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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: Preliminary Results of Environmental Review

of St. Lucie Plant, Units 1 & 2

Evening Session

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS THE PRELIMINARY
5	RESULTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW FOR
6	LICENSE RENEWAL AT ST. LUCIE PLANT,
7	UNITS 1 AND 2
8	+ + + +
9	TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 2002
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11	PORT ST. LUCIE, FLORIDA
12	+ + + +
13	The Public Meeting commenced at 7:00 p.m.,
14	at Port St. Lucie City Hall, Council Chambers, 121
15	S.W. Port St. Lucie Boulevard, Port St. Lucie,
16	Florida.
17	PRESENT:
18	CHIP CAMERON, Facilitator
19	NOEL DUDLEY, Safety Project Manager
20	DR. MICHAEL MASNIK, Senior Environmental Project
21	Manager
22	JOHN TAPPERT, Section Chief, License Renewal and
23	Environmental Impacts Program
24	DUKE WHEELER, Senior Environmental Project Manager
25	RUSSELL ARRIGHI, Safety Project Manager
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1	PRESENT: (CONT.)
2	S.K. MITRA, Safety Project Manager
3	JENNIFER DAVIS, General Scientist
4	ETOY HYLTON, Licensing Assistant
5	ROGER HANNAH, Region II Public Affairs Officer
6	LAURA ORR, NRC Site Secretary, St. Lucie
7	THIERRY ROSS, Senior Resident Inspector, St. Lucie
8	CASSIE BRAY, Attorney, Office of General Counsel
9	EVA HICKEY, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
10	TARA ESCHBACH, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
11	DUANE NEITZEL, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
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1	A-G-E-N-D-A
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5	Overview of environmental review process
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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(7:00 p.m.)
3	MR. CAMERON: Good evening everyone.
4	My name is Chip Cameron, and I'm the
5	special counsel for public liaison at the Nuclear
6	Regulatory Commission, and I wanted to welcome all of
7	you to the meeting tonight. Thanks for coming out to
8	be with us.
9	The topic of tonight's meeting is the
10	NRC's Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the
11	application from Florida Power and Light to renew the
12	licenses at St. Lucie 1 and 2.
13	And it's my pleasure to be your
14	facilitator for tonight's meeting and in that role I'm
15	going to try to help all of you have a productive
16	meeting.
17	I just wanted to cover a couple of things
18	about meeting format and ground rules and agenda
19	before we get started with the discussions.
20	The format for the meeting is pretty
21	simple. We're going to do it in two parts, and those
22	two parts match the objectives of the meeting.
23	The first part we're going to try to give
24	you some background information on the license renewal
25	process and what the NRC's responsibilities are, and

most importantly, go over the preliminary findings that are on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the license renewal application.

So we're going to have four or five NRC presentations. We'll try to keep them brief. And then we'll go out to you after each presentation and see if you have any questions, because we do want to make sure that we clearly explain what our responsibilities are.

The second part of the meeting is to give those of you who might want to make a more formal statement to us on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, give you a chance to come up here and talk to us, and we'll be listening to what you say. We are taking written comments on these issues and the staff will tell you a little bit more about that in a minute.

But we wanted to be with you here tonight to talk to you personally. We have a lot of NRC staff here and a lot of expert scientists who are helping us with the environmental review. After the meeting is over I would just encourage you to talk to them about any issues you hear tonight.

In terms of ground rules, again, simple ground rules: if you have a question, just give me a

signal and I'll bring you this talking stick and if you can give us your name and affiliation, if appropriate, and then ask your question. We are taking a transcript of the meeting that will be available and that's our record of what is said tonight, a record of your comments.

And I would just ask that only one person speak at a time so that we can give our full attention to whomever has the floor, whomever has the talking stick at the moment. And I'll try to be concise so that we can make sure that everybody has a chance to talk tonight. We don't have too many people signed up to make a formal statement, so we have plenty of time.

I did want to go through the agenda so you know what to expect and also to tell you a little bit about the people that are going to be talking to you tonight from the NRC staff and from our group of expert consultants.

I've asked John Tappert, who is right here in the front row, to do a short welcome for you in a few minutes. John is the section leader of the Environmental Section in the Environmental Impacts Program in our Office of Nuclear Reaction Regulation.

John's staff prepare or supervise the preparation of any environmental review, not just for

a license renewal application, but for any reactor project that the NRC is involved in, and he's been with us for about eleven years at the NRC. He was an officer in the Nuclear Navy before that. He's been a resident inspector at operating nuclear power plants for the NRC.

And he's got a Bachelor's Degree in Aerospace and Oceanographic Engineering from Virginia Tech and a Master's Degree in Environmental Engineering from Johns Hopkins University. So John will do a welcome.

Then we're going to have Noel Dudley, who's right here, talk to us for a little bit about the license renewal process generally. Noel is the project manager on the St. Lucie license renewal application for the safety evaluation. You're going to hear that there's a safety evaluation and there's an environmental evaluation, and all of that goes into the NRC's decision.

Well, Noel is in charge of the safety evaluation. He has been with the NRC for about eighteen years in various capacities. He was a senior staff engineer with the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safety. You'll hear a little bit more about that. He also was a resident inspector. He was an officer in

the Nuclear Navy and he spent a few years in the Peace Corps working in East Africa teaching science and physics. And he has two degrees, one a Bachelor's in Engineering, the other a Bachelor's in Engineering Physics.

After he's done we'll go out to you for any questions you might have on the overall process. Then we're going to start to focus in more and we're going to have Dr. Michael Masnik, who's in the front row here also. He's going to tell you about the environmental review process. And Mike is the project manager for the environmental review on the St. Lucie license renewal application.

He's had long experience at the NRC, twenty plus years there. He was the project manager for the original licensing of St. Lucie Unit 2, project manager for the NRC. So he knows the plant. He knows the area. He also was in charge of the oversight of the clean-up of Three Mile Island, the accident that happened there twenty plus years ago, and he's also been involved in decommissioning work at the Agency.

Mike has a Bachelor's Degree in Zoology from Cornell and a Master's and Ph.D. from Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

We'll see if you have any questions then and then we're going to get to the heart of the meeting, which is the discussion of the preliminary results of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. We have Eva Hickey here from Pacific Northwest National Lab. She has served as the team leader on preparation of a lot of environmental reviews on license renewal application. On this particular application, she was focusing on radiological issues and decommissioning, but she's going to give you the total overview. has over twenty years experience in radiological assessments, environmental reviews and emergency

planning on nuclear power plants, and she's another Virginia Tech grad and she also has a Master's from

George Tech in Health Physics.

We have got a, what I like to call a short subject, an important short subject that's part of the Environmental Impact Statement, and that's something called severe accident mitigation alternatives. Mike Masnik is going to come up and tell us about that and then tell us about the overall conclusions, and then we're going to go to you for formal comment.

