1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
3	Corrected Transcript
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6	PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS
7	THE SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
8	STATEMENT FOR THE LICENSE RENEWAL
9	OF ARKANSAS NUCLEAR ONE, UNIT 2
10	x
11	Thursday, October 21, 2004
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13	Nebo Room
14	Holiday Inn
15	2407 N. Arkansas Avenue
16	Russellville, Arkansas
17	The meeting convened at 7:00 p.m.
18	PANEL MEMBERS:
19	ANDY KUGLER, Facilitator
20	PRESENTERS:
21	GREGORY SUBER
22	TOM KENYON
23	DUANE NEITZEL
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	MR. KUGLER: Good evening, everyone, and thank
3	vou for coming to the NRC's meeting this evening on the
4	environmental review for Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit 2.
5	My name is Andy Kugler, and I'm a Section Chief
6	at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and I'll be your
7	facilitator this evening.
8	In that role, I hope to help you have a
9	meaningful interaction with the staff, and to provide you
10	with information that you will find useful, and give you
11	an opportunity to provide us with any information you feel
12	we may need.
13	The subject tonight, again, is Entergy
14	Operations Application for License Renewal, for Arkansas
15	Nuclear One, Unit 2. And in particular, we're going to be
16	discussing the environmental review that we've performed.
17	In terms of the format, this evening's meeting
18	will have two parts. In the first part, the NRC staff
19	will be presenting information, first about the license
20	renewal process in general, and then in particular about
21	the environmental review process, and finally discussing
22	the results of our review, which are preliminary at this
23	time: our draft report has been issued.
24	As part of the presentation, there will be
25	opportunities for you to ask questions of the staff.
26	We'll break at certain points in the presentation and give

1 you that opportunity.

The second part of the meeting is going to be your part of the meeting, where you have the opportunity to present comments to us or to ask other questions regarding this review, and to give us any comments on our conclusions.

You can take this opportunity tonight to share
your views on the record, or as we'll discuss later,
you'll have an opportunity to provide your comments in
writing.

All the comments that the staff receives, both tonight and any that we receive in writing, will be treated in the same way, and they will be considered as we prepare the final environmental impact statement.

There will be a written transcript of tonight's meeting. We have Penny here, this evening. She will be recording for us. The transcript will have all the comments in it, and it will be made available to the public once we've reviewed it.

In terms of the ground rules of the meeting, they're fairly simple: when we get to the question and answer portions, if you could just signal to me, and I'll either bring you this microphone or you can come up to this other microphone and ask your question of the staff.

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We ask that only one person speak at a time.

This will allow us first of all to get a clean transcript, 1 2 but also allows the person who is speaking to be heard by everybody and we all want to respect each person as 3 they're speaking. 4 5 Also, one thing I would ask is that if you have a cell phone or a pager, if you could either turn it off 6 or mute it, so we're not interrupted during the meeting. 7 During the second part of the meeting when we 8 9 have any persons who wish to make comments, first I'll 10 provide an opportunity for anybody who has signed up to 11 speak -- pre-registered -- and I don't believe we have any 12 at this point. Barring that, or in that case, what I will do 13 is at the end of the presentations, I will give folks an 14 opportunity, if they've decided they do want to make any 15 comments, to make comments at that time. If you haven't 16 pre-registered, that's okay, we're not going to not listen 17 to you. 18 If you do come up to speak we do ask you to try 19 to be brief and to the point. In terms of a guideline, 20 maybe five to seven minutes for comments. 21 22 If you do have any written remarks to provide, 23 if you could give us a copy, we can hand it to Penny then, and it helps us to ensure that we get a good record of 24 what you were saying. And we would include that as part 25 of the summary of the meeting. 26

6 If you do want to provide comments, we'll 1 2 probably ask you to come up here to the podium so that everybody can see you as you're speaking. If you're not 3 comfortable with that, just let me know and I'll bring you 4 this microphone, but we do want you to speak into a 5 microphone, so that we get a transcript. 6 And when you speak, I'll ask you to identify 7 yourself by name, and if you have an affiliation, provide 8 9 your affiliation, as well. And again, that gives us a 10 better record. 11 Next slide, please? 12 In terms of the agenda, and the presenters tonight, everyone should have received a printed copy at 13 the registration desk from Alicia. If you don't have an 14 agenda, if you could raise your hand, we'll get you one. 15 Is there anybody who needs an agenda? Okay. 16 So once again, the staff is going to provide a 17 brief overview of the process. The overall license 18 renewal process first, and then specifically the 19 environmental review process, which is the focus of our 20 meeting tonight. 21 22 The staff will then present our preliminary 23 results and conclusions, assessing the impact of an additional twenty years of operation for this unit, 24 Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit 2. 25 After that, the staff will give you some 26

information on the schedule for the balance of our review, 1 and also some information on how you can provide written 2 comments after the meeting. 3 I'd like now to introduce the NRC speakers to 4 you. Our first speaker will be Mr. Gregory Suber. Mr. 5 Suber is the project manager for the safety portion of the 6 review, and he'll explain more about that when he comes 7 8 up. 9 He works for the office of Nuclear Reactor 10 Regulation at the NRC, and he leads a team of technical 11 reviewers who are evaluating the effects of aging on 12 certain components, and also aging management programs that the applicant either has in place already or will 13 have in place for license renewal. 14 He'll discuss the overall license renewal 15 process, and then the safety portion of the review. 16 Mr. Suber did his undergraduate work in 17 mechanical engineering at Howard University. He also has 18 a Master's Degree in civil and environmental engineering 19 from Howard University, and a Master's Degree in 20 environmental science from Duke University. 21 22 He has over ten years of experience, including 23 work at Bechtel, where he was a mechanical design engineer, and work at the NRC where he's been both an 24 environmental project manager and now a safety project 25 26 manager.

