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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING MEETING

ENRICO FERMI NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

FERMI 3 PROJECT

COMBINED LICENSE APPLICATION

+ + + + +

Wednesday, January 14, 2009

Monroe County Community College

La-Z-Boy Center, Meyer Theater

1555 South Raisinville Road

Monroe, Michigan

The above-entitled hearing was conducted at 1:00
p.m.

BEFORE: CHIP CAMERON, Facilitator

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P R O C E E D I N G S

(1:00 p.m.)

1
2
3 MR. CAMERON: Good afternoon. I'm Chip
4 Cameron, and I work for the Executive Director of
5 Operations at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. And
6 we're going to try to avoid acronyms today, but one
7 thing we will be using is NRC for Nuclear Regulatory
8 Commission. And I am pleased to be your facilitator
9 for today's meeting. And I'm sorry my back is to all
10 of you down here, okay, but pay attention.

11 Anyway, the subject of our meeting today
12 is the NRC review of environmental issues. That's one
13 part of the NRC's evaluation of license applications
14 that we receive to build and operate a nuclear power
15 plant. And we have an application from DTE Energy to
16 build and operate a new plant at the Fermi site.

17 And my role as a facilitator is to try to
18 help all of you to have a productive meeting today.
19 And I just wanted to spend a few minutes on meeting
20 process issues, so you know what to anticipate for
21 today's meeting. And I'd like to tell you about the
22 format for the meeting; tell you about some simple
23 ground rules that will allow us to have a productive
24 meeting; and, finally, introduce the NRC staff that
25 are going to be providing you some information this

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1 afternoon.

2 In terms of the format, I like to describe
3 it as a two-part meeting. First part of the meeting
4 is an opportunity for us to give you some information
5 on what the NRC looks at when it evaluates one of
6 these license applications, to decide whether the
7 license should be granted. So we have some brief NRC
8 presentations for you to tell you a little bit about
9 the NRC, to tell you about the process that the NRC
10 uses to evaluate applications, and specifically the
11 environmental review part of that process and how you
12 can participate in the process. So we'll do some
13 presentations on that, and we will have some time for
14 questions after those presentations before we go to
15 the second part of the meeting, which is an
16 opportunity for us to listen to you, your concerns,
17 your advice, your recommendations, on what issues the
18 NRC should look at when it performs its environmental
19 reviews.

20 The outcome of that environmental review
21 is documented in something called an Environmental
22 Impact Statement, and the staff will be telling you
23 more about that. And as you'll hear, the
24 environmental review on one of these applications is a
25 wide ranging review. Many issues are covered. So we

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1 anticipate hearing many many types of issues from you
2 today.

3 Now, when we get to the speakers part of
4 the meeting, the second part of the meeting, I'll call
5 your name and ask you to come up to one of these two
6 podiums, whichever is closest to you, and to give us
7 your comments. And I'll call a couple of names in
8 advance so that you'll know where you are in the queue
9 so that you can make your way towards the aisle if
10 you're stuck in one of the inside seats.

11 We're also taking written comments on
12 these environmental scoping issues, and the staff is
13 going to tell you about how to submit those comments
14 and when. But we wanted to be with you in person
15 today to hear your comments. And anything that you
16 say today will carry the same weight as a written
17 comment. And of course you may hear things said
18 today, either by the NRC or by other members of the
19 audience, that may prompt you to submit a written
20 comment, and that's fine.

21 The NRC staff is here to listen carefully
22 to your comments. The NRC staff is not going to be
23 saying anything about your comments, they're here to
24 listen. And then we'll go back to NRC headquarters to
25 carefully consider and evaluate those comments.

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1 In terms of ground rules, please let the
2 NRC speakers -- we have two speakers -- please let
3 both of them finish before you ask any questions.
4 Then we will go on to you for questions. Give me a
5 signal if you have a question and I'll bring you this
6 cordless microphone; and just please introduce
7 yourself and we'll try to answer your question as best
8 we can.

9 We will only have a short period of time
10 for questions because we have many speakers and we
11 want to make sure that we hear all of them. But after
12 the meeting there are a number of NRC staff and expert
13 consultants here, and they will be glad to talk to you
14 about any questions that we didn't get to today.

15 Second ground rule: Just, please, only
16 one person at a time speaking. And the most important
17 reason for that is so we can give our full attention
18 to whoever has the floor at the moment. But also so
19 that we could get, what I call, a clean transcript.
20 We are transcribing this. Our court reporter is Nancy
21 Keves. She's up here. And this is a public record of
22 this meeting. It's your record; it's the NRC's
23 record. The transcript will be available for anybody
24 who wants to look at the transcript. But if we have
25 one speaker at a time, then we'll know who's talking

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1 and it won't get confusing.

2 I'm going to ask you to follow a three to
3 five minute guideline today on your remarks, and
4 that's so we can get to everyone and hear everyone.
5 And I found that three to five minutes is enough to
6 summarize your main points. You can amplify on those
7 comments in a written comment if you want, and just
8 the three to five minute comment period alerts the NRC
9 staff to what issues they should start thinking about
10 and perhaps want to talk more to you about after the
11 meeting.

12 And the final ground rule is, and I don't
13 want to make too much of this, but please extend
14 courtesy to everyone here tonight. You may hear
15 opinions that you don't share, that you disagree with.

16 But please respect the person giving the opinions.

17 Let me introduce the two NRC staff
18 speakers and we'll get started with the substance of
19 the program. First of all we're going to hear from
20 Gregory Hatchett. Greg is right here. Now, he's
21 Chief of the Environmental Projects Branch at the NRC
22 in our Office of New Reactors, and Greg is going to
23 give you an introduction to the NRC.

