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of the Environmental Standard Review Plan

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	PUBLIC COMMENT MEETING ON REVISED SECTIONS OF THE
5	ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD REVIEW PLAN
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7	THURSDAY,
8	AUGUST 9, 2007
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11	The Public Comment Meeting commenced at
12	1:21 p.m. in the NRC Headquarters Auditorium, 11545
13	Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852, Mr. Andrew J.
14	Kugler, Moderator, presiding.
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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

MODERATOR KUGLER: Thank you for coming today. As most of you know, my name is Andrew Kugler. I'm a Senior Environmental Project Manager in the Office of New Reactors, and I'm leading the project to update the Environmental Standard Review Plans.

This meeting today is to talk a bit about the high-priority plans that we've published for use and comment.

of the first things I want to emphasize is, this meeting is not the end of the road. This meeting is an opportunity for you to give us comments, an opportunity for us to provide you with some information about the Environmental Standard Review Plan Update, but right now we'll be open for comments on these until the 14th of September, and I've already received a request that we consider holding a meeting some time after that to talk about what comes out of those comments and what we plan to So, that's something we'll need to do with them. consider.

But, this meeting is not your last chance, if you have -- if you'd like to comment on these standard review plans, you'll be able to do so afterwards.

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The first thing I'd like to do is ask people to silence their cell phones and pagers, and I'll do the same, just so that these aren't going off in the middle of our meeting. Mine probably wouldn't anyway, because I'm getting no signal, but it can't hurt.

In terms of some other administrative things, in case you don't know the restrooms are directly opposite the auditorium, beyond the stairs, if you need to use the restrooms. There's also water fountains over there.

The unescorted areas of the building, if you are not familiar with it, this whole area around the auditorium and outside is unescorted, and the lobby level is unescorted. If you needed to go anywhere else, or if you find yourself somewhere else somehow, you need to be escorted, so just keep that in mind.

In terms of our meeting format, it's fairly simple today. I'm just going to -- I'm going to give you a presentation. I was asked by NEI to provide you with some information on some of the changes we made, so I've added that information into what I'll present, and once I'm done that we'll have some time for questions, and then, obviously, for

comments as well. Most of the time should be for you to ask questions or make comments.

The meeting will be transcribed. We have James over here who will be doing that, so I need to ask that anything you want to say be done to a microphone, either the mic over here on my right of the podium, or I do have a mobile mic here that we can bring out there.

Also, when you do speak, please identify yourself by name and by your affiliation, so we know who you are, and make sure that we only have one person speaking at a time, in order to get a clean transcript.

We will, of course, include the transcript as part of our meeting summary, so you'll have an opportunity to see what everybody said, and you don't have to worry about scribbling everything down real fast, which is usually what I'm doing.

In terms of questions you may have, I will answer questions to the extent that I can. I didn't write all these sections, we had a number of people working on them, and we don't have a lot of those people here, because a lot of them are on the West Coast, but I will answer to the extent that I can, because I was involved at some point or another in

most sections. If I can't answer your question, we'll take that as a question to consider as we are working on the updates.

Hopefully, you all have a copy of the agenda. You should also have a meeting feedback form, if you picked one up out front. If you didn't, and you wish to fill one out later, they will still be back there, for those feedback forms do help us to improve our meetings. So, I'd appreciate it if you would fill one out.

And, in terms of the copies that I've put in the back, we made 50 copies of the sections that I figured were most critical. I didn't make copies of everything that we updated, because I felt a lot of people would be bringing copies anyway, but these copies are identical to the ones that were being put up on the web and being sent out to some folks directly, so they are no different than what you would have already seen.

For the agenda, fairly simple, I'm going to talk about why we were doing this update, talk about the process that we are using for it, go over some of the more significant changes in some of the sections, and then talk about what we are going to be doing next.

I'd prefer, I think, in order to be fairly quick about things, that we hold questions until I'm done my presentation as a whole, rather than stopping along the way repeatedly. I think that will work a

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little better.

Okay, so why are we doing the update? Well, the first thing I want to say is that the ESRP wasn't broken, it wasn't something -- it wasn't a situation where we couldn't use it for licensing, in fact, we've been using them for the early site permits, but we knew there was room for improvement in Some of it was coming from lessons a number of areas. we had learned from the early site permits, and in some cases we knew of changes in laws and regulations that affected our reviews, and there were some other cases where we just haven't used these sections in decades. Good examples are things like need for power and cost benefit. We haven't had to do that. weren't certain how good they were, we thought they were probably in fairly good shape, but we wanted to go through those sections, because they are critical to the review, and we haven't used them.

So, that's the sorts of things that we included, as we were looking for ways to improve or places where we might need to improve.

In terms of the process, one of the first things we did was, we sat down or went out to experienced staff, both here and at the Pacific Northwest National Lab, and said, all right, what do we know about, what issues are we already aware of that we need to address. So, we gathered a lot of information that way.

We went ahead and looked at recent changes in laws and regulations, to make sure we were aware of everything we should be aware of, and to incorporate those changes.

We looked at the lessons we had learned from the early site permits, and worked to incorporate those.

We also identified some generic changes, and some of these generic changes, if you were involved with the Safety Review Plan, the standard review plan for the safety review, are very similar to a lot of what they were doing. There were things like, you know, the big footnote at the bottom of the first page, it was a complete rewrite of that. We took out listing the specific branches that had ownership, because by the time you publish it the reorg has changed that branch name again, so we were tired of doing that. We added an OMB statement, and

there were some other odds and ends in there. We took out references that indicated that this was specifically for the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, because now we have two offices using this ESRP.

So, those were how we went about figuring out what we might need to change.

The next thing we did was, try and determine, okay, what priorities should we put these into. We knew we couldn't do them all at once - which ones were most important. And, we looked at a number of factors. We looked for sections that we knew had problems, from experience. We put those in high priority. We looked for sections that maybe we haven't had any problems with them, but they were always at the heart of what we are doing, things like alternatives, the need for power, these are going to be at the core of what we end up doing. So, even if we think they are okay, let's go back and look at them now and make sure they are okay.

We then, using that information, divided the sections up into, basically, four groups. There's high-priority environmental standard review plan sections. These are what we are talking about today. There's a group of moderate priorities, low

priorities, and then there's a group that we said, you know what, these don't need to be changed, they are fine the way they are. The only thing that will be done to them will be to make those generic changes that I was talking about.

After we had done that, we went to work on the high-priority sections. We drafted revisions to them, went through a review process internally. Of course, we went through the Office of General Counsel as well, let them review them and comment on them, and made changes, and those are the versions that were published for use and comment.

So, that's what we've done so far.

In terms of what's going to come next,

I'll talk about that at the end, rather than now, but

I just wanted to describe what we have been doing so

far.

Okay, so I'm going to try and be brief, going through some of the more significant changes that we made in these various sections, and I'll try and take them, more or less, in order that they appear in the NUREG.

As you are probably aware, these are up on the web page now, you can access them if you go in under NUREG 1555, which is the Environmental Standard

Review Plan, you can pull up the individual sections we've updated.

Eventually, you'll be in a position to be able to pull up individual sections of the old sections. We haven't quite broken it down like that yet. So, right now, either you pull up the entire old Environmental Standard Review Plan, or you can pull up individual sections that have been revised.

