

Testimony of Eric Epstein
Re: Three Mile Island, Unit 2, (TMI-2)
Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities
Report (PSDAR)

August 28, 2014

I. Introduction

Within two years after submitting the certification of permanent closure to the NRC,* nuclear power plants are required to file a post-shutdown decommissioning activities report (“PSDAR”). GPU Nuclear Inc., (“GPU”) the plant’s owner, neglected to do that by the required date of September 14, 1995. On February 13, 2013 , over seventeen years after the Report was due and thirty years after GPU caused a meltdown, the NRC decided to give TMI-2 the benefit of the doubt. The NRC stated, “..after reviewing the circumstances for the company’s failure to submit a PSDAR.” the NRC downgraded the Severity Level III violation to a slap on the wrist and issued a non-cited notice of violation.

This is like being awarded a Ph.D. for flunking out of first grade.

Thank goodness the NRC is not a probation officer.

* US, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Three Mile Island - Unit 2, License No.: DPR-73 Docket No.: 50-320, License Status: Possession Only License.

<http://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/decommissioning/power-reactor/three-mile-island-unit-2.html>.

A PSDAR provides a description of the planned decommissioning activities, a schedule for accomplishing them and an estimate of the expected costs. However, Exelon, the owner and operator of TMI Unit 1, has an agreement with FirstEnergy to maintain and monitor TMI Unit 2.*

The core problem with the PSDAR is that the same people are making the same estimates using the same assumption and they have consistently underestimated the up costs to decommission and decontamination TMI-2.

The new, revised schedule for decommissioning of TMI-2 has been developed in order to achieve the termination of license by September 14, **2053 or 84s year after construction began, 74 years after the plan was melted down and sixty years after TMI-2 announced defueling was completed** and future decommissioning coasts would be \$200 million.

* “Consistent with a signed memorandum of understanding between FirstEnergy Corp. (parent of GPUN) and Exelon regarding the timing of decommissioning activities at TMI-2, it is assumed that decommissioning at TMI-2 will not begin until the expiration of the TMI-1 operating license in 2034 and will be coordinated with post-shutdown activities for TMI-1. For the purpose of this cost estimate the integration of site security and the final site radiological survey between the two units is assumed.” (PSDAR, p. 13)

The fact that the plant suffered a meltdown makes it “unique]e” as does the fact that Three Mile Island is owned by two separate and competing corporations.

“There are no unique aspects of TMI-2 or of the decommissioning techniques to be utilized that would invalidate the conclusions reached in the PEIS, and the GELS and its supplement. (PSDAR, p. 24)

II. Background

In July, 1969 Met Ed began construction on Three Mile Island-2 Unit 2, and the station came on line in December 1978. TMI-2 was grossly over budget and behind schedule. The plant had been on-line for just 90 days, or 1/120 of its expected operating life, before the March, 1979, accident. One billion dollars was spent to defuel the facility. Three months of nuclear power production at TMI-2 has cost close to \$2 billion dollars in construction and cleanup bills; or the equivalent of over \$10.6 million for every day TMI-2 produced electricity.

The above mentioned costs do not include nuclear decontamination and decommissioning or restoring the site to "Greenfield. TMI-2 had no funds socked away at the time of meltdown for decontamination or decommissioning.

At the time of the core-meltdown in March 1979, Three Mile Island 1 and 2 were owned three utilities operating in two states, i.e., Metropolitan Edison (50%), Jersey Central Power & Light (25%) and Pennsylvania Electric (25%). The companies were organized under the General Public Utilities holding company umbrella. The operator of both plants was Met Ed.

In September, 1980, Met Ed renamed itself GPU Nuclear. Met Ed continued to operate the plant and owned 50% of its assets.

On January 18, 1994 at the NRC's Advisory Panel meeting, GPU's President Robert E. Long stated that the Company had \$104.7 million on hand to decommission TMI-2. **GPU's spokesperson, Mary Wells said, "We have a detailed plan in place to make sure that the money is going to be there."** 3

III. Argument

The Company anticipates that the nuclear generating stations will operate at least until the end of their current licensed lives. In the event that any of the stations are retired early, the Company anticipates that funding will be adjusted to match any change in decommissioning schedule and/or cost scenario.

According to the NRC, (2) FirstEnergy's Decommissioning Trust Fund for TMI-2 was grossly underfunded in 2008: "The current radiological decommissioning cost estimate is \$831.5 million. The current amount in the decommissioning trust fund is \$484.5 million, as of December 31, 2008." (3) However, the level of rate recovery for the Trust Fund has been set by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ("PUC").

