

#### **4.15 Public Utilities: Public Water Supply Availability**

**Provide information on conflicting groundwater use, if any, from onsite and offsite uses.**

Fort Calhoun Station is not a direct or indirect user of groundwater. FCS obtains service and potable water from the City of Blair Municipal Water Plant, and obtains cooling water from the Missouri River. The City of Blair Municipal Water Plant obtains source water from the Missouri River (See sections 2.7 and 3.1.3 of the ER).

#### **4.18 Transportation**

**Please provide data on the percentage change in traffic congestion due to refueling outages or during the license renewal period, which bring on additional workers.**

The Nebraska Department of Roads has assigned a Level of Service designation of "B" to a 9-mile section of US-75 from the City of Blair to the City of Fort Calhoun (See Section 4.14 of the ER). This is designation is based on a 1998 Flow map which estimated that the above mentioned portion of US-75 averaged 4750 vehicles a day, and 320 trucks a day. Assuming each of OPPD's estimated 60 additional employees associated with operating through the license renewal term commutes to FCS in separate vehicles, traffic volume would increase by 1.2 percent on US-75 in the vicinity of FCS.

During the refueling outages, which occur every 18-months, site employment increases by as many as 600 workers for temporary (30 to 40 days) duty (See section 3.4 of the ER). Assuming each worker commutes separately to FCS, maximum traffic volume temporarily increases by 12.5 percent on US-75 in the vicinity of FCS. OPPD assumes similar increases would continue throughout the license renewal term.

#### References

6.c-1 David J. Peterson (Nebraska Department of Roads) *Level of Service Review US-75 Blair to Fort Calhoun*. June 1, 2001.

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## Nebraska Department of Health Environmental Surveillance

The Nebraska Department of Health (NDOH) measured radioactivity in the environment starting in 1958. These early monitoring activities focused on the amount of fall-out in the environment. In 1972, NDOH initiated a pre-operational environmental monitoring program for both Ft. Calhoun and Cooper Nuclear Power Plants. Funding for the operational environmental monitoring was obtained from the Atomic Energy Commission, the predecessor to NRC. In the late 1990s NRC eliminated the funding for the offsite environmental verification sampling program due to federal budget cutbacks. NRC indicated they were satisfied with the licensee environmental programs and the agreement between cross comparison results. The Nebraska Radiation Control Act states that the NDOH will protect public health and safety by confirmatory monitoring of environmental radioactivity in air, milk, surface water, fish, food products, and shoreline sediments and by measuring ambient radiation levels. Since that time, the Nebraska Radiation Control Act has been revised and now includes an exemption clause for nuclear power utilities.

### **OPPD plans for future spent fuel storage**

OPPD plans to construct an independent dry fuel storage installation on site to support spent fuel storage during the period of extended operations. The facility will be located onsite in a previously disturbed area that is currently in industrial use. The facility will be built in stages, as needed. Under the scenario where a Federal repository (e.g., Yucca Mountain) is not available, the maximum land requirement is less than one acre.