

Supplement 26

Regarding Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant

Final Report

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation Washington, DC 20555-0001



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NUREG-1437 Supplement 26

Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants

Supplement 26

Regarding Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant

Final Report

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Abstract

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) considered the environmental impacts of renewing nuclear power plant operating licenses (OLs) for a 20-year period in its *Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants* (GEIS), NUREG-1437, Volumes 1 and 2, and codified the results in 10 CFR Part 51. In the GEIS (and its Addendum 1), the staff identifies 92 environmental issues and reaches generic conclusions related to environmental impacts for 69 of these issues that apply to all plants or to plants with specific design or site characteristics. Additional plant-specific review is required for the remaining 23 issues. These plant-specific reviews are to be included in a supplement to the GEIS.

This supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) has been prepared in response to an application submitted to the NRC by Nuclear Management Company, LLC (NMC), to renew the OL for the Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant (Monticello) for an additional 20 years under 10 CFR Part 54. This SEIS includes the NRC staff's analysis that considers and weighs the environmental impacts of the proposed action, the environmental impacts of alternatives to the proposed action, and mitigation measures available for reducing or avoiding adverse impacts. It also includes the staff's recommendation regarding the proposed action.

Regarding the 69 issues for which the GEIS reached generic conclusions, neither NMC nor the staff has identified information that is both new and significant for any GEIS generic conclusion that applies to Monticello. In addition, the staff determined that information provided during the scoping process did not call into question the conclusions in the GEIS. Therefore, the staff concludes that the impacts of renewing the Monticello OL would not be greater than impacts identified for these issues in the GEIS. For each of these issues, the staff's conclusion in the GEIS is that the impact is of SMALL^(a) significance (except for collective offsite radiological impacts from the fuel cycle and high-level waste and spent fuel, which were not assigned a single significance level).

Regarding the remaining 23 issues, those that apply to Monticello are addressed in this SEIS. The staff concludes that the significance of the potential environmental impacts of renewal of the OLs is SMALL for each applicable issue, with one exception. The magnitude of impact for the chronic effects of electromagnetic fields is "uncertain." The staff also concludes that additional mitigation measures are not likely to be sufficiently beneficial as to be warranted. The staff determined that information provided during the scoping process did not identify any new issue that has a significant environmental impact.

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^(*) Environmental impacts are not detectable or are so minor that they would neither destabilize nor noticeably alter any important attribute of the resource.

Abstract

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The NRC staff's recommendation is that the Commission determine that the adverse environmental impacts of license renewal for Monticello are not so great that preserving the option of license renewal for energy-planning decisionmakers would be unreasonable. This recommendation is based on (1) the analysis and findings in the GEIS; (2) the Environmental Report submitted by MC; (3) consultation with Federal, State, and local agencies; (4) the staff's own independent review; and (5) the staff's consideration of public comments.

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Executive Summary

By letter dated March 16, 2005, Nuclear Management Company, LLC (NMC), submitted an application to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to renew the operating license (OL) for Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant (Monticello) for an additional 20-year period. If the OL is renewed, State regulatory agencies and NMC will ultimately decide whether the plant will continue to operate, based on factors such as the need for power or other matters within the State's jurisdiction or the purview of the owners. If the OL is not renewed, then the plant must be shut down on or before the expiration date of the current OL, which is September 8, 2010.

The NRC has implemented Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 USC 4332) in Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 51 (10 CFR Part 51). In 10 CFR 51.20(b)(2), the Commission requires preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) or a supplement to an EIS for renewal of a reactor OL. In addition, 10 CFR 51.95(c) states that the EIS prepared at the OL renewal stage will be a supplement to the *Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants* (GEIS), NUREG-1437, Volumes 1 and 2.^a

Upon acceptance of the NMC application, the NRC began the environmental review process described in 10 CFR Part 51 by publishing a notice of intent to prepare an EIS and conduct scoping. The staff visited the Monticello site in June 2005 and held public scoping meetings on June 30, 2005, in Monticello, Minnesota. In the preparation of this supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) for Monticello, the staff reviewed the NMC Environmental Report (ER) and compared it to the GEIS, consulted with other agencies, conducted an independent review of the issues, following the guidance set forth in NUREG-1555, *Standard Review Plans for Environmental Reviews for Nuclear Power Plants, Supplement 1: Operating License Renewal*, and considered the public comments received during the scoping process. The public comments received during the scoping process. The public commental review are provided in Appendix A, Part 1, of this SEIS.