After Mr. Suber is done, we'll go to Mr. Thomas 1 Kenyon. Mr. Kenyon will provide a discussion about the 2 environmental review process. He is the project manager 3 for the environmental review, leading a team of experts 4 who are evaluating the impacts of an additional twenty 5 years of operation. 6 He has a technical background in nuclear 7 reactor safety and environmental project management, and 8 9 he completed his Bachelor of Science in nuclear 10 engineering from the University of Michigan. 11 He worked for the Navy at the shipyard in 12 Norfolk, and at the NRC he's work as a project manager on a number of projects, such as licensing of new plants back 13 in the '80s, design certification of new designs, more 14 recently, license renewal, and for one of the three early 15 site permits that the staff currently has under review. 16 So you can see he's got a very broad background 17 in project management. 18 After he's done, we'll have Mr. Duane Neitzel 19 20 make a presentation. He'll be talking about the results of the review of the environmental impacts. He leads the 21 22 technical resources that make up most of the environmental 23 review team, out at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. He's a staff scientist in the natural resources 24 division there, and has a technical background in biology. 25 He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in 26

9 zoology from the University of Washington, and a Master's 1 of Science in biological sciences from Washington State 2 University. 3 He's got over 30 years of experience working on 4 environmental issues. 5 We'll then have a short presentation by Mr. 6 Kenyon again, talking about one important element of the 7 environmental review, and he'll then wrap things up and 8 9 provide information on how to get more information 10 regarding the review, and also how to provide comments 11 after this meeting. 12 I'd like to thank you all for being here this evening: for taking the time out to come. And with that, 13 I'd like to turn it over to Mr. Suber, to begin the 14 staff's presentations. 15 MR. SUBER: Thank you, Andy. Is it on? Now it 16 Thanks a lot for the introduction, Andy, appreciate 17 is. it. Good evening and everyone welcome to this meeting. 18 Glad that you took the time to come out this evening to 19 20 participate in our process. We really appreciate that and we thank you for it. 21 22 My name is Gregory Suber. I am the NRC Project 23 Manager for the safety review for the Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit 2 license renewal program. And on behalf on the 24 NRC, once again, I'd like to thank you guys for coming out 25 today and participating in our process. 26

I'd like to take a minute or two to briefly go over the purpose of this meeting, and to talk about why we've come here today.
First of all, we'd like to give you a brief

overview of the entire license renewal process, which includes, as Andy has stated before, the safety review process and then the environmental review process, and the environmental review process, of course, is the main focus of today's meeting.

We will discuss some of the areas that we have reviewed and assessed the environmental impacts for. And we will discuss the results of our review, and we'll also talk about the schedule for license renewal, and discuss how you, the public, can participate in our process.

15 At the conclusion of the staff's presentation, 16 we'll be happy to receive any questions or comments that 17 you may have today, particularly dealing with the 18 environmental aspects of our review.

But let me first provide you with some general
background information on the entire license renewal
program.

The Atomic Energy Act provides for a 40 year license term, and also allows for license renewal. The 40 year term deals with the current operating license and was based not on safety issues, but on economic and anti-trust issues.

11 The current operating term for ANO-2 expires on 1 July 17, 2018, and if license renewal is granted, that 2 would be extended, of course, to July 17 of 2038. 3 The environmental review process for ANO-2 is 4 currently scheduled to be completed in April of 2005, and 5 at that point, a decision will be made whether or not to 6 issue a renewed license for the ANO-2 nuclear plant. 7 As part of the NRC's review for the 8 9 application, we've prepared an environmental impact 10 statement which was issued this past August. 11 We've come here to discuss the preliminary conclusions of that EIS, and to take comments that you may 12 have on our draft document, which as I stated was issued 13 in August of this year, to evaluate and maybe modify our 14 conclusions, based on your comments, and then issue a 15 final document: the final EIS. 16 Next slide, please. 17 Okay, with that brief introduction, I'm going 18 to take a few minutes to talk about each portion of the 19 NRC process, and basically introduce you to the NRC 20 mission. 21 22 The NRC mission is three-fold. The first step 23 of our mission is to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety. 24 Secondly, we endeavor to protect the 25 environment, and thirdly we provide for common defense and 26

1 security.

The NRC accomplishes its missions through a 2 combination of programs and processes, such as 3 inspections, enforcement actions, assessment of licensee 4 performance, and evaluating operating experience at 5 nuclear power plants across the country. 6 The NRC license renewal process is similar to 7 the original licensing process that it involves, as we 8 9 stated before, a safety review and an environmental

10 review.

To briefly explain what we consider in the safety review, we talk about two safety issues. The first are what we call current operating issues, and these current operating issues are handled through what we call the reactor oversight process.

The second part of our safety considerations are aging management issues, and these aging management issues are what we deal with in the license renewal process.

The NRC's regulatory oversight under the current operating basis, deals with those current issues, and we segregate the two, and restrict the consideration of license renewal to aging management programs.

