



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555

June 25, 1992

Docket No. 50-286

Mr. Ralph E. Beedle
Executive Vice President - Nuclear Generation
Power Authority of the State of New York
123 Main Street
White Plains, New York 10601

Dear Mr. Beedle:

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR INDIAN POINT
NUCLEAR GENERATING UNIT NO. 3 (TAC NO. M76970)

Enclosed is a copy of the "Notice of Issuance of Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact" related to your application for amendment dated June 11, 1990, as supplemented June 18, 1991, February 11, 1992, and May 13, 1992. The proposed amendment would extend the expiration date of Facility Operating License No. DPR-64, for the Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 3 from August 13, 2009, to December 12, 2015. These dates represent 40 years from the dates of the construction permit and the operating license, respectively. Also enclosed is a copy of the Environmental Assessment related to this extension.

The notice has been forwarded to the Office of the Federal Register for publication.

Sincerely,

Nicola F. Conicella, Project Manager
Project Directorate I-1
Division of Reactor Project - I/II
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosures:

1. FR Notice
2. Environmental Assessment

cc w/enclosures:

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Mr. Ralph E. Beedle
Power Authority of the State
of New York

Indian Point Nuclear Generating
Station Unit No. 3

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DATED June 25, 1992

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UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
POWER AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
INDIAN POINT NUCLEAR GENERATING UNIT NO. 3
DOCKET NO. 50-286
NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. DPR-64 issued to the Power Authority of the State of New York (the licensee), for operation of the Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 3, located in Westchester County, New York.

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Identification of Proposed Action:

The amendment would consist of a change to the Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 3 Facility Operating License No. DPR-64 to extend the expiration date of the operating license from August 13, 2009, to December 12, 2015. These dates represent 40 years from the dates of issuance of the construction permit and the operating license, respectively. The license amendment is in response to the licensee's application dated June 11, 1990, as supplemented June 18, 1991, February 11, 1992, and May 13, 1992. The Commission's staff has prepared an environmental assessment of the proposed action, "Environmental Assessment by the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation Relating to the Change in the Expiration Date of Facility Operating License No. DPR-64, Power Authority of the State of New York, Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 3, Docket No. 50-286, Dated June 25, 1992."

The NRC staff has reviewed the potential environmental impact of the proposed change in the expiration date of the operating license for Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 3. The staff reviewed the "Final Environmental Statement Related to Operation of Indian Point Nuclear Generating Plant Unit No. 3," dated February 1975, and additional information provided by the licensee in its license amendment submittal, as supplemented, to determine if any significant environmental impacts, other than those previously considered, would be associated with the proposed license extension.

Radiological Impact:

The NRC staff concludes that, although the population in the vicinity of Indian Point 3 has increased, it is much lower than projections provided in the Final Environmental Statement (FES). Therefore, the existing FES is expected to remain bounding to the year 2015.

Station radiological effluents to unrestricted areas during normal operation have been well within Commission regulations regarding "as low as is reasonably achievable" (ALARA) limits and are expected to remain within ALARA limits. Based on the continued operation of existing liquid and gaseous radwaste treatment systems coupled with the current radiological monitoring program, the NRC staff anticipates liquid and gaseous effluent doses during the period covered by the requested amendment will remain a fraction of the 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I, limits and will not adversely impact the environment.

With regard to normal plant operation, occupational radiation exposures to personnel have decreased as a result of recent plant improvements. Further reductions in radiation dose rates are expected as a result of the ongoing ALARA program.

Accordingly, the NRC staff concludes, that as a result of the license extension, the radiological impact on the general public would not increase over that previously evaluated in the FES and the occupational exposures will be consistent with the industry average and in accordance with 10 CFR Part 20.

The NRC staff has in the past concluded that the environmental impacts associated with the uranium fuel cycle are very small when compared with the dose commitments resulting from natural background sources.

The environmental impacts attributable to transportation of fuel and waste to and from Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 3, with respect to normal conditions of transport and possible accidents in transport, would be bounded as set forth in Summary Table S-4 of 10 CFR 51.52, and the values in Table S-4 would continue to represent the contribution of transportation to the environmental costs associated with reactor operation.

Nonradiological Impacts:

The NRC staff has concluded that the proposed extension would not cause a significant increase in the nonradiological impact to the environment and would not change any conclusions previously reached by the NRC staff.

Alternate Use of Resources:

This action does not involve the use of resources not previously considered in the FES.

