



County of Louisa

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Louisa, VA 23093
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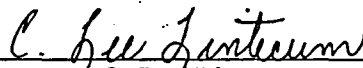
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(WS)

The Louisa County Board of Supervisors considered a list of concerns raised by some residents of the Lake Anna area. As directed, I made Dominion Virginia Power aware of these concerns in a letter dated June 15, 2006. A copy of this letter is enclosed. On July 7, 2006, I met with officials of Dominion Virginia Power and reviewed the concerns raised. Enclosed with my letter is Dominion Virginia Power's response to those concerns. The Board of Supervisors voted to pass these concerns and Dominion Virginia Power's responses.

The motion to pass these concerns and responses to these concerns also directed me to state that the Louisa County Board of Supervisors is in support of the Early Site Permit being sought by Dominion Virginia Power.



C. Lee Lintecum
County Administrator

SUNSI Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

E-REDS = ADM-03
Call = J. Cushing (JXC9)

REC'D JUN 16 2006

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Green Springs District

ERIC F. PURCELL
Louisa District

JACK T. WRIGHT
Mountain Road District

C. LEE LINTECUM
County Administrator

June 15, 2006

Alexander Smith, Manager
External Affairs
7500 West Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23294

Dear Al:

At its meeting on June 5, 2006 the Board was requested to submit items of concerns to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality regarding the proposed addition of the two new reactors at the North Anna Power Station. The Board declined to do so but requested that I share these concerns with Dominion-Virginia Power. The concerns the County received are listed below (please note the concerns have been typed verbatim as they were received):

Issue #One: Too many workers & residents, with a small 2-lane road (Route 652 Kentucky Springs Road)

-Dominion plans to bring in 5,000 construction workers for a five (5) year period for the new plant.

-They currently bring in about 1,000 construction workers twice a year for planned maintenance on the existing two reactors and currently employ about 800 permanent workers. They will add about an additional 720 permanent workers when the new third reactor is activated.

-Cut-A-Long Development is about 1,000 homes development is a few miles away on Route 652

-The Waters Development is about 400 homes development is a few miles away on Route 652

-Other developments also use Route 652 (Brandywood, Tall Pines, Tara Woods, Aspen Hill, Both Waters, Bear Castle, Oak Landing Pine Harbor, Pine Point, Overton Fork,

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Seclusion Shores, Lakewood Landing, Oakleigh 1 & 2, Cuckoo's Nest, Plum Tree, Long Acres, Edgewood Bay, Noah's Landing, etc)

-New truck facility for stone/concrete on Route 700 (adjoining route) will also use Route 652.

-Discussion: Pro-offers should be made by Dominion and/or Federal Government to widen Route 652. Prior to beginning of construction or we will experience a traffic nightmare. Emergency evacuation would be impossible on this small 2-lane road if there was a nuclear disaster or terrorist attack.

Issue No. 2 Major influx of new person to county will result in need for new schools

-See issue number one for new worker numbers. A major portion of new construction or permanent workers, plus all the new residents in the adjoining new subdivisions will reside in Louisa County.

-Discussion: This major influx of new Louisa residents will have a major impact on schools requirements. Since the nuclear plan may be a national priority, then possibly school construction grants can be provided by the Federal government to assist with new school construction.

Issue No. 3 Dominion is planning on constructing cooling towers that will be between 150 and 180 feet (15-18 stories) in height. These cooling towers will have hug fans that are planned to emit noise levels at about 65 decibels 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. These cooling towers will emit plumes of steam fog formation, which can create fog/icing conditions in the vicinity an average of 70 hours per year (or if three hours per day this equates to 23 extra days of year of fog and/or icing condition on the adjoining roadways)

-Discussion: Current trees in area are approximately 50 to 75 feet in height, with a few going up to about 100 feet. Noise travels long distances if not distorted by various barriers (trees, buildings, etc). Louisa Noise Ordinance says no more than 55DP (at night in residential neighborhoods. *It is desirable to have cooling towers no higher than 80 feet (equivalent of an 8 story building) to mitigate the noise and also provide an esthetically pleasing profile of the adjoining skyline.* A 180-foot (about an 18 story building) would be an eyesore. What type of mitigation can be done to avoid any traffic problems on adjoining roadways?

Issue No 4. Using the North Anna River/Lake Anna for any future water needs of Louisa County

Discussion: Louisa County is now the 73rd fastest growing county in the U.S. If there is ever any thought of using the North Anna River or Lake Anna water for future Louisa County water needs, now is the time to put the request into VDEQ and identify the need.

As we discussed in our telephone conversation please contact me so we can discuss these concerns after you have had a chance to review them.

Sincerely yours,



C. Lee Lintecum
County Administrator

CLL/bjhm

Issue 1. There would be too many workers and residents impacting Route 652 [Kentucky Springs Road], a two-lane country road.

