



March 10, 2008

In reply, please refer to LAC-14029

DOCKET NO. 50-409

Document Control Desk
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington DC 20555

Subject: Planning for ISFSI

We are responding to your inquiry about the plans of Dairyland Power Cooperative to develop an Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) at the site of the La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor (LACBWR) in Genoa, Wisconsin. Dairyland is currently planning to locate an ISFSI for dry cask fuel storage on the LACBWR site, and has evaluated several alternative locations on what is a relatively geographically limited site that also contains a large coal-fired generating station owned by Dairyland (the Genoa-3 plant), a transmission substation, and barge coal unloading and storage facilities. The preferred ISFSI location (Alternative site #3) is located south of the Genoa-3 plant, on land legally described as Government Lot 6, which was previously used for an access road to a boat landing on the Mississippi River. This letter reviews the licensing record for LACBWR and provides basis for the conclusion that the preferred ISFSI location is included within the existing 10 CFR Part 50 license for the LACBWR site as reflected in the record.

The approximate location of Alternative Site #3 on Government Lot 6 and its location in the overall Genoa site are shown highlighted in yellow on Exhibit A, attached. Alternative Site #3 is about midway between the river on the west and Highway 35 on the east. Some years ago, when the ash disposal landfills for the Genoa-3 plant on Lots 6 and 7 were closed and capped, the access road to the boat landing was re-routed to follow the easterly and southerly boundaries of the site. Alternative Site #3 is on or adjacent to the old boat landing access road, between the two closed ash landfills on that portion of the Genoa site.

We have reviewed those portions of the LACBWR licensing record describing the scope of the site included in the license. The licensing history supports the conclusion that the 10 CFR Part 50 license for LACBWR includes all of the land owned or leased by Dairyland that is included in the Genoa overall generation site. That conclusion is also consistent with NRC regulations found in 10 CFR 20.1003, which define a "site boundary" as the "line beyond which the land or property is not owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the licensee." We summarize our conclusions from the licensing record below.

NMSSO /
NWS

HISTORY OF THE SITE

Land Acquisition

Dairyland first acquired land at the site in 1941 to build its first coal-fired generation station, Genoa-1. The first acquisition was approximately 37.32 acres, as shown in the attached Exhibit B, Dairyland Power Cooperative La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor Genoa, Wisconsin Property Map. In 1949 Dairyland acquired an additional 18.6 acres (the ash disposal area for Genoa-1) at the site, also shown on Exhibit B. Dairyland acquired an additional 80.8 acres at Genoa in 1962. Exhibit B. The proposed ISFSI location is located within this acreage acquired in 1962. Finally, an additional 26.8 acres was filled by dredging during 1962-63. Exhibit B. The total area owned or controlled¹ by Dairyland at Genoa then totaled 163.52 acres. Dairyland continues to own or control the entire 163.52-acre site at the present time.

Power Plants at Genoa

The first power plant located at the site, Genoa-1, began operation on May 7, 1941.² Schermerhorn, *The Dairyland Power Story*, La Crosse, Wisconsin, 1973, p. 401. Genoa-1 continued to operate until 1985; the plant was decommissioned and dismantled in 1989.

Construction of the LACBWR plant by Allis-Chalmers began in 1963, and the plant was completed in 1967. Dairyland began operation of the plant as a base-load plant on its system on November 1, 1969. LACBWR was permanently shut down on April 30, 1987.

Dairyland's third plant at the site, Genoa-3, is a large coal-fired generating station that began commercial operation in 1969 and continues in operation as a major generation resource to the Dairyland system. Genoa-3 is located immediately south of LACBWR. During initial years of Genoa-3 operation, ash from Genoa-3 was deposited in ash landfills on Government Lots 6 and 7, immediately south of the coal storage area for Genoa-3, and north of the boat landing. Those landfill areas are now closed and capped.

LACBWR LICENSING HISTORY

Early Licensing Documents³

LACBWR was one of a series of demonstration plants funded in part by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). The Allis-Chalmers Company built the reactor and its operating systems for the AEC, which was the original owner; Dairyland separately built, owned and operated the immediately adjacent steam turbine generator and electric interconnection facilities. The AEC later sold the plant to Dairyland and issued Dairyland a provisional operating license. A more

¹ Dairyland leases certain filled land immediately adjacent to the river from the State of Wisconsin under a long-term lease. The proposed ISFSI location does not include any leased land.

² The plant was initially owned by Tri-State Power Cooperative. Dairyland Power Cooperative was formed by the merger of Wisconsin Power Cooperative and Tri-State Power Cooperative on December 16, 1941. Schermerhorn, *The Dairyland Power Story*, La Crosse, Wisconsin, 1973, p. 401.

³ Except where otherwise noted, all emphasis in quoted text is added.

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detailed summary of the construction and licensing history of LACBWR is included at section 2.2 of the LACBWR Decommissioning Plan (as amended 2004); a copy of this summary is attached as Exhibit C.

The early documents in the LACBWR licensing history do not focus on the overall site boundary, in part because the AEC itself developed and owned the reactor under the initial contract agreement with Dairyland for the demonstration reactor. The early plans state that the reactor will be located on land owned by Dairyland on the east bank of the Mississippi River one mile south of Genoa, Wisconsin. Dairyland acquired fee title to all of the land owned by Dairyland at the Genoa site before LACBWR was constructed.

The precise boundaries of the land owned by Dairyland are not textually described in the contract for the demonstration reactor, likely in part because the property was already bounded by clearly defined landmarks, the river on the west and north, and the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks and State Highway 35 on the east. However, the early licensing documents state that the Genoa site includes other power plants and facilities then owned by Dairyland and that Dairyland then planned to build additional plants on the site in the future.

Provisional Dairyland Operating License No. DPR-45

The AEC issued Provisional Operating Authorization No. DPRA-5 to Allis-Chalmers on July 3, 1967. Dairyland applied for transfer of POA No. DPRA-5 to Dairyland on October 4, 1967. Provisional Operating Authorization No. DPRA-6 was issued to Dairyland On October 31, 1969.

Provisional Operating License No. DPR-45 (Docket 50-409) was issued to Dairyland on August 28, 1973. Paragraph 2A of the license lists documents considered to be part of the license application, as follows:

This license applies to the La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor (herein "the facility" or "LACBWR") which is owned by the Dairyland Power Cooperative and was formerly owned by the Commission and operated by Dairyland under the provisions of a Commission contract and Provisional Operating Authorization No. DPRA-6 issued on October 31, 1969 (Docket No. 115-5). The reactor is located in Vernon County, Wisconsin, at a site along the east bank of the Mississippi River, approximately one mile south of Genoa and nineteen miles south of La Crosse, and is described in the Safeguards Report for Operating Authorization (hereinafter Safety Analysis Report) filed by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company on August 19, 1965, and amendments thereto, and Dairyland Power Cooperative's application dated October 4, 1967, and amendments thereto dated November 22, 1967, February 21, 1968, and April 16, 1968, and the application by Dairyland dated May 22, 1973, as amended July 14 and 21, 1972, and July 25, 1973, for conversion of Provisional Operating Authorization No. DPRA-6 to a provisional operating license (**herein collectively referred to as "the application"**).

