

Nuclear Basics



THE ORIGINS OF NUCLEAR POWER IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of nuclear power in the United States.

1946

Admiral Hyman G.
Rickover visits Oak Ridge
Laboratory and is
convinced of the potential
of nuclear power.

1958

The Shippingport Atomic Power Station, the first commercial nuclear power plant in the U.S., is opened.

1998

The first license renewal application is submitted to the NRC.

2021

Today, 93 nuclear reactors are operating in the United States.

1942

The world's first self-sustaining, controlled nuclear chain reaction is achieved by Enrico Fermi.

1954

Rickover's efforts lead to the development and comissioning of the first nuclear submarine, the USS Nautilus.

1982

The Shippingport
Atomic Power Station
ceased operations after
25 years.

2019

Turkey Point
Nuclear Power Plant
receives their second
license renewal, extending
their operation out to
80 years.

40 YEARS

Original License Period

60 YEARS

Initial License Renewal

80 YEARS

Subsequent License Renewal

In 2020, Nuclear Power Produced:

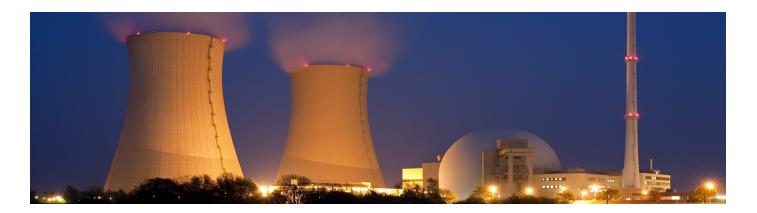


America's Total Energy



America's Clean Energy





NUCLEAR BASICS:

The Origins of Nuclear Power

Though the world's <u>first self-sustaining</u>, <u>controlled nuclear chain reaction was achieved by Enrico Fermi in 1942</u>, it wouldn't be until 1958 that the <u>Shippingport Atomic Power Station</u>, the <u>first commercial nuclear power plant in the US</u>, was opened in Pennsylvania. This journey from the first reaction to national actions was fostered by Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, a man considered by many to be <u>the father of the Nuclear Navy</u>, who became convinced of the potential of nuclear power after a visit to Oak Ridge Laboratory in 1946. His efforts would lead to the development and commissioning of the <u>first nuclear submarine</u>, <u>the USS Nautilus</u>, in 1954, which in turn lead to the building of Shippingport.

Though <u>Shippingport is completely gone today</u>, it was the catalyst that proved the viability and usefulness of commercial nuclear power. These first plants were given a 40 year license which could then be renewed on a 20 year basis. Each plant who has applied for a renewal so far <u>has proven their safe</u> <u>operations and received a renewed license</u>, though some plants have chosen not to reapply or have withdrawn their applications for various reasons. Some sites like <u>Turkey Point have even received their second renewals</u>, also known as a subsequent license renewal, extending their operation out to 80 years.

Today there are <u>93 reactors in the United States</u> generating <u>55% of America's clean energy and 20% of America's total power</u>. In addition to these plants, research facilities continue to provide new technology and advancement for the industry; the Department of Energy continues to support nuclear power through initiatives creating both <u>short-term and long-term solutions</u>, such as the advanced reactors being developed through its Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program.