Agencies and Persons Consulted:

The NRC staff reviewed the licensee's request and contacted the New York State Energy Office, which had no objection to the proposed license extension.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT:

The NRC staff has reviewed the proposed change to the expiration date of the Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 3 Facility Operating License relative to the requirements set forth in 10 CFR Part 51. Based upon the environmental assessment, the staff concluded that there are no significant radiological or nonradiological impacts associated with the proposed action and that the proposed license amendment will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. Therefore, the Commission has determined, pursuant to 10 CFR 51.31, not to prepare an environmental impact statement for the proposed amendment.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendment dated June 11, 1990, as supplemented June 18, 1991, February 11, 1992, and May 13, 1992; (2) the Final Environmental Statement Related to Operation of Indian Point Nuclear Generating Plant No. 3 issued February 1975; and (3) the Environmental Assessment dated June 25, 1992.

These documents are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC 20555 and at the White Plains Public Library, 100 Martine Avenue, White Plains, New York 10610.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 25th day of June 1992.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



Robert A. Capra, Director
Project Directorate I-1
Division of Reactor Projects - I/II
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION
RELATING TO THE CHANGE IN THE EXPIRATION DATE OF
FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-64
POWER AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
INDIAN POINT NUCLEAR GENERATING UNIT NO. 3
DOCKET NO. 50-286
DATED: June 25, 1992

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission is considering the issuance of a proposed amendment which would extend the expiration date of Facility Operating License No. DPR-64 for Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 3 from August 13, 2009, to December 12, 2015. Indian Point 3 is operated by the Power Authority of the State of New York (PASNY or the licensee) and is located in the county of Westchester, New York.

2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The currently licensed term for Indian Point 3 is 40 years commencing with issuance of the construction permit on August 13, 1969. Accounting for the time that was required for plant construction, this represents an effective operating license term of 33 years and 8 months. By letter dated June 11, 1990, as supplemented June 18, 1991, February 11, 1992, and May 13, 1992, the licensee requested an extension of the expiration date of the operating license to December 12, 2015. With this proposed expiration date, the 40-year operating term for the license would start with issuance of the operating license rather than issuance of the construction permit.

3.0 THE NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The granting of the proposed license amendment would allow the licensee to operate Indian Point 3 for an additional 6 years and 4 months beyond the currently approved date. Without issuance of the proposed license amendment, Indian Point 3 would be shut down at the end of the currently approved license term.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

In February 1975, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission issued the "Final Environmental Statement Related to Operation of the Indian Point Nuclear Generating Plant Unit No. 3" (FES). This document evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the operation of Indian Point 3. The NRC staff has reviewed the FES and additional information provided by the licensee in its license amendment submittal, as supplemented, to determine if any significant environmental impacts, other than those previously considered, would be associated with the proposed license extension.

4.1 Radiological Impacts

The NRC staff has considered potential radiological impacts on the general public in residence in the vicinity of Indian Point 3. These impacts include normal radiological releases and potential accidents. In addition, the NRC staff has considered the impacts of radiation exposure to workers at the plant, the impacts of the uranium fuel cycle and the impacts of the transportation of fuel and waste. The above impacts are summarized in Section 4.1.1 through 4.1.4.

4.1.1 General Public

In order to assess radiological impacts on the general public, as a consequence of the proposed extended period of operation of Indian Point 3, population estimates set forth in the original FES need to be reexamined.

The FES, issued in February 1975, provided an evaluation of the regional demography. Indian Point 3 is located in Westchester County, which serves as suburbia and exurbia for metropolitan New York City. Table II.I of the FES summarizes population projections to the year 2010. These projections are provided in a 1972 report prepared by Environmental Analysts, Inc., and are based on the 1970 census. In the supplemental submittal dated February 11, 1992, the licensee provided the 1990 population estimates for the 10-mile and 50-mile radius population zones. Actual 1990 census data was used to determine the 1990 population estimates for these population zones. A comparison was made between the 1990 population estimates and the 1972 population projections, from Table II.I of the FES, for these two population zones. With regard to the 10-mile radius population zone, the 1990 population estimate was 42% below the 1972 population projection from the FES. With regard to the 50-mile radius population zone, the 1990 population estimate was 26% below the 1972 population projection from the FES. FES projections through the year 2010 for the 10-mile radius zone and the 50-mile radius zone should, thus, be viewed as conservative. The existing FES is, therefore, bounding the anticipated growth in the 10-mile radius and 50-mile radius of the plant to the year 2010 and is expected to remain bounding to the year 2015.