But we really want to try to make this as conversational and as interactive as possible. So

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1 after the presentations, if you have questions about 2 the process, just please ask them and we'll have a 3 discussion on that. 4 And with that, I'm going to ask John 5 Tappert to come up and talk to you and we'll get 6 started. 7 John? 8 MR. TAPPERT: Thanks, Chip. Well, good evening and welcome. 9 10 My name is John Tappert and I'm the chief 11 in the Environmental Section in the Office of Nuclear 12 Reactor Regulation. On behalf of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, I'd like to thank you for 13 14 coming out tonight and participating in our process. 15 There are several things we'd like to cover today and I'd like to briefly discuss the 16 17 purposes of today's meeting. First we'd like to give you a brief 18 19 overview of the entire license renewal process. 20 includes safety review, both а as well 21 environmental review, which is the principle focus of 22 today's meeting. 23 Next we'll give you the preliminary 24 results of our environmental review, which assesses

the environmental impacts associated with extending

1 the operating license of the St. Lucie Nuclear Power 2 Plants for an additional twenty years. Next we'll give you some information about 3 4 our schedule and how you can participate in the 5 processing by submitting written comments on our Draft Environmental Impact Statement. 6 7 conclusion Αt the of the staff's presentation, we'll be happy to receive any questions 8 9 or comments that you may have today. But first, let me provide some general 10 11 context for the license renewal program. 12 The Atomic Energy Act gives the NRC the authority to issue operating licenses to commercial 13 14 nuclear power plants for a period of forty years. For 15 St. Lucie Units 1 and 2, its operating licenses will 2023, respectively. 16 expire in 2016 and 17 regulations also make provisions for extending those operating licenses for an additional twenty years, as 18 19 part of our license renewal program, and Florida Power 20 and Light has requested license renewal for both 21 units. 22 As part of the NRC's review of that 23 application, we do an environmental review to look at 24 the impacts associated with extending those licenses.

held a meeting here last April to provide

1 information on that process and also to seek your 2 input on issues to be addressed in the Environmental 3 Impact Statement. 4 As we indicated at that earlier scoping 5 meeting, we've returned here now today, to provide you with the preliminary results of our review. 6 7 again, the principal purpose of today's meeting is to receive your questions and comments on that review. 8 And with that brief introduction, I'd like 9 10 to ask Noel to give us a overview of the safety 11 portion. 12 Thank-you, John. MR. DUDLEY: Good evening. My name is Noel Dudley and 13 14 I'm the project manager for the safety review of the 15 St. Lucie Units 1 and 2 license renewal application. Before discussing the license renewal 16 17 process and the staff safety review, I'd like to talk about the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and its role 18 in licensing and regulating nuclear power plants. 19 The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 authorizes 20 21 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to regulate the 22 civilian use of nuclear material. The NRC's mission 23 is threefold. One, to ensure the adequate protection 24 of public health and safety; two, to protect the

environment; and three, to provide the common defense

and security.

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The NRC consists of five commissioners and the NRC staff. One of the commissioners is designated as the NRC's chairman. The regulations enforced by the NRC are issued under Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, commonly called 10 C.F.R.

The Atomic Energy Act provided for a forty year license term for power reactors, but it also allowed for license renewal. That forty year term is based primarily on economic and anti-trust considerations, rather than safety limitations.

Major components were initially expected forty years; to however, operating experience has demonstrated that some major components, such as the steam generators, will not last that long. For that reason, a number of utilities have replaced major components. Since components and structures be replaced can reconditioned, plant life is really determined primarily by economic factors.

License renewal applications are submitted years in advance for several reasons. If a utility decides to replace a nuclear power plant, it can take up to five to ten years to plan and construct new generating capacity to replace that nuclear power

plant.

In addition, decisions to replace or recondition major components can involve significant capital investment. As such, these decisions involve financial planning many years in advance of the extended period of operation.

The Florida Power and Light Company has applied for license renewal under 10 C.F.R., Part 54, and thereby requested authorization to operate St. Lucie Units 1 and 2 for an additional twenty years.

Now I would like to talk about license renewal, which is governed by the requirements of 10 C.F.R., Part 54, or the license renewal rule. This part of the Code of Federal Regulations defines the regulatory process by which a nuclear utility such as Florida Power and Light applies for license renewal.

The license renewal rule incorporates 10 C.F.R., Part 51, by reference. This part provides for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, and the discussion of that Impact Statement, which is now in a draft form, is what we'll be talking about tonight.

The license renewal process defined in Part 54 is very similar to the original licensing process, in that it involves a safety review and

environmental impact evaluation, plant inspections and review by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, which is also known as the ACRS.

The ACRS is a group of scientists and nuclear industry experts, who serve as a consulting body to the five commissioners. The ACRS performs an independent review of the license renewal application and the staff's safety evaluation, and reports its findings and recommendations directly to the five commissioners.

This next slide illustrates two parallel processes. You will see one on the top of the slide, the other towards the bottom. The two parallel processes are the safety review process and the environmental review process. These processes are used by the NRC staff to evaluate two separate aspects of the license renewal application.

The safety review, which is seen on the top part of the slide, involves the staff's review of the technical information in the application for renewal to verify with reasonable assurance that the plant can continue to operate safely for the extended period of operations.

The staff assesses how the applicant proposes to monitor or manage the aging of certain

components that are within the scope of license renewal. The staff's review is documented in a safety evaluation report, which is provided to the ACRS. The ACRS reviews the safety evaluation report, holds public meetings and prepares a report to the Commission, documenting its recommendations.

The safety review process also involves two or three inspections, which are documented in NRC inspection reports. In its decision to renew an operating license, the NRC considers the safety evaluation report, the ACRS report, the Region II NRC Regional Administrator's recommendations, and the inspection reports.

At the bottom of the slide is the other parallel process, the environmental review, which involves scoping activities, preparation of the draft supplement to the Generic Environmental Impact Statement, solicitation of public comments on the draft supplement, which is what we're doing tonight, and then the issuance of a final supplement to the Generic Environmental Impact Statement. This document also factors into the agency's decision on that application.

In the safety evaluation report, the staff documents its assessment of the effectiveness of the

1 applicant's existing or proposed inspection 2 maintenance activities aging to manage 3 applicable to passive long lived structures and 4 components. applicant 5 Part 54 requires the reevaluate those design analyses that assumed forty 6 7 years of plant operations. The reevaluation extends the assumed operating period to sixty years. 8 An example of that is electrical cables 9 were initially evaluated for forty years to ensure 10 11 their integrity, and the time limited aging analyses 12 will redo that evaluation, but for a sixty year period, to ensure that the cables will withstand aging 13 14 in the environment for sixty years of operation. 15 And again, these reevaluations are called time limited aging analyses, also called TLAA's. 16 17 Current regulations are adequate addressing active components, such as pumps 18 valves, which are continually challenged to reveal 19 20 failures and degradations, such that corrective 21 actions can be taken. 22 Current regulations also exist to address 23 other aspects of the original license, such as 24 security issues and emergency planning issues. These

current regulations will also apply during

1 extended period of operation and are not part of the 2 review for license renewal. In January, 2002, the NRC issued a Federal 3 4 Register notice to announce its acceptance of the 5 Florida Power and Light Company's application for renewal of the operating licenses for St. Lucie. This 6 7 notice also announced the opportunity for public participation in the process. 8 This concludes my summary of the license 9 renewal process and the staff's safety evaluation 10 11 report, and I'll turn it over to Chip again. 12 Okay, thank-you very much, MR. CAMERON: Noel. 13 14 Are there any questions about the safety 15 evaluation part of this license renewal process that Noel just talked about, or the overall process? 16 17 (No response.) Okay, let's go on to the 18 MR. CAMERON: 19 environmental review part of the process, and if you 20 have questions that you think of later on that apply 21 to the safety side, Noel is here and we'll take them 22 up at that time. 23 Mike? 24 DR. MASNIK: Thank-you, Chip, and good 25 evening.

is Mike Masnik. I'm the Му name environmental project manager for the St. Lucie license renewal project. I'm responsible coordinating the efforts of the NRC staff and our contractors from the National Lab to conduct and document the environmental review associated with Florida Power and Light's application for license renewal at St. Lucie.

