



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

May 24, 2024

TO: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office Resource Box
(IR1_ESPenn@fws.gov)

SUBJECT: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION REQUEST FOR
CONCURRENCE WITH ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT DETERMINATIONS
FOR THREE MILE ISLAND UNIT 2 NUCLEAR STATION SPECIFIC
DECOMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES (CONSULTATION CODE: 2024-0029113)

Dear Pennsylvania Ecological Services Field Office:

The purpose of this email is to notify you of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff's determination that approval of the proposed decommissioning activities of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 2 (TMI-2), in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect (NLAA) the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), northeastern bulrush (*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*), or green floater (*Lasmigona subviridis*). This email describes the proposed action and summarizes the NRC staff's environmental review. This email also requests the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's concurrence with the NRC staff's determinations pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA).

Proposed Action

The NRC staff is reviewing the TMI-2 *Solutions* application requesting an amendment to their Possession Only License for License Number DPR-73 for the TMI-2, located in the Londonderry Township of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. The proposed action is to evaluate the impacts of certain major decommissioning activities on historic and cultural resources and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible properties. By letter dated February 22, 2023 (TMI-2 *Solutions* 2023, [ML23058A064](#)), the licensee submitted its license amendment request (LAR) to the NRC for review of major decommissioning activities, as defined in Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) 50.2, that would diminish the historic integrity (e.g., physical demolition) of the TMI-2 *Solutions*-owned buildings previously deemed eligible for the NRHP. The licensee requested this LAR prior to the removal, dismantlement, and disposal of contaminated, radioactive mechanical systems and components, as well as the eventual physical demolition of the facility.

The future decommissioning of TMI-2 has been divided into multiple phases. TMI-2 *Solutions* completed Phase 1a radiological decommissioning activities and is currently moving forward with activities in Phase 1b of the post-shutdown decommissioning activities report (PSDAR) at TMI-2 (TMI-2 *Solutions* 2024, [ML24088A012](#)). Major decommissioning activities will occur under Phase 1b and Phase 2. The 10 CFR 50.82 sets forth the process for the licensee to decommission its nuclear power plant. Before Phase 2 activities can begin, including demolition

of structures, the impacts to historic and cultural resources and NRHP-eligible structures need to be evaluated under 10 CFR 50.82(a)(6)(ii).

The TMI-2 *Solutions*' PSDAR characterizes the site, identifies remaining dismantlement activities, and specifies actions that TMI-2 *Solutions* would take to remediate the remaining residual radioactivity at TMI-2 in advance of preparing a license termination plan and completing site restoration activities. The TMI-2 *Solutions* PSDAR also describes the potential environmental impacts of remaining decommissioning activities.

Environmental Assessment

In support of its review of the proposed action, the NRC staff is preparing an environmental assessment (EA) to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), and the NRC's environmental regulations at 10 CFR Part 51 that implement NEPA. The draft EA addresses the environmental impacts of the proposed action and relevant alternatives to the proposed action. The draft EA is available at (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) ML24117A224). Once completed, the NRC will make the final EA publicly available online and will notice it in the *Federal Register*. The NRC anticipates issuing the final EA in September 2024.

Description of the TMI-2 Site and Action Area

TMI-2 Site

The Three Mile Island Nuclear Station (TMINS) is approximately 16 kilometers (km) (10 miles [mi]) southeast of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (Figure 1). The TMINS site includes Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 1 (TMI-1) and TMI-2. Approximately 178 hectares (ha) (440 acres [ac]) are occupied by the station. Four 113-meter (370-foot), natural draft cooling towers occur on the site. The two southern most cooling towers were used by the TMI-2 during operation and the two northern most cooling towers were used by TMI-1. Other buildings on the site include the reactor buildings, auxiliary buildings, fuel-handling buildings, station blackout diesel generator building, intake screen and pump house, and the turbine building.

