

PMBelCOL PEmails

From: Tomeka Terry
Sent: Monday, September 22, 2008 12:00 PM
To: BelCol Resource
Subject: FW: ER Ltr 09 Pgs 30-39
Attachments: ER Ltr 09 Pg 30-39 Socioeconomics.pdf

From: Creek, Carolyn P [mailto:cpcreek@tva.gov]
Sent: Thursday, July 03, 2008 4:14 PM
To: Tomeka Terry
Subject: ER Ltr 09 Pgs 30-39

<<ER Ltr 09 Pg 30-39 Socioeconomics.pdf>>

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Hearing Identifier: Bellefonte_COL_Public_EX
Email Number: 925

Mail Envelope Properties (C56E360E9D804F4B95BC673F886381E714699A763A)

Subject: FW: ER Ltr 09 Pgs 30-39
Sent Date: 9/22/2008 12:00:22 PM
Received Date: 9/22/2008 12:00:26 PM
From: Tomeka Terry

Created By: Tomeka.Terry@nrc.gov

Recipients:
"BelCol Resource" <BelCol.Resource@nrc.gov>
Tracking Status: None

Post Office: HQCLSTR02.nrc.gov

Files	Size	Date & Time
MESSAGE	366	9/22/2008 12:00:26 PM
ER Ltr 09 Pg 30-39 Socioeconomics.pdf		2334891

Options
Priority: Standard
Return Notification: No
Reply Requested: No
Sensitivity: Normal
Expiration Date:
Recipients Received:

NRC Review of the BLN Environmental Report**NRC Information Needs - BLN ER Site Audit Exit Meeting****NRC Environmental Category: SOCIOECONOMICS/EJ**

During the BLN Environmental Report site audit exit meeting on April 4, 2008, the NRC staff identified the following information needs:

- SE-19:** Page 4.4-2 – Page 2.5-16 – Please provide information about how the ratio of law enforcement and firefighters to population in Jackson County compare to state or national ratios.
- SE-35:** 4.4-10 – Please provide comparative ratio information and source/citations to support the conclusion about police and fire. What about section Pisgah, etc.?

BLN INFORMATION NEEDS: SE-19 and SE-35**BLN RESPONSE:**

As discussed in Subsections 2.5.2.7.2, 4.4.2.3, and 5.8.2.3.1, a national police ratio was obtained from the U.S. military, stating that the recommended ratio was one to four police officers per 1000 residents, or one officer for every 250 to 1000 residents (Attachment SE-19-A). A firefighter ratio was derived from the National Fire Protection Association and U.S. Census Bureau information, such that the current national ratio is approximately 4 firefighters per 1000 citizens, or one firefighter per 262 citizens (Attachments SE-19-B and SE-19-C). According to these national ratios, the Jackson County baseline (current) and construction ratios of law enforcement to population (1:565 and 1:647, respectively) and firefighters to population (1:123 and 1:141, respectively) are within the recommended ranges. The above ratios are updates of law enforcement and firefighter ratios previously stated in the ER. The ratios were updated based on updated workforce estimates developed by Westinghouse. The ER is revised to reflect the updated ratios, as noted below, and the ER revisions are an update to the ratios presented in the response to ER64 in TVA's May 2, 2008, letter.

The number of police and firefighters for Section, Pisgah, and other towns in Jackson County are included in the police and firefighter data presented in the ER.

ASSOCIATED BLN COL APPLICATION REVISIONS:

Revisions to COLA Part 3, ER Chapter 2, Subsection 2.5.2.7.2, are provided in the BLN response to ER Information Need SE-09 as text change Number 2.

Revisions to COLA Part 3, ER Chapter 4, Subsection 4.4.2.3, are provided in the BLN response to ER Information Need SE-09 as text change Number 7.

Revisions to COLA Part 3, ER Chapter 5, Subsection 5.8.2.3.1, are provided in the BLN response to ER Information Need SE-09 as text change Number 16.

ATTACHMENTS:

The following documents are provided as Attachments SE-19-A, SE-19-B, and SE-19-C:

- SE-19-A. *Military Review*, "The Surge Can Succeed," July – August 2007.
- SE-19-B. National Fire Protection Association, "The U.S. Fire Department Profile," November 2007.
- SE-19-C. U.S. Census Bureau, USA QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau, 2006 U.S. Population, (Website accessed March 11, 2008).