In the revised sections, they are drafts for use and comment. The most significant changes are highlighted, to try and make it a little easier for you to identify where the major things are. There were a lot of other changes that were made that just didn't rise to that level.

For the introduction, the front section of the ESRP, there is an introduction ESRP that lays a lot of the ground work, and a lot of what is discussed in that section applies to all of the sections in the NUREG. So, that's -- it's really a critical section, and it's a very important one for you to review, because it does lay all that ground work out.

There are really only two major changes we made there, and, really, I'd say one of them was really major, and that was, we added a whole section on new and significant information. Now, we've

actually got that even broken up into two parts. One is a general discussion of how we manage new and significant information, how we apply it, and then there's a sub-section that goes specifically into discussing it in the context of a combined license application, referencing an early site permit.

The reason it's done that way is that, the concept of new and significant information does not only apply to that approach, to an early site permit leading to a combined license, new and significant can be used for any sort of information from a previous review that we wish to use. We can go back and pull up a construction permit environmental review, and if the information is still valid we can use that, but we do make that determination have to that the information is still valid.

And you, as applicants, if you want to use older information one of the things we'll be looking for is that you have established that bridge showing that this information that was maybe 20 years old is still valid today or still useable in some form.

So, that's the reason it's set up the way it is, it will be applied to things other than combined licenses and early site permits, but we do then go through and explain that specific case in a

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The other thing we added into that section was a brief bit of quidance regarding a 60-day sufficiency review. We haven't worked out all of the quidance for that type of sufficiency review yet, that is in the works, and that guidance will be separate from the Environmental Standard Review Plan. actually cover both safety and environmental My understanding is that, once that acceptance. quidance is final, and it is still in the works right now, that it will be made public, so you should be seeing that coming out at some point soon.

So, those are the two main changes in the introduction.

The Environmental Standard Review Plan 3.8, I want to mention just briefly because people may be a little confused about what we did there. The way the old version of this was written, it included both a description of basic information to support the review, this is for transportation of fuel, and the analysis of the impacts of that transportation. Well, that's not what Chapter 3 is for, Chapter 3 is a purely descriptive chapter. If we are going to talk about the impacts of transporting fuel, that should be in Chapter 5. So, what we did was, we broke out the

analysis portion and we created a new ESRP, 5.7.2. So, when you see that section, that's why we had a new section, the information in 5.7.2 used to reside in 3.8, but it really didn't belong there. So, technically, we didn't really make any changes technically, it was just really an organizational change.

There are a number of sections related to transmission lines, four of them are listed We made a number of changes to try and deal of the issues of with some we are aware on transmission lines. In all honesty, I don't think either the industry or we have figured out how to deal with all of these issues, we are still working on that, but we tried to address what we could.

One of the things we did in all these sections is talk about the issue of transmission lines that are not owned by the company that is the applicant for a license or permit. This is going to be much more common today. Most companies probably will not own the transmission lines, although in a lot of cases it may be owned by a mother company that that power company is a part of.

However, there will be some situations in which there is no relationship whatsoever between the

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transmission company and the power generating company, 1 so we are trying to accommodate that as best we can in 2 3 these ESRPs. 4 In Chapter 9, in 9.4.3, we also tried to 5 focus that section more on transmission line routing. In the old version, it talked about routing, but also 6 7 had a lot of discussion about reviewing the design of transmission lines, the towers, the lines 8 9 themselves, things like that. We didn't feel that 10 that was really an area that was of a lot of value, in terms of our review time, because the impacts to the 11 environment of the tower design are pretty limited, 12 but the impacts of the routing of the transmission 13 14 line are critical. 15 So, the focus of this ESRP has been shifted to really just the routing portion of the 16 17 transmission system. Now, this, as I've mentioned, this is an 18 19 area that I don't feel that we really have all the answers to yet, so this is certainly an area which we 20 would welcome a lot of comments from industry, in 21 terms of your views on what can be done, when it can 22 be done, options for carrying it out. 23

One thing I would like to point out, I'm not sure everybody understands why we are looking at

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transmission lines. We don't license them. licensing a power plant, so what do we care? underneath we have to look at the whole project. transmission line is interdependent with the building the plant. You are not going to build a transmission line if you don't build a plant, and you are not going to build a plant and not have any transmission lines to get the power out. They are So, even though we don't authorize the inseparable. transmission lines, we must include the impacts of those lines in our review. So, that's why we still have that in our review standard, and what we are trying to work with is, okay, now that we know, everybody, hopefully, understands why we have to address it, now we need to figure out how we are going to do it, because I know in a lot of cases the power -- or the company that's applying for the license to build a plant is not in the position to tell us yet what the route may be, it hasn't been decided. So, we need to figure that out.

I will tell you, one of the plants, and we looked at the final environmental statement for the construction of the original plant that was an existing plant at the site, and trying to figure out, well, what did they do 30 years ago, and the answer,

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in at least that final environmental statement, was that they had to do transmission line routing at the time they did the review for the construction permit. So, things have probably changed a lot, maybe back then it was easier to do that, to determine your routing early, and you didn't care that you were going to lay out money for that early, and in today's world you don't really want to do that, but somehow we are going to have to work through these issues and find a way to address the concerns of industry, and at the same time allow the staff to perform its required review of the environmental impacts.

One other thing I'll point out, in terms of the problems we run into reviewing transmission lines, part of it is writing the Environmental Impact Statement, but that's not all that we have to deal with. We also have requirements placed on us to consult with some agencies regarding some of the environmental impacts we deal with.

For example, Endangered Species Act requires us to consult with Fish and Wildlife, or Marine Fisheries. Well, we might be able to estimate impacts for the Environmental Impact Statement just based on it will be somewhere around this county, we don't know exactly where. But, when we go to Fish and

1 Wildlife or Marine Fisheries, we can't really function that way very well. We go to Marine Fisheries and 2 3 say, well, it's going to go through there somewhere, 4 but we don't know where. They are going to say, well then, you are not ready to consult with us, you don't 5 have the information yet. 6 7 So, that's one of the tougher nuts to crack I think, in terms of dealing with these issues. 8 9 I just want to make sure folks were aware of that. 10 Changes related to ecological resources, I won't spend a lot of time on this one. Mostly, this 11 was clarifications, because the changes we were making 12 reflect the way we've been doing our reviews in the 13 14 recent Environmental Impact Statements that we've been 15 They reflect laws that have been enacted working on. 16 since the last time the ESRP was updated. 17 So, it's not a dramatic change in terms of what we actually do, but it is a change in terms of 18 19 documenting that in the Environmental Standard Review Plan and making clear what we intend to do. 20 We've added a couple of new Environmental 21 Standard Review Plans, 4.7 and 5.11. 22 These plans are to evaluate the cumulative effects of construction and 23 24 operation, respectively. We've been doing cumulative

impacts in the recent reviews, and so in that regard

this isn't new, but it's new in terms of being documented in one place in the Environmental Standard Review Plan.

In the past, there have been some sections of the Environmental Review Plan that had some information of cumulative impacts, but now we've pulled it all together in one place, one for construction, one for operation, to make clear what we intend to do.

