

**REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**  
**REGARDING TENNESSE VALLEY AUTHORITY'S DECOMMISSIONING FUND PLAN**  
**UPDATE FOR BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT, UNITS 1, 2, AND 3 AND SEQUOYAH**  
**NUCLEAR PLANT UNITS 1 AND 2 INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE**  
**INSTALLATIONS**

**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 December 17, 2015, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) submitted, for U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff review and approval, a DFP update for the independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI) at Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, Units 1, 2, and 3 and Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2 (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) Accession No. ML15352A046). The NRC staff reviewed TVA's DFP update and believes TVA'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.

**Request for Additional Information 1 (RAI)**

Provide a revised DFP that includes 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.