

AI RESULTS

The screenshot shows a Google search for "st. rosalie nuclear". The AI Overview section provides a summary of the St. Rosalie nuclear power plant, noting it was a proposed facility in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, that was ultimately cancelled. It mentions the project was planned by Louisiana Power & Light in the late 1970s and was scrapped due to land disputes and logistical issues. The original site is located on the western bank of the Mississippi River. The overview includes three main points: Project Cancellation (proposed in 1977, abandoned due to blocked evacuation routes), Site History (land overlaps with historic St. Rosalie Plantation and cemeteries of enslaved peoples), and Regional Overview (information on active or currently operating nuclear facilities in the region). A red arrow points from the text "Good job, Paul! We're famous!" to the link "American Nuclear Society - Louisiana Local Section" in the Regional Overview section.

Google st. rosalie nuclear

AI Mode All Images Shopping Videos News Forums More Tools

AI Overview

The St. Rosalie nuclear power plant was a proposed nuclear facility in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, that was ultimately cancelled. First planned by Louisiana Power & Light in the late 1970s, the project was scrapped after the utility ran into land disputes and logistical issues regarding evacuation routes. [www.gem.wiki](#) +2

The original site, located on the western bank of the Mississippi River, has a long and complicated history. [ScholarWorks@UNO](#) +1

- **Project Cancellation:** Proposed in 1977, the plant was abandoned because it would have severely blocked southern evacuation routes during emergencies. [NOLA.com](#) +1
- **Site History:** The land designated for the plant overlaps with the historic St. Rosalie Plantation and contains cemeteries of enslaved peoples, which has sparked ongoing debates concerning the desecration of historic burial sites by subsequent industrial proposals in the area. [WWLTV.com](#) +2
- **Regional Overview:** If you were looking for information on active or currently operating nuclear facilities in the region, you can explore the Global Energy Monitor database or reach out to the [American Nuclear Society - Louisiana Local Section](#) for current nuclear initiatives in the state.

Ask anything

10 sites

St. Rosalie nuclear power plant - Global Energy Monitor

Aug 28, 2025 - St. Rosalie nuclear power plant... Global Nuclear Power Tracker, a Global Energy Monitor project... St. Rosalie nuclear... [www.gem.wiki](#)

LOUISIANA NUCLEAR SOCIETY

The American Nuclear Society is celebrating 60 years as the premier society for nuclear professionals... [ANS Nuclear Society](#)

American Nuclear Society -- ANS

Oil company files plan to build tanks, pipeline over historic slave ...

Feb 10, 2021 - Rosalie, has been warning parish officials about the cemeteries for decades. She and... [WWLTV.com](#)

Show all

Good job, Paul!
We're famous!

NUCLEAR POWER IN LOUISIANA & BORDERING STATES

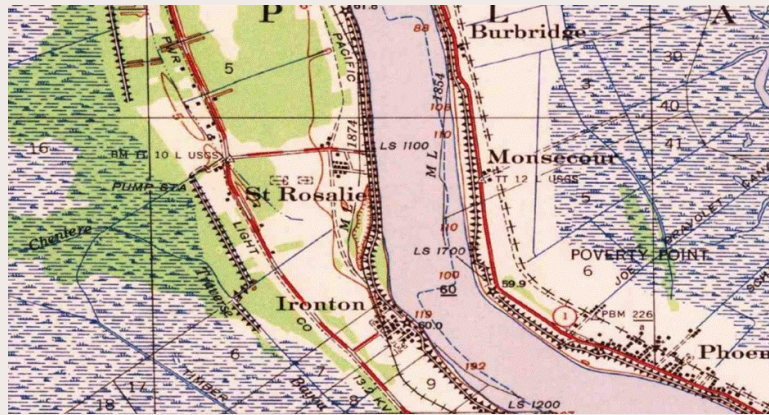
Clint Alday

Louisiana Nuclear Society

June 25, 2026



AGENDA / CONTENTS



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 - LPSC
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5. Summary

There are many interesting nuclear projects – power, research, and military – in the local area. Most of which are known to only a few

OPERATING OVERVIEW

- ANO-1
 - Operating License: Issued - 05/21/1974 (pre-dates NRC (Jan.1975))
 - Renewed License: Issued - 06/20/2001
 - License Expires: 05/20/2034
 - Licensed Power: 2,568 MWt; 836 MWe
- ANO-2
 - Operating License: Issued - 09/01/1978
 - Renewed License: Issued - 06/30/2005
 - License Expires: 07/17/2038
 - Licensed Power: 3,026 MWt; 988 MWe
- Grand Gulf 1
 - Operating License: Issued - 11/01/1984
 - Renewed License: Issued - 12/01/2016
 - License Expires: 11/01/2044
 - Licensed Power: 4,408 MWt; 1,433 MWe
- River Bend 1
 - Operating License: Issued - 11/20/1985
 - Renewed License: Issued - 12/20/2018
 - License Expires: 08/29/2045
 - Licensed Power: 3,091 MWt; 967 MWe
- Waterford 3
 - Operating License: Issued - 03/16/1985
 - Renewed License: Issued - 12/27/2018
 - License Expires: 12/18/2044
 - Licensed Power: 3,716 MWt; 1,152 MWe
 - +45 MWe upgrade Fall 2026
- Total: 5,376 Mwe

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Grand Gulf is the single largest unit in the U.S. and the largest BWR in the world.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>MWe</u>	<u>MWt</u>	<u>Efficiency</u>
ANO-1	836	2568	32.55%
ANO-2	988	3026	32.65%
Grand Gulf 1	1433	4408	32.51%
River Bend 1	967	3091	31.28%
Waterford 3	1152	3716	31.00%

W3 currently limited due to transformer issues.

Other than TMI-2 itself, ANO-2 was the last nuclear plant licensed by the NRC before the TMI-2 accident in April 1979.

OPERATING OVERVIEW

- Comanche Peak 1
 - Operating License: Issued – 04/17/1990
 - Renewed License: Issued – 07/30/2024
 - License Expires: 02/08/2050
 - Licensed Power: 3,612 MWt; 1,205 MWe
- Comanche Peak 2
 - Operating License: Issued – 04/06/1993
 - Renewed License: Issued – 07/30/2024
 - License Expires: 02/02/2053
 - Licensed Power: 3,612 MWt; 1,195 MWe
- South Texas 1
 - Operating License: Issued – 03/33/1988
 - Renewed License: Issued – 09/28/2017
 - License Expires: 08/20/2047
 - Licensed Power: 3,853 MWt; 1,280 MWe
- South Texas 2
 - Operating License: Issued – 03/28/1989
 - Renewed License: Issued – 09/28/2017
 - License Expires: 12/15/2048
 - Licensed Power: 3,853 MWt; 1,280 MWe
- Total: 4,960 Mwe

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	W3	RBS	GG
Const.began	Nov'74	Mar'77	May'74
CP issues	Nov'74	Mar'77	Sept'74
Cost	\$5.48B *	\$7.20B	\$6.32B
Commissioned	Sept'85	June'86	July'85
OpLic	3/16/85	11/20/85	11/1/84
OL Application	Sept'78	Dec'80	early 70's?

