

REGULATORY INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (RIDS)

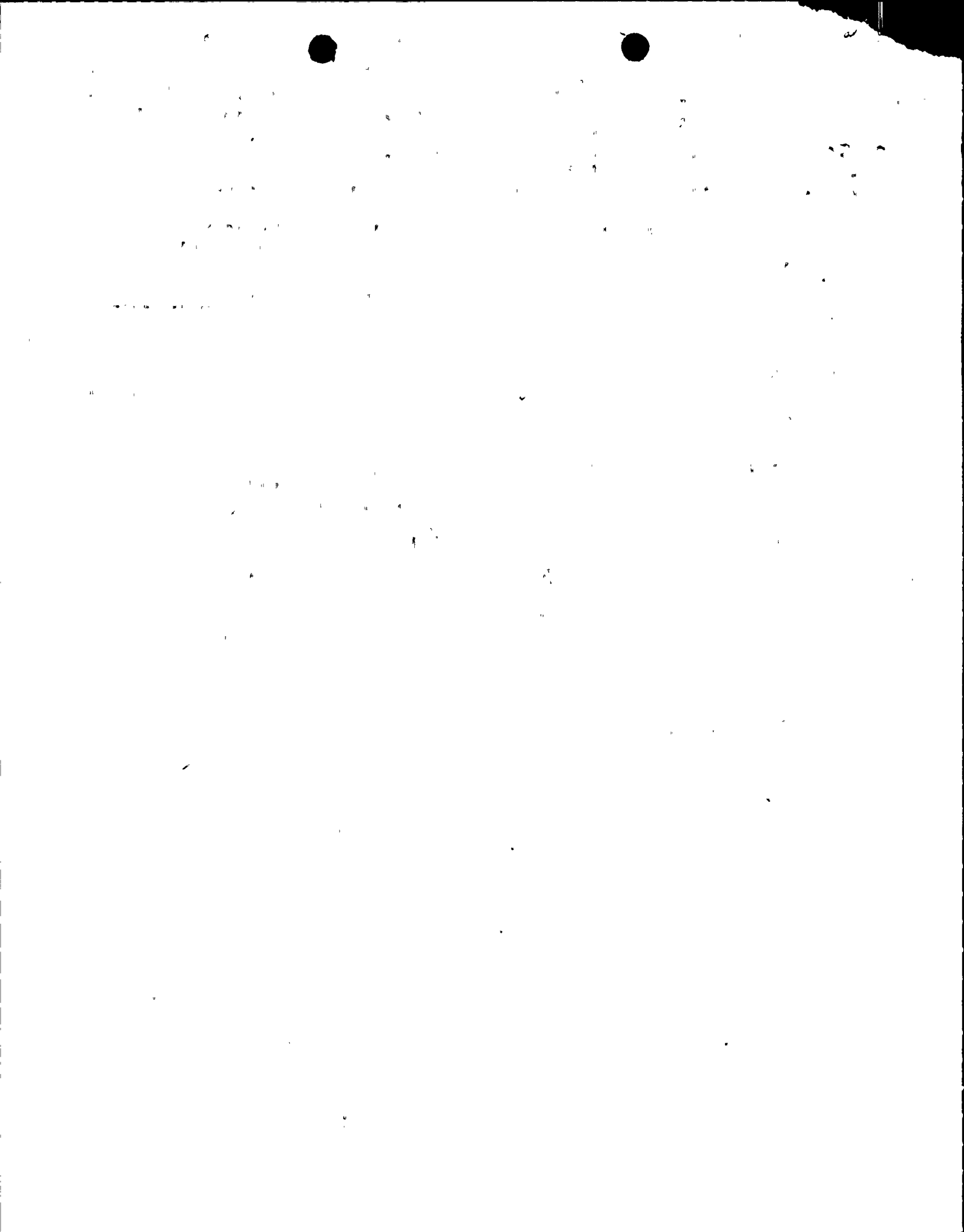
ACCESSION NBR: 8504180075. DOC. DATE: 85/04/11 NOTARIZED: NO DOCKET #
 FACIL: 50-315 Donald C. Cook Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1, Indiana & 05000315
 50-316 Donald C. Cook Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 2, Indiana & 05000316
 AUTH. NAME: ALEXICH, M.P. AUTHOR AFFILIATION: Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.
 RECIP. NAME: DENTON, H.R. RECIPIENT AFFILIATION: Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Director

SUBJECT: Informs that payment of insp fees described in Invoices
 0190V & 0191V sent to Ofc of Resource Mgt/Div of Accounting
 & Finance on 850329.