As a new Environmental Standard Review Plan, again, we would certainly welcome comments and views from other stakeholders as to whether we hit the mark with what we've prepared. They are both fairly brief right now. I don't know if they make require changes, as we learn more about addressing cumulative impacts, because I think, again, it's an area we are working toward doing a better job than we have in the past. So, there may be changes in the future, as we learn a bit more, but this reflects what we have been doing so far.

One other thing I want to mention -- well, first, back on those, on cumulative impacts, some of the challenges in addressing cumulative impacts, first of all, you have to look at past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions that impact the same

1 resource. Some of the challenges in the areas in which you may want to take a look at and give us 2 comments, what's reasonably foreseeable? 3 4 that mean? 5 There is some quidance out there, CEQ, Council on Environmental Quality has guidance out 6 7 there, but that's an aspect that certainly is worth 8 looking at. And, the other is, where is your geographic boundary for your analysis? 9 Unlike a lot of the other work we do, 10 where we'll use kind of a set boundary for everything, 11 for cumulative impacts your boundaries should be set 12 based on the resource you are looking at. 13 14 instance, if you are looking at impacts to hydrology, 15 you are going to set your boundary based on the 16 watershed. What's going on within that whole watershed? 17 I know, for instance, some of the power 18 19 plants in New York struggle to go through and evaluate, okay, I'm building a power plant on the 20 Hudson River, who else is affecting the Hudson River? 21 Well, that's a long river, with a lot of plants on it, 22 so when you start looking at cumulative effects it can 23 24 get quite challenging.

So, geographic boundaries is another issue

to consider as you are looking at these.

The one other thing I want to mention is, we started working on another new plan, new ESRP section, for site redress plans. We had not, prior to this, had any guidance on how to review a site redress plan. But, we put it on hold for the time being, because of the rulemaking related to limited work authorizations. Until that rulemaking is final, it really didn't make sense for us to develop it, develop this Environmental Standard Review Plan. It was originally drafted based on the old rule, and we know the new rule is going to change things significantly, so we are putting that one on hold until the rule is final.

With respect to severe accidents, we did do a number of updates in Section 7.2 and 7.3. Similar to what I said about the ecological review plans, most of those changes really just document what it is we've been doing. They clean up some of the differences or things that have changed over time, as we've adapted to the needs of the early site permits and combined licenses. So, I don't think you'll find anything in there that folks who deal with severe accidents are going to find significantly different than what they are used to, but do take a look at those.

Some of the other changes were to help avoid some confusion, regarding what we expect and to clarify the relationship between our review and the review that's done for the safety side in the Safety Evaluation Report.

Chapter 8, this is need for power. We worked on all five sections in Chapter 8, but I think if you look at it you'll find that the changes are not real dramatic. We did try to address the current deregulation mode that the power industry is dealing with, because there are situations in which in the past if you had a service area it was pretty easy to determine whether you had a need for power. After all, you could project what was going on inside that service area.

But, when we first deal with a true merchant plan, where there is no service area at all, where their power might be going anywhere, that's going to be a little challenging to deal with. And, we've tried to speak to those issues in the updates that we've made to Chapter 8.

Obviously, as I talked about earlier, another feature of deregulation is that the power generator is not the owner of the transmission lines, so we tried to accommodate that change, and we've also

talked a bit more about the relationship with other organizations that are involved with the grid, grid reliability, and need for power, such as North American Reliability Council.

Because we have not really gotten a chance to exercise the need for power analysis, Vogtle's early site permit, is the first one we are working on. This is another section where certainly other viewpoints would help us to make sure that we are on the mark, or to see where maybe we've missed the mark.

The Environmental Standard Review Plans under Section 9.2 relate to energy alternatives, and there are three sections, one is for alternatives that don't require new generation, one is for alternatives that do require new generation, and 9.2.3 pulls that all together.

There were three specific changes that we made. One is, we made changes to accommodate the fact that if there's an applicant for an early site permit they can choose whether or not they address energy alternatives. So, the Environmental Standard Review Plan has to reflect that if energy alternatives are not addressed under an early site permit, then we don't address it in our Environmental Impact Statement.

In addition, we added some guidance related to the option of energy conservation for a merchant plant, for a true merchant plant. There was a Commission decision related to the Exelon early site permit. This is CLI-05-29, that addressed this issue, and so we've incorporated that information into the ESRP.

And finally, this will probably sound strange in a way, but in Section 9.2.3, we modified it to make it clear that when we do compare alternative energies we only compare those that are competitive.

Maybe in hindsight that should have been obvious, and we should have had it in there all along, but this is a change that we have made to make that very clear, that we are not going to be talking any further once we determine that an alternative is not competitive, we are done with it, we don't talk about it beyond that.

ESRP 9.3 was called Alternative Sites.

One of the first things we did was we modified that,
we changed the title to Site Selection Process,
because in a way the title was misleading because
alternative sites is not all that we look at. We are
looking at the entire process that the applicant uses
to work from its region of interest, down to candidate

sites, down to a proposed site and alternative sites. So, the title was a little bit off, and we wanted to change that to make clear what we were doing.

We also had to completely reorganize this ESRP. The way it existed, it kind of jumped around from one issue to another, and we were trying to make it so that it flowed step-wise through what you, as an applicant, do and what we need to review in terms of the siting process.

Hopefully, having done that, it's a lot easier to read through it, a lot easier to understand what it is we need to do, and what we expect from you in your applications.

One of the other things we did in that regard is, we added a figure that is kind of a flow chart of the process. It's very simplistic, but it just lays out those big steps, moving from the region of interest all the way down to the comparison of the proposed and alternative site.

One of the things we noticed as we were working on the revision to this section was that there was a significant difference between it and Regulatory Guide 4.2, and the issue had to do with a discussion of candidate areas. Regulatory Guide 4.2 spends about two and a half pages discussing how to identify and

use candidate areas, and the Environmental Standard Review Plan was, essentially, silent on it. So, we've added information regarding candidate areas to the Environmental Standard Review Plan to make them more consistent. But, it is a new area, and so I wanted to point it out for people to take a look at that, make sure that it matches up with your understanding of how this should be done.

We also tried to address some of the lessons learned from the early site permits. One of the things that came up in one of the hearings was that in the Environmental Standard Review Plan it said that in terms of considering alternative sites within the region of interest, we should always consider every nuclear power plant site with an operating reactor or a construction permit.

However, we also had guidance from the Commission, from the late '70s, that said it's not realistic to consider a site owned by a competing utility as an alternative site for this utility. So, we've modified the Environmental Standard Review Plan to address that, to take out the automatic consideration of sites owned by other utilities.

We also expanded the explanation of the bases for the tests for obviously superior alternative

sites. The existing ESRP already talked about this, that we would compare the proposed alternative sites, and it's a two step process. First we determine if any of the alternative sites is environmentally preferable, and then we determine, if there are environmentally preferable alternative sites, whether any is obviously superior.

Well, the older version of the ESRP gave a pretty good explanation of how to do the first test, but its explanation for the second step was pretty brief, and really didn't go into enough detail to follow it, so we beefed up that explanation.

Just for some clarity, for those of you who may not have been through this process before, when we do look at the site selection process, for the most part what we do is we evaluate the process that you use. How did you select your region of interest? How did you go from region of interest to candidate areas, from there to potential sites, from there to candidate sites? And then, using the candidate sites coming down to a proposed site, and comparing it to the alternative sites.