* original estimate \$230M circa 1970

<u>Plant</u>	<u>MWe</u>	<u>MWt</u>	<u>Efficiency</u>
Comanche Peak 1	1195	3612	33.08%
Comanche Peak 2	1205	3612	33.36%
South Texas 1	1280	3853	33.22%
South Texas 2	1280	3853	33.22%

LOUISIANA (~13.3%)

- River Bend
 - Unit 1 (BWR6)
 - Unit 2 (BWR6)
 - Unit 3 (ESBWR)



- Waterford
 - Unit 3 (CE PWR)
 - Unit 4 (CE PWR)
 - CP Applied for December 31, 1970
 - Withdrawn 1971 – no order placed with vendor
- St. Rosalie
 - Unit 1 & 2 (GA HTGR)
 - Announced April 1974
 - Cancelled June 1975



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Green – Operating

Blue – Ordered or planned in first nuclear renaissance but not built

Red - ordered or planned in early days but not built / completed

The almost mythical WF4! Note that LP&L was involved in some significant anti-trust litigation during this time (early 1970's) and that may have contributed to cancellation. It certainly delayed the issuance of the WF3 Construction Permit.

Also, WF1 & 2 were announced at basically the same time as WF3 with construction starting May 7, 1971.

W3/W4 construction permit submitted Dec.31, 1970. W4 withdrawn during 1971.

More later on St.Rosalie...

MISSISSIPPI (~14.4%)

- Grand Gulf
 - Unit 1 (BWR6)
 - Unit 2 (BWR6)
 - Unit 3 (ESBWR) (ESP renewal docketed January 2026)
- Yellow Creek (TVA)
 - Unit 1 & 2 (CE PWR System 80)
 - Sister Units to Palo Verde



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The **Yellow Creek Nuclear Plant** is a canceled [nuclear power plant](#) project near [Iuka, Mississippi](#). It was originally planned to have two 1,350-MW (output) reactors operated by the [Tennessee Valley Authority](#) (TVA). The steam turbine-generator sets were provided by General Electric.

The reactors were [System 80](#) pressurized water reactors built by [Combustion Engineering](#). Three similar reactors were installed at [Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station](#) near [Tonopah, Arizona](#).

Construction on the reactors began in 1978 but stopped in 1982 before the TVA officially canceled the project in August 1984 due to dramatically rising construction costs and lower electricity demand.^[1]

Parts of the site have been leased for several years by [Flibe Energy](#) to investigate pursuing their [molten salt reactor](#) designs. (Liquid Fluoride Thorium reactor) (F Li Be)

"2024 Nuclear Summit - Morning and Afternoon Sessions - Kirk Sorensen". Mississippi Public Service Commission.
October 22, 2024. Retrieved October 31, 2024.

ARKANSAS (~23.8%)

- ANO (Arkansas Nuclear One)
 - Unit 1 (B&W PWR)
 - Unit 2 (CE PWR)



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Arkansas Nuclear One (ANO) is a two-unit PWR located on [Lake Dardanelle](#) outside [Russellville, Arkansas](#). It is owned by [Entergy Arkansas](#) and operated by Entergy Nuclear. It is the only nuclear power facility in Arkansas. ANO has been in continuous operation for 50 years as of [December 17, 2024](#).

Unit One

Unit One has a generating capacity of 836 MWe and began commercial operation on December 19, 1974. ANO Unit 1 had its license to operate issued May 21, 1974 and it was later renewed June 20, 2001. It is licensed to operate through May 20, 2034. Its nuclear reactor and turbine generator were supplied by [Babcock & Wilcox](#) and [Westinghouse](#), respectively. Unit One utilizes [Lake Dardanelle](#) as its source of cooling.

Unit Two

Unit Two has a generating capacity of 988 MWe and began commercial operation on March 26, 1980. ANO Unit 2 had its license to operate issued Sept. 1, 1978 and it was later renewed June 30, 2005. It is licensed to operate through July 17, 2038. Its nuclear reactor and turbine generator were supplied by [Combustion Engineering](#) and [General Electric](#), respectively. Unit Two utilizes a recirculating-water system from a 447-foot tall [cooling tower](#).

NOTE: both reactors use a 177 assembly core – B&W standard and the only CE unit in the US with that size, although used in South Korea.

TEXAS (~6.9%)

- Commanche Peak
 - Unit 1 & 2 (W PWR)
 - Unit 3 & 4 (US-APWR)
- South Texas Project
 - Unit 1 & 2 (W PWR)
 - Unit 3 & 4 (ABWR)
- Allens Creek (HL&P)
 - Unit 1 & 2 (BWR6)
- Blue Hills (Gulf States Utilities)
 - Unit 1 & 2 (CE PWR)
 - Sister Units to ANO-2?



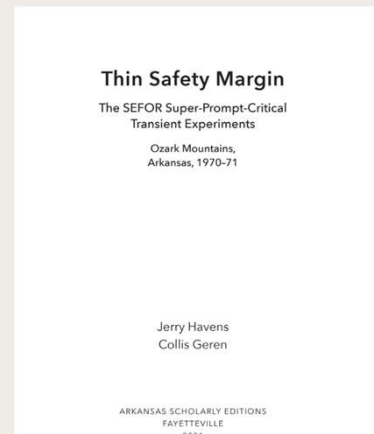
9

The **Allens Creek Nuclear Power Plant** was a proposed [nuclear power](#) plant to be located at [Wallis, Texas](#), less than 50 miles from the western edge of [Houston](#). The plant, consisting of two 1,150 MWe [General Electric boiling water reactors](#), was ordered by [Houston Lighting and Power Company](#) (HL&P) in 1973, but public opposition, fueled in part by press coverage of problems at other nuclear plants around the country, led to lengthy public hearings and court action. In the meantime, construction costs escalated and the plant was officially canceled in 1982.

The **Blue Hills Nuclear Power Plant** was a proposed commercial [nuclear power plant](#) 20 miles northeast of [Jasper, Texas](#). It was proposed in the 1970s by [Gulf States Utilities](#). One 918 MWe [pressurized water reactor](#) was ordered in 1973, and an additional 918 MWe reactor was ordered in 1974 from [Combustion Engineering](#). The two unit power plant proposal was canceled in 1978. NRC ASLB approved Blue Hills as an appropriate site for a nuclear plant Apr.1981.

NUCLEAR RELATED - SEFOR

- Arkansas
 - SEFOR - Southwest Experimental Fast Oxide Reactor
 - Experimental fast breeder reactor
 - Liquid sodium cooled utilizing mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel
 - Generated 20MW of heat but no electricity
 - Decommissioned / Site Free Released in 2019



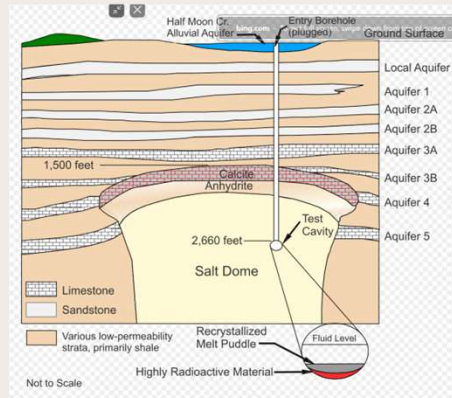
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SEFOR (**S**outhwest **E**xperimental **F**ast **O**xide **R**eactor) was an experimental [fast breeder reactor](#) located in [Cove Creek Township, Washington County](#), near [Strickler](#), in northwest [Arkansas](#) (20 miles southwest of [Fayetteville, Arkansas](#)). The site consisted of a 20-MWt, Sodium-Cooled Test Reactor, a Shop Building, an Operations Building, a Maintenance Shed, and an Electrical Transformer yard. It operated from **1969 to 1972** when the program ended. It was then acquired by the University of Arkansas, in hopes that it could be used as a research facility in 1975, but it never happened. The University maintained the decommissioned site until finally receiving federal funds to dismantle the facility in 2016, which completed in 2019.

