

November 29, 1999

The Honorable Susan M. Collins  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510-1904

Dear Senator Collins:

I am responding to the letter you sent to Dennis K. Rathbun of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) on October 27, 1999, in which you requested information on concerns raised by two of your constituents, Mr. Chris Polson and Mr. Joe Calderwood, regarding the Year 2000 (Y2K) readiness of the U.S. nuclear power plants.

I am pleased to report that, as of November 4, all plant licensees have reported that nuclear power plants are Y2K ready. This includes preparation of contingency plans for the Y2K transition. The safe operation of the nuclear power plants is expected to contribute to a stable and reliable grid during the Y2K transition.

By way of background information, I note that over the past several years the NRC staff has been working with nuclear industry organizations and licensees to address Y2K issues. We continue to maintain an appropriately aggressive regulatory framework for overseeing Y2K readiness efforts at all nuclear power plants. These activities, as summarized in the enclosure, provide an integrated and comprehensive approach for addressing Y2K issues. Additional Y2K information on all operating nuclear power plants is available at NRC's Web site at <http://www.nrc.gov/NRC/NEWS/year2000.html>. This Web site identifies Y2K resources and has Y2K information on all operating nuclear power plants, including press releases, periodic reports, and other related information.

Mr. Polson and Mr. Calderwood wanted to know (1) whether nuclear power plants have adequate backup auxiliary generators to run cooling pumps should outside power be interrupted and (2) whether the pumps in the cooling ponds for spent rods are also backed up with electrical generators. As discussed in the following paragraphs, nuclear power plants have adequate backup auxiliary generators and can provide backup power to the spent fuel pool.

Every nuclear power plant has redundant backup power sources onsite to safely shut down the reactor and keep it in a safe condition in the unlikely event that all external power is lost due to Y2K or any other problems. The backup power is used to cool the reactor following shutdown. Generally, each plant has at least two diesel generators to provide this backup power. Diesel generators are tested regularly and each is required to have at least a 7-day supply of fuel oil on which to operate. We know from experience that diesel generators will reliably supply backup power for extended periods of time. For example, the diesel generators provided power to Turkey Point nuclear power plant in Florida for several days during hurricane Andrew in August 1992.

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If a loss of offsite power were to occur, spent fuel cooling power requirements would be satisfied by the diesel generators. At most operating nuclear power plants, the diesel generators can directly supply electric power to its spent fuel pool cooling systems. At those plants in which the spent fuel pool cooling system is not directly connected to the diesel generators, the capability exists to manually connect the cooling system to the diesel generators within an acceptable time period. In addition, nuclear power plants have multiple means of adding water to ensure pool level and temperature are maintained. Some of these sources do not rely on offsite power or emergency diesel generators in order to function.

The electrical power grid is expected to be stable and reliable during the transition from 1999 to 2000. The North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC), an industry group, reported on August 3, 1999, that over 99% of the nations bulk electric systems are Y2K ready and that NERC believes the electric power industry will operate reliably into the Year 2000. It is anticipated that nuclear power plants will not need to employ their backup power supplies.

The NRC remains committed to its oversight of the nuclear power plant licensee Y2K readiness efforts in order to ensure safe operation of these facilities throughout 1999, 2000, and beyond. Please contact me if you have any additional questions on this matter. Copies of this letter and its enclosure are being sent to Mr. Polson and Mr. Calderwood.