The most detailed description of the Genoa site found in the license application documents is included in the August 19, 1965 Safeguards Report. The Safeguards Report indicates that the licensed Genoa site includes the area on which the original Genoa plant was located, the acres subsequently acquired by Dairyland at the site, and the acres added by dredging and filling. In particular, the Safeguards Report contains the following references to the Genoa site:

The plant site is near the village of Genoa, Wisconsin, on the east bank of the Mississippi River. Dairyland has an existing 14,000-kwe steam plant at this site. The reactor plant is south of the existing plant on property owned by Dairyland.

Safeguards Report, p. 1-1

The site is on the east bank of the Mississippi River, approximately 19 miles south of the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and 1 mile south of the village of Genoa, Wisconsin. **The site is owned by the Dairyland Power Cooperative (DPC) and includes, besides LACBWR, the DPC Genoa Plant (a 14,000-kwe steam-electric power plant), a 161-kv and 69-kv transmission switching center, and a distribution center for 34.5 kv.**

Safeguards Report, p. 3-1

Figure 3.2 is an aerial view of the site before fill; Figure 3.2A is an elevated view of the site after fill. The details of plant location on the site are shown in Fig. 3.3. An area just south of the existing Genoa steam plant is filled in with sediment dredged from the river channel. This fill is used to raise the grade at the site to 19 ft. above the normal river water level, and extends the east bank of the river approximately 300 ft. to the west.

Safeguards Report, p. 3-1

In addition to the LACBWR facilities, there is a 14,000-kwe steam electric power plant kept on ready standby for emergency use (underlining in original). The site also contains DPC's 161-kv and 69-kv transmission switching center and a distribution center for 34.5 kv. Between 10 and 15 DPC employees work at these facilities. Approximately 46 DPC employees will work at the site upon reactor plant operation.

A portion of the filled-in area at the site is being reserved for future plant development. In the next five to ten years, DPC may develop conventional steam-power plants at this location.

Safeguards Report, pp. 3-1-3-2

The Safeguards Report also includes several figures showing the general location of the Dairyland Genoa property and the reactor, as well as a more detailed map showing the location of the reactor on the property owned by Dairyland, and specifically including Government Lot 6. Figure 3.5, Safeguards Report. A copy of Figure 3.5 are attached to this letter as Exhibit D.

The application's site descriptions are thus consistent with the conclusion that the licensed site included the entire property area owned or controlled by Dairyland at Genoa, which then and now amounted to a total of 163.52 acres.

Later Licensing Documents

In connection with its application for a full-term operating license, Dairyland submitted to the NRC a voluminous Environmental Report dated September, 1972. The site for LACBWR is described in much more detail than in the previous licensing documents, and the Environment Report includes both a textual description of the parcels that make up the site and a map outlining the "LACBWR Property." A copy of Section 2.1 of the Environment Report is attached to this letter as Exhibit E, containing Figure 2.1-2, a map showing the outline of the property corresponding to the following textual description in Section 2.1, on page 2-1:

"The LACBWR and two conventional steam plants are located on a property of 163.5 acres in Section 32, Town 13 N., Range 7W, which is owned in fee by the Dairyland Power Cooperative. The property, shown in Fig. 2.1-1; includes:

- all of Government Lot 2 except the rights of way of State Highway 35 and of the Burlington Northern Railroad, and
- all of Government Lot 1 lying west of the railroad, and
- all of Government Lots 5, 6 and 7."

The NRC issued its Final Environmental Statement ("FES") on the LACBWR license application in April 1980 (Docket 50-409, NUREG-0191). The FES also describes the Genoa site both by overhead map of the site boundaries and a description of the site area, **stating that the "total land committed to the three plant site is 163.5 acres."** NUREG-0191, Summary, Paragraph 3(a). Section 2.1 of the FES states that, "[t]he LACBWR and two fossil-fueled steam plants are located on 163.5 acres in Section 32, Town 13 No., Range 7W, which is owned in fee by DPC (Fig. 2.1-1)."

The two fossil-fueled plants to which the FES referred were Dairyland's Genoa-1 and Genoa-3 plants. FES Figure 2.1-1 on page 2-2 is labeled the "LACBWR Site Map," and shows the site boundaries in outline and the individual parcels of land that together make up the overall Dairyland-owned site. A copy of Figure 2.1-1 is attached to this memorandum as Exhibit F. That boundary corresponds to the 163.5 acres parcel described in the text. The FES exhaustively reviews the potential environmental impacts of LACBWR on the areas surrounding the site, and the environmental aspects of the site itself, including the DPC-owned open areas south of the Genoa-3 plant on Government Lots 6 and 7, then intended for use as coal ash disposal facilities for the Genoa-3 generating station.

The FES and its analysis of the overall site have been referenced by the NRC in later orders. For example, in September, 1994, the NRC referenced NUREG-0191 in conditioning the changes in the LACBWR facility or procedures in the Decommissioning Plan that DPC could undertake without prior NRC approval, by noting that the changes could not result in a "significant environmental impact not previously evaluated in the Environmental Assessment in support of the August 7, 1991 Decommissioning Order or the Final Environmental Statement (FES) related

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to operation of LACBWR, dated April 21, 1980 (NUREG-0191).” Confirmatory Order Modifying NRC Order Authorizing Decommissioning of Facility, dated September 15, 1994.

The Decommissioning Plan for LACBWR, revised as of 2004, also describes the site, in Figure 3.4. Figure 3.4 is attached to this memorandum as Exhibit G. That map includes within the site the Genoa-3 coal-fired plant and its coal storage area, and the two triangular areas immediately to the south of the coal pile that were used previously for ash disposal. That Figure 3.4 does not show the legal descriptions of the underlying parcels that make up the overall property, but as shown in Exhibit A, all of the old ash landfill area, and the old access road to the boat landing, are included in Government Lots 6 and 7, which are included in the licensed “site.”

CONCLUSION

The documents reviewed and discussed above indicate that both Dairyland and the NRC have consistently considered the entire 163.5 acres owned or controlled by Dairyland at Genoa to constitute the LACBWR site. We have found nothing in the licensing record that would support excluding any portion of the land owned by Dairyland at Genoa from the site under the current 10 CFR Part 50, Possession-Only license.

To the extent that the NRC considers there to be any uncertainty over the geographical scope of the currently licensed site, we would appreciate a letter clarifying that you agree with our conclusion that the 163.5 acre property described above is included within the scope of the current license for LACBWR.