24 We're then going to go to Stephen Lemont,
25 and Steve is the Project Manager for the Environmental

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1 Review of the DTE Energy application to build a new
2 plant at Fermi. And Steve is going to go over the
3 entire evaluation process for you, again focusing
4 primarily on the environmental review part of the
5 process.

6 And with that, I would just thank you. We
7 would all thank you for coming out today to help us
8 with this decision. And with that I'm going to ask
9 Greg to go up to the podium and talk to you.

10 MR. HATCHETT: Well, good afternoon
11 everyone. And as Chip said, my name's Greg Hatchett.

12 I'm Chief of the Branch, Division of Site
13 Environmental Reviews where this project's, where this
14 environmental review is taking place. And I want to
15 welcome you again and thank you for taking time out of
16 your busy schedule to participate in this process.

17 I will say I'm a little worked up because
18 probably about a half an hour ago the battery in my
19 car went dead, and I was stuck outside Panera Bread
20 and I wasn't sure if I was actually going to make it
21 here. So I'm just trying to calm myself down a little
22 bit, so just bear with me because it's been an
23 interesting trip just getting here a few miles down
24 the road.

25 If some of you were here back in August,

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1 on August 20th, we had a public outreach meeting,
2 where we talked about the potential for Detroit Edison
3 to submit an application for a new reactor at the
4 Fermi site. And we basically gave an overview of our
5 licensing process that includes both the safety review
6 aspect of the application, and the environmental
7 review aspect of the application.

8 And to draw the linkage and create the
9 bridge, they then submitted their application to us in
10 September, and we began an acceptance review process,
11 where we do a sufficiency review to determine if the
12 application is adequate enough to do what we call,
13 docket; and then subsequent to that, begin a more
14 detailed review of the application to make a decision
15 on that application by the Commission.

16 And we completed our acceptance review and
17 made the decision to adopt the application back in
18 November of 2008. And so the staff has begun to
19 marshal its resources and begin a very detailed review
20 of that application, and that's going to take some
21 time.

22 And with respect to the environmental
23 review -- if I can punch this thing up here -- we are
24 now at the scoping process. And the important thing
25 to note about scoping, in sort of a summary fashion,

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1 is that we have the applicant's environmental report,
2 but the Agency must do its own Environmental Impact
3 Statement. And we have come here to ask you to tell
4 us what we don't know. There may be something about
5 the site and its environment, information that may be
6 useful to the staff developing its Environmental
7 Impact Statement that we do not have. And so in this
8 process, whether you give us comments today or written
9 comments by February 9th, because the comment period
10 closes February 9th -- if I'm correct about that,
11 Steve.

12 And we'll take those comments. We'll use
13 those comments to help inform the Environmental Impact
14 Statement and the drafting of that Environmental
15 Impact Statement, and we'll issue a scoping summary
16 report sometime, I think, in the July timeframe I
17 believe it is. And that will be the official record
18 of what we -- all the comments that we gather during
19 the scoping period, and our responses to those, and
20 those comments that we will subsequently use in
21 drafting the Environmental Impact Statement.

22 So that's what important about the scoping
23 process. And Steve's going to get into the meat and
24 the details about the NEPA process. I'm lightweight,
25 he's heavyweight. He's going to give you all the

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1 substance of the issue, and he'll start that shortly.

2 The other part about this process, and I
3 think this is a process that I think is really
4 important to what we do at the NRC, is that any action
5 before the Agency I believe works best when we have a
6 broad and diverse group of stakeholders who provide
7 comments or feedback on the actions that are before
8 the Commission. And it helps to inform the Commission
9 decision that we need to make. And so, that's what's
10 important about this meeting, that's what's important
11 about this process, and I thank you for taking time
12 out of your busy schedule to come be part of this,
13 because we hope to do a better job as a result of
14 being here with you today, and going through this
15 process.

16 With that, I'm going to turn it over to
17 Mr. Lemont and he's going to give you all the details.
18 Steve.

19 MR. LEMONT: Okay. Well, thanks a lot,
20 Greg, and thank you all for coming here this afternoon
21 and participating in the NRC's public scoping meeting
22 for the Fermi project.

23 Again, my name is Steve Lemont, and I'm
24 the NRC Project Manager for the Environmental Review
25 for the Fermi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 3, Combined

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1 License application.

2 For those of you who are thinking of
3 taking copious notes or anything, I just wanted to let
4 you know, if you don't already know, that copies of
5 this presentation are available at our registration
6 desk outside the theater in the atrium area. So if
7 you don't already have a copy you can pick one up on
8 your way out and it will give you all the information
9 you need.

10 What I would like to do is briefly start
11 my presentation today by discussing the laws and
12 regulations that apply to the NRC's reviews of
13 combined license applications, and in particular, for
14 this meeting, to the Environmental Reviews.

15 In general, the NRC regulates civilian
16 uses of nuclear materials to protect the public health
17 and safety and the environmental. The NRC's
18 regulatory -- well, let me try to use this pointer a
19 little bit, if I can manipulate it -- the NRC's
20 regulatory and licensing functions, including those
21 for new nuclear reactors, such as the Fermi project,
22 were established under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

23 The National Environmental Policy Act,
24 okay, which I will sometimes refer to as NEPA during
25 this presentation -- I know we said we weren't going

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1 to use too many acronyms, but I'm going to have to use
2 a couple of them -- established national environmental
3 policy for the protection, maintenance, and
4 enhancement of the environment, and provides a means
5 for federal agencies to carry out that goal.

6 For NRC licensing of new reactors, this is
7 through the development of an Environmental Impact
8 Statement, also called an EIS. The NRC implements
9 NEPA in a manner consistent with our licensing and
10 regulatory functions, the requirements and procedures
11 which are specified in NRC Regulations in the Title 10
12 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or 10 CFR Part 51.

