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1.1 The Proposed Project

This section provides a brief description of the proposed project, the applicant and owner, the site location, the selected reactor type and other plant design features, pre-application public participation activities, and major project activity dates.

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and Title 10 of the CFR, the NRC is responsible for issuing a license for construction and operation of domestic nuclear power plants. In accordance with the provisions of 10 CFR Part 52, Subpart C (Combined Licenses), and supporting guidance, Exelon Nuclear Texas Holdings, LLC (Exelon), is applying for COLs for the VCS. Exelon proposes to construct and operate two nuclear generating units at a site in Victoria County, Texas. The COL application includes an Environmental Report (ER), in accordance with the provisions of 10 CFR Part 51. The ER provides an analysis of the impacts to the environment from site preparation, construction, operation, and decommissioning of VCS.

1.1.1 Purpose, Need and Constraints

As described in further detail in Chapter 8, the purpose and need for the proposed VCS is to provide additional baseload power generation for residential and industrial customers in the region served by Exelon. NRC approval gives Exelon an option to construct and operate the station, which Exelon may or may not exercise at their discretion. Exelon has identified no constraints on the review process as of the date of application submittal. Numerous other permits and approvals are required from various federal, state, and local agencies as described in [Section 1.2](#). Many of these processes will require public meetings and hearings, as required, to obtain the necessary approvals to proceed with construction and operation of VCS.

Environmental issues, identified in the ER, are evaluated using a three-tier standard of significance as defined in 10 CFR 51, Table B-1, Footnote 3, as follows:

SMALL — Environmental effects are not detectable or are so minor that they will neither destabilize nor noticeably alter any important attribute of the resource.

MODERATE — Environmental effects are sufficient to alter noticeably, but not to destabilize, important attributes of the resource.

LARGE — Environmental effects are clearly noticeable and are sufficient to destabilize important attributes of the resource.

1.1.2 Project Description

This subsection provides a brief summary of project information. Subsequent sections, particularly Chapter 3, Plant Description, give additional details of the proposed project.

1.1.2.1 The Applicant and Owner

Exelon is the applicant and owner having authority to act as the agent and sole point of contact for the NRC in all matters related to this COL application. Also, Exelon will be the operator for VCS Units 1

and 2. Additional information about the organizational structure of Exelon is provided in Part 1 of this COL application.

1.1.2.2 Site Location

The VCS Units 1 and 2 are located on approximately 11,500 acres in a rural area of Victoria County, Texas, approximately 13.3 miles south of the city of Victoria, Texas, the county seat. The site is approximately 4.1 miles west of the Guadalupe River. The site property boundary runs through Linn Lake on the east and runs adjacent to U.S. Highway 77 on the west and the Union Pacific Railway on the southeast. [Figure 1.1-1](#) shows the location of the VCS site and regional features of the area. [Figure 1.1-2](#) shows VCS plant features in the power block area. Additional information regarding the VCS location is provided in [Section 2.1](#), Station Location.

1.1.2.3 Reactor Information

Exelon has selected the General Electric-Hitachi (GEH) ESBWR as the technology for the reactors at VCS. The NRC accepted the GEH application for ESBWR design certification on December 9, 2005. This allows the ESBWR design to be referenced in a COL application under 10 CFR 52.

The ESBWR design is for a gross thermal megawatt output of 4500 MWt. The net electrical output will be approximately 1535 MWe per unit. Additional details on the ESBWR design are provided in [Section 3.2](#), Reactor Power Conversion System.

1.1.2.4 Cooling System Information

Two major cooling systems for the VCS interface with the environment. The VCS cooling system design separates normal operations cooling and emergency cooling systems. There is no interconnection or intersystem reliance between normal cooling of the main condensers of the circulating water system and the emergency cooling system. The emergency cooling system for VCS is provided by the ultimate heat sink. The VCS cooling basin dissipates heat from the nuclear power cycle by transferring heat from the main condensers of the circulating water system (CWS) and other nonsafety-related heat exchangers of the plant. Also, the cooling basin provides makeup water to the plant service water system, a closed-cycle system that uses mechanical draft cooling towers, one tower per train, two towers per generating unit. The heat is ultimately rejected to the atmosphere.

The CWS operates in a closed loop as the cooling basin supplies cooling water at one end through a common pump intake structure and receives the heated water at the other end via a common discharge structure. The cooling basin surface area provides the mechanism for dissipation of heat to the atmosphere.

