# Local government practice

(Strategies for improving Nuclear Safety with the aim of obtaining public understanding)

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- 1. Status of Nuclear Power Plants in Japan (Fukui)
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1. Status of Nuclear Power Plants in Japan (Fukui)

### Nuclear Power Plants in Japan (As of Novmber, 2019)



### Siting NPPs in Tsuruga



Fukui has long been Japan's nuclear power capital.

## **Initial Phase (Installation of NPPs)**



Tsuruga Peninsula (1962)

On the way to Tsuruga Peninsula (1965) Installation of a reactor container (Tsuruga-1) (1967)

(Condition of the location)

- 1) Strong bedrock 2) Cooling water 3) Low population area
- Expectation to new energy

Expectation of infrastructure development to village of peninsula

- The prefecture and local municipalities expanded their efforts to entice nuclear power plants to be built in the prefecture
- 1960 Fukui Prefecture Nuclear Energy Council examine an entice the research reactor
- 1962 Change an entice of Japan Atomic Energy Agency to Tsuruga peninsula
- 1964 Monitoring of environmental radioactivity begins
- 1966 The construction work of Tsuruga power plant start



### **Timeline** (Execution of Resolutions from siting NPP to commercial operation)

NPP Unit		1960's	1970's	1980's	1990's	2000~	Time (Year)
Tsuruga	1	Decision by city (196	2) Commercial operation (1970	))			7.5
	2	Petition (Ward	d to city) (1977)	Com	mercial ation(1987)		9.9
	3		Decision by city (Ad	option of request)(19	993)		-
	4				Construction star	t(2004)	
Mihama	1	Decision by city (19	62) Commercial ope	eration(1970)	•		8.1
	2		Commercial ope	eration(1972)			9.7
	3	Request (Town to KE	PCO)(1970) Comm	nercial operation $(19)$	76)		6.3
Ohi	1		cision by town (196	Commercial operati	on (1979.3)		10
	2			Commercial operati	on (1979.12)		10.7
	3	Decision b	v town to accept pre	iminary	Commercial opera	tion (1991)	10.2
	4	investigati	on by KEPCO (1981)	KEPCO(1981)	Commercial op	eration	11.3
Takahama	1	Request from	town to Prefecture	al operation(1974)	(1000)		8
	2		Comme	rcial operation (1975	)		9
	3	Decision by t	rown (1976)	Commerce	cial operation (1985.)	1)	8.9
	4	Decision by (		Commer	cial operation(1985.	6)	9.2

## **Current Status of NPPs in Fukui**

As of June, 2019

Name	Туре	Status	Electrical Capacity[MW]	First Grid Connection	Age
TSURUGA-1	BWR		357	1970	(45)
MIHAMA-1	PWR	Permanent Shutdown (2015)	340	1970	(44)
MIHAMA-2	PWR	(in decommissioning)	500	1972	(42)
ТАКАНАМА-1 ①	PWR	NRA approved restart and 20-year	826	1974	44
TAKAHAMA-2@	PWR	license extension	826	1975	43
MIHAMA-33	PWR	(Modification work is ongoing)	826	1976	42
OHI-1	PWR	Permanent Shutdown (2017)	1175	1979	(39)
OHI-2	PWR		1175	1979	(39)
TAKAHAMA-3④	PWR	Resume operation	870	1985	34
TAKAHAMA-45	PWR		870	1985	34
TSURUGA-2	PWR	Under review by NRA	1160	1987	32
OHI-36	PWR	Posumo oporation	1180	1991	27
OHI-4⑦	PWR	Resume operation	1180	1993	26
MONJU	FBR	Permanent Shutdown (2016) (in decommissioning)	280	1995	(22)
FUGEN ATR	HWLWR	Permanent Shutdown (2003) (in decommissioning)	165	1978	(25)

Cost of 8 billion \$ for 7 units to meet the condition of new regulatory standard

### **Operating experience and output (NPPs in Fukui)**



## **Electricity produced by NPPs in Fukui**

Electrical output from NPPs and consuming electricity in 2017 (Japanese Fiscal Year)

Electricity Generated by NPPs in Fukui	13,700 GWh
Electricity <mark>consuming</mark> in Kansai area (Population: 22.8 million)	134,600 GWh
Electricity <mark>consuming</mark> in Fukui Prefecture (Population: 0.8 million)	8,000 GWh

### Leading actor of Nuclear Safety in Fukui



## Job situation of Ohi nuclear power plant

Jun 2015



### Modification Work aiming beyond 40 years operation

#### (Takahama unit 1,2)



### Fukushima Dai-ichi Accident - Impact of earthquake and Tsunami



power supply device were submerged

All the sea water pump (motor) are destroyed 15

### Analysis of Safety System Failure of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Accident



system regardless of his/her affiliated post (organization)