13 In addition, 10 CFR 52 governs the issuance of
14 combined licenses.

15 Now in addition to all that, the NRC's
16 Environmental Review also includes compliance with
17 other statutes, such as the National Historic
18 Preservation Act, Endangered Species Act, Wildlife
19 Coordination Act, and many other federal, state, local
20 environmental regulations.

21 As a matter of fact, if any of you have
22 familiarity with NEPA, you may have heard NEPA
23 referred to sort of as umbrella legislation, because
24 it really forms an umbrella and encompasses a wide
25 range of environmental regulations that need to be

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1 addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement and
2 Environmental Review.

3 We spoke about the combined license, and
4 the applicant, DTE Energy, also referred to as Detroit
5 Edison, is seeking a combined license for a new
6 reactor, which is the Fermi Nuclear Power Plant, Unit
7 3, at its existing Fermi site here in Monroe County.
8 During this presentation I will sometimes be referring
9 to this facility as the Fermi 3 project.

10 It is an NRC decision that authorizes an
11 applicant to construct and operate a nuclear power
12 plant at a specific site in accordance with applicable
13 federal laws and regulations. The Fermi 3 combined
14 license, if issued by the NRC, would allow for
15 construction and operation of this plant with
16 conditions.

17 Detroit Edison submitted its combined
18 license application to the NRC on September 18th,
19 2008, for a GE-Hitachi Nuclear Energy Americas ESBWR
20 nuclear reactor. ESBWR is the name of the nuclear
21 reactor technology. The combined license application
22 from Detroit Edison also includes an Environmental
23 Report, which the NRC will review as part of the
24 licensing process.

25 Okay. This slide talks about the nuclear

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1 reactor design and combined license application
2 reviews. NRC regulations allow combined license
3 applications to reference certified designs. That is
4 designs that have been certified and set forth in the
5 Federal Register by the NRC in our regulations. Or
6 they can reference designs that are docketed and under
7 review by the NRC but not yet certified.

8 The GE-Hitachi ESBWR design referenced by
9 Detroit Edison for the Fermi site has not yet been
10 certified by the NRC. But it's currently under review
11 by NRC staff. This design, if acceptable, would be
12 certified by the NRC by rulemaking.

13 Now, what's important to understand here
14 is that a combined license cannot be issued by the NRC
15 until the reactor design is determined to be safe and
16 is certified by the NRC. Thus, a combined license
17 cannot be issued for the Fermi 3 project until the
18 ESBWR design has been certified by the NRC.

19 In addition, as part of the Fermi 3
20 combined license application review, the NRC staff
21 conducts two separate, but concurrent reviews. The
22 first is a site-specific safety review for the ESBWR
23 design in relation to its proposed location at the
24 Fermi site. That is, is this design safe to operate
25 at the particular location where Detroit Edison

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1 proposes to construct it?

2 The second part of the review is an
3 Environmental Review, which is an analysis of
4 potential environmental impacts of constructing and
5 operating the proposed Fermi 3 facility at the Fermi
6 site.

7 This slide gives you sort of a very brief
8 in-a-nutshell overview of what the combined license
9 application review process involves. As Greg
10 mentioned earlier, we receive the combined license
11 application, we do a completeness and sufficiency
12 review on it, and if the application is determined to
13 be acceptable then it is docketed and the review
14 process begins.

15 When that review process begins, the two
16 components of the review, the safety review shown here
17 on this upper path and the Environmental Review shown
18 on this lower path, begin at the same time and are
19 conducted concurrently.

20 The safety review, on the top, focuses on
21 the public health and safety in relation to the
22 proposed facility, and ends with the issuance of a
23 Final Safety Evaluation Report.

24 The Environmental Review, on the bottom
25 path, focuses on a proposed plant's potential

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1 construction and operational impacts on the
2 environment, and ends with the issuance of a final EIS
3 or Environmental Impact Statement.

4 Both the Safety and Environmental Reviews
5 become inputs to the NRC's hearing process, shown here
6 in the green box. And that hearing process provides
7 the inputs needed for the Commission to make a
8 decision on the application, that is whether or not to
9 grant the license to the applicant.

10 Let me talk a little bit about the
11 National Environmental Policy Act, because that's one
12 of the statutes that guides how the Nuclear Regulatory
13 Commission conducts its Environmental Reviews.

14 NEPA requires federal agencies to use a
15 systematic and interdisciplinary approach to consider
16 environmental impacts. And an Environmental Impact
17 Statement, also known as an EIS, is required for major
18 federal actions that may significantly affect the
19 quality of the human environment. Issuing a combined
20 license for new nuclear reactor facility is considered
21 a major federal action by the NRC and, therefore,
22 requires preparation of an EIS.

23 The NRC's Environmental Review really
24 involves a number of different components. The first
25 one here -- the first and perhaps overall goal, which

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1 I've mentioned before really, is to evaluate potential
2 environmental impacts of construction and operation of
3 a new nuclear facility at the Fermi site. We do this
4 through informed and systematic decision making.

5 The Regulations in 10 Code of Federal
6 Regulations Part 51 are the NRC's regulations that
7 guide us on how to implement NEPA. And in addition,
8 we have another document called NUREG-1555, which is
9 the NRC's Environmental Standard Review Plan, which
10 provides additional review guidance on how we should
11 conduct our analyses and document our findings in the
12 EIS.

13 The EIS process also provides for a number
14 of public involvement opportunities. The first of
15 those being the scoping comment period, and that's why
16 we're here today. Part of the scoping comment period
17 includes the public scoping meetings, of which we're
18 having one this afternoon and another duplicate
19 meeting this evening.

20 The other opportunity for public
21 involvement, right below, is the Draft EIS comment
22 period. After we complete the Draft Environmental
23 Impact Statement it will be made available for public
24 comment, and we'll have another meeting very much like
25 this one, at which we will present the findings of the

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1 Draft EIS and also take your comments on that.

