STATEMENT
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UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
TO THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CONCERNING
NRC'S FISCAL YEAR 2008 BUDGET

MARCH 28, 2007

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is a pleasure to appear before you today to discuss the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) FY 2008 budget and programs. This is my first appearance before a Congressional Committee as Chairman of the NRC. We welcome the opportunity to explain how we use the funds provided to the agency. On behalf of the Commission, I thank you for your support of the NRC budget and programs.

We face many complex issues, some familiar and many new, involved in the resurgence of interest in nuclear energy in this country and around the globe. This renewal of interest in building new nuclear power plants means that my fellow Commissioners and I face a much different set of challenges than many of our predecessors. For many past NRC Chairmen and Commissioners, efforts were focused on maintaining the safety and security of the operating reactors and preparing for the decommissioning of those reactors as their licenses expired.

Those challenges have, as you know, changed, and new ones have been added. Growing electricity demands and environmental concerns have caused the U.S. electricity industry once more to include nuclear facilities in their plans for future generating capacity. The Congress, in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, acted to facilitate the necessary planning and financing process for new plants.

Our current and potential future workload continues to be heavily weighted toward not only maintaining the safety and security of existing facilities and nuclear materials users, but also processing reactor license renewals, early site permits, advanced reactor design certifications, and applications for combined licenses (COL). The first influx of COL applications is expected to arrive at the NRC later this year. Rather than overseeing the decommissioning of plants, the NRC has been actively overseeing the addition of 1350 megawatts of nuclear generating capacity to the U.S. supply by this summer through reactivation of TVA's Browns Ferry Unit One plant and a continuing number of power uprates to other operating reactors.

We face a daunting future workload if industry predictions for new plant applications holds true, but the Commission is confident that the NRC is up to the task. Our Strategic Plan objective is to:

> Enable the use and management of radioactive materials and nuclear fuels for beneficial civilian purposes in a manner that protects public health and safety and the environment, promotes the security of our nation, and provides for regulatory actions that are open, effective, efficient, realistic, and timely.

The NRC is committed to living up to every word of that objective. Our actions will be open and timely because this fosters public confidence, and we will obtain input from all stakeholders. Safety and public confidence in the NRC is crucial to the continued operation of existing plants and the development of new nuclear facilities in the U.S. We are making every effort to ensure that our actions are effective, efficient and realistic. We are putting into place improved processes and clear guidance to our licensees that will enable us to move applications and other regulatory requests, rulemakings, and other business forward with more dispatch.

I have frequently said since assuming the Chairmanship that my vision for the NRC is a simple one. We must be a strong regulator. We will hold our licensees accountable. We will articulate our requirements clearly. We will be demanding and we will be responsive to their legitimate needs and concerns. All stakeholders, the nuclear industry, the financial community, and especially the public, must be made aware of the status and progress of issues of interest to them.

Looking forward, there are two pinch-points for future growth in the nuclear sector – manufacturing capacity and human capital. Notably not on that list is licensing. I believe that if industry does its job and presents us with quality applications, it will take less review time than an application that is lacking. Show us quality and clarity, and the NRC should show timeliness.

With these comments as a backdrop of the challenges that we will be facing, I would like to discuss our FY 2008 budget request and the resources that are needed to ensure that we can meet our commitment to excellence in regulating the safe and secure use and management of radioactive materials for the public good.

BUDGET OVERVIEW

Mr. Chairman, the NRC is requesting $917 million for FY 2008. This would be offset by $765 million from fees the NRC is required to collect from NRC licensees, resulting in a net appropriation of $152 million. This budget will allow us to continue to ensure the safe and secure operation of existing facilities while at the same time providing timely review of applications to site, build, and operate new nuclear power reactors. This budget will also enable us to continue to maintain safety and security of nuclear materials and waste activities while providing for needed enhancements in regulatory programs, such as the nuclear fuel cycle and the Agreement States program. Compared to FY 2007, the FY 2008 budget request increases by $92 million, or 11 percent, primarily to support the review of as many as 16 COL applications expected to arrive at the NRC in FY 2008, standard reactor design certification applications, reactor early site permit applications, and the development of the new reactor construction inspection program. Increased resources are also requested to support Federal pay raises, to expand the agency's infrastructure to support additional personnel, to acquire needed space, and to replace obsolete equipment and software. Appendix 1 at the end of my testimony summarizes NRC's FY 2008 budget request.