NRC Review of the BLN Environmental Report**NRC Information Needs - BLN ER Site Audit Exit Meeting****NRC Environmental Category: SOCIOECONOMICS/EJ**

During the BLN Environmental Report site audit exit meeting on April 4, 2008, the NRC staff identified the following information needs:

- SE-20:** Page 2.5-15 – 2.5-18 – Please provide some qualitative assessments from the service providers about their capacity, ability to manage additional demands, and past history dealing with both growth and downturns.
- SE-44:** Page 5.8-9 – Please provide copies of your discussions with area service providers. It seems unlikely that the police department, for example, would not expect to expand their force in future years if population is growing and resources are available. Please provide information about key agency plans.

BLN INFORMATION NEEDS: SE-20 and SE-44**BLN RESPONSE:**

Ten service providers were contacted in regards to their service capacity, management of additional demands, and history in dealing with growth and downturns. A summary of the agencies contacted, their contact information, and a summary of their responses are provided in Attachment SE-20/44. Qualitative assessments of the providers' capacities, expansion plans, and ability to handle growth and downturns are as follows:

- City of Scottsboro has two water treatment facilities, each with a capacity of 6 million gallons per day (Mgd). To increase capacity beyond current rates, a need would have to be demonstrated. The provider is currently looking into plans to increase capacity to address the growing needs of the communities it serves. Reaching a capacity of 80 to 85 percent would prompt expansion of facility, but the first step would be to increase filter capacity from 2 ft/min to 3 ft/min, which would provide a 50 percent increase. The city would have to add pumping capacity for the facility, and the facility is already positioning itself to upgrade by taking intermediate steps. Peak days only last a few days, and the plant manager does not foresee an expansion of the facility based on an increase in population due to BLN construction, further indicating that it depends somewhat on the economy. In the 1960s, the second water plant was built in response to a growing population and increase in the local textile industry workforce. Those textile industries closed in the 1980s, leaving Scottsboro with excess water treatment capacity. Currently, both plants are in operation, one during the daytime hours and one during the night-time hours. The plants run more in the summer during peak usage. They would need to run 24 hours for 30 days in the winter time (February) before being able to qualify to expand the facility to increase capacity.
- Scottsboro wastewater treatment plant has a current capacity of 5 Mgd and currently processes 4 Mgd. However, the facility has a permit for modifications that could increase capacity to 15 Mgd. There are currently no plans to expand the facility.

- Bridgeport wastewater treatment plant has an aerated lagoon system and currently operates at 1.5 Mgd, which is near capacity. There are no immediate plans for expansion.
- Hollywood wastewater treatment plant processes 125,000 gallons per day (gpd) (0.125 Mgd) and has plans to double the current capacity. This facility is in the process of connecting to the Scottsboro facility. [For what purpose? Will this impact the Scottsboro facility capacity?] The Hollywood plant utilization is 50 percent in the summer and 75 percent in the winter.
- Stevenson wastewater treatment plant has the capacity of 750,000 gpd (0.75 Mgd); however, it is currently operating at 500,000 gpd (0.5 Mgd). There are no plans to increase the capacity.
- Woodville wastewater treatment plant has a capacity of 25,000 gpd (0.025 Mgd). The facility is planning to make infrastructure improvements, including rehabilitating two small lift stations and electrical repairs at the main plant.
- Scottsboro Police Department has 45 sworn officers. The department has a need to increase their force at this time with the increase in activity in the community. An increase in population and rising demands would also warrant a request to increase facilities. The department has not had direct funds to hire additional officers since the 1994 fiscal budget. Since 1995, the department has hired officers using funds from various grants. Once these grants expire, the cost of the officers is absorbed into the police department budget, and the officers remain on duty.
- Hollywood, Section, Woodville, and Skyline have one police officer in each town. Stevenson has five police officers and Bridgeport has seven police officers.
- Jackson County Sheriff's Department currently has 34 sworn officers. There is one county jail, and there are no plans to expand the facility at this time.
- Jackson County Volunteer Firefighter Association adds volunteers as needed and may add a new station to the county. There are 25 departments within the county.
- Scottsboro Fire Department is the only fire department in Jackson County that pays its firefighters. The department has 35 firefighters, five pumpers, one ladder truck, one brush truck, and one service truck. The department currently is evenly distributed in the 5-mile radius surrounding the community; however, a need already exists for expansion on the west side of the town. Funding comes from the yearly budget. An increase in population, especially to the west side, would create a need to expand services. Historically, the fire department has never experienced a need to shut down a station due to a decrease in population.
- Hollywood Fire Department is a volunteer-based fire department with 14 volunteers, one brush truck, three pumpers, and one response vehicle. Hollywood Fire Department would be the first to respond to a fire at BLN, with Scottsboro as the backup. The entire county is covered by radio communications.