2 With all the information we obtain in this
3 process we're going to clearly document our
4 environmental findings in the Environmental Impact
5 Statement, and throughout this entire project we're
6 going to maintain an open and transparent review
7 process.

8 This slide sort of goes into a bit more
9 detail of exactly what the Environmental Review
10 process entails, and shows the logical sequence of
11 steps involved.

12 Once the application's gone through its
13 initial review and it is accepted and docketed, then
14 both the Safety and Environmental Reviews begin. The
15 Safety Review is mentioned here on the bottom of the
16 slide, but this slide focuses on the Environmental
17 Review process.

18 The first thing we do, and which you may
19 have already seen, is that the NRC publishes a Notice
20 of Intent in the Federal Register. And what this
21 Notice of Intent tells you is that we intend to
22 prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and to
23 conduct scoping. That leads to the scoping process in
24 this next box in which we have a 60-day scoping
25 period, during which you could present written

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1 comments and the public meetings we have today where
2 you could present oral comments.

3 The information we gather from the scoping
4 process is going to be combined with other information
5 we gather, both at a site audit, and through other
6 data collection activities. And just to give you a
7 brief idea of what the site audit is, that is a point
8 in the near future when we're going to meet with
9 representatives of Detroit Edison, to discuss their
10 Environmental Report, to ask them questions about
11 their Environmental Report, and to request some
12 additional information; but most importantly to begin
13 our independent review of that report and our
14 independent preparation of our own NRC Environmental
15 Impact Statement.

16 So after all the information is gathered
17 and evaluated, we prepare the Draft EIS, we issue it
18 for public review, and then for comments on the Draft
19 EIS. There will be another Notice in the Federal
20 Register. There is a 75-day comment period associated
21 with that, and some time in that period we will
22 probably be back here in the same auditorium
23 discussing the results of the Draft EIS and again
24 asking for your comments.

25 Based on the comments received, the NRC

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1 decides whether or not we're going to produce a final
2 Environmental Impact Statement. If we do, that
3 statement is issued. And then both the Final
4 Environmental Impact Statement and the results of the
5 Safety Review are factored in as inputs to the hearing
6 process. And as I mentioned earlier, the purpose of
7 the hearing process is to provide information to the
8 Commission to allow for their decision on the
9 application.

10 Since the primary reason we're here today
11 is for environmental scoping, I wanted to give you a
12 little more information on what the environmental
13 scoping process entails. This process helps determine
14 the scope of the Environmental Review and the EIS.
15 And when I say "scope", I'm talking about things like
16 -- we would like to understand both from you and from
17 other information sources, what are the important
18 environmental issues that we need to look at as far as
19 your local community is concerned; what are
20 significant alternatives that you believe we should be
21 looking at; what are the concerns of the public that
22 we should be considering?

23 Those things feed into what the scope of
24 the Environmental Review and EIS would be. Comments
25 during our scoping period can be provided to the NRC

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1 through February 9th, 2009, as I'm going to discuss
2 later. And once we obtain all these comments they'll
3 be compiled in a Scoping Summary Report, which will
4 also provide responses to comments; and we expect that
5 that Scoping Summary Report will be available to the
6 public in the July 2009 timeframe.

7 Now, as I mentioned earlier, in addition
8 to scoping we do a lot more information gathering.
9 The combined license application gives us the
10 Environmental Report, and we use information and they
11 are subject to our independent verification and
12 confirmation of that information in the Environmental
13 Report provided by Detroit Edison. But those are not
14 the only information sources.

15 We obtain public comments today and
16 through the end of the comment period on February 9th.

17 We contact various agencies -- those would be social
18 service agencies, federal agencies, tribal, state,
19 local and other agencies -- describe the project to
20 them, and ask them to provide comments relevant to
21 their particular areas of expertise and concern. And
22 also, as I mentioned earlier, we conduct the site
23 audit with the applicant to obtain more information
24 and to allow us to verify what's in their
25 Environmental Report.

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1 I mentioned earlier, too, that the
2 preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement is
3 both a systematic and interdisciplinary process. And
4 what I mean by interdisciplinary process is that it
5 involves inputs and reviews from many different
6 scientific and technical disciplines to do the work.
7 And some of those are shown on this slide. You know,
8 we have to look at aquatic ecology, water quality,
9 atmospheric science, air quality and meteorology
10 impacts, impacts related to fuel cycle waste and
11 accidents, terrestrial ecology, archeology and
12 cultural resources, and the list goes on. So the
13 information we gather is divided up among these
14 various experts who do the analyses, come up with
15 their written sections for the Draft EIS, and they all
16 come together at some point later on in the project to
17 put together a cohesive Draft Environmental Impact
18 Statement document.

19 Let me talk briefly about the tentative
20 Environmental Review schedule, and in a minute I'll
21 tell you why it's tentative. The review of the
22 Environmental Report has already started. When the
23 application was docketed on November 25th, 2008, that
24 was the day the Environmental Review for this project
25 started.

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1 The scoping period, of course, is in
2 progress. The Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS and
3 to conduct scoping was published in the Federal
4 Register on December 10th, 2008. And as I mentioned
5 before, the comment period for that ends on February
6 9th, 2009. We currently expect to issue the Draft EIS
7 in 2010. We'd also have a public meeting on the Draft
8 EIS in 2010, and we expect to issue the Final EIS in
9 2011.

10 Now, the reason the schedule is tentative
11 is because the NRC schedule for the Fermi 3 combined
12 license application review has not yet been finalized.

13 So these milestones that I'm showing here on this
14 slide are really only estimated. The NRC website,
15 which is *www.nrc.gov*, and in particular the project-
16 specific web page for the Fermi project, will provide
17 the information on the schedule when that becomes
18 available. So it's something you might want to be
19 looking for.

