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July 23, 2007
JAFP-07-0090

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attn: Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Subject: James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant
Docket No. 50-333
License No. DPR-59
Core Operating Limits Report, Revision 23

Dear Sir or Madam:

Attached is Revision 23 to the James A. FitzPatrick (JAF) Core Operating Limits Report (COLR). This report is submitted in accordance with Technical Specifications (TS) 5.6.5.

Revision 23 of the COLR implements Technical Specifications Amendment No.287 dated May 17, 2007 (TAC No. MC9681).

There are no commitments contained in this letter.

Questions concerning this report may be addressed to Mr. William Drews, Reactor Engineering Superintendent, at (315) 349-6562.

Sincerely,

Jim Costedio
Regulatory Compliance Manager

JC:tp

Attachment as stated

cc: Regional Administrator, Region I
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
475 Allendale Road
King of Prussia, PA 19406-1415

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A001

NRR

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ENTERGY NUCLEAR OPERATIONS, INC.
JAMES A. FITZPATRICK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
REPORT

CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT
REVISION 23

APPROVED BY: William Drews _____ DATE: 6/13/07
REACTOR ENGINEERING SUPERINTENDENT

APPROVED BY: Kevin Mulligan _____ DATE: 6-13-2007
GENERAL MANAGER – PLANT OPERATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 PURPOSE

This report provides the cycle-specific operating limits for Cycle 18 of the James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant. The following limits are addressed:

- Operating Limit Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR)
- Flow Dependent MCPR Limits
- Average Planar Linear Heat Generation Rate (APLHGR)
- Linear Heat Generation Rate (LHGR)
- Flow-Biased Average Power Range Monitor (APRM) and Rod Block Monitor (RBM) Allowable Values
- Stability Option ID Exclusion Region

2.0 APPLICABILITY

The plant shall be operated within the limits specified in this report. If any of these limits are exceeded, the corrective actions specified in the Technical Specifications shall be taken.

3.0 REFERENCES

3.1 EN-LI-113, Licensing Basis Document Change process

3.2 JAFNPP Technical Specifications.

3.3 Design Change Package ER-JF-06-13005, Cycle 18 Core Reload

3.4 ENN-DC-503, 3D Monicore New Cycle Update and Databank Maintenance.

3.5 Plant Operation Up To 100% Power With One Steam Line Isolated, JAF-SE-96-035.

3.6 GE Report, J.A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant APRM/RBM/Technical Specifications / Maximum Extended Operating Domain (ARTS/MEOD), NEDC-33087P, Revision 1, September 2005

3.7 General Electric Standard Application for Reload Fuel, NEDE-24011-P-A-15

3.8 GNF Report, Supplemental Reload Licensing Report for James A. FitzPatrick Reload 17 Cycle 18, 0000-0049-7976SRLR, Rev.0, Class I, July, 2006.

3.9 JAF-SE-00-032, Rev.0, Extended Loadline Limit Analysis (ELLLA) Implementation.

3.10 JAF-RPT-MISC-04054, Rev.0, Operation under Extended Loadline Limit Analysis (ELLLA) and Power Uprate

3.11 GE Letter, R. Kingston to P. Lemberg, Scram Time Versus Notch Positions for Option B, REK-E: 02-009, May 28, 2002

3.12 GE Report, James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant Final Feedwater Temperature Reduction NEDC-33077, September 2002.

3.13 JD-02-122, Final Feedwater Temperature Reduction Implementation.

3.14 GE Report, GE14 Fuel Design Cycle-Independent Analyses for J. A. Fitzpatrick Nuclear Power Plant, GE-NE-0000-0002-1752-01P, Rev. 0, DRF 0000-0002-1752, September 2002.

3.15 GNF Report, GNF Report, Fuel Bundle Information Report for James A. FitzPatrick Reload 17 Cycle 18, 0000-0049-7976FBIR, Revision 0, July 2006.

3.16 JF-03-00402, ARTS/MEOD Phase 1 Implementation

3.17 JAF-RPT-MISC-04489, Rev.3, Power-Flow Map Report

4.0 DEFINITIONS

4.1 Average Planar Linear Heat Generation Rate (APLHGR):
The APLHGR shall be applicable to a specific planar height and is equal to the sum of the heat generation rate per unit length of fuel rod for all the fuel rods in the specified assembly at the specified height divided by the number of fuel rods in the fuel assembly at the height.

4.2 Linear Heat Generation Rate(LHGR):
The LHGR shall be the heat generation rate per unit length of fuel rod. It is the integral of the heat flux over the heat transfer area associated with the unit length.

4.3 Minimum critical power ratio (MCPR):
The MCPR shall be the smallest critical power ratio (CPR) that exists in the core for each type of fuel. The CPR is that power in the assembly that is calculated by application of the appropriate correlation(s) to cause some point in the assembly to experience boiling transition, divided by the actual assembly operating power.

4.4 Rated Recirculation Flow :
That drive flow which produces a core flow of 77.0×10^6 lb/hr.

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

NOTE: See EN-LI-113 (Reference 3.1)

5.1 **Shift Manager:**

Assure that the reactor is operated within the limits described herein.

5.2 **Reactor Engineering Superintendent:**

Assure that the limits described herein are properly installed in the 3D-Monicore databank used for thermal limit surveillance (Reference 3.4)

6.0 SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REQUIREMENTS

Not Applicable

7.0 PROCEDURE

7.1 Operating Limit MCPR

During operation, with thermal power $\geq$ 25% of rated thermal power (RTP), the Operating Limit MCPR shall be equal to or greater than the limits given below.

7.1.1 Technical Specification LCO 3.2.2, Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR)

7.1.2 The Operating Limit MCPR shall be determined based on the following requirement:

7.1.2.1. The average scram time to notch position 36 shall be:

$$\tau_{AVE} \leq \tau_B$$

7.1.2.2. The average scram time to notch position 36 is determined as follows:

$$\tau_{AVE} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} N_i \tau_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} N_i}$$

WHERE:

n = Number of surveillance tests performed to date in the cycle,

N_i = Number of active rods measured in the surveillance i

τ_i = Average scram time to notch position 36 of all rods measured in surveillance test i.

7.1.2.3. The adjusted analysis mean scram time is calculated as follows:

$$\tau_B(\text{sec}) = \mu + 1.65\sigma\left[\frac{N_1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} N_i}\right]^{1/2}$$

WHERE:

μ = Mean of the distribution for the average scram insertion time to the dropout of notch position 36 = 0.830 sec.

σ = Standard deviation of the distribution for average scram insertion time to the dropout of notch position 36 = 0.019 sec.

N_1 = The total number of active rods measured in Technical Specification SR 3.1.4.4.

The number of rods to be scram tested and the test intervals are given in Technical Specification LCO 3.1.4, Control Rod Scram Times

7.1.3 When requirement of 7.1.2.1 is met, the Operating Limit MCPR shall not be less than that specified in Table 8.1, Table 8.1.A, Table 8.1.B or Table 8.1.C as applicable.

7.1.4 **WHEN** the requirement 7.1.2.1 is not met (i.e. $\tau_B < \tau_{AVE}$), **THEN** the Operating Limit MCPR values (as a function of τ) are given in Figure 8.1, Figure 8.1.A, Figure 8.1.B or Figure 8.1.C as applicable.

$$\tau = \frac{(\tau_{AVE} - \tau_B)}{(\tau_A - \tau_B)}$$

WHERE:

τ_{AVE} = The average scram time to notch position 36 as defined in 7.1.2.2.