Because the NRC does not -- deals with the current operating issues as they occur, we do not postpone the development and analysis of those issues, such as

13 security and emergency planning, until we enter the 1 license renewal process. 2 Therefore those two elements of the NRC 3 oversight are covered under our current operating license. 4 5 For license renewal, what we do is we focus on the aging management issues, and aging management 6 programs, that the licensee has implemented to maintain 7 the safety of structures and components. 8 9 We complete our safety review when we issue our 10 safety evaluation report, which is independently reviewed 11 by the advisory committee on reactor safequards, also known as the ACRS. 12 The ACRS is a group of academic and industry 13 experts that look at the application and results of our 14 safety review, which are recorded in the SER, and directly 15 provides the commission with their findings and 16 recommendations, independent of the rest of the NRC staff. 17 Now, I'm going to talk about the environmental 18 review. The environmental review evaluates the impact of 19 20 license renewal on a number of areas. To just briefly describe some of these areas, 21 22 they include ecology, hydrology, cultural resources, and socioeconomic issues. 23 Part of the environmental review is the comment 24 period, and that's the main reason for this meeting today, 25 to receive comments on the draft environmental impact 26

	14
1	statement.
2	And Mr. Tom Kenyon will continue to talk more
3	on that process. Next slide, please.
4	As you can see from this slide, the review
5	process follows a parallel path, as we've talked about
6	earlier. The safety review and the environmental review.
7	The upper path describes the safety review,
8	which involves the NRC's review staff, and the assessment
9	of technical information that's contained in the ANO-2
10	license renewal application.
11	We have a team of about 30 NRC technical
12	experts, along with contractors, back at the NRC
13	headquarters in Rockville, who are conducting the safety
14	review. All of whom bring a lot of experience and
15	knowledge to this review effort.
16	The safety review focuses on the effectiveness
17	of a proposed aging management program contained in the
18	license renewal application.
19	The NRC safety reviews the NRC staff, excuse
20	me, reviews these aging management programs to ensure that
21	they will be adequate throughout the period of extended
22	operation.
23	Okay, the safety process also involves audits
24	and on-site inspections. These inspections are conducted
25	by an inspection team, which pulls resources both from the
26	NRC staff at headquarters and from the regional offices.

15 The results of these inspections are documented 1 2 on a separate inspection report. The results of the safety review will be 3 documented as we spoke in the SER, which will be issued in 4 November of this year. At least the draft form will. 5 The lower path shows how we perform the 6 environmental review, and how that review involves the 7 scoping activities which are used to develop the draft 8 9 supplement to the GEIS, also -- which stands for the 10 Generic Environmental Impact Statement, which documents the result of our environmental review. 11 12 The draft report was published in August of this year, in comment -- and the comment period is 13 ongoing, and the final version of the EIS will be issued 14 after those comments on the draft have been addressed. 15 So as you can see from this slide, the final 16 agency decision on whether to approve or deny the 17 application will factor in a number of things. 18 The safety review, which is a result -- it's 19 20 going to be the safety evaluation report, which is a result of a safety review, and the final supplement to the 21 22 GEIS, which is the result of the environmental review, 23 inspection reports, which will be factored in, and the independent report issued from the ACRS. 24 All of these documents will be used in 25 26 consideration of the agency's final decision.

16 The plash marks that you see on the slides, 1 represent opportunities for public participation. 2 The first opportunity was during the scoping 3 process that was conducted last winter. During the 4 scoping process, members of the public can provide their 5 insights and views on relevant issues that need to be 6 considered during the environmental review. 7 The next opportunity for input on the 8 environmental review is now, as we are presenting our 9 10 draft EIS. 11 Separately, if a petition had been filed, to 12 intervene in this process by an individual or group, then if they had adequate standing -- in other words, if their 13 request for a hearing is granted by either the atomic 14 safety licensing board or the NRC Commission, itself, then 15 a hearing may also have been involved in this process. 16 For the ANO-2 review, we did not receive a 17 request for hearing, and because there was no request for 18 hearing, the license renewal process should take 22 19 20 months. Okay, that concludes my comments on the review 21 22 process, and I'll hand the rest of the presentation over 23 to Mr. Tom Kenyon. MR. KENYON: Thank you, Greg. As Greg 24 mentioned, my name is Tom Kenyon and I'm the environmental 25 project manager for the ANO-2 project. 26

17 I'm going to spend a few minutes talking about 1 our overall environmental review process, then we're going 2 to talk about the specific results of our review of the 3 ANO-2 environmental impacts, and then finally we're going 4 to talk about how -- discuss how members of the public can 5 6 provide us with your comments. Now, NEPA was -- the National Environmental 7 Policy Act, or NEPA, was enacted in 1969, and requires all 8 9 federal agencies to use a systematic approach to consider 10 environmental impacts during certain decision-making 11 proceedings. Now, it's a disclosure tool that involves the 12 It involves a process in which information is 13 public. gathered by federal agencies to make informed decisions on 14 a particular activity, and then as part of that process, 15 we evaluate it and then we document the results of our 16 findings, and then we invite the public to evaluate it and 17 provide us with any comments they might have. 18 Now, the NEPA process for license renewal 19 results in an environmental impact statement, as Greg has 20 mentioned earlier. 21 22 Now, that environmental impact statement, which 23 we refer to as a EIS, describes the results of the detailed review that we did to evaluate the impact of any 24 proposed action that has the potential to significantly 25 impact the quality of the human environment. 26

Now, in preparing an environmental impact 1 statement as part of the ANO-2 review, as Greg mentioned, 2 we conducted the scoping process last winter, where we 3 invited -- where we had a meeting here, and invited public 4 comments during that period, and we came out to the site 5 during the scoping process, and we interviewed federal and 6 other state and local authorities to get information. 7 We documented that -- we've evaluated that 8 9 information and have documented it in the draft SEIS for 10 which we've issued in August of this year. Next slide. 11 Now, this slide describes the decision standard for our environmental review. I'm just going to read it. 12 The staff is just trying to determine whether 13 the adverse environmental impacts of license renewal for 14 the ANO-2 project are so great that preserving the option 15 of license renewal for energy planning decision makers 16 would be unreasonable. 17 Now, that's what it says in the regulations, 18 but to simplify it, we're really trying to determine 19 20 whether or not renewing the ANO-2 license for an additional 20 years is acceptable from an environmental 21 22 standpoint.