Three Mile Island is located within the lower Susquehanna River subbasin. This subbasin drains about 15,300 square km² (5,900 mi²) of urban and rural areas, ridges, and open valleys and empties into the Chesapeake Bay at Havre de Grace, Maryland. The ridges of this subbasin are primarily forested, and the valleys are predominantly used for agriculture. Other portions of this subbasin contain developed areas with some abandoned mine lands. A dike system was created during initial construction of TMI-1 and TMI-2, and a wetland habitat developed once the associated borrow pits began to fill with water. Approximately 81 ha (200 ac) of natural habitat remains on the island, mostly on its southern half (NRC 2009).

TMI-2 *Solutions* (2024) describes three primary habitats in the southern half of the island: wetland, grassland, and forest land. The mix of upland and wetland habitats that developed over the past 40 years since TMI-1 and TMI-2 were constructed provide habitat for amphibians, reptiles, mammals, songbirds, wading birds, and waterfowl. Section 2.2.6 of the NRC's supplemental environmental impact statement for TMI-1 license renewal describes the terrestrial resources in the vicinity of the TMINS site in detail (NRC 2009).

The important aquatic resources for TMI-2 decommissioning are York Haven Pond and Lake Frederic, which form an impounded section of the Susquehanna River downstream of Middletown, Pennsylvania, and the aquatic life within this impoundment. Lake Frederic provides

storage capacity for the York Haven Hydroelectric Project and served as the source of cooling water for TMI-2 when it was operating. Section 2.2.5 of the NRC’s supplemental environmental impact statement for TMI-1 license renewal describes the aquatic resources in the vicinity of the TMINS site in detail (NRC 2009). This region of the Susquehanna River has been highly dammed, and this historically caused population declines for multiple anadromous species, including American shad (*Alosa sapidissima*) and river herring. Intensive restoration efforts for these species, including construction of upstream fish passage facilities at multiple dams in the 1990s and early 2000s, have allowed these populations to rebound. This region is also used for recreational fishing smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), flathead catfish (*Pylodictis* spp.), channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), and walleye (*Sander vitreus*), among other species (NRC 2009).