In the FES, the NRC staff calculated the dose commitment to the population residing around the Indian Point 3 site to assess the impacts on the population from radioactive material released as part of the normal operation of the plant. The annual dose commitment is the calculated dose that would be received over a 50-year period following the intake of radioactivity for one year under the conditions that would exist 15 years after the plant has begun operations.

The 15-year period was chosen as representing the midpoint of a 30-year plant operation cycle, and was incorporated into the dose models by allowing for buildup of long-lived radionuclides in the soil. Estimated doses are affected significantly only for radionuclides that have half-lives greater than a few years and are ingested by humans. For a plant licensed for 40 years, increasing the buildup period from 15 to 20 years would increase the dose from long-lived radionuclides via the ingestion pathways by 30%. The effect on dose from shorter-lived radionuclides would be much less. Additionally, population dose estimates in the FES were based on population projections which have proved to be higher than actual population in the Indian Point 3 area.

Table V-37 of the FES indicates that the estimated doses via the ingestion pathways are well below the regulatory design objectives. For example, Table V-37 shows the ingestion dose to the thyroid from Indian Point Unit 3 to be 1.6 mrem/yr compared to an Appendix I design objective of 15 mrem/yr. Thus, an increase of as much as 30% in these pathways would remain well below the Appendix I guidelines and would not be significant.

The NRC staff has compared the recent annual doses reported in the Indian Point 3 effluent and waste disposal semi-annual reports, with FES estimates and 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I, limits. The following table provides a summary of the maximum organ and total body doses to individuals for the period 1985 to 1990 as well as FES estimates and 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I, limits.

	<u>Gaseous</u>		<u>Liquid</u>	
	Total Body mrem/yr	Maximum Organ mrem/yr	Total Body mrem/yr	Maximum Organ mrem/yr
1990	7.19 E-2	7.38 E-2	3.18 E-2	5.26 E-2
1989	3.52 E-2	2.19 E-2	3.30 E-2	2.28 E-1
1988	3.24 E-2	5.52 E-2	2.10 E-2	5.30 E-2
1987	1.89 E-1	3.35 E-2	1.64 E-2	5.15 E-2
1986	2.30 E-1	6.22 E-2	8.35 E-3	3.92 E-2
1985	1.5 E-1	2.9 E-2	3.0 E-2	1.3 E-1
FES Estimates	1.25	1.6	0.75 (3 units)	3.0 (3 units)
Appendix I Limit	5	15	3	10

As shown in this table, the maximum total body doses due to airborne and liquid effluents, for the period 1985 to 1990, were 0.23 mrem/yr and 0.033 mrem/yr, respectively. The FES estimated the annual total body doses due to airborne and liquid effluents to be 1.25 mrem/yr (Unit 3) and 0.75 mrem/yr (3 units), respectively. Also, for the period 1985 to 1990, the maximum organ doses due to airborne and liquid effluents were 0.0738 mrem/yr and .228 mrem/yr, respectively. The FES estimated the annual organ doses due to airborne and liquid effluents to be 1.6 mrem/yr (Unit 3) and 3.0 mrem/yr (3 units) respectively. The FES considered only the thyroid dose for the annual organ dose estimate, therefore, comparing the actual maximum dose to any organ with the FES thyroid dose estimate is bounding and conservative.

As shown in this table, the maximum liquid and gaseous effluent doses reported in Indian Point 3 effluent and waste disposal semi-annual reports for the period 1985 to 1990 are below the estimated annual effluent doses in Section V

of the Indian Point 3 FES, and they are significantly less than the 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I, limits.

Based on the continued operation of Indian Point 3 using existing liquid and gaseous radwaste treatment systems, the NRC staff anticipates that liquid and gaseous effluent doses during the additional proposed period of operation will remain within the 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I, limits and will not adversely impact upon the environment.

The FES uses the projected population within a 50 mile radius zone of the plant in the assessment of the Environmental Impact of Postulated Accidents. Estimates of exposure were based on the projected population within 50 miles of the plant for the year 2010. These projections used the results of a 1972 study based on the 1970 census. Population estimates for the 10-mile and 50-mile radius population zones, based on 1990 census data, showed that the projections performed in 1972 were conservative. According to the New York State Department of Commerce, the population within the four counties surrounding Indian Point 3 is not expected to experience any substantial increase during the remaining period of operation. These earlier assessments of the Environmental Impact of Postulated Accidents would therefore be unaffected by extending the plant operating license from the year 2009 to 2015.