So, we go through and we look through that whole process. Most of our evaluation is of that process that you used. Was it a reasonable process?

Did it look at the right sources of information? The only place where we really do a completely independent evaluation, and this is no change from the past, is we will independently look at proposed and alternative sites and do an independent evaluation to determine whether any is environmentally preferable, or obviously superior, if there are any that are preferable. So, that hasn't changed, but I wanted to

So, that hasn't changed, but I wanted to point it out because it's important to understand the overall process.

ESRPs 9.41 -- 9.4.1 and 9.4.2 evaluate alternative systems for heat dissipation and circulating water, respectively. There are not large changes in these sections, but one of the things we did in the old sections, it talked about determining if systems, alternative systems, were superior, equivalent, or inferior.

We've taken out the discussion of equivalence for two reasons. First of all, in most cases you could never really come to a conclusion of true equivalence, because in most cases you'd be comparing apples and oranges. This system kills a lot of fish, this system kills less fish, but this one costs more, and this one costs less -- so, it would be

very difficult to really reach that point.

But, more importantly, it really doesn't matter. The only systems that matter for the balance of the evaluation are those that are superior. So, what we've done is break it down into superior or, basically, not superior. And so, that's one of the more significant changes that we made.

We also added guidance regarding how we determine a system is superior, discussing how we use cost benefit for that. It just really beefs up what was in there, the original guidance was, perhaps, not as clear as it could have been, and the revised guidance should hopefully be a lot clearer for folks reading it.

Finally, Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2, these talk about benefits and costs, kind of rolling up everything that's gone before it in the review.

We've made a couple of changes here that

I want to mention. One, similar to what we did in
energy alternatives, we've added guidance here to make
it clear that for an early site permit it's up to the
applicant whether or not they address cost benefit.

If the applicant chooses not to address it, then we
don't address it in our Environmental Impact
Statement. If the applicant does address it, then we

address it.

And then, we added some guidance in the cost section regarding transmission lines. The existing, or the previous Environmental Standard Review Plan, didn't make it clear that that was a cost that needed to be considered. But again, because it's related to the project it's required for the project, it is a cost that goes with it.

All right, so those are the main sections

I wanted to talk about.

What are we going to do next? Well, to start with, as I mentioned, the staff is going to start using these. These were issued for use and comment, so we will start using these for our reviews.

However, we understand that, obviously, applications already in house and the near-term applications will not have had an opportunity to address any changes we make. So, we understand that, and we take that into consideration in our review.

Obviously, if the reason we made the change is because a law changed, then the law has to be complied with. There's no out there. But, if it's a matter of, we've modified our guidance to try and accommodate something we feel we need to do, then we are going to take that into account when we are

reviewing an application, but with the recognition 1 that you will not have had an opportunity to address 2 3 it. 4 As is discussed in the meeting notice, you 5 have until September 14th to provide comments. can provide comments either by mail or by e-mail to 6 7 the addresses on the screen. 8 If you have comments on other sections, 9 you may have some other sections that you have an 10 interest in, and you've looked at them and you feel there need to be changes, if you have comments on 11 other sections please send those along as well. 12 take those, because we will eventually be working on 13 14 the other sections. So, if there's something you are aware of it will help us if we become aware of the 15 16 need for some change. 17 Once we receive the comments, we'll review them, obviously, we'll work on them, develop any 18 19 changes to the sections, and then issue them as final. 20 With that, that's all I had to say. there are questions, I quess we can start with any 21 specific questions about the process, and then we'll 22 23 open it up for comments that the stakeholders would 24 like to make.

Are there any questions?

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And again,

please remember to use the microphones and identify yourself. We have one microphone there, and I do have a hand-held. No, that one we've disabled, I'm sorry.

Okay, I thought she was heading for the mic.

MR. CESARE: Guy Cesare, NuStart. Reg Guide 4.2, is that in the mix in this process for update? I notice that in your -- in the introduction you talk about it would be a standard in a sufficiency review, and it's so out of date.

Kind of a combined question here, we really want to follow NUREG 1555 for format.

MODERATOR KUGLER: I think if you follow the NUREG 1555 format, you'll be fine. Reg Guide 4.2 is going to be updated. It's in the works. I think by the end of the year we are aiming to try and have a draft ready. Some of that depends on funding availability and things of that nature, as I'm sure you guys are aware of those types of issues, but it is in the works to be updated.

But, for now, the guidance that's -although the Environmental Standard Review Plan is
guidance for the staff, it does provide a lot of good,
useful information for the industry as well, as to
what we are going to be looking for as we do our
reviews. So, I think you can't go wrong with following

1 the Environmental Standard Review Plan. 2 Any other questions? MAHER: Bill Maher, South Texas, 3 4 what's the time frame after September 14th? 5 MODERATOR KUGLER: Well, I don't have a set time frame, I'll be honest with you. It depends 6 7 in part how many comments we get. It depends on how 8 many applications arrive, and, you know, are they all on schedule to some extent, because we do have a lot 9 of people who are going to be tied up in both the 10 reviews and in the Environmental Standard Review Plan. 11 I think our goal, what we've laid out, is 12 to have all the sections final by the end of the year. 13 14 I would think, in a lot of cases, we can do better than that, depending on the number of comments and the 15 16 types of comments we receive. 17 some of the cases, I think, for instance, need for power, we may end up issuing a 18 19 final section, knowing that there are issues that we are still trying to work out, say, related to 20 transmission lines and issues of that nature. 21 we'll probably have to issue final -- so the people 22 have something to work with while we continue to work 23 24 towards resolution of some of those tougher issues. Yes? 25

1	MR. FRANTZ: Steve Frantz, MLB. You've
2	added new sections to Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 on
3	cumulative impacts. Are you expecting the
4	environmental reports to be submitted this fall for
5	the sections on cumulative impacts, corresponding to
6	those sections in the NUREG 1555?
7	MODERATOR KUGLER: It would be
8	unreasonable for us to expect that. To the extent
9	that the applicants are aware of other activities that
10	affect the same resource, I would think, typically, I
11	would hope that you would address them anyway,
12	although you might not call it out as cumulative
13	impacts.
14	But, no, it wouldn't be reasonable at this
15	point to expect that of applicants who, at this point
16	their applications are nearly final. So, we
17	understand that.
18	MR. CUDWORTH: I'm John Cudworth with
19	Tetra Tech.
20	Along the lines of Bill's question, will
21	the September 14 date apply to the other sections you
22	are drafting right now, or just these that you have on
23	the street now?
24	MODERATOR KUGLER: It will just be for
25	those the sections that are out now. As we issue

other sections, we'll set dates for comment periods 1 for those. 2 3 And, when I said that we hope to have, you 4 know, the sections done by December, I'm talking there 5 also about these first groups, this first group of 39 or 40 that we published for use and comment. 6 7 Any other questions? 8 Okay, are there folks, I assume, who would 9 like to make some comments or provide some information 10 to us? You can either come here to the podium, to the mic over there, or we can bring you the hand-held mic, 11 whichever your preference is. 12 I quess we can start with -- is there 13 14 anybody in the front row who has anything? We'll work 15 our way back. 16 Would you like to -- do you want to come 17 up to here? Guy Cesare, NuStart. MR. CESARE: 18 19 Andy, you framed up the transmission line situation fairly accurately. There are a couple of 20 questions that come from it. 21 It's understood the Commission doesn't 22 license the transmission lines, and we appreciate the 23 24 additional words, the information may be limited, you work with what you have. But, the problem that we 25

have is that the staff still must do a complete review of the environmental impacts of transmission lines, which in some cases you won't know precise routing.

