



# NUCLEAR INFORMATION AND RESOURCE SERVICE

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## **Timeline of Calvert Cliffs-3 proceeding:**

July 13, 2007: UniStar Nuclear submitted the first partial application for a new reactor project in the U.S. since 1978.

March 14, 2008: UniStar Nuclear submitted the second half of its application for a new reactor at Calvert Cliffs. The reactor would be an Areva EPR, similar to one being built in Finland at the time (and still being built in Finland and now 5 years plus behind schedule).

November 19, 2008: NIRS and three other groups filed to intervene in the Calvert Cliffs-3 licensing decision with seven contentions.

February 20, 2009: A pre-hearing conference was held by the ASLB on standing issues (UniStar had opposed our standing in the proceeding) and on the contentions (UniStar opposed all of the contentions).

March 24, 2009: The ASLB ruled that we had standing and accepted three contentions for hearing: on violation of Atomic Energy Act restrictions on foreign ownership, on decommissioning funding, and on low-level waste disposal plans. The other four contentions were rejected for hearing. We later lost on the decommissioning and LLW contentions. UniStar appealed the standing issue and admission of the contentions to the NRC Commissioners. (Three other contentions were filed later, one of which--on the EIS' failure to adequately consider solar and wind as alternatives to CC3--was accepted for hearing, with a two-day hearing on it held in January 2012.)

October 13, 2009: The NRC Commissioners ruled unanimously in favor of our standing (UniStar had argued that the EPR was so safe no one outside the plant boundaries could ever be affected by an accident at the reactor; if they had won the precedent would have been disastrous) and in favor of admission of the contentions.

October 2010: UniStar is offered a loan guarantee for the Calvert Cliffs-3 project by the Department of Energy, believed to be worth about \$10 Billion. However, Constellation Energy balks at the terms (Constellation all along had planned to put as little of its own money into the project as possible, and competition from natural gas plus reduced electrical demand in the region made CC3 appear increasingly uneconomic on any terms), and decides to get out of the project entirely.

November 2010: Electricite de France buys Constellation's share of UniStar Nuclear.

April 6, 2011: The NRC staff ruled that UniStar Nuclear does not meet Atomic Energy Act requirements banning foreign ownership of U.S. reactor projects.

April 18, 2011: The ASLB issued a show cause order as to why it should not rule in our favor on foreign ownership, deny a license and suspend the proceeding.

July 7, 2011: An oral hearing was held on the ASLB's show cause order.

August 26, 2011: The ASLB issued an order deferring ruling on foreign ownership until it ruled on the solar/wind contention.

January 26-27, 2012. The ASLB held two days of hearings on the solar/wind contention.

Note, for more background, this is a link to a long piece published on DailyKos even before Constellation Energy dropped out of Calvert Cliffs-3—predicting what later happened:  
<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2010/08/05/889695/-The-nuclear-renaissance-stalls-with-pending-collapse-of-Calvert-Cliffs?detail=hide>

And this is a link to another long DailyKos piece on the shady economics of Calvert Cliffs published even before NIRS intervened against the project:  
<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2008/09/05/588021/-THE-BRAVE-NEW-WORLD-OF-NUCLEAR-POWER-ECONOMICS?detail=hide>