τ_B = The adjusted analysis mean scram time as defined in 7.1.2.3.

τ_A = the scram time to notch position 36 as defined in Technical Specification Table 3.1.4-1.

NOTE: **IF** the operating limit MCPR obtained from these figures is determined to be less than the operating limit MCPR found in 7.1.3, **THEN** 7.1.3 shall apply.

7.1.5 During single-loop operation, the Operating Limit MCPR shall be increased by 0.02.

7.1.6 The Operating Limit MCPR is the greater of the flow and power dependent MCPR operating limits, MCPR(F) and MCPR(P).

Operating Limit MCPR = MAX (MCPR(P), MCPR(F))

The flow dependent MCPR operating limits, MCPRF) is provided in Figure 8.2.A.

For core thermal powers equal to or greater than 25%, MCPR (P) is the product of the rated Operating Limit MCPR presented in Tables 8.1, 8.1.A, 8.1.B, and 8.1.C (or Figures 8.1, 8.1.A, 8.1.B, and 8.1.C when $\tau_B > \tau_{ave}$) and the K (P) factor presented in Figure 8.2.B.

7.2 Average Planar Linear Heat Generation Rate (APLHGR)

7.2.1 Technical Specification LCO 3.2.1, Average Planar Linear Heat Generation Rate (APLHGR)

During operation, with thermal power $\geq$ 25% rated thermal power (RTP), the APLHGR shall be the smaller of the power and flow dependent APLHGR limits multiplied by the applicable power and flow adjustment or the APLHGR limit multiplied by 0.78 (for GE14) when in single loop operation.

APLHGR limit = MIN (APLHGR (P), APLHGR (F)).

Power-dependent APLHGR limit, APLHGR (P), is the product of the APLHGR power dependent adjustment factor, MAPFAC (P), shown in Figure 8.6.B and the $APLHGR_{std}$ in Table 8.3.

LHGR (P) = MAPFAC(P) x $APLHGR_{std}$

The flow-dependent APLHGR limit, APLHGR (F), is the product of the APLHGR flow dependent adjustment factor, MAPFAC (F), shown in Figure 8.6.A and the $APLHGR_{std}$ in Table 8.3.

APLHGR (F) = MAPFAC(F) x $APLHGR_{std}$

7.3 Linear Heat Generation Rate (LHGR)

7.3.1 Technical Specification LCO 3.2.3, Linear Heat Generation Rate (LHGR)

7.3.2 During operation, with thermal power $\geq$ 25% rated thermal power (RTP), the applicable limiting LHGR values for each fuel rod as a function of axial location and exposure shall be the smaller of the power and flow dependent LHGR limits multiplied by the applicable power and flow adjustment or the LHGR limit multiplied by 0.78 (for GE14) when in single loop operation.

LHGR limit = MIN (LHGR (P), LHGR (F)).

Power-dependent LHGR limit, LHGR (P), is the product of the LHGR power dependent LHGR limit adjustment factor, LHGRFAC (P), shown in Figure 8.6.B and the $LHGR_{std}$ in Table 8.2.

LHGR (P) = LHGRFAC(P) x $LHGR_{std}$

The flow-dependent LHGR limit, LHGR (F), is the product of the LHGR flow dependent LHGR limit adjustment factor, LHGRFAC (F), shown in Figure 8.6.A and the $LHGR_{std}$ in Table 8.2.

LHGR (F) = LHGRFAC(F) x $LHGR_{std}$

7.4 APRM Allowable Values (Digital Flow Cards)

7.4.1 APRM Flow Referenced Flux Scram Allowable Value (Run Mode)

7.4.1.1. Technical Specifications:
LCO 3.3.1.1, Reactor Protection System (RPS) Instrumentation

7.4.1.2. When operating in Mode 1, the APRM Neutron Flux-High (Flow Biased) Allowable Value shall be

for two loop operation:

S$\leq$ (% RTP) = 0.38*W+61.0%	0< W $\leq$ 24.7%
S$\leq$ (% RTP) = 1.15*W+42.0%	24.7< W $\leq$ 47.0%
S$\leq$ (% RTP) = 0.63*W+73.7%	47.0< W $\leq$ 68.7%
S$\leq$ (% RTP) = 117.00% (Clamp)	W > 68.7%

for single loop operation:

S$\leq$ (% RTP) = 0.38*W+57.9%	0< W $\leq$ 32.7%
S$\leq$ (% RTP) = 1.15*W+32.8%	32.7< W $\leq$ 50.1%
S$\leq$ (% RTP) = 0.58*W+61.3%	50.1< W $\leq$ 95.9%
S$\leq$ (% RTP) = 117.00% (Clamp)	W > 95.9%

WHERE:

S = Allowable value in percent of rated thermal power;

W = Recirculation flow in percent of rated;

NOTE: Compliance with the "Allowed Region of Operation" on the Power-Flow Map, Figure 3.7-1 of the FSAR is defined by the equation 0.58W + 50% and is individually controlled and assures boundaries are not exceeded during normal operation.

7.4.2 APRM Neutron Flux-High (Flow Biased) Rod Block Allowable Value (Relocated to the Technical Requirements Manual)

7.5 RBM Upscale Rod Block Allowable Value

7.5.1 Technical Specification LCO 3.3.2.1, Control Rod Block Instrumentation

7.5.2 The RBM upscale rod block allowable value shall be:

$S \leq 0.66W + K$ for two loop operation;

$S \leq 0.66W + K - 0.66\,\Delta W$ for single loop operation;

WHERE:

S = rod block allowable value in percent of initial;

W = Loop flow in percent of rated

K = Any intercept value may be used because the RBM intercept value does not effect the MCPR Operating Limit and the RBM is not assumed to function to protect the Safety Limit MCPR.

ΔW = Difference between two loop and single loop effective drive flow at the same core flow.

NOTE: If K can be any value, then $K - 0.66\Delta W$ can also be any value, and the allowable value adjustment for single loop operation is not necessary.

7.6 Stability Option 1-D Exclusion Region and Buffer Zone.

7.6.1 Technical Specification LCO 3.4.1, Recirculation Loops Operating

7.6.2 The reactor shall not be intentionally operated within the Exclusion Region given in Figure 8.4 when the SOLOMON Code is operable.

7.6.3 The reactor shall not be intentionally operated within the Buffer Zone given in Figure 8.4 when the SOLOMON Code is inoperable.

8.0 FIGURES AND TABLES

8.1 FIGURES

8.2 TABLES

9.0 EXHIBITS

NONE

TABLE 8.1

MCPR Operating Limit For Incremental Cycle Core Average Exposure

Cycle 18 Exposure Range	**All Fuel Types**
BOC to EOC	1.44
NA	NA

Technical Specification LCO 3.2.2, Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR)

For single loop operation, these limits shall be increased as given in Section 7.1.5.

The MCPR limits in this Table are subject to Power and Flow dependent adjustment per Section 7.1.6

NOTE: 1. When entering a new Exposure Range, check the current value of τ to assure adjustment per Step 7.1.4

2. Applicable for any value of K, see Step 7.5.2

TABLE 8.1.A

MCPR Operating Limit for Incremental Cycle Core Average Exposure for Operation above 75% of Rated Thermal Power with Three Steam Lines in Service

Cycle 18 Exposure Range	**All Fuel Types**
BOC to EOC	1.46
NA	NA

Technical Specification LCO 3.2.2, Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR)

For single loop operation, these limits shall be increased as given in Section 7.1.5.