So, the question has come up, what is going to be adequate, and you are saying we are certainly still thinking about that.

What I'd like to see you consider is, I use the term desktop, but there is a level of evaluation that is available, if you do know general routings, using various tools like GIS, and you can consult with various agencies, state and others, and let them know what you are contemplating, what kind of land uses, what GIS can tell you. You can also make assumptions about crossing rivers and streams. In fact, the towers are going to have fairly localized impact, you will take steps not to put the tower in that wetland.

I mean, there are mitigative measures that we can generally say that typically would be observed, but we will have those on the ground. So, this is a good step and opens the dialogue, but we're wondering if you are considering adding more guidance, expanding that paragraph to give us -- to get the reviewer and us more, because we are writing them right now, and we have a lot of it written, and desktop is at level,

1 reconnaissance level is the best we can do right now with those areas. 2 3 Is that where you are going? Does that 4 sound reasonable, or is that too premature? 5 MODERATOR KUGLER: This is Andy Kugler. 6 First, we are looking mainly for comments, so we are 7 probably not going to respond to everything. We don't intend to respond to things today, we are mainly here 8 to collect information, or collect concerns and ideas. 9 10 That's certainly an area we are looking at. We do have to involve other stakeholders, such as 11 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] and 12 states, and get their views as well, because a lot of 13 14 those folks we have to deal with in these arenas. 15 And so, we can't unilaterally decide what the right solution is, but we are working toward a 16 solution on that. 17 MR. CESARE: Very good, so the comment is, 18 19 this paragraph will be very good, but this paragraph should be expanded to the degree the staff can, on 20 what -- for review procedures, would a desktop be 21 acceptable, and what is acceptable? 22 23 The other thing is that, you recognize in 24 3.7, you are saying who is the person -- who is that 25 entity that approves the construction, and that really

1 varies state by state. And so, that's a very good question for us to answer, and so it should be 2 3 recognized that that could vary. 4 And, I think in previous EISs, I'll say 5 Clinton's EIS, the staff recognized the FERC process, but it probably would be valuable for the ESRP to 6 7 recognize FERC doesn't approve the construction of the 8 line, but they approve -- they mandate a process 9 whereby the generator and owner of the T&D interact, 10 they approve the connection as far as I understand. 11 The construction itself is approved by 12 somebody else, and that varies from state to state. 13 14 And so, we need to tell you that, and that then drives 15 what agencies are involved with -- and, of course, the 16 laws actually drive consultations. It would be good 17 for 3.7 to be more expanded on that matter. Also, the paragraph probably logically 18 19 could be inserted in many locations, 4.1.2, 5.1.2, are probably just the start of it. 20 I think that covers that, the site reviews 21 will be places where we'll talk on individual states 22 and where the review would then be the actual details 23 24 of what each applicant can provide.

Thank you.

MODERATOR KUGLER:

1 MR. FRANTZ: This is Steve Frantz from Morgan Lewis. 2 3 On Section 9.3, I have just a suggestion 4 changes in terminology. You go off from 5 alternative sites to site selection, I recommend you go back to alternative sites. 6 7 If you look at the existing applicants 8 that are coming in late this year, and then next year, 9 most of them are not on green field sites, they are on 10 existing nuclear power plant sites. And, it's very obvious to the owners where 11 they should locate these new plants. And so, they did 12 not go through the current and formal site selection 13 14 process you have in mind, instead what they did, after the fact, after they chose their site, they then went 15 through a comparison of various candidates and 16 17 alternative sites. And, I think that change in approach to indicate that this is a hypothetical 18 19 evaluation of alternative or candidate sites rather than a site selection process actually used by the 20 owner would be quite helpful. 21 It's an after-the-fact evaluation that's 22 done, not something that's done up front, necessarily, 23 24 for most of these new plant sites.

MR. MAHER:

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This is Bill Maher from South

Texas, and to continue along with what Steve has said, part of that evaluation, granted, is, in addition to being environmentally based, is also cost based, since it takes advantage of existing infrastructure at an existing nuclear power plant from an owner of a merchant plant standpoint that was key in that decision. With respect to the transmission lines, and this is really a question, I'm assuming you are still taking input to be able to tier off existing either EISs or EAs for impacts on those added either new transmission lines or expanded right of ways, correct? MODERATOR KUGLER: Well, as with anything that we do, we have the option to tier off with any other evaluations that have been done, certainly in the Environmental Impact Statements. I'm not sure, I guess I'm not as clear in my mind as to what we can do with, say, state evaluation, that's not been under the National Environmental Policy Act, but it's still done as an

environmental evaluation of some sort.

I would think to the extent that we find that the information meets the requirements for the National Environmental Policy Act, then we would still

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1 be able to use that. It might not be called tiering, but it would still be possible to use it. 2 3 MR. MAHER: To use a word that -- uses, 4 perhaps, it will provide some insights for whatever 5 you are doing in your process. 6 MODERATOR KUGLER: Certainly. 7 MR. MAHER: The next question is, in the 8 course of revising 1555, you may, once again, provide 9 or come across some insights that you may be able to apply to the rewrite of 1437. Has that been thought 10 about? 11 MODERATOR KUGLER: Yes. We do work with 12 the -- for those of you who don't know, he's talking 13 14 about NUREG 1437, that's the Generic Environmental 15 Impact Statement for License Renewal, although we are now in different offices, we do still actually talk to 16 each other and we pass information to them, and as 17 they are working -- they are working on an update of 18 19 the Generic Environmental Impact Statement right now, as they run into issues they pass information to us as 20 well. So, we do talk and, hopefully, we remain 21 consistent through that. 22 23 Anybody else? CUDWORTH: This is John Cudworth 24 MR. 25 again.

1 I have a couple real general comments. I've chosen these because they really apply across the 2 3 board to all the ESRPs that you are considering. 4 In 1979, NRC produced the document, NUREG 5 05555, which was the first environmental plan for doing reviews for construction and operation. 6 7 document was 900 pages long. Then in 1999, NRC replaced that with the 8 9 current NUREG 1555, which is also, roughly, 900 pages 10 long. At the risk of revealing too much about my 11 age, I've worked with both these documents. I've also 12 looked at the revisions that we have on the street so 13 14 far for 1555, and, basically, they are all additions to the existing document. 15 Now, NRC has licensed something like 130 16 reactors, more than 30 sites. NRC has also licensed 17 at least the construction of a lot of other reactors 18 19 that then got canceled. NRC alluded to the license renewal GEIS process, that was a very extensive 20 evaluation of the impacts of constructing and 21 operating the existing fleet. 22 And, through all this data gathering, all 23 24 this expertise that's come together, NRC really has a

environmental impacts are

good

idea

of

what

significant and which are not.

Now, NEPA common law, CEQ regs, NRC regs, even the NUREG introduction, all talk about the need to focus on what's significant, and to discard the evaluation of non-significant issues.