CURRENTLY LICENSED NUCLEAR REACTORS

My fellow commissioners and I firmly believe that the continued safe and secure operation of the current nuclear reactors is crucial to the future of nuclear energy in this country. Our most basic regulatory charge is protection of public health and safety, and we cannot and will not allow activities aimed at future reactor applications to dilute our focus on the oversight of

operating reactors. To this end, we are requesting $468 million to maintain the safety and security oversight of the existing 104 nuclear power reactors and 34 research and test reactors.

The creation of the Office of New Reactors to review new applications ensures that the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation will keep its focus solely on existing plants. We continually monitor performance at each plant and also monitor industry performance and events to identify any statistically significant adverse trends. Our Regional office staff and the resident inspectors at every operating nuclear power plant in the U.S. reinforce our commitment to safety.

Our Reactor Oversight Process (ROP) is a flexible, risk-informed process that uses a variety of tools to evaluate individual plant performance. Performance is measured by a combination of objective performance indicators and the findings of the NRC inspection program. The process focuses on plant activities most important to safety and increases the level of oversight on any elements that appear to be declining. The ROP is assessed and improved every year through an ongoing continuous improvement process.

The 103 currently operating commercial nuclear power plants are placed into five performance categories, with category 1 being the best ranking, and category 5 indicating unacceptable plant performance and the NRC has ordered the plant to shut down. The amount of oversight a plant receives increases as it moves into higher numbered categories. At the end of December 2006, 73 plants were in category 1, 21 were in category 2, five were in category 3 and four were in category 4. There were no plants in category 5. Based on operator performance during 2006, our annual assessment letters to three of the plants in category 4 stated that they will move to a column with less oversight on April 1, 2007. In addition, one plant is currently undergoing restart activities after a lengthy shutdown period and is receiving inspection and oversight separate from the ROP. It will gradually phase back into the oversight and inspection under the ROP as it returns to power operations.

The NRC's activities to support existing licensees also include the review of approximately 1,500 licensing actions per year, such as improved standard technical specifications, power uprates, license transfers, and quality assurance. Our reactor license renewal process continues to work smoothly to approve extensions of operating licenses out to 60 years total life. Of 104 licensed reactors in the U.S., the NRC has approved license extensions for 48, and applications for an additional eight reactors are under review. We expect applications to renew the licenses of 11 more reactors between now and the end of FY 2008, and expect almost all licensed reactors to eventually apply for renewal. Our budget includes $24 million for reactor license renewal.

In addition, our review of power uprate requests remains timely. Through power uprates and reactivation of Browns Ferry Unit 1, we expect 1350 megawatts of additional nuclear power to be added to the national power grid in time for the peak summer load. An additional 16 applications for uprates are expected through FY 2008. Our review of these uprates is thorough, and it is by no means assured that we will allow them. In 2006, two licensees withdrew their applications because we found that they contained incomplete information.

The FY 2008 budget includes resources to develop and maintain the technical tools and expertise needed to support regulatory decisions involving operating reactors, such as those governing power uprates, license renewals, analysis of aging and integrity of reactor systems,

security assessment and mitigating strategies, radiation protection, effectiveness of inspections, evaluation of operation experience, and event readiness.

NEW REACTORS

The NRC FY 2008 budget includes $217 million for new reactor activities resulting from the renewed interest in building nuclear power plants. Specifically, the NRC will conduct pre-licensing and licensing reviews consistent with projected industry schedules. The nuclear industry is projecting submittal of at least 22 COL applications to the NRC over the next 2 years for at least 32 new nuclear power reactors. Appendix 2 to this testimony provides a list of the expected new nuclear power plant applications. In FY 2008, the NRC expects to begin conducting the safety, security, and environmental reviews of COL applications. In FY 2008, NRC will continue to develop the construction inspection program. The NRC will conduct technical reviews and mandatory hearings associated with three early site permit applications and review two standard design certification applications. We will continue to update of the agency's regulatory infrastructure, and research activities will be conducted to support reviews of the COL applications and new reactor designs. Research will also focus on developing tools, data, and expertise applicable to a broader range of reactors, including those under consideration for the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Next Generation Nuclear Plant Project.