Makeup water to the cooling basin is obtained from the water pumping system operated by the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority (GBRA). GBRA-supplied water is from the Calhoun Canal and will be provided through water rights held by the GBRA. The makeup water supply to the cooling basin compensates for evaporation, seepage, and blowdown. Discharge of cooling basin blowdown water and treated radwaste effluent will be to a diffuser structure located approximately mid-channel of the

Guadalupe River. The blowdown will be transported by an underground pipeline along the route of a heavy haul road from the power block area to the Guadalupe River. The same GBRA water pumping system will fill the GBRA water storage reservoir to be located on the VCS site, adjacent to but segregated from the cooling basin. The cooling basin of approximately 4938 acres and the GBRA storage reservoir of approximately 1300 acres will be prominent features of the VCS site. A pipeline and pumping system will transport GBRA water from the storage reservoir to the Coletto Creek Reservoir located approximately 11 miles west of the VCS site. The water in the GBRA storage reservoir and the water piped to Coletto Creek Reservoir will supply other GBRA customer needs and will not be a part of the operation of VCS. Additional information on water use is detailed in [Section 3.3](#), Plant Water Use.

1.1.2.5 **Transmission System Information**

The VCS site will be served by the Why substation on the northwest side of the power block area as shown in [Figure 1.1-2](#). American Electric Power (AEP) will be the transmission service provider and responsible for construction of the new transmission circuits to be built in association with the proposed VCS project. The onsite AEP Why substation will cover about 90 acres. A 345 kV interconnection will be needed to tie the VCS into the AEP grid (AEP May 2008). Six 345 kV transmission routes will connect the VCS substation to Coletto Creek, Hillje, Blessing, White Point, Cholla, and South Texas Project substations. The lines between the VCS and Coletto Creek and between VCS and Cholla will require new rights-of-way. The VCS-Coletto Creek 345 kV right-of-way corridor will be 150 feet wide and contain one double-circuit (Photo Science May 2008). The line between VCS and Cholla will be a single-circuit/345 kV. The details of the other substation connections and right-of-way corridors, primarily using existing rights-of-way, are provided in [Section 3.7](#), Power Transmission System.

1.1.2.6 **Pre-application Public Involvement**

Exelon has an active community affairs and public outreach program. The community outreach principles include:

- Remaining open, honest, and accessible to the general public and key stakeholders through the COL process
- Keeping state agencies and business organizations informed regarding the progression of the proposed project by meeting and briefings of public officials from Victoria and neighboring counties
- Using media opportunities with the public to explain the site selection and licensing processes and outcome
- Remaining accessible to the general public by answering questions and inquiries that come to Exelon

These principles will continue as the regulatory review processes progress at the local, state, and federal levels.

1.1.2.7 Proposed Dates for Major Activities

Subject to required regulatory approvals and a decision to build, the following are estimated action dates related to construction and operation of VCS Units 1 and 2:

Milestone	Unit 1	Unit 2
• Submit COL Application	Sep 2008	Sep 2008
• Begin 18-month preconstruction period	Jun 2010	Jun 2010
• Receive NRC-issued COL	Nov 2011	Nov 2011
• Pour first structural concrete	Dec 2011	Jun 2013
• Start pre-op testing	Dec 2013	Jun 2015
• Complete construction	May 2015	Nov 2016
• Load fuel	Jun 2015	Dec 2016
• Start commercial operations	Dec 2015	Jun 2017

1.1.3 References

AEP May 2008, American Electric Power, *Interconnection Study for New Generation in Victoria County*, May 28, 2008.

Photo Science May 2008, *Electric Transmission Corridor Study for the Proposed Victoria Texas Nuclear Site*, May 1, 2008.