The staff held two public meetings in Monticello, Minnesota, in March 2006 to describe the preliminary results of the NRC environmental review, to answer questions, and to provide members of the public with information to assist them in formulating comments on this SEIS. When the 75-day comment period ended, the staff considered and dispositioned all of the comments received. These comments are addressed in Appendix A, Part 2 of this SEIS.

This SEIS includes the NRC staff's analysis that considers and weighs the environmental effects of the proposed action, the environmental impacts of alternatives to the proposed action, and measures for reducing or avoiding adverse effects. It also includes the staff's recommendation regarding the proposed action.

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^(a) The GEIS was originally issued in 1996. Addendum 1 to the GEIS was issued in 1999. Hereafter, all references to the "GEIS" include the GEIS and its Addendum 1.

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The Commission has adopted the following statement of purpose and need for license renewal from the GEIS:

The purpose and need for the proposed action (renewal of an operating license) is to provide an option that allows for power generation capability beyond the term of a current nuclear power plant operating license to meet future system generating needs, as such needs may be determined by State, utility, and, where authorized, Federal (other than NRC) decisionmakers.

The evaluation criterion for the staff's environmental review, as defined in 10 CFR 51.95(c)(4) and the GEIS, is to determine

... whether or not the adverse environmental impacts of license renewal are so great that preserving the option of license renewal for energy planning decisionmakers would be unreasonable.

Both the statement of purpose and need and the evaluation criterion implicitly acknowledge that there are factors, in addition to license renewal, that would ultimately determine whether an existing nuclear power plant continues to operate beyond the period of the current OL.

NRC regulations [10 CFR 51.95(c)(2)] contain the following statement regarding the content of SEISs prepared at the license renewal stage:

The supplemental environmental impact statement for license renewal is not required to include discussion of need for power or the economic costs and economic benefits of the proposed action or of alternatives to the proposed action except insofar as such benefits and costs are either essential for a determination regarding the inclusion of an alternative in the range of alternatives considered or relevant to mitigation. In addition, the supplemental environmental impact statement prepared at the license renewal stage need not discuss other issues not related to the environmental effects of the proposed action and the alternatives, or any aspect of the storage of spent fuel for the facility within the scope of the generic determination in § 51.23(a) ["Temporary storage of spent fuel after cessation of reactor operation—generic determination of no significant environmental impact"] and in accordance with § 51.23(b).

The GEIS contains the results of a systematic evaluation of the consequences of renewing an OL and operating a nuclear power plant for an additional 20 years. It evaluates 92 environmental issues using the NRC's three-level standard of significance—SMALL, MODERATE, or LARGE—developed using the Council on Environmental Quality guidelines. The following definitions of the three significance levels are set forth in footnotes to Table B-1 of 10 CFR Part 51, Subpart A, Appendix B:

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.

For 69 of the 92 issues considered in the GEIS, the analysis in the GEIS reached the following conclusions:

- (1) The environmental impacts associated with the issue have been determined to apply either to all plants or, for some issues, to plants having a specific type of cooling system or other specified plant or site characteristics.
- (2) A single significance level (i.e., SMALL, MODERATE, or LARGE) has been assigned to the impacts (except for collective offsite radiological impacts from the fuel cycle and from high-level waste and spent fuel disposal).
- (3) Mitigation of adverse impacts associated with the issue has been considered in the analysis, and it has been determined that additional plant-specific mitigation measures are not likely to be sufficiently beneficial to warrant implementation.

These 69 issues were identified in the GEIS as Category 1 issues. In the absence of new and significant information, the staff relied on conclusions as amplified by supporting information in the GEIS for issues designated as Category 1 in Table B-1 of 10 CFR Part 51, Subpart A, Appendix B.

Of the 23 issues that do not meet the criteria set forth above, 21 are classified as Category 2 issues requiring analysis in a plant-specific supplement to the GEIS. The remaining two issues, environmental justice and chronic effects of electromagnetic fields, were not categorized. Environmental justice was not evaluated on a generic basis and must be addressed in a plant-specific supplement to the GEIS. Information on the chronic effects of electromagnetic fields was not conclusive at the time the GEIS was prepared.

This SEIS documents the staff's consideration of all 92 environmental issues identified in the GEIS. The staff considered the environmental impacts associated with alternatives to license renewal and compared the environmental impacts of license renewal and the alternatives. The alternatives to license renewal that were considered include the no-action alternative (not renewing the OL for Monticello) and alternative methods of power generation. Based on projections made by the U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration (DOE/EIA), gas- and coal-fired generation appear to be the most likely power-generation alternatives if the power from Monticello is replaced. These alternatives are evaluated assuming that the replacement power generation plant is located at either the Monticello site or some other unspecified alternate location.