We expect that the first COL application will come as early as late October of this year, although it is not certain from which utility, since the number of applications and expected submittal dates change frequently. However, I assure you we are not just passively waiting. We are actively preparing. One example of our efforts in this area is the review of early site permits (ESP). The staff is engaged in pre-application coordination with utilities who have announced their commitment to apply for an ESP. This coordination, in terms of the expected quality and content of the application, will result in a much higher level of quality of incoming applications, which will in turn result in a more efficient NRC review. Further, some of this coordination occurs at the proposed sites, which provides NRC staff knowledge of the siting issues. NRC staff has been working to develop an effective and efficient licensing review strategies and processes. We have made the necessary organizational changes and are in the process of hiring the staff and providing them with the resources to review the applications thoroughly and expeditiously.

With the creation of the Office of New Reactors, we will provide dedicated technical and administrative resources for new reactor reviews. In addition, we have initiated a construction inspection organization, to be located in Region II in the Southeast, where a majority of the new reactors are currently planned.

The NRC also is updating the regulatory infrastructure needed to review and approve new applications, including issuance of extensive guidance for applicants. We are performing this update on an accelerated schedule to allow the industry to use it in preparing their applications and for other stakeholders to receive it in a timely fashion.

The Part 52 rulemaking, our new combined licensing procedure, along with limited work authorization rules, will make the new reactor licensing process more effective and efficient. The changes provide applicants greater flexibility by providing more licensing options, allowing them to submit license applications in phases, and stressing a design-centered review approach. This approach will use, as much as is practicable, a "one issue-one review-one position" strategy that will acknowledge that the new reactor designs to be used are standardized and that issues

common to multiple applications require less review effort once they have been resolved for the initial application.

A new limited work authorization rule will remove the need for applicants to obtain NRC approval for pre-construction activities that are not safety related, such as site clearing, transmission line routing, road building, and construction of warehouse and shop facilities.

NRC also is revising its standard review plan for the review of COLs focusing primarily on capturing current accepted guidance and ensuring consistency with the Part 52 licensing processes. The target date for issuance of Part 52 is early this Spring. This will allow prospective applicants to comply with the regulatory requirement that they perform an analysis using the guidance in effect six months prior to the docket date on an application.

The NRC also has been working with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish a framework for coordination between the two agencies concerning the security and emergency preparedness areas that must be addressed during the approval process for new reactors.

There remain unknowns about the COL process, things that cannot be known until the process is tested through completion of an actual application. While the NRC acknowledges that we are entering uncertain territory, we are nevertheless attempting to provide as much predictability as possible while ensuring maximum regulatory stability as this technologically complex industry begins a move to its next generation.

HIGH-LEVEL WASTE REPOSITORY

The NRC FY 2008 budget includes $37 million for high-level waste. The NRC plans to use an additional $20 million in FY 2008 from its prior-year Nuclear Waste Fund appropriations to support this program. This will result in total program funding of $57 million in FY 2008. The DOE has stated that it expects to submit its high-level waste repository license application to the NRC in FY 2008. The NRC's budget is based on this expected application date. The funds will be used for pre-licensing activities, including emergent issues and inspection activities addressing repository design confirmation, pre-closure safety, performance confirmation, and the effectiveness of the DOE quality assurance program. Additionally, the NRC will review designs for transport and aging (storage) casks for use with the DOE transport, aging, and disposal canister-based system.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS

The NRC FY 2008 budget includes $160 million to conduct an effective regulatory program for 21 fuel cycle facilities, 2 proof-of-production operations for future enrichment facilities, and approximately 4,350 licenses for radioactive materials used for medical, industrial, and academic purposes. This includes implementation of NRC's responsibility under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to regulate additional byproduct materials users. Additionally, the NRC will continue to review an application for possession and use of licensed material at the mixed-oxide fuel fabrication facility and implement our inspection program for this facility in South Carolina. The NRC understands that it will likely have a role to ensure that commercial facilities proposed under the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership are both safe and secure. We are working with DOE on a Memorandum of Understanding that would allow NRC to understand better the technology that is intended to recycle spent fuel and significantly reduce the amount of waste

that would have to be sent to a permanent repository. The NRC is developing a National Source Tracking System that will improve controls on risk-significant radioactive materials. As is the case across the spectrum of the NRC's activities, we will continue to maintain a high state of incident response readiness and to communicate and work with other Federal, State, and local agencies.

FY 2008 resources support decommissioning licensing and inspection activities at approximately 14 power and early demonstration reactors, 11 research and test reactors, and approximately 18 complex materials and fuel facilities sites. The NRC will continue its oversight of the West Valley Demonstration Project, as necessary, to support the implementation of the West Valley Demonstration Project Act.

The NRC's FY 2008 budget includes $2 million to provide oversight of certain DOE waste determination activities and plans consistent with the NRC's responsibilities in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005. This act requires DOE to consult with the NRC on its reprocessing determinations for facilities in South Carolina and Idaho; and directs NRC to monitor DOE disposal actions to assess compliance with the performance objectives outlined in regulations.

SECURITY

Since 1973, the NRC has required licensed power reactors to have robust security programs and licensed nuclear material to be protected. Over the past five years, the NRC has required many security enhancements at licensed power reactors. Our licensees now have increased patrols, stronger and more capable security forces, additional physical barriers, greater standoff distances for vehicle checks, more restrictive site access controls, enhanced emergency preparedness and response plans, enhanced coordination with law enforcement authorities, and many other heightened security measures. On a voluntary basis, licensees report suspicious activities occurring at or near their facilities. In addition, NRC intelligence analysts screen Intelligence Community threat reporting on a daily basis, looking for threats to NRC licensed facilities and materials, as well as for changes in the general threat environment that could affect the security posture at the facilities we license. This information is analyzed within the context of other threat data, and is shared with DHS and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Commission is provided this information on a regular basis.

Nuclear power plants must defend against, with high assurance, adversary characteristics outlined in the NRC's Design Basis Threat (DBT) regulations. The NRC supplemented its DBT rules by issuing orders in 2003 and recently completed a public DBT rulemaking to codify and update enhancements implemented in recent years. The latest rule, among other features, meets the NRC's obligation under the Energy Policy Act to initiate and complete a rulemaking revising the DBT, considering the 12 factors specified in the law. Another pending rulemaking would revise and update physical protection requirements.

The NRC also has significantly increased its ability to provide effective oversight of security. In 2000, NRC inspectors spent about 40 staff-weeks a year directly inspecting security. By 2003, they were spending 205 staff-weeks per year, and by 2005, 400 staff-weeks per year on security.

We also now conduct much more realistic force-on-force exercises, in which a highly trained mock adversary force simulates an attack on a facility. Since late 2004, NRC has conducted more than 50 of these full-scale exercises, and continues to work, using lessons learned, to make the exercises even more realistic. We also have required power plants to add more training and higher qualification standards for security personnel and to increase substantially their numbers, among other measures.

In our security efforts, NRC coordinates extensively with the DHS, FBI, and other Federal entities in integrating nuclear security efforts into national security planning.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The NRC is ensuring that U.S. nuclear regulatory activities are consistent with, and reinforce, best international practices. The NRC is helping to assure uninterrupted legitimate commerce by imposing enhanced controls over the export/import of nuclear facilities, components and nuclear and byproduct material. The NRC supports the U.S. Government's broader policy and non-proliferation objectives through participation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency,

Fabrication of a significant percentage of the major components to be used in the construction of new reactors in the US and internationally will be done by international manufacturers. NRC is actively engaged, on both a bilateral and multilateral basis, with its counterpart regulatory authorities in these countries to enhance sharing of relevant information, experience and expertise to help ensure the legitimacy, and quality of those components.