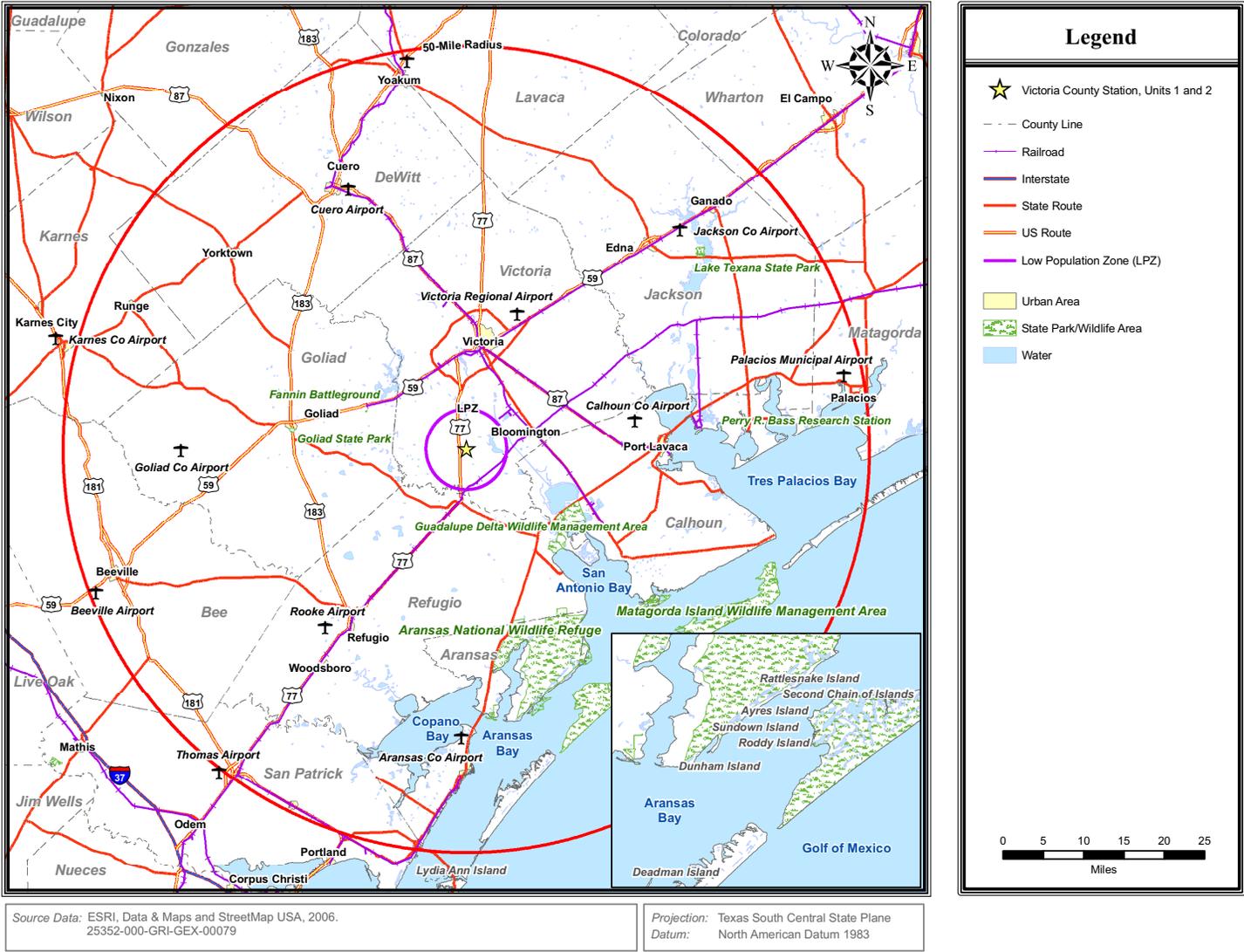


Figure 1.1-1 VCS Location and Regional Area

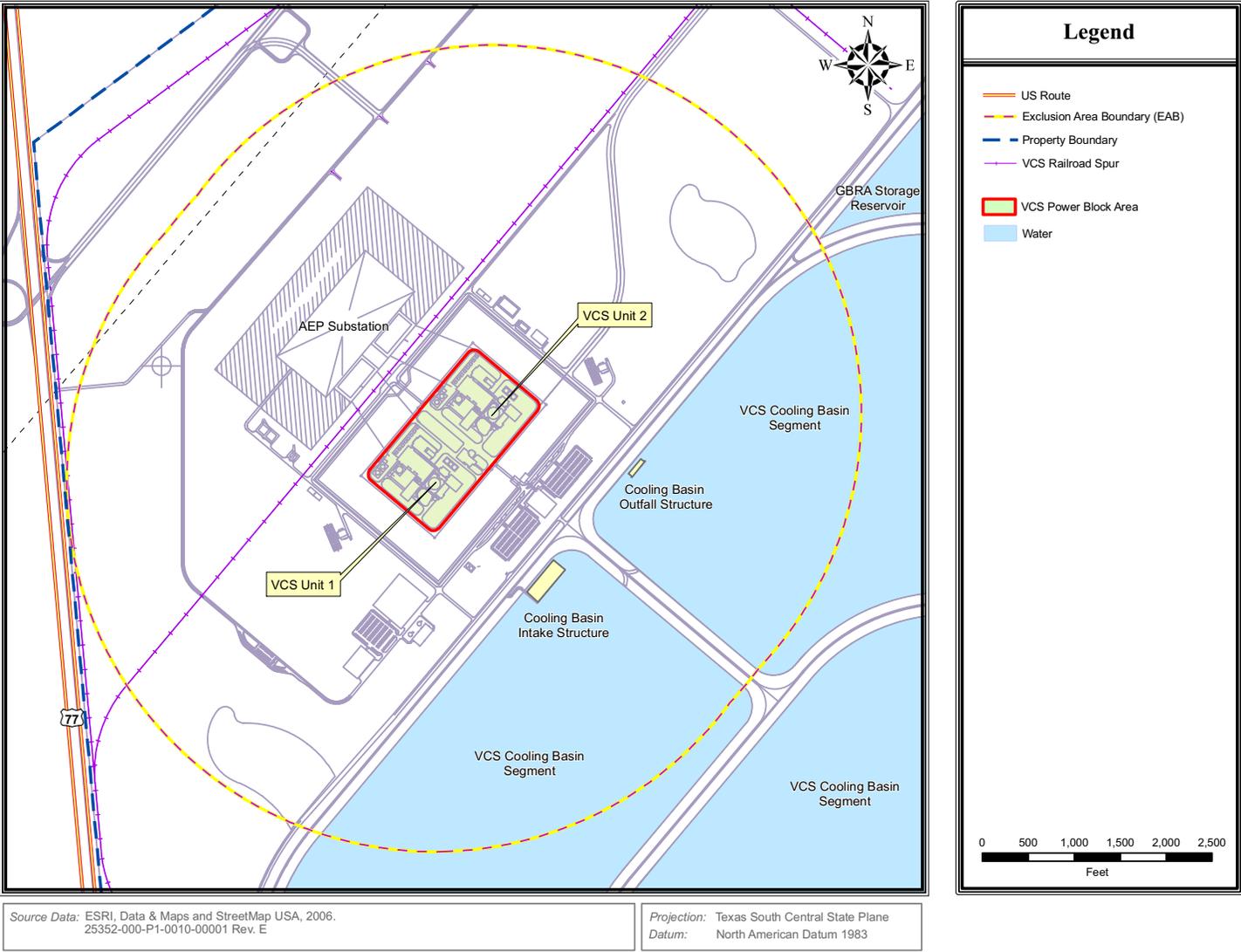


Figure 1.1-2 VCS, Units 1 and 2 Plant Features

1.2 Status of Reviews, Approvals, and Consultations

The discussion of the status of federal, state, regional, and local environmental protection licenses, permits, reviews, approvals, and consultations, collectively called authorizations, is divided into three project phases (i.e., preconstruction, construction, and operation). There are no Native American Tribal Agency authorizations required for this project. [Tables 1.2-1](#) and [1.2-2](#) identify, for each authorization, the following information:

- Permit category
- Permit requirement
- Jurisdictional agency
- Regulatory authority
- Principal environmental factors to be covered by the authorization
- Projected permit submission date

Some authorizations required to support preconstruction phase activities will be amended, revised, or resubmitted, as necessary, to allow follow-on activities in the construction and operation phases. Exelon has initiated discussions with a number of federal and state agencies from which authorizations will be required. The following sections describe the activities to be authorized.

1.2.1 Preconstruction Activities

Preconstruction activities may commence before a COL is issued. Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.10(c), “No person may begin the construction of a production or utilization facility on a site on which the facility is to be operated until that person has been issued either a construction permit under this part, a combined license under part 52 of this chapter, an ESP authorizing the activities under paragraph (d) of this section, or a LWA under paragraph (d) of this section.” Activities that are considered construction are defined by 10 CFR 50.10(a)(1), whereas activities that do not constitute construction are defined by 10 CFR 50.10(a)(2). Activities not defined as construction may be conducted without prior NRC authorization; however, other federal, state, and local authorizations must be obtained to perform applicable portions of the work.