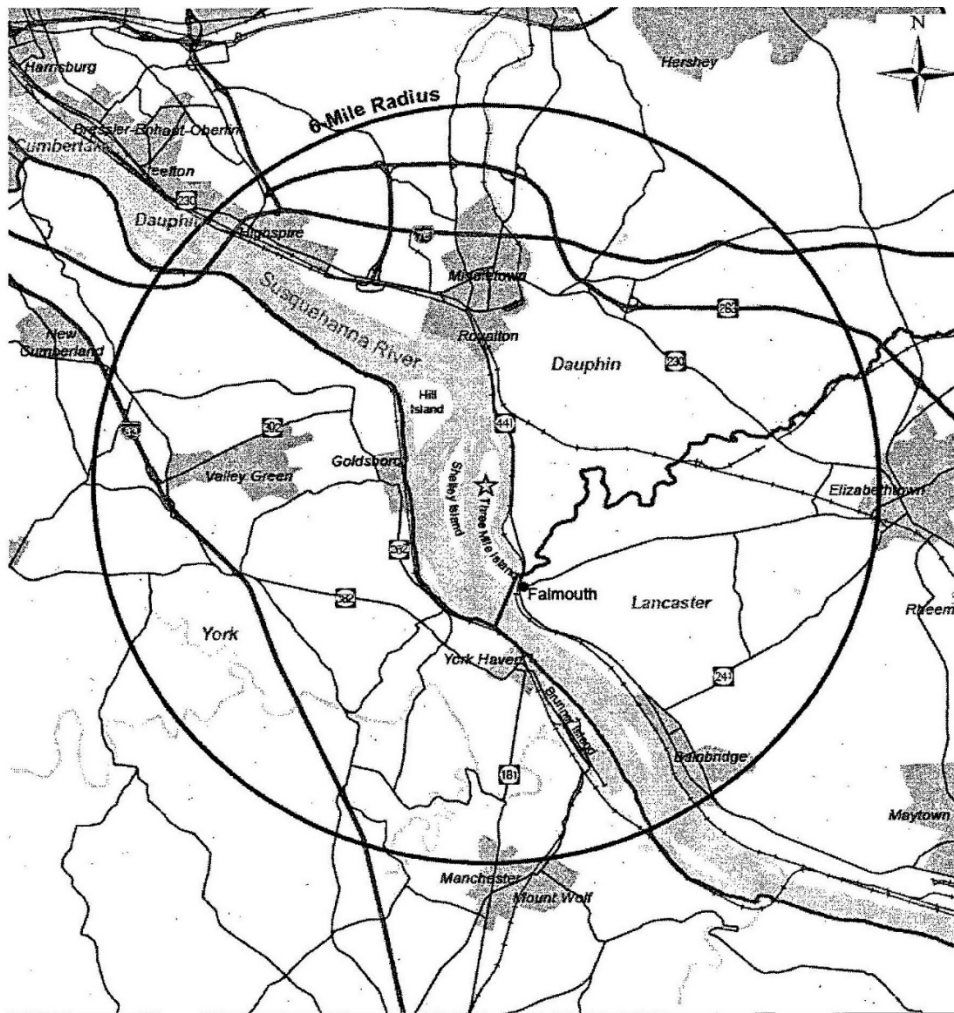


Figure 1 General Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Site Location. Adapted from NRC 2009.

Action Area

For the purposes of assessing the potential impacts of the proposed action on federally-listed species, the NRC staff considers the action area to consist of the TMI-2 operational area and immediately adjacent lands. In the PSDAR, TMI-2Solutions defines the operational area to include the area under the ownership and control of TMI-2Solutions as well as the larger TMINS

site, including the north end of Three Mile Island from the fence line encompassing the south parking area northward. The operational area also includes the North and South Access Roads and the junction with the mainline railroad at the North Access Road. This area encompasses the reactor and surrounding buildings, intake structure and discharge pipe, parking lots, laydown yards, landscaped areas, and transportation infrastructure. Additionally, the action area includes (1) immediately adjacent unmaintained land, (2) the shoreline of Lake Frederic because it could experience runoff, sedimentation, and other indirect effects of ground-disturbing activities, and (3) the portion of the shoreline of the Susquehanna River where intake structures would be removed.

Terrestrial Resources

For a description of the terrestrial resources and potential impacts terrestrial resources, see Section 3.2.1 of the draft EA at ML24117A224.

Aquatic Resources

For a description of the aquatic resources and the potential impacts to aquatic resources, see Section 3.2.3 of the draft EA at ML24117A224.

ESA NLAA and No Effect Determinations

As part of its environmental review, the NRC staff evaluated impacts of the proposed action on federally-listed species and critical habitats. The attached table displays the NRC staff's ESA findings for each federally-listed species and critical habitat in the action area.

Request for Concurrence

The NRC staff requests your written concurrence with its NLAA determinations for the species identified in the attached table in accordance with 50 CFR 402.13(c) within 30 days. Please provide your response electronically to the following email addresses: EndangeredSpecies@nrc.gov, Stacey.Imboden@nrc.gov, and Amy.Hesterman@nrc.gov. Should you need additional time to review this request, please reach out to discuss an extended timeframe so that the NRC staff can communicate this timeline to and obtain consent from its applicant, TMI-2Solutions, in accordance with 50 CFR 402.13(c)(2).

Conclusion

Should you need to discuss the information in this email or if you require additional information concerning this project, please reach out to Amy Minor at Amy.Hesterman@nrc.gov.