Basically, what the ESRP says right in the introduction is, it will emphasize issues that are significant and reduce emphasis on other issues and background information.

My question then is, why is NRC asking the same questions today that they asked us 30 years ago about constructing and operating plants, and what the impacts are, why doesn't NUREG 1555 ever say this issue has never been found to be significant, and it will be ignored unless new and significant information is brought to our attention.

I see very little evidence that NRC is focusing, as NEPA intends it to do, on issues that make a difference to a decision on whether to license a plant. The environmental impacts that NRC produces, using 1555, are encyclopedic, they are very broad, they are very general, but they also cover the full gamut of all potential impacts, and they are very little use, as a result, in a direct way to any decision maker. No person can really read them and

come to a conclusion of what's important with regard to the decision on whether to license this plant.

Now, I think there's a fairly simple approach to fixing this, to make use of the lessons learned, the knowledge that's in the NRC, the experience, and that is to use the scoping process a little differently than it's being used right now. You have scoping meetings. You write up scoping minutes, but scoping is a process that's supposed to In fact, the focus of scoping is supposed to precisely what I'm concerned about, be the identification of what's significant and what is not.

The agency is supposed to identify significant issues to be analyzed in depth, the agency is also supposed to identify and eliminate from detailed study issues things which are not significant, and in this case I'm citing CEQ regs, but, in fact, NUREG 1555 also has almost the same words.

Why not make use of this step and provide some of this information in the <u>Federal Register</u> notice of intent to do an EIS? I can visualize that notice, including a draft list of, here are the issues that we think are going to be significant, based on our experience, and here is a list of things that our

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1 experience tells us are not probably going to be significant. Then you solicit input on these lists, 2 3 should things be moved from one list to the other. 4 This would give you a jump start then on narrowing the 5 focus of the EIS. Now, let me give you one example of the 6 7 ESRPs that you have in front of you. You have ESRP 5.3.1.1, Hydrodynamic descriptions of physical impacts 8 9 of intakes. This ESRP has the reviewer assessing Now, some of you may or may not know 10 bottom scouring. what that means, or imagine what it might mean, but 11 what it's really referring to is the potential for 12 high velocity cooling water discharges to scour 13 14 sediments from the bottom of surface water bodies. The 1996 license renewal GEIS 1437 that 15 Andy mentioned says this, sediment scouring has not 16 17 been a problem in most power plants, and has caused only minor localized effect at three plants. The 18 19 impacts of sediment scouring will continue to be localized and of small significance. 20 All right, if bottom scouring is of small 21 significance, why does NUREG 1555 still tell the 22 reviewer to assess it? 23 24 I've been involved in the production of

license renewal reports for 46 reactors, and for every

one we go back to our client experts and say, okay, have you ever had an issue with bottom scouring? Everybody has said no.

Do the same for all these other issues, write them off as issues that you don't have to evaluate in any further detail, and focus your EIS on the things that are more significant and make a difference to a decision maker.

That's my first comment. My next one is a little shorter.

In the beginning of 1555, there's an explanation of the format for all the ESRPs. One of the sections that they all have is something called acceptance criteria, and acceptance criteria is defined as providing guidance on determining the acceptability of the applicant's submission with respect to the topic under review.

Now, examples of the things that the different ESRPs have, include NRC regulations, 10 CFR 51, 52, et cetera, NRC guidance, Reg Guide 4.2, 4.7, other things, NRC policy, like the EJ policy in the Federal Register notice, NRC memoranda of agreements, such as the one they have with the Corps of Engineers, other Federal agency regulations, Federal laws, and even in one place industry practices, the National

Electrical Safety Code.

Now, it's difficult to imagine how NRC can use all those criteria as acceptance criteria. Reg Guide 4.2, for example, which was written back in 1976, indicates that it establishes a format acceptable to the staff, but in conformance with the format is not required.

We've gotten from the Regulatory Guide that was format guidance to its now being a substantive criteria for rejecting an application. It was written for that, and I don't think it should be used in that way.

If NRC sticks to acceptance or rejection based on its regulation, I think it's on very firm ground, but using some of these other things is questionable. If NRC wants to impose these other criteria on applicants, they should comply with the Administrative Procedures Act, and convert them to regulatory requirements.

Absent this effort, NRC should take out of 1555 sections anything except its own regulations. This would also solve another problem with how is NRC supposed to have applicants know what they are supposed to include in their applications.

1555, the only thing it says, you are

1 supposed to comply with all these other things. 2 now, the only way then you can say that you can reject 3 applications based on not complying with Fisheries and 4 Wildlife regulations then, is by saying that one has 5 to comply with 1555, in order to have an acceptable application. 6 7 I don't think anybody intends that. I'd like to suggest that changing the listing of all 8 9 the criteria is something that should be done. 10 MODERATOR KUGLER: Thank you. Anybody else? Other comments? 11 Ted Bowling, with Duke 12 MR. BOWLING: 13 Energy. 14 To comment on the NRC's evaluation of 15 transmission lines, there are very few utilities nowadays who will bulldoze historic buildings to build 16 a transmission line, or bulldoze wetlands. 17 In fact, of employ siting 18 most us 19 structures, siting processes that avoid sensitive areas. So, I think that once the ESRP or the review of 20 the ER, or the EIS, establishes that the utility has 21 an objective siting process for transmission lines, 22 like Guy Cesare described, that includes 23 24 consideration of these sensitive areas, and in many

cases avoidance, the real question of impacts focuses,

not on the route, but on the practices for construction and maintenance of the lines.

And, I would think that the NRC's time, the applicant's time, and NEPA's objectives, would be better served to focus on that aspect of the transmission routing of, you know, how are these lines constructed, what are the construction practices that the utilities utilize to either avoid impacts or mitigate impacts, what are the maintenance practices, rather than on the question, specifically, what's the route, and when are we going to put an ecologist on the ground to find out if there's an endangered wild flower underneath these lines.

MS. CERAFICI: My name is Tamara Cerafici.

I'm from Ballard, Spahr, Andrews and Ingersoll.

I would like to recommend a clarification and more review on Chapter 8, on the need for power. I have noticed, and I have been one of the lucky few who have had an opportunity to prepare need for power in a combined operating license application, and have found in the new discussion residual effects or residual pieces of NUREG 1555, the 1999 version, and the 1979 version, that have -- that continue to utilize processing that may or may not be used in the industry today.

And, I would recommend that the staff talk to power planners and other members of the industry and the community to modernize their evaluation and the evaluation criteria within Chapter 8, so that the context of, not only deregulation for the further review, but so that the regulatory matrix or the regulatory structure that is currently in place in the states that are regulated can be more adequately defined.

MR. CESARE: Guy Cesare, NuStart. Along the lines of Chapter 8, two comments.

One is that 8.1 already recognizes that if there were evaluations that were done by the applicant to fulfill state or other regional energy planning service requirements, then those things would be valuable in the review, and we would cite those, and that may be sufficient for need for power.

I think there's room for another flexibility in the case where the need for power is so compelling there may be some parameters, such as the utility having purchased power currently, and projecting a significant amount of purchased power, and making a simple statement that base load power has a shortfall, and has been, and will be, then one might be able to truncate a lot of this need for power

evaluation.

