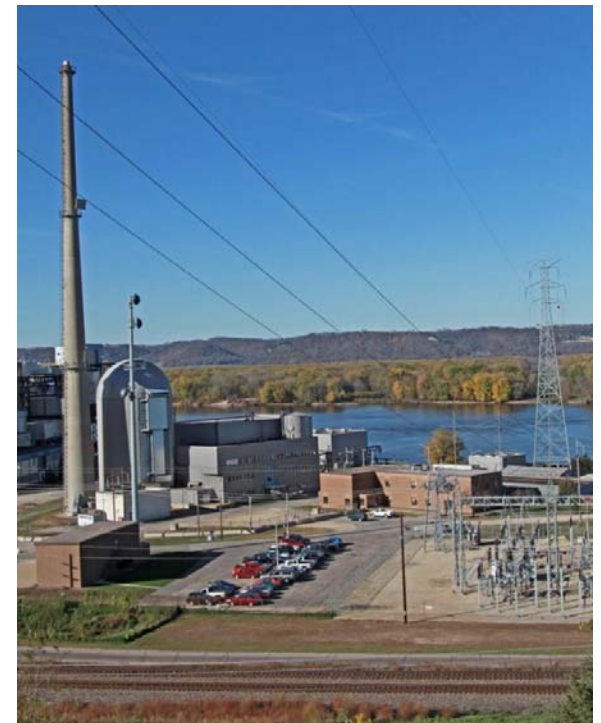
- Generation and transmission cooperative located in La Crosse, WI. Owned and governed by our members.
- Serving 25 distribution cooperatives in four states: 600,000 end-use consumers.
- Annual revenues of \$415 million, 611 employees.



**The Dairyland Power
Service Area**

La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor (LACBWR)

- 50 MW reactor built by federal government as Phase II Demonstration Project of peaceful use of nuclear power; balance of plant built by Dairyland.
- Went critical in 1967, commercial operation in 1969.
- In 1973, Dairyland purchased the plant, steam generator and spent fuel.
- After successful operation, plant closed in 1987 for economic reasons.



Since 1987...

- We safely maintained 333 spent fuel assemblies in wet-pool storage representing 38 MTU of fuel, until Fall, 2012.
- Maintained 25 employees, costing \$6 million a year.
- As a cooperative, 100% of costs related to fuel storage are passed directly to our members.
- Like all utilities, we have taken legal action against the DOE for breach of contract. Won original suit and appeal, and received payment for costs from 1999-2006.



Since 1987...

- Limited dismantling has resulted in two million pounds of material having been removed, including the reactor pressure vessel.
- ISFSI construction complete. Fuel was moved in 2012. ISFSI is located on-site, adjacent to an operating coal plant.







Blue Ribbon Commission on America's Nuclear Future

- Dairyland and all shutdown reactor companies support two key recommendations:
 - Prompt development of one or more consolidated interim storage facilities.
 - Spent fuel currently being stored at shutdown reactor sites should be “first in line” for transfer to consolidated interim storage.



Blue Ribbon Commission Final Report

Shutdown Plant Considerations

- *“Dry Storage facilities at shutdown reactors without pools do not have any of the fuel handling and recovery capabilities that would be provided in a consolidated facility – in effect, these facilities are simply well-guarded parking lots for storage casks.”*
- *“If fuel at these sites needed repackaging, a new fuel handling facility would have to be constructed at considerable time and expense.”*



Why Consolidated Storage? Why Should Shutdowns Go First?

- Consolidation would streamline and simplify security and safety.
- Location could be found that would be more suitable for the purpose.
- Removal of the fuel would allow license termination, decommissioning and return of site for other purposes.
- Reduce costs to our members. Even though most costs are reimbursed by successful lawsuits, many are not.
- Specific to shutdown reactors, there is no incoming revenue to fund increased costs: it directly impacts our member owners and their rates.
- Give federal government a way to keep the legal commitment to accept fuel, lowering utility costs and taxpayer costs as future liability damage payments are reduced.



Conclusions

- DOE – under its existing authority and appropriations – needs to aggressively advance the resolution of issues identified in the BRC Report that will affect the timely removal of material from permanently shutdown and operating reactor sites.
- Because of the lead times involved, DOE needs to immediately begin to implement the institutional and infrastructure programs necessary to transport the NRC licensed canisters stranded at permanently shutdown and operating reactor sites to a Centralized Interim Storage facility.
- These efforts include conducting the site-specific assessments of the transportation readiness at these sites as well as the procurement and construction of the critical transportation infrastructure and equipment that does not currently exist. DOE should work with private sector partners on a strategy and approach to transportation.



Conclusions

- NRC – should commence planning the integration of regulatory resources to address current tasks and to plan for consolidated storage and fuel removal.
- We believe movement of fuel from shutdown reactor sites is a “best practice” and NRC should state an expectation of progress toward this goal.
- The regulatory program must have a goal of avoiding unintended consequences of devoting resources to long-term research and focus on moving forward on this new assumption.



Conclusions

- We support political efforts by all interested parties to promptly site an interim consolidated storage site.
- DOE needs to engage interested states and communities to develop a volunteer CIS site.
- We hope elected officials will support this goal regardless of their position on permanent storage, or how they stand on issues related to continuing or expanding the nuclear power industry.