The MCPR limits in this Table are subject to Power and Flow dependent adjustment per Section 7.1.6

NOTE: 1. When entering a new Exposure Range, check the current value of τ to assure adjustment per Step 7.1.4

2. Applicable for any value of K, see Step 7.5.2

TABLE 8.1.B

MCPR Operating Limit for Operation with Turbine Bypass Valves Out of Service

Cycle 18 Exposure Range	**All Fuel Types**
ALL	1.48

Technical Specification LCO 3.2.2, Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR)

Technical Specification LCO 3.7.6, Main Turbine Bypass System

For single loop operation, these limits shall be increased as given in Section 7.1.5.

The MCPR limits in this Table are subject to Power and Flow dependent adjustment per Section 7.1.6

NOTE: 1. When entering a new Exposure Range, check the current value of τ to assure adjustment per Step 7.1.4

2. Applicable for any value of K, see Step 7.5.2

TABLE 8.1.C

MCPR Operating Limit for Operation with Final Feedwater Temperature Reduction

Cycle 18 Exposure Range	All Fuel Types
At EOC only (see below)	1.44

Technical Specification LCO 3.2.2, Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR)

For single loop operation, these limits shall be increased as given in Section 7.1.5.

The MCPR limits in this Table are subject to Power and Flow dependent adjustment per Section 7.1.6

NOTE: 1. When entering a new Exposure Range, check the current value of τ to assure adjustment per Step 7.1.4

2. Applicable for any value of K, see Step 7.5.2

MCPR Operating Limits in this table apply when at reduced feedwater temperature near end-of-cycle, see JD-02-122 (Reference 3.13) for further information.

TABLE 8.2

Maximum LHGR – GE14

Peak Pellet Exposure	UO_2 LHGR Limit
GWd/ST	kW/ft
0.00	13.40
14.51	13.40
57.61	8.00
63.50	5.00

Peak Pellet Exposure	Most Limiting Gadolinia LHGR Limit
GWd/ST	kW/ft
0.00	12.26
12.28	12.26
55.00	7.32
60.84	4.57

Technical Specification LCO 3.2.3, Linear Heat Generation Rate (LHGR)

Design features of the fuel assemblies in the Cycle 18 core are provided in References 3.3, 3.15

LHGRstd values in the above Table 8.2 are subject to Power and Flow dependent adjustments per Section 7.3

For single loop operation these LHGR values shall be multiplied by 0.78

Linearly interpolate for LHGR at intermediate exposure

TABLE 8.3

Exposure Dependent APLHGR Limit for GE14 Fuel

Average Planar Exposure	APLHGR Limit
GWd/ST	kW/ft
0.00	12.82
14.51	12.82
19.13	12.82
57.61	8.00
63.50	5.00

Technical Specification LCO 3.2.1, Average Planar Linear Heat Generation Rate (APLHGR)

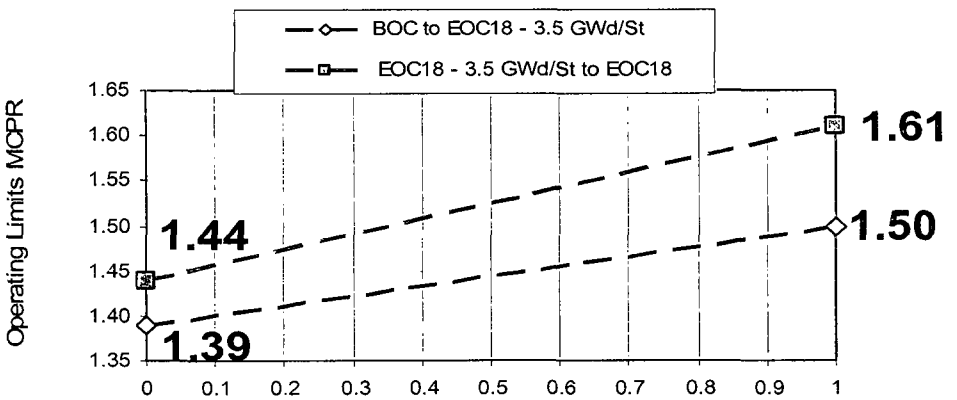
For single loop operation these APLHGR values shall be multiplied by 0.78

APLHGRstd values in the above Table 8.3 are subject to Power and Flow dependent adjustments per Section 7.2

Linearly interpolate for APLHGR at intermediate exposure

FIGURE 8.1

MCPR Operating Limit Versus τ
For All Fuel Types



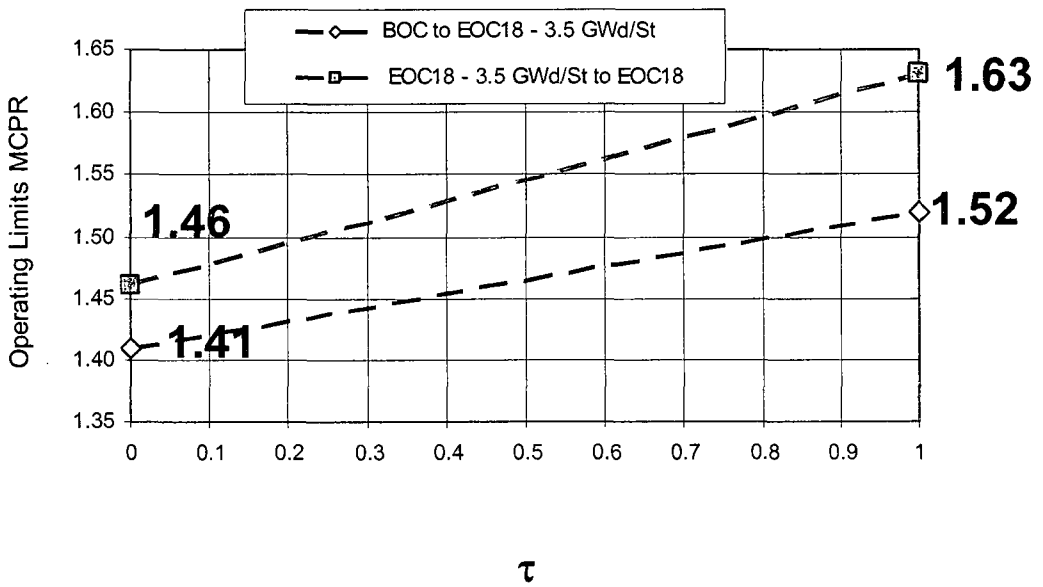
Technical Specification LCO 3.2.2, Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR)

For single loop operation, these limits shall be increased as given in Section 7.1.5.

NOTE: Should the operating limit MCPR obtained from this figure be less than the operating limit MCPR found in 7.1.3 for the applicable RBM Upscale Rod Block Allowable Value then 7.1.3 shall apply.