What is being asked here, and just because it's hard to get doesn't mean you don't have to -- you don't need it for evaluation, there's a lot of information here that has not changed from other versions of this ESRP, and it's excessive, it goes back 10 to 15 years of data, that may or may not be meaningful.

So, the two comments are, one, is that it ought to allow the reviewer and we preparing these some flexibility. It would be good for you to recognize that if the need for power is so compelling you may be able to truncate the amount of data that is required.

Detailed information on how the users have been distributing, and their sources, whether it's electrical, gas, coal, or the sensitivity studies along those lines, that may be excessive, but the bottom line is it's obvious that you need 2, 3, 4 megawatts over the next 15 -- gigawatts over the next couple years, or ten years.

The other comment is, I was expecting a scrub of this to eliminate things that are excessive details that one may not need to make this finding, and yet, I don't see that reduction in request of

1	information. So, I was thinking that the staff would
2	look, using a significance criteria and eliminate
3	things that may not be significant to consideration,
4	such as, the sensitivity on whether or not the plant
5	was built on schedule 2015, or plus or minus three
6	years. Those kinds of studies, that seems like it may
7	not be in NRC's purview to do that, and to meet the
8	power evaluations.
9	I was expecting some type of scrub of the
10	significance, and I don't see that that was done. It
11	doesn't look like anything was deleted.
12	MODERATOR KUGLER: Other comments?
13	MR. CUDWORTH: This is John Cudworth
14	again.
15	I wasn't going to make specific comments,
16	but this is too good an opportunity to pass.
17	Like Tamara, I also had the dubious
18	pleasure of having to prepare and review Chapter 8 to
19	one of my clients, and I agree that Chapter 8 in the
20	NUREG still needs quite a bit of work. It doesn't
21	focus where it should, and to some agree, yes, I agree
22	with Guy, it asks for details that are not needed.
23	I think part of the reason it does that is
24	that it's not recognizing that NRC's focus is not
25	truly on the need for the electricity. NRC's focus

1 should be the need for or the reasonable expectation 2 that there's a benefit that will be achieved. 3 And, given that NRC has to demonstrate 4 some independent review of whether there is or is not 5 a reasonable benefit to be expected, the focus needs to be, perhaps, a little less on some of the number of 6 7 years of raw data that generate the load growth, that the need bounds, and more on the 8 generate 9 reasonableness of the expectation, in general, that 10 this benefit will come about if we -- if you accept the plan. 11 I will be making specific comments on 12 Chapter 8, too. 13 14 MR. MAHER: Bill Maher from South Texas 15 again. I, too, noticed a lot of, I'll call it 16 17 legacy issues in Chapter 8. While there is a recognition, some states still are needing to perform 18 19 a needs analysis, and present that needs analysis for capitalization of a capital project, I think that 20 ought to just stand on its own, with respect to the 21 agency being able to rely on that needs analysis, and 22 if I can use the word tier off on that particular 23 24 state process. 25 However, with respect to independent

generators, independent -- if you talk to an independent generator, and any power plant in that independent generator, if you go beyond five years you are truly in a crystal ball, with respect to cost, with respect to load growth, although you can make some general reliance on trends with respect to the load growth, but being able to nail a load growth 15 years out, relying on 15 years of this sort of data, down to a significant digit is worth some thinking.

In addition, as an independent generator, there are certain aspects of the data that's currently in the draft that an independent generator, as a matter of business process, either will not share with the agency, or will be somewhat fearful of sharing with the agency, even under a proprietary scope.

There are certain aspects of customer cost and customer margins which they just will not share, even with their contractors. So, we will also be commenting.

MS. CERAFICI: Since Guy is getting all the blame, this is Tamara Cerafici again, the rulemaking, I'm trying to remember which rulemaking it was, it was from October of 2003, and NRC was requested to have the need for power removed completely if it was an independent merchant plant.

1	And, that language that the NRC used in
2	denying that petition was about as elegant a
3	description of what needed to be done for the need for
4	power, and that was, who is described to as applicant,
5	what the benefits of this issue what the benefits
6	of this plan would be, define what is the process of
7	doing that, define that there are several pieces of
8	priorities, if you will, several priorities that can
9	be met by this new base load, or by this new peaking,
10	of course, they are looking for base load.
11	And, that benefit, or that description of
12	the benefits, is really what the NRC is looking for,
13	and so I'm trying to think which PRN it was, but it
14	was in October, I think, of 2003, when that came out.
15	MODERATOR KUGLER: Anybody else?
16	Guy, you are not allowed to ask again.
17	MS. ALTMANN: This is a repeat of Amy
18	Altmann, Southern Nuclear this is kind of a repeat
19	comment from a comment stated in a different forum,
20	and for which I don't recall seeing any of the
21	environmental staff at.
22	Back in July, I believe, we had a Reg
23	Guide 1.206 meeting that came out that was to discuss
24	the recently issued the official reg guide had been
25	released on the streets like a week maybe, but we

1 brought the comment regarding the definition significance in the applicable sections for new and 2 3 significant information in Reg Guide 1.206, and I 4 guess lack thereof. 5 There's a good definition for new, just having done a cursory glance at what's in the 6 7 introduction to the ESRP, it appears to be almost the exact same information that's in Reg Guide 1.206, and 8 9 I don't see additional information to help expound on the definition of significance. 10 And that's just something 11 so, that applicants would be interested in seeing. 12 Anybody else? 13 MODERATOR KUGLER: 14 MR. CESARE: I'll change the subject, Part 15 52, in general. I think that NUREG 1555 largely works well 16 for Part 50 process. I think it still lacks Part 52 17 sensitivity, and transmission lines is an example, 18 19 where transmission line design, routing, may have been done in the 1970s with the Part 50 licensing process, 20 but would not be finalized well enough to get 21 everything the staff needs for the complete legal 22 23 analysis. 24 And, we identified that one, and we are working on that one. 25

There are other areas, such as cooling intake design, where the details required that are expected by the ESRP that the staff needs to make that finding, to do the formal consultation with the resource agency, it's just not sensitive -- right now it's not sensitive to the fact that the design may not be mature enough to provide that information.

It's a problem for the staff, as we have discussed in numerous meetings, you need to make your finding for your EIS. So, the document still doesn't recognize that delta, numerous locations, where these general terms, level of design detail is not where Part 50 would have had it.

