

★ Congressional Legislative Action:

○ August 2020:

- The American Nuclear Infrastructure Act of 2020, which was heard by the Senate’s Committee on Environment and Public Works on [August 5, 2020](#), will enable U.S. international leadership, preserve America’s uranium supply chain, reduce carbon emissions, and strengthen our economic, energy, and national security.
- The Nuclear Energy Leadership Act (NELA), included in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for fiscal year 2021, was passed by the Senate on [July 23, 2020](#). NELA will help facilitate the path to market for advanced reactors by allowing the federal government to be an early adopter of commercialized technologies; providing for needed scientific research facilities; demonstrating advanced reactor concepts; breaking down fuel availability barriers when the market cannot; and training the next generation of nuclear scientists.
- The Nuclear Energy for the Future Act (HR 6796), which was introduced to the House on [May 8, 2020](#), builds on the Nuclear Energy Innovation Capabilities Act (NEICA) to provide full authorization for the Versatile Test Reactor.
- The Nuclear Energy Research and Development Act (HR 6097) was passed by the House Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittee on Energy on [March 12, 2020](#) and forwarded to the full Committee. This act would authorize many programs within the Office of Nuclear Energy, including further research and development on the existing fleet of reactors, advanced reactors, hybrid energy systems, and advanced fuels.
- The Integrated Energy Systems Act of 2019 (S 2702), which was heard by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on [December 17, 2019](#), would direct the Department of Energy to establish an integrated energy systems research, development, and demonstration program.
- The Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Act (HR 1760), which was passed by the House and referred to the Senate’s Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on [September 10, 2019](#), would ensure that adequate supplies of domestically produced high-assay low-enriched uranium (enriched above 5 percent and below 20 percent) are available. The bill was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
- The Nuclear Waste Administration Act of 2019 (S 1234), which was heard by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on [June 27, 2019](#), would establish the Nuclear Waste Administration (NWA) to provide for the permanent disposal of nuclear waste.
- The Nuclear Powers Act of 2019 (HR 2314 and S 1134), which was introduced to the House Ways and Means Committee on [April 12, 2019](#) and the Senate Committee on Finance on [April 10, 2019](#), would provide a tax credit for investments in qualified nuclear energy property placed in service before January 1, 2026.



- ★ [August 31, 2020](#): Santee Cooper and Westinghouse Electric Company have come to an agreement to sell equipment and supplies that are still remaining at the V.C. Summer site.
- ★ [August 30, 2020](#): The NRC approved the NuScale small modular reactor (SMR) design certification Final Safety Evaluation Report (FSER), making it the first SMR to receive such an approval. The technical review was also completed by the NRC within its original 42-month schedule.

- ★ [August 27, 2020](#): TerraPower, LLC and GE Hitachi Nuclear introduce their Natrium concept, a sodium fast reactor combined with a molten salt energy storage system that has the potential to provide over five hours of energy storage.
- ★ [August 18, 2020](#): The Florida Public Service Commission approved Duke Energy Florida to decommission the Crystal River Nuclear Plant by 2027, which is 50 years sooner than originally scheduled.
- ★ [August 11, 2020](#): The last of the 73 canisters of used fuel from the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station was transferred to an interim storage facility on August 7, 2020, marking a major milestone for the site. Building demolition is expected to occur in early 2021.
- ★ [July 9, 2020](#): General Electric – Hitachi received a patent for their Very Simplified Boiling Water Reactor. The reactor design will utilize natural circulation with flexible energy outputs of 0-350 megawatt-electric.
- ★ [July 2, 2020](#): BWX Technologies was awarded \$26 million to expand and upgrade its manufacturing facility for tristructural isotropic (TRISO) fuel compacts in Lynchburg, Virginia.
- ★ [June 16, 2020](#): The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) formally accepted Oklo Power LLC's combined license application for its Aurora reactor at the Idaho National Laboratory, which was submitted in March 2020.

LICENSING ACTIONS

Vendors and utilities that wish to certify a new reactor design or a potential site, or construct and operate a new nuclear power plant must submit an application to the NRC, which will conduct an in-depth review of safety and environmental aspects related to the design and / or site.