Sincerely,

Original signed by FMiraglia for

William D. Travers  
Executive Director  
for Operations

Enclosure: Summary of NRC Y2K Activities and Plant Readiness Status

cc w/encl: C. Polson  
J. Calderwood

Honorable S. Collins

- 2 -

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## SUMMARY OF NRC Y2K ACTIVITIES AND PLANT READINESS STATUS

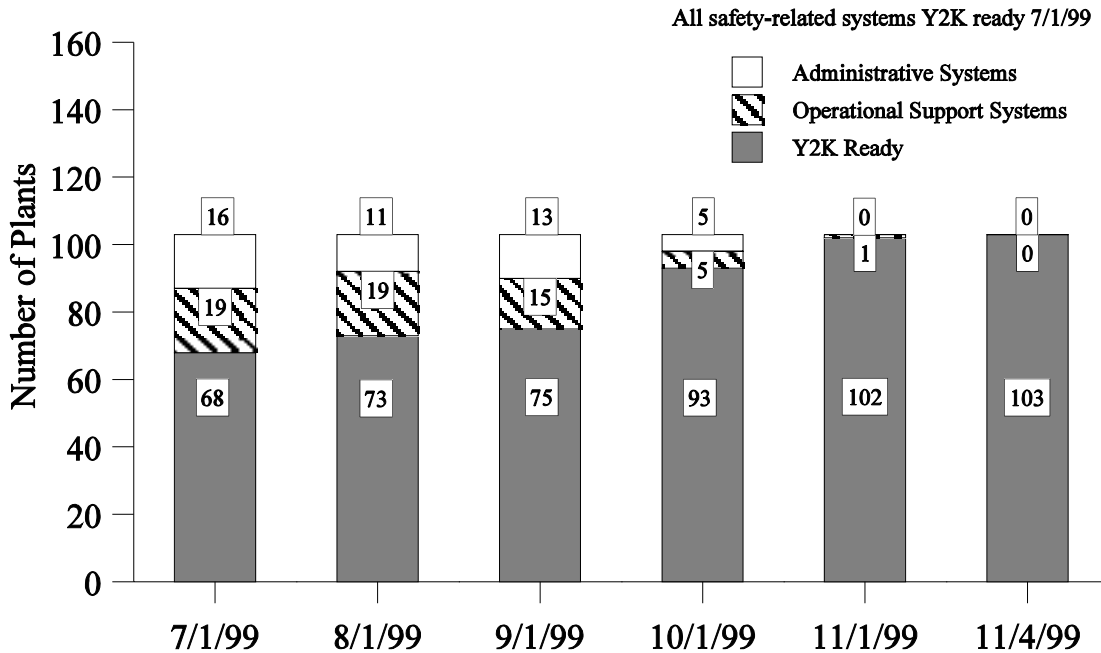
Since 1996, the NRC has been working with nuclear power plant licensees and the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI), an industry organization, to ensure plant systems are "Y2K ready" before the year 2000 (Y2K). To ensure that potential Y2K issues are identified and corrected, the NRC issued Information Notice (IN) 96-70, "Year 2000 Effect on Computer System Software," on December 24, 1996; Generic Letter (GL) 98-01, "Year 2000 Readiness of Computer Systems at Nuclear Power Plants," on May 11, 1998; and GL 98-01, Supplement 1, "Year 2000 Readiness of Computer Systems at Nuclear Power Plants," on January 14, 1999. IN 96-70 informed all licensees of the potential problems that nuclear facility computer systems and software might encounter during the transition to the new century. In GL 98-01, reference was made to Nuclear Energy Institute/Nuclear Utilities Software Management Group (NEI/NUSMG) 97-07, "Nuclear Utility Year 2000 Readiness," which describes an approach that all licensees have agreed to utilize in addressing the Y2K issues at their facilities. In GL 98-01, the NRC accepted the NEI/NUSMG 97-07 guidance as an appropriate program for nuclear power plant readiness and required that all operating U.S. nuclear power plant licensees submit written responses regarding their facility-specific Y2K readiness programs by July 1, 1999. Licensees that were not ready were requested to submit their schedule for completing their Y2K activities. Supplement 1 to GL 98-01 expanded the scope of the reporting requirements to include the systems that are necessary for continued plant operation and that are not covered by the terms and conditions of the plant's license and NRC regulations.

By July 1, 1999, licensees for all 103 operating nuclear power plants had reported the status of their Y2K readiness to the NRC. Regarding NRC's highest priority—the uninterrupted performance of plant safety systems—all nuclear power plants reported that their efforts were complete and that no remaining Y2K-related problems existed that could directly affect the performance of safety systems or the capability for safe shutdown. Sixty-eight of these plants had also completed the next order of priority as of July 1, stating that all of their computer systems that support plant operation were "Y2K ready." The remaining 35 plants reported that, to be fully Y2K ready, they still had additional work to complete on a few non-safety computer systems or devices. Typically, the remaining Y2K work was awaiting a scheduled plant outage or the delivery of a replacement component. In each case, the licensees with work remaining submitted schedules for completing that work. Final reviews were performed at 35 plants, as well as at Cooper Nuclear Station. Cooper received a final review because, after having reported being Y2K ready on July 1, it discovered a potential Y2K issue that required further resolution.

As of November 4, 1999, the NRC received Y2K readiness status reports from licensees indicating that all 103 nuclear power plants are fully Y2K ready -- that is, all plant systems involved with safety, power generation, and plant support are now ready to roll over into the Year 2000 without computer problems. The following chart illustrates plant readiness.