So, there's more work to be done. I think the solution is we've got to hammer through these first COLs [combined licenses] and get some EISs generated, and then we'll -- but, the fear is with the sufficiency review, is that we don't want the applications rejected because they are not -- you don't want to do it, we don't want to have it rejected, so I don't know where we are going to go with it, but we need some recognition that the design may not permit all the details, so we have to work, I think, on a state-by-state basis and application-by-application basis to make sure the resource agency is

1 comfortable with that level of design. 2 And, it will be good for the ESRP to 3 recognize that that kind of flexibility must be 4 recognized for the reviewer. All the things the staff 5 has been saying, I need to have this, and we are saying we are not going to have it, we need to have --6 7 we need to work that out. I don't know if the ESRP is the right 8 9 place to have that expert guidance, but it's a real problem, and it's not only the ESRP, I think it 10 applies to -- that, basically, is a business decision 11 on whether or not you have paid the AE [architect-12 engineer] to fully design the intake structure or 13 14 whether or not you've said, let's take it to this level, conceptual design, that's all we have. 15 16 You may not have screen mesh dimensions at 17 that point, and we'll talk about that. So, I don't think it's savvy with Part 52 18 19 yet. This is Tamara Cerafici 20 MS. CERAFICI: again, and Guy truly gets credit for starting this 21 22 one. Another example of the flexibility that I 23 think should be a hallmark of these ESRPs is in 24

10.4.2, which discusses costs. And, there is some

1 change where costs are, essentially, deleted from the 2 ESP process. 3 However, coming into the combined 4 operating licenses, a unique situation where we are 5 looking at design characteristics, the construction characteristics, and the operating characteristics in 6 7 one report, and we may not have the specifics of the design, we may not have the specifics of the costs, 8 9 but we may be able to define what those costs are with 10 a reasonable probability. And, we have that flexibility in the ESRPs 11 look for reasonably probable 12 that allow us to outcomes, as we write these reports and as we review 13 14 them. 15 As long as we are just MR. CUDWORTH: 16 sticking with past bad actors here, I, too, have some comments on 10.4.2. It's a little broader even than 17 that. 18 19 NEPA doesn't require a cost, dollars cost benefit analysis. NEPA does require agencies to 20 provide that information, if, in fact, it's been 21 22 generated. 23 NRC may need to look at how badly they 24 really need these dollars in their cost benefit 25 analysis.

I think that you backed off considerably from what they've done.

Along the lines of my first comment, NRC has an awful lot of experience along this line. Maybe we now don't have the level of detail about the design of the intake structure than we had in '72, but how many intake structures have you looked at in power plants, how familiar are you with the design, why do you need to go to that level of detail now, you have some reasonable basis for making expectations of the impacts.

One other comment, you said we could make comments on things that aren't here, sections that maybe need to be added.

We've had -- we have added to Chapter 3 in our ESPs in our whole applications the section on employment, because that affects a whole lot of analyses. So, we put a section together that talks about expected construction employment and operational employment, and that becomes a basis for a lot of analysis, and that may be a section you consider adding.

MODERATOR KUGLER: Mike pointed out to me, we haven't asked the folks on line whether they have any questions or comments.

1	Does anybody who is on the anybody who
2	is on the phone have any comments they wish to make?
3	That either means no or we've had it on
4	mute this whole time and they haven't heard anything.
5	Okay, any comments from the folks here?
6	MR. DAM: Andy, this is Bill Dam.
7	MODERATOR KUGLER: Okay.
8	MR. DAM: Yes, this is Bill Dam, I'm an
9	environmental consultant with ASB EMC.
LO	First of all, I wanted to thank you, NRC
11	staff, and Andy Kugler, for what I've heard, adding
L2	the telephone conference to the public meeting.
L3	My first comment is that the proposed
L4	change to Section 4.1.2 on transmission corridors,
L5	state that it's a line not operated by the applicant,
L6	information may be limited, and the reviewer should
L7	proceed with the assessment using information that can
L8	be obtained.
L9	While the ESRP is not a regulatory
20	guidance document, and it's meant for staff NRC
21	staff review, the ESRP is being used for guidance
22	preparation on the application.
23	Providing information on the proposed
24	routes, alternative routes, that are not on the
5	transmission line corridors but also other

structures, including water and gas pipelines, roads 1 and other features not owned by the applicant, is 2 3 essential information for preparing an EIS. 4 For example, Section 4.3.1, on terrestrial 5 ecosystems requires information on locations of species and habitat in the vicinity of the site of the 6 7 transmission corridor. 8 Therefore, the impact of the proposed 9 project must be evaluated without knowing the exact locations of transmission line corridors. 10 I propose that the language be changed to 11 state that the reviewer will determine the most 12 probable route for transmission line corridors, and 13 14 look at the alternatives to the various actions. 15 I'll stop at that point and see if there's 16 any comments from others. 17 MODERATOR KUGLER: Are there any other comments from the folks on the phone? 18 19 MR. KULANGARA: This is Jacob Kulangara from Bechtel. I have a question pertaining to the --20 plan I think you had anticipated later, just to know 21 what is the proposed -- and I guess -- plan -- on the 22 kind of rule that is going to be issued. 23 24 MODERATOR KUGLER: Yes, the reason that we have held off completing that new section is, we are 25

1	waiting for the final rule on limited work
2	authorizations.
3	As far as the rule itself, I honestly
4	don't know exactly what the status is. I know it's in
5	the works. It's near final, but I don't know when it
6	will be final. I'm, basically, waiting on that.
7	Okay, I'm being told that the rule is at
8	OMB for review. Okay.
9	I was asked to have you spell your name,
10	restate and spell your name, please.
11	MR. KULANGARA: K-U-L-A-N-G-A-R-A, Jacob,
12	J-A-C-O-B.
13	MODERATOR KUGLER: Kulangara?
14	MR. KULANGARA: Yes.
15	MODERATOR KUGLER: Okay, all right, thank
16	you.
17	Okay, other comments?
18	MR. DAM: Just a question, comment.
19	The previous version of the ESRP makes
20	reference to geographic information systems, called
21	the Geographical Environmental and Siting Information
22	System, GEn&SIS, and I didn't see any updates to that
23	in the proposed changes.
24	Could you provide the status of
25	information as to using GEn&SIS, and the other comment
I	

1 was that, having a GIS would be useful for helping determine locations of the transmission routes and 2 3 other alternative siting information, would this 4 become a staff requirement for the GIS? 5 MODERATOR KUGLER: Okay, as far as the status of the GEn&SIS, I'm going to turn this over to 6 7 Bob Schaaf. 8 MR. SCHAAF: This is Bob Schaaf, I'm a 9 Senior Project Manager in the Environmental Review 10 Branches. GEn&SIS is a -- system that was being used 11 in some of the early -- reviews and was also used in 12 -- reviews, provided geographic information system 13 14 proponents and other tools for management information. 15 That is being phased out, and we've got a new system that we are developing, using some newer 16 17 technology, working with the National Labs. It will a geographic information system component as 18 19 part of that system. MODERATOR KUGLER: Okay, thank you, Bob. 20 Any other questions or comments? 21 Well, I want to thank everybody for coming 22 out today for this meeting, and I certainly appreciate 23 24 you taking this time, and also taking the time to read 25 as much as you were able to in the time you had

available, and providing us with comments.

I'll repeat again, you have until the 14th to provide -- 14th of September, to provide any comments on the sections. You can either mail them to me, or e-mail them, and if you have other questions in the interim you can also contact me, if you can actually catch me in the office when I'm not on travel.

If there is nothing else that we need to

-- Brent would like to come back and say some more,

maybe more about making sure that if you got some pre
app activities you get signed up.

MR. CLAYTON: Yes, I made this sales pitch already. One other task, we've been tasked by the Commission, as a result of the Commissioner Merrifield Task Force report and recommendations, to have a meeting with stakeholders to get ideas about how we can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of our environmental reviews.

We are working with NEI to figure out the optimum time to schedule that meeting, but stay tuned, you are all invited back for that.

A lot of the things I heard today were more on that line than they were specific comments on the ESRPs.

1	MODERATOR KUGLER: All right. With that,
2	we'll end the meeting. Thank you again for coming
3	out.
4	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter was
5	concluded at 2:51 p.m.)
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