20 Again, I mentioned public involvement
21 earlier. And public involvement is an extremely
22 important part of NRC's NEPA process. I already
23 talked about public interaction during the
24 Environmental Review, the fact that there will be
25 comment periods both now during scoping and then again

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1 after issuance of the Draft Environmental Impact
2 Statement, and that there would be public meetings
3 both now during scoping and again during the Draft EIS
4 review period.

5 In addition, when the Draft EIS and the
6 Final EIS come out, there will be further
7 opportunities for involvement in the fact that you'll
8 be able to review these documents.

9 Now, another very important opportunity
10 for public involvement is the NRC's formal hearing
11 process. This process includes a mandatory hearing
12 before the Atomic Safety Licensing Board, and if
13 necessary, one or more contested hearings. As I'm
14 going to discuss in more detail in the next slide,
15 interested persons can petition to intervene in the
16 hearing process. You can obtain more information on
17 public involvement in the Fermi 3 combined application
18 review process on NRC's website, which is shown at the
19 bottom of the slide.

20 So now, more information on the hearing
21 and petition to intervene: Once the NRC publishes a
22 Notice of Opportunity to participate in the hearing,
23 the public has 60 days to file a Petition to
24 Intervene. For the Fermi project, this Notice of
25 Hearing was published in the Federal Register last

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1 week, on January 8th, 2009. Anyone who wishes to file
2 a Petition to Intervene should give the Hearing Notice
3 very close attention, and should review Title 10 Code
4 of Federal Regulations Part 2.309. Both of these
5 provide very important information related to the
6 intervention process.

7 To file a Petition to Intervene, you must
8 obtain a digital certificate approval from the NRC in
9 advance, or seek a waiver from the digital certificate
10 requirement. Information regarding this process is
11 provided in the Hearing Notice and on the website
12 shown on this slide. It is also very important not to
13 wait until the last week of the Notice period, because
14 it may take up to 10 business days for you to receive
15 the digital certificate.

16 We have here today at our registration
17 table outside, copies, both of the January 8th Hearing
18 Notice that I just mentioned, and also a copy of the
19 information that's in our e-filing website. So you
20 can use these as references. And there's also a help
21 number available if you need to understand what to do,
22 and that number is 1-866-672-7640.

23 One other thing we have for you today is
24 that the NRC's attorney for this project, Ms. Marcia
25 Carpentier -- Marcia, why don't you stand up and say

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1 hi.

2 (Ms. Carpentier complied.)

3 MR. LEMONT: She's here today. She's with
4 the NRC's Office of General Counsel; and if you have
5 any questions about hearings and Petitions to
6 Intervene, she can answer those either during our
7 question and answer period, following my presentation,
8 or she'll be here after the meeting to speak with you
9 out in the atrium area.

10 We also are giving you some contact phone
11 numbers in case you have questions about what we're
12 doing at any point in time. In addition to my phone
13 number, Stephen Lemont, Environmental Project Manager,
14 I also provide the phone number for Mr. Chandu Patel,
15 who is the Lead Safety Project Manager for the Fermi 3
16 combined license application review. His phone number
17 is provided here as well. And in addition, Mr. Patel
18 -- if you would stand up too -- he's here today as
19 well to assist in our process.

20 (Mr. Patel complied.)

21 MR. LEMONT: The Fermi combined license
22 application itself can be reviewed on the internet at
23 our electronic reading room linked to the NRC's
24 website, which again is *www.nrc.gov*. In addition, the
25 NRC recently published a telephone and e-mail -- they

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1 didn't publish, they established a telephone and e-
2 mail help desk through the Agency's electronic filing
3 system. As shown here the help desk can be reached
4 toll free at 1-800-397-4209, or by e-mail at
5 *pdr.resource@nrc.gov*.

6 In addition, if you can't access the
7 internet or don't feel like it or whatever the case
8 may be -- a lot of folks like to look at the hard
9 copy. I know I do. The Monroe County Library's Ellis
10 Reference and Information Center, which I hope you
11 know where that is located locally, has been kind
12 enough to provide us with shelf space for the
13 Environmental Report, and also for the Draft and Final
14 EIS documents when they're issued.

15 One more thing, if you want to be on our
16 mailing list, please make sure your name and address
17 is provided to one of our NRC staff at the
18 registration table outside. They can provide you with
19 a card for this purpose. I think many of you already
20 filled out the card today. And this is one way of
21 ensuring that you will be notified of upcoming
22 meetings, like the Draft EIS public comment meeting,
23 and also that you will receive copies of the Draft and
24 Final EIS to review.

25 The last slide here shows how you can

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1 provide environmental scoping comments. First of all,
2 your scoping comments can be provided to us here today
3 at this meeting. Many of you have registered to be
4 speakers. You'll be providing your comments today.
5 If you didn't want to speak today, then you also have
6 the opportunity to provide us with written comments
7 today. I believe we have a form for that at our
8 registration desk. You can fill it out on a blank
9 piece of paper. Just be sure to give it to Chip
10 Cameron or myself, or another NRC official so we'll be
11 sure to have it and log it into our system. Your
12 comments can also be sent to us by mail or e-mail
13 through February 9th, 2009. And what I show here also
14 are the mailing address for comments to be sent by
15 mail, and the e-mail address for comments to be sent
16 by e-mail.

17 This concludes our slide presentation, and
18 thank you again very much for participating in this
19 meeting and in our scoping process for Fermi 3.
20 Thanks a lot.

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
22 Steve, and thank you, Greg.

23 You just heard an overview of the review
24 process, and we do have a few moments for some
25 questions to make on the process to make sure we were

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1 clear on it.