AGENCY INFRASTRUCTURE

Before addressing our infrastructure and human capital needs, I want to comment on the quality of the NRC staff. I have been at the agency nearly nine months now, and I am extremely impressed. The agency is staffed with highly professional and dedicated workers who take very seriously the mission of protecting people and the environment. If it means long days, nights, weekends – they are willing to make that commitment to the American people because of the critical importance of the work done at the NRC.

That said, the volume of new work coupled with our important ongoing responsibilities, presents an enormous challenge to the NRC. We are engaged in a vigorous effort to locate talented professionals to augment our workforce and to secure for them the additional workspace, information technology, and support services to allow them to do their jobs and in turn allow the NRC to meet all of our commitments.

The NRC uses an automated strategic workforce planning tool to quantify staff capabilities and to identify critical skill and knowledge needs. We are then able to determine where gaps exist and recruit for those skills. The NRC is gaining staff at a pace allowing us to replace losses and hire additional staff to support new work. Our goal in FY 2006 was a net gain of around 150 personnel. We exceeded that goal and are well on our way to meeting our FY 2007 hiring goal of a net gain of around 200 personnel.

Hiring is only part of the process, however. Retention is another challenge. The NRC has been rated one of the best places to work in government, and we intend to keep it that way by providing a superior work environment for new hires. At our current staffing levels, NRC headquarters is filled to capacity, and we have a critical need for more space. Accommodating the growth of the NRC, and the associated requirement for additional space, is essential to meeting our growing energy needs while maintaining the superlative record of assuring safety and reliability of nuclear power plant operation. We have implemented a plan, with the support of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the General Services Administration (GSA), to procure additional permanent space near our White Flint Complex, and are hopeful that GSA will forward our space prospectus to Congress by the end of this month. We also have procured interim space at three separate nearby locations through the GSA. These steps and others should relieve our cramped quarters as we expand our workforce.

We are taking steps to ensure that the expected new and current NRC workforce have the tools to do their jobs. We are making a substantial investment to upgrade our Information Technology capabilities, and provide the IT equipment necessary to support new hires, and the three additional locations we procured to meet our immediate space needs. For many years, the NRC has postponed improvements in the area of office automation and modernization of our legacy systems. We cannot afford to neglect this critical infrastructure component any longer, and this budget supports upgrades such as the development of a collaborative electronic workspace for the review of new reactor license applications, and the ability to conduct hearings in an electronic environment.

We expect to have a critical hiring need for at least the next four years. Although we are positioned to meet our hiring challenges over the next couple of years, it will be a continuing challenge to maintain our recruitment momentum. In the 2008-2009 timeframe, we expect hiring competition from utilities and nuclear manufacturers to intensify as they begin to staff up for construction of new nuclear plants. In addition, we face competition from other government agencies, the national laboratories, and academia.

Tens of thousands of professionals and skilled craft workers will be needed over the next few years, as the industry gears up for new construction and replaces retirees at existing plants. The Commission's opinion is that the potential shortage of professional and skilled craft workers is one of the most severe potential constraints on the future of the U.S. nuclear industry. The Commission believes that the NRC is well positioned to meet its own needs. We have expressed to nuclear industry leaders our grave concerns that they are not taking the problem seriously enough. I assure you that the NRC takes it seriously. Industry leaders know that to obtain regulatory approval, their new plants must not only be technically viable and robustly constructed, but must also be staffed by individuals competent and knowledgeable enough to operate them in a manner that fully protects public health and safety.

The Commission is equally concerned about the adequacy of the manufacturing capability as we approach the potential construction of 30 or more nuclear plants in the U.S. As we enter this era of new construction, we cannot consider the U.S. alone. China, India, and others have large and ambitious nuclear construction programs and can be expected to compete with U.S. projects for manufacturing priority.

There is only one U.S.-based manufacturer of some – not all – kinds of the major components and systems needed to build a nuclear plant. No U.S. company builds commercial reactor vessels, for example, and the lead time for obtaining one is now in excess of four years.