Therefore, the NRC staff concludes that the radiological impact on the general public of continued plant operation through the year 2015 as a result of the license extension would not increase over that previously evaluated.

4.1.2 Occupational Exposure

The NRC staff has reviewed the current Indian Point 3 occupational exposure history and future collective occupational exposure projected by the licensee for the years 2009 to 2015, the additional years during which Indian Point 3 would operate.

The occupational exposure at Indian Point 3 has been approximately 440 person-rem per year averaged over the past 4 years. This period includes 2 years (1987 and 1989) during which outages contributed to higher than normal doses due to inspections and repairs. Steam generators replacement alone contributed 541 person-rem to the 1989 exposure of 876 person-rem. For 1988, a non-outage year, the dose of 93 person-rem compares favorably with the industry average of 336 person-rem per unit. As a result of recent plant improvements and the "as low as is reasonably achievable" (ALARA) program enforced by the licensee, future exposures are expected to be comparable to the industry average. The projected collective occupational exposure for Indian Point 3 for the period 2009 to 2015 is expected to average 225 person-rem per year assuming refueling outages every 2 years. This projected average exposure estimate is based on expected reductions in radiation dose rates from ongoing ALARA efforts to reduce source terms which include the use

of low cobalt material and improved shielding and decontamination. In addition, the ALARA program at Indian Point 3 includes reviews of plant modifications, procedures and maintenance activities in order to provide necessary precautions and input to ensure that all work is performed in such a way as to minimize radiation exposure to all personnel.

The licensee expects the ALARA program, dose-saving plant modifications, and management commitments to ensure that the occupational exposure during the additional years of operation is maintained ALARA and is consistent with industry standards.

The NRC staff concludes that the licensee's dose assessment is acceptable, and that the licensee's radiation protection program is adequate to ensure that occupational radiation exposures for the additional years of plant operations will be consistent with the industry average and in accordance with 10 CFR Part 20.

4.1.3 Uranium Fuel Cycle

In addition to the impacts associated with the operation of the reactor, there are impacts associated with the uranium fuel cycle. The uranium fuel cycle consists of those facilities (e.g., uranium mills, fuel fabrication plants, etc.) that are necessary to support the operation of the reactor. The FES described the impacts associated with the uranium fuel cycle. These impacts were based on 30 years of operation of a model 1000 MWe LWR. The fuel requirements for the model reactor were assumed to be one initial core load and 29 annual refuelings (approximately one-third of the core is replaced during each refueling). As a result of extending the license to the year 2015, Indian Point 3 would total a maximum of 21 refueling outages which is still below the 29 refueling outages assumed for the model LWR. The total number of refueling outages is based on a 24-month cycle which is the licensee's objective beginning in July 1992.

In considering all environmental impacts associated with the uranium fuel cycle, the NRC staff has in the past concluded that both the dose commitments and health effects of these activities are very small when compared with the dose commitments and potential health effects to the population resulting from all natural background sources. These effects are summarized in Table S-3 of 10 CFR 51.51.

The NRC staff, therefore, concludes that the incremental increase in fuel cycle impacts due to extending operation of Indian Point 3 by 6 years and 4 months would not be significant.

4.1.4 Transportation of Fuel and Waste

There is no shipment of spent fuel anticipated at Indian Point 3 until the year 2008. Expansion of the spent fuel pool was approved by the NRC and

modifications to expand the storage capacity to 1345 assemblies were completed in 1990. Extension of the operating license expiration date to December 12, 2015, will increase the total number of spent fuel assemblies requiring an alternate method of storage. The licensee is investigating alternative technologies such as fuel rod consolidation and dry storage. Because dry storage and fuel consolidation have been licensed elsewhere, there is reasonable basis to expect that the spent fuel storage requirements throughout the license extension period can be met.

With regard to solid radioactive wastes shipped from Indian Point 3, the volume of waste has been greater than the FES estimate but the curie content has been significantly less than the FES estimate. For the period 1986 to 1990, a yearly average of 96,560 gallons (365 cubic meters) of solid radioactive waste has been shipped offsite, while the FES estimated the volume would be about 55,000 gallons (208 cubic meters) per year. For the same time period, the curie content of solid radioactive waste shipped from the Indian Point 3 site averaged 243 curies per year while the FES estimated that approximately 4,900 curies of solid radioactive waste would be shipped each year.