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- Highlands Medical Center currently has 41 doctors and 600 employees, including the nursing home employees. The facility has 75 beds, but is licensed for 170 beds. There are 50 beds in the nursing home facility. An attempt to contact Highlands Medical Center in regards to their current capacity, capability to expand, and historical data was made; however, no response was obtained at this time.

ASSOCIATED BLN COL APPLICATION REVISIONS:

None.

ATTACHMENTS:

The following document is provided as Attachment SE-20/44:

- SE-20/44. Tennessee Valley Authority, Summary of Personal Communications with BLN Area Service Providers, June 2008.

NRC Review of the BLN Environmental Report**NRC Information Needs - BLN ER Site Audit Exit Meeting****NRC Environmental Category: SOCIOECONOMICS/EJ**

During the BLN Environmental Report site audit exit meeting on April 4, 2008, the NRC staff identified the following information need:

Page 2.5-17 – Please provide some overview of how schools are structured county-wide, unified districts, etc. and their financial system and the role of private schools.

BLN INFORMATION NEED: SE-21**BLN RESPONSE:**

Revisions to the ER are provided to give an overview of the Jackson County School District structure and financial system, and the role of private schools. Financial information indicates that the Scottsboro City and Jackson County school systems were funded above the state average for the 2004-2005 school year as indicated in Attachments SE-21-A and SE-21-B. Private schools within the county are not under the jurisdiction of the Jackson County School District, and they were not factored into the educational analysis.

Alabama was one of the first states to receive federal funding under the No Child Left Behind Act. Jackson County Schools and Scottsboro City Schools both fall under the auspices of the State of Alabama Board of Education. The Scottsboro City School District is separate from the Jackson County School District, and both systems elect separate School Board Members and Superintendents. At the state level, both systems are presided over by a single State Superintendent of Education.

Funding for the Scottsboro City School District and the Jackson County School District originates from Federal, State, and local sources. Total 2004-2005 fiscal year spending for Scottsboro City School District was \$23,028,945.68, and average spending per student was \$7173.77. For the 2004-2005 fiscal year, 53.2 percent of funding came from the State of Alabama, 26.2 percent from local taxes, 8.3 percent from Federal sources, 5.1 percent from local school revenue, and 7.3 percent from other sources, as stated in Attachment SE-21-A.

Total 2004-2005 fiscal year spending for Jackson County Schools was \$48,494,374.94 and average spending per student was \$7,037.84. For the 2004-2005 fiscal year, 59.5 percent of funding came from the State of Alabama, 21.3 percent from local taxes, 11.5 percent from Federal sources, 4.1 percent from local school revenue, and 3.5 percent from other sources as stated in Attachment SE-21-B.

Private schools within the county are not under the control of the Jackson County School District, and they were not factored into the analysis of educational funding. According to the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), there are five private schools at the Pre-Kindergarten to Grade 12 level in Jackson County, with a total enrollment of 776 students (Attachment SE-21-C). The five schools include an early childhood school and a special education school. The other three are defined as "regular elementary or secondary" schools. Information on enrollment capacities is not available. The enrollments for the 2005 – 2006 school year are as follows:

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- Cumberland Presbyterian Pre-School – 81 students, Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten
- Three Springs Private School – 508 students, Special Education
- Floral Crest Jr. Academy – 30 students, Kindergarten to Grade 9
- Mountain View Christian Academy – 85 students, Pre-Kindergarten to Grade 12
- Scottsboro Christian Academy – 72 students, Pre-Kindergarten to Grade 12

