

#### Summer Units 2 and 3 COL Application Review Environmental Impact Statement Panel 2

# Implementation of Updated Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Environmental Justice Review

October 13, 2011

## Updated Memorandum of Understanding

- Signed on September 12, 2008
  - Establishes a framework for effective, efficient environmental reviews of new reactor applications
  - USACE typically a cooperating agency on the EIS
  - Goal is for one EIS to support both NRC license decisions and USACE permit decisions

#### **Differing Review Practices**

- NRC rates impacts as SMALL, MODERATE, and LARGE and determines whether alternative sites are "obviously superior"
- USACE evaluates Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative and public interest review factors
  - USACE particularly focused on impacts to water and wetlands
  - No "preconstruction" distinction

#### **VC Summer EIS Development**

- NRC and USACE have different proposed actions
- USACE fully engaged in EIS team
  - Prepared RAIs
  - Participated in EIS writing sessions, public meetings
  - Conducted joint consultations with other agencies
  - EIS adjusted to meet USACE needs

#### **Examples of EIS Adjustments**

- More quantitative evaluation of wetland and stream impacts for proposed and alternative sites
- Additional detail provided regarding transmission line routing and impacts
- Description of USACE permitting process and public interest review factors

#### **Summary**

- MOU implemented successfully in developing VC Summer EIS
  - NRC and USACE staffs developed strong working relationships
  - Conserved Federal resources
- EIS will support forthcoming USACE permit decision

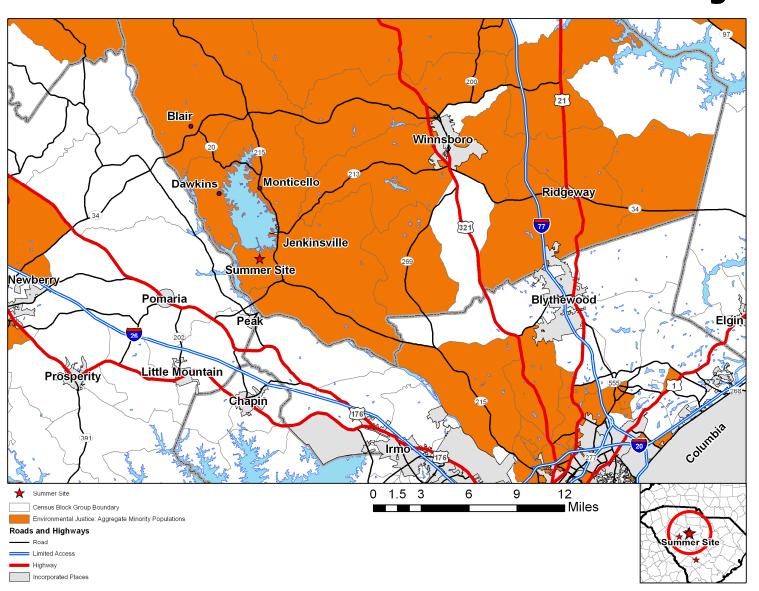
# The NRC's Environmental Justice Process

- Informed by:
  - Executive Order 12898
  - CEQ's "Environmental Justice Guidance Under National Environmental Policy Act"
- Guided by:
  - NUREG 1555 (2000 / 2009)
  - Staff Memo
  - Policy Statement on the Treatment of Environmental Justice Matters in NRC Regulatory and Licensing Actions

#### Methodology

- Perform Census search of 50-mile region for Environmental Justice communities
- Verify / supplement search findings with community outreach
- Identify pathways to Environmental Justice impacts
- Assess and report Environmental Justice impacts

#### Black or African American Minority Thresholds in Close Proximity



#### **Local Reconnaissance Revealed:**

- 90%+ African American residents
- Low-income not revealed by Census, and high unemployment
- Subsistence fishing
- Reliance on backyard gardens
- These practices are fading with aging population
- Significant foot travel, lack of scheduled transportation

## **Subsistence Fishing**



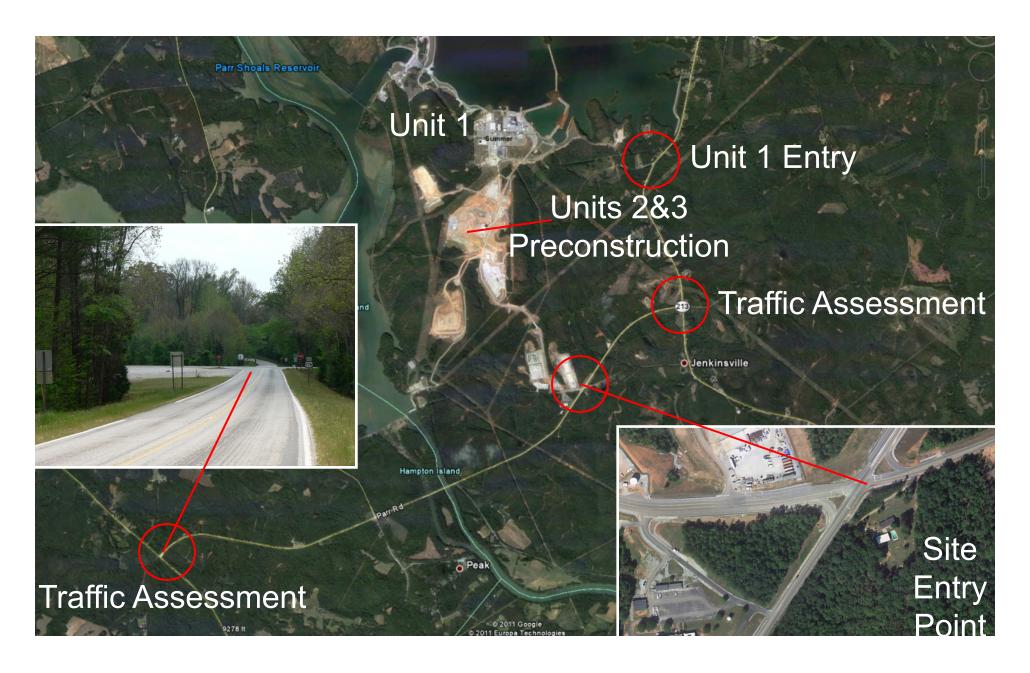
#### **Scoping Customized to Community**

- Staff interviewing of stakeholders
- Additional scoping meeting in Jenkinsville
- Less formal, open house format used to receive public comments
- Local residents conducted a survey and the responses were included on the record as comments

# The Staff's Conclusions: MODERATE Traffic Impacts

- Staff determined MODERATE traffic impacts would occur at the peak of construction employment
- Impacts are "disproportionate and adverse"
  - Local community would experience most of the traffic impacts
  - Local community is an Environmental Justice population
- MODERATE Environmental Justice impact

### **MODERATE Traffic Impact**



#### **Traffic Mitigative Factors**

- Traffic impacts are temporary (3-4 years during peak construction employment)
- Applicant has committed to traffic impact mitigation
  - Strategic shift scheduling
  - Shuttle busses
  - New turn lanes
  - Traffic management plan

#### **Summary**

- Environmental Justice thresholds triggered more in-depth review
- Scoping tailored to local community needs
- MODERATE traffic impacts found
- Disproportionate and adverse impacts to the Environmental Justice population results
- Mitigation limits Environmental Justice impacts