This first slide deals with NEPA. NEPA is the National Environmental Policy Act which was enacted in 1969. It's one of the most significant pieces of environmental legislation that has ever been passed in this country. It requires all Federal agencies to use a systematic approach to consider environmental impacts during certain decision-making proceedings requiring major Federal actions.

NEPA requires that we examine the environmental impacts of the proposed action and consider mitigation measures, which are things that can be done to reduce impacts when the impacts are severe. NEPA requires that we consider alternatives to the proposed action and the impacts of those alternatives need to be evaluated as well.

Finally, NEPA requires that we disclose all of this information to the public and we also

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invite public participation in the process.

The NRC has determined that we will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement associated with renewal of the operating licenses for plants for an additional twenty years. Therefore, following the process required by NEPA, we have prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement that describes the environmental impacts associated with operating St. Lucie for an additional twenty years. And this is the document that we prepared. Copies of this document are available here tonight outside the door. If you so desire, you can pick one up as you leave.

This Environmental Impact Statement was issued late October of this year, and the meeting today is being held to receive comments on this document.

This slide describes the objective of our environmental review, and this is the language out of our regulations, which unfortunately is kind of convoluted and maybe a little difficult to understand. But simply put, we're trying to determine whether the renewal of the St. Lucie license is acceptable from an environmental standpoint.

Now whether or not the plant actually operates for an additional twenty years will be

determined by others, such as Florida Power and Light and State Regulatory Agencies, and it will also depend in a large measure, on the results of the safety review.

This slide shows in a little bit more detail the environmental review process that Noel showed you in a previous slide just a few minutes ago. We received the application from Florida Power and Light to renew the license last November in 2001. We issued a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register in February of this year, informing the public that we are going to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and give the opportunity for the public to provide comments on the scope of this review.

This past April, during the scoping period, we held two public meetings here in Port St. Lucie, in fact, in this very room, to receive public comments on the scope of issues that should be included in the Environmental Impact Statement for the St. Lucie license renewal.

Also in April, we went to the St. Lucie site with a combined team of NRC staff and personnel from our two national labs that have backgrounds in specific technical and scientific disciplines. They were brought to the site to perform the environmental

audit.

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We familiarized ourselves with the site, we met with the staff from Florida Power and Light Company to discuss the information submitted in support of the license renewal. We reviewed environmental documentation maintained at the plant examined Florida Power site, and we and Company's evaluation process.

In addition, we contacted various Federal,
State and local agencies, as well as local service
agencies to obtain information on the area and on the
St. Lucie plant.

At the close of the scoping comment period, we gathered up and considered all the comments that we had received from the public and from the State and Federal agencies, and many of these comments ultimately contributed significantly to the document that we're here today to discuss.

Now in May we issued requests for additional information for Florida Power and Light Company to respond to, to ensure that any information that we relied on that had not been included in their formal submittal, be submitted to the NRC. We put that information on our docket and it is publicly available.

1 At the end of October, we issued a Draft 2 Environmental Impact Statement for public comment. This is Supplement 11 to the Generic Environmental 3 4 Impact Statement that I showed you a few minutes ago. 5 This report is a draft, not because it is incomplete, but rather because we are at an intermediate stage in 6 7 the decision making process. We're in the middle of the public comment 8 9 period to allow you and other members of the public to take a look at the results and provide any comments 10 11 you might have on the report at this time. 12 After gather these comments and we evaluate them, we may decide to change portions of the 13 14 Environmental Impact Statement based on those 15 will The NRC then issue final comments. Environmental Impact Statement related to license 16 renewal at St. Lucie by July, 2003. 17 18 Any questions? 19 MR. **CAMERON:** Ouestions about 20 environmental review process? 21 Mike talked about submitting written 22 comments, and I just wanted to emphasize that any 23 comments that we hear from you tonight will be treated 24 with the same weight as any written comments we get. 25 Anybody have a question out there on this

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1	before we go into the results of the environmental
2	review?
3	Yes?
4	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Did you receive
5	any written copies
6	MR. CAMERON: Let me get you on the
7	transcript, and just tell us your name, sir.
8	MR. BARRY: My name is Vincent Barry, and
9	my question is, did you get any comment, written
10	comments from the public?
11	MR. MASNIK: During the scoping process?
12	Yes, sir, we did. We got quite a number of them.
13	In fact, those comments that are within
14	the scope of our review are reprinted in one of the
15	appendices in this document, so you can look to see
16	what the comments were that the public raised on the
17	relicensing.
18	MR. CAMERON: Does that take care of it?
19	MR. BARRY: Yes.
20	MR. CAMERON: All right.
21	Anybody else?
22	(No response.)
23	MR. CAMERON: All right, let's go to Eva
24	Hickey.
25	MS. HICKEY: Thank-you and good evening
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everybody.

My name is Eva Hickey and I'm going to be filling in for Charlie Brandt this evening, because he wasn't able to join us. Charlie is actually the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory task leader for this effort, but unfortunately he was not able to come to sunny Florida and he is stuck in the cold and fog of Washington State.

I am here with several of my other team members, however, and we are glad to answer any questions that we can on the St. Lucie SEIS.

I assisted in this review looking at radiological issues, uranium fuel cycle and decommissioning, but I have participated as a task leader in several other license renewal efforts.

Our team is multi-disciplinary and we come from two national laboratories. I will spend a few minutes today talking about the process that we used for our environmental evaluation and then I'll spend the rest of the time going over some of the more important or interesting findings that we had.

First let me describe how we characterize the environmental impacts that we were looking at.

NRC has defined the impacts in three ways. They're small, moderate and large, and this usage is

1 consistent with the guidance of the Council 2 Environmental Quality for a NEPA analysis. 3 A small environmental impact is one where 4 the effect is not detectable or it's too small to 5 de-stabilize a resource. I'm going to give you an example of that. 6 7 One of the things we look at is the intake structures and we look at the loss of adult or 8 9 juvenile fish in the structures. If the loss of fish is so small that it's not noticeable and it cannot be 10 11 detected in relation to the total population of fish 12 in the river and in the ocean, then the impact would be considered small. 13 14 The next impact level is moderate and this 15 is where the effect is sufficient to alter noticeably, but not de-stabilize the attribute of the resource. 16 17 So looking at our example again, in this case you would see the loss in the fish population. 18 19 actually decline in the river or the ocean, but it would stabilize at a lower level, and we would call 20 21 this impact moderate. 22

And finally we have a large impact, and here the effect is clearly noticeable and sufficient to de-stabilize important attributes of the resource.