Reactor Design Certifications (DC)

By issuing a DC, the NRC approves a nuclear power plant design, independent of an application to construct or operate a plant. A DC is valid for 15 years from the date of issuance, but can be renewed for an additional 10 to 15 years. A DC application (DCA) must include enough information to show the design meets NRC’s safety standards and that the design resolves any existing generic safety issues and issues that arose after specific events in the nuclear industry such as the Three Mile Island accident. Applications must closely analyze the design’s appropriate response to accidents or natural events, including lessons learned from the Fukushima accident. Applications must also lay out the inspections, tests, analyses and acceptance criteria that will verify the construction of key design features. Certification reviews identify key information to consider in site-specific reviews for operating licenses. *(From NRC website)*

Four reactor designs that are being considered for future builds in the U.S. have been certified by the NRC. In addition, one SMR design is currently under NRC review*. One of the four certified designs is under renewal review. Two previously-submitted designs have been withdrawn from consideration¹.

¹AREVA US-EPR – Submitted December 12, 2007, and docketed February 25, 2008; review suspended at the request of the applicant.
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries US-APWR – Submitted December 31, 2007 and docketed February 29, 2008; MHI has requested a deferral of the review due to their work on reactor restarts in Japan.

	VENDOR	TECHNOLOGY	STATUS
Issued	Westinghouse	AP1000	Issued: 12/30/2011
	General Electric-Hitachi	ESBWR	Issued: 11/14/2014
	Korea Electric Power Corp	APR1400	Issued: 9/19/2019
Renewal	General Electric-Hitachi	ABWR	Originally Issued 5/12/1997: DC Renewal Application is under review
Active DCAs	NuScale Power	NuScale SMR Power Module	*Under Review: Final Safety Evaluation Report approved on 8/23/2020

Early Site Permits (ESP)

By issuing an ESP, the NRC approves one or more sites for a nuclear power facility, independent of an application for a construction permit or combined license. An ESP is valid for 10 to 20 years from the date of issuance, and can be renewed for an additional 10 to 20 years. In reviewing an ESP application, the NRC staff will address site safety issues, environmental protection issues, and plans for coping with emergencies, independent of the review of a specific nuclear plant design. During this process, the NRC notifies all stakeholders (including the public) as to how and when they may participate in the regulatory process, which may include participating in public meetings and opportunities to request a hearing on the issuance of an ESP. *(From NRC website)*

Six ESPs have been issued and one was withdrawn²

²Victoria County Station, Texas (Exelon) was withdrawn from NRC review 10/2012

	SITE/LOCATION		UTILITY	TECHNOLOGY REFERENCED	STATUS
Issued	Clinton	IL	Exelon	Plant Parameter Envelope (PPE)	Issued: 3/15/2007
	Grand Gulf	MS	Entergy	PPE	Issued: 4/5/2007
	North Anna	VA	Dominion Power	PPE	Issued: 11/27/2007 Amended 1/30/2013
	Vogtle	GA	Southern	AP1000/ Westinghouse	Issued: 8/26/2009
	Salem County	NJ	PSEG	PPE	Issued: 5/5/2016
	Clinch River	TN	TVA	PPE	Issued: 12/19/2019

Combined Construction and Operating Licenses (COL)

By issuing a COL, the NRC authorizes the licensee to construct and (with specified conditions) operate a nuclear power plant at a specific site, in accordance with established laws and regulations. In a COL application (COLA), NRC staff reviews the applicant's qualifications, design safety, environmental impacts, operational programs, site safety, and verification of construction with inspections, testing, analyses, and acceptance criteria. The staff conducts its review in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act, NRC regulations, and the National Environmental Policy Act. All stakeholders (including the public) are given notice as to how and when they may participate in the regulatory process, which may include participating in public meetings and opportunities to request a hearing on the issuance of a COL. Once issued, a COL is good for 40 years and can be renewed for an additional 20. A COLA may reference a certified design and/or an ESP, or neither. *(From NRC website)*

Nineteen COLAs have been docketed by the NRC: Eight, totaling 14 reactors, have received COLs; eight applications were suspended and later withdrawn³ due to utility, economic or other considerations while two applications remain in “suspended” status⁴, and one is under review. A Reference COL (R-COL) application has been submitted for 5 reactor designs (in addition to the designs for which a COL has been issued listed in the table below, COL applications were submitted for a USEPR and an US-APWR but were later withdrawn); subsequent COLs (S-COL) incorporate the corresponding R-COL application by reference, noting any site-specific departures.