Please contact me should you have any questions or need further information on this issued. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE



William L. Berg
President & CEO

Attachments

cc:

Ms. Kristina Banovac
Division of Waste Management and Environmental Protection
Office of Federal and State Materials and Environmental Programs
Mail Stop T-8-F5
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
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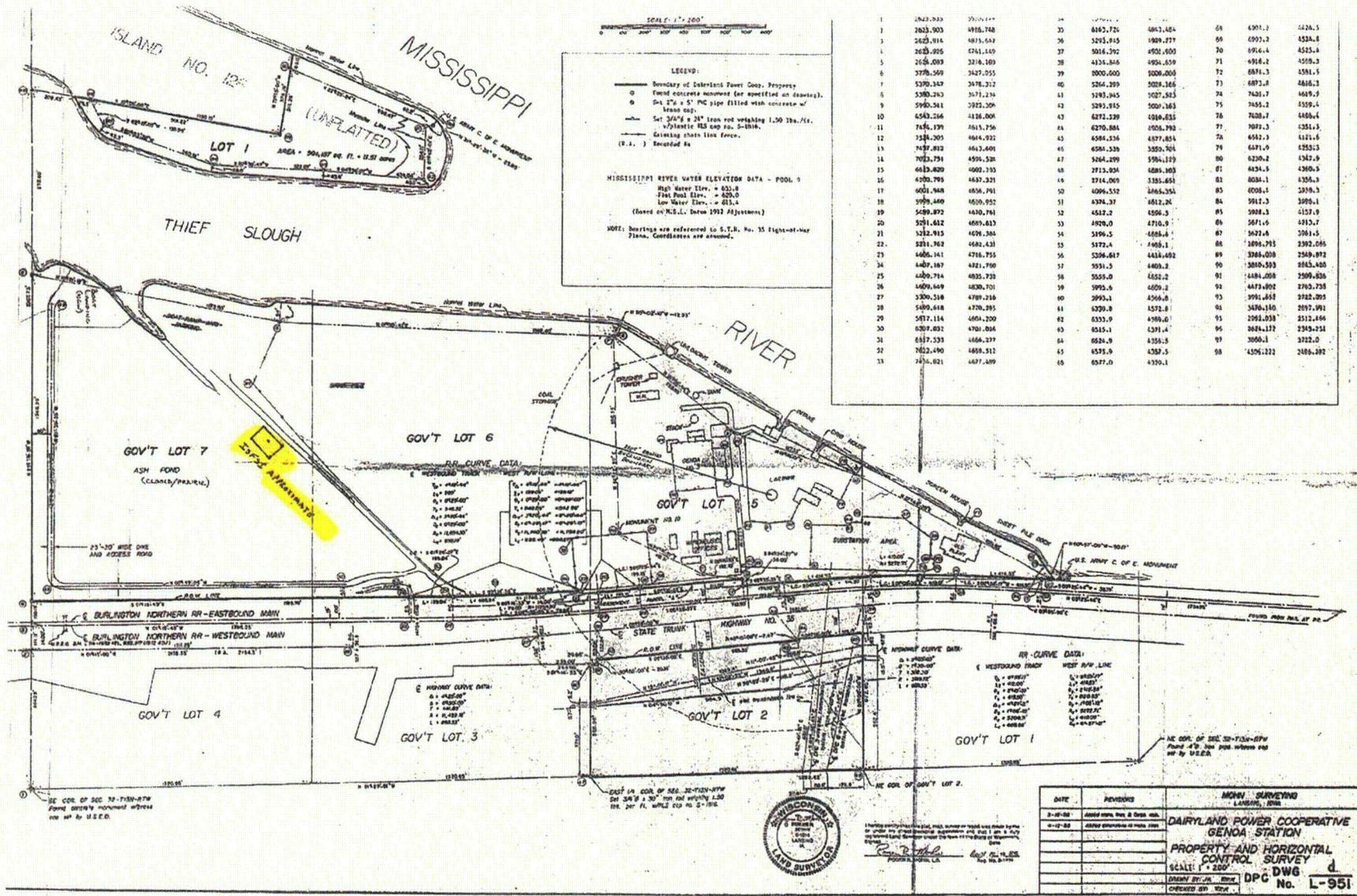
James Caldwell, Regional Administrator
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2443 Warrenville Road
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Roger Christians (F14a)
Michael Brasel
Jeff McRill
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EXHIBITS

- Exhibit A: Map of Dairyland Power Cooperative Genoa site, showing existing plants and facilities and preferred location of proposed ISFSI.
- Exhibit B: Dairyland Power Cooperative La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor Genoa, Wisconsin Property Map.
- Exhibit C: Summary of the construction and licensing history (2.2 of the LACBWR Decommissioning Plan (as amended 2004)).
- Exhibit D: Copies of Figures 3.2A and 3.5, LACBWR Safeguards Report.
- Exhibit E: Section 2.1 of the Environment Report for LACBWR, dated September, 1972.
- Exhibit F: Figure 2.1-1 from Final Environmental Statement on the LACBWR license application in April 1980 (Docket 50-409, NUREG-0191).
- Exhibit G: Figure 3.4, Decommissioning Plan for LACBWR, revised as of 2004.

B. J. AND S. O. ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, 1000 N. W. 10th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33304