Each issue that we looked at was evaluated

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1 and assigned an impact level. 2 So let me take just another minute to 3 describe the approach that used in we our 4 environmental analysis. 5

We used the Generic Environmental Impact Statement for license renewal, NUREG-1437. In this document it identifies ninety-two environmental issues that are evaluated for license renewal. Sixty-nine of these issues are considered generic or Category 1.

And here we discuss Category 1 issues. A Category 1 issue means that the impacts are the same for all reactors or the same for all reactors with certain plant features, such as a plant with cooling towers.

There are twenty-three additional issues referred to as Category 2. Category 2 issues, NRC found that the impacts were not the same among all the sites and therefore, when we do a review for license renewal, we look at these issues on a site specific basis.

So the Category 1 issues are considered generic and the Category 2 issues require site specific analysis.

When we look at all the issues there's another aspect that we look at, and this is whether

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1 the plant design is actually related to the issues. 2 And so there are a number of issues that we did not 3 look at at St. Lucie because the plant design was 4 different. 5 Finally, for the Category 1 issues, we look to see if there is any new information related to 6 7 this issue that's been observed or referenced since the NUREG-1437 was published and whether that's of 8 9 significance. For site specific issues related to St. 10 11 Lucie, we performed a site specific analysis. 12 During the scoping period we asked the public if they had any information on site specific 13 14 issues, and the review team looked for new and 15 significant issues during our review in April and we also discussed new and significant with the licensee. 16 17 Now to talk a little bit about the actual report itself and some of the environmental impacts 18 19 that we observed. 20 2 of the Draft Supplemental Chapter 21 Environmental Impact Statement discusses the plant and 22 the environment around the plant, and this is the 23 basis for the environmental review. Chapter 24 actually looks at the environmental impacts

actually Chapters 4, 5, 6 and 7 address the actual

environmental impacts.

Today I'm going to talk primarily about the Category 2 issues that we looked at related to cooling system, transmission lines, socioeconomics, groundwater use and quality, and threatened and endangered species. I'm going to talk about radiological impacts, although they are Category 1.

First, related to the cooling system.

There are a number of Category 1 issues, that if you're interested, you can look in the draft SEIS at the beginning of Chapter 4, but there's three Category 2 issues that we looked at.

The first is entrainment, which happens when fish eggs and larvae pass through the intake screens, and we found from our review that there was less than two hundredths of a percent mortality of fish eggs and larvae passing by the intake, so we considered this impact small.

The second Category 2 issue relating to cooling system is impingement. Impingement occurs when fish and shellfish get trapped on the intake screens. We found in our review that there's less than four pounds per day of fish impinged and less than two pounds per day of shellfish impinged. And this is also considered small impact.

And finally, we looked at heat shock.

Heat shock occurs when the cooling water is discharged and thermally alters the water near that discharge.

We looked at the impacts from heat shock and we found that Florida Power and Light St. Lucie plant complies with the Florida Water Quality Standards. So all these impacts were considered small.

Next we looked at transmission lines, and there are two Category 2 issues here. St. Lucie has

Next we looked at transmission lines, and there are two Category 2 issues here. St. Lucie has eleven miles of corridors covering 766 acres and we found that the impacts from these transmission lines were small.

The second Category 2 issue is electric shock from electromagnetic fields, and then there's a third issue that is not -- we look at on a site specific basis, but it's not actually considered a Category 2 item, and it's health effects of chronic exposure to electromagnetic fields.

Now, radiological. As I said, all of the radiological issues are considered Category 1; however, because the public is often concerned about radiological issues, I wanted to talk just a little bit about the review that we performed at St. Lucie.

We looked at the gaseous releases and the liquid releases that go from the plant, and we also

looked at the solid waste management, or the Rad waste processing, packaging and shipment of waste from the plant.

And then we also look at the environmental monitoring program, and we assess how the utility complies with the NRC regulations for limiting dose to the public. And what we found from our review is that over the license renewal period on an annual basis, the dose to the public is not expected to increase. annually those releases will not increase significantly, they will vary from year to year depending on operation, but they will not increase significantly during the license renewal period, and in fact, the emissions from the plant are way below regulatory limits. So the impacts from radiological issues are considered small.

Socioeconomics has four Category 2 issues that we look at, housing and public utility impacts during operation. We found that there will be no discernible change in the availability of housing, the value of houses or rental units during the license renewal period. Likewise, there will not be a significant increase in water usage, and where there is, it's expected that we will be able to -- the licensee will be able -- there is appropriate existing

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1 capacity for any additional water use. So the impact 2 is considered small. off-site 3 look at. land use and 4 transportation. St. Lucie expects to have up to 5 additional -- sixty additional workers during the license renewal period. This is not considered to be 6 7 a large impact for land use or for transportation. And tax payments are considered to be small relative 8 9 to county revenues. So the impacts would be small. Historic and archeological resources. 10 11 There's no known historic or archeological resources 12 However, during the license renewal at the site. period, if there's an ground disturbance, a survey 13 14 will be performed for that ground disturbance. 15 And finally, we looked at environmental justice, and this issue is also considered small. 16 17 Ground water use and quality is a Category 2 issue. At St. Lucie the potable and service water 18 19 used is about 132,000 gallons per day and this is less 20 than ten percent of the county supplies. This issue is considered -- the impacts from this is considered 21 22 small. 23 Now finally I'd like to take a minute to 24 talk about threatened and endangered species. 25 Lucie has a unique habitat and a considerable number

of both Federally and State listed threatened and 2 endangered species. 3 For over twenty years the NRC staff have

been involved in the protection of endangered sea turtles as well as other species and the habitats that these threatened and endangered species live in.

When the discussion of license renewal for St. Lucie came up, the staff contacted the National Marine Fisheries Service and the staff was informed that no additional consultation is necessary at this time with regard to license renewal. However, as necessary over the course of the operating and license -- during license renewal, there will be continuous informal and formal consultations regarding the sea turtles until either they are de-listed or the plant permanently ceases operation.

Likewise, with other species of plants, birds. small mammals and manatees, the staff determined that the license renewal would have no impact on these species, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurred with this conclusion.

Therefore, we find that our preliminary conclusion is that impacts on license renewal for threatened and endangered species would be small.

I talked around about potential new and

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significant information for all the Category 1 issues. We looked for new and significant information and we did not uncover any, and therefore, we accept the conclusions in NUREG-1437 of the license renewal GEIS.

Now one of the other areas that we looked at and did an extensive review is looking at alternatives to renewing the St. Lucie operating license.

The alternatives that we considered -
I've got several listed here, first starting with no

action. This would mean that St. Lucie would operate

until its license expired, the plant would cease

operation and it would be decommissioned, with no

other analysis of energy to replace St. Lucie.

We looked at other alternative energy sources such as coal, natural gas and new nuclear. We looked at purchasing electrical power and a combination of alternatives. This review that we did on alternatives covered the same environmental impacts and issues that we looked at for continued operation of St. Lucie. And so if you look in Chapter 8 you will see that review. It's fairly extensive.