FIGURE 8.1.A

MCPR Operating Limit Versus τ
For Operating Above 75% of Rated
Thermal Power with Three Steam
Lines in Service For all Fuel Types



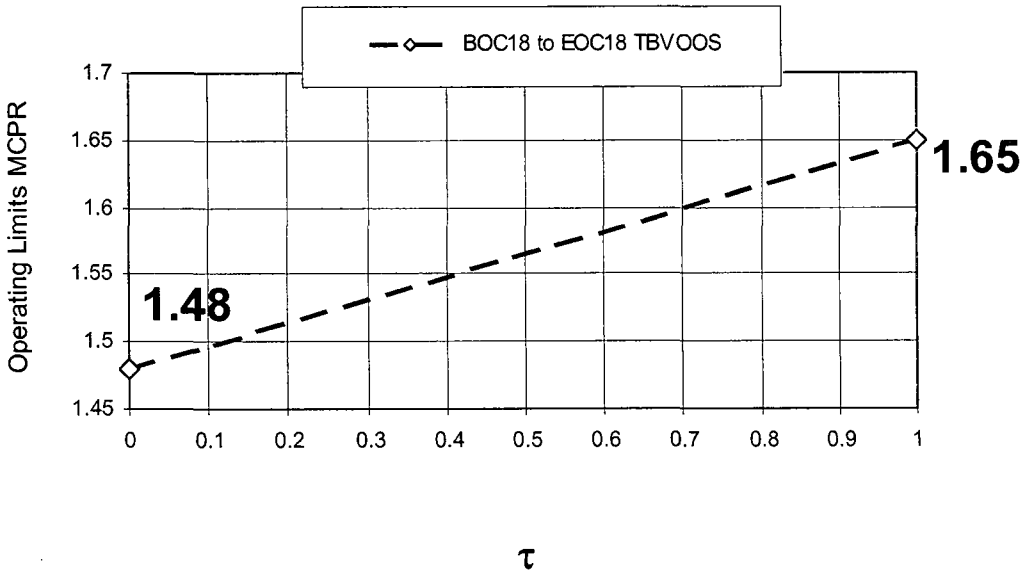
Technical Specification LCO 3.2.2, Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR)

For single loop operation, these limits shall be increased as given in Section 7.1.5.

NOTE: Should the operating limit MCPR obtained from this figure be less than the operating limit MCPR found in 7.1.3 for the applicable RBM Upscale Rod Block Allowable Value then 7.1.3 shall apply

FIGURE 8.1.B

MCPR Operating Limit Versus τ
for Operation with Turbine Bypass
Valves Out of Service



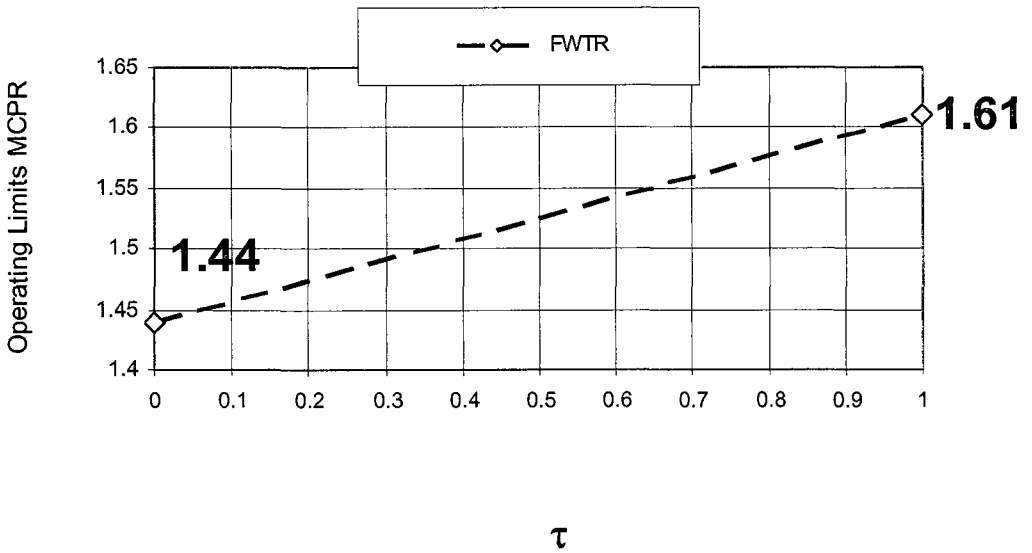
Technical Specification LCO 3.2.2, Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR)

For single loop operation, these limits shall be increased as given in Section 7.1.5.

NOTE: Should the operating limit MCPR obtained from this figure be less than the operating limit MCPR found in 7.1.3 for the applicable RBM Upscale Rod Block Allowable Value then 7.1.3 shall apply

FIGURE 8.1.C

MCPR Operating Limit Versus τ
for Operation with Final Feedwater
Temperature Reduction



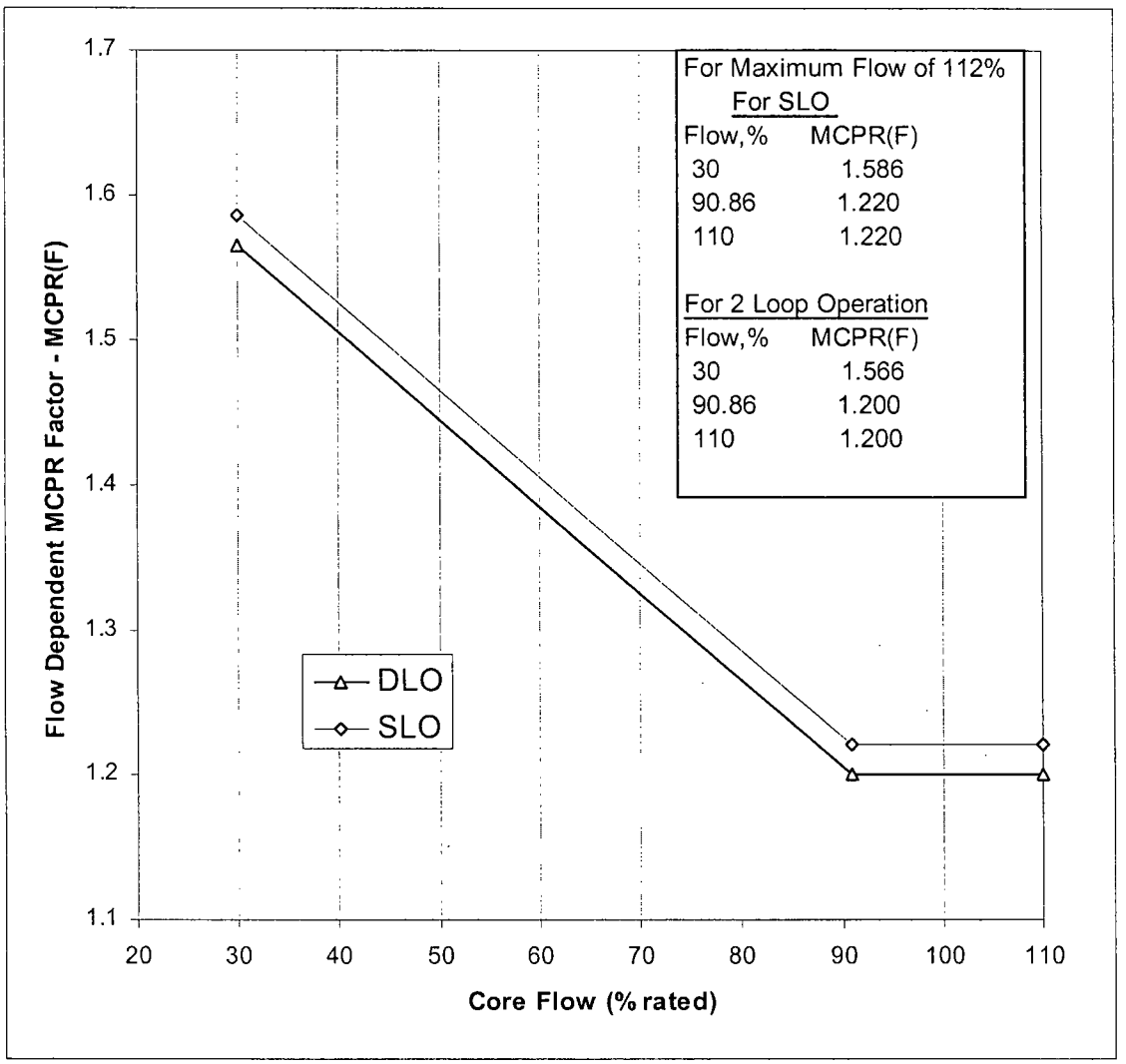
Technical Specification LCO 3.2.2, Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR)

For single loop operation, these limits shall be increased as given in Section 7.1.5.

