

Docket No. 50-220

APR 2 1975

Ms. Ruth Caplan, President
Ecology Action of Oswego
Box 94
Oswego, New York 13126

DISTRIBUTION:
NRC PDR
Local PDR
✓ Docket
ORB#3 Rdg
EGCase
AGiambusso
CJDeBevec
Glear
SATEets (w/incoming)
MGroff (NRR-70)
EHughes (w/incoming)
EPeyton
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.
NRR Rdg

Dear Ms. Caplan:

Your letter dated March 5, 1975 to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requested information on what the NRC is doing about the spent fuel storage problem at the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation's Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Unit 1. You also requested NRC's opinion of Niagara Mohawk's use of a potentially unsafe storage area in the event of an emergency.

The design capacity of the Nine Mile Point Unit 1 spent fuel storage pool reflects industry practice and provides for the storage of fuel assemblies equivalent to about one and one-half core loadings. At the present time there is just over one-half (i.e., 56 percent) of a full core loading stored in the pool. Provisions for onsite storage facilities for spent fuel, including assurance of subcritical arrays, adequacy of cooling, provisions for handling fuel assemblies and spent fuel shipping casks and analyses of potential consequences of postulated accidents are evaluated during our review of applications for construction permits and operating licenses. We have found the Nine Mile Point Unit 1 spent fuel storage pool and its intended function to be acceptable.

As noted, sufficient storage space is not available in the spent fuel pool at Nine Mile Point Unit 1 to store all of the fuel presently contained in the reactor core. If the available storage space is filled and additional fuel cannot be unloaded from the reactor core, a delay in the return of the reactor to power operation could result, however, we do not consider this to be a safety problem.

The NRC is aware that Niagara Mohawk is considering different solutions to the storage problem, including modifications to the control rod storage racks that would increase onsite storage capacity. In this regard, other nuclear power facility licensees are considering various approaches toward the alleviation of their similar problems. To date, Niagara Mohawk has not submitted any requests for approval of proposed changes in the Nine Mile Point Unit 1 facility to increase the onsite spent fuel storage capacity. If and when they propose to make changes, including the use of the control rod storage racks to increase the

SEE PREVIOUS YELLOW FOR CONCURRENCE CHAIN

OFFICE	ORB#3					
SURNAME	CJDeBevec:kmf					EGCase
DATE	4/2/75					4/5/75

ASK 2 1972

DISTRIBUTION:

NRC PDR

Local PDR

Docket

ORB#3 Rdg

EGCase

AGiambusso

CJDeBevec

GLear

SATEets (w/incoming)

MGroff (NRR-70)

EHughes (w/incoming)

EPeyton

Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.

NRR Rdg

Docket No. 50-220

Ms. Ruth Caplan, President
Ecology Action of Oswego
Box 94
Oswego, New York 13126

Dear Ms. Caplan:

Your letter dated March 5, 1975 to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requested information on what the NRC is doing about the spent fuel storage problem at the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation's Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Unit 1. You also requested NRC's opinion of Niagara Mohawk's use of a potentially unsafe storage area in the event of an emergency.

The design capacity of the Nine Mile Point Unit 1 spent fuel storage pool reflects industry practice and provides for the storage of fuel assemblies equivalent to about one and one-half core loadings. At the present time there is just over one-half (i.e., 56 percent) of a full core loading stored in the pool. Provisions for onsite storage facilities for spent fuel, including assurance of subcritical arrays, adequacy of cooling, provisions for handling fuel assemblies and spent fuel shipping casks and analyses of potential consequences of postulated accidents are evaluated during our review of applications for construction permits and operating licenses. We have found the Nine Mile Point Unit 1 spent fuel storage pool and its intended function to be acceptable.