In addition, we looked at other alternative energy sources, such as wind power, geothermal energy, fuels and we looked at conservation

1 of energy as one of the potential alternatives for 2 license renewal. 3 From this review we found that the 4 impacts, the environmental impacts for the 5 alternatives would range from small to large. We 6 determined that the current site prevents any 7 alternative generation there. And if we look at other alternative sites for one of the other types of 8 energy, there would be high socioeconomic impacts, 9 we'd have more land ecology disturbances, higher 10 11 atmospheric emissions and potential aesthetic impacts. 12 That concludes my discussion on the environmental impacts. I'd be glad to answer any 13 questions. 14 15 MR. CAMERON: Great. That was a very comprehensive overview, a lot of information there. 16 17 Yes, sir? My name is Carl Hensley. 18 MR. HENSLEY: 19 Under transmission lines, what did you do 20 to determine how they impacted the environment? 21 MS. HICKEY: Okay. That's a good 22 question. 23 What we looked at is how the land under 24 the transmission lines is controlled, what the utility does to keep down vegetation, the type of herbicides 25

1	that they might apply or what they would do to cut
2	down trees. That's the type of impacts that we were
3	looking at.
4	MR. CAMERON: Does that answer it?
5	MR. HENSLEY: Yes.
6	MR. CAMERON: All right.
7	Any other questions? Alternatives?
8	Radiological impacts?
9	(No response.)
10	MR. CAMERON: Okay, great.
11	We're going to go to another aspect of the
12	Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and thank-you
13	very much, Eva.
14	This is severe accident mitigation
15	alternatives. Mike Masnik is dealing with this
16	tonight. He's going to talk to us about that.
17	Mike?
18	DR. MASNIK: Thank-you, Chip.
19	Due to a personal emergency, Mr. Rubin,
20	who is listed on tonight's agenda as the speaker for
21	this topic, was unable to attend today's public
22	meeting, and I will give Mr. Rubin's presentation on
23	SAMAs.
24	Section 5.0 of the Draft Supplement to the
25	GETS for St. Lucie is entitled Environment Impacts of

Postulated Accident. The GEIS evaluates two classes 1 2 of accidents, design basis accidents and severe 3 accidents. 4 Design basis accidents are those accidents that both the licensee and the NRC staff evaluate to 5 ensure that the plant can withstand normal and 6 7 abnormal transients from а broad spectrum of postulated accidents without undue risk to the public. 8 The environmental impacts of design basis 9 accidents are evaluated during the initial licensing 10 11 process and the ability of the plant to withstand 12 these accidents has to be demonstrated before the plant is granted a license. 13 14 Most importantly, a licensee is required 15 to maintain an acceptable design and performance capability throughout the life of the plant, including 16 any extended life operation. 17 Since the licensee had to demonstrate 18 19 acceptable plant performance for the design basis 20 accidents throughout the life of the plant, the 21 Commission has determined that the environmental 22 impact of design basis accidents are of 23 significance, because the plant was designed to 24 successfully withstand these accidents.

Now, neither the licensee nor the NRC is

aware of any new or significant information on the capability of the plant to withstand design base accidents that is associated with the license renewal of the St. Lucie Units 1 and 2. Therefore, the staff concludes that there are no impacts related to design basis accidents beyond those discussed in the GEIS.

Now the second category of accidents evaluated in the GEIS are severe accidents, and severe accidents are by definition accidents that are more severe than design basis accidents because they could result in substantial damage to the reactor core, whether or not there are serious off-site consequences.

The Commission found in the GEIS that the sequence -- that the consequences of the severe accident on atmospheric releases, fall-out onto open bodies of water, releases to groundwater and societal impacts are small for all plants. Nevertheless, the Commission determined that alternatives to mitigate severe accidents must be considered for all plants that have not done so already.

We refer to these alternatives as severe accident mitigation alternatives, or S-A-M-A, or we call it SAMAs for short.

Therefore, if a plant has not had an

assessment of severe accident mitigation alternatives, the licensee and the NRC need to perform one. This assessment is a site-specific assessment and is a Category 2 issue, as explained earlier in this presentation by Eva.

St. Lucie had not had a SAMA evaluation conducted prior to the one conducted in support of their license renewal application. The SAMA review for St. Lucie Units 1 and 2 is contained in Section 5.2 of the Environmental Impact Statement.

the purpose of doing the Now SAMA evaluation is to ensure that plant changes with the for improving accident potential severe performance are identified and evaluated. The scope of potential improvements that are considered include including whole host of areas, modifications, changes to procedures, changes to the training program, as well as a number of other areas.

The scope included SAMAs that would prevent core damage. They are sometimes referred to as preventative SAMAs as well as SAMAs that improve containment performance given a core damage event might occur. These are termed mitigative SAMAs.

Evaluation is basically a four step process. The first step is to characterize overall

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plant risk and the leading contributors to the risk. This typically involves the extensive use of a plant specific safety assessment study, also known as a PSA. The PSA identifies the different contributors of system failures and human errors that would be required for an accident to progress to either core damage or to containment failure.

The second step in the evaluation is to identify potential improvements that could further reduce the risk. This information from the PSA, such as dominant accident sequences, are used to identify plant improvements that would have the greatest impact in reducing risk. Improvements identified in other NRC and industry studies as well as SAMA analysis for other plants are also considered in this process.

So first you quantify overall plant risk; second, you identify potential improvements, and then the next is to quantify the risk reduction potential and the implementation cost for each of these improvements. The risk reduction and implementation costs are typically estimated using a bounding analysis.

Risk reduction is generally over-estimated by assuming that the plant improvement is completely effective in eliminating the accident sequence, and

1 the improvement is intended -- that the improvement is 2 attended to address. 3 The implementation costs are generally 4 under-estimated by neglecting certain cost factors, 5 such as maintenance costs or surveillance costs associated with the plant modification. 6 7 These risk reduction potentials and implementation cost estimates are used in the final 8 step, which is to determine whether implementation of 9 any of the improvements are justified. 10 11 In determining whether the improvement is 12 the NRC staff looks at three factors. justified, First, whether the improvement is cost beneficial. In 13 14 other words, is the estimated benefit greater than the 15 estimate implementation cost of the SAMA. factor is 16 The second whether t.he 17 improvement provides a significant reduction in total For example, does it eliminate a sequence or 18 risk. 19 containment failure mode that contributes to a large 20 fraction of plant risk? 21 The third factor is whether the risk 22 reduction is associated with aging effects during the period of extended operation, in which case, if it 23 24 was, we would be looking at implementation as part of

the license renewal process.

SAMA evaluation are summarized on this next slide. One hundred sixty-nine candidate improvements were identified. Based on a qualitative screening of the initial list of SAMAs, twenty-nine were not found applicable to the St. Lucie plant because of the design of the facility. Ninety had been either already implemented at the plant or the plant design met the intent of the SAMA. That left fifty for further evaluation.

The licensee then quantified the risk reduction potential benefit against the or implementation cost or costs for each of the fifty remaining candidates. Of the fifty SAMAs, twenty-nine were eliminated for further evaluation because the exceeded the improvement the maximum attainable benefit value. The maximum attainable benefit value is a calculated dollar amount associated with completely eliminating severe accidents at St. Lucie.

Now each of the remaining twenty-one SAMAs was -- it was also eliminated on the basis of their implementation cost, because the implementation cost exceeded twice the estimated benefit for the specific SAMA.