With respect to the environmental impact of transportation of fuel, the NRC staff performed a generic assessment of the environmental effects of transportation of high burnup and high enriched fuels as published in the Federal Register on August 11, 1988 (53 FR 30355). This generic environmental assessment indicated that the environmental impacts of transportation of fuel enriched with uranium-235 in excess of 4% and up to 5% by weight, and having extended burnup up to 60,000 MWD/T, are bounded by those reported in Table S-4 of 10 CFR 51.52. The Indian Point 3 Technical Specifications allow use of uranium-235 fuel with enrichment of up to 4.5% by weight, encapsulated with zircaloy or ZIRLO™ cladding. In addition, the facility has fuel assemblies in the spent fuel pool with burnup of greater than 33,000 MWD/T (but less than 60,000 MWD/T).

In the supplemental submittal dated May 13, 1992, the licensee stated that the NRC generic assessment (53 FR 30355) of the environmental effects of transportation of high burnup and high enriched fuels is applicable to Indian Point 3. In addition, the supplemental submittal referenced a plant specific 10 CFR 51.52(b) analysis which concluded that the use of ZIRLO™ fuel cladding has no effect on the environmental impacts as listed in Table S-4 of 10 CFR 51.52. The staff has reviewed the information and analysis presented by the licensee and finds that the prior generic assessment (53 FR 30355) does apply to the Indian Point 3 facility. Accordingly, the staff concludes that Table S-4 of 10 CFR 51.52 will remain bounding for Indian Point 3 for the additional 6 years and 4 months of operation that the proposed amendment would allow.

4.2 Nonradiological Impacts

The NRC staff has reevaluated the nonradiological impact associated with operation of Indian Point 3 to include the additional 6 years and 4 months of operation associated with extension of the operating license to December 12, 2015.

The Indian Point 3 FES considered, in part, the effect of operation of the facility on water quality and other aquatic issues. When the operating license was issued for Indian Point 3, Appendix B to the license contained Environmental Technical Specifications (ETS). The ETS included nonradiological and radiological monitoring programs, limits on effluent releases, an appropriate comprehensive ecological surveillance study, and reporting requirements.

In 1981, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) assumed the regulatory responsibility for matters involving water quality and aquatic biota. At that time, the NRC issued Amendment No. 35 to the facility's ETS which deleted the specific nonradiological requirements and added a nonradiological environmental protection plan. This plan recognized that reliance was placed on the DEC for continued protection of the aquatic environment. Aquatic issues are now addressed by the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions in or annexed to the effective State Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (SPDES) permit which, by New York State law, must be renewed every 5 years. The current permit was issued on August 28, 1987, and expires on October 1, 1992. The licensee would request extension of the SPDES permit, as appropriate, to match the extended license.

As an additional measure to protect the aquatic environment, the licensee has placed in operation the Ristroph traveling water screen system. The main purpose of the system is to incorporate fish handling capabilities into conventional debris handling traveling screens. The system is designed to operate continuously to lift fish and debris from the intake and segregate the fish from the debris. The system then deposits the live fish to a location in the river which would optimize fish survivability.

Although the NRC no longer has regulatory responsibility for the non-radiological aquatic issues, the staff continues to monitor the performance of the licensee in this area by receipt of an annual report which advises the staff of any deviations from their environmental protection plan. In addition, the ETS require the licensee to report to the NRC any occurrence that indicates, or could result in, significant environmental impact, which includes unusual fish kills or unusual mortality of any species protected by the Endangered Species Act of 1973. To date, no significant deviations from the environmental protection plan or occurrences which indicate or could result in a significant environmental impact have been reported to the NRC. Consequently, the staff concludes that the nonradiological impact on water quality or aquatic biota as a result of extending the license 6 years and 4 months should be minimal.

The staff also considered the environmental effects of plant modifications which have been made since the FES was issued. These modifications were either approved by the NRC staff as license amendments or have been implemented by the licensee under the provision of 10 CFR 50.59. These modifications generally improve plant reliability and the associated environmental impacts have been minimal or favorable. The plant modifications are reflected in the Updated Safety Analysis Report, which is revised annually. Extending the operating life would involve additional modifications as plant components degrade. However, based on modifications performed to date, the staff concludes that the nonradiological impact resulting from the plant modifications will be minimal. Continued plant operation during an additional 6 years and 4 months would have a minor nonradiological impact when compared to the impacts associated with construction of replacement power production facilities.