³Suspended and Withdrawn: Bell Bend; Bellefonte 3&4 Callaway 2, Calvert Cliffs 3, Grand Gulf 3, Nine Mile Point 3, River Bend 3, Victoria County 1&2,

⁴Remains Suspended: Shearon Harris 2&3, Comanche Peak 3&4

	SITE/LOCATION		UTILITY	REACTOR TECHNOLOGY/ NO. of REACTORS		STATUS
Issued	Vogtle	GA	Southern Nuclear	AP1000	2	Issued: 2/10/2012
	V.C. Summer	SC	SCE&G	AP1000	2	Issued: 3/30/2012
	Fermi	MI	DTE Energy	ESBWR	1	Issued: 5/1/2015
	South Texas Project	TX	STPNOC	ABWR	2	Issued: 2/12/2016
	Levy	FL	Duke Energy	AP1000	2	Issued: 10/26/2016
	William States Lee	SC	Duke Energy	AP1000	2	Issued: 12/19/2016
	North Anna	VA	Dominion Energy	ESBWR	1	Issued: 6/2/2017
	Turkey Point	FL	Florida Power and Light	AP1000	2	Issued: 4/12/2018
Under Review	Idaho National Laboratory	ID	Oklo Power LLC	Aurora	1	Under Review

A COL is valid indefinitely. If a licensee chooses not to construct a plant immediately following being granted a COL, it must submit a COL update annually to the NRC to reflect the most recent regulatory requirements and any new or different environmental or design information, or it can request an exemption. To begin construction, the COL must be fully updated.

NEW PLANT CONSTRUCTION

Vogtle

Progress continues to be made on the Georgia Power plant Vogtle units 3 and 4, with Unit 3 continuing to transition from construction to testing. On August 31, 2020, Georgia Power announced the structural integrity test and integrated leak rate test was completed on Unit 3. Georgia Power also announced the approval of the first 62 Reactor and Senior Reactor Operator licenses from the NRC. Overall, the project is 87% complete, and direct construction of Unit 3 is 91% complete.



Vogtle Unit 3 (Courtesy of Georgia Power/ Southern Company, August 2020)

The cost projections for the completion of the Vogtle plant are now at \$27.5 billion in total costs, more than double the original estimate. Southern Company recently announced they are expecting costs will increase an additional \$149 million due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Two groups filed legal challenges to the Georgia Public Service Commission's (PSC) decision to allow Georgia Power and partners to complete two unfinished nuclear reactors at Plant Vogtle in early 2018. Southern Environmental Law Center, Partnership for Southern Equity, and Georgia Interfaith Power and Light filed a lawsuit in February 2018 arguing PSC violated state laws and the commission's own rules by approving spending that would nearly double the estimated cost of the project. Consumer group Georgia Watch filed a legal challenge in March 2018 alleging the PSC's decision benefits Georgia Power's shareholders over ratepayers. The Fulton County Superior Court dismissed the cases in December 2018 and, again, in April 2020 on the basis that the commission's decision was not "final" and appealable until the project is complete.

In September 2018, Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA), the largest community-owned electric utility in Florida, filed a suit against the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG) seeking to void a 2008 agreement obligating Florida ratepayers to help build and buy power from the two new reactors at Vogtle. JEA entered into a power purchase agreement with MEAG in 2008, but cost overruns and delays have increased JEA's financial obligations. MEAG subsequently filed a federal suit accusing JEA of having a clear intent to breach the contract and undermine and disrupt the project. On April 8, 2019, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia allowed JEA's suit to proceed while denying MEAG's claim. JEA and MEAG settled their litigation by dismissing pending lawsuits and requiring JEA to pay an additional \$20 million over a 20-year period with the option to continue the power-purchase agreement for longer than the 20-year term at a later date.