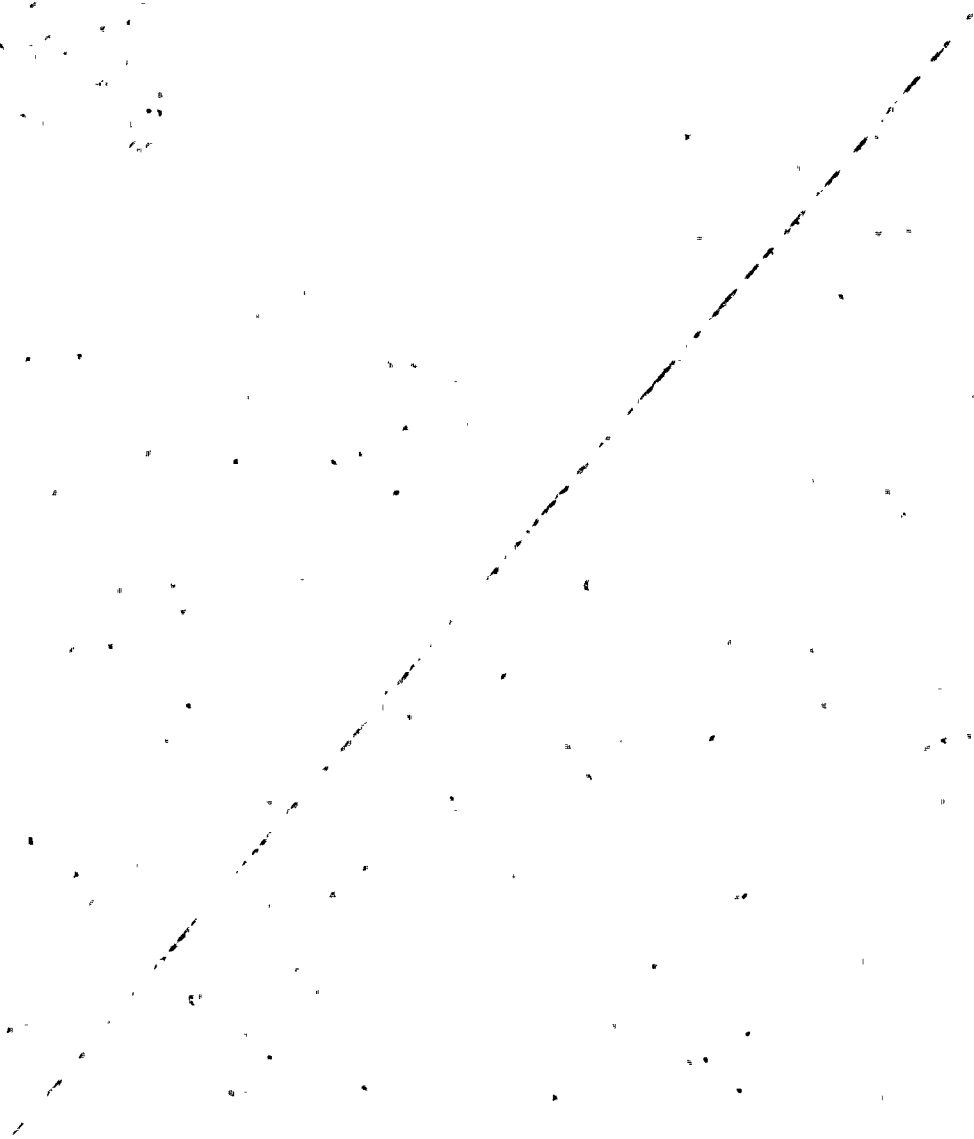
As noted, sufficient storage space is not available in the spent fuel pool at Nine Mile Point Unit 1 to store all of the fuel presently contained in the reactor core. If the available storage space is filled and additional fuel cannot be unloaded from the reactor core, a delay in the return of the reactor to power operation could result, however, we do

not consider this to be a safety problem.

The NRC is aware that Niagara Mohawk is considering different solutions to the storage problem, including modifications to the control rod storage racks that would increase onsite storage capacity. In this regard, other nuclear power facility licensees are considering various approaches toward the alleviation of their similar problems. To date, Niagara Mohawk has not submitted any requests for approval of proposed changes in the Nine Mile Point Unit 1 facility to increase the onsite spent fuel storage capacity. If and when they propose to make changes, including the use of the control rod storage racks to increase the

OFFICE>	ORB#3	SEE PREVIOUS YELLOW	FOR CONCURRENCE CHAIN.	DRL:AD/ORS
SURNAME>	CJDeBevec:kmf		EGCase	KRGoller
DATE>	3/31/75		/ /75	3/26/75

11/11/11



Ms. Ruth Caplan

- 2 -

APR 2 1975

onsite storage capacity, the NRC will review and evaluate the proposal in accordance with existing regulations to establish that there is reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the public will not be endangered.

