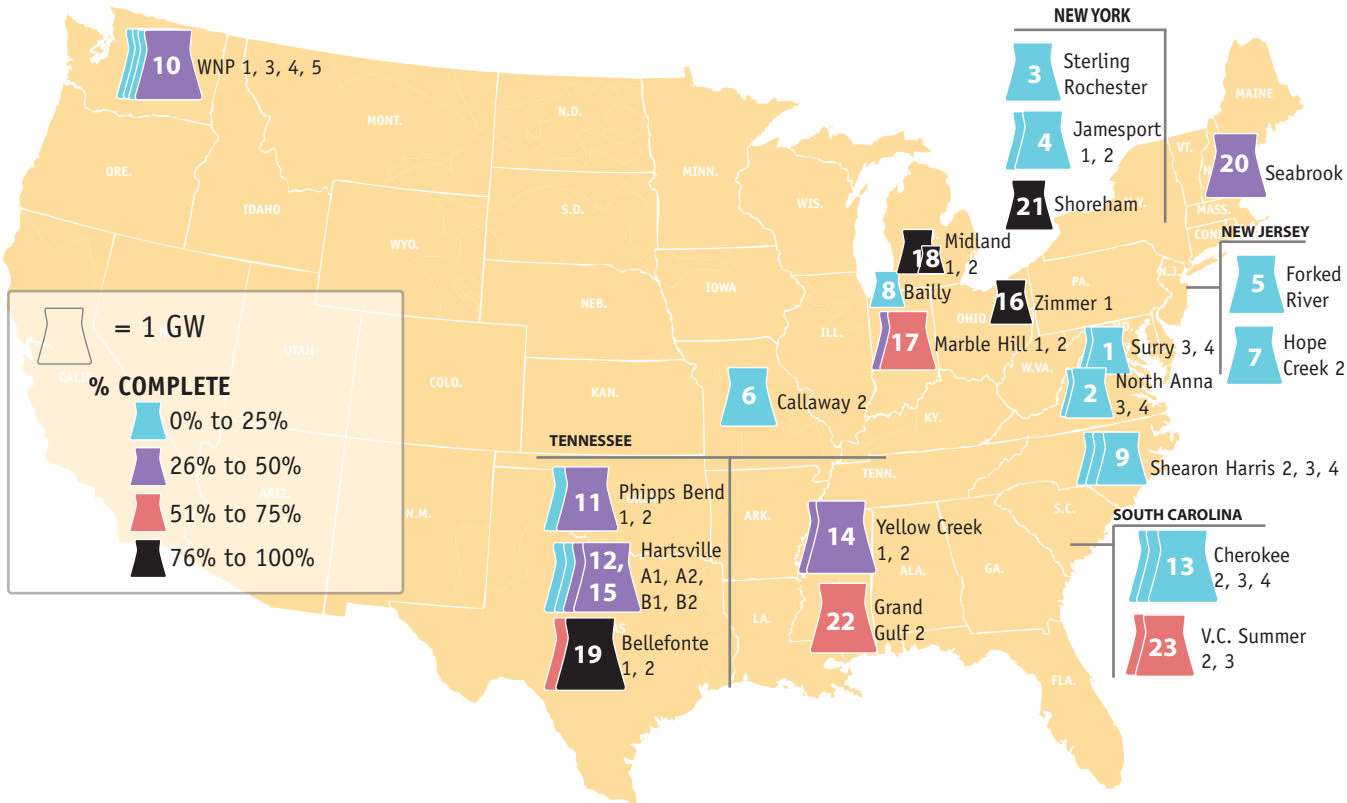
Owners' decisions last year to abandon two under-construction reactor units isn't unprecedented. Over the short course of nuclear power's history in the U.S., more than 100 reactors (of about 230 projects scrutinized by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] and its predecessor the Atomic Energy Commission) have been canceled—nearly half of which had already begun construction. Many had been faced with increasing uncertainties concerning low forecasted load; construction financing constraints and reversals; state certification hurdles; and challenges to nuclear profitability posed by the growing share of coal plants at the time. The graphic below offers a sampling of projects that have been abandoned. For more detail, see a supplement associated with this infographic at www.powermag.com. *Note: All dollar figures are from the corresponding year. Source: NRC*

—Copy and artwork by Sonal Patel, a POWER associate editor



1. **1977—Surry 3 and 4 (each 882 MW)**: Virginia Electric & Power Co. (VEPCO) had invested $53 million in the project and had contracts for another $93 million when the units were abandoned.