VC Summer

In January 2018, Dominion Energy proposed to buy SCANA Corporation for \$14.6 billion and agreed to make up for customers being charged for the failed V.C. Summer nuclear construction project with \$1.3 billion in rebates and no rate increases for three years. In March 2018, the Georgia Public Service Commission unanimously approved the merger. In July 2018, SCANA received the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

and its stockholders' approval of the proposed sale to Dominion and shareholders voted in favor of the merger. In September, the NRC approved the change in ownership from SCANA to Dominion. The merger was completed on January 2, 2019.

SCANA was sued by its shareholders and customers after it and its minority partner, the state-owned Santee Cooper utility, discontinued support in July 2018 on the \$9 billion, decade-long construction of two nuclear reactors in Fairfield County. The lawsuits alleged SCANA leaders were aware of critical problems significantly impacting the nuclear project and covered them up. SCANA settled the class-action lawsuit for \$2 billion. Santee Cooper finalized an additional \$520 million settlement to provide refunds to customers who had to pay higher power bills for the VC Summer project and will freeze electric rates for four years.

A federal investigation by the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, and the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division is also underway alleging securities fraud by SCANA and its senior executives. In July 2020, SCANA's former vice president pleaded guilty to defrauding electric customers and lying about construction progress.

At the time of its August 2017 cancellation, the V.C. Summer project was about 65% complete. All four steam generators for Units 2 and 3 reactors were being installed, while two of the four reactor coolant pumps for Unit 2 reactor are on site. Units 2 and 3 reactors were planned to come online in April 2020 and December 2020, respectively.

OPERATING FLEET STATUS

Nation-Wide Status

As the pioneer of nuclear power development, the United States is the world's largest producer of nuclear power, accounting for more than 30% of worldwide nuclear generation of electricity. Our 96 reactors produced approximately 805 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh) in 2017, approximately 20% of America's total electrical output and nearly 60% of our emissions-free electricity. Since the early 1970s, the U.S. nuclear industry has significantly improved its safety and operational performance. By the turn of the century, it was among world leaders with a record-breaking capacity factor in 2017 of over 92% and all safety indicators exceeding targets.

In deregulated electricity markets, nuclear power plants are facing financial challenges from solar and wind power sources.

License Renewal and Uprate Status

License Renewal

Sixty one reactors have received 20-year extensions of their operating licenses from the NRC, including Kewaunee, Vermont Yankee, Fort Calhoun, Oyster Creek, and Pilgrim which are now permanently closed.

Applications for License Renewal

- ★ Issued Applications:
 - No recently issued applications
- ★ Pending Applications:
 - Currently no applications for license renewal under review
- ★ Anticipated Future Submittals:
 - Clinton Power Station 1
 - Comanche Peak Nuclear Power Plant 1 & 2

Second License Renewal

The NRC staff has defined subsequent license renewal (SLR) to be the period of extended operation from 60 years to 80 years. (per NRC)

Applications for Second License Renewal

- ★ Issued Applications:
 - Turkey Point Units 3 and 4
 - Peach Bottom Units 2 and 3
- ★ Pending Applications:
 - Surry Units 1 and 2
 - North Anna Power Station Units 1 and 2
- ★ Anticipated Future Submittals:
 - Oconee Nuclear Station Units 1,2, and 3

Operating Fleet Uprate Activities

U.S. nuclear power plants have submitted power uprate applications to the NRC since the 1970s, accounting for an additional 7,921 MWe of output.

- ★ Pending Applications:
 - Watts Bar Unit 2
 - Farley Units 1 and 2
 - Oconee Units 1, 2, and 3
- ★ Expected Applications
 - As of July 28, 2020, there are 0 expected applications for power uprate in 2020 and 2021. (per NRC)

Operating Fleet Status: Supportive Federal and State Action

Initiatives are taking place at the national and state level to ensure a more competitive market for nuclear power. For example, the states of New York, Illinois, and New Jersey have taken action to level the playing field and include nuclear energy in their clean energy policies, and have averted the closure of seven power plants.

