

Table of Contents

2.8 Related Federal Project Activities 2

2.8.1 Land Acquisition and Use of Electrical Transmission Corridors 2

2.8.2 Cooling Water Source and Supply 2

2.8.3 Other Federal Actions Affecting Construction or Operation 3

2.8.4 Federal Agency Plans Used to Justify the Need for Power 3

2.8.5 Planned Federal Projects Contingent on Plant Construction or
Operation 3

2.8.6 Non-federal Potential Impacts 3

2.8.7 References 3

ER Section 2.8

2.8 RELATED FEDERAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES

This section discusses the Federal activities that are related to this project and identifies whether there is a need for another Federal agency to participate in the review of the environmental report. Actions related to the granting of licenses, permits, or approvals by other Federal agencies for this project are not discussed in this section.

{The project consists of one new nuclear generating plant being co-located with two other currently licensed nuclear generating plants on the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant (CCNPP) site. UniStar Nuclear Operating Services and ~~Constellation Generation Group~~ Calvert Cliffs 3 Nuclear Project are applying for a Combined License (i.e., COL) for the proposed nuclear power plant. The owners of the plant are ~~Constellation Generation Group~~ Calvert Cliffs 3 Nuclear Project and UniStar Nuclear Operating Services.}

2.8.1 LAND ACQUISITION AND USE OF ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION CORRIDORS

~~{The Constellation Generation Group Companies own and operate Constellation Energy Group's fleet of nuclear generating plants. Constellation Generation Group additionally performs the headquarters function for all of Constellation Energy's generation assets (fossil, renewable, and nuclear), generating operating companies, and fossil fuel processing facilities. Constellation Generation Group is a subsidiary of Constellation Energy Group Inc. (Constellation Energy Group). Constellation Generation Group is an unregulated energy producer and the parent company of Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant Inc., owner and operator of CCNPP Units 1 and 2, the two currently licensed reactor units located at the CCNPP site. Therefore, no Federal action is required to acquire the proposed site. Constellation Energy Group, through its subsidiaries, is a major generator of electric power and a leading supplier of competitive electricity, with a power generation portfolio of over 8,700 megawatts. The output of Constellation Energy Group's plants is sold by Constellation Energy Group's commodities business, Constellation Energy Commodities Group, Inc., to many of the nation's leading distribution utilities, energy companies, and cooperatives.~~

Calvert Cliffs 3 Nuclear Project is the owner of the site on which CCNPP, Unit 3 will be constructed. This property is directly adjacent to and was formerly part of the site of CCNPP, Unit 1 and 2. Therefore, no Federal action is required to acquire the proposed site.

The net electric generation of the proposed project is to be distributed using the existing offsite transmission corridors to the Chalk Point and Waugh Chapel substations. No new transmission line corridors from the site to the existing transmission system are required. Therefore, no Federal action is required to acquire or use the existing offsite transmission corridors.}

2.8.2 COOLING WATER SOURCE AND SUPPLY

{The project utilizes one cooling tower with makeup cooling water drawn from Chesapeake Bay for normal operations. Water is also drawn from the Chesapeake Bay to run the desalination plant which supplies water to the plant makeup systems, the potable and sanitary water system and the fire water distribution system.

The State of Maryland is a party to the Chesapeake 2000 Agreement (MDNR, 2000) designed to restore water quality in the bay and has enacted laws and developed regulations that address Chesapeake Bay restoration. By this agreement, the State of Maryland together with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Chesapeake Bay Commission,

pledged to achieve over 100 specific actions designed to restore the health of the Chesapeake Bay and its living resources.

Cumulative impacts to the Chesapeake Bay and associated natural resources are addressed in Chapter 10.

Although the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is involved in the Chesapeake 2000 Agreement, Federal action to ensure the availability of cooling water source and supply is not anticipated during the lifetime of the proposed project.}

2.8.3 OTHER FEDERAL ACTIONS AFFECTING CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION

{No Federal projects or activities were identified that must be completed as a condition of plant construction or operation.}

2.8.4 FEDERAL AGENCY PLANS USED TO JUSTIFY THE NEED FOR POWER

{The need for the power generated by the proposed project has not been justified based on plans or commitments of any Federal agency for significant new power purchases.}

2.8.5 PLANNED FEDERAL PROJECTS CONTINGENT ON PLANT CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION

{No planned Federal projects have been identified that are contingent upon construction and operation of the proposed project.}

2.8.6 NON-FEDERAL POTENTIAL IMPACTS

{The following planned non-Federal projects and activities in the region around the proposed project that may contribute to cumulative impacts in the areas of water consumption, water quality, air quality, transportation infrastructure, or socioeconomic resources are as follows:

- ◆ Addition of two combustion turbine generating units at Power Plant No., 2, Town of Easton, Maryland (EU, 2002);
- ◆ Addition of four combustion turbine generating units at the Chalk Point Generating Station adjacent to the Chalk Point Substation near Eagle Harbor, Maryland (Mirant, 2002); and
- ◆ Expansion of storage and output capacity of the Cove Point Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal in Lusby, Maryland (DCP, 2005).

The identified non-Federal projects involve expansions to existing facilities and involve activities that are similar to those already being conducted at the respective facility locations. As such, the environmental impacts of the expansions will likely be similar to those of the existing facilities and would not be expected to contribute adversely to cumulative impacts affecting environmental resources (e.g., water consumption, water quality, radiological emissions, and transportation infrastructure) in the region.

It is reasonable to conclude that any cumulative environmental impacts involving these other non-Federal projects and the proposed CCNPP Unit 3 facility will be small. Additionally, any adverse cumulative environmental impacts that may result from these facility expansions will be identified and evaluated by the Maryland Public Service Commission under the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) process.}

2.8.7 REFERENCES

{**DCP, 2005.** Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for Dominion Cove Point LNG, LP, Docket No. CP05-132-000, April 15, 2005.

EU, 2002. Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Installation of Combustion Turbine Generating Units at Power Plant No. 2 for Town of Easton, Easton Utilities Commission Electric Department, Easton, Maryland, December, 2002.

MDNR, 2000. Chesapeake Bay 2000 Agreement, Chesapeake Bay Program, June 28, 2000, Website: http://dnrweb.dnr.state.md.us/bay/res_protect/c2k/index.asp, Date accessed: June 2007.

Mirant, 2002. Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity at Mirant Chalk Point Development, LLC's Chalk Point Generating Station, January 2002.}