2 Let me do two things before we go to
3 questions. One is, I wanted to introduce Andy
4 Campbell to you. Andy is acting as our Senior Agency
5 Official Manager here today, and he is the Deputy
6 Director of the Division of Site and Environmental
7 Reviews in our Office of New Reactors; and he will be
8 closing out the meeting when we get to that point.

9 And secondly, we have a person who is
10 going to give comments who has a family emergency, and
11 she's going to give us a copy of those comments. But
12 at least I wanted her to be able to introduce herself
13 before she had to leave. This is Charlie Mahoney.

14 MS. MAHONEY: Thank you. And I won't give
15 my comments now because I don't want to interrupt the
16 Q and A portion of this meeting, but I do have to
17 leave.

18 My name is Charlie Mahoney and I am a
19 retired Regional Manager for the DTE Energy Company
20 operating here in Monroe County for about 10 years. I
21 now Chair the Southeast Michigan Community Alliance
22 Workforce Board. We are responsible for training and
23 retraining for all of the jobs that hopefully will be
24 here in Michigan very very soon. And on behalf of
25 SEMCA and my remarks today, I will submit those to you

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1 folks. Thank you very much for your time.

2 MR. CAMERON: All right. Good luck,
3 Charlie.

4 Do we have a question? Yes. Let's go to
5 Kevin Kamps. Kevin, please introduce yourself to us.

6 MR. KAMPS: Yes. My name is Kevin Kamps,
7 and I'm with Beyond Nuclear, based in Takoma Park,
8 Maryland; and I'm also on the Board of Directors of
9 Don't Waste Michigan, which is a statewide coalition
10 of anti-nuclear organizations.

11 And my question is, Chip, you had said
12 that you request that people keep comments to three to
13 five minutes. And I would request of the NRC that
14 people who have five minutes be allowed five minutes,
15 because given the severe weather that people traveled
16 long distances through, I think we should honor that.

17 MR. CAMERON: No. We most certainly will,
18 Kevin. We really appreciate the time. We know that
19 people spent time putting their comments together, and
20 we wish that we had unlimited time to just listen to
21 comments. But if you do have five minutes, you're
22 going to get your five minutes. Okay? Usually people
23 have less, some people have five, some people have
24 less, so that we're hoping that that will all even
25 out. But if you do, you will at least get your five

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1 minutes. Thank you.

2 Questions on process before we go on to
3 speakers?

4 (No response.)

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay. That's great. And as
6 I said, the NRC staff will be here after the meeting
7 to answer any questions, including those on the
8 hearing process. Marcia Carpentier is right here.

9 Let's go to our first three speakers
10 today. First we're going to go to two people from the
11 City Government, I believe, from Monroe. Mark Worrell
12 and George Brown, and then we're going to go to Ron
13 May.

14 Mark, George. And you can use either one.

15 MR. BROWN: I don't know if I could make a
16 request. If we could defer -- Mark Worrell is Mayor
17 of this City of Monroe, and he's at a dinner
18 graduation event, and plans to get here. And if
19 there's still time at the end of the comment period,
20 if it's at all possible.

21 MR. CAMERON: Oh absolutely. Just let me
22 know when he gets here.

23 MR. BROWN: Okay. Thank you.

24 I'm George Brown. I'm City Manager with
25 the City of Monroe, and speaking as a representative,

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1 one representative of this City. I want to comment
2 about some of the facets of Detroit Edison's
3 involvement with this community and its presence here.

4 I've worked and managed several Michigan
5 communities and found that DTE is, more than anywhere
6 else, a part of the fabric of the Monroe community,
7 and probably, as I understand some of the history,
8 especially over the past 40 years or so.

9 Obviously they're a major employer here,
10 but it's those employees and officers of that company
11 that have become the fabric of this community, being
12 very active and providing leadership. The leadership
13 institutions, the charities, the community based
14 events and initiatives. DTE is always out front and
15 always present.

16 We also find that over the several years,
17 DTE has started to take an evolving role on
18 environmental initiatives and leadership. Again, this
19 is a new experience, as active and as present as it is
20 for me, in comparison to other communities that I've
21 been part of.

22 This community is probably better prepared
23 and poised to host a new facility, an expanded
24 facility, just due to the fact that we have experience
25 and presence, and acceptance as part of the fabric of

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1 the community of the facilities that are here already,
2 including the older coal fuel plant and the newer
3 Fermi 2 plant. Transportation, employee skill sets,
4 an active communication network; very active
5 communication network; emergency preparedness; and
6 several other components that are needed for a
7 community to adjust to, are already in place here.

8 The other thing, certainly we all
9 support here in this community, regardless of our
10 views about the types of energy production we would
11 like to see in this country, are the long term,
12 sustainable jobs, and the continued community
13 participation that the development of this additional
14 facility would bring to this community. And, thank
15 you.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, George.
17 Mark? Oh, that's the Mayor.

18 Let's go to Ron May, and then we'll go to
19 Commissioner Mentel, Monroe County. This is Ron May.

20 MR. MAY: Thank you very much. First of
21 all I'd like to thank everyone that's here. This is a
22 pretty important item for this community, pretty
23 important project for Detroit Edison and DTE Energy,
24 and it's one that we don't take lightly.

25 My name, of course, is Ron May. I'm the

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1 Senior Vice President at DTE Energy; and I'm
2 responsible for all major capital projects at DTE, and
3 that also includes Fermi 3 if we build that plant.

4 You're aware that we filed a combined
5 license application for Fermi 3 in September. You
6 just heard that. And we also think that today's
7 hearing is not only an important milestone for that
8 licensing process, but it also provides us, with you
9 as our neighbors, many of you as our customers, gives
10 you an opportunity to influence the way we're thinking
11 about this, but also the way your community is shaping
12 up. And we don't take that lightly. We know the NRC
13 is very interested in your comments, but we are as
14 well.