Potential operational nonradiological impacts have been identified, described, and evaluated in previously-issued environmental assessments and/or evaluations by the NRC and reviews by the SPDES permitting authority under the Clean Water Act. The NRC staff concludes that the proposed extension would not cause a significant increase in the nonradiological impact to the environment and would not change conclusions previously reached by the NRC staff.

5.0 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

The principal alternative to issuance of the proposed license extension would be to deny the application. In this case, Indian Point 3 would shut down upon expiration of the present operating license.

In Chapter XI of the FES, a cost-benefit analysis is presented for Indian Point 3. Included in the analysis is a comparison of various options for producing an equivalent electrical power capacity. Indian Point 3 is an economical source of electricity for New York State. The licensee has calculated that the total net generation benefit for an additional 6 years and 4 months is approximately \$6.7 billion in current dollars when the additional costs for the period of extension are deducted from the cost of alternative power. Even considering significant changes in the economics of the alternatives, operation of Indian Point 3 for an additional 6 years and 4 months would only require incremental yearly costs. These costs would be substantially less than the purchase of replacement power or the installation of new electrical generating capacity. Moreover, the overall cost per year of the facility would decrease since the large initial capital outlay would be averaged over a greater number of years. In summary, the cost-benefit advantage of Indian Point 3 compared to alternative electrical power generating capacity improves with the extended plant lifetime.

6.0 ALTERNATIVE USE OF RESOURCES

This action does not involve the use of resources not previously considered in the FES.

7.0 AGENCIES AND PERSONS CONSULTED

The staff reviewed the licensee's request and contacted the New York State Energy Office, which had no objection to the proposed operating license extension.

8.0 CONCLUSION

The staff has reviewed the proposed license amendment relative to the requirements set forth in 10 CFR Part 51. Based on this assessment, the staff finds that there are no significant impacts associated with the proposed action which would change any conclusions reached by the Commission in the FES. Those FES conclusions remain bounding for Indian Point 3.

Principal Contributor:
D. Oudinot

Date: June 25, 1992

June 25, 1992

Docket No. 50-286

Mr. Ralph E. Beedle
Executive Vice President - Nuclear Generation
Power Authority of the State of New York
123 Main Street
White Plains, New York 10601

Dear Mr. Beedle:

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR INDIAN POINT
NUCLEAR GENERATING UNIT NO. 3 (TAC NO. M76970)

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The notice has been forwarded to the Office of the Federal Register for publication.

Sincerely,

Original Signed By
Nicola F. Conicella, Project Manager
Project Directorate I-1
Division of Reactor Project - I/II
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosures:

- 1. FR Notice
- 2. Environmental Assessment

cc w/enclosures:
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Docket No. 50-286

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Mr. Ralph E. Beedle
 Executive Vice President, Nuclear
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 123 Main Street
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Dear Mr. Beedle:

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR INDIAN POINT NUCLEAR GENERATING UNIT NO. 3 (TAC NO. M76970)

Enclosed is a copy of the "Notice of Issuance of Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact" related to your application for amendment dated June 11, 1990, as supplemented June 18, 1991, February 11, 1992, and May 13, 1992. The proposed amendment would extend the expiration date of Facility Operating License No. DPR-64, for the Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 3 from August 13, 2009, to December 12, 2015. These dates represent 40 years from the dates of the construction permit and the operating license, respectively. Also enclosed is a copy of the Environmental Assessment related to this extension.

The notice has been forwarded to the Office of the Federal Register for publication.

Sincerely,

Nicola F. Conicella, Project Manager
 Project Directorate I-1
 Division of Reactor Project - I/II
 Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosures:

- FR Notice
- Environmental Assessment

cc w/enclosures:
See next page

as revised 5/27/92

OFFICE	PDI-1	PDI-1:PE	PDI-1:PM	PR/B	OGC
NAME	CVogan	DOudinot:av1	NConicella	LCunningham*	JHull*
DATE	02/15/92	02/15/92	02/15/92	05/15/92 09/25/91	12/24/91

5/27/92

OFFICE	PDI-1				
NAME	RCapra				
DATE	02/ /92	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /

*See previous concurrence
 OFFICIAL RECORD COPY
 FILENAME: B:\76970EA.WP