Thin Safety Margin is a remarkable read and available free on-line. Conducted reactivity experiments on if core Doppler coefficient (core thermal expansion and other factors) could overcome prompt criticality – useful for LMFBR safety design.

NUCLEAR RELATED – PROJECT DRIBBLE

- Mississippi
 - Vela Uniform - Project Dribble
 - Salmon Event, October 22, 1964 (5.3 kT)
 - Sterling Event, December 3, 1966 (0.38 kT)



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The **Salmon Site** is a 1,470-acre (5.9 km²) tract of land in [Lamar County, Mississippi](#), near [Baxterville](#). (10 miles SW of Hattiesburg) The tract is located over a geological formation known as the **Tatum Salt Dome** and is the location of the only nuclear weapons test detonations performed in the eastern U.S. Two underground detonations took place under the designation of Project Dribble, part of a larger program known as [Vela Uniform](#). The first test, the Salmon Event, took place on October 22, 1964. It involved detonation of a **5.3 kiloton** device at a depth of 2,700 feet (820 m). The second test, the Sterling Event, took place on December 3, 1966, and involved detonation of a **380-ton** device suspended in the cavity left by the previous test. Further non-nuclear explosive tests were later conducted in the remaining cavity as part of the related Project Miracle Play.

Hiroshima = 15 kilotons

Nagasaka = 21 kilotons

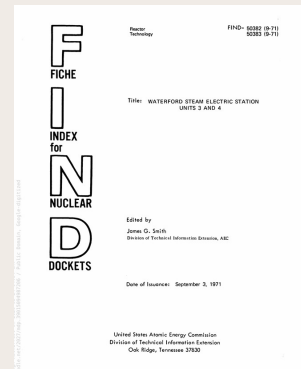
H-bombs: ~50 Megatons

The only two nuclear detonations in US east of the Mississippi River.

Subject of a PBS Nova episode circa 2010, can find on Youtube.

WATERFORD 4

- Announced, never ordered
- Atomic Energy Commission Annual Report to Congress for 1970
 - The Louisiana Power and Light Co. ordered a 1,165 Mwe pressurized water unit from Combustion Engineering. Ebasco Services, Inc., is to be the architect-engineer. The plant is scheduled to go into operation in 1976 at the Waterford Generating Station on the west bank of the Mississippi River about 25 miles from New Orleans. This is to be the first nuclear power station located in Louisiana. (In a construction permit application filed with the AEC on December 31, 1970, the utility indicated it plans to install a second similar unit at the site; however, no contract announcement for the second reactor had been made.)
- Atomic Energy Commission Annual Report to Congress for 1971
 - During the year, the Louisiana Power & Light Co. withdrew its construction permit application for Waterford Generating Station Unit 4.



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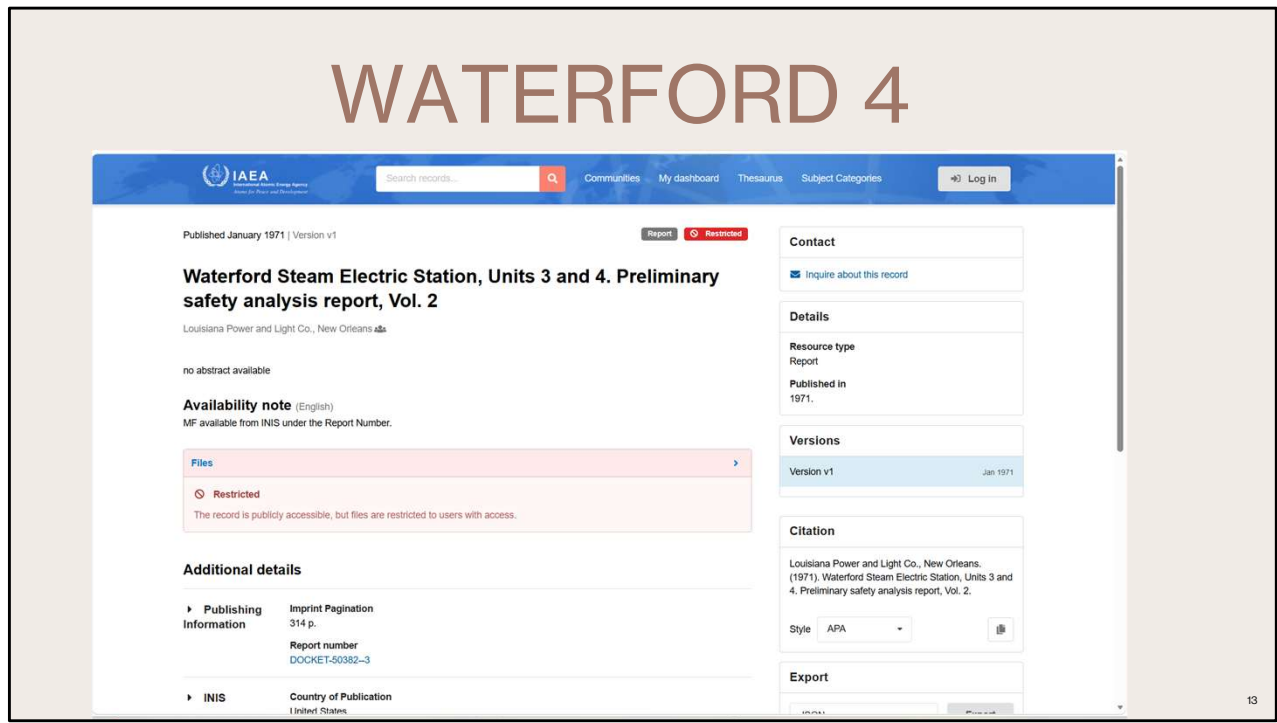
The almost mythical Waterford 4 was an actual planned unit, although very short lived < 1 year.

NOTE: the Waterford 3 Construction Permit (CP) was issued 4+ years after application, apparently due to anti-trust issues with other companies wanting participation. This (anti-trust issues) may have contributed to cancellation of WF4.

“LP&L applied for its CP in December 1970 and received the CP from the NRC on November 14, 1974.” (From LPSC Testimony December 1986, Page 46)

Recommend pages 46-52 of the LPSC Testimony for some “light” reading.