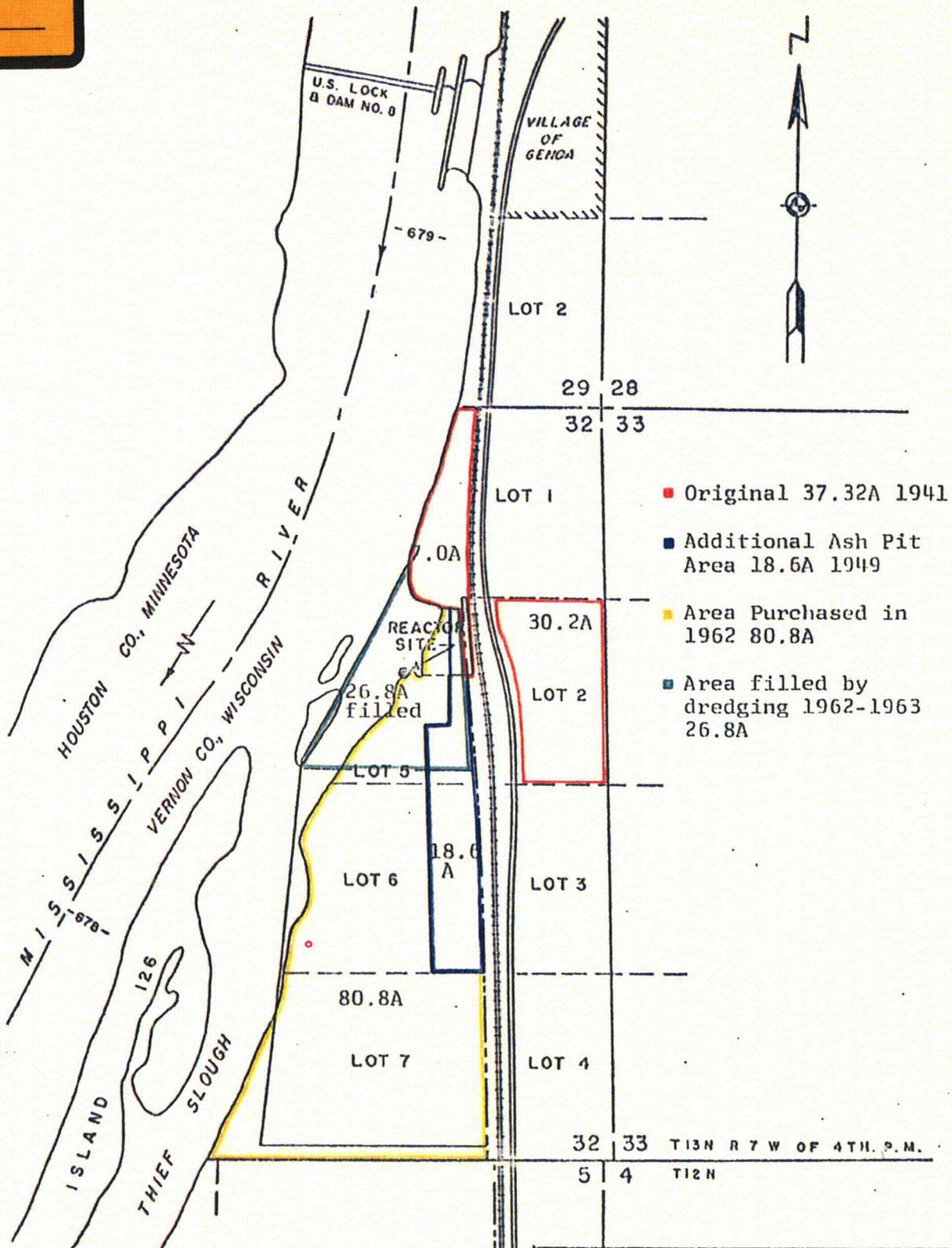


DATE	REVISIONS	MOBY SURVEYING LANDS, INC.
3-10-82	Added notes, lines & data.	
4-12-82	Added corrections of notes, lines	

DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
 GENOA STATION
 PROPERTY AND HORIZONTAL
 CONTROL SURVEY
 SCALE: 1" = 200'
 DRAWN BY: J.A. BERRY
 CHECKED BY: BOB

DWG No. L-951





- Original 37.32A 1941
- Additional Ash Pit Area 18.6A 1949
- Area Purchased in 1962 80.8A
- Area filled by dredging 1962-1963 26.8A

DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
LA CROSSE BOILING WATER REACTOR
GENOA, WISCONSIN

PROPERTY MAP

0 500 1000 2000
SCALE IN FEET

6-17-61 PEP 0/1-475-501

2. LA CROSSE BOILING WATER REACTOR OPERATING HISTORY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor (LACBWR) is owned and was operated by Dairyland Power Cooperative (DPC) of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

LACBWR was a nuclear power plant of nominal 50 Mw electrical output, which utilized a forced-circulation, direct-cycle boiling-water reactor as its heat source. The plant is located on the east bank of the Mississippi River in Vernon County, Wisconsin, approximately 1 mile south of the village of Genoa, Wisconsin, and approximately 19 miles south of the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

The plant was one of a series of demonstration plants funded in part by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). The nuclear steam supply system and its auxiliaries were funded by the AEC, and the balance of the plant was funded by DPC. The Allis-Chalmers Company was the original licensee; the AEC later sold the plant to DPC and provided DPC with a provisional operating license.

2.2 INITIAL CONSTRUCTION AND LICENSING HISTORY

Allis-Chalmers, under a contract with the AEC, had the responsibility for the design, fabrication, construction, and startup of the reactor. Allis-Chalmers retained Sargent & Lundy Engineers as architect-engineers for the project and the Maxon Construction Company as constructors. DPC furnished the plant site and all equipment, facilities, and services necessary for a complete and operable nuclear plant.

Allis-Chalmers Atomic Energy Division and the AEC entered into a contract, AT(11-1)-850, on June 6, 1962, to construct a second round demonstration nuclear power plant. The last modification to the contract was No. 8, dated June 16, 1967.

DPC and the AEC entered into a contract, AT(11-1)-851 on June 6, 1962, to buy steam from the nuclear power plant to operate a turbine-generator for production of electricity.

On November 5, 1962, Allis-Chalmers applied for a Construction Authorization.

The AEC issued Construction Authorization, CAPR-5 on March 29, 1963.

On August 3, 1965, Allis-Chalmers applied for an Operating Authorization; amendments to the application continued through March 8, 1967.

The AEC issued Provisional Operating Authorization No. DPRA-5 to Allis-Chalmers on July 3, 1967.

DPC applied for an Operating Authorization on October 4, 1967.

2. LA CROSSE BOILING WATER REACTOR OPERATING HISTORY - (cont'd)

Provisional Operating Authorization No. DPRA-6 was issued to DPC on October 31, 1969, under Docket No. 115-5.

DPC applied to the AEC to convert POA No. DPRA-6 to a 10 CFR Part 50 provisional operating license on May 22, 1972.

The AEC issued Provisional Operating License No. DPR-45 under Docket 50-409 to DPC on August 28, 1973.

DPC applied to the AEC to convert POL No. DPR-45 to a full-term facility operating license on October 9, 1974. The 40-year term would expire on March 28, 2003.

In 1977, the Systematic Evaluation Program (SEP) was initiated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to review the designs of older operating nuclear power plants, including LACBWR, in order to reconfirm and document their safety. The purpose of the review was to provide (1) an assessment of the significance of differences between current technical positions on safety issues and those that existed when a particular plant was licensed, (2) a basis for deciding on how these differences should be resolved in an integrated plant review, and (3) a documented evaluation of plant safety. The conversion of the provisional operating license to a full-term operating license was tied to the completion of the SEP safety assessment. The Integrated Plant Safety Assessment for LACBWR was issued as NUREG-0827 in June 1983. Addendum 1 to NUREG-0827 was released in August 1986. DPC performed a consequence study to evaluate wind, tornado and seismic events. The study was accepted by the NRC in letters dated September 9, 1986 and April 6, 1987. DPC provided a schedule for completion of items necessary for safe shutdown during a seismic, wind or tornado event on December 11, 1986. Work on scheduled items has been terminated due to the plant shutdown.