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1 The end result was that no specific SAMA 2 candidate was found to be cost beneficial. 3 preliminary conclusion is consistent with the low 4 residual level of risk as indicated in the St. Lucie 5 PSA, and the fact that St. Lucie has in fact already implemented many of these plant improvements. 6 7 To summarize, the NRC staff's preliminary conclusion is that additional plant improvements to 8 further mitigate severe accidents are not required at 9 St. Lucie Units 1 and 2. 10 11 Any questions? 12 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Mike. 13 Ouestions? 14 Yes, sir. 15 David Hankenson. MR. HANKENSON: Was a terrorist attack ever considered in 16 17 your evaluation? No. This particular review 18 DR. MASNIK: looked at changes to the facility and its associated 19 20 change to the core damage frequency and 21 possibility of a containment failure. 22 However, terrorist attacks are considered 23 operating concern and have done as we 24 considerable amount of assessment over the last, obvious year and a half, since 9/11. 25

1 MR. CAMERON: John, do you want to add 2 anything to what Mike said about how the terrorist 3 considerations are being considered by the Commission 4 and implications for license renewal? 5 MR. TAPPERT: Yeah. The -- as far as the SAMA analysis -- as far as the SAMA evaluation is 6 7 concerned, terrorism or other safeguard issues were not considered as part of these reviews. 8 However, the whole security situation has 9 been and is continuing to be evaluated by the agency 10 11 as a result of the 9/11 attacks. 12 Now even before then, nuclear power plants tried to secure civilian facilities in the United 13 14 States, and of course since the 9/11 attacks, we've 15 even strengthened this further. The agency has done a number of things. 16 17 They've issued orders to each of the hundred plus nuclear operating power plants to enhance their 18 19 security profile. They've added additional guards. 20 They increased stand-off distances for potential land 21 bombs, and they've done a number of other things which 22 are more sensitive. 23 The agency has reorganized itself to 24 create a whole new office to address these concerns

and we're working closely with the new Office of

1	Homeland Security, and we're doing a top to bottom
2	review of all the securities requirements for these
3	facilities to see which of those need to be upgraded
4	in light of the world situation.
5	So while none of this is tied to license
6	renewal, you know, it applies to all hundred plus
7	plants, not just the ones applying for license
8	renewal. It is a very real threat and one that we're
9	taking seriously.
LO	MR. CAMERON: Thank-you, John.
11	Does that answer your question?
12	MR. HANKENSON: Sort of.
13	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
L4	If you have anything further, we'll be
15	available to talk later, unless you want to add
L6	anything now.
L7	MR. HANKENSON: No.
18	MR. CAMERON: All right.
L9	Any other questions on severe accident
20	mitigation alternatives?
21	(No response.)
22	MR. CAMERON: Okay, Mike, do you want to
23	go to overall conclusions and process?
24	DR. MASNIK: This next slide is a summary
25	of the staff's conclusions as presented in the draft

SEIS. The impacts of license renewal at St. Lucie are 1 2 small for all impact areas. 3 In comparison, the impacts or alternatives 4 to license renewal range from small to large. 5 Therefore, the staff's preliminary conclusion is that the adverse impacts of license 6 7 renewal at St. Lucie are not so great that preserving 8 the option of license renewal for energy planning 9 decision makers would be unreasonable. I'd just like to provide a quick recap of 10 11 the current status. 12 We issued the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for St. Lucie license renewal this past 13 14 October. We are in the middle of the public comment 15 period that is scheduled to close on January 15, 2002 and we expect to address public comments, including 16 any necessary revisions to the Draft Environmental 17 Impact Statement for license renewal and issue the 18 19 final Environmental Impact Statement by July of 2003. This next slide provides information on 20 21 how to access the St. Lucie Environmental Impact 22 Statement. You can contact me directly at the phone number provided and I'll mail you a copy. 23 24 view the document at the public library here at the

Indian River Community College, and the several copies

1 of the document are available in the back on the table 2 outside the doors here. And we also have the document 3 on our web site. 4 This last slide gives details on how to 5 submit comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. You can submit the comments in writing at 6 7 the indicated address, or by E-mail or by regular mail at the addresses given. You can bring them in person 8 to the NRC Headquarters in Rockville, Maryland. 9 remember, I would appreciate it if you would submit 10 11 your comments by the deadline which is January 15, 2003. 12 That concludes our presentation at today's 13 14 meeting. Are there questions the any on 15 presentations? 16 MR. CAMERON: And before we go into 17 hearing from you, are there any questions on any of the topics that we covered? 18 19 All right. 20 My name is Carl Hensley. MR. HENSLEY: 21 Under the socioeconomics, Category 2, one of the 22 topics was environmental justice. What does that 23 contain? 24 DR. MASNIK: I would have to check the 25 date, but a number of years ago there was an Executive

1	Order that was issued that basically looked at it's
2	a it refers to a Federal policy that requires
3	Federal agencies to identify, address, as appropriate,
4	disproportionately high and adverse human health or
5	environmental effects of its actions on minority or
6	low income populations.
7	In other words, if the particular action
8	in the local area would have a disproportionately high
9	impact on minority or low income populations.
10	MR. CAMERON: Do you want to do a
11	followup?
12	MR. HENSLEY: No.
13	MR. CAMERON: Does that answer your
14	question?
15	MR. HENSLEY: Yes.
16	MR. CAMERON: All right.
17	Is there another does someone else have
18	a question over here?
19	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, yes.
20	I was interested in
21	MR. CAMERON: Your name?
22	MR. HANKENSON: David Hankenson.
23	I'm interested in the it's going to be
24	extended for sixty years if they accept the license
25	renewal. Can it be extended again for after the sixty

1	years?
2	DR. MASNIK: Well, it, it they've come
3	in and requested a twenty year extension. They
4	already have a forty year license. So it would be
5	allowed to operate for a total of sixty years.
6	There is nothing in the regulations that
7	prohibit the licensee from coming in and doing this
8	again in the middle of the twenty year renewal period.
9	But again, you know, they would have to do the same
10	they would have to be subjected to both the same
11	safety and environmental reviews and inspections.
12	MR. CAMERON: All right. Any other
13	questions?
14	(No response).
15	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank-you, Mike.
16	We're going to start off the public
17	comment segment of the meeting by hearing from Florida
18	Power and Light, and I'd like to ask Don Jernigan to
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19	come up. Don is the site vice-president at St. Lucie.
20	come up. Don is the site vice-president at St. Lucie. And then Tom Abbatiello is going to come up and talk
20	And then Tom Abbatiello is going to come up and talk
20	And then Tom Abbatiello is going to come up and talk to us, and Tom is the environmental lead on the
20 21 22	And then Tom Abbatiello is going to come up and talk to us, and Tom is the environmental lead on the license renewal application.

1 My name is Don Jernigan. I'm the 2 vice-president of Florida Power and Light Company, s 3 St. Lucie nuclear power plant. 4 I appreciate this opportunity to speak to 5 you today about Florida Power and Light's application for renewal of the St. Lucie operating licenses, and 6 7 assisting me tonight is Tom Abbatiello, who is our license renewal project environmental lead, who will 8 also address more specifically some of the findings 9 contained in the Draft Supplement Environmental Impact 10 11 Statement. Nuclear 12 I'd also like to thank the Regulatory Commission for arranging and holding this 13 14 meeting today. 15 FPL strongly supports the openness of this process, and in fact during the last two years we have 16 17 involved been in dialoque with the community surrounding the St. Lucie plant. In fact, we have met 18 19 with more than one thousand home owners, community 20 groups and government officials. 21 simply Our purpose was to share 22 information about license renewal and plant 23 We believe that the community interest operations.

and the priorities should be incorporated not only

into our license renewal at the St. Lucie plant, but

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also into our overall plant operations.