WATERFORD 4

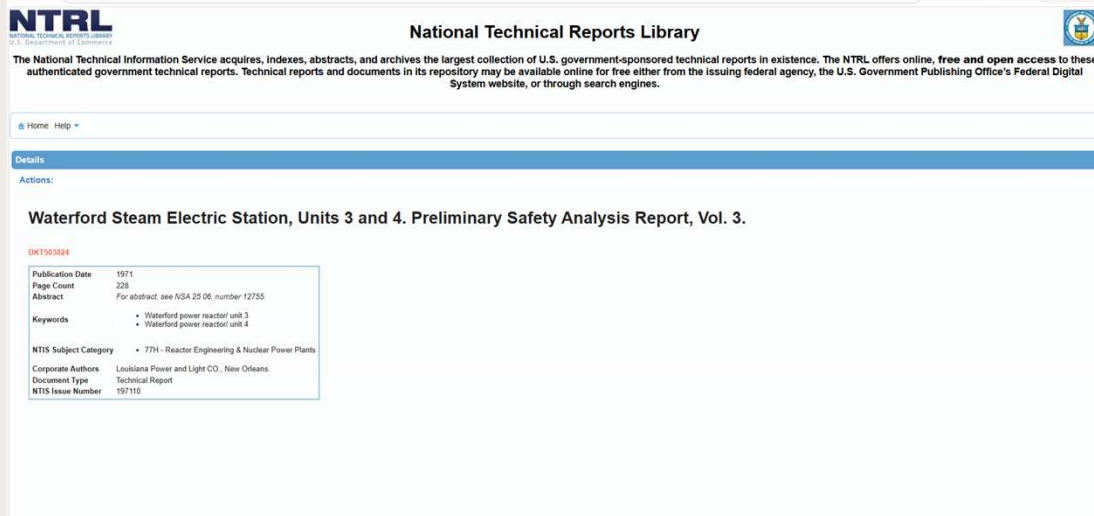


Added just to show WF4 was a real project – maybe.

Oral History or Urban Myth: (as of late 1980's)
W3 Circ Water system reportedly designed to allow tie-in to W4.

W4 rumored to be downriver of W3, so would have interfered with Darensbourg plantation ruins.

WATERFORD 4



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Added just to show WF4 was a real project – maybe.

Only 228 pages? FSAR's are nearely 228 volumes! (OK, ~8000 pages currently for RBS FSAR)

W4 had been cancelled before St.Rosalie was announced in 1974. (and thus before W3 construction permit issued Nov.1974)

W3/W4 construction permit submitted Dec.31, 1970. W4 withdrawn during 1971.

ST. ROSALIE

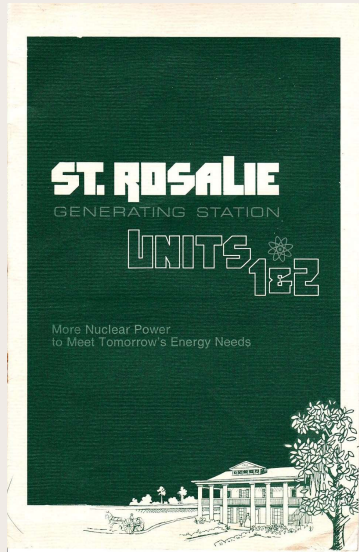


This house stood on the St. Rosalie Plantation grounds until it was torn down in the 1940s. (The Historic New Orleans Collection)

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This actual photo indicates use of a generic plantation house on the LP&L brochure.

ST. ROSALIE



- Amazon.com has just about everything you need but this six-page brochure was out of stock!

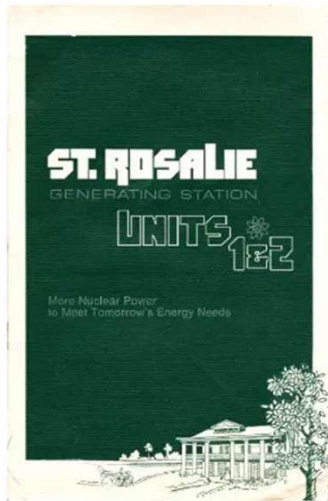
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Give the perfect birthday gift



Shop gift cards »



St. Rosalie Generating Station Units 1 & 2

by Louisiana Power & Light (Author) | Format: Pamphlet



St. Rosalie generating station. A 1.2 billion investment in the future of Plaquemines and the surrounding area. Each unit capability is 1,200,000 kilowatts each.

[Report an issue with this product or seller](#)

Print length



6 pages

Publisher



Louisiana Power
& Light

Publication date



January 1, 1974

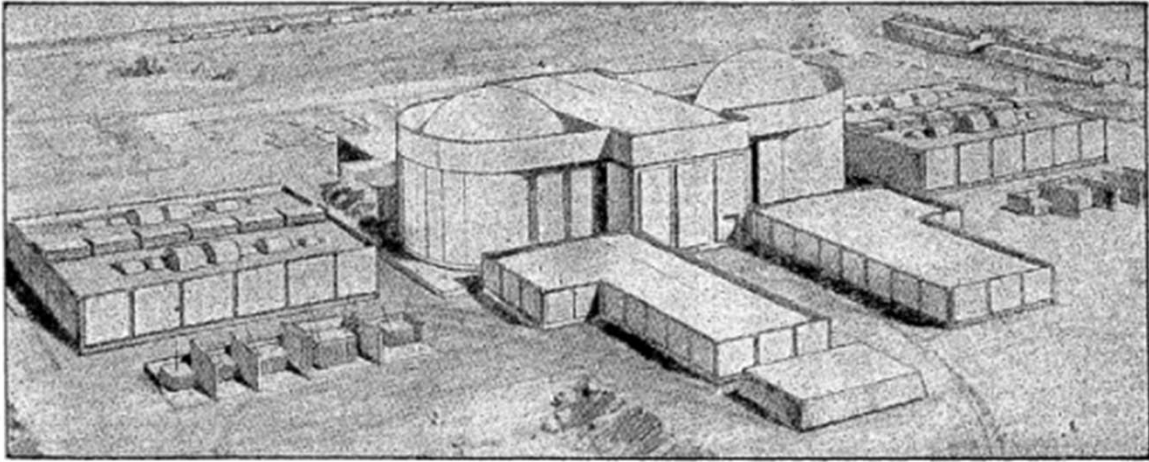
[See all details](#)



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ST. ROSALIE



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Artist conception from the May 15, 1974 *Times Picayune* advertisement.

Announced plans April 1974.

Anti-trust review filed with NRC January 1975.

(Environmental review and Preliminary Safety Analysis Report were expected to be filed April 1975).

Announced cancellation June 1975. (per LPSC testimony; covered in August 1975 Nuclear News story)

GENERAL ATOMICS HTGR

- **The General Atomic Company High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor Surveillance Program (IAEA)**
- The HTGR nuclear system was conceived in 1957 and, at Gulf General Atomic (GA), has advanced through research, development and design, and operation of a prototype, the Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station.
- The Peach Bottom 40-MWe HTGR began commercial power operation on 1 June 1967, and was decommissioned in October 1974. It was part of the Philadelphia Electric Co., system in Pennsylvania.
- Similar projects have been undertaken in parallel in Europe, including the Dragon 20-MWt experimental reactor which began full-power operation in April 1966.
- The exchange of information between Peach Bottom and Dragon projects, which had been taking place since 1960, has made a significant contribution to the technology behind the Fort St. Vrain and follow-on larger HTGR design.
- The Public Service Co.'s decision in the Spring of 1965 to proceed with construction of Fort St. Vrain followed very active participation for over ten years in nuclear research and development activities.

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Peach Bottom 1 – 40 Mwe (1967 – 1974) – operation was very successful, but too small to be commercially viable.

He-cooled Graphite moderated.

Mixed Th-232 and U-235 carbide fuel.

BISO: bistructural isotropic fuel in 2nd core.