Thank you,

Information for Planning and Conservation Consultation Code: 2024-0029113 (**ADAMS ML24075A006**)

Docket No.: 50-320

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DATE: May 24, 2024

ADAMS Accession No: ML24120A324

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| OFFICE | PM:EPMB2 | NMSS:REFS | PM:EPMB2 | BC:ETRB1 | OGC | BC:EPMB2 |
| NAME | SImboden | AWalker-Smith | AHesterMinor | MRome | ACoggins | RSun |
| DATE | 04/29/2024 | 04/30/2024 | 04/30/2024 | 05/10/2024 | 05/20/2024 | 05/15/2024 |

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Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 Decommissioning Activities
Fish and Wildlife Service Consultation Code: 2024-0029113

Three Mile Island Unit 2 Nuclear Station License Amendment Request

Fish and Wildlife Service Consultation Code: 2024-0029113

References

10 CFR Part 50. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, *Energy*, Part 50, "Domestic licensing of production and initialization facilities."

10 CFR Part 51. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, *Energy*, Part 51, "Environmental protection regulations for domestic licensing and related regulatory functions."

Endangered Species Act of 1973. 16 U.S.C. Ch. 35 § 1531 et seq.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA). 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.

NRC (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission). 2009. Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants; Supplement 37 Regarding Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 1 Final Report. NUREG-1437, Supplement 37. Washington, DC ADAMS [ML091751063](#).

TMI-2Solutions. 2024. Notification of "Amended Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report" (PSDAR) for Three Mile Island, Unit 2 in Accordance with 10 CFR 50.82(a)(7)," Revision 6. ADAMS [ML24088A012](#).

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| Species | Federal Status ^(a) | Determination |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| FWS Jurisdiction | | |
| Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) | FE | <p>May Affect But Is Not Likely to Adversely Affect (NLAA). The primary threats to this species include human disturbance of hibernating bats, commercialization of caves where bats hibernate, loss of habitat, pesticides, and other contaminants, and most recently, the disease white-nose syndrome (FWS 2024a). Potential stressors that bats could experience during the decommissioning period include collisions with site structures, demolition equipment, and vehicles. The primary concerns for this species related to the decommissioning project would be increased noise, lights, and human disturbance; however, these indirect impacts are not likely to affect this species because the activity would be temporary and bats in the area would likely be used to such level of human activity due to the industrial use of the site. Indiana bats have not been observed in the action area. However, Indiana bats could potentially occur in immediately adjacent lands that support Virginia pine (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>), sweet birch (<i>Betula lenta</i>), flowering dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>), white oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>), northern red oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>), black oak (<i>Quercus velutina</i>), and tulip tree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>) (NRC 2009; TMI-2Solutions 2024a,b). No forested areas or trees would be removed during decommissioning Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 2 (TMI-2); therefore bats would not experience direct habitat loss, degradation, disturbance, or fragmentation. Bats could potentially transit the action area when foraging or migrating or reside in unused structures planned for decommissioning. Bats could also inhabit TMI-2 structures before demolition activities begin. Collision hazards would remain the same as during the operational period; to date, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff is not aware of any bat injuries or mortalities at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station (TMINS) site associated with bats colliding with site structures, equipment, or vehicles. In January 2024, TMI-2Solutions obtained a Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) review of the decommissioning project to support TMI-2Solutions' responses to NRC's requests for additional information (RAIs) regarding the occurrence of Federally listed threatened and endangered species within the action area (TMI-2Solutions 2024a). No bat species were identified in the PNDI review. Because the potential impacts would be temporary and localized and because TMI-2Solutions (1) demonstrated their</p> |