Community input is an integral part of a license renewal process. The application that we prepared consists of two parts, as discussed earlier, a safety analysis and an environmental report.

The application has been open for public review for some time and the NRC has in fact requested comments and received comments from interested parties.

Just as the process has been open in reviewing the environmental aspects of license renewal, the safety analysis is also following a parallel path. There are open public meetings and the NRC is currently going through an intensive review of plant systems to ensure safe operation of the plant for an additional twenty years.

A public meeting on the scoping of the NRC's environmental review over license renewal application was held here last April in this very room.

Today's meeting continues that open process of seeking public input on license renewal, and we welcome this opportunity to gain additional community input on the environmental aspects of our license renewal.

1 want to thank the members of the 2 community that are represented here today for taking 3 time out of your busy schedule to share your views and 4 ideas of this draft report with the NRC. They're very 5 And we appreciate the support that has been provided to us by the local communities. 6 7 I'd also like to thank the NRC staff and members of the National Laboratory Review Team for 8 their work in preparing a Supplement Environmental 9 Impact Statement for St. Lucie license renewal. 10 11 I believe that the report reflects a 12 comprehensive assessment of the environmental impacts of license renewal. And as vice-president of St. 13 14 Lucie, I want to state that my first and my primary 15 focus is the health and safety of my family, my St. Lucie employees and this community, and their 16 17 well-being comes before anything else. When I look at the evidence that 18 presented in this Supplemental Environmental Impact 19 Statement and the other license renewal documents, I 20 21 am assured of the plant's safety and the positive 22 impact on our environment. I believe that the case

Let me address four areas. I want to talk

for continued operation of the St. Lucie plant is

strong.

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about our performance, the economics of St. Lucie electricity, our environmental stewardship and our community presence.

The first thing I want to talk about is that the performance of our plant is top notch, thanks to our employees, many of whom are actually here in this audience tonight to support this very important process. It is their time, their effort, and their dedication that have resulted in making the St. Lucie plant consistently recognized as one of the safest and one of the most reliable and one of the most efficient plants in the United States.

It is our employees who have worked diligently through effective maintenance programs to sustain this option for continued plant operation well beyond the four year license period.

Not only does the Nuclear Regulatory Commission monitor our performance, but there are other independent agencies who also agree that our plant operations are safe and that they have no adverse impact on the surrounding community. This includes the State of Florida's Department of Health, which conducts monitoring and sampling of the areas surrounding the St. Lucie plant.

Another important factor to consider in

this process is our ability to help meet Florida's energy needs. As we have talked about here today, Florida's electric growth is averaging two percent a year. The St. Lucie power plant can help sustain the economic growth of our and maintain our current quality of life. This plant is strategically located in the FPL generating system.

The St. Lucie plant is among the lowest cost producers of electricity in the FPL system. So that helps keeps electric bills low, and that's good news for our customers.

From an environmental standpoint the St. Lucie plant remains a guardian of our natural resources. Our outstanding sea turtle programs have been recognized throughout the . In fact, the Governor has recognized the St. Lucie plant for this environmental stewardship this year.

In addition, we continue to produce clean electricity without air pollution or greenhouse gasses.

Finally, what does the St. Lucie plant mean to our community? So we asked our neighbors and they told us that we are an important economic factor in this community, one that they want to see remain as a viable contributor, payroll for around eight hundred

employees, tax dollars, property taxes, purchases, and the contributions to local United Way agencies help in this area.

But the most important part, more than the economics, is the role that our employees play in this local community. Our employees are active in their churches, in Scout organizations, in PTA's, Little Leagues, Pop Warner football leagues, and even in local government.

And as a testimony to our community role, many members of the local community have spoken to us in support of the St. Lucie plant, not only this afternoon, but also last April during a public scoping meeting on the NRC's environmental review of our license renewal application.

In summary, I believe that renewal of the licenses of FPL St. Lucie nuclear power plant is in the best interest of our community in continuing to provide safe, clean, reliable and low cost electricity to our customers.

I would like to ask that our license renewal project environment lead Tom Abbatiello provide some additional details on FPL's license renewal efforts and comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

56 1 Tom? 2 MR. ABBATIELLO: Thanks, Don. Good evening everyone. It's an honor to 3 4 be here today to share my thoughts with you about the 5 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the St. Lucie license renewal. 6 7 As Don said, my name is Tom Abbatiello and I am the environmental lead for the St. Lucie license 8 9 renewal project. 10 The Supplemental Environmental Statement for the St. Lucie license renewal provides 11 12 a thorough examination of the ninety-two environmental 13 issues addressed in the regulations. This very broad 14 approach has been thoughtfully designed and is 15 intended to cover the wide spectrum of issues that be raised by members of 16 the public 17 governmental review agencies. The Supplemental Environmental 18 Statement concludes that the environmental impacts 19 20 from operating St. Lucie for an additional twenty 21 years would be small. This conclusion is based on 22 detailed analysis of impact areas.

the same conclusion that was made in FPL's

environmental report which we prepared as a part of

I agree with this conclusion. In fact, it

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our application.

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But another reason I believe that St. Lucie should operate for an additional twenty years is to be able to continue the award winning conservation work that was initiated almost twenty years ago. FPL is proud of the work we do, preserve and protect the environment. We believe in our responsibility to operate in harmony with the environment. St. Lucie's unique location successfully combines modern technology with strong commitment the environment.

As Don alluded to in his talk, on October 8th of this year, Governor Bush and the Florida Cabinet presented FPL with a 2002 council for sustainable Florida environmental award. This award, which was on display in the foyer, recognizes FPL's program at the St. Lucie plant for the preservation and education of endangered sea turtles. The sea turtle protection and preservation program will continue during the license extension period.

The renewal of the St. Lucie licenses is important in meeting the energy needs of South Florida, and as was previously mentioned, we are growing at about two percent a year and electricity consumed per customer is also increasing. Because of

1 this increasing demand, FPL must plan and provide 2 power plants to assure ample supply of electricity, 3 and to that end, a robust network of generation is 4 best sustained by the use of diverse fuels. 5 The renewal of the St. Lucie operating licenses permits FPL to continue to provide over 1700 6 7 megawatts of environmentally clean and low cost generating capacity, free from dependence on foreign 8 9 oil. 10 The St. Lucie employees want to remain a 11 part of this community. As your neighbors, safe and 12 reliable operation of the St. Lucie nuclear plant is our top priority. We believe license renewal makes 13 14 good business sense for both FPL and its customers, 15 and in light of the current situation in the world, we also believe it is the right thing to do for our 16 17 country. 18 Thank-you. 19 MR. CAMERON: Thank-you very much, Tom, 20 and thank-you, Don. 21 We're going to go to Mr. Vince Barry now, 22 who I believe is from Wonderful Wednesday. Vince? 23 24 MR. BARRY: Good evening. 25 is Vincent Barry. My wife My name

Lorraine and I have lived in Port St. Lucie for fourteen years, moving here from Lafayette, Indiana.