Fort Saint Vrain – 330 Mwe (1979 – 1989) – significant operational issues and rarely operated at full power. Low lifetime capacity factor.

TRISO: tristructural isotropic fuel: small ceramic-coated Uranium fuel pellets, withstands extreme temperatures so “meltdown-proof”

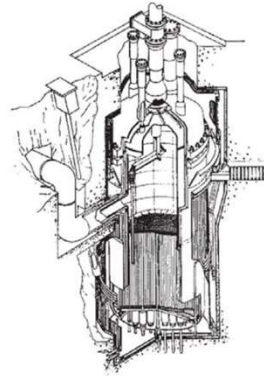
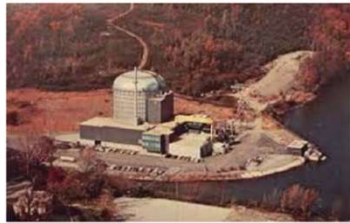
Operated ~700 psi, core inlet temp 743F, core outlet temp 1427F,

Long (~20 meter) fuel containers. (not “bundles”)

GENERAL ATOMICS HTGR

Peach Bottom 1

- 115 MWt/40 MWe designed by General Atomics with support from the AEC and 57 utilities
- Prismatic – BISO coated fuel particles (cfp) in compacts/blocks
- 85% availability, load following, low operator doses
- Growing pains – Some cracking of blocks in the first core



Kingrey, K., "Fuel Summary for Peach Bottom Unit 1 High Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor Cores 1 and 2", INEEL/EXT-03-00103, April 2003.

9

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GENERAL ATOMICS HTGR

Phase 2 – Commercial Demo – Fort St. Vrain

- 842 MWt/330MWe General Atomics design built with support from 57 utilities
- HEU/Th coated fuel particles in compacts/blocks
- Pre-stressed concrete Pressure Vessel (PV)
- Very low worker doses
- Growing pains resulted in low availability
 - Core flexing → coolant oscillations (restraints recommended)
 - Leaky water-lubed gas circulators led to large ingress event
 - Core thermal fluctuations (Xe)
 - Reserve shutdown malfunction, hot He bypass on CR drives

Despite these engineering issues, modern HTGR technology was demonstrated.



Shenoy, History and Evolution - Module 2A - HTGR Technology Course for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 2010.

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Converted to a ~1000 MWe conventional natural gas power plant.

Prestressed concrete reactor pressure vessel (RPV).

Successful as proof-of-concept, but early maintenance problems.

Three major categories of issues:

- * water infiltration and corrosion issues in He system
 - affected borated graphite spheres for ATWS ρ
 - impurities affecting equipment operation
 - sizing of gas cleaning system to remove water
- electrical system issues / reliability contributing to moisture infiltration.
- General facility issues/work quality issues.

Ft.St.Vrain saw gradual improvements in performance, but corrosion damage would have required replacement of some reactor components and economic decision was made to shut down the plant.

HTGR's can load follow, unlike LWR's.

NUCLEAR NEWS 1981

- Nuclear News July 1981 (Page 91)
 - In 1974 GA had eight HTGR units, beyond Fort St. Vrain, on its order books. Twin installations were slated for each of the following:
 - Philadelphia Electric (Fulton, 1160 MWe each)
 - Southern California Edison (Vidal, 770 MWe each)
 - Louisiana Power & Light (St. Rosalie, 1160 MWe each)
 - Delmarva (Summit, 770 MWe each)
 - In addition, Ohio Edison was showing strong inclinations to go with HTGRs for its proposed twin Erie units.
 - *Note: Ordered B&W PWRs at 1260 Mwe each, then cancelled*
 - Then came the Arab oil embargo of 1974 and in its wake OPEC-dictated price increases, with their downward effect on the U.S. economy and, in particular, on electricity demand. All eight HTGR orders were canceled by the end of 1975.

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High Inflation in 1970's and early 1980's.

- **1970:** 5.6% • **1980:** 12.5%
- **1971:** 3.3% • **1981:** 8.9%
- **1972:** 3.4% • **1982:** 3.8%
- **1973:** 8.7% • **1983:** 3.8%
- **1974:** 12.3% • **1984:** 3.9%
- **1975:** 6.9% • **1985:** 3.8%
- **1976:** 4.9% • **1986:** 1.1%
- **1977:** 6.7% • **1987:** 4.4%
- **1978:** 9.0% • **1988:** 4.4%
- **1979:** 13.3% • **1989:** 4.6%

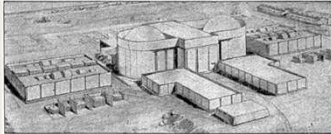
TIMES PICAYUNE 1974

May 15

July 3

A SPECIAL REPORT FROM
YOUR LP&L CONSUMER ENERGY TEAM:

St. Rosalie (An historic place for an historic event)



The April 3 Louisiana Power & Light Company announced the largest single construction project in the history of Louisiana—the building of two nuclear units estimated to cost \$12 billion at the St. Rosalie Generating Station near Abbeville, Louisiana, on the Mississippi River in Plaquemine Parish, 20 miles south of downtown New Orleans.

The St. Rosalie Generating Station is part of the larger St. Rosalie Plant, which will also include a new 1,100 MW unit. The plant is being built by the Louisiana Power & Light Company, which is a subsidiary of the American Electric Power Company. The plant is being built on a site that was previously used for a sugar cane plantation. The site is located on the Mississippi River, which is a major waterway in Louisiana. The plant is being built by the Louisiana Power & Light Company, which is a subsidiary of the American Electric Power Company. The plant is being built on a site that was previously used for a sugar cane plantation. The site is located on the Mississippi River, which is a major waterway in Louisiana.

Because of its increasing history and legend, Louisiana Power & Light Company has sought to preserve the St. Rosalie Plant for the state's future and to dedicate the site to the people of Louisiana. The plant is being built on a site that was previously used for a sugar cane plantation. The site is located on the Mississippi River, which is a major waterway in Louisiana.

The St. Rosalie plant, with a combined natural gas and nuclear capacity, will be the largest single construction project in the history of Louisiana. The plant is being built by the Louisiana Power & Light Company, which is a subsidiary of the American Electric Power Company. The plant is being built on a site that was previously used for a sugar cane plantation. The site is located on the Mississippi River, which is a major waterway in Louisiana.

The St. Rosalie plant, with a combined natural gas and nuclear capacity, will be the largest single construction project in the history of Louisiana. The plant is being built by the Louisiana Power & Light Company, which is a subsidiary of the American Electric Power Company. The plant is being built on a site that was previously used for a sugar cane plantation. The site is located on the Mississippi River, which is a major waterway in Louisiana.

With the critical changes of fuel, fuel, fuel and its state companies in the Middle South System are placing more and more reliance on nuclear power to meet the energy requirements of their customers during the 1970's and beyond.

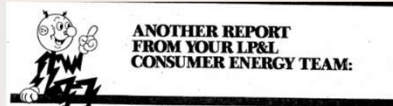
The St. Rosalie plant is scheduled for total completion by late 1978 and the second unit is scheduled to begin operation by late 1980. The plant is being built by the Louisiana Power & Light Company, which is a subsidiary of the American Electric Power Company. The plant is being built on a site that was previously used for a sugar cane plantation. The site is located on the Mississippi River, which is a major waterway in Louisiana.