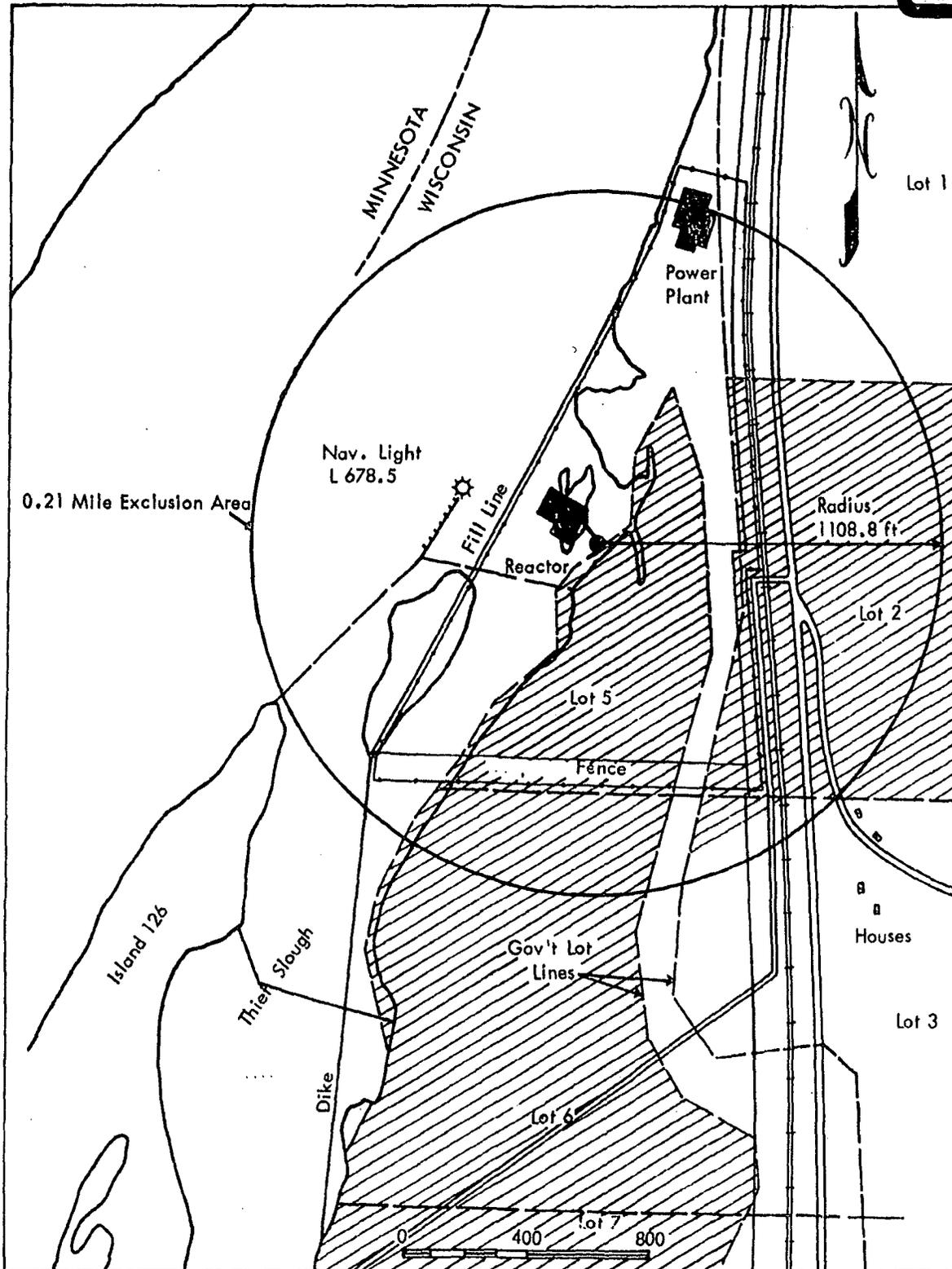
2.3 OPERATING RECORD

LACBWR achieved initial criticality on July 11, 1967, and the low power testing program was completed by September 1967. In November 1967, the power testing program began. The power testing program culminated in a 28-day power run between August 14 and September 13, 1969.

DPC has operated the facility as a base-load plant on its system since November 1, 1969, when the AEC accepted the facility from Allis-Chalmers.

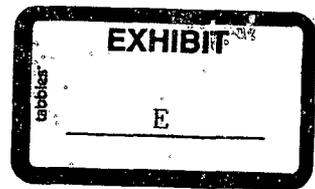
LACBWR was permanently shut down on April 30, 1987.

During this time the reactor was critical for a total of 103,287.5 hours. The 50 MW generator was on the line for 96,274.6 hours. Total gross electrical energy generated (MWH) was 4,046,923. The unit availability factor was 62.9%.



Exclusion Map

FIG. 3.5



2.0 THE SITE

2.1 LOCATION

The La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor (LACBWR), also known as Genoa 2, is on the east shore of the Mississippi River in the Village of Genoa, Vernon County, Wisconsin. The location coordinates are: latitude 43° 13' 35'' North, longitude 91° 13' 53'' West.

The LACBWR and two conventional steam plants are located on a property of 163.5 acres in Section 32, Town 13 N., Range 7W, which is owned in fee by the Dairyland Power Cooperative. The property, shown in Figure 2.1-1, includes:

- all of Government Lot 2 except the rights-of-way of State Highway 35 and of the Burlington Northern Railroad;
- all of Government Lot 1 lying west of the railroad, and
- all of Government Lots 5, 6 and 7.

The LACBWR stands on made land at an elevation of 639 feet MSL, or 19 feet above the normal elevation of Pool 9. The reactor is 300 feet from the river bank and 475 feet west of the railroad.

The site is at mile 678.6 above the mouth of the Ohio. U.S. Lock and Dam No. 8 is about 3300 feet upstream. The Wisconsin River joins the Mississippi 40 miles south of the plant, just below Prairie du Chien.

The LACBWR is 17 miles south of the City of La Crosse and a mile south of the village of Genoa. The nearest community on the west shore is Reno, Minnesota. Located three miles to the northwest, Reno is an unincorporated hamlet of about 60 people. The nearest community in Iowa is New Albin (pop. 664), five miles south of the plant, but separated from the Mississippi by an expanse of alluvial land at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River. Victory, Wisconsin, five miles south of the plant on the east shore, is an unincorporated hamlet of about 80 people. The nearest river crossing is 14 miles downstream from the reactor, at Lansing, Iowa (pop. 1,218). Table 2.1-1 shows the distance and direction from the site of communities within a 25-mile radius.