FirstEnergy's decommissioning report is inadequate, and fails to account for the special status of TMI-2, the current level of underfunding, or the fact that decommissioning rate recovery for Metropolitan Edison (4) and Pennsylvania Electric cease per PUC Orders on December 31, 2010. (5)

The decommissioning trusts of JCP&L and the Pennsylvania Companies are subject to regulatory accounting, with unrealized gains and losses recorded as regulatory assets or liabilities, since the difference between investments held in trust and the decommissioning liabilities will be recovered from or refunded to customers. NGC, OE and TE recognize in earnings the unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities held in their nuclear decommissioning trusts as other-than-temporary impairments.

The Company acknowledged, “The values of FirstEnergy’s nuclear decommissioning trusts fluctuate based on market conditions. If the value of the trusts decline by a material amount, FirstEnergy’s obligation to fund the trusts may increase. Disruptions in the capital markets and its effects on particular businesses and the economy in general also affects the values of the nuclear decommissioning trusts.” (6)

However, FirstEnergy’s rate recovery opportunities in Pennsylvania are restricted after December 31, 2010. **Three Mile Island Unit-2 no longer receive rate payer funding for decommissioning after December 31, 2010 when Metropolitan Edison and Penn Elec’s “rate caps” were lifted.**

This is a settled issue at the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission. (7) TMI-2’s decommissioning funding was litigated in both Met Ed and Penn Elec’s Restructuring Cases as well as the 2006 distribution base rate case at the PUC. As part of the Restructuring Settlement, Met Ed and Penn Elec collected TMI-2 decommissioning expenses through the Competitive Transition Cost (“CTC”) as a stranded cost through December 31, 2010.

In the 2006 Distribution base rate case; however, Met Ed sought an increase in the TMI-2 decommissioning expense as part of its CTC revenue requirement. The claim was made as part of a request for a specific exception to the generation rate cap that was allowed under the restructuring settlement. (8) The Pennsylvania Public Commission denied the request. (9)

FirstEnergy should provide the NRC with site-specific information and financial guarantees that demonstrate and verify the licensee has 100% of the funding in place necessary to decommission and decontaminate TMI-2.

The NRC can not ignore or manipulate its own regulations relating to financial assurances for decommissioning.

After 35 years of broken promises, faulty assumptions, and inaccurate projections, the NRC should hold FirstEnergy accountable and demand a site-specific funding plan at the site of the nation's worst commercial nuclear accident.

End notes

1 NRC website: <http://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/decommissioning/power-reactor/three-mile-island-unit-2.html>.

According to the NRC, the cost to decommission TMI-2 has **increased by \$26.5 million in less than three years** while the Decommissioning Trust Fund's assets have **decreased by \$116.5 million** during the same period. The NRC determined in 2007, "The current radiological decommissioning cost estimate is \$805 million and \$27 million for non-radiological funds. The current amount in the decommissioning trust fund is \$601 million, as of December 31, 2007." (2)

2 NRC website: <http://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/decommissioning/power-reactor/three-mile-island-unit-2.html>.

3 Per 10 CFR 50.75(f)(1), licensees for shutdown reactors are required to report annually on the status of decommissioning funding by March 31 (in the following year).

4 Metropolitan Edison (Docket No. R-00974008) and Penn Electric (Docket No. R-00974009).

5 Penn Elec's final TMI-2 collection for \$7.817 million occurred in 2009.

6 *FirstEnergy 2009 Annual Report*, p. 44.

7 *FirstEnergy 2009 Annual Report*, p. 59.

8 Metropolitan Edison and Pennsylvania Electric Company v. Pa. PUC No. 2404 C.D. 2003 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2006) (filed July 19, 2006).

9 The Commonwealth Court affirmed the Commission's order requiring Metropolitan Edison and Pennsylvania Electric Company (Electric Companies) to retroactively adjust their accounting entries for stranded cost recovery, as if their Settlement Stipulation had never been approved by the Commission. The Electricity Generation Customer Choice and Competition Act (Competition Act) allowed electric companies to recover stranded costs through a competitive transition charge (CTC), subject to a rate cap. Every electric company was also required to file a restructuring plan explaining its compliance with the Competition Act, subject to approval by the Commission. After the Commission approved the Electric Companies' merger, they sought a rate increase pursuant to the Competition Act, or an immediate rate cap increase of \$316 million per year. Interveners opposed the merger and Electric Companies' requests. The parties failed to reach a consensus, and the Electric Companies proposed a "Settlement Stipulation," which the Commission adopted in 2001. However, Commonwealth Court voided the Stipulation Settlement and reversed the Commission's order in *ARIPPA v. Pa. PUC*, 892 A.2d 636 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2002) after multiple parties appealed. In response to the decision, the Commission ordered the Electric Companies to reverse any accounting changes made pursuant to the Settlement Stipulation.