DISTRIBUTION CODE: M008D COPIES RECEIVED: LTR 1 ENCL 2 SIZE: 1
 TITLE: License Fees,

NOTES: OL: 10/25/74 05000315
 OL: 12/23/72 05000316

RECIPIENT ID CODE/NAME	COPIES LTTR ENCL	RECIPIENT ID CODE/NAME	COPIES LTTR ENCL
NRR ORB1 BC 04	1 1	WIGGINGTON, D 01	1 1
INTERNAL: ADM/LFMB 06	1 1	REG FILE 04	1 1
EXTERNAL: LPDR 03	2 2	NRC PDR 02	1 1



INDIANA & MICHIGAN ELECTRIC COMPANY

P.O. BOX 16631
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43216

April 11, 1985

AEP:NRC:0279G

Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant Unit Nos. 1 and 2
Docket Nos. 50-315 and 50-316
License Nos. DPR-58 and DPR-74
INSPECTION FEES FOR FACILITIES AND
MATERIALS LICENSES

Mr. Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Attn: Office of Resource Management
Division of Accounting and Finance

Dear Mr. Denton:

A check number 088-0214 for \$28,067.00 (\$14,156 for Unit 1, \$13,911 for Unit 2) for payment of the Inspection Fees described in your Invoice Nos. 0190V and 0191V was sent to you by our Accounting Department on March 29, 1985. This check was sent to the Office of Resource Management/ Division of Accounting and Finance and can be identified with the Invoice Nos. identified above.

This document has been prepared following Corporate procedures which incorporate a reasonable set of controls to insure its accuracy and completeness prior to signature by the undersigned.

Very truly yours,


M. P. Alexich *4/9/85*
Vice President

cm
Attachment

cc: John E. Dolan
W. G. Smith, Jr. - Bridgman
R. C. Callen
G. Bruchmann
G. Charnoff
NRC Resident Inspector - Bridgman

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PDR ADOCK 05000315
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

1. *Pharmaceutical industry* – The pharmaceutical industry is a major player in the healthcare sector, responsible for the development, production, and distribution of drugs. It is characterized by high R&D costs, long development cycles, and significant regulatory hurdles. The industry is often criticized for high prices and patent abuse, but it is also essential for the development of new treatments and vaccines.

2. *Medical device industry* – The medical device industry includes companies that manufacture equipment, instruments, and implants used in medical procedures. This sector is highly regulated and requires extensive testing and approval. It is a growing market due to the aging population and the need for minimally invasive surgical techniques.

3. *Biotechnology* – Biotechnology involves the application of biological processes and organisms to develop new products and technologies. This field has led to significant advances in medicine, including gene therapy, personalized medicine, and the development of new drugs. It is a highly innovative and rapidly growing sector.

4. *Healthcare providers* – Healthcare providers include hospitals, clinics, and individual practitioners who deliver medical services to patients. They are the primary point of contact for most patients and are responsible for the diagnosis, treatment, and management of various health conditions. The industry is facing challenges such as rising costs, regulatory changes, and the need for better patient outcomes.

5. *Health insurance* – Health insurance companies provide financial protection against the costs of medical care. They pool the risk of illness and provide coverage to individuals and groups. The industry is heavily regulated and plays a central role in the financing of healthcare. It is also a major source of funding for research and development.

6. *Pharmaceutical distribution* – Pharmaceutical distribution involves the logistics of getting drugs from manufacturers to healthcare providers. This includes warehousing, transportation, and the management of complex supply chains. It is a critical link in the healthcare system, ensuring that patients have access to the medications they need.

7. *Medical research* – Medical research is the foundation of the healthcare system, driving the discovery of new diseases, the development of new treatments, and the improvement of existing ones. It is a highly competitive and expensive field, often funded by government agencies, private foundations, and the pharmaceutical industry.

8. *Healthcare policy* – Healthcare policy refers to the rules and regulations that govern the healthcare system. It is shaped by government agencies, industry groups, and the public. Policy decisions can have a significant impact on the cost, quality, and access of healthcare services.

9. *Healthcare economics* – Healthcare economics is the study of the economic aspects of healthcare, including the allocation of resources, the pricing of services, and the impact of various policies. It is a complex field that involves understanding the interactions between different parts of the healthcare system.

10. *Healthcare law* – Healthcare law is the body of legal rules that govern the healthcare industry. It covers a wide range of issues, from patient rights and privacy to the regulation of medical professionals and the pharmaceutical industry. It is a constantly evolving field that reflects the changing nature of healthcare.

11. *Healthcare ethics* – Healthcare ethics is the study of the moral principles that guide healthcare practice. It deals with issues such as patient autonomy, confidentiality, and the allocation of scarce resources. It is a field that is becoming increasingly important as healthcare becomes more complex and technologically advanced.

12. *Healthcare innovation* – Healthcare innovation refers to the development of new products, services, and technologies that improve the delivery of healthcare. This includes everything from new drugs and medical devices to digital health solutions and telemedicine. It is a key driver of progress in the healthcare sector.