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| Species | Federal Status ^(a) | Determination |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | | <p>process of evaluating environmental impacts on FWS-listed species associated with site-specific decommissioning activities for the PSDAR (2) plan to request PNDI reviews if a decommissioning activity requires a new permit or revision to an existing permit as determined by the TMI-2 Environmental Screening Assessment process, (3) stated that they will ensure processes are in place such that any potential impacts to terrestrial or aquatic species, as well as any Federally threatened or endangered species observed on or near the TMI operational area, are avoided, (4) will implement extensive best management practices (BMPs), and (5) follow limitations set forth in the applicable conditions in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and company policies such as the Environment Monitoring Program (EMP) (TMI-2 <i>Solutions</i> 2024b), the NRC staff does not believe that the TMI-2 decommissioning would result in long-term behavioral changes in bats beyond those resulting from current day-to-day operations that would be able to be meaningfully measured, detected, or evaluated, and therefore, would be discountable. Therefore, the NRC staff concludes that the proposed action <i>may affect but is not likely to adversely affect</i> the Indiana bat.</p> |
| northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>) | FE | <p>NLAA. The primary threats to this species include human disturbance of hibernating bats, loss of summer habitat, wind energy projects, and the disease white-nose syndrome (FWS 2024b). Northern long-eared bats have not been observed in the action area (TMI-2 <i>Solutions</i> 2024a,b). Northern long-eared bats could potentially occur in areas immediately adjacent to the action area described above for the Indiana bat. Bats could potentially transit the action area when foraging or migrating or reside in unused structures planned for decommissioning. The primary concerns for this species related to the decommissioning project would be increased noise, lights, and human disturbance. Other potential stressors that bats could experience during the decommissioning period include collisions with site structures, demolition equipment, and vehicles. For the same reasons explained above for the Indiana bat, the NRC staff does not believe that the TMI-2 decommissioning would result in long-term behavioral changes in bats beyond those resulting from current day-to-day operations that would be able to be meaningfully measured, detected, or evaluated. Therefore, impacts would be discountable. The NRC staff concludes that the proposed action <i>may affect but is not likely to adversely affect</i> the Northern long-eared bat.</p> |

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| Species | Federal Status ^(a) | Determination |
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| tricolored bat (<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>) | FPE | <p>NLAA. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) regulations at 50 CFR 402.10(a) require Federal agencies to confer with the Services any agency action that is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any proposed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat. Therefore, based on its “not likely to adversely affect” determination, the NRC is not required to confer with the FWS on the tricolored bat. Nonetheless, the NRC staff requests the FWS’s comments on the tricolored bat.</p> <p>The primary threats to this species include human disturbance of hibernating bats, loss of summer habitat, wind energy projects, and the disease white-nose syndrome (FWS 2021a). To date, tricolored bats have not been observed in the action area (TMI-2<i>Solutions</i> 2024a,b). Tricolored bats could potentially occur in upland areas immediately adjacent to the action area as described above for the Indiana bat. Bats could potentially transit the action area when foraging or migrating or reside in unused structures planned for decommissioning. The primary concerns for this species related to the decommissioning project would be increased noise, lights, and human disturbance. Other potential stressors that bats could experience during the decommissioning period include collisions with site structures, demolition equipment, and vehicles. For the same reasons explained above for the Indiana bat, the NRC staff does not believe that the TMI-2 decommissioning would result in long-term behavioral changes in bats beyond those resulting from current day-to-day operations that would be able to be meaningfully measured, detected, or evaluated, and therefore, would be discountable. Therefore, the NRC staff concludes that the proposed action <i>may affect but is not likely to adversely affect</i> the tricolored bat.</p> |
| monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>) | FC | <p>NLAA. Because the monarch butterfly is a candidate for Federal listing, the ESA does not require the NRC to consult with the FWS or to receive concurrence from the FWS regarding this species. Nonetheless, the NRC staff requests the FWS’s comments on the monarch butterfly.</p> <p>Several factors affect the conservation of this species to include habitat alteration, herbicide use, drought, and climate change (FWS 2024c). The NRC staff concludes that the monarch butterfly may transit the action area due to the presence of suitable habitat next to the action area. Monarchs have not been reported in the action area (TMI-2<i>Solutions</i> 2024b). Herbicide use for grounds maintenance is a</p> |