As previously noted, COL applicants may begin certain preconstruction activities before a COL is issued. VCS preconstruction activities will include:

- Preconstruction planning and site exploration activities, including soil boring/sampling, installing monitoring wells, or installation of additional geophysical borings as defined in 10 CFR 50.10(a)(2).
- Site preparation activities will include clearing of the site, grading, installation of nonsafety-related drainage, erection of fences and other access control measures, excavation, erection of support buildings, building of service facilities (such as paved roads, heavy haul

route, parking lots, railroad spurs, exterior utility and lighting systems, potable water systems, sanitary sewage treatment facilities, and transmission corridors), bridges, docking and unloading facilities (such as barge slips), as listed in 10 CFR 50.10(a)(2).

[Table 1.2-1](#) identifies authorizations required to conduct preconstruction and construction activities.

1.2.2 Construction Activities

In accordance with 10 CFR 50.10(d)(1), “Any person to whom the Commission may otherwise issue either a license or permit under Sections 103, 104.b, or 185 of the Act for the facility of the type specified in § 50.21(b)(2), (b)(3), or 50.22 of this chapter, or a testing facility, may request a Limited Work Authorization (LWA) allowing that person to perform the driving of piles, subsurface preparation, placement of backfill, concrete, or permanent retaining walls within an excavation, installation of the foundation, including placement of concrete, any or which are for systems, structures, or components (SSCs) of the facility for which either a construction permit or combined license is otherwise required under paragraph (c) of this section.”

An LWA will not be sought from the NRC for VCS. Accordingly, construction activities, as defined under 10 CFR 50.10(a)(1), will not be initiated prior to obtaining a COL from the NRC. It is anticipated that other federal, state, and local authorizations required for construction activities will be obtained earlier in the project to support preconstruction phase activities. As noted above, [Table 1.2-1](#) identifies authorizations required to conduct preconstruction and construction activities.

1.2.3 Facility Operation

There are a number of authorizations and permits required from the NRC and other federal and state agencies for various activities related to the operation of VCS. [Table 1.2-2](#) lists authorizations required for facility operation.

Table 1.2-1 (Sheet 1 of 6)
Permits/Authorizations/Consultations Required for Preconstruction/Construction Activities

Item	Permit Requirement	Responsible Agency	Regulatory Authority	Principal Environmental Factors Covered	Status/ Projected Permit Submission Date ^a
Federal Permits, Licenses, and Registrations and Associated Federal and State Consultations					
1.1	Consultation regarding potential to adversely impact protected marine species	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA's) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (NOAA Fisheries Service)	Endangered Species Act of 1973; U.S. Code Title 16, Chapter 35; CFR Title 50 Part 17; Part 18; Part 222.	The agency consultation is needed for its concurrence with no adverse impact or proposed mitigation measures.	The NMFS has provided a letter regarding species under its purview. See Appendix 1A. The NRC will need formal consultation with the NMFS.
1.2	Consultation regarding potential to adversely impact protected species (non-marine species)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Endangered Species Act of 1973; U.S. Code Title 16, Chapter 35; CFR Title 50 Part 17.	The agency consultation is needed for its concurrence with no adverse impacts or proposed mitigation measures; cannot modify habitat of endangered or threatened species without authorization from USFWS, including clearing of vegetation or earth moving activities.	Exelon wrote a letter to the USFWS requesting information on species under the agency's purview. The NRC will need formal consultation with the USFWS.
1.3	Consultation regarding compliance with requirements of Migratory Bird Treaty Act	USFWS	Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918; CFR Title 50 Part 21; U.S. Code Title 16, Chapter 7.	The agency consultation is needed for its concurrence with no adverse impact or proposed mitigation measures on protected species and/or their nests.	Exelon wrote a letter to the USFWS requesting information on species under the agency's purview. No formal NRC consultation is required.
1.4	Consistency review	NOAA — Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, Coastal Coordination Council (CCC)	Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972; U.S. Code Title 16, Chapter 33; Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP) implemented through CCC; Texas Administrative Code — Title 31, Part 16, Chapter 506.	Compliance with the CMP is related to applicable projects in the designated coastal zone (portions of all coastal counties).	2009 (if required)
1.5	Consultation regarding potential to adversely affect historic resources	State Historic Preservation Officer/Texas Historical Commission (THC)	CFR Title 36 Part 800; Texas Administrative Code — Title 13, Part 2.	Consultation with the THC is necessary to ensure the cultural surveys are performed adequately in affected site areas and confirm site construction or operation would not affect protected historic resources.	Ongoing