Prior to construction of the St. Rosalie plant, LP&L must complete extensive licensing requirements, including a safety hearing on the safety and environmental aspects of the facility. After all construction is completed to begin in 1975, will require at least 1,000 employees with a total estimated payroll of \$10 million.

Louisiana Power & Light Company is pleased to be a good neighbor to the people of Plaquemine Parish and to be a part of the parish and its future. With the St. Rosalie plant, LP&L looks forward to being an even better neighbor to its area better future.

If you would like more detailed information...
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

LP&L Louisiana Power & Light Company
P.O. Box 10000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801



36 Million Barrels of Oil Our three nuclear generating units could save us that in a year!



As we all know, it is in short supply these days. Recognizing this fact, we at LP&L had our engineers calculate just how much oil would be freed up for other uses when our three nuclear generating units, two at St. Rosalie in Plaquemine Parish and one at Waterford in St. Charles Parish, are in operation. The answer? 36 million barrels of oil a year! 36 million barrels of oil that can be used for transportation and other pressing needs. As we seek answers to the energy shortage, it becomes increasingly clear that one way to overcome it is to lessen our dependency on fuels that are in short supply, like natural gas and oil. And to rely more on readily available sources like nuclear energy and coal for the generation of electricity. St. Rosalie and Waterford 3 are steps in that direction. Nuclear power, it's vitally needed so that we at LP&L can continue to meet the electric needs of our customers.

The Clark Energy Company
LP&L Louisiana Power & Light Company
P.O. Box 10000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801

NUCLEAR NEWS 1975

- Nuclear News August 1975 (Page 40)
 - Plans dropped for Fermi 3, two St. Rosalie units
 - Detroit Edison Company has announced it has cancelled plans to construct Unit 3 of the Fermi nuclear power station, while at the same time Louisiana Power & Light Company said it has decided not to build its proposed two-unit St. Rosalie station, some 20 miles south of New Orleans.
 - In a similar action, Louisiana Power & Light Company cancelled construction of its proposed two-unit St. Rosalie nuclear station. The two high-temperature gas-cooled reactors were to become operational in 1982 and 1984, respectively.
 - Floyd W. Lewis, president of Middle South Utilities, said the current level of earnings by the operating companies in the system would not support the previously planned construction program. (In addition to LP&L, Middle South controls Arkansas Power & Light Company, Mississippi Power & Light Company, and other utilities). Spiraling inflation, the cost and availability of capital, the cost of accommodating environmental requirements, the reappraisal of electric load growth, and the impact of price elasticity and conservation on energy usage were given as reasons for the cancellations.
 - These considerations have also caused Mississippi Power & Light to reschedule operation of Unit 2 of its Grand Gulf station from 1982 to 1984. "Construction on Unit 1 is proceeding and is scheduled for 1980 operation."
 - With an additional deferral (by one and two years) of a two-unit fossil station, the system's over-all construction budget for the 1975-78 period will be reduced by about \$650 million.
 - "The system's construction program at the reduced level will raise a question, for the first time in the history of the Middle South Utilities System, of our ability to meet all the electric energy requirements of our customers in the future," Lewis said.

25

Grand Gulf Unit 2 66% complete when cancelled.
Construction officially stopped December 1979 due to
increasing construction costs.
Construction Permit formally revoked August 1991.

NUCLEAR NEWS 1975

- Nuclear News August 1975 (Page 71)
 - World List of Nuclear Power Plants - Operable, Under Construction, or on Order (30 MWe and Over) as of June 30, 1975
 - Since this list was last published (mid-February 1975) Detroit Edison Company announced that it has dropped plans for construction of its proposed Fermi-3 nuclear plant; **Louisiana Power & Light Company has canceled its proposed two-unit St. Rosalie nuclear station**; and the Jacksonville Electric Authority has let expire the letter of intent it had with Westinghouse Electric Company for two offshore nuclear plants. Accordingly, these plants have been deleted from the current list.
 - **In addition, Middle South Utilities, Inc., said it presently has no order with Westinghouse, and so the two undesignated offshore units ascribed to the utility have also been deleted from the list. These two units were introduced into the list in mid-February on the basis of a 'conditional' letter of intent the utility had signed with Westinghouse.**
 - This list had 219 units in the United States
 - August 1974 World List had 218 units.
 - **Mid-February 1975 had 232 units, including two "Undesignated Floating Plants" for Middle South Utilities.**
 - August 1976 had 211 units.

26

Nuclear Units dropping like flies late 1970's and early 1980's due to high inflation / construction costs and TMI (public reaction, increased NRC requirements). Public reaction included both safety concerns (nuclear paranoia) and cost overrun concerns. Construction delays very costly when inflation about 10%.

NEW YORK TIMES 1975

- NEW ORLEANS, June 25 (AP)—Middle South Utilities, Inc., announced today that it had scrapped plans to build two nuclear - powered generating units near here and had deferred construction on a third plant in Mississippi.
- "The system's construction program at the reduced level will raise a question, for the first time in the history of the Middle South Utilities system, of our ability to meet all the electric energy requirements of our customers in the future," said the company's president, Floyd W. Lewis.
- The units, originally scheduled for operations in 1978 and 1979, will not be completed until 1979 and 1981, Mr. Lewis said.
- Mr. Lewis said the reduced construction plans would save the company \$650 - million through 1978.
- Mr. Lewis said costs of two nuclear units proposed for the St. Rosalie Station, 20 miles south of New Orleans, had nearly doubled since the project's conception.



27

Many nuclear projects cancelled late 70's / early 80's due to high inflation and public concern, especially post TMI.

- 1975: 11 reactors
- 1976: 4 reactors
- 1977: 12 reactors
- 1978: 3 reactors
- 1979: 9 reactors
- 1980: 11 reactors
- 1981: 5 reactors
- 1982: 13 reactors
- 1983: 18 reactors
- 1984: 11 reactors
- 1985: 4 reactors
- 1986: 3 reactors
- 1987: 0 reactors
- 1988: 3 reactors
- 1989: 0 reactors
- 1990: 1 reactor

collapse of WPPSS due to overcommitment to nuclear power

--cost overruns averaged 207% for 75 nuclear reactors built 1966 to 1977. (before TMI & worst inflation)

--of 253 nuclear power plants ordered from 1953 to 2008, 48% were cancelled.

--INFLATION.