- ★ [Ohio](#) created the Clean Air Program on July 23, 2019 which allowed FirstEnergy, now Energy Harbor, to rescind the deactivation notices for the Davis-Besse and Perry plants. Ohio lawmakers are discussing a new bill to repeal the Clean Air Program, however, after criminal charges were brought against the former House Speaker.
- ★ In [October 2019](#), Pennsylvania’s Governor Tom Wolf moved to join the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) which is a cap-and-trade program intended to limit carbon dioxide emissions from power plants. This move enabled Energy Harbor’s Beaver Valley plant to rescind their deactivation notices.

Ten plants (13 reactors) announced they were closing prior to their license expiration date but were saved due to State Actions:

ORIGINALLY PROPOSED CLOSURE YEAR	SITE / LOCATION		UTILITY	LICENSE EXPIRATION (TERM)	POWER (MWe)
2017	FitzPatrick	NY	Entergy	2034 (60)	852
	Ginna	NY	Exelon	2029 (60)	582
	Clinton	IL	Exelon	2026 (40)	1,065
2017-18	Nine Mile Point-1 & 2	NY	Exelon	2029 / 2046 (60)	1,780
2018	Quad Cities 1 & 2	IL	Exelon	2032 (60)	1,820
2020	Davis-Besse	OH	Energy Harbor	2037 (60)	893
2021	Perry	OH	Energy Harbor	2026 (40)	1,261
	Beaver Valley	PA	Energy Harbor	2036 / 2047 (60)	1,872
2022	Salem – 1 & 2	NJ	PSEG	2036 / 2040 (60)	2,304
	Hope Creek		PSEG	2046 (60)	1,172
				Total Saved	13,601

Operating Fleet Status: Premature Closure

Some of the nuclear plants now closing are doing so because of state policy pressure (as with California’s Diablo Canyon, New Jersey’s Oyster Creek, and New York’s Indian Point), and some have had maintenance issues that were too costly to fix. However, most plants are closing or threatening closure because—given the economics in some regions—they have become unable to compete against primarily low-cost, gas-fired generation and, to a lesser extent, subsidized and mandated "variable renewable energy," such as wind- and solar-power, in a low electricity demand environment.

- ★ Ten plants (11 reactors) have closed prior to their license expiration date:

CLOSURE YEAR	SITE / LOCATION		UTILITY	LICENSE EXPIRATION (TERM)	POWER (MWe)
2013	Crystal River 3	FL	Duke	2016 (40)	860
	San Onofre 2 & 3	CA	SoCal Edison	2023 / 2024 (40)	2,150
	Kewaunee	WI	Dominion	2033 (60)	566
2014	Vermont Yankee	VT	Entergy	2032 (60)	620
2016	Fort Calhoun	IN	Omaha Power	2033 (60)	479
2018	Oyster Creek	NJ	Exelon	2029 (60)	610
2019	Pilgrim	MA	Entergy	2032 (60)	685
	Three Mile Island 1	PA	Exelon	2034 (60)	803
2020	Indian Point 2	NY	Entergy	2024 (60)	998
	Duane Arnold	IA	NextEra	2034 (60)	615
				Total Closed since 2013:	8,386

- ★ Five plants (8 reactors) have announced plans to retire prior to their license expiration date with many utilities attributing these decisions to market and policy factors:

PENDING CLOSURE YEAR	SITE / LOCATION		UTILITY	LICENSE EXPIRATION (TERM)	POWER (MWe)
2021	Indian Point 3	NY	Entergy	2025 (60)	1,030
	Byron 1 & 2	IL	Exelon	2044 / 2046 (60)	2,300
	Dresden 2 & 3	IL	Exelon	2029 / 2031 (60)	1,773
2022	Palisades	MI	Entergy	2031 (60)	789
2024-25	Diablo Canyon 1 & 2	CA	PG&E	2024 / 2025 (40)	2,240
				Total Pending Closures:	8,132