Table 1.2-1 (Sheet 2 of 6)
Permits/Authorizations/Consultations Required for Preconstruction/Construction Activities

Item	Permit Requirement	Responsible Agency	Regulatory Authority	Principal Environmental Factors Covered	Status/ Projected Permit Submission Date ^a
Federal Permits, Licenses, and Registrations and Associated Federal and State Consultations (cont.)					
1.6	Section 401 – Water Quality Certification	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	Federal CWA — U.S. Code Title 33, Chapter 26; Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 205; Chapter 279; Chapter 307; Chapter 308; Texas Water Code — Title 2, Chapter 26.	Issuance of federal license or permit to conduct an activity that may result in discharges into “navigable waters” (includes wetlands considered “waters of the U.S.”). TCEQ would certify that any such discharge will comply with the applicable water quality standards. Any additional TCEQ requirements will be incorporated into individual Section 404 permit.	2009
1.7	Department of Army (Section 404/Section 10) Permit — Permit for Discharge of Dredge and Fill Material	USACE	Federal CWA — U.S. Code Title 33, Chapter 26, Section 404; CFR Title 33 Part 323; Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 Section 10.	This permit is required for approving discharge of dredge or fill material into jurisdictional waters, including jurisdictional wetlands. The USACE will perform a jurisdictional determination(s) to ascertain the presence and extent, if any, of wetlands or water bodies that are subject to federal regulation.	2009
1.8	Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration	Federal Aviation Administration	CFR Title 14 Part 77; U.S. Code Title 49, Subtitle VII, Part A, subpart III, Chapter 447.	Notice of erection of structures (>200 feet high) potentially impacting air navigation is required for tall mechanical crane operation.	2010
1.9	Bridge Construction Permit	U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)	33 U.S. Code Section 401; 33 CFR Parts 114 and 115	Construction of a bridge across navigable waters of the U.S.	2009

Table 1.2-1 (Sheet 3 of 6)
Permits/Authorizations/Consultations Required for Preconstruction/Construction Activities

Item	Permit Requirement	Responsible Agency	Regulatory Authority	Principal Environmental Factors Covered	Status/ Projected Permit Submission Date ^a
Federal Permits, Licenses, and Registrations and Associated Federal and State Consultations (cont.)					
1.10	Oil Pollution Prevention Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan	U.S. EPA	40 CFR 112	Preparation of an SPCC Plan identifying procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements for prevention of the discharge of oil/used oil if required.	2010
State Permits, Licenses, and Registrations and Associated Consultations					
1.11	Federal CWA Section 316(b) Permit – Cooling Water Intake Structure	U.S. EPA and TCEQ	Federal CWA — U.S. Code Title 33 Section 316 (b)	This permit is required for the construction of a cooling water intake structure meeting certain criteria.	2009
1.12	Groundwater Well Permit (new installation)	Victoria County Groundwater Conservation District (VCGCD)	Texas Water Code — Title 2, Chapter 28.	This permit could be for new groundwater well installation and operation.	2009 (if required)
1.13	Water Well Drillers License	Texas Department of Licensing and Regulations	Texas Occupations Code Chapters 1901 and 1902, Texas Administrative Code Title 16, Part 4, Chapter 76.	This permit is required for capping and plugging monitoring wells.	2009
1.14	Approval of construction or modification of a public water system	TCEQ	Texas Administrative Code Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 290.	TCEQ approval of plans and specifications for constructing or modifying the treatment, storage, distribution of potable water system, including water well, storage, treatment or distribution lines.	2009

Table 1.2-1 (Sheet 4 of 6)
Permits/Authorizations/Consultations Required for Preconstruction/Construction Activities