--W3 original cost estimate \$230M, final \$2.8B. (\$5.5B 2007 \$\$)

LPSC TESTIMONY DECEMBER 1986

- YOU STATED ABOVE THAT LP&L MADE CONCESSIONS AND PROVIDED THE INTERVENORS, SUCH AS THE MUNICIPALS AND COOPERATIVE SYSTEMS, ACCESS TO FUTURE NUCLEAR UNITS TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY LP&L. WERE THESE THE ST. ROSALIE UNITS THAT WERE ANNOUNCED ONE MONTH AFTER THESE CONCESSIONS WERE MADE WITH REGARD TO LICENSE CONDITIONS?
- It appears that one month after LP&L made its concessions with regard to these license conditions it, in fact, announced the construction of the St. Rosalie project. These appear to be the future units which would be eligible for participation with regard to ownership shares. Also, as stated earlier, LP&L turned around and cancelled these units in its announcement made June 25, 1975. Thus, some 15 months after the initial announcement of these units, LP&L turned around and cancelled these same units that would be eligible for ownership rights by various intervenors. Also, as stated earlier, LP&L claims the reason for cancellation was an approximate doubling of the cost of these units from \$1.2 billion to \$2.3 billion, and the inability of LP&L to finance the higher costs was the principal reason for the action taken by LP&L. While there is no evidence to indicate that LP&L announced the decision to construct these units to satisfy the intervenors with regard to license conditions and the availability to buy into a future nuclear power unit, it is very unusual that no study was ever done with regard to the economics of cancelling these units. Furthermore, if LP&L's position is correct that the continuing construction of Waterford 3 was justified throughout the 1970's, then one would have to ask the question why these nuclear units were not picked up and built by some other entity on the MSU system given that the economics of nuclear were preferable to coal, gas or any other type of generation.
- Also, it should be noted that TB&A accepted the concept that economic to-go analyses specific to Waterford No.3 were not required since nuclear construction continuation could be implied by other studies. The cancellation of the St. Rosalie units would imply that either TB&A was wrong in its conclusion, or LP&L was playing a shell game with its antitrust intervenors.

28

Added this slide to show the behind-the-scenes politics. Apparently, some entities wanted to be part owners of Waterford but LP&L shut them out. This claims St. Rosalie was a false flag to divert their attention.

Personal thought: is this a possible reason WF4 was so short lived? Maybe a contributing cause? I'm buried in the weeds trying to think about Louisiana politics 50+ years ago.

WWL-TV FEBRUARY 11, 2021

- **Oil company files plan to build tanks, pipeline over historic slave cemeteries**
 - Again and again, major projects have been planned at St. Rosalie, but none have come to fruition.
- "In 1977, Louisiana Power & Light was preparing to build a nuclear power plant at St. Rosalie when the utility's bulldozers crushed the Durnford family tombs. Plaquemines Parish historian Rod Lincoln said LP&L blamed "treasure seekers" for using the bulldozers when they were left near the tombs over a weekend."
 - ??Two years after project cancellation??
 - This vandalism was referenced in several articles in the 2000's but no information from 1970's was found to support occurrence.

29

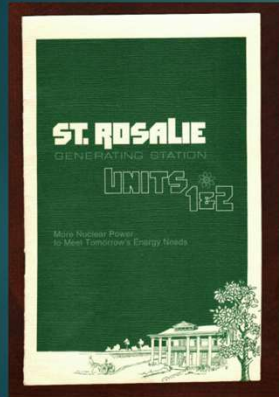
This may be a typo and the event occurred in 1974/75 but no supporting documentation found. The 1977 date shows up elsewhere and it and the event may just be folk lore.

Oral history / Urban myth?

No construction permit ever applied for, but some non-nuclear ground clearing may have happened.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION (2023)

St Rosalie Nuclear Power Plant



Proposed but not built because it:

- Blocked egress from south during an emergency
- There was a question about the stability of the ground near highway 23 for a power plant
- Concern about a previous owner's (Andrew Durnford) legacy
- Built as Waterford III in Killona, La.

30

Incorrect. St. Rosalie was ordered after Waterford and cancelled long after the cancellation of WF4.

No supporting documents found for the emergency plan issue (that would be a potential issue) nor the ground stability issue. There probably was a lot of issues about the previous owner and historical property – although that was worked out at WF3.

Late 1980's word of mouth is that ERO evacuation issues were a big player in St. Rosalie cancellation. Not to mention exposed location for hurricanes.

>>example of unreliability of sources in reconstructing even recent history.

RIVER BEND UNIT 2 AND UNIT 3

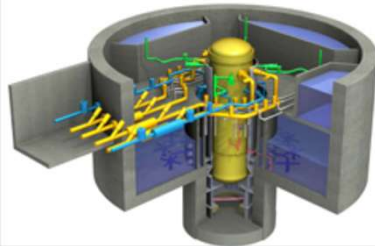
- * River Bend originally a dual-unit reactor complex.
- * Gulf States Utilities (GSU) placed Unit 2 on indefinite hold in 1978 due to cashflow
- * RB2 officially cancelled construction permit January 1984.
- * Already had much Unit 2 equipment on site at cancellation, including RPV. Used this equipment as spares. (including chunk of spare RPV as show-and-tell in Training)
- * Unit 2 hole eventually used as site for Dry Fuel Storage.



31

RIVER BEND UNIT 3

- * Brief Late 2000's "Nuclear Renaissance": growing interest in nuclear due to increasing energy demand.
 - 5 Early Site Permits submitted, including Grand Gulf Unit 3.
- * Entergy proposed River Bend Unit 3 in September 2008.
(Combined Operating License)
 - 1550 MWe GE ESBWR design
 - one of 18 COL applications to NRC for 28 new large LWR's (including Vogtle Units 3 & 4 and V.C.Sumner Units 2 and 3)
 - postponed January 2009 after "The Great Recession"
 - COL applications for RB3 and GG3 officially withdrawn 2016.

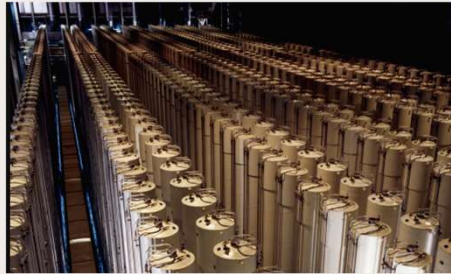


32

LES gave up on Louisiana 1997.

LOUISIANA ENRICHMENT SERVICES (LES)

- * Subsidiary of Urenco located in Eunice, New Mexico.
 - Urenco: multi-national uranium enrichment company
 - only operating commercial Uranium enrichment facility on US soil
- * LES attempted to build enrichment facility in Louisiana starting 1989
 - 442 acre site planned in Claiborne Parish, near Homer
 - NRC denied license for plant due to local opposition.
 - NRC cited "environmental racism"
 - LES then relocated to New Mexico
 - Entergy, along with Duke Power and Exelon/Commonwealth, are partners with Urenco in LES.



33

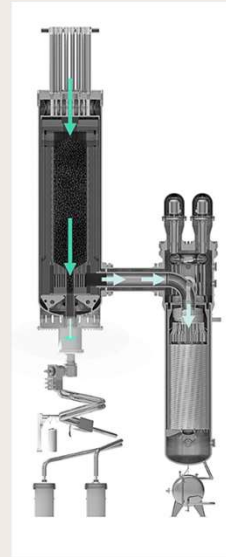
CURRENT La NUCLEAR INITIATIVES

- * Recent announcement from Turner Industries for state-of-the-art nuclear fabrication facilities in New Iberia and Port Allen.
- * Expected to create 1000 jobs
- * Will produce high-precision modules and nuclear-grade piping for next generation of nuclear reactors
- * Part of Louisiana's **Nuclear Strategic Framework** to position the state as a central hub for the American nuclear supply chain:
 - A statewide roadmap to expand Louisiana's energy portfolio, strengthen domestic supply chains and create high-wage jobs
 - An opportunity due to increased energy demands and improvements in regulatory climate and to take advantage of Louisiana's large industrial base



LONG MOTT GENERATING STATION

- * being developed by Dow Chemical and X-energy.
- * Calhoun County, Texas (near Matagorda Island, ~100 miles NE of Corpus Christi)
- * four 80 MWe Xe-100 SMR's
- * power and process heat for Dow's (Union Carbide) Seadrift chemical facility
- * Construction Permit submitted to NRC on March 31, 2025.
--18 month review period anticipated.
- * Expect to submit Operating License application in 2028



35

1 hour SW of South Texas Project.