During that time we have relied on Florida

Power and Light and the St. Lucie Nuclear Plant to

supply us with low cost, safe and reliable

electricity. They have never failed to fulfill that

responsibility.

Over the same period, I have checked the cost of electricity with our growing children living in several other States, and have confirmed that Florida Power and Light and the St. Lucie Nuclear Plant does indeed have economical rates.

We also have enjoyed great credits, by participating in the Florida Power and Light on-call program. With this program our water heater and our air conditioning system are wired such, that during peak loads Florida Power and Light can remotely disrupt our service for short periods of time. To date, if they have activated the system, we are unaware of it, and it has caused us no inconvenience.

With regard to safety and reliability, long before coming to Florida I was aware of the excellent reputation in quality that Florida Power and Light enjoyed and of the high standards they employed in their facilities.

I have long known of the stringent quality and safety systems demanded and employed by Florida Power and Light. However, it was not until my wife and I became involved in Vicky Spencer's energy encounters and the Wonderful Wednesday program she administers, did we realize that those stringent standards were ratcheted up tenfold at the St. Lucie Nuclear Plant.

I learned about the safety and the back-up systems, about the detailed procedures for every process that must be followed and how the operators are trained and retrained to follow these quality and safety procedures to the letter without deviation.

There is no question in my mind that safety is the top priority at the St. Lucie nuclear Plant and their safety record bears this out.

In addition to being a reliable supplier of safe, low cost electricity, the St. Lucie Nuclear Plant is a good neighbor, contributing aggressively to our local community, both economically and with countless civic activities. The plant and its employees are involved in everything, from Little League, to United Way, to Habitat for Humanity, and impacts this community with more than eighty million dollars annually.

I recently became aware of the splendid programs that the St. Lucie plant Energy Encounters Program conducts. These programs offer hands-on science programs for school, offering free three day work shops to teachers for teaching skills and training credits, free science field trips for elementary and middle school children, as well as continually donating computers and supplies to the local schools.

Adding to their economic and civic achievements, the St. Lucie nuclear plant has always maintained a strong commitment to the environment. Their emphasis on the South Florida Echo System have resulted in designing and maintaining a facility that compliments a friendly relationship of the two.

Through the twenty-five year existence of the plant, the State of Florida has monitored the environmental conditions around the St. Lucie nuclear plant. They have continually found both the air and the water surrounding the plant meets their standards and those of the Federal Government.

In conclusion, the twenty-five year history of the St. Lucie Nuclear Plant has been excellent for the community, for the environment and its wildlife, and for the people. We have got

1 something very good here and when you have something 2 good you stick with it. 3 Florida Power and Light and the St. Lucie 4 Nuclear Plant have more than proved they are worthy to 5 have their license renewed. I thank you for allowing me to voice my 6 7 support for the St. Lucie Nuclear Plant license renewal and for sharing with you my views for that 8 9 support. 10 MR. CAMERON: Thank-you very much, Mr. 11 Barry. 12 Next we're going to go to Mr. Bullington. 13 14 MR. BULLINGTON: Thank- you. I'd just 15 have some comments that I'd like to make. First of all, thank-you to the 16 17 findings. I'm a health physics technician at St. Lucie since all the way back January 10th of '83. I 18 19 have some years of experience. 20 But those that I'm sitting around, or the 21 reason I'm here tonight, because they represent IBEW, 22 and present, Rick Curtis, and these are my Union 23 brothers. 24 As has been stated before, the Boy Scouts, 25 Big Brothers, Hospice, United Way, is contributing

1 from these fellows and also many -- in the area, many 2 hours put together for these gentlemen. So I thank you. The ladies and gentlemen 3 4 here are part of the neighborhood of St. Lucie, 5 Martin, Okeechobee and Indian County. 6 MR. CAMERON: Thank-you, Larry. 7 Next we're going to go to Karen Knapp, 8 United Way. 9 MS. KNAPP: Good evening. 10 name is Karen Knapp and I'm the 11 President of the United Way of St. Lucie County, and 12 it is my pleasure to speak on behalf of the Florida Power and Light Company, and the people it employs, 13 14 and their relationship with the United Way. 15 The United Way is the leader in charitable Over the past forty years the local United 16 17 Way has allocated millions of dollars to give to health and human service organizations to help people 18 19 in need right here in our community. 20 In order for us to be successful in 21 accomplishing our goals, we need helping hands, 22 volunteers and the generosity of contributors. 23 Volunteers govern the United Way. They help raise 24 needed funds, and the volunteers review all requests

for funds and make financial -- or final decisions on

where the dollars will do the most good.

Our volunteers are a vital resource to our organization. For many years now the folks at FP&L have played and continue to play and important role in the operation of our United Way. Year after year Florida Power and Light, and the IBEW Local 627 supports us by giving of their time and energy.

FP&L allows their employees to help us in so many ways. They sit on governing boards of the United Way. They allow their employees to become loan executives. They chair our United Way campaigns. Volunteers help us not only with their own campaign inside the nuclear plant, but they also help us conduct many outside throughout the community.

These volunteers go above and beyond and they give from the heart. They have never said no to a request for help from the United Way, whether it be constructive huge goal signs in the community or sitting on decision-making panels. The company and its employees are dedicated to improving the quality of life for those less fortunate in our community.

They have proven themselves to be good citizens of this community, the true friend to United Way and an asset to our entire community and I would like just to take this opportunity to thank Mr.

1 Jernigan and the employees here present for all that 2 they do for the United Way. 3 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank-you, Karen. 4 I believe that's the last speaker that we 5 had signed up. Before we close, does anybody else have 6 7 anything to say or any issues we can clear up for you? 8 Any questions? 9 Yes, sir? 10 And just please give us your name for the 11 transcript. 12 MR. BOGACKI: My name is Charles Bogacki, and just to stay on the topic of environmental impact, 13 14 I just want to let you know the posted radioactive 15 material settlement pond that is on the FP&L site outside of the radiation control area -- and FP&L is 16 doing a great job on the St. Lucie site -- but I would 17 like to see the settlement pond that is open to all 18 19 the wildlife, have some attention to make this 20 settlement pond de-posted as radioactive material area that is open to the wildlife, and adhere to the 21 22 environmental issues that may impact that. 23 Thank-you, and if MR. CAMERON: Okay. 24 the NRC staff needs to clarify anything about that, 25 they'll talk to you after the meeting, okay, just to

1	make sure that we understand everything that you're
2	saying on that.
3	Anybody else have a question or comment
4	that they want to make before we close for tonight?
5	(No response.)
6	MR. CAMERON: I would just thank all of
7	you for taking the time to be with us tonight and
8	giving us your comments.
9	Anybody?
10	(No response.)
11	MR. CAMERON: All right. I'm going to
12	ask John Tappert, who's our senior person here, to
13	just close the meeting for us.
14	John?
15	MR. TAPPERT: Thanks again for coming.
16	We appreciate all the comments that you gave us. The
17	NRC staff will remain after the meeting if you have
18	any additional questions or comments.
19	Thank-you.
20	(Whereupon, at 8:55 o'clock, p.m., the
21	public meeting was adjourned.)
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