Item	Permit Requirement	Responsible Agency	Regulatory Authority	Principal Environmental Factors Covered	Status/ Projected Permit Submission Date ^a
State Permits, Licenses, and Registrations and Associated Consultations (cont.)					
1.15	Marl, Sand, Gravel, Shell, or Mudshell Permit	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	Texas Administrative Code — Title 31, Part 2, Chapter 69, Subchapter H.	This permit is required for the disturbance of sedimentary materials in public waters in Texas.	2009
1.16	Air Quality Construction Authorization (emission sources)	TCEQ	Federal Clean Air Act — U.S. Code Title 42, Chapter 85; Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 101; Chapter 111; Chapter 116.	This permit covers construction of air emission sources: (a) auxiliary boiler; (b) diesel generators; (c) diesel-driven fire pumps; (d) tank fugitive emissions; (e) Other air sources regulated by TCEQ. Permit must be obtained before excavation for or construction of foundation or footings supporting air emitting facilities.	2009
1.17	Air Quality Construction Authorization (concrete batch plant)	TCEQ	Federal Clean Air Act — U.S. Code Title 42, Chapter 85; Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 101; Chapter 111; Chapter 116.	This authorization covers construction of air emission sources: (a) concrete batch plant; (b) sand blast facility and surfacing/coating facility. Authorization must be obtained before excavation for or construction of foundation or footings supporting air emitting facilities.	2009
1.18	Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (TPDES) (industrial wastewater)	TCEQ	Federal CWA — U.S. Code Title 33, Chapter 26; Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 205; Chapter 279; Chapter 307; Chapter 308; Texas Water Code — Title 2, Chapter 26.	This permit is required for discharge of industrial wastewater to surface waters. TPDES permit must be issued prior to excavation for or construction of foundation or footings to support components of the discharge structures.	2009

Table 1.2-1 (Sheet 5 of 6)
Permits/Authorizations/Consultations Required for Preconstruction/Construction Activities

Item	Permit Requirement	Responsible Agency	Regulatory Authority	Principal Environmental Factors Covered	Status/ Projected Permit Submission Date ^a
State Permits, Licenses, and Registrations and Associated Consultations (cont.)					
1.19	TPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Construction Activity	TCEQ	Federal CWA — U.S. Code Title 33, Chapter 26; Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 205; Texas Water Code — Title 2, Chapter 26.	This permit is required for discharge of storm water from site during construction, including discharge of storm waters, vehicle wash water, uncontaminated groundwater, construction dewatering effluent, or concrete batch plant runoff that impacts 5 acres or more. Authorization must be obtained before exposure of soils from activities such as clearing, grading, and excavating.	2010
1.20	Water Rights Permit	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	Texas Water Code, Chapter 11; Texas Administrative Code Chapters 295 and 297.	Impoundment or amendment of existing water right to authorize storage of state water in an onsite cooling impoundment.	2009
1.21	Notice of Registration (onsite disposal)	TCEQ	Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 335; U.S. Code Title 42, Chapter 82, Subchapter III.	Onsite disposal of Class 2 or 3 industrial solid wastes consisting of earth and earth-like products, concrete, cured asphalt, rock, bricks, and land clearing debris.	2010
1.22	Notice of Registration (offsite disposal)	TCEQ	Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 335; U.S. Code Title 42, Chapter 82, Subchapter III.	Offsite disposal of industrial solid wastes consisting of earth and earth-like products, concrete, cured asphalt, rock, bricks, and land clearing debris.	2010

Table 1.2-1 (Sheet 6 of 6)
Permits/Authorizations/Consultations Required for Preconstruction/Construction Activities

Item	Permit Requirement	Responsible Agency	Regulatory Authority	Principal Environmental Factors Covered	Status/ Projected Permit Submission Date ^a
State Permits, Licenses, and Registrations and Associated Consultations (cont.)					
1.23	Notification of hazardous waste activity and Identification number	TCEQ	Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 335; CFR, Title 40, Chapter I, Subchapter I, Parts 260-270.	This notification is required for any industrial and hazardous waste (including Class 1 waste) generation, processing, storage, and disposal activities. It is also required to obtain identification number from TCEQ for these activities.	2010
1.24	Waste Minimization and Recycling	TCEQ	Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 328.	This TCEQ rule requires the establishment of a waste reduction program.	2010
1.25	Authorization for Dam Construction	TCEQ	U.S. Code Title 33, Chapter 9, Subchapter VII; Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 299; Texas Water Code — Title 2, Chapter 12.	This authorization is required for the construction of a dam. Construction plans and specifications are to be submitted for TCEQ review and approval.	2009
1.26	Consultation regarding potential to adversely impact state listed protected species	TPWD	Texas Administrative Code — Title 31, Part 2, Chapter 65; Texas Administrative Code — Title 31, Part 2, Chapter 69.	Consultation with TPWD is in necessary to ensure the ecological surveys are performed adequately to cover all concerned protected species in the affected site areas and confirm no adverse impacts on state listed protected species and/or their habitat.	The TPWD has provided a letter. See Appendix 1A. No formal NRC consultation is required.

a. Projected dates are subject to change, based on the project schedule and site-specific design considerations.