23 Now, I want to emphasize that if we were to decide in the end that license renewal is appropriate from 24 an environmental perspective, all that means is it will be 25 okay for the licensee to decide whether or not to operate 26

19 for an additional 20 years. 1 The NRC doesn't make the decision as to whether 2 or not it will continue operation. That decision is made 3 by the licensee in conjunction with state regulators. 4 5 So it's possible that the licensee could determine that even after going through this process, they 6 may determine it's not economically feasible to continue 7 operations. But that's their choice: we're not the ones 8 9 who make that decision. 10 Now, this slide gives a little more detail 11 about the lower part of the graph that Greg had showed you 12 earlier about our license renewal process, the environmental portion. 13 The application was received in October of 14 2003. We issued a notice of intent to develop an 15 environmental impact statement and conduct scoping in 16 December. As I said earlier, we went through the scoping 17 process, we came out to the site and performed our review, 18 and we put together a draft supplement to the GEIS or the 19 20 environmental impact statement that was issued on August 30, 2004. 21 22 When we -- now we're currently on a 75 day 23 comment period, which ends on November 4 -- I'm sorry, November 24 of this year, and once we've received all the 24 comments and we've determined whether or not we need to 25 modify our environmental impact statement, then we're 26

	20
1	planning on publishing the final environmental impact
2	statement in April, 2005.
3	So that completes my general overall
4	presentation. Maybe this is a good time to ask if there
5	are any questions on just the general process, and then
6	Duane can go into more detail as to the results of our
7	review.
8	MR. KUGLER: Okay, thank you, Tom. Are there
9	any questions concerning either the overall environment or
10	the overall licensing rule process or the environmental
11	review process in particular?
12	Seeing none, I guess we'll proceed then.
13	MR. NEITZEL: Thank you, Tom. As Andy said
14	earlier, I work at the Pacific Northwest National
15	Laboratory that's in Richland, Washington, and the NRC has
16	contracted us to provide the expertise necessary to
17	evaluate the environmental impacts of license renewal at
18	ANO-2.
19	The PNNL team consists of people and
20	individuals that are experts in each of these areas that
21	you see here on this slide. There are atmospheric
22	scientists, economists, archeologists, terrestrial
23	ecologists, and the rest of this list.
24	On the next slide.
25	The approach we use has been detailed and
26	discussed in the draft the environmental impact

1	statement, and I'm going to briefly go through this.
2	There are a list of issues that NRC has been
3	considering for a long time. They considered them in the
4	generic environmental impact statement, license renewal,
5	and they've considered this same list each time they go to
6	a power plant and look at these environmental issues.
7	There's 92 of these issues, and we look at them
8	each time. They've been put into two different
9	categories: a Category 1 issue and a Category 2 issue.
10	Category 1 issues are those that the commission
11	has looked at and said, we can make a generic statement
12	related to these issues for all power plants, and then
13	these other issues, of which there's 23, these are more
14	site specific: we can't make a generic statement, and
15	you'll have to go out to each site and look at those.
16	Look at the generic ones, and first determine
17	whether or not there's any new information new and
18	significant information. If there is, you have to look at
19	this issue on a site-specific basis, or can you still
20	adopt the generic statement that the commission has
21	already provided.
22	We analyzed these impacts, at the site,
23	especially the Category 2 ones, and look and see if there
24	is any new issue, and carry that down to whether or not we
25	need further analysis or not, and it's at that point we
26	take the information that we've gathered for the site

about the generic -- about all these issues, and make an 1 2 impact statement. The next slide. 3 The impact statements are either small, 4 moderate, or large. For small impact, the effect -- and 5 these are very specific definitions that have been 6 defined. They're used at every site, and we're -- a lot 7 of work goes into the staff that works on these and within 8 9 NRC to make sure we're consistent on this. 10 The small impact, the effect is not detectable, 11 or it's too small to destabilize, or noticeably alter the 12 attributes of the particular resource that we're looking, at whether it be aquatic or terrestrial, air quality, 13 socioeconomic. 14 And for example, the operation of ANO-2 may 15 cause loss of adult or juvenile fish at the intake 16 structure, and if the loss of fish is so small that it 17 can't be detected in relation to total population in the 18 river, the impact would be small. 19 20 But also the next Category of the impact would be moderate. Here the definition says the effect is 21 22 sufficient to alter noticeably but not destabilize 23 important attributes of the resources. For example, if the losses would cause a 24 population decline and then stabilize at a lower level, 25 the impact would be moderate. 26