2. **1980—North Anna 4 (907 MW)**: VEPCO had spent $485 million to build Unit 3 (abandoned two years later) and 4.
3. **1980—Sterling Rochester (1.2 GW)**: Sterling Rochester Gas & Electric Corp. recovered $129 million associated with the project.
4. **1980—Jamesport 1 and 2 (1.2 GW)**: Long Island Lighting recovered abandonment costs of about $120 million.
5. **1980—Forked River 1 (1.1 GW):** Abandonment cost Jersey Central Power & Light $414 million.
6. **1981—Callaway 2 (1.2 GW)**: Abandonment cost Union Electric Co. $70 million.
7. **1981—Hope Creek 2 (1.1 GW):** 19% complete, abandonment cost Public Service Electric & Gas $419 million.
8. **1981—Bailly 1 (645 MW):** Abandonment cost Northern Indiana Public Service $191 million.
9. **1981—Shearon Harris 3 and 4 (900 MW each):** Abandonment cost Carolina Power & Light $187 million. Unit 2 was scrapped in 1983.
10. **1982—Washington Nuclear 4 and 5 (1.2 GW each):** Unit 4 was 26% complete and Unit 5 17% complete when Energy Northwest's predecessor Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) halted construction. Abandonment of the two units alone forced the company to default on $2.2 billion in municipal bonds. Units 1 and 3 were scrapped in 1995.
11. **1982—Phipps Bend 1 and 2 (1.2 GW each):** The decision cost Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) $1.2 billion.
12. **1982—Hartsville B1 and B2 (1.2 GW each):** The decision cost TVA $718 million.
13. **1982—Cherokee 2 and 3 (1.3 GW):** Duke Power, which also scrapped Unit 1 in 1983, paid $63 million for its decision.
14. **1984—Yellow Creek 1 and 2 (1.3 GW each):** TVA estimated Yellow Creek would have cost $10 billion to build.
15. **1984—Hartsville A1 and A2 (1.2 GW each):** TVA said the project would have cost $6.5 billion to complete.
16. **1984–Zimmer 1 (810 MW):** Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. chose to convert Zimmer to a coal plant when the project was 97% complete and had so far cost $1.6 billion.
17. **1985—Marble Hill 1 and 2 (each 1.1 GW):** Public Service of Indiana, stricken with a cash emergency, had already spent $2.5 billion.
18. **1986—Midland 1 (818 MW) and 2 (492 MW):** Consumers Power Co. had spent $4 billion when it abandoned the project.
19. **1988—Bellefonte 1 and 2 (1.2 GW each):** TVA had invested $6 billion in the project.
20. **1988—Seabrook 2 (1.2 GW):** Public Service Co. of New Hampshire had spent $800 million on the project.
21. **1989—Shoreham (820 MW):** While fully complete, Shoreham Long Island Lighting Co. never produced commercial power from the project owing to state opposition. Costs for the project escalated from an original estimate of $75 million to $6 billion, including decommissioning costs.
22. **1990—Grand Gulf 2 (1.3 GW):** Middle South Utilities—Entergy's predecessor—cited a massive debt load and political imbroglio for cancellation.
23. **2017—V.C. Summer 3 and 4 (each 1.1 GW):** SCANA Corp. and Santee Cooper had spent $9 billion on a project they estimated could cost up to $24 billion to complete.