Table 1.2-2 (Sheet 1 of 2)
Permits/Authorizations/Consultations Required for Operation Activities

Item	Permit/Authorization	Responsible Agency	Regulatory Authority	Principal Environmental Factors Covered	Status/ Projected Permit Submission Date ^a
Federal Permits, Licenses, and Registrations and Associated Federal and State Consultations					
2.1	Hazardous Waste Inventory and Contingency Plan	U.S. EPA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act — U.S. Code Title 42, Chapter 116; CFR Title 40 Part 355.	Preparation of an inventory of hazardous wastes on site and contingency plan are required.	2014/2015
2.2	Toxic Chemical Inventory and Community Right-to-Know Plan	U.S. EPA	Toxic Release Inventory Program: CFR Title 40 Part 372; Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 – U.S. Code Title 42, Chapter 133.	Preparation of an inventory of toxic chemicals on site that exceed threshold limits is required.	2014/2015
2.3	Hazardous Chemical Inventory and Community Right-to-Know Plan	U.S. EPA	CFR Title 40 Part 370.	Preparation of an inventory of hazardous chemicals on site is required.	2014/2015
2.4	Oil Pollution Prevention — Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan	U.S. EPA	CFR Title 40 Part 112.	Preparation of an SPCC Plan identifying procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements for the prevention of the discharge of oil/used oil is required.	2014/2015
2.5	Certificate of Registration	U.S. Department of Transportation	CFR Title 49 Part 107, Subpart G.	Registration for transportation of hazardous materials (every two years) is required.	2014/2015
2.6	Spent Fuel Contract	U.S. DOE	Nuclear Waste Policy Act — U.S. Code Title 42, Chapter 108; CFR Title 10 Part 961.	A DOE Standard Contract for disposal of spent nuclear fuel contained in CFR Title 10 Part 961 is required for the operation of nuclear power facility.	Initiated contract discussions with DOE
2.7	Byproduct license	U.S. NRC	CFR Title 10 Part 30.	A license for the possession of special nuclear material on site is necessary for the operation of a nuclear power facility.	September 2008 (as part of COL application)
2.8	Special Nuclear Materials License	U.S. NRC	CFR Title 10 Part 70 — “Domestic Licensing of Special Nuclear Material.”	A license for the possession of nuclear fuel on site is necessary for the operation of a nuclear power facility.	September 2008 (as part of the COL application)

Table 1.2-2 (Sheet 2 of 2)
Permits/Authorizations/Consultations Required for Operation Activities

Item	Permit/Authorization	Responsible Agency	Regulatory Authority	Principal Environmental Factors Covered	Status/ Projected Permit Submission Date ^a
State Permits, Licenses, and Registrations and Associated Consultations					
2.9	Certificate of Annual Tank Registration	TCEQ	Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 334.	This registration is required for all aboveground storage tanks that are capable of being used for petroleum products and certain chemicals.	2014/2015
2.10	Notice of Intent for coverage under multi-sector storm water permit (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan)	TCEQ	Federal CWA — U.S. Code Title 33, Chapter 26; Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 205; Texas Water Code— Title 2, Chapter 26.	This permit authorizes storm water discharges to surface water from certain industrial facilities including steam electric generating facilities.	2014/2015
2.11	Tennessee Radioactive Waste License-for-Delivery	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation — Division of Radiological Health	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Radiological Health — Rule 1200-2-10.32.	An approval for transportation of radioactive waste into the state of Tennessee is required.	2014/2015
2.12	Utah Generator Site Access Permit	Utah Department of Environmental Quality — Division of Radiation Control	Utah Division of Radiation Control — Rule R313-26.	This permit is required for transportation of radioactive material into the state of Utah.	2014/2015
2.13	Registration for Exempt Wholesale Generator (EWG)	Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT)	Texas Administrative Code — Title 16, Part 2, Chapter 25; PUCT.	An EWG must register with the PUCT as an EWG before beginning operation.	2014/2015
2.14	Title V Federal Operating Permit	TCEQ	Texas Administrative Code — Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 122.	This permit defines emission limits and pollution control requirements for operating air emissions sources meeting certain criteria.	2014/2015 (if required)

a. Projected dates are subject to change, based on the project schedule and site-specific design considerations.