NOTE: Should the operating limit MCPR obtained from this figure be less than the operating limit MCPR found in 7.1.3 for the applicable RBM Upscale Rod Block Allowable Value then 7.1.3 shall apply

FIGURE 8.2.A

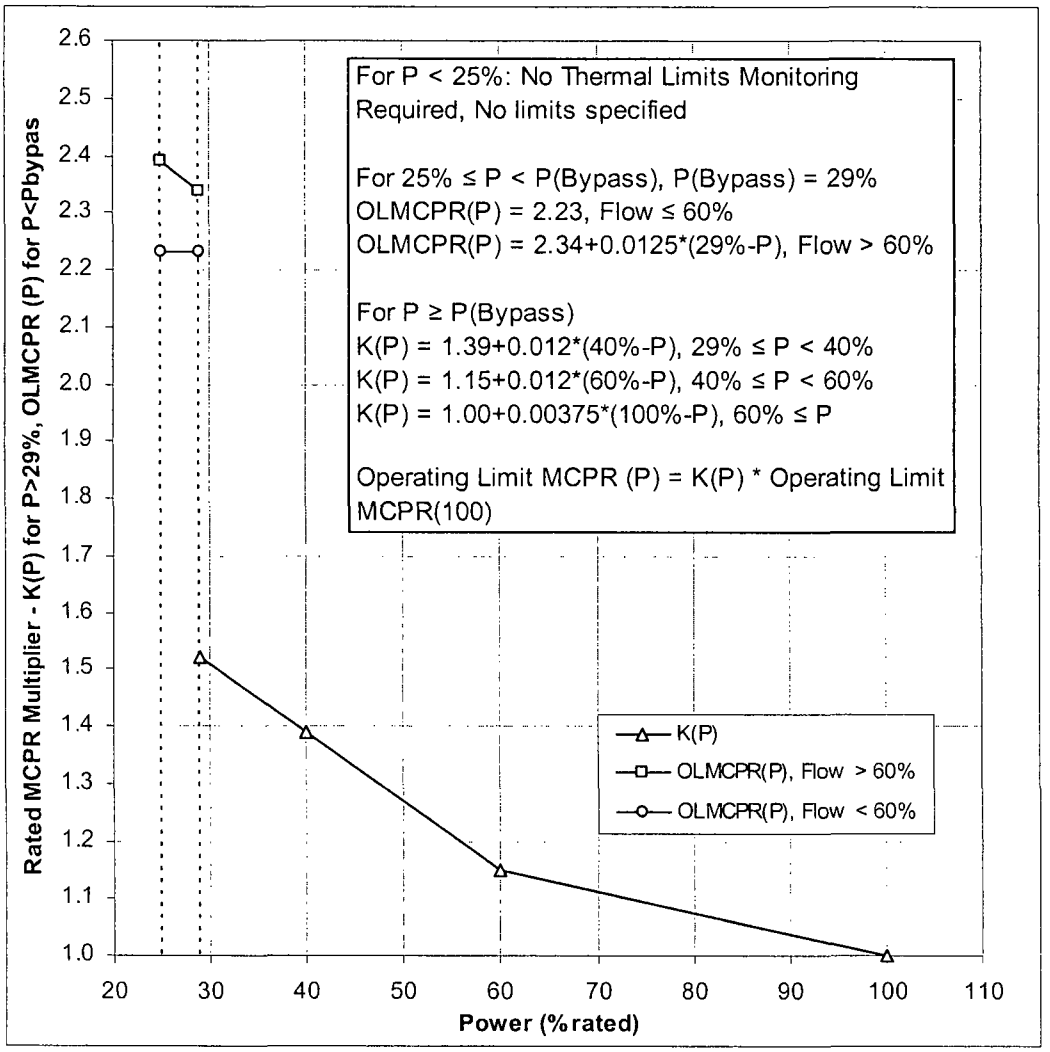
MCPR(F) Factor



Technical Specification LCO 3.2.2, Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR)

Figure 8.2.B

K(P), OLMCPR(P) Factor

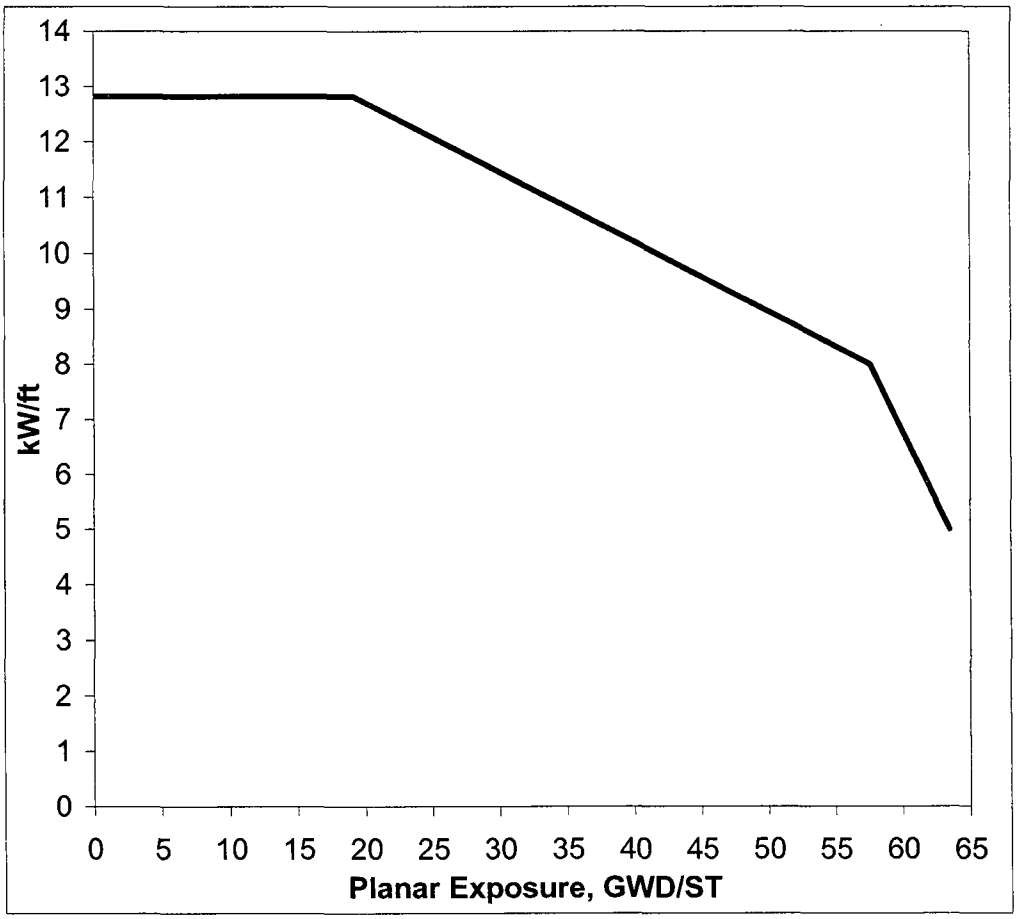


See Tables 8.1, 8.1.A, 8.1.B, 8.1.C for Operating Limit MCPR(100)