10 Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station), United States of America Atomic Energy Commission Atomic Safety & Licensing Appeal Board, Memorandum and Order, (ALAB-138) Docket No. 50-271, IV., p. 528, Section IV, Paragraph A., p. 528, July 31, 1973.

11 *FirstEnergy 2009 Annual Report*, p. 17.

12 Transcript from the NRC's TMI-2 Citizens Advisory Panel convened on May 27, 1988 in Harrisburg, PA.



GPU Nuclear, Inc.
Three Mile Island
Nuclear Station
Route 441 South
Post Office Box 480
Middletown, PA 17057-0480
Tel 717-948-8461

August 17, 2012
TMI-12-125

10 CFR 50.75

ATTN: Document Control Desk
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

SUBJECT:

Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 2
Docket No. 50-320, License No. DPR-73
Request for Additional Information Related to the Decommissioning Funding Status
Report for the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 2

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.75(f)(1), GPU Nuclear, Inc. submitted the annual decommissioning funding status report for Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 2 by letter dated March 30, 2012 (Accession No. ML12101A105). By letter dated July 23, 2012 (Accession No. ML12199A395), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff requested additional information to complete their review. The response to the request for additional information is attached.

There are no regulatory commitments contained in this submittal. If there are any questions or if additional information is required, please contact Mr. Phil H. Lashley, Supervisor – FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company Fleet Licensing, at (330) 315-6808.

Sincerely,

Danny L. Pace
President

Attachment:
Response to Request for Additional Information

cc: NRC Region I Administrator
NRC Project Manager
NRC Resident Inspector

FSME20
FSME

Attachment
TMI-12-125

Response to Request for Additional Information
Page 1 of 1

By letter dated March 30, 2012 (Accession No. ML12101A105), GPU Nuclear, Inc. submitted the annual decommissioning funding status report for Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 2 to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

By letter dated July 23, 2012 (Accession No. ML12199A395), the NRC staff requested additional information to complete their review. The response to the request for additional information (RAI) is provided below. The NRC staff question is presented in bold type, followed by the GPU Nuclear, Inc. response.

RAI: Decommissioning Costs

Provide the amount of decommissioning funds estimated to be required under 10 CFR 50.75(c).

Response:

The decommissioning fund estimate required under 10 CFR 50.75(c) has been provided to the NRC by letter dated March 30, 2012 (Accession No. ML12101A105). Pages 11 – 13 of the attachment to the letter contains the requested information.



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

July 23, 2012

Mr. James H. Lash
Chief Nuclear Officer
GPU Nuclear Inc.
Three Mile Island Nuclear Station
Route 441 South
Post Office Box 480
Middletown, PA 17057-0480

SUBJECT: THREE MILE ISLAND NUCLEAR STATION UNIT 2 – 2012
DECOMMISSIONING FUNDING STATUS REPORT – REQUEST
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, LICENSE: DPR-73, DOCKET: 50-320

Dear Mr. Lash:

On March 30, 2012, GPU Nuclear, Inc. (GPU) submitted to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) the 2012 Decommissioning Funding Status (DFS) report for Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 2, (ADAMS Accession No. ML12101A105) pursuant to 10 CFR 50.75(f)(1). The NRC has completed its initial review of the DFS report and requests the following information to complete its analysis:

RAI: Decommissioning Costs

Provide the amount of decommissioning funds estimated to be required under 10 CFR 50.75(c).

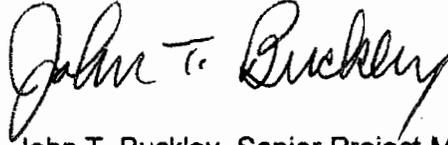
Basis: Per 10 CFR 50.75(f)(1), GPU's DFS report must include, at a minimum, the amount of decommissioning funds estimated to be required under 10 CFR 50.75(b) and (c). The DFS report did not include the amount of funds estimated to be required based on the formula in 10 CFR 50.75(c).