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NMC and the staff have established independent processes for identifying and evaluating the significance of any new information on the environmental impacts of license renewal. Neither NMC nor the staff has identified information that is both new and significant related to Category 1 issues that would call into question the conclusions in the GEIS. Similarly, neither the scoping process nor the staff has identified any new issue applicable to Monticello that has a significant environmental impact. Therefore, the staff relies upon the conclusions of the GEIS for all of the Category 1 issues that are applicable to Monticello.

NMC's license renewal application presents an analysis of the Category 2 issues plus environmental justice and chronic effects from electromagnetic fields. The staff has reviewed the NMC analysis for each issue and has conducted an independent review of each issue. Three Category 2 issues are not applicable, because they are related to plant design features or site characteristics not found at Monticello. Four Category 2 issues are not discussed in this SEIS, because they are specifically related to refurbishment. NMC has stated that its evaluation of structures and components, as required by 10 CFR 54.21, did not identify any major plant refurbishment activities or modifications as necessary to support the continued operation of Monticello for the license renewal period. In addition, any replacement of components or additional inspection activities are within the bounds of normal plant operation, and are not expected to affect the environment outside of the bounds of the plant operations evaluated in the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's 1972 *Final Environmental Statement Related to Operation of Monticello Plant*.

Fourteen Category 2 issues related to operational impacts and postulated accidents during the renewal term, as well as environmental justice and chronic effects of electromagnetic fields, are discussed in this SEIS. Five of the Category 2 issues and environmental justice apply to both refurbishment and to operation during the renewal term and are only discussed in this SEIS in relation to operation during the renewal term. For all 14 Category 2 issues and environmental justice, the staff concludes that the potential environmental effects are of SMALL significance in the context of the standards set forth in the GEIS. In addition, the staff determined that appropriate Federal health agencies have not reached a consensus on the existence of chronic adverse effects from electromagnetic fields. Therefore, no further evaluation of this issue is required. For severe accident mitigation alternatives (SAMAs), the staff concludes that a reasonable, comprehensive effort was made to identify and evaluate SAMAs. Based on its review of the SAMAs for Monticello, and the plant improvements already made, the staff concludes that one of the candidate SAMAs is potentially cost-beneficial. However, this SAMA does not relate to adequately managing the effects of aging during the period of extended operation. Therefore, it does not need to be implemented as part of license renewal pursuant to 10 CFR Part 54.

Mitigation measures were considered for each Category 2 issue. Current measures to mitigate the environmental impacts of plant operation were found to be adequate, and no additional mitigation measures were deemed sufficiently beneficial to be warranted.

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Cumulative impacts of past, present, and reasonably forseeable future actions were considered, regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. For purposes of this analysis, where Monticello license renewal impacts are deemed to be SMALL, the staff concluded that these impacts would not result in significant cumulative impacts on potentially affected resources.

If the Monticello operating license is not renewed and the unit ceases operation on or before the expiration of the current operating license, then the adverse impacts of likely alternatives will not be smaller than those associated with continued operation of Monticello. The impacts may, in fact, be greater in some areas.

The recommendation of the NRC staff is that the Commission determine that the adverse environmental impacts of license renewal for Monticello are not so great that preserving the option of license renewal for energy planning decisionmakers would be unreasonable. This recommendation is based on (1) the analysis and findings in the GEIS; (2) the ER submitted by NMC; (3) consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies; (4) the staff's own independent review; and (5) the staff's consideration of public comments received during the scoping process. •

Abbreviations/Acronyms

•	degree	
μCi Ci/ml	microcurie(s)	
µCi/mL	microcurie(s) per milliliter	
μm	micrometer(s) (microns)	
ac	acre(s)	
AC	alternating current	
ACC	averted cleanup and decontamination costs	
ADAMS	NRC documents access and management system	
AEC	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission	
ALARA	as low as reasonably achievable	
AOC	present value of averted offsite property damage costs	
AOE	present value of averted occupational exposure	
AOSC	present value of averted onsite costs	
APE	present value of averted public exposure	
ASDS	automatic (or alternate) shutdown system	
B.C.	before the common era	
BTU	British thermal unit(s)	
BTU/kWh	British thermal unit(s) per kilowatt-hour	
BWR	boiling water reactor	
BWROG	boiling water reactor owners group	
CAIR	Clean Air Interstate Rule	
CDF	core damage frequency	
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	
cfs	cubic feet per second	
Ci	curie(s)	
CO	carbon monoxide	
CO2	carbon dioxide	
COE	cost of enhancement	
CRD	control rod drive	
CST ·	condensate storage tank	
CT ·	combustion turbine	
CWA	Clean Water Act	
DBA	design-basis accident	
dc	direct current	
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Abbreviations/Acronyms

DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DSM	demand-side management
EDG	emergency diesel generator
EIA	Energy Information Administration (of DOE)
EIS	environmental impact statement
ELF-EMF	extremely low frequency electromagnetic field
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
ER	Environmental Report
ESW	emergency service water
F	Fahrenheit
FES	final environmental statement
FIVE	fire-induced vulnerability evaluation
FPS	fire protection system
FR	Federal Register
FSAR	final safety analysis report
FSW	fire service water
ft	foot/feet
ft/s	foot/feet per second
ft ³ /s	cubic foot/feet per second
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GEIS GL gpd gpm GWh	Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants, NUREG-1437 generic letter gallons per day gallons per minute gigawatt-hours
HLW	high-level waste
HPCI	high-pressure coolant injection
hr	hour(s)
HRSG	heat recovery steam generator
Hp	horsepower
Hz	hertz
in.	inch(es)

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IPE	individual plant examination
IPEEE	individual plant examination of external events
J	joule(s)
kV	kilovolt(s)
kW	kilowatt(s)
kWh	kilowatt hour(s)
lb	pound
lb/MWh	pound(s) per megawatt-hour
LLW	low-level waste
LOS	level of service
MAAP mA MACCS2 MAPP MCBS MDC MDEED MDOT mi mi ² mL MMACR MNDNR MNSHPO MOU mph MPCA MPSDC MPUC mrem mrem/yr MSA mSv mSv/yr MTED	modular accident analysis program milliampere(s) MELCOR Accident Consequence Code System 2 Mid-Continent Area Power Pool Minnesota County Biological Survey Minnesota Department of Commerce Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development Minnesota Department of Transportation mile(s) square mile(s) molified maximum averted cost-risk Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office Memorandum of Understanding miles per hour Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Minnesota Public Utilities Commission millirem(s) millirem(s) per year metropolitan statistical area millisievert(s) per year Minnesota Trade and Economic Development
МТНМ	metric tons of heavy metal (a conventional unit for high-level nuclear waste)
МТU	metric ton(s) uranium

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Abbreviations/Acronyms

MW MWd MWd/MTU MW(e) MW(t) MWh	megawatt(s) megawatt-days megawatt-days per metric ton megawatt(s) electric megawatt(s) thermal megawatt hour(s)	(s) uranium
N/A	not applicable	•
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality S	tandards
NAS	National Academy of Sciences	;
NEPA	National Environmental Policy	Act of 1969
NESC	National Electrical Safety Code	9
ng/J	nanogram(s) per joule	
NHPA	National Historic Preservation	Act
NIEHS	National Institute of Environme	ntal Health Sciences
NMC	Nuclear Management Compan	у
NO2	nitrogen dioxide	
NOx	nitrogen oxide(s)	
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge E	limination System
NPSH	net positive suction head	
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comn	•
NRHP	National Register of Historic Pl	aces
NSP	Northern States Power Compa	ny
ODCM	Offsite Dose Calculation Manua	al
OL	operating license	
PARS	publically available records	
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl	
pCi/L ·	picocuries per liter	
PIO	Public Information Officer	
PM ₁₀	particulate matter, 10 microns of	or less in diameter
ppm	parts per million	• .
PRA	probabilistic risk analysis	
PSA	probabilistic safety assessment	
PSD	prevention of significant deterio	ration
RAI	request for additional informatio	n
RCIC	reactor core isolation cooling	
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Re	covery Act
RDS	rapid dewatering system	-
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Abbreviations/Acronyms

rem REMP RHR RM ROW RPC	roentgen equivalent man, equal to 0.01 sievert radiological environmental monitoring program residual heat removal river mile(s) right-of-way replacement power costs
SAMA	severe accident mitigation alternative
SAR	safety analysis report
SBO	station blackout
scfm	standard cubic feet per minute
SCR	selective catalytic reduction
SEIS	supplemental environmental impact statement
SER	safety evaluation report State Historic Preservation Officer
SHPO SMITTR	
SMITTR SO2	surveillance, monitoring, inspections, testing, trending, and record keeping sulfur dioxide
SO₂ SO₂	sulfur oxide(s)
SRV	safety/relief valve
Sv	sievert(s) (special unit of dose equivalent)
SW	service water
тв	turbine building
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
U.S.	United States
USAR	updated safety analysis report
USC	United States Code
USCB	U.S. Census Bureau
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USI	unresolved safety issue
V	volt(s)
WMD	Wetland Management District
yr	year

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