Technical Specification LCO 3.2.2, Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR)

FIGURE 8.3

Exposure Dependent APLHGR Limit for GE14 Fuel

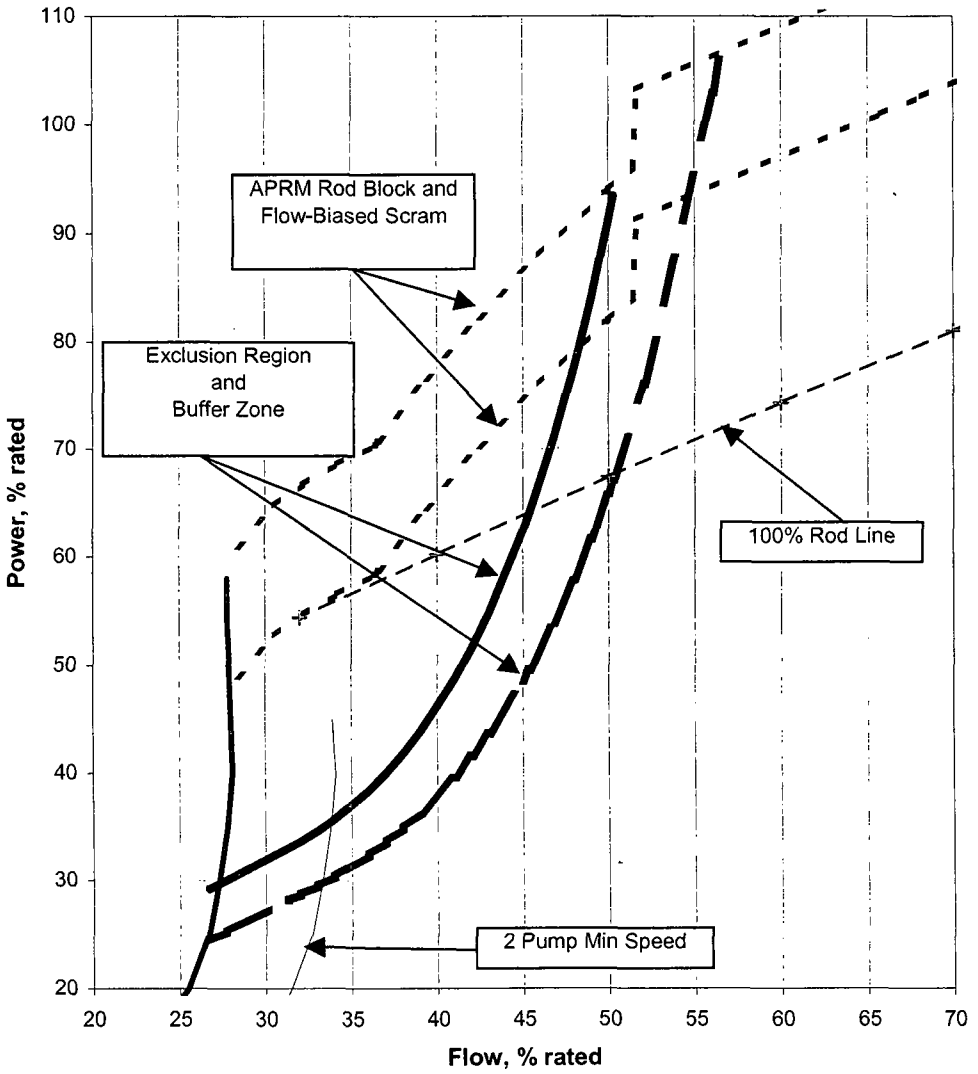


Technical Specification LCO 3.2.1, Average Planar Linear Heat Generation Rate (APLHGR)

For single loop operation these APLHGR values shall be multiplied by 0.78.