23 And for impacts that are considered large, the 1 effect must be clearly noticeable and sufficient to 2 destabilize the important attributes of the resource. 3 Again, an example with the fish -- I use fish 4 for examples because I'm a fisheries biologist. 5 They're easiest for me to talk about. But, again, this is just an 6 example if the intake structure would cause fish 7 populations to decline to the point where it cannot be 8 9 stabilized and it continues to decline, then that would be 10 a large impact. 11 And for each resource we go through and discuss 12 those. The next slide. 13 We go through a lot of information gathering to 14 This is the environmental impact statement, but 15 do this. we get information from the licensee. They prepare a 16 renewal application, and we get public comments that Tom 17 and -- talked about. We talk to the staff, the staff that 18 19 we've put together goes to the site and does a site audit. 20 They talk to the people that work at the site and look at -- and talk to the fisheries biologist there, 21 22 the air -- the meteorologist, the air quality specialist, 23 the people that are there for the radiation monitoring, the people in the community for the social services. 24 25 People ask about employment, about transportation, housing, taxes. We gather that kind of 26

24 information. Talk to the permitting authorities and then 1 2 state and local agencies. Other state and federal agencies that have 3 regulatory issues related to operation of the plant, and 4 take all that information, and from that is what we 5 evaluate then to make these impact statements. 6 The impact statement that you'll see -- the 7 draft impact statement that most of you already have or 8 9 that you can get, addresses issues related to the cooling 10 system, transmission lines, radiological, socioeconomic, 11 ground water use and quality, threatened and endangered species, and accidents. 12 And they are in specific chapters of -- or each 13 section of the EIS. 14 So now I'll go through and give you the 15 conclusions that at this point are preliminary. We're 16 waiting for comments before we finalize those impact 17 statements, but we have made impact statements related to 18 each of these areas. 19 20 The first set of issues I'm going to talk to relate to the cooling system for ANO-2. There are a 21 22 number of Category 1 issues, for example scouring, 23 eutrophication, discharge of chlorine. The Category 1 issues meet all of the conditions for the generic impact 24 statement, and there was no new information presented 25 during scoping of the site audit or any phase of the 26

1 assessment, therefore the NRC staff concludes that there 2 are no impacts beyond those identified in the generic 3 impact statement.

Issues the team looked at on a site-specific basis included water use conflict and microbiological organisms. We found the potential impact in these areas to be small, and additional mitigation is not warranted.

The next area -- then we went and looked at the 8 9 transmission lines. Here again there are some Category 1 10 issues. Some examples are bird collisions, the right-of-11 way management plan, the air quality. The Category 1 12 issues all meet the conditions for the generic impact statement, and there was no new information presented 13 during the assessment process, and therefore the NRC staff 14 concludes that there are no impacts beyond those 15 identified in the generic impact statement. 16

The issues that we looked at specifically for 17 the ANO-2 site are the electromagnetic fields, that is the 18 acute effects from electric shock, and another issue, the 19 electromagnetic fields' chronic effects related to -- here 20 again these issues, we found the potential impact in these 21 22 areas are small and again no mitigation is warranted. 23 Next. We did look at radiological impact. 24 Radiological impacts are a Category 1 issue, and NRC has 25

made a generic determination that the impact of

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1 radiological release during nuclear power operation during 2 the 20 year license renewal period are small, but because 3 those releases are a concern, I'm going to discuss them in 4 a little more detail here.

5 Nuclear plants are designed to release 6 radiological effluents into the environment. ANO-2 is no 7 different than other plants that we've been to and that 8 we've looked at, where we've done the assessment, and ANO-9 2 does release radiological effluents into the 10 environment.

During our visit, we looked at the effluent release monitoring program. We looked at the documentation for those programs. We looked at how the gaseous and liquid effluents were treated and released, and how -- as well as how solid wastes were treated and packaged.

We looked at how the applicant determines and demonstrates that they are in compliance with the regulation for release of these effluents.

We also looked at the data from off-site, and near-site locations, that the applicant monitors for airborne releases and direct radiation and other monitoring stations beyond the site boundary, including where they look at water, milk, fish, food products, where and how these are sampled and the results of those.

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We found that the maximum calculated dose for a

member of the public are well within the annual limits. 1 Now, there's a near unanimous consensus within the 2 scientific community that these limits are protective of 3 human health, and since the releases from the plant are 4 not expected to increase on a year-to-year basis during 5 the 20 year license renewal term, and since we found no 6 new or significant information that relate to this issue, 7 we adopted the generic conclusion that the radiological 8 9 impact on human health and the environment is small. 10 Socioeconomic impacts. Here again there are 11 some Category 1 issues, some examples include public 12 safety, education, aesthetic impacts. The Category 1 issues meet all of the conditions for the generic impact 13 There was no new or significant information 14 statement. presented during scoping, the site audit, or any phase of 15 the assessment, and therefore the NRC staff concluded that 16 there was no impact beyond those identified in the generic 17 impact statement. 18 The team looked at these Category 2 issues at 19 ANO, housing, public services, which is the public 20 utilities, off-site land use, public services and 21 22 transportation. The historic and archeological resources and the environmental justice issue, which is not a

Category 1 or 2 issue, but it hasn't been categorized yet,

The issues that the team looked at on a site-

but we did look at that specifically at ANO-2.

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28 specific basis were assessed as small, and again, no 1 additional, or no mitigation is required there. 2 Groundwater, another one of the issues. 3 There 4 are some Category 1 issues here. It's groundwater conflicts with plants that use more than a hundred gallons 5 per minute, and there's no groundwater use at ANO-2, so 6 again, that meets all of the conditions and meets the 7 statement for no impact beyond those identified in the 8 9 generic impact statement. 10 The Category 2 issue we looked at was the 11 groundwater use conflict, especially related to the use --12 or specifically related to the use of cooling towers. The team looked at the site specific issues 13 there, and we found that the potential impacts in this 14 area were small, and additional mitigation is not 15 warranted. 16 Threatened, and endangered species. 17 There are four species, three terrestrial and one aquatic species 18 listed as threatened, endangered, or candidate species in 19 this part of Arkansas. 20 We went to the Fish and Wildlife Service, which 21 22 is the management agency that keeps track of these birds, 23 mammals, and fish. There are two birds, a mammal, and a fish, and asked them about the potential impacts of an 24 additional 20 years of operation, and we gave them the 25 following information, that I'll discuss now, for each one 26

1 of these animals.