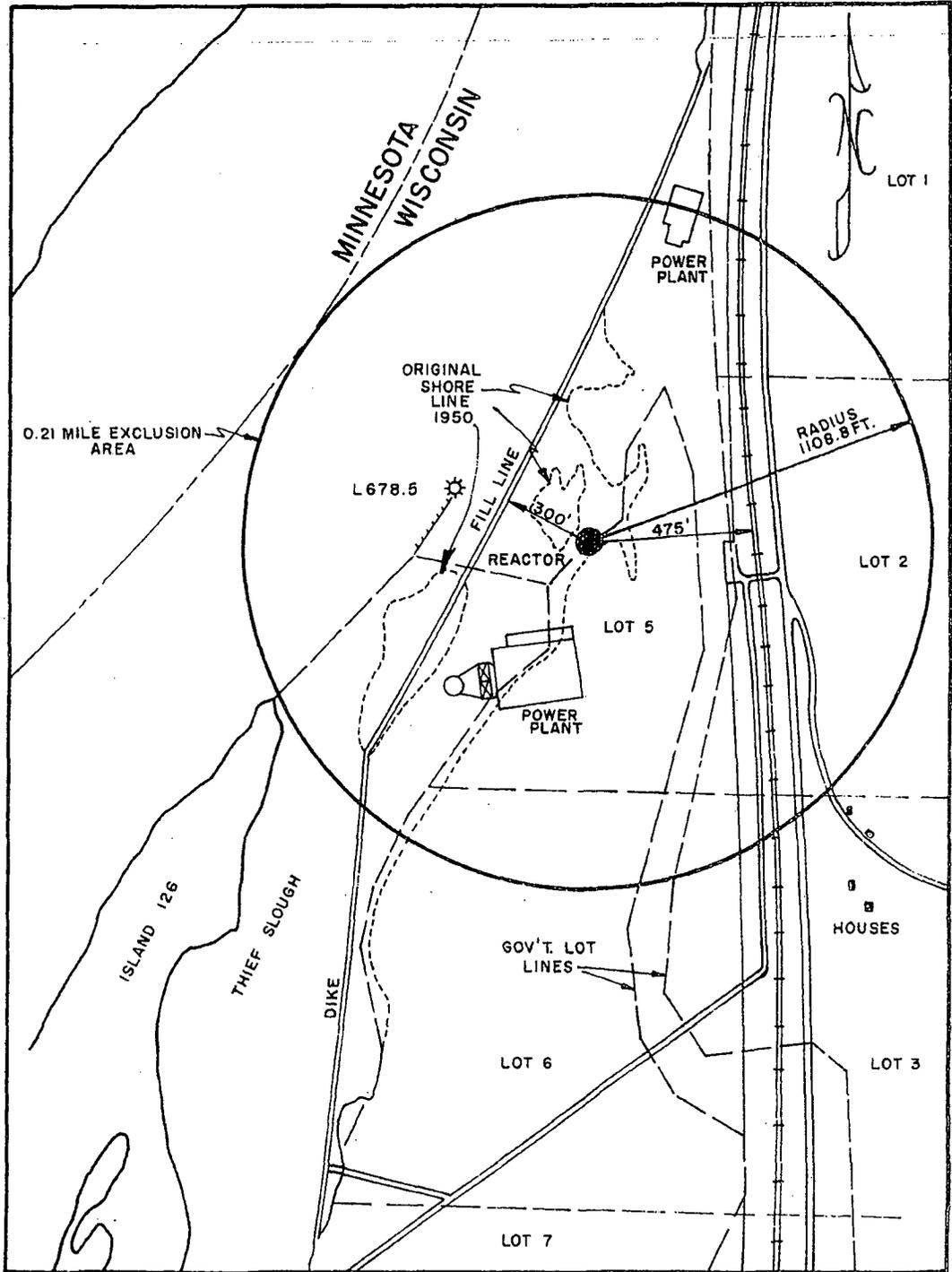


FIG 2.1-1 LACBWR EXCLUSION AREA

Table 2.1-1: Incorporated Cities, Towns and Villages
Within 25 Miles of LACBWR.

Community	Distance From Site	Direction From Site	Population
Genoa Village	1	N	305
Reno (uninc.)	3	NW	60
New Albin Town	5	S	644
Victory (uninc.)	5	S	80
Stoddard Village	6.5	N	750
Chaseburg Village	9	NE	224
Brownsville Village	9	NNW	417
De Soto Village	10	S	295
Eitzen Village	12.5	WSW	208
Caledonia Village	14	WNW	2,619
Lansing Town	14.5	S	1,218
Hokah Village	15	NNW	697
Coon Valley Village	16	NE	596
Ferryville Village	17	SSE	183
La Crosse City	17	N	51,153
La Crescent Village	18	NNW	3,142
Viroqua City	18	E	3,739
Gays Mills Village	20	SE	623
Westby City	20	ENE	1,568
Spring Grove Village	21	W	1,290
Houston Village	22	NW	1,090
Onalaska City	22	N	4,090
Mount Sterling Village	22	SE	181
Lynxville Village	23	SSE	149
Waukon City	24	SW	3,883
Waterville Town	24	S	158
Readstown Village	24	ESE	395
Soldiers Grove Village	25	ESE	514
West Salem Village	25	NNE	2,180
Dakota Village	25	NNW	369

Source: 1970 Census of Population (See Table 2.2-3)

2.1.1 Environs of the Site

The valley of the Mississippi River in this area is cut deeply into highly dissected upland. From La Crosse to Lansing the valley is relatively straight, trending almost due south, and ranges in width from 2.5 to about 4.5 miles.

The valley walls rise sharply to the upland, 500 to 600 feet above the level of the river. The action of tributary streams has cut the walls into a series of distinct bluffs, looming above the highways on either side of the river.

Beyond the bluffs, tributary streams have cut numerous short, steep-walled valleys, known as coulees, into the gently rolling upland surface. The upland areas, as well as the more level coulee floors, are cultivated and grazed.

A few miles north of the plant, the Mississippi River presents an almost unbroken expanse of water, some 2.5 miles wide. At the plant site, however, the river's main channel has narrowed to less than 600 feet. The rest of the valley floor is made up of marshy islands and low-lying bottomland cut by a maze of side channels, sloughs, ponds and backwaters.

The adjacent areas to the north, west and south of the Dairyland property are owned by the U.S. Government. Part of the Federal property is used by the Corps of Engineers for Lock and Dam No. 8. The balance is included in the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge.

Except for the small upland portion of Lot 2, the DPC property is bounded on the east by the parallel rights-of-way of the Burlington Northern Railroad and State Highway 35. The property on the east side of the highway is privately held. In the narrow area between the highway and the bluffs there are several houses, the nearest of which is 1192 feet from the reactor.

The farmstead nearest the site is on the upland approximately one mile east and is separated from the LACBWR site by a 500-foot bluff.

A scenic easement held by the State of Wisconsin limits development within 350 feet of Highway 35, which has been designated a part of "The Great River Road" tourist route.

The LACBWR exclusion area is shown in Figure 2.1-1. The minimum radius of the exclusion area is 1109 feet (0.21 miles) which is the area of access controlled by DPC. It consists of DPC property, highway and railroad right-of-way, and a portion of the river near the reactor. It does not include the houses mentioned above.