2. Strategies for improving Nuclear Safety with the aim of obtaining public understanding in Fukui

## The changes of public confidence to the NPPs

	Event	Public reaction to the NPPs	Fukui prefectural Government
1960s	Construction of NPPs	• Great expectation to the utilization of Nuclear energy	<ul> <li><u>Limited information from Utilities</u></li> <li><u>No technical staff</u></li> </ul>
1970s	Back to back accidents - SG leak (Mihama-1, 1972) - Fuel rod breakage (Mihama-1,1976)	<ul> <li>Growing concern</li> <li>Promoting installation of Nuclear energy due to the oil crisis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Safety agreement signed with utilities (Matters to be reported was decided)</li> <li>Employ technical staff</li> </ul>
1980s - 1990s	<ul> <li>Release of liquid radioactive waste to sea (Tsuruga-1, 1981)</li> <li>Chernobyl accident (1985)</li> <li>SG tube rupture (Mihama-2, 1991)</li> <li>Sodium leak from secondary cooling pipe (FBR Monju, 1995)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fear and distrust to the NPPs</li> <li>Damage caused by harmful rumors</li> <li>Social movement to against NPPs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Revision of safety agreement</li> <li>Fought against utilities and regulatory authority and regarding timeliness of information disclosure</li> <li>Make clear the facts of events in advance to regulatory authority through investigation and inspection</li> <li>Policy recommendation to the national government</li> </ul>
2000s	<ul> <li>TEPCO scandals revealed (Past inspection, reports are falsified) (2002)</li> <li>Secondary pipe rupture accident (5 workers died) (Mihama-3, 2004)</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Set up Fukui Nuclear safety committee to discuss the technical and safety issues</li> <li>Revision of safety agreement</li> <li>Request to utilities and regulatory authority regarding enhancement of ageing management</li> </ul>
2010s	Fukushima Dai-ichi accident (2011)	<ul> <li><u>Loss of confidence</u></li> <li><u>Social demand ensuring</u> <u>safety of NPPs</u></li> </ul>	• <u>Required to join the decision process of</u> resume operation of NPPs

### **Emergency response (Fukui prefecture)**



http://www.atom.pref.fukui.jp/

## **Emergency response (Process of Press release)**



### Ensuring Robust National Nuclear Safety Systems (INSAG-27, IAEA)



FIG. 1. A simple model of a robust national nuclear system. (Note: 'Regulation' includes all regulatory activities and controls, but a prime method of interaction and feedback is regulatory inspection activities.), INSAG-27, IAEA

<Situation in Japan>

Regulators have a responsibility to explain "Safety" but not to <u>reassure the public</u> that "NPPs are safe".

## Local government effort (After the Fukushima Daiichi accident)



## **Public survey (1)**





## A survey of internet public opinion mining

## <u>Q: Which organization do you trust as a source of</u> <u>information on nuclear power generations?</u>



Presented by Mr. Hirose from Nuclear Risk Research Center, CRIEPI at the 7th Vietnam/Japan Research/HRD Forum on Nuclear Technology (November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2016)

### 3. Stakeholders involvement and public relation in Fukui

## **Coexistence with the Public**

Concern of the effect of radiation (radioactivity)

Because of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Accident Awful consequences of radioactive pollution (cannot return to house)

Do not know what to do in the event of an accident Cannot trust the national government or power companies



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The number one nuclear energy risk <u>which concerns local</u> <u>residents is the release of radioactive material</u> in the event of a nuclear reactor accident and the subsequent evacuation and health effects.

All Nuclear experts (Nuclear Communicator) should frankly address the questions and concerns of residents by continually asking themselves, "If it were me, how would I answer?" regardless of your position or which organization you belong to.

<Key to get social acceptance>

- Stakeholder involvement (Disclose information)
- Radiation monitoring (Education)

### Table. Stakeholder categories

Field	Example	Fukui
Political and economic	Government, Local community, Funding bodies	<ul> <li>Prefectural Government</li> <li>City (Town) Office</li> <li>Prefectural (city, town) assembly</li> </ul>
Social	Local community, Media, Business groups, Community groups	<ul> <li>Nuclear Environmental Safety Management Councils</li> <li>Local media</li> <li>Cooperative company</li> </ul>
Technical	Nuclear regulator, plant operator, R&D institutions, Universities, International organization	Fukui Nuclear Safety Committee

## **Environmental Safety Management Councils (1969-)**

#### Nuclear Safety & Policy Meeting (Representatives of residents and various stakeholders)

Members (42)

<Main member>

- Fukui prefecture

(Chairman: Vice Governor)

- Prefectural assembly (13)

- City (town) mayor

- City (town) assembly

- Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives

- Federations of **Fishery** Cooperatives

- Federation of Societies of Commerce and Industry

- Agricultural Cooperatives

- Federation of Labor Unions

- Medical association

- Federation of **Young men's** Association

- Federation of **Women's group** Association

(Regular session)

