

HR 474 opens up Texas to Becoming the Nation's High Level Radioactive Waste Dump and fleeces taxpayers:

Reps. Darrell Issa & Michael Conaway's Interim Consolidated Storage Act of 2017 – Introduced in the House 1/12/17

1. Current law prohibits the federal government from paying for a private interim consolidated storage facility. HR 3643 changes the law so that the Department of Energy could sign contracts with any private person that holds a license for an interim consolidated storage facility.
This is what WCS, AFCI and Eddy-Lea Energy Alliance in nearby Hobbs, NM are seeking.
2. The bill appropriates funds to pay for storage in an interim consolidated storage facility from the cumulative amount of interest generated by the Nuclear Waste Fund each fiscal year and allows nuclear utilities to continue to be paid by taxpayers for continuing to store waste at their plants.
This is what the nuclear utilities want – have the government take liability, but continue to be funded by the federal government.

Previously introduced in the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy – 9/29/2015

Interim Consolidated Storage Act of 2015 – from Congress.Gov

This bill amends the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to authorize the Department of Energy (DOE) to enter into new contracts (or modify existing contracts) with the licensee of an interim consolidated storage facility in order to take title to and store in it either high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel of domestic origin.

The bill defines:

- "interim consolidated storage facility" as a facility licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the storage of high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel received from DOE or from two or more persons that generate or hold title to such fuel generated at a civilian nuclear power reactor, and
- "high-level radioactive waste" as including Greater than Class C waste.

The bill assigns priority to storage of such waste and spent fuel located on sites without an operating nuclear reactor.

The bill makes appropriations targeted for the Nuclear Waste Fund available to pay for costs in connection with storage in an interim consolidated storage facility.

Beginning in FY2016 DOE shall not expend, on fees for dry modes of storage of high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel, any amounts exceeding the cumulative amount of interest generated by the Fund each fiscal year.