13. *Healthcare reform* – Healthcare reform refers to efforts to change the structure and operation of the healthcare system. This can include changes to insurance coverage, the regulation of providers, and the financing of care. It is a highly contentious and complex process that is ongoing in many countries.

14. *Healthcare quality* – Healthcare quality refers to the degree to which healthcare services meet the needs of patients and the standards of the profession. It is a key focus of many healthcare organizations and is often measured using various metrics and standards. Improving quality is a major goal of the healthcare industry.

15. *Healthcare access* – Healthcare access refers to the ability of individuals to obtain the healthcare services they need. It is a major public health issue, as many people, particularly in low-income and underserved areas, face significant barriers to care. Improving access is a key priority for many healthcare organizations and governments.

16. *Healthcare equity* – Healthcare equity refers to the fair and just distribution of healthcare resources and services. It is a concept that is closely related to access and quality, and it is a key goal of many healthcare reform efforts. Ensuring equity is a challenge that requires a combination of policy, practice, and community engagement.

17. *Healthcare sustainability* – Healthcare sustainability refers to the ability of the healthcare system to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This involves a focus on environmental, social, and economic factors, and it is a key challenge for the healthcare industry in the 21st century.

18. *Healthcare workforce* – The healthcare workforce consists of the individuals who provide healthcare services, including doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and other health professionals. It is a critical component of the healthcare system, and its size, composition, and distribution are major concerns for many stakeholders.

19. *Healthcare technology* – Healthcare technology refers to the use of digital tools and devices to improve healthcare delivery. This includes electronic health records, telemedicine, and various medical devices. It is a rapidly growing field that has the potential to revolutionize the way we deliver healthcare.

20. *Healthcare regulation* – Healthcare regulation refers to the rules and standards that govern the healthcare industry. It is a complex and often controversial area, as it involves balancing the interests of patients, providers, and the public. It is a key function of government and other regulatory bodies.

21. *Healthcare financing* – Healthcare financing refers to the ways in which the costs of healthcare are paid. This includes insurance, out-of-pocket payments, and government funding. It is a major issue in the healthcare sector, as it affects the ability of individuals and the system as a whole to pay for the care they need.

22. *Healthcare innovation ecosystem* – The healthcare innovation ecosystem is the network of organizations and individuals that work together to develop and bring new healthcare products and services to market. It is a complex and dynamic system that is essential for the advancement of the healthcare sector.

23. *Healthcare policy analysis* – Healthcare policy analysis is the process of evaluating the impact of different healthcare policies. It involves a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, and it is a key tool for decision-makers in the healthcare sector.

24. *Healthcare economics research* – Healthcare economics research is the study of the economic aspects of healthcare, using a variety of methods and approaches. It is a key area of research that helps to inform policy and practice in the healthcare sector.

25. *Healthcare law research* – Healthcare law research is the study of the legal aspects of healthcare, including the development of new laws and the interpretation of existing ones. It is a key area of research that helps to shape the legal framework of the healthcare system.

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27. *Healthcare innovation research* – Healthcare innovation research is the study of the processes and factors that drive the development of new healthcare products and services. It is a key area of research that helps to understand the challenges and opportunities of the healthcare innovation ecosystem.

28. *Healthcare reform research* – Healthcare reform research is the study of the impact of different healthcare reform efforts. It involves a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, and it is a key tool for evaluating the success of reform initiatives.

29. *Healthcare quality research* – Healthcare quality research is the study of the factors that influence the quality of healthcare services. It is a key area of research that helps to identify areas for improvement and to develop strategies for enhancing quality.

30. *Healthcare access research* – Healthcare access research is the study of the barriers to healthcare access and the ways in which they can be overcome. It is a key area of research that helps to inform efforts to improve access to care for all individuals.

31. *Healthcare equity research* – Healthcare equity research is the study of the factors that influence the fair and just distribution of healthcare resources. It is a key area of research that helps to inform efforts to achieve healthcare equity.

32. *Healthcare sustainability research* – Healthcare sustainability research is the study of the ways in which the healthcare system can be made more sustainable. It is a key area of research that helps to inform efforts to ensure the long-term viability of the healthcare system.

33. *Healthcare workforce research* – Healthcare workforce research is the study of the factors that influence the size, composition, and distribution of the healthcare workforce. It is a key area of research that helps to inform efforts to address workforce challenges.

34. *Healthcare technology research* – Healthcare technology research is the study of the ways in which digital tools and devices can be used to improve healthcare delivery. It is a key area of research that helps to inform the development and use of healthcare technology.

35. *Healthcare regulation research* – Healthcare regulation research is the study of the impact of different regulatory approaches. It is a key area of research that helps to inform the development of effective regulatory policies.

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

4

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$