FIGURE 8.4

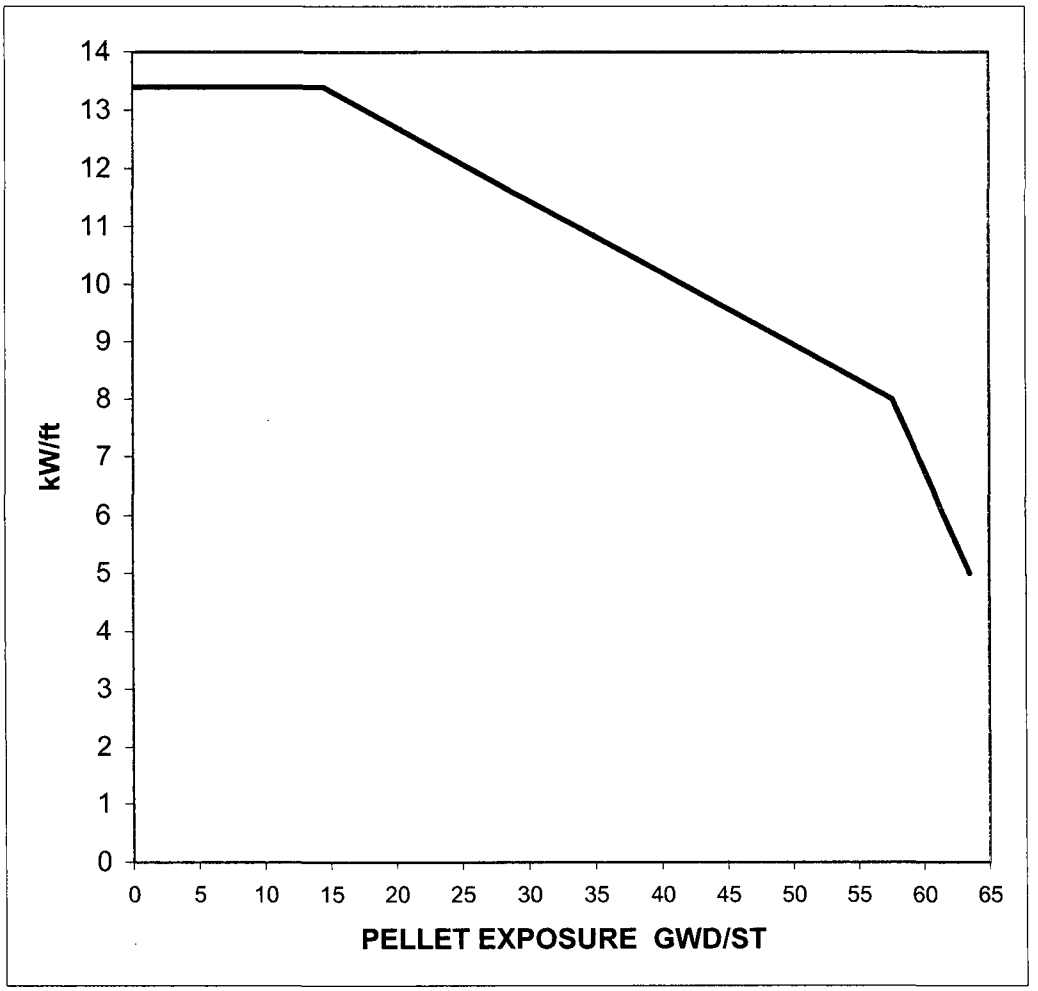
Stability Option 1-D Exclusion Region



See References 3.17 and 3.8 for details

FIGURE 8.5

Exposure Dependent LHGR Limit for GE14 Fuel



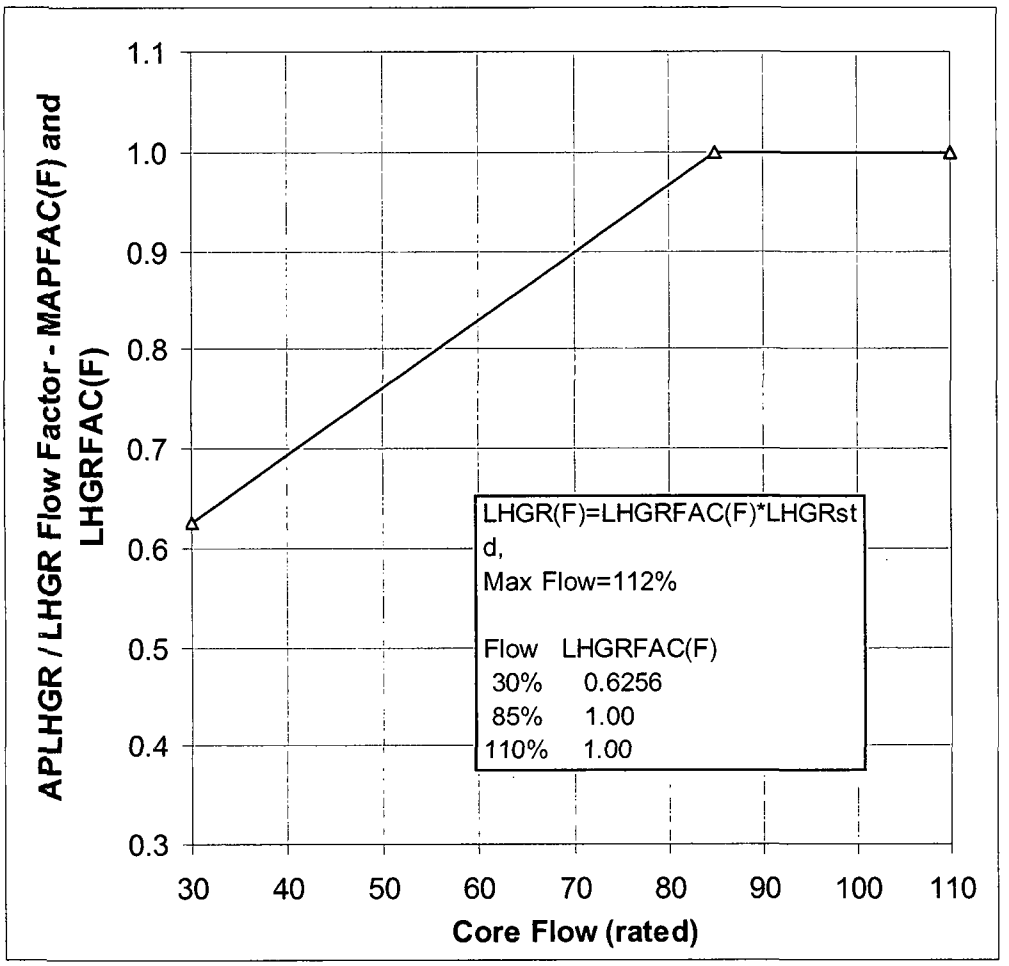
Technical Specification LCO 3.2.3, Linear Heat Generation Rate (LHGR)

This curve represents the limiting exposure dependent LHGR values per Reference 3.15

Design features of the fuel assemblies in the Cycle 18 core are provided in Reference 3.3

FIGURE 8.6.A

Flow-Dependent APLHGR/LHGR Multiplier, MAPFAC(F) and LHGRFAC(F)



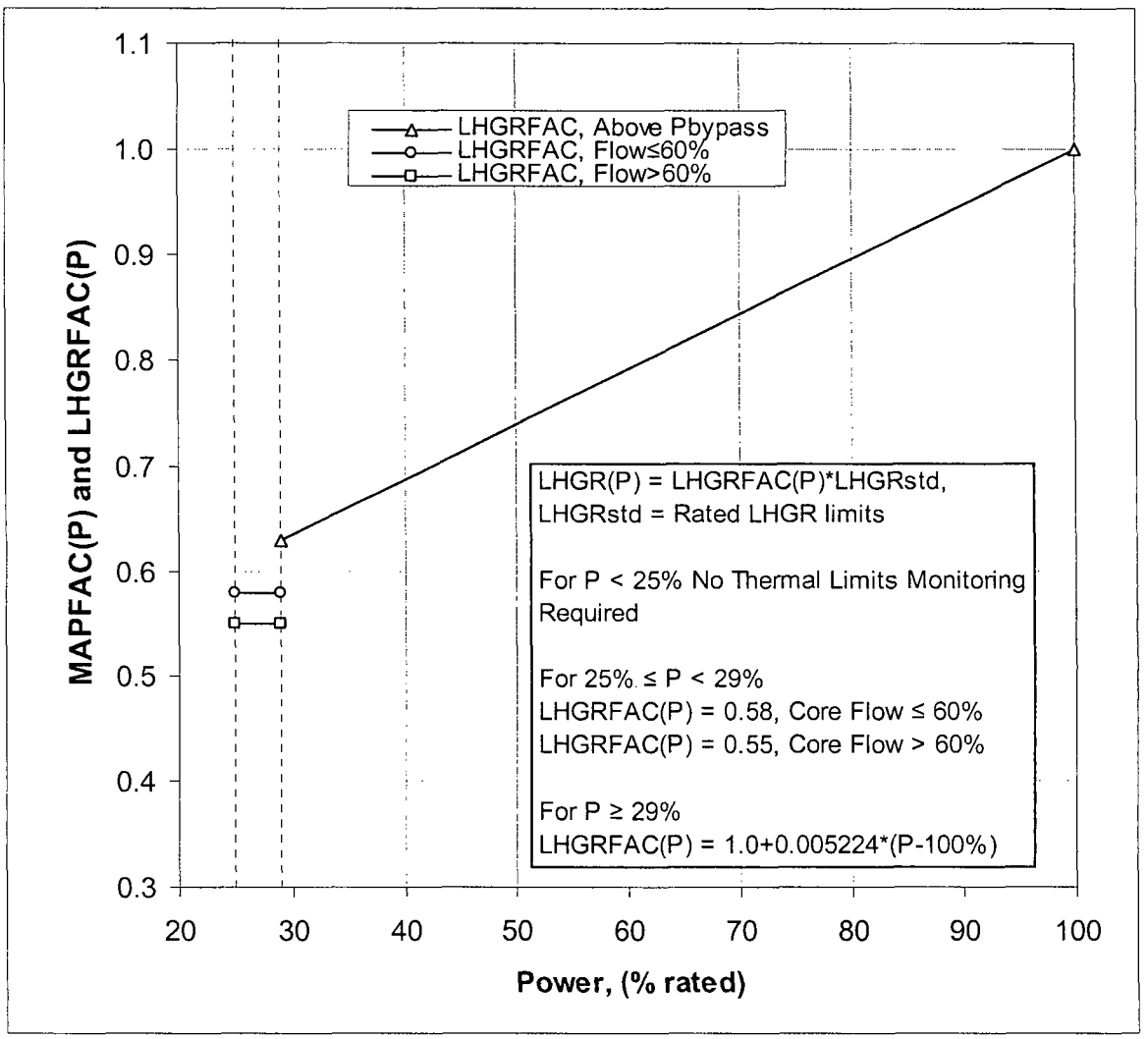
For clarity text in Figure refers to LHGR only, however Figure applies equally to both APLHGR and LHGR