The construction of a potential third nuclear unit at the North Anna Power Station site would be an economic boon to the county and provide millions of dollars in additional tax revenue to the county. This revenue could be used by Louisa County to make improvements to the local infrastructure and community services.

If a decision is made by Dominion to move forward with a third nuclear unit, decisions on what, if any, improvements are necessary for local roads would be a decision for state and county governments to make. Dominion would work cooperatively with the state and county governments to facilitate planning decisions to minimize transportation impacts to avoid congestion. Dominion would develop a construction management traffic plan prior to the start of construction. This plan would include methods for enhancing the use of multi-person vans by the construction workforce. Typically, such a plan involves providing offsite parking areas from which workers can be bused to the site and ways to encourage the use of vanpools and carpools.

With regard to the construction work force referenced in the Early Site Permit application, these are estimates for a two-reactor project. Multiple shifts and single unit construction over a several year period of time will limit peak construction traffic. Refined construction estimates approach a maximum shift load at the peak of the construction period at closer to 2,000 workers, not 5,000.

Issue 2. There would be a major influx of new people to the county resulting in need for new schools.

Dominion believes that because of the nature of construction, with a variety of employee skill sets required at various stages of work, many of the employees required to build a third nuclear unit would leave the site once they have fulfilled their function. Indeed, given the number of new nuclear units that are now being proposed, it is very likely that skilled construction workers will rotate through projects. This will result in a transient work force that may not put permanent down roots in Louisa County, or other surrounding communities. After construction, North Anna could see a permanent workforce of up to 750 additional employees to operate the unit.

Louisa County has a strong public school system, and decisions about expanding or adding new schools to meet the needs of its citizens will have to be made by county government. A new nuclear unit at North Anna would add substantially to the county tax base, providing additional revenue for the local school system. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission evaluated socio-economic impacts in its November 2004 Draft Environmental Impact Statement and declared that if local counties continue their current trends, accommodations for education and other services would be met.

Issue 3. Dominion is planning on constructing cooling towers that will be between 150 and 180 feet (15-18 stories) in height. These cooling towers will have huge fans that are planned to emit noise levels at 65 decibels – 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. These cooling towers will emit plumes of water vapor, which can create fogging/icing conditions in the vicinity an average of 70 hours per year (or if three hours per day this equates to 23 extra days per year of fog and/or icing condition on the adjoining roadways).

Dominion agreed in October 2005 to change its approach to cooling a potential third nuclear unit from one-through cooling using Lake Anna to a cooling tower system that does not rely on Lake Anna. This was done to be responsive to concerns expressed by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and local residents about thermal impact on Lake Anna and the Waste Heat Treatment Facility. The company has committed to spending some \$200 million to build the cooling tower system, which would have a low profile and a low noise level. Noise emission of towers would be less than 65 dB[A] at the site boundary, which meets regulatory and public health guidance.

Dominion's early site permit application evaluated bounding characteristics of different types of cooling towers that could be used, including hybrid cooling towers that would minimize land use, and lower profile cooling towers that would use more land but be less visible. The actual design has not yet been selected.

A benefit of the hybrid tower is the ability to reduce or eliminate any plume emission from the tower. The hybrid concept incorporates wet and dry cooling sections with the dry section above the wet section. The warm dry air from the dry coolers is mixed with the moist wet air from the wet section before leaving the tower, resulting in very little if any plume. This tower would not be much taller than the other buildings associated with the new unit, and they would be in proportion to the existing plant buildings, depending on the topography.

The statements regarding plume formation were for non plume-abated towers. As discussed above, the single hybrid cooling tower would have plume abatement features that would almost eliminate the visible plume exiting the tower. The lower profile towers would incorporate water saving features that would tend to reduce, but not eliminate, the plume.

Fogging/icing and road conditions were evaluated for the early site permit. It was concluded that no cooling tower induced icing is predicted to occur at any distance from the cooling tower. Most fogging would be confined to the site, typically about 300 meters from the towers.

Issue 4. What impact would adding another nuclear unit have on the future water needs of Louisa County from the North Anna River and Lake Anna?

Dominion and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission each independently examined the surrounding county five-year plans and projections as they relate to population growth and utility needs for local residents and businesses, tourism and a temporary workforce to build the nuclear unit. NRC also evaluated future population growth impacts. Conclusions were that if current trends continue, the overall needs could be

accommodated by regional county planning. This included drinking water supply, of which Lake Anna is not a source.