2 First, the -- yes, the first one I have here is the gray bat. It was listed as federally endangered in 3 1976. Its range includes the area near ANO-2, where it 4 resides in caves upstream of the lock and dam. However, 5 these caves are ten miles and further from ANO-2, and no 6 one habitat is more than two miles from the transmission 7 right of ways, therefore NRC determined that the proposed 8 9 action will have either no effect or not likely adversely 10 affect Gray Bats.

11 For the Bald Eagle, Arkansas rates in the top 12 ten states in the number of winter Bald Eagle sightings. I thought that was an interesting bit of trivia. 13 More than a thousand Bald Eagles are counted each winter, 14 nearly triple the 370-something or -60-something that were 15 reported in 1979, and nests have been reported at several 16 locations around Lake Dardanelle, but none of these are 17 within ten miles of ANO-2 or near the transmission line 18 right-of-ways, and therefore NRC staff has determined that 19 20 the proposed action will have either no effect or will not likely effect adversely Bald Eagles. 21

The next bird on the list is the interior Least Tern. He is present in the Arkansas and Red Rivers from April through August, and they are -- they nest in small colonies on exposed salt flats, reservoir beaches, river sand bars, along most of the larger rivers.

The conditions that they use for nesting 1 habitat is not found near the ANO-2 site, and the nearest 2 known or documented sites are 22 and 24 miles up and down 3 river from the site, and the nesting locations are beyond 4 the ten mile radius from ANO-2 and its transmission line 5 right-of-ways, therefore NRC has determined that the 6 proposed action will either -- will have either no effect 7 or will not be likely to adversely affect interior Least 8 9 Terns.

10 Lastly, we have the Arkansas River Shiner, that 11 formerly occurred throughout the main stem and major basin 12 for the Arkansas River. This fish is extremely dependent on flood flows during the summer to successfully spawn. 13 Declining stream flows have now restricted its probable 14 range to a few stream reaches in Kansas, Oklahoma, and 15 Texas. They are over ten miles from the site. In fact, 16 it's over 180 miles from the site. 17

The designated critical habitat for the 18 Arkansas Shiner does not occur in Arkansas, therefore NRC 19 20 staff determined that the proposed action will have either no effect, or will likely -- will not likely affect -- is 21 22 not likely to adversely affect the Arkansas River Shiners. 23 We have sent this information and a biological assessment to the Fish and Wildlife Service, and they have sent us a 24 letter back saying they agree with us. 25

26

Okay, we looked at all that -- those impacts

1 from each one of those different areas, and then we looked 2 at cumulative impacts of operation of the power plant for 3 an additional 20 years.

Cumulative impacts were those impacts that 4 might be so minor that when they're considered 5 individually they're not significant or they're not a 6 reportable impact, but when you look at these in -- when 7 you cumulate all these impacts and look at them with other 8 9 past, present or forseeably future actions, regardless of 10 what agency or what person takes those actions, this action might cumulate to the point where you do have a 11 12 significant impact.

So we went through that exercise for each one 13 of these resource areas, and the operation of the cooling 14 water system, transmission lines, the release of 15 radiological materials, the sociological impacts, 16 groundwater use, all the threatened or endangered species. 17 These impacts were evaluated to the end of the 20 year 18 license renewal term, and I'd like to note the 19 geographical boundary of the analysis, that was dependent 20 on the resource. 21

The socioeconomic resources included the area where more workers occur, where taxes are paid, where roads go for people to come to and from the plants, those kind of things. For that geographic area, you can imagine that in your mind. For the cooling water, it was focused on the reservoir and the river. For the transmission lines you have different geographical area: you have a line that runs from the power plant to Mayfield, and that line, so the temporal component of this analysis was the same. The geographical component is specific to the resource.

7 These impacts are preliminary determinations, 8 determinations that's in the draft, is in -- the 9 cumulative impact resulting from the operation of 10 ANO-2 during the license renewal period will be small.

There's two other areas that are addressed 11 12 during the environmental impact assessment for relicensing. They deal with the uranium fuel cycle and 13 follow the waste management and decommissioning. 14 These impacts are looked at in other areas by NRC and all the 15 issues that are related to relicensing for the uranium 16 fuel cycle and solid waste management, as well as 17 decommissioning are considered Category 1 issues. 18

During scoping, audit, and during our assessment process, there were no new -- there was no significant information identified and we have accepted the impact statement conclusion that is in the generic impact statement.

Lastly, we went back and we looked at all of these resource areas from license renewal relative to other alternatives. Alternatives to license renewal.