NRC's concern as a regulator is that there may not be adequate reliable manufacturing sources to meet all demand, and that some projects may turn to suppliers that are more questionable. The potential exists for the kind of counterfeiting that has plagued the airline industry in the past and that existed to some extent during the nuclear building boom of the '70s. NRC intends to be vigilant in ensuring the quality and authenticity of parts that go into this next generation of plants and to ensure that licensees buy from sources that meet our quality standards.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, there are many more topics I could address today, and if I have neglected any topics of the Subcommittee's interest, I would be pleased to respond to your questions.

Let me just say in closing that the Commission remains dedicated to ensuring public health and safety, and that our conduct of all of our business flows from that basic commitment. We understand the challenges we face in the licensing of new reactors while continuing our rigorous oversight of existing reactors and nuclear materials, and we are prepared to meet these challenges in an efficient and timely manner. I ask for your continued support of the NRC budget to help us meet these challenges. My fellow Commissioners and I look forward to working with the Committee on these and other issues during this session and in years to come.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY BY MAJOR PROGRAMS
(Dollars in Millions)

Summary	FY 2006	FY 2007 *	FY 2008
Budget Authority by Major Programs			
New Reactors	$51.0	$133.1	$216.9
Reactor Licensing and	252.8	243.3	245.7
Reactor Oversight and Incident Response	210.8	227.9	246.4
Subtotal Nuclear Reactor	**$514.6**	**$604.3**	**$709.0**
Fuel Facilities	$40.1	$35.8	$34.3
Nuclear Materials Users	80.1	76.8	71.8
High-Level Waste Repository**	45.7	45.8	37.3
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	28.1	28.0	27.8
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	24.6	25.9	28.2
Subtotal Nuclear Materials and	**$218.6**	**$212.2**	**$199.4**
Subtotal	$733.2	$816.5	$908.4
Inspector General	8.3	8.4	8.1
Total	**$741.5**	**$824.9**	**$916.6**
Offsetting Fees	$624.7	$669.2	$765.1
Net Appropriation	**$116.8**	**$155.7**	**$151.5**

* Based on Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (H.J. Res 20).

** The NRC plans to use $19.7 million in FY 2008 from its prior year Nuclear Waste Fund appropriations for its High Level Waste Repository Program.

Expected New Nuclear Power Plant Applications Updated March 23, 2007				
Company	**Design Type**	**Site Under Consideration**	**State**	**Existing Plants**
Calendar Year 2007 Applications				
Duke	AP1000	William Lee Nuclear Station (2 units)	SC	N
NuStart Energy	AP1000	Bellefonte (2 units)	AL	N
Progress Energy	AP1000	Sheron Harris (2 units)	NC	Y
Dominion	ESBWR	North Anna (1 unit)	VA	Y
NuStart Energy	ESBWR	Grand Gulf (1 unit)	MS	Y
South Carolina Electric & Gas	AP1000	Summer (2 units)	SC	Y
NRG Energy	ABWR	South Texas Project (2 units)	TX	Y
2007 TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS =7 TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS = 12				
Calendar Year 2008 Applications				
Progress Energy	AP1000	Levy County (2 units)	FL	N
Southern Nuclear Operating Co.	AP-1000	Vogtle (2 units)	GA	Y
Entergy	ESBWR	River Bend (1 unit)	LA	Y
UNISTAR	EPR	Calvert Cliffs (1 unit)	MD	Y
UNISTAR 3 COLs	EPR	TBD (1 unit per COL, 3units total)	TBD	UKN
UNISTAR	EPR	Nine Mile Point (1 unit)	NY	Y
TXU Power	US APWR	Comanche Peak (2 units)	TX	Y
TXU Power	US APWR	TBD (2 units)	TBD	UNK
Unannounced Applicant	TBD	TBD (1 unit)	TBD	UNK
Exelon	TBD	TBD (1 unit)	TBD	UNK
Detroit Edison	TBD	Fermi (1 unit)	OH	Y
Amarillo Power	EPR	TBD (2 units)	TX	UKN
2008 TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS = 14 TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS = 19				
Calendar Year 2009 Applications				
Florida Power & Light	TBD	TBD (1 unit)	UNK	UNK
2009 TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS = 1 TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS = 1				
2007 – 2009 Total Number of Applications = 22 Total Number of Units = 32				