ASSOCIATED BLN COL APPLICATION REVISIONS:

1. Revise COLA Part 3, ER Chapter 2, Subsection 2.5.2.8.2, by modifying the existing third paragraph and adding two new paragraphs to the end of the subsection, as follows:

Jackson County Schools and Scottsboro City Schools both fall under the auspices of the State of Alabama Board of Education, and Alabama was one of the first states to receive federal funding under the No Child Left Behind Act (Reference 60). The Scottsboro City School District is separate from the Jackson County School District, and both systems elect separate School Board Members and Superintendents. At the state level, both systems are presided over by a single State Superintendent of Education (References 141 and 142).

Funding for the Scottsboro City School District and the Jackson County School District originates from Federal, State, and local sources. Total 2004-2005 fiscal year spending for Scottsboro City School District was \$23,028,945.68, and average spending per student was \$7,173.77 (Reference 141). For the 2004-2005 fiscal year, 53.2 percent of funding came from the State of Alabama, 26.2 percent from local taxes, 8.3 percent from Federal sources, 5.1 percent from local school revenue, and 7.3 percent from other sources (Reference 141). Total 2004-2005 fiscal year spending for Jackson County schools was \$48,494,374.94 and average spending per student was \$7,037.84 (Reference 142). For the 2004-2005 fiscal year, 59.5 percent of funding came from the State of Alabama, 21.3 percent from local taxes, 11.5 percent from Federal sources, 4.1 percent from local school revenue, and 3.5 percent from other sources (Reference 142).

Private schools within the county are not under the control of the Jackson County School District, and they were not factored into the analysis of educational funding. The number of private schools at the Pre-Kindergarten to Grade 12 level in Jackson County is five, with a total enrollment of 776 students during the 2005–2006 school year (Reference 145). The five schools include an early childhood school (81 students) and a special education school (508 students). The other three are defined as “regular elementary or secondary” schools and have a combined enrollment of 187 students. Two of these schools offer Pre-Kindergarten to Grade 12 education, and the third offers Kindergarten to Grade 9 education (Reference 145).

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2. Revise COLA Part 3, ER Chapter 2, Subsection 2.5.6, by adding the following references:

141. Alabama Department of Education, State Board of Education Report Card for 2005-2006 – Scottsboro City, Website, <ftp://ftp.alsde.edu/documents/ReportCards/2005-2006/190/190.pdf>, accessed April 2008.
142. Alabama Department of Education, State Board of Education Report Card for 2006-2007 – Jackson County, Website, <ftp://ftp.alsde.edu/documents/ReportCards/2005-2006/036/036.pdf>, accessed April 2008.
145. National Center for Education Statistics, Schools, Colleges, and Libraries search, Website, <http://nces.ed.gov/>, accessed June 20, 2008.

ATTACHMENTS:

The following documents are provided as Attachments SE-21-A, SE-21-B, and SE-21-C:

- SE-21-A. Alabama Department of Education, State Board of Education, "Report Card for 2005-2006 - Scottsboro City," (no date).
- SE-21-B. Alabama Department of Education, State Board of Education, "Report Card for 2005-2006 - Jackson County," (no date).
- SE-21-C. National Center for Education Statistics, "Jackson County Private School Data," (Website accessed June 20, 2008).

NRC Review of the BLN Environmental Report**NRC Information Needs - BLN ER Site Audit Exit Meeting****NRC Environmental Category: SOCIOECONOMICS/EJ**

During the BLN Environmental Report site audit exit meeting on April 4, 2008, the NRC staff identified the following information need:

Page 2.5-17 – Please provide information about technical training/vocational training resources in the study area, including whether they train craft workers.

BLN INFORMATION NEED: SE-22**BLN RESPONSE:**

Jackson County and Scottsboro City public school systems are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Both systems have ongoing technical preparation courses at the high school level, and both offer dual enrollment. More intense "hands-on" skills training is available at the shared Ernest Pruet Center of Technology (EPCOT) in Hollywood, Alabama. EPCOT is an educational extension that provides advanced training for students in cooperation with J.F. Drake State Technical College in Huntsville, Alabama, which offers technical programs that culminate in a career-skills certificate, career-entry certificate, or Associate of Applied Technology degree. Classes in the EPCOT programs are made available in the evenings to accommodate the needs of industry and adult education. The Center also offers apprenticeship programs to interested businesses.