2.1.2 Other Uses on Dairyland Power Cooperative's Genoa Property

Approximately 950 feet north of the LACBWR is Genoa 1, a 14-MWe fossil-fueled generating plant, which is currently being converted to oil firing. Genoa 1 is at an elevation of 637.5 feet. The station building is 170 feet long, 115 feet wide and 42 feet high, with a stack elevation of 72 feet above grade.

Genoa 3, a 350-MWe coal-fired generating facility, is approximately 175 feet south of the LACBWR at an elevation of 642 feet. The main building is 232 feet long, 196 feet wide and has a maximum height of 205 feet. The adjacent service building, which shares the north wall of the main building, is 61.5 feet wide, 160 feet long and 28 feet high. The Genoa 3 stack rises 500 feet above grade elevation.

Approximately 160 feet northwest of the LACBWR is a self-supporting, lattice-type transmission tower, 185 feet high. It supports a 161-KV transmission line running to a similar tower on the west shore of the Mississippi.

Between the LACBWR and Genoa 1 is a switchyard approximately 600 feet long and 220 feet wide, containing 34.5-KV, 69-KV and 161-KV switchgear. The LACBWR substation is connected to the switchyard by a 69-KV transmission line approximately 750 feet long. This was the only transmission line constructed for the LACBWR, whose power is delivered to the Dairyland system via transmission facilities previously constructed.

A large area south of Genoa 3, comprising the southern edge of Lot 5, all but the southeast corner of Lot 6 and a part of Lot 7, has been diked to provide an ash disposal area for Genoa 3.

Approximately 3000 feet south of the LACBWR, on Dairyland property but outside the exclusion area, is a public boat launching ramp with a parking lot that can accommodate over 100 cars with boat trailers. An estimated 30 cars normally use the lot, although it is sometimes full during peak holiday or weekend periods. The lot is entered by the river access road, which runs parallel to and just west of the railroad tracks. The road runs south from the site entrance for approximately 1500 feet, then southwesterly to the parking lot. (See Figure 2.1-2)