- Result of Environmental Radiation Monitoring

- Result of investigation on cooling water discharge

- Operational state and event report

(Special session)

- Current issue e.g. (Situation of safety review of NPPs)



The meeting have organized 204 times as of November, 2018

<Observer>

- Plant operators, Nuclear Regulation Authority, METI, MEXT

## Fukui Nuclear Safety committee (2004 -)

- Fukui Nuclear Safety committee
  - Established in 2004
  - Comprised of 12 members (from academic field professor)
  - The committee discuss nuclear safety issues from a technical point of view
- Achievement
  - Addressed necessary safety measures (e.g. Development of organizational framework, educational program and training)
  - Conducted a plant walk-down.
  - <u>The committee issued a report on</u> <u>evaluation of safety improvement of Ohi</u> <u>(Unit 3,4) in 2012 (Updated in 2017) and</u> <u>Takahama (Unit 3,4) in 2015.</u>



This article highlight the result of the 77<sup>th</sup> nuclear safety committee meeting which was held on January,2014

## **Radiation Monitoring**



#### **Public Relations in Fukui**

#### Dose rate display devices "Radiation Watching Unit"

- Arranged in school, community hall, and other places
- Measure the environmental radiation dose rate (real-time) and display it on the panel and screen
- Can be showed cumulative graphical data for up to the most recent 30 days
- Used as public education to get understanding of normal level
- A public education program (movie) related to radiation is installed for the dissemination of knowledge



Public interest ↓ Stakeholder involvement

### **Public Relation**

Nuclear Public Relation Magazine "At Home"

- Distribution: 100,000 copies, 4 times/year
- To all of households where NPPs locates and the neighborhood municipalities
- Contents: Science topics as well as nuclear news and information
- Includes questionnaires Feedback is important



### **Public Relation (Science magazine)**



5. Regional development

## **Regional development with Nuclear Power plants**

**Construction and operation of Nuclear Power Plants** 

(Expected outcome)

- $\rightarrow$  Expansion of employment opportunities
- $\rightarrow$  Business order for local firm
- $\rightarrow$  Attract related companies to the area

Contributing to local economy

Subsidies for siting power plants (improving welfare of residents people)

### (Expected outcome)

- → Infrastructure
- $\rightarrow$  Improvement of facilities for education, culture
- → Industrial promotion (Invite enterprise/business)
  - (To balance between benefits in the electricity consuming areas and costs in the generating areas)
- **D** Strength of financial capability of municipalities with nuclear power plants

(Expected outcome)

- $\rightarrow$  Tax income related to nuclear power plants
  - Property tax which is accompanied by the location of the nuclear power plant
  - Enterprise tax on corporation
  - Tax income (from residents)

### Increase in the number of enterprises in the areas with NPPs

The total number of enterprise fluctuates depending on economic trend. However, the increase rate in the hosting areas is continuously higher than that of the national level despite of their peripherality / rurality.



### The number of employees in the areas with NPPs (2)

With some fluctuations following the economic trend, the rate of increase in the number of employees in Fukui is not so high as that in Japan but is maintained at a higher level despite its peripherality / rurality



### Industrial structure of the municipalities with NPPs



#### Numbers Ratio of Enterprises 2014/1963

#### Numbers Ratio of Employees 2015/1965

## **Subsidies for NPP hosting Municipalities and Fukui Pref.**

As more nuclear facilities were constructed and a new system of subsidies for measures against aging NPPs was introduced, the amount of subsidies was increased. It helped the municipalities with better fiscal management.



Changes of subsidies 1974-2016

### **Direct benefits for companies in regional site**



### **Revenue in Takahama Town (2019)**



About half of the total revenue is subsidies related to nuclear power plants in regional town.

### **Direct benefits for residents**



#### **Recent Use of Subsidies Granted to Fukui Prefecture**



#### Benefits

- Power related businesses have been located, local employment and population have been in increase trend compared with neighboring area.
- Not only power generation businesses but also related construction for building power plants and equipment businesses have increased.
- Owing to taxes and grants local government of siting area are financially well off and construction of infrastructures have been Promoted.

#### Issues

- Industry in siting area is mainly power industry and related construction industry increased but it is difficult to be lead to creation of new industry.
- Because of much dependence on power industry, influence from suspension by accident or inspection become serious for local economy.

### **Nuclear safety**



Nuclear safety is like climbing a descending escalator. If you stop moving (thinking), you (Safety level) will go down. 45









## **Introduction (My background)**

1998 – 2005 Fukui Prefectural government





#### 2005 – 2006 Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, (METI)

2006 – 2010 OECD Nuclear Energy Agency



2010 – Fukui Prefectural government

2019.3 Doctorate awarded (The university of Tokyo)