33 First we looked at no action, which is essentially not 1 renewing the license. What will that mean to fish, to 2 birds, to the public, to housing, to transportation, to 3 cultural resources, air quality, water quality, 4 groundwater use. 5 Went through each one of those things. 6 How would that relate. All the impacts were related then 7 they're compared to the no action. We looked at some 8 9 alternative energy sources, saying well, if that power's 10 not available, where might other sources of power, where 11 might other sources of power come from. 12 New generation from a coal plant or a natural gas plant or another nuclear plant. Purchasing the power 13 from outside the ANO-2 area and then other alternatives: 14 oil, wind, solar, conservation. We looked at those. 15 Then we looked at a combination of these: 16 а little bit of this, a little bit of that, you know, maybe 17 some wind, some purchase, some conservation, some other. 18 So we looked at those in a combination. 19 20 When you look at those, the environmental effects of the alternatives, in at least some of the 21 22 impact categories reached the moderate or large 23 significance, so for each alternative that we looked at had the same types of issues: they were all greater than 24 the continued -- or the re-licensing or the extending the 25 license for an additional 20 years for ANO-2. 26

	34
1	So finally here, I'd like to quickly go back
2	through the approach again, how we did that, just to kind
3	of go back through what we did.
4	We looked at these Category 1, Category 2
5	issues for ANO-2. For the Category 1 was there new and
6	significant information or could we adopt the statement
7	that's in the generic impact statement.
8	For the others we looked at we performed a
9	site audit, was there, again, any new issues potential
10	issues, and then completed the analysis.
11	Okay, I believe this is the final slide. A
12	quick summary the conclusions that are in the draft
13	environmental statement for the 69 Category 1 issues
14	presented in the generic EIS that relate to ANO-2, we
15	found no information that was new and significant, and
16	therefore we preliminarily adopted the conclusion that the
17	impact of these issues was small.
18	The team analyzed the remaining Category 2
19	issues in this, and we found that the environmental
20	effects resulting from the issues were also small.
21	During our review, we found no new issues that
22	were not already known, and last, we found that the
23	environmental effects of alternatives, at least in some of
24	the categories, reached moderate or large significance.
25	So, Tom? Thank you, and back to you Tom. Or
26	Andy. Is it Tom or Andy? Tom. Thank you.

35 MR. KENYON: I'm going to discuss one more 1 issue that we take a look at. We look at the 2 environmental impact of postulated accidents. In the 3 generic environmental impact statement, the staff 4 evaluated two types of accidents, the design-basis 5 accidents and the severe accidents. 6 Now, design-basis accidents are those accidents 7 that have been evaluated to ensure that the plant can 8 9 respond to a broad spectrum of postulated accidents 10 without risk to the public. 11 The environmental impacts of design-basis 12 accidents were evaluated during the initial licensing of the ANO-2, during which it was demonstrated that the plant 13 had the ability to withstand these accidents. 14 Because the licensee has continued to 15 demonstrate acceptable plant performance for design-basis 16 accidents throughout the life of the plant, the commission 17 has determined that the environmental impact of design-18 basis accidents is small. 19 20 So neither the licensee, and as a result of our review, the NRC, is aware of any new and significant 21 22 information on the capability of ANO-2 to withstand the 23 design-basis accidents any differently than had been determined during the licensing process, and therefore the 24 25 staff concludes that there are no impacts related to the design-basis accidents that are beyond those that are 26

36 discussed in the generic environmental impact statement. 1 Now, the second category of accidents is severe 2 accidents, which are by definition, more severe than 3 design-basis accidents, because they could result in 4 substantial damage to the reactor core. 5 The commission found in the GEIS that the risk 6 of a severe accident are considered small for all plants. 7 But nevertheless, the commission also determined that 8 9 alternatives to mitigate such severe accidents must be 10 considered for any plant for which it hadn't been 11 considered in the past. 12 ANO fit into that category, and so we were required to take a look at alternatives for severe 13 accidents, and we call this severe accident mitigation 14 alternatives or SAMA, and although we don't like to use 15 acronyms, this makes my life a lot easier just to call it 16 a SAMA, so I will. 17 Next slide, please. 18 19 Now, briefly, the SAMA evaluation is a four step process. The first step is to characterize the 20 overall plant risk. And what could be the leading 21 22 contributors to that list. This typically involves the 23 extensive use of the plant specific probabilistic safety assessment that was done, that we refer to as the PSA. 24 Now, that plant probabilistic safety assessment 25 is a study that identifies the different combinations of 26

37 system failures and possible human errors that would be 1 required to occur and lead you to progress to either core 2 damage or containment failure. 3 And the second step is to identify what 4 potential improvements could be implemented to further 5 reduce the risk of such an accident. 6 This is done by taking a look at the 7 probabilistic safety assessment. They also look at other 8 9 NRC and industry studies, and we're also looked at other 10 SAMAs that have been done. We've done over 20 SAMA 11 reviews now. And these were all considered. 12 The third step in the evaluation is to quantify the risk reduction potential implementation cost. 13 In other words we kind of do a bounding analysis to come up 14 with kind of a cost/benefit assessment. 15 And then finally the risk reduction and cost 16 estimates are used in the final step to determine whether 17 or not implementation of any of the improvements can be 18 justified. 19 20 And to determine whether or not it's justified, we look at three factors. One is whether or not the 21 22 improvement is cost beneficial. The second is whether the 23 improvement provides a significant reduction in the total risk, and then the third factor is whether or not the risk 24 25 factor is associated with the aging effects during the period of the extended operation. 26

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1	Now, this slide gives you the preliminary
2	results of our review, the ANO-2 SAMA review evaluation.
3	Entergy started out with identification of 192
4	candidate improvements that were based on the
5	probabilistic safety assessment, the other studies that
6	have been done, as well as the other SAMAs that have been
7	looked at.
8	Now, Entergy reduced those to a set of 93
9	potential SAMAs, based on a multistep screening process,
10	and basically they've looked at whether or not it was not
11	applicable to ANO-2 specifically, or that it had already
12	been addressed in the design of ANO-2.
13	And then Entergy did a more detailed assessment
14	of the conceptual design, and costs were then estimated
15	for the remaining of the 93 remaining SAMAs.
16	Now, from this evaluation, Entergy concluded
17	that there were no cost-beneficial SAMAs.
18	Now, the staff evaluated Entergy's methodology,
19	and we concluded that their implementation of that
20	methodology was sound, but there were certain
21	uncertainties that were involved, and as a result of our
22	own independent review in considering these uncertainties,
23	the staff identified four SAMAs that could potentially be
24	cost-beneficial.
25	Two of the SAMAs involved procedural changes
26	and two involved diversifying equipment to reduce common

1 cause failure issues.