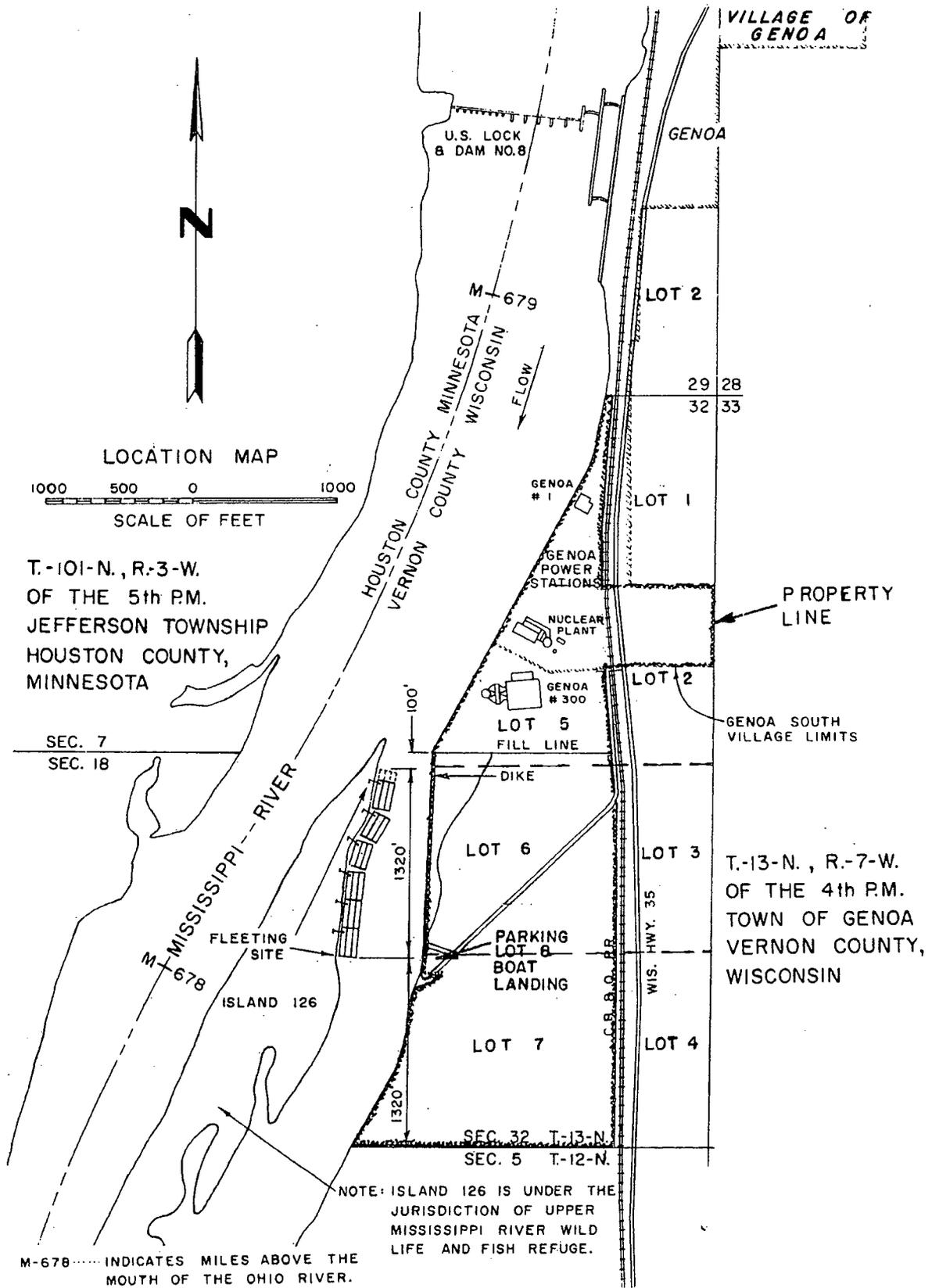


FIG. 2.1-2 LACBWR PROPERTY MAP

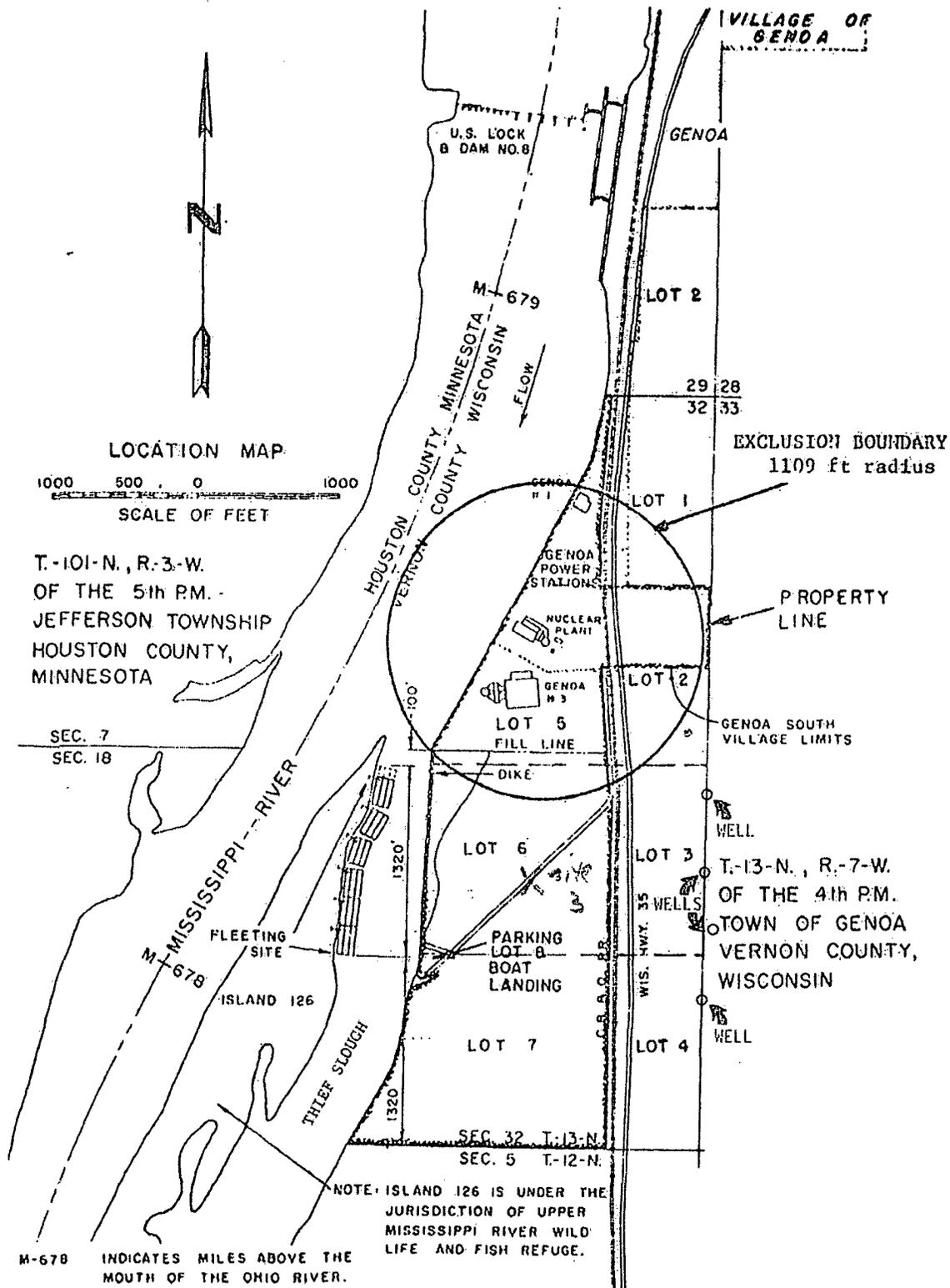
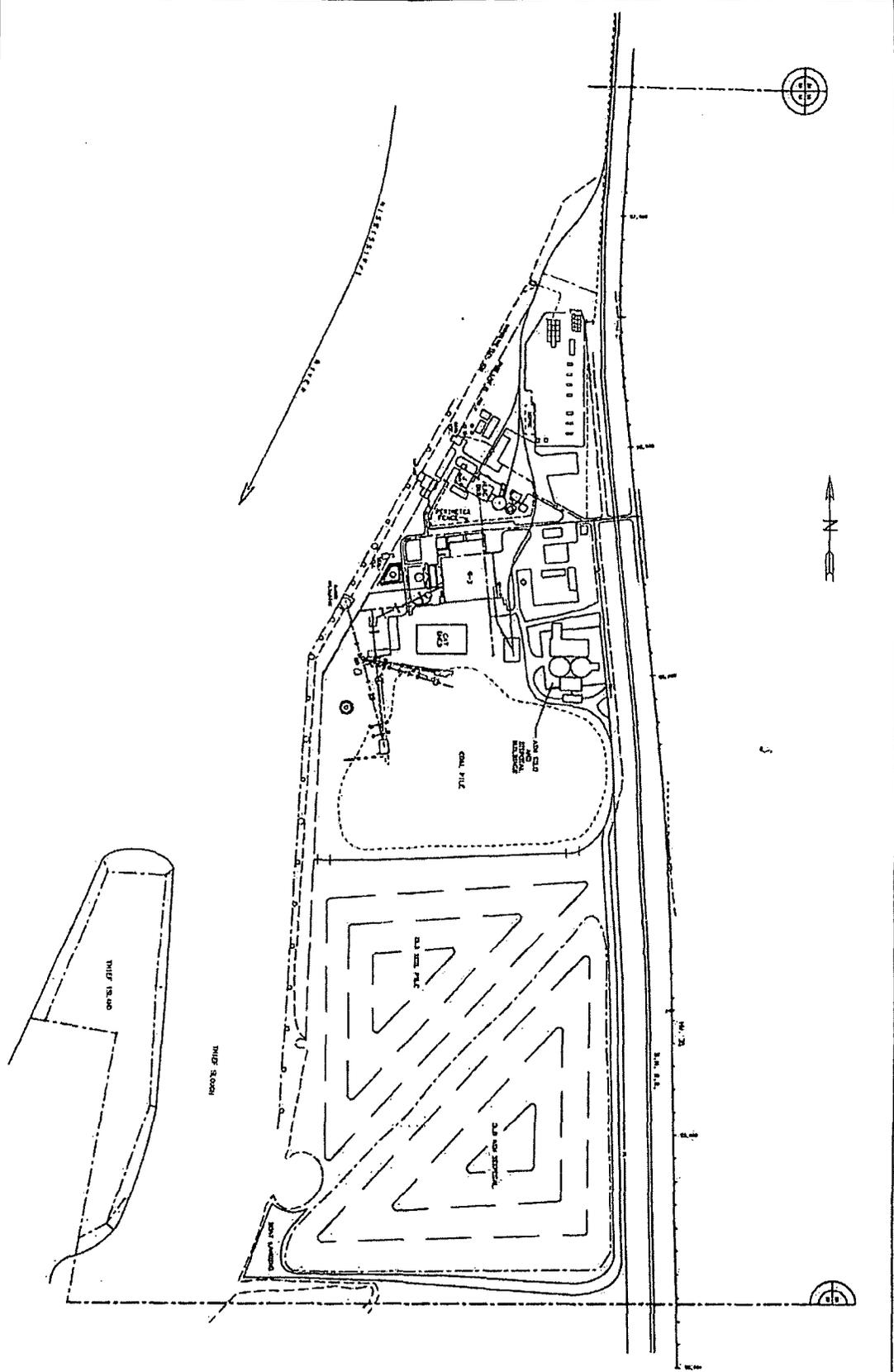


Fig. 2.1-1. LACBWR Site Map. (Modified from the ER.)



Genoa Site Map

FIGURE 3.4