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| Species | Federal Status ^(a) | Determination |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | | <p>common practice at large industrialized sites such as TMI-2. TMI-2 <i>Solutions'</i> PSDAR does not address the use of herbicides or other chemical methods at the TMINS site for grounds maintenance. Monarchs are sensitive to chemicals in herbicides and may be indirectly affected if herbicides are applied in the action area. Continued preservation of the existing natural areas on lands immediately adjacent to the action area would provide unimpacted habitat for monarch butterflies as long as those areas remain undisturbed and herbicides are not applied there. Monarchs would only have the potential to occur in the action area seasonally and infrequently. As stated above for the Indiana bat, TMI-2 <i>Solutions</i> plans to conduct a PNDI review of the decommissioning project if a decommissioning activity requires a new permit or revision to an existing permit as determined by the TMI-2 Environmental Screening Assessment process and resolve concerns with agencies (TMI-2 <i>Solutions</i> 2024a). Because TMI-2 <i>Solutions</i> (1) demonstrated their process of evaluating environmental impacts on FWS-listed species associated with site-specific decommissioning activities for the PSDAR (2) plan to request PNDI reviews if a decommissioning activity requires a new permit or revision to an existing permit as determined by the TMI-2 Environmental Screening Assessment process, (3) stated that they will ensure processes are in place such that any potential impacts to terrestrial or aquatic species, as well as any threatened or endangered species observed on or near the TMI operational area, are avoided, (4) will implement extensive BMPs, and (5) follow limitations set forth in the applicable conditions in the NPDES permit and company polices such as the EMP, the NRC staff does not believe that the TMI-2 decommissioning would result in long-term behavioral changes in butterflies beyond those resulting from current day-to-day operations that would be able to be meaningfully measured, detected, or evaluated, and therefore, would be discountable. Therefore, the NRC staff concludes that the proposed action <i>may affect but is not likely to adversely affect</i> the monarch butterfly.</p> |
| northeastern bulrush (<i>Scirpus ancistrochaetus</i>) | FE | <p>NLAA. The primary threats to this species include habitat loss, habitat degradation, and loss of populations from development and modification of wetland hydrology (FWS 2019). It is a wetland obligate occurring in ephemeral wetlands and beaver-influenced wetlands in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. The species' optimal</p> |

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| Species | Federal Status ^(a) | Determination |
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| | | <p>habitat includes fluctuating water levels, little canopy cover, and acidic to circumneutral soils with high organic matter. Northeastern bulrush has not been observed in the action area and no riparian habitats are within the action area, however riparian areas along the Susquehanna River next to the action area could potentially provide suitable habitat (TMI-2Solutions 2024a). The primary concerns for this species related to the decommissioning project would be potential habitat disturbance on the shoreline from intake structure removal and increased erosion runoff that could cause sedimentation and pollution in riparian areas. PADEP will continue to enforce water quality regulations through its NPDES permitting program and associated BMPs to minimize runoff and sedimentation. The TMI-2 EMP outlines environmental monitoring requirements related to avian and wildlife management, air permit preparation, erosion and sediment control, and protection of cultural resources. The plan specifies the BMPs that TMI-2Solutions will implement during decommissioning to comply with environmental permits and authorizations and minimize impacts to the environment. For these reasons, the NRC staff concludes that the proposed action <i>may affect but is not likely to adversely affect</i> Northeastern bulrush.</p> |
| green floater (<i>Lasmigona subviridis</i>) | FPT | <p>NLAA. The ESA regulations at 50 CFR 402.10(a) require Federal agencies to confer with the Services any agency action that is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any proposed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat. Therefore, based on its <i>not likely to adversely affect</i> determination, the NRC is not required to confer with the FWS on the green floater. Nonetheless, the NRC staff requests the FWS’s comments on the green floater.</p> <p>The primary threats to this species include habitat fragmentation and population isolation from increased developed land, alteration of resident fish populations, and climate change. This freshwater mussel is historically native to the District of Columbia and 10 States including Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia (FWS 2021b). It is typically found in small streams to large rivers with slow to moderate flows (not high currents), in areas that provide flow refugia (i.e., eddies and ponded areas in streams), with stable sand and gravel substrate and good water quality. Connectivity between populations (free flowing streams and rivers</p> |