ENCLOSURE

## Nuclear Power Plant Y2K Readiness



On e of a number of initiatives undertaken by the NRC staff to verify and assess the effectiveness of licensee Y2K readiness programs was the conduct of the following 12 sample audits of licensee Y2K readiness programs:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLANT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
September 1998	Monticello	Minnesota
	Seabrook	New Hampshire
October 1998	Brunswick	North Carolina
	Hope Creek	New Jersey
	Davis Besse	Ohio
November 1998	Wolf Creek	Kansas
	Watts Bar	Tennessee
	Limerick	Pennsylvania
December 1998	Waterford	Louisiana
January 1999	Braidwood	Illinois
	North Anna	Virginia
	WNP-2	Washington

The NRC staff determined that this approach was an appropriate means of oversight of licensee Y2K readiness efforts because all licensees had committed to the nuclear power industry's Y2K readiness guidance (NEI/NUSMG 97-07) in their first response to NRC GL 98-01

and because the NRC staff had not found any Y2K problems in safety-related actuation systems. The sample of 12 licensees included large utilities, such as Commonwealth Edison and Tennessee Valley Authority, as well as small single-unit licensees, such as North Atlantic Energy (Seabrook) and Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation. Because licensee Y2K programs are corporate-wide, many of the NRC staff audits encompassed more than a single nuclear power plant site because many utilities own more than one nuclear power plant. In all, 42 of 103 operating nuclear power plant units were associated with the Y2K readiness program audits of 12 utilities. The NRC staff selected a variety of types of plants of different ages and locations in this sample in order to obtain the necessary assurance that nuclear power industry Y2K readiness programs were being effectively implemented and that licensees would be on schedule to meet the readiness target date of July 1, 1999, established in GL 98-01. In late January 1999, the NRC staff completed the 12 audits. On the basis of the audit findings, the staff concluded that the audited licensees were in the process of effectively addressing Y2K issues and were undertaking the actions necessary to achieve Y2K readiness in accordance with the GL 98-01 target date. These findings are consistent with those reported by the Department of Energy in a report prepared by the North American Electric Reliability Council on the status of Y2K readiness of the electric power grid.

In an effort to verify and assess the effectiveness of licensee contingency planning, in May and June 1999, NRC audit teams conducted additional comprehensive audits focused on the area of Y2K contingency planning at the following six sites:

Diablo Canyon 1 & 2	Duane Arnold
Indian Point 2	Oconee 1, 2, & 3
Palo Verde 1, 2, & 3	Turkey Point 3 & 4

The auditors reviewed internal facility risks, external risks, individual component/system contingency planning, and integrated contingency planning against industry guidelines of NEI/NUSMG 98-07, "Nuclear Utility Year 2000 Readiness Contingency Planning." As indicated in our audit reports, all six of these plants are acceptably implementing the staff-approved industry guidelines.

In addition to the NRC staff activities previously mentioned, regional NRC inspectors reviewed plant-specific Y2K program implementation and contingency activities at all nuclear power plant facilities. The inspectors used guidance (Temporary Instruction [TI] 2515/141) prepared by the NRC headquarters staff that conducted the 12 sample audits and the 6 contingency planning audits. On the basis of the reviews, the staff found that licensees were implementing Y2K programs in accordance with staff-approved industry guidelines.

In September 1999, the NRC issued NUREG-1706, "Year 2000 Readiness in U.S. Nuclear Power Plants," to present the results of the NRC-conducted onsite reviews of licensee Y2K programs at the 103 nuclear power plants, additional staff assessment of followup reviews of 14 plants, and updated information relating to plant-specific reviews.

After receipt of the July readiness reports and schedules, the NRC monitored progress at those plants that still had remaining work to be performed so as to provide independent verification of the completion of the remaining items, including Y2K contingency plans that specify procedures for dealing with unexpected events. As stated in NRC Press Release No. 99-168, the staff developed guidance for appropriate regulatory actions to be taken for those facilities that were not Y2K ready by July 1, 1999. As stated in a later press release (No. 99-207) dated September 28, 1999, the NRC sent letters to those utilities with nuclear power plants that were scheduled to be Y2K ready after September 30, 1999, to verify the status of readiness and the dates when plants will be fully Y2K ready. (As noted above, all of these plants are now Y2K ready.)

Since September 1998, the staff has provided periodic status reports to the Commission and the public (via the NRC website) describing its efforts in this area and the progress of nuclear power plant licensees on addressing the Y2K issue.

NRC will continue to oversee the Y2K issue relating to nuclear power plants for the rest of this year and beyond. We believe that all licensees will be able to operate their plants safely during the transition from 1999 to 2000 and beyond, and we do not believe that significant plant-specific action directed by the NRC to address possible Y2K problems is likely to be needed. The NRC remains committed to its oversight of the nuclear power plant licensee Y2K readiness efforts in order to ensure safe operation of these facilities.

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