15 I would also like to make it clear that
16 this is a process for us. So we haven't decided to
17 build a nuclear power plant. We decided to put a
18 license in for that building if eventually we decide
19 to. And, why would we do that?

20 First of all, you can take the coal plants
21 that are just over the horizon here, and see that
22 we're adding onto those plants environmental equipment
23 that we think is not only essential for our
24 environment, but it does a great deal for employment,
25 it does a lot of other important things for our

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1 community, but most of all it cleans our air. And
2 those projects, of course, I'm involved with and lead
3 that effort. But that is current and it's going on as
4 we speak.

5 Just behind that we're building, and will
6 be building, windmills, and other renewable sources.
7 There's legislation that we not only think was wise,
8 but also really endorsed that has provided this State
9 the opportunity to take up to 10 percent of our load
10 and turn it into sustainable energy. And we think
11 that that's really important. And that is in front of
12 this plant. Those issues that come about in terms of
13 our existing plants and those that are associated with
14 renewable energy and efficiency are all in front of
15 this plant.

16 This plant is being viewed for the long
17 haul. This is a plant that will serve this State for
18 60 to 80 years. It's one that will provide not only
19 long-term good employment, but it will also provide
20 the power that we will need for a very long time. And
21 it's considered baseload plant activity in our
22 company, and therefore we are looking for all of the
23 options, the ones that will fulfill the options
24 associated with a very long term need for our State.

25 The coal plants that we have, they won't

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1 last forever. We may not want them to last forever if
2 we're looking at CO₂ and other issues. So what are
3 the alternatives? Well, let's build out those
4 windmills, let's build out those efficiencies that we
5 can, and do it in a way that really provides a real
6 advantage to us short term.

7 But it won't take care of the day when the
8 wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine; and what
9 do we want to have that next power be? And we're
10 thinking that we should not avoid looking hard at a
11 nuclear power plant. And there's no good way to do
12 that, in my feeling, and I think our company as well,
13 without actually going through the process. So we
14 really feel comfortable with the fact that we put our
15 application in. We're in the game, but we haven't
16 committed yet to build.

17 Because we've done it at this time, and we
18 probably won't need the power for maybe as much as 15
19 or 20 years, it provides us with a couple of things
20 that will absolutely assist us. One will be the fact
21 that we're still on the time line to get the federal
22 tax credits. If we don't take advantage of it --
23 it's a pot of money that our collective federal taxes
24 have funded, if we don't take advantage of it, others
25 will, and they will spend the money. But the fact of

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1 the matter is, because we've put this application in,
2 we've reserved some of that for our own State if we
3 build.

4 The other is the fact that that
5 application that we've put in has chosen the ESBWR.
6 It's one that like the other applications throughout
7 the country, are looking to have their designs
8 approved by the NRC. We are as well. And that's in
9 flight. We won't get the license as we just heard,
10 until after those designs are approved.

11 We are committed, Detroit Edison, DTE
12 Energy is committed to environmental stewardship.
13 We've done that at Fermi site specifically in the form
14 of the Wildlife Habitat Council certification, Clean
15 Corporate Citizen designations, and the Michigan
16 Department of Environmental Quality. We've set aside
17 more than 600 acres of that site for inclusion in the
18 Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge.

19 We feel that the environment is not only
20 crucial to this particular site, but it's a motto that
21 we have throughout our company in terms of respect
22 that's a core value, and to respect our community and
23 our environment is really important to us.

24 Finally, you've heard about the
25 application that we put in. We spent a couple of

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1 years on it. It's now going through the process.
2 We're very comfortable with where we are, and we feel
3 that it would be an important step to really search
4 through this application process and ensure that we're
5 on the right track. Thank you.

6 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
7 Ron.

8 We're next going to go to Commissioner
9 Mentel from Monroe County, and then we'll go to Nancy
10 Seubert. I hope I pronounced that correctly. And Kay
11 Cumbow and Yelisa Pfeiffer.

12 And Commissioner, yes.

13 COMMISSIONER MENTEL: Good afternoon,
14 ladies and gentlemen. Yes, I'm a County Commissioner.
15 I'm in my 13th term. I'm also an educator with
16 Monroe Adult Education, and I'm very familiar with
17 Fermi 1, Fermi 2 also. I've had students out there
18 many times before Homeland Security came in, before we
19 had, you know, that day in September when everything
20 changed.

21 Yes, I've been out with the Turtle Man and
22 crawled around early in the morning with him at seven.

23 When people have asked me why, I wanted to see what
24 Fermi 2 and the land was all about, and what they were
25 doing, and see the fog come up off of the water, the

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1 deer, and all of the other things, the trails they put
2 in.

3 The students that went out and to the
4 Visitor's Center would get to see Fermi 2. I also had
5 the privilege of seeing Fermi 2 loaded, courtesy of a
6 daughter who did a science project on the nuclear
7 reactors in the United States and in Europe. She was
8 asked if she had identification. At that time,
9 remember she was an 8th grader, she says, "Will my
10 passport do?" She enjoyed the day very thoroughly.
11 My husband and I received a very thorough education
12 that day. And she looks back at that particular day
13 because as she went on in life, one of the employees
14 of Detroit Edison at that time happened to be her
15 coach from this Monroe County. So she has association
16 with them and knows what they do also.

17 Now, Detroit Edison, which is a subsidiary
18 of DTE Energy, is considering the possible
19 construction of a new nuclear power plant on its Fermi
20 2 property in Newport, Michigan. In considering a new
21 power plant now, Detroit Edison is acting in the best
22 interest of our customers by making sure it is
23 prepared to meet the State's future energy needs.

