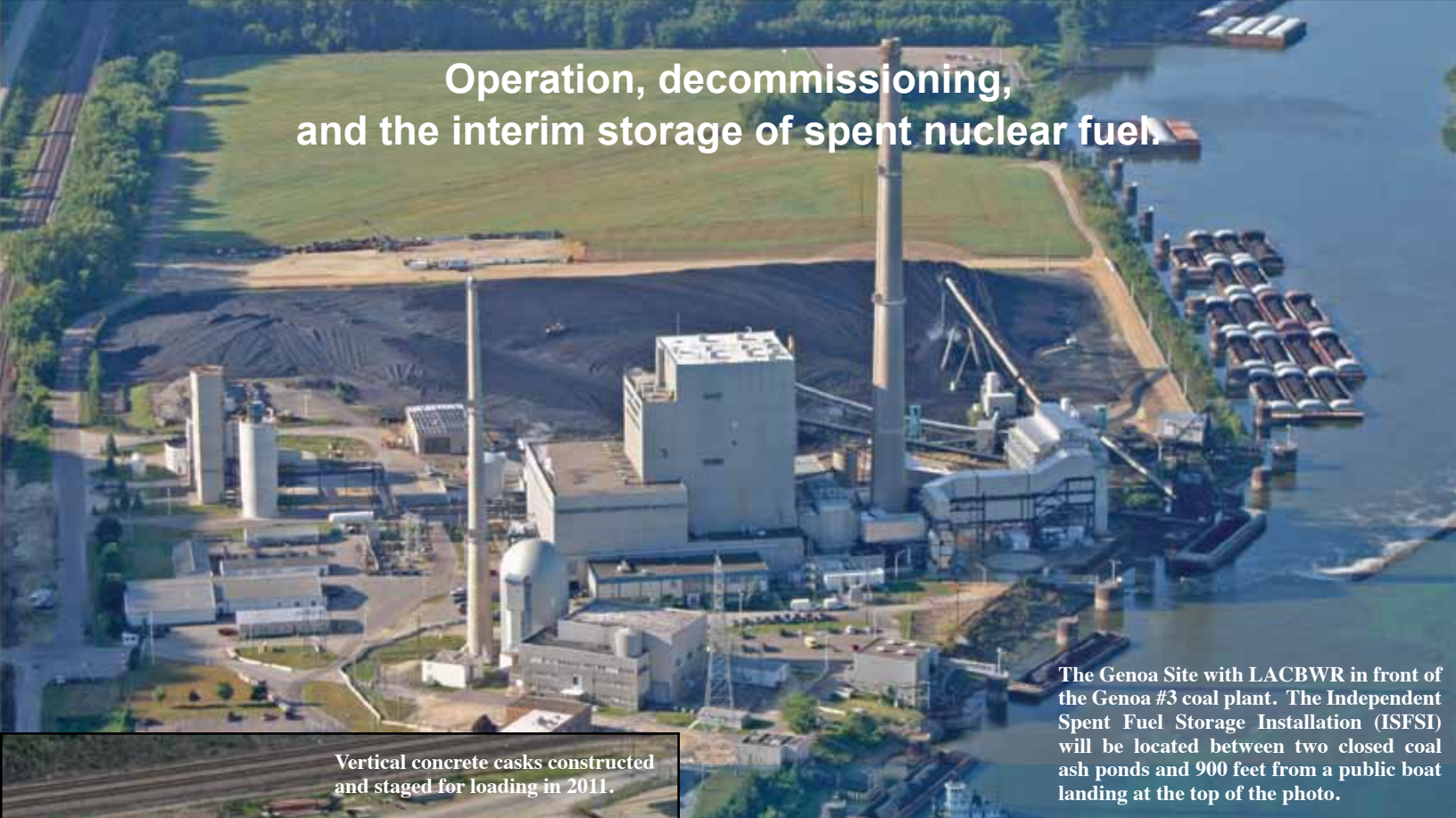


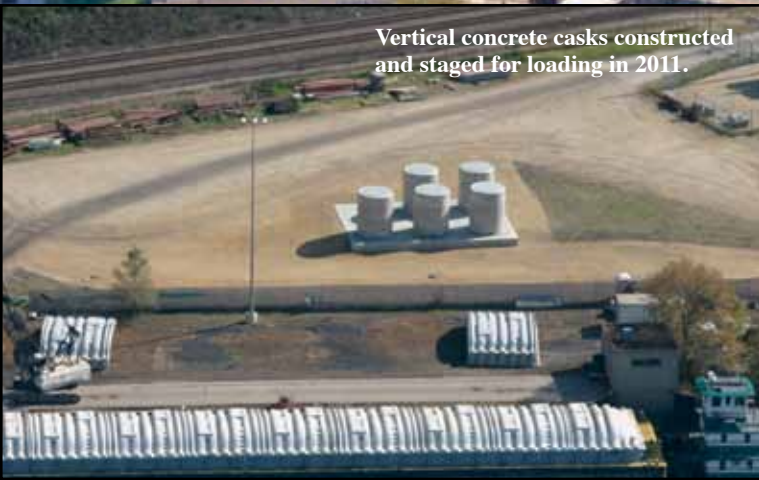
LA CROSSE

Operation, decommissioning,
and the interim storage of spent nuclear fuel.



The Genoa Site with LACBWR in front of the Genoa #3 coal plant. The Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) will be located between two closed coal ash ponds and 900 feet from a public boat landing at the top of the photo.

Vertical concrete casks constructed and staged for loading in 2011.



The La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor (LACBWR) is located on the east bank of the Mississippi River in Vernon County, Wisconsin and was built by the federal government as a Phase II Demonstration project with the Atomic Energy Commission. The LACBWR reactor is the only remaining Phase II Demonstration project built by the federal government.

The 50 megawatt plant's forced-circulation, direct-cycle boiling water reactor began operation in 1967 and entered commercial operation in 1969, through a partnership between the federal government and Dairyland Power Cooperative (DPC), a generation and transmission cooperative owned by 25 distribution cooperatives in the upper Midwest. In 1973, DPC purchased the reactor, steam generator and spent fuel from the federal government.

Below and right: reactor pressure vessel being removed from the reactor building and placed in the transportation and disposal container, May 2007.



LACBWR permanently shut down on April 30, 1987 for economic reasons. A SAFSTOR decommissioning plan was approved on August 7, 1991. Limited and gradual dismantlement began in 1998, including the removal of steam and feed water piping, the shutdown condenser, all identifiable Class B & C wastes and removal of the reactor vessel. There has been no Greater than class C wastes detected at LACBWR. Two million pounds of material have been removed from the site by truck and rail.



After steam and feedwater piping removal.



Steam and feedwater piping before removal.