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| Species | Federal Status ^(a) | Determination |
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| | | <p>without barriers) is necessary for periodic genetic exchange. Spawning and reproduction likely occur during the late summer or early fall. Like all freshwater mussels, the green floater is an omnivore that presumably feeds on a wide variety of microscopic particulate matter (i.e., bacteria and algae). The green floater has not been observed in the action area, however the Susquehanna River immediately adjacent to the action area could potentially provide suitable habitat (TMI-2Solutions 2024b). The primary concerns for this species related to the decommissioning project would be potential habitat disturbance from intake structure removal and increased erosion runoff that could cause sedimentation and pollution within the Susquehanna River. PADEP will continue to enforce water quality regulations through its NPDES permitting program and associated BMPs to minimize runoff and sedimentation. The TMI-2 EMP outlines environmental monitoring requirements related to avian and wildlife management, air permit preparation, erosion and sediment control, and protection of cultural resources. The plan specifies the BMPs that TMI-2Solutions will implement during decommissioning to comply with environmental permits and authorizations and minimize impacts to the environment. For these reasons, and because the species is not known to occur within the action area, the NRC staff concludes that the proposed action <i>may affect but is not likely to adversely affect</i> the green floater.</p> |

CFR = Code of Federal Regulations; ESA = Endangered Species Act of 1973; FWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; TMI-2 = Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 2; TMI-2Solutions = TMI-2 EnergySolutions; TMINS = Three Mile Island Nuclear Station.

(a) Indicates protection status under the Endangered Species Act. FC = candidate for federal listing; FE = federally endangered; FPE = proposed for Federal listing as endangered; and FT = federally threatened.

References

50 CFR Part 402. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Energy, Part 20, “Interagency Cooperation – Endangered Species act of 1973, As Amended.”

FWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). 2019. “Species Status Assessment (SSA) Report for the Northeastern Bulrush (*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*) Version 4.” Hadley, Massachusetts: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Northeast Region. <<https://ecos.fws.gov/ServCat/DownloadFile/166510>> (Accessed 1 March 2024)

FWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). 2021a. “Species Status Assessment (SSA) Report for the Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), Version 1.1.” Hadley, Massachusetts: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Northeast Region. <<https://ecos.fws.gov/ServCat/DownloadFile/221212>> (Accessed 1 March 2024)

FWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). 2021b. “Species Status Assessment Report for the Green Floater (*Lasmigona subviridis*).” Washington, DC; U.S Fish and Wildlife Service. <<https://ecos.fws.gov/ServCat/DownloadFile/233888>> (Accessed 1 March 2024)

FWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). 2024a. “Indiana Bat.” Washington, DC; U.S Fish and Wildlife Service. <<https://www.fws.gov/species/indiana-bat-myotis-sodalis>> (Accessed 29 February 2024)

FWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). 2024b. “Northern Long-eared Bat.” Washington, DC; U.S Fish and Wildlife Service. <<https://www.fws.gov/species/northern-long-eared-bat-myotis-septentrionalis>> (Accessed 29 February 2024)

FWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). 2024c. “Monarch.” Washington, DC; U.S Fish and Wildlife Service. <<https://www.fws.gov/species/monarch-danaus-plexippus>> (Accessed 1 March 2024)

NRC (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission). 2009. Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants; Supplement 37 Regarding Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 1 Final Report. NUREG–1437, Supplement 37. Washington, DC ADAMS [ML091751063](https://www.adams.nrc.gov/docs/ML091751063).

TMI-2 Solutions. 2023. License Amendment Request – Three Mile Island, Unit 2, Historic and Cultural Resources Review. ADAMS [ML23058A064](https://www.adams.nrc.gov/docs/ML23058A064).

TMI-2 Solutions. 2024a. Response to Request for Additional Information for the TMI-2 Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report, Rev. 5. ADAMS [ML24074A392](https://www.adams.nrc.gov/docs/ML24074A392).

TMI-2 Solutions. 2024b. Notification of “Amended Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report” (PSDAR) for Three Mile Island, Unit 2 in Accordance with 10 CFR 50.82(a)(7),” Revision 6. ADAMS [ML24088A012](https://www.adams.nrc.gov/docs/ML24088A012).