See Figure 8.5 and Table 8.2 for LHGRstd value

See Figure 8.3 and Table 8.3 for APLHGRstd value

FIGURE 8.6.B

Power-Dependent APLHGR/LHGR Multiplier, MAPFAC(P) and LHGRFAC(P)



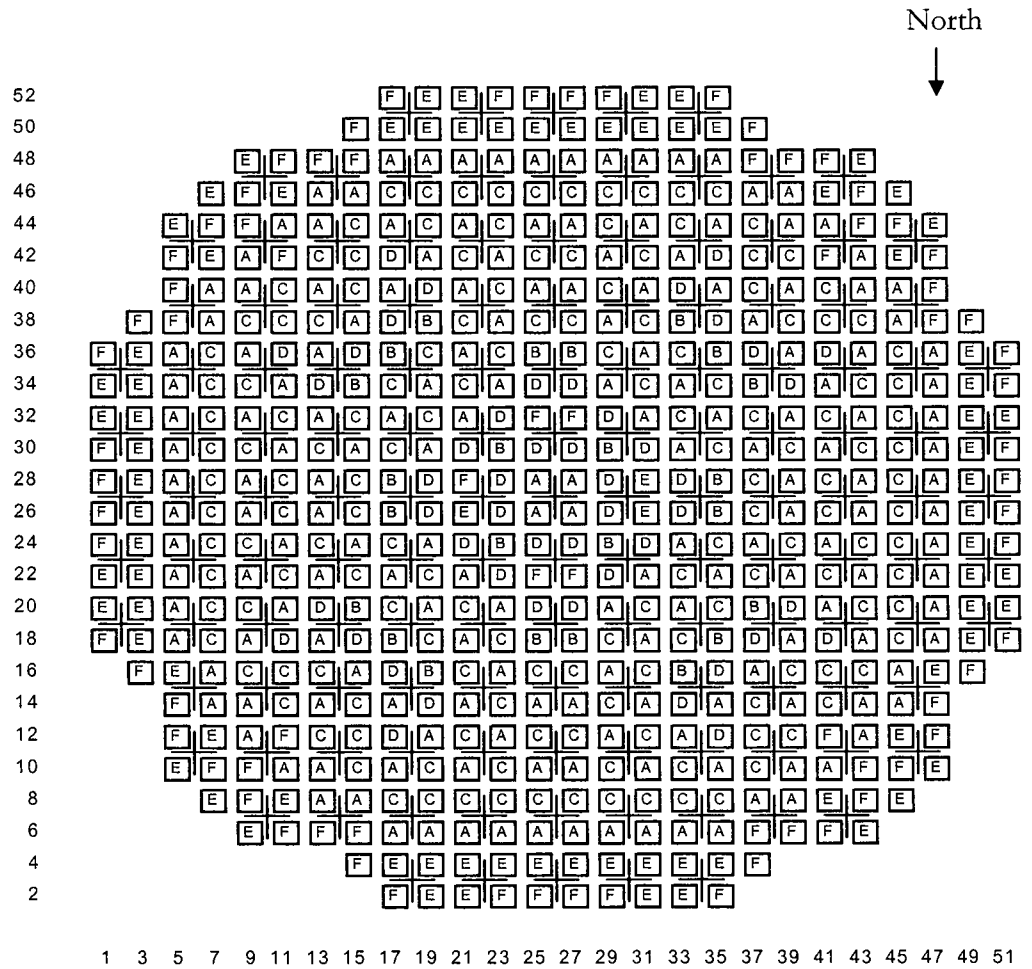
For clarity text in Figure refers to LHGR only, however Figure applies equally to both APLHGR and LHGR

See Figure 8.5 and Table 8.2 for LHGRstd values

See Figure 8.3 and Table 8.3 for APLHGRstd value

FIGURE 8.7

Cycle 18 Loading Pattern by Bundle Design



Fuel Type	
A=GE14-P10DNAB405-16GZ-100T-150-T6-2794 (Cycle 17) B=GE14-P10DNAB405-15G6.0-100T-150-T6-2793 (Cycle 17) C=GE14-P10DNAB402-10G6.0/4G5.0/1G2.0-100T-150-T6-2905 (Cycle 18)	D=GE14-P10DNAB405-16GZ-100T-150-T6-2906 (Cycle 18) E=GE14-P10DNAB405-16GZ-100T-150-T6-2562 (Cycle 16) F=GE14-P10DNAB405-16GZ-100T-150-T6-2563 (Cycle 16)

FIGURE 8.8

USERS GUIDE

The COLR defines thermal limits for the various operating conditions expected during the cycle. At the start of the cycle the 3D-Monicore databank contains limits for;

- Cycle exposure range of BOC to EOC18
- $\tau = 0$
- Dual recirculation pump operation
- Four steam line operation, and
- Normal Feedwater Temperature

The following is a table that offers a check to assure the correct limits are applied when operating states or conditions change.

Change in Operating State	Change in Limits	Procedure Reference
Cycle Exposure = EOC18 – 3.5 GWD/ST OLMCPR changes to EOC values at cycle exposure of 12.0 GWD/ST	See Table 8.1 or Figure 8.1 for $\tau \neq 0$ for change in MCPR.	None
Scram Time Test Results such that $\tau \neq 0$ Option B limits for OLMCPR must be interpolated with Option A limits	Use new τ and see Figures 8.1, 8.1.A, 8.1.B, 8.1.C	RAP-7.4.1
Single Loop Operation The SLMCPR increases by 0.02 and therefore OLMCPR limits increase by 0.02. LHGR and MAPLHGR are reduced by a multiplier in SLO.	Increase MCPR Limits by 0.02, or change acceptance criterion in ST-40D to 0.98. Verify that 3D-Monicore has recognized the idle recirculation loop and is applying the SLO LHGR and MAPLHGR multiplier of 0.78.	ST-40D,
Three Steam Line Operation (3SL) OLMCPR values increase by 0.02 when operating on 3SL	Increase OLMCPR according to Table 8.1.A or Figure 8.1.A($\tau \neq 0$).	None
Operation with Turbine Bypass Valves Out-of-Service OLMCPR values increase, no LHGR change required	Increase OLMCPR according to Table 8.1.B or Figure 8.1.B($\tau \neq 0$).	None
Operation under Final Feedwater Temperature Reduction OLMCPR values increase, no LHGR change required	Increase OLMCPR according to Table 8.1.C or Figure 8.1.C($\tau \neq 0$).	None