Reactor building modifications to accommodate cask loading have begun and will be completed in late 2010. It is expected that all spent fuel will be at the ISFSI by the end of 2011. LACBWR will continue to decommission the facility when fuel is removed from the spent fuel pool. The ISFSI will include the NAC Multi-Purpose Canister System, used to contain the spent fuel. This storage system is licensed by the NRC for both storage and transport.



ISFSI construction site with ISFSI administration building in the background.



The RPV ready for burial in South Carolina.

The reactor pressure vessel (RPV) was removed in May 2007 and shipped to Energy Solution's Barnwell, SC disposal facility. The shipment weighed approximately 310 tons and required a specially designed rail car.

The approximate gross cost of LACBWR's decommissioning to date is \$28.5 million, which includes removal of the RPV, irradiated hardware, and various piping and electrical systems no longer in use.

There are 333 spent fuel assemblies in safe wet-pool storage on site, representing 38 MTU of fuel. LACBWR plans to store spent fuel onsite in dry casks until offsite storage is available. The dry cask storage project will allow transfer of the spent fuel to an on-site Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI), currently being constructed on the south end of the site. The project is approximately 55% complete. Installation of the ISFSI pad and security systems is underway with a completion date of February 2011. All dry cask storage components have been delivered with the exception of the canisters, which are set for delivery early 2011.

To meet basic regulatory and safety needs, LACBWR maintains a staff of over 25 people. Although the current method for storing fuel is safe, the storage pool was not intended for long-term storage. It currently costs DPC member-owners nearly \$6 million a year for fuel storage operations, including security, maintenance and monitoring of the site.