2

But other -- next slide, please.

But as I mentioned earlier, the cost beneficial 3 consideration is just one of the things that we look at to 4 5 determine whether or not an improvement is justified. We also look at whether the improvement provides a 6 significant reduction of the total risk, and whether those 7 SAMAs are related to managing the effects of plant aging. 8 9 And when we look at those other two factors, 10 the staff concluded that the additional plant improvements 11 to further mitigate severe accidents were really not 12 required as part of the ANO-2 license renewal. Now, this is a overall summary of the entire 13 review. As Duane had mentioned, the impacts of license 14

renewal are small, for all the impact areas. For when we look at relicensing ANO-2. And when we look at the alternatives to the relicensing, some of the impacts can range anywhere from small to large.

And so it's the staff's preliminary recommendation that the adverse -- recommendation to the commission would be that they find that the adverse environmental impacts of license renewal for ANO-2 are not so great that preserving the option of license renewal for energy planning decision-makers would be unreasonable.

Now, this slide just recaps some of the key
milestones that are left in the review process. As we've

	10
1	mentioned the draft to the environmental impact statement
2	was issued in August, we're in the middle of a 75 day
3	comment period that ends on November 24.
4	All comments that are received by November 24
5	will be considered, and we may decide as a result of that
6	review that we may have to modify that draft environmental
7	impact statement. Once we do that, then we expect to
8	issue the final environmental impact statement in April of
9	2005.
10	Now, this identifies me as the point of contact
11	for the environmental review, and it gives you my phone
12	number if you have any questions after we leave today, and
13	want to discuss any other issues that you may think of
14	after we leave.
15	I also wanted to mention that you can see hard
16	copies of the documents at the Ross Pendergraft Library at
17	Arkansas Tech University. They've been gracious enough to
18	give us a little shelf space to include the application,
19	they're going to include Greg's SER, as well as include
20	drafts and our final environmental impact statement.
21	And finally, you can view and download the
22	documents off of our website at this address.
23	In addition to this, I may have mentioned to
24	some of you folks, we brought a few extra copies of the
25	draft environmental impact statement. I don't know I
26	see three of them might be left. We really don't want to

41 take them back with us; if you want extra copies, feel 1 free to take only the ANO-2 specific information off the 2 table, and if we run out, we will -- just give us your 3 name and address and we will be more than happy to send 4 you an extra copy. 5 And finally, now in addition to providing any 6 comments you might have during today's transcribed 7 meeting, these are the ways most people provide us 8 9 comments. Either by mail by sending it to the Chief of 10 the Rules and Directives Branch at that address. 11 Those of you who may be in Rockville can hand 12 them to us in person. Somebody asked me earlier if that ever happened, and it hasn't, to my knowledge, but you 13 just never know. And finally, we've established a special 14 email address at our website, and you can just send your 15 comments to the <u>ANOEIS@nrc.gov.</u> 16 And that really completes our presentation for 17 now. As I said earlier, all comments that are collected 18 by November 24 will be considered, and while we develop 19 the final environmental impact statement, and with that, I 20 guess we're going to open up the floor to any comments or 21 questions you might have, and I'll turn it back over to 22 23 Andy. Thank you, Tom. Are there any 24 MR. KUGLER: questions for Tom or for Duane on the results of our 25 review or on how you can submit comments after this 26

1 meeting?

26

Does anybody have any questions? Okay, no questions. Is there anybody who wishes to make any comments at this point? We didn't have anybody register, but is there anybody who has decided in the meantime that they would like to say something?

I guess not. Alright, a couple of things 7 before I turn it back to Tom to close. I did want to 8 9 mention that in the package you received when you came in, 10 there's a meeting feedback form. We'd really appreciate 11 it if you'd fill that out. You can either fill it out and drop it off at the back, or you can fill it out and mail 12 It's pre-paid postage. But if you have any 13 it in. comments on the way we ran the meeting or how we could do 14 it better, we would certainly appreciate that, and finally 15 as Tom mentioned, we do have materials over here --16 anything you don't take, we have to carry back, so if 17 there's anything over there that interests you at all, 18 please feel free to take it. 19

The only things that are exceptions are a few that are marked, these copies are documents that we'd rather you not take, we need to bring those back, but any other materials you're interested in.

And with that, I'll turn things back to Tom, just for a very brief closing.

MR. KENYON: Well, once again I want to thank

you all for coming. I understand you've had an arduous 1 week, some of the folks have been involved in some other 2 3 activities, and other people are here, I'm sure, it's after work, and I appreciate your coming and spending your 4 time with us. Thank you very much, and if you have any 5 questions afterwards feel free to stop any one of us and 6 we're willing to talk to you today. 7 And with that I guess we close the meeting. 8

9 (Whereupon, at 8:05 p.m., the meeting was 10 concluded.)