GPU's submittal states that the decommissioning fund estimate, pursuant to 10 CFR 50.75(b) and (c) is based upon a site specific decommissioning cost study, *Decommissioning Cost Analysis for Three Mile Island Unit 2*, dated January 2009 and escalated to 2011 dollars:

Radiological	\$884,551,275
Non-Radiological	\$33,576,579
FirstEnergy Corp. Consolidated	\$918,127,854

GPU should provide a response within 30 days from the date of this letter. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact John Buckley, at (301) 415-6607, or by e-mail at John.Buckley@nrc.gov

Sincerely,



John T. Buckley, Senior Project Manager
Decommissioning and Uranium Recovery
Licensing Directorate
Division of Waste Management
and Environmental Protection
Office of Federal and State Materials
and Environmental Management Programs

Docket No.: 50-320
License No.: DPR-73

cc: TMI-2 Distribution List



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

February 13, 2013

EA-12-222

Mr. Danny L. Pace
President, GPU Nuclear, Inc.
FirstEnergy Corporation
Mail Stop: A-WAC-A3
341 White Pond Drive
Akron, OH 44320

SUBJECT: THREE MILE ISLAND NUCLEAR STATION, UNIT 2 (TMI-2) - FAILURE TO
SUBMIT POST-SHUTDOWN DECOMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES REPORT-
NON-CITED VIOLATION (DOCKET: 05000320)

Dear Mr. Pace:

On August 14, 2012, GPU Nuclear, Inc. (GPU) notified the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) of its intent to submit a TMI-2 plant specific post-shutdown decommissioning activities report (PSDAR) in the second quarter of 2013. GPU's notification letter indicates that the PSDAR is being submitted to meet the requirements of 10 CFR 50.82(a)(4).

On March 28, 1979, TMI-2 experienced an accident which resulted in severe damage to the reactor core. TMI-2 has been in a non-operating state since the accident. The accident makes the shutdown of TMI-2 unique from all other reactors. GPU defueled the reactor vessel and decontaminated the facility to the extent that the plant is in a safe, inherently stable condition, known as Post Defueling Monitored Storage (PDMS). The formal transition from post accident to PDMS required NRC approval. GPU obtained NRC approval, with the issuance of License Amendment No. 45 dated September 14, 1993, to maintain TMI-2 in the PDMS state until decommissioning. License Amendment 45 also converted GPU's operating license to a Possession Only License. NRC considers GPU to have submitted a certification of permanent cessation of operations and a certification of permanent fuel removal as of September 14, 1993. In accordance with 10 CFR 50.82(a)(4), the licensee is required to submit a PSDAR prior to or within two years following permanent cessation of operations, specifically September 14, 1995, in this case. However, GPU did not submit a PSDAR by September 14, 1995.

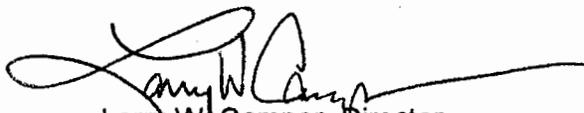
This violation was evaluated in accordance with the NRC Enforcement Policy, the current version of which is included on the NRC's Web site at <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/enforcement/enforce-pol.html>. Failure to submit a PSDAR in accordance with 10 CFR 50.82, would normally be considered as a Severity Level (SL) III violation in accordance with the Policy. However, in consideration of the unique circumstances surrounding permanent cessation of TMI-2 operations (i.e., the licensee maintained the facility in SAFSTOR condition in accordance with its NRC approved PDMS Safety Analysis Report, and there is very low safety and security significance associated with the untimely submittal of the PSDAR), the NRC concluded this violation is more appropriately assessed at SL IV. In accordance with Section 2.3.2 of the Enforcement Policy, this issue has been characterized as a non-cited violation, because the licensee placed the issue into its Corrective Action Program and will restore compliance within a reasonable period of time after the violation was identified, and the violation is neither repetitive nor willful.

The NRC has concluded that information regarding the reason for the violation, the corrective actions taken and planned to correct the violation and prevent recurrence, and the date when full compliance was achieved is already adequately addressed on the docket in this letter. Therefore, you are not required to respond to this letter unless the description herein does not accurately reflect your corrective actions or your position. If you contest this NCV or its significance, you should provide a response within 30 days of the date of this letter, with the basis for your denial, to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ATTN.: Document Control Desk, Washington, D.C. 20555-0001, with a copy to the Director, Office of Enforcement, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555-0001.

In accordance with Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 2.390 "Public inspections, exemptions, and requests for withholding" a copy of this letter and its enclosure will be available electronically for public inspection in the NRC Public Document Room or from the Publicly Available Records (PARS) component of NRC's document system (Agencywide Document Access and Management System (ADAMS)). ADAMS is accessible from the NRC Web site at (the Public Electronic Reading Room) <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>.

Please contact John Buckley at 301-415-6607 to discuss any questions related to this letter.

Sincerely,



Larry W. Camper, Director
Division of Waste Management
and Environmental Protection
Office of Federal and State Materials
and Environmental Management Programs

Docket No.: 50-320

cc: TMI-2 Service List