

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

REGARDING OMAHA PUBLIC POWER DISTRICT'S DECOMMISSIONING FUNDING PLAN

UPDATE FOR

FORT CALHOUN STATION INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE INSTALLATION

DOCKET NO. 72-54

Regulatory Requirement

Pursuant to Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) 72.30(c), at the time of license renewal and at intervals not to exceed 3 years, the decommissioning funding plan (DFP) required to be submitted by 10 CFR 72.30(b) must be resubmitted with adjustments as necessary to account for changes in costs and the extent of contamination. The DFP must update the information submitted with the original or prior approved plan. In addition, the DFP must also specifically consider the effect of the following events on decommissioning costs, as required by 10 CFR 72.30(c)(1)-(4): (1) spills of radioactive material producing additional residual radioactivity in onsite subsurface material, (2) facility modifications, (3) changes in authorized possession limits, and (4) actual remediation costs that exceed the previous cost estimate.

Background

By letter dated March 31, 2015, Omaha Public Power District (OPPD) submitted for U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff review and approval, a decommissioning funding plan update (DFP Update) for the independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI) at Fort Calhoun Station (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System Accession No. ML15090A763). The NRC staff reviewed OPPD's DFP update for the ISFSI and believes OPPD's submittal was not sufficient to meet the intent of the requirement in 72.30(c). The DFP update does not provide sufficient information to allow the NRC to determine that the events listed in 10 CFR 72.30(c)(1)-(4) have been specifically considered.

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For the ISFSI, provide a revised DFP that includes information on the occurrence, and the effect on decommissioning costs, of each of the events listed in 10 CFR 72.30(c)(1)-(4): (1) spills of radioactive material producing additional residual radioactivity in onsite subsurface material, (2) facility modifications, (3) changes in authorized possession limits, and (4) actual remediation costs that exceed the previous cost estimate.