I hope that these comments are responsive to your enquiry. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Original Signed By

K. R. Goller

Karl R. Goller, Assistant Director
for Operating Reactors
Division of Reactor Licensing

OFFICE▶						
SURNAME▶						
DATE▶						

1
APR 2 1972

Original Signed By
K. R. Gelfand

Docket No. 50-220

Ms. Ruth Caplan, President
Ecology Action of Oswego
Box 94
Oswego, New York 13126

Dear Ms. Caplan:

DISTRIBUTION:

NRC PDR
Local PDR
Docket
ORB#3 Rdg
NRR Rdg
EGCase
AGiambusso
CJDeBevec
GLear
SATEets (w/incoming)
MGroff ~~XXX~~ (NRR-70)
EHughes (w/ incoming)
EPeyton
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.

Your letter dated March 5, 1975 to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requested information on what the NRC is doing about the spent fuel storage problem at the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation's Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Unit 1. You also requested NRC's opinion of Niagara Mohawk's use of a potentially unsafe storage area in the event of an emergency.

As you have noted, storage space is not available in the spent fuel storage pool at Nine Mile Point Unit 1 to store all of the fuel presently contained in the reactor core. The design capacity of the Nine Mile Point Unit 1 fuel storage pool reflects industry practice and does not reflect an NRC requirement. There is no NRC requirement for providing or retaining spent fuel storage space in onsite storage facility pools. Any proposed provisions for onsite storage facilities for spent fuel, including assurance of subcritical arrays, adequacy of cooling, provisions for handling fuel assemblies and spent fuel shipping casks and analyses of potential consequences of postulated accidents are evaluated during our review of applications for construction permits and operating licenses. We also review any licensee proposal for increased capability to store spent fuel when the proposal involves an "unreviewed safety question" or a change in the facility's "Technical Specifications" (the latter is a part of the operating license).

The NRC does not consider the present lack of space to store a full core in the Nine Mile Point Unit 1 spent fuel pool to be a safety problem. We have already reviewed and found this storage facility and its intended function to be acceptable.

If the available storage space is filled and additional fuel must be unloaded from the reactor core, the lack of storage space at the facility could result in a delay in the return of the reactor to power operation. A delay in the return of a reactor to power operation following a shutdown for fuel reloading is not an unsafe condition.

OFFICE	ORB#3	ORB#3	DRL:AD/ORS	ORB	D:DRB	NRR
SURNAME	CJDeBevec:kmf	GLear	KRGoller	TJCarter	AGiambusso	EGCase
DATE	3/24/75	3/25/75	3/26/75	3/26/75	3/26/75	3/27/75

Niagara & Mohawk Power Co.

The Niagara & Mohawk Power Corporation is a public utility company which is engaged in the production, transmission and distribution of electric energy in the State of New York and in the Province of Ontario, Canada.

The Corporation is a subsidiary of the Niagara Mohawk Corporation, which is a holding company organized under the laws of the State of New York. The Corporation is authorized to issue bonds and other securities, and is authorized to acquire and hold real and personal property, and to lease and convey the same.

The Corporation is a member of the New York Public Service Commission, and is subject to the regulations and orders of the Commission.

The Corporation is a member of the Ontario Public Utilities Board, and is subject to the regulations and orders of the Board.

The Corporation is a member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and is subject to the regulations and orders of the Commission.

Ms. Ruth Caplan

- 2 -

The NRC is aware that Niagara Mohawk is considering different solutions to the storage problem, including modifications to the control rod storage racks that would increase onsite storage capacity. In this regard, other nuclear power facility licensees are considering various approaches toward the alleviation of their similar problems.

To date, Niagara Mohawk has not submitted any requests for approval of proposed changes in the Nine Mile Point Unit 1 facility to increase the onsite spent fuel storage capacity. If and when they propose to make changes, including the use of the control rod storage racks to increase the onsite storage capacity, the NRC will review and evaluate the proposal in accordance with existing regulations to establish that there is reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the public will not be endangered.

I hope that these comments are responsive to your enquiry. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Karl R. Goller, Assistant Director
for Operating Reactors
Division of Reactor Licensing

OFFICE						
SURNAME						
DATE						

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any areas for improvement.

The following information was obtained from the records of the
 Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.,
 dated January 10, 1968, regarding the above captioned
 subject's record at the Federal Reformatory for Women,
 Alderson, West Virginia, during his confinement there.
 The subject was received at the Federal Reformatory for
 Women, Alderson, West Virginia, on September 17, 1964,
 and was assigned to the Industrial Department, where he
 worked as a janitor. He was released from the Federal
 Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, on
 November 17, 1964, after serving a term of two months
 and ten days for violation of prison rules.

[illegible]

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG). The CG was divided into two subgroups: the control group (CG) and the control group (CG). The EG was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group (EG) and the experimental group (EG).

[illegible]