Expected to be Operating early 2030's. (2033)

Dow not expected to start construction until 2028.

Xe-100 and Sodium are the two advanced reactor designs in the DOE \$2.5B Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program.

SUMMARY

- Louisiana
 - Seven units planned
 - Two operating
 - Mississippi
 - Five units planned
 - One operating
 - **OneTBD**
 - Project Dribble
 - Arkansas
 - Two units planned
 - Two operating
 - SEFOR
 - Texas
 - Twelve units planned
 - Four operating
 - **One current Construction Permit application!**
- 26 Planned, 9 Operating
 - 10 BWR
 - 14 PWR
 - 2 HTGR
 - Plus 2 floating..... (?)

36

Rumors of plans for floating nuclear plant in Gulf from 1970's; no definite documentation but listed as a cancelled Entergy/Middle South plant in Nuclear News 1975.

--included as an "actionable advanced nuclear use case" in La. Dept. of Energy & Natural Resources "Nuclear Strategic Framework"

--maritime security concerns

--radiological concerns for accidents at sea

--reliability of grid connections?

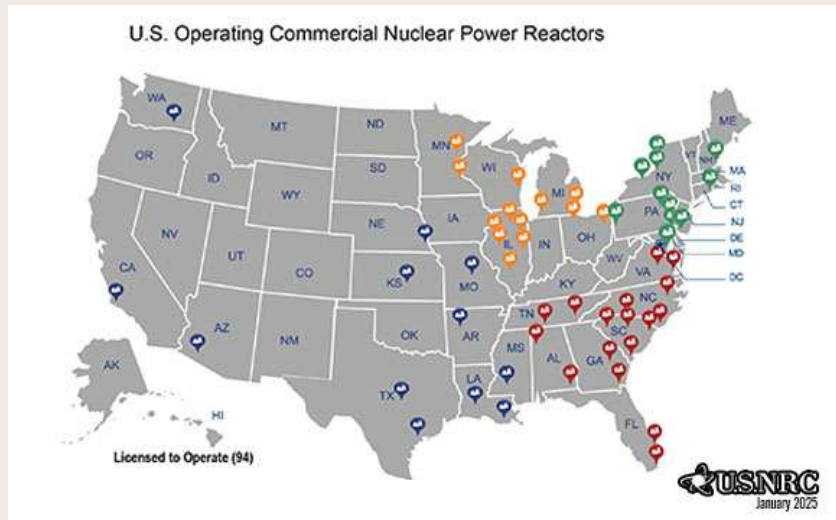
Atlantic Power Plant: floating nuke planned for 10 miles from Atlantic City NJ in 1970's.

Some discussion about siting a new Holtec SMR at Grand Gulf site. Entergy has a MOU with Holtec for these discussions.

GG3 ESP application submitted October 2023.

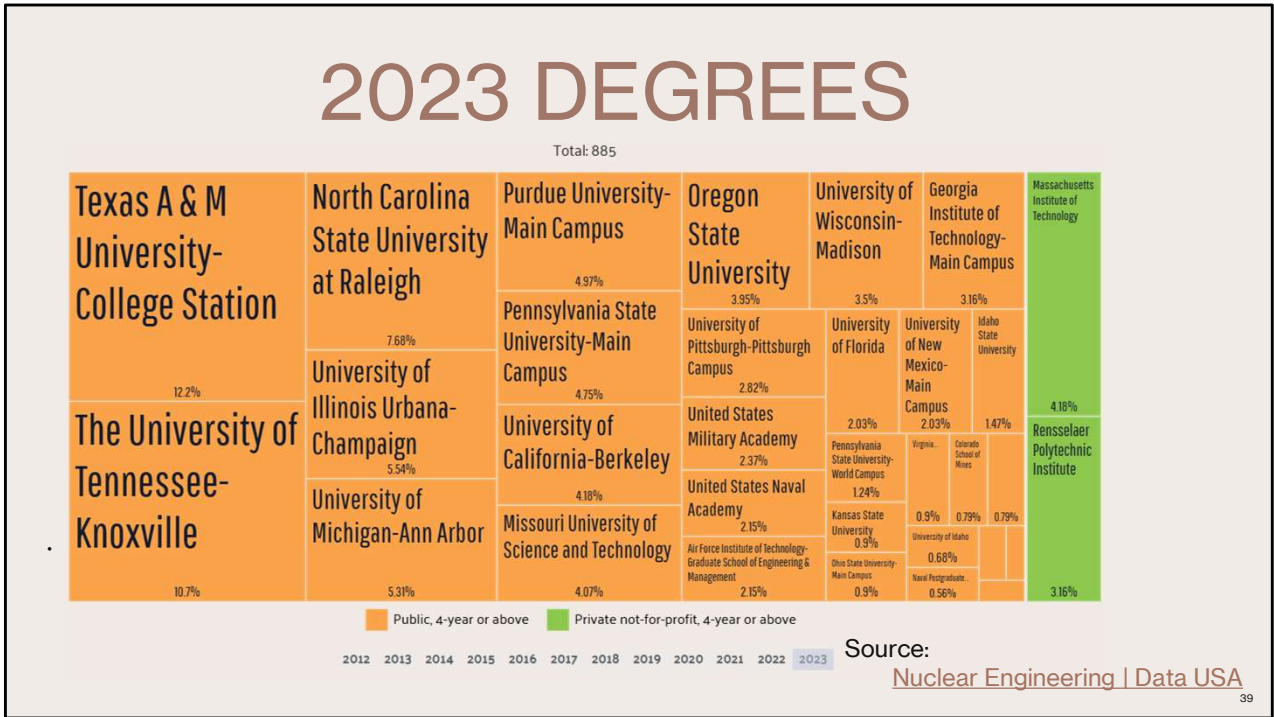
Is Entergy part of the DOE \$17.5B loan package for 10 AP1000 reactors announced this week?

QUESTIONS?



NUCLEAR ENGINEERING

- LSU
 - Program ended due to declining enrollment after Chernobyl
 - Nuclear Power Engineering minor currently offered
 - [LSU's Nuclear Engineering Program Prepares Students for the Big Energy Era](#)
- Mississippi State
 - Program ended mid-1980s
- Texas A&M
 - Largest program in U.S.
- University of Texas – Austin
- University of Tennessee
 - 2nd largest program in U.S.



Mississippi State University Nuclear Engineering program ended in the mid-1980's
LSU has a “mini” program with courses in NE but not degree granting.

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Welcome to Monroe, Louisiana, corrugated paper capital of the North Delta parishes, home of the Louisiana Passion Play and the Christian business weekly Prophet and Loss, a city whose library hosts a dysfunctional Great Books seminar, whose civil theater has produced a musical-comedy version of King Lear, and whose cypress trees have been known to drip snakes. Folks here have been studying the genetically deficient Fontana family for generations, ever since Peregrine Fontana sloshed his way out of the swamp in 1840. Now it's 1972 and Billy Wayne Fontana is the last survivor of this sorry familial line.

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