Drake's Business and Engineering Technologies Division offers an Industrial Electronics Technology program. Technical programs offered in Drake's Manufacturing and Applied Technologies Division include Electrical Technology, Heating and Air Conditioning Technology, Industrial Systems Technology, Machine Tool Technology, and Welding Technology.

Northeast Alabama Community College (NACC) in Rainsville, Alabama, is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Through its Workforce Development Division, NACC offers a short-term certificate in Industrial Systems Technology, with options in Electrical and Instrumentation, Maintenance Mechanic, Multi-Skilled Maintenance Technician, Welder, and Machinist/Millwright. In addition, NACC offers programs in Drafting and Design Technology and Industrial Electronics that culminate in a short-term certificate, long-term certificate, or Associate of Applied Science degree. NACC's Industrial Electronics program is approved by Electronics Technicians Association-International.

TVA periodically offers entry-level training in the duties for various positions specific to operations and maintenance of their facilities. In the areas of fossil, hydroelectric, and nuclear power generation, TVA offers the following training: Student Generating Plant Operator, Instrument Mechanic, Electrical Technician, Mechanical Technician, and Hydro Technician. In the areas of transmission and power supply, TVA also offers entry-level training in the duties for the positions of Groundman, Lineman Apprentice, and Electrician Apprentice.

The ER is revised to include this additional information on technical and vocational training resources in the BLN area, as stated below.

ASSOCIATED BLN COL APPLICATION REVISIONS:

1. Revise COLA Part 3, ER Chapter 2, Subsection 2.5.2.8.3 by revising the subsection title and adding four paragraphs, as follows:

2.5.2.8.3 Colleges, and Universities, and Technical/Vocational Training

There are 16 two-year and four-year colleges and universities within the region of the BLN site. Total enrollment for these schools is more than 46,000 students (References 61, 62, and 63). The two-year and four-year colleges and universities in the region are typically near peak daily capacity for the majority of the year, excluding the summer months (mid-May through mid-August).

Jackson County and Scottsboro City public school systems are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Both systems have ongoing technical preparation courses at the high school level, and both offer dual enrollment. More intense "hands-on" skills training is available at the shared Ernest Pruet Center of Technology (EPCOT) in Hollywood, Alabama. EPCOT is an educational extension that provides advanced training for students in cooperation with J.F. Drake State Technical College in Huntsville, Alabama, which offers technical programs that culminate in a career-skills certificate, career-entry certificate, or Associate of Applied Technology degree. Classes in the EPCOT programs are made available in the evenings to accommodate the needs of industry and adult education. The Center also offers apprenticeship programs to interested businesses (References 130 and 131).

Drake's Business and Engineering Technologies Division offers an Industrial Electronics Technology program. Technical programs offered in Drake's Manufacturing and Applied Technologies Division include Electrical Technology, Heating and Air Conditioning Technology, Industrial Systems Technology, Machine Tool Technology, and Welding Technology (Reference 132).

Northeast Alabama Community College (NACC) in Rainsville, Alabama, is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Through its Workforce Development Division, NACC offers a short-term certificate in Industrial Systems Technology with options in Electrical and Instrumentation, Maintenance Mechanic, Multi-Skilled Maintenance Technician, Welder, and Machinist/Millwright. In addition, NACC offers a program in Drafting and Design Technology and Industrial Electronics that culminate in a short-term certificate, long-term certificate, or Associate of Applied Science degree. NACC's Industrial Electronics program is approved by Electronics Technicians Association-International (Reference 133).

TVA periodically offers entry-level training in the duties for various positions specific to operations and maintenance of their facilities. In the areas of fossil, hydroelectric, and nuclear power generation, TVA offers the following training: Student Generating Plant Operator, Instrument Mechanic, Electrical Technician, Mechanical Technician, and Hydro Technician. In the areas of transmission and