For recreational and property value perspective, Lake Anna levels and downstream flows will be maintained through continued effective lake management and water discharge permit requirements under Virginia law. Dominion's changed approach from using Lake Anna for cooling to adding a cooling tower system will result in virtually unnoticeable impacts on water levels, flows and temperatures in Lake Anna and the Waste Heat Treatment Facility. Recent Lake Anna Civic Association reporting showed very good water quality in the Waste Heat Treatment Facility.

IMPORTANT POINTS ABOUT DOMINION'S EFFORT TO MAINTAIN THE NUCLEAR OPTION AT NORTH ANNA POWER STATION

Nuclear Importance to Louisa County and Virginia

The North Anna Power Station generates 17 percent of the electricity used by Virginia customers. Together with Surry Power Station, Dominion's two nuclear stations provide about 34 percent of the electricity consumed in Virginia.

Louisa County, as host to the North Anna Power Station, plays a major role in the state's overall economy. As the lowest-cost source of baseload electricity on our system, nuclear is important to the economic well-being of Virginians and to the economy of the Commonwealth.

Affordable electricity attracts new industry and fosters growth in the existing business sector, raising the economic standard of Virginians and boosting the state's competitive edge nationally.

Nuclear generation helps protect Virginia's environment. Nuclear energy does not produce any of the air emissions associated with fossil-fueled units, such as nitrogen oxide or sulfur dioxide.

Dominion expects electricity demand will grow significantly in Virginia in the next 20 years. That is why we are demonstrating the new U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensing process for new plants.

Financial Impact on Local Community

North Anna Power Station is important to the economy of Louisa County. In 2005, Dominion paid \$10.94 million in taxes to Louisa County. Dominion has paid more than \$200 million in taxes to Louisa County since North Anna was sited.

Potential operation of North Anna Unit 3 would be an economic boon for Louisa County, both in terms of tax revenue and jobs. Currently the existing North Anna units provide Louisa County with more than \$10 million annually in tax revenue. North Anna Unit 3, if built, could provide millions more dollars a year in tax revenue.

Dominion estimates that approximately 2,000 construction workers would be needed to build North Anna Unit 3 over a 5-year period. The 5,000 construction workers referenced in our Early Site Permit Application is a bounding limit for construction of two nuclear units. Work shift schedules would reduce the number of construction employees to about 2,000 at the site at any one time. After construction, we could expect that a permanent work force of 750 employees would be required to operate the unit.

North Anna currently provides employment for more than 900 employees. Roughly one-third of these employees live in Louisa County, while the rest live in Richmond, Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania County, Charlottesville and other surrounding communities.

The average salary of a Dominion nuclear worker is about \$67,000. The total payroll for North Anna Power Station exceeds \$62.2 million.

Dominion's nuclear workforce in Virginia totals more than 2,155 employees. Our total payroll for these employees is nearly \$144 million.

Louisa County should support North Anna Power Station and the potential construction of a third nuclear unit. There is overwhelming public support for nuclear energy in the Louisa and Spotsylvania counties.

Excellent Nuclear Operations and Good Neighbor

Dominion is a safe and efficient nuclear operator. North Anna Power Station has been recognized by the NRC, the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations, and the World Association of Nuclear Operators as a top performing nuclear station.

Dominion is a good steward of Lake Anna and has a strong commitment to the environment. Environmental monitoring at Lake Anna began before power station operations started in 1978 and remains one of the most extensive of any Virginia body of water. Monitoring includes water temperatures in the lake and waste heat treatment facility, plus sampling of fish and other aquatic life.

For more than 20 years, North Anna Power Station has been a good corporate citizen in Central Virginia. Many of the station's more than 900 employees contribute in meaningful ways to help make their communities better places to live.

North Anna Power Station employees demonstrate their commitment to their communities through an Adopt-a-Highway program to keep Virginia Route 700 free of litter, Habitat For Humanity projects, providing Thanksgiving baskets for the needy, conducting blood drives and sending mentally and physically challenged children to camps. They also support area Boy Scouts by providing opportunities to stay overnight at the station and earn merit badges.

Over the past three years [2003-2005], North Anna Power Station employees have donated more than \$148,500 to United Way charities.

Over the past decade Dominion has donated more than \$100,000 in support of the Louisa community. Organizations and activities receiving financial support included the Louisa County library, LinkAges of Louisa, after prom school parties, the 4-H Council, Crime Solvers, and the Lake Anna Civic Association.

Dominion cooperates with its stakeholders to achieve win-win solutions. In October 2005, the company addressed concerns raised by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and local residents on Lake Anna and the Waste Heat Treatment Facility when it agreed to change its approach to cooling a potential third nuclear unit. In doing so, we would remove additional thermal impact to the lake by committing to build a low-profile cooling tower system, if we decide to build the reactor. This cooling tower system would have a minimal impact on the local population. We have committed to spend more than \$200 million on this cooling tower system to be a good neighbor.