24 It is estimated by the year 2030, the
25 average U.S. household will consume about 11 percent

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1 more electricity than it does today, due in large
2 measure to the advent of digital technology, according
3 to the Nuclear Energy Institute. At the same time,
4 increased concerns about the state of the environment
5 has caused industry ways to supply clean and reliable
6 power to its customer.

7 Nuclear power currently provides 75
8 percent of the emission free clean energy generated in
9 the United States. A new nuclear plant would benefit
10 the economy with an influx of good paying jobs for
11 skilled workers and well educated professionals. The
12 five-year construction phase would alone create as
13 many as 2,400 jobs. Then when the plant begins
14 operation, 400 to 700 permanent high-tech jobs would
15 be produced, many of which require professional
16 degrees.

17 In addition, a new nuclear plant would
18 create another 400 to 700 jobs and businesses that
19 supply goods and services to support the plant. Many
20 of these businesses would be the high-tech that we
21 would need, and they're going to attract the bright,
22 young professionals who are at the core of the most
23 vibrant economics in the County today.

24 Finally, Detroit Edison's significant
25 investment in a new nuclear plant would stabilize the

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1 local tax base, which has been battered by falling
2 home prices and industrial losses. The average
3 nuclear plant generates total state and local tax
4 revenue of almost \$20 million each year. Fermi 2 is a
5 good employer, approximately 800 good paying jobs.

6 You know, they're all talking about that our children
7 cannot stay in the area to have a job. Here would be
8 the chance for our young people in Monroe County, with
9 those degrees, to stay here and have a job.

10 Fermi 2 has received the State's highest
11 safety award from MIOSHA Energy Star Good
12 Environmental Steward, with 650 acres dedicated to the
13 Detroit International Wildlife Refuge, is a wildlife
14 habitat, certified site, designated a clean corporate
15 citizen by MDEQ, has a great track record. Thank you.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much,
17 Commissioner. Nancy? And, then we'll go to Kay and
18 Yelisa.

19 MS. SEUBERT: Thanks for the opportunity
20 to speak here. My name is Nancy Seubert. In the old
21 country my family called it Soubert (ph), but my name
22 is Nancy Seubert. I coordinate the Justice, Peace,
23 and Sustainability Office of the IHM Sisters here in
24 Monroe. I am concerned about the larger financial
25 risks associated with the new nuclear power plant in

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1 our community.

2 The distinguished physicist and chief
3 scientist of Rocky Mountain Institute, Amory Lovins,
4 and research analyst, Imran Sheikh, published a report
5 last year entitled, The Nuclear Illusion. The authors
6 price electricity from a new nuclear power plant at 14
7 cents per kilowatt hour, and then from a wind farm at
8 7 cents per kilowatt hour. Both include the cost of
9 fuel, capital, operations, maintenance, transmission
10 and distribution.

11 But in addition to its 14 cents per
12 kilowatt hour, nuclear power requires funding for
13 disposing of radioactive waste for ensuring plants
14 against an accident, and for decommissioning plants
15 when they wear out. These added costs are shouldered
16 by taxpayers.

17 The Price-Anderson Act guarantees
18 utilities protection against 98 percent of nuclear
19 accident liability. All U.S. utilities refuse to
20 generate nuclear power until the government provided
21 this liability limit.

22 Lester Brown, the founder of Earth Policy
23 Institute, and prolific author, calls the economics of
24 nuclear power flawed. He writes: The collective cap
25 on nuclear operator liability is \$10.2 billion. This

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1 compares with an estimate by SANDIA, a national
2 laboratory, that a worse case accident could cost \$700
3 billion. \$10.2 billion, \$700 billion. Anything above
4 the \$10.2 billion would be covered by taxpayers. If
5 utilities need this kind of protection, shouldn't
6 taxpayers have it as well?

7 According to Kristin Schrader-Frechette,
8 O'Neill Family Professor in the Department of
9 Biological Sciences and Department of Philosophy at
10 the University of Notre Dame, Standard and Poor's
11 downgrades the rating of any utility that wants a
12 nuclear plant.

13 Forbes Magazine recently called nuclear
14 investment the largest managerial disaster in business
15 history, something pursued only by the blind or the
16 biased.

17 The Nuclear Energy Institute reported to
18 the U.S. Department of Energy that 100 percent loan
19 coverage by taxpayers is essential. Wall Street
20 refuses to invest in nuclear power because the plants
21 are assumed to have a 50 percent default rate. The
22 only way that Wall Street will put their money behind
23 these plants is if American taxpayers underwrite the
24 risks.

25 Of 132 nuclear power plants built in the

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1 U.S., about one-half of the 253 originally ordered, 21
2 percent were permanently and prematurely closed due to
3 reliability or cost problems. Another 20 percent have
4 completely failed, for a year or more, at least once.

5 Michael Toddy writes in the June 30th,
6 2008 issue of the Wall Street Journal: The entire
7 nuclear power industry is vulnerable to the safety
8 standards of its worse performers because an accident
9 anywhere in the world would stoke another anti-nuclear
10 backlash among the public and investors.

11 Cost of the Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste
12 Repository was estimated to be \$58 billion in 2001.
13 58. In 2008, the estimate had soared to \$96 billion.

14 Because of escalating costs, the longer the
15 construction lead time the greater the business risk
16 that a proposed facility will exceed its estimated
17 cost. Solar, wind, and gas have much shorter lead
18 times than nuclear.

19 Investment in misguided attempts to
20 stimulate the nuclear industry is money that could
21 have gone to cheap, renewable electricity, like wind,
22 solar, and geothermal, not to mention conservation and
23 efficiency efforts. Besides their lower cost for
24 construction and operation, investments in
25 conservation efficiency and renewable energy provide

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1 ongoing jobs for solar panel installation,
2 retrofitting buildings that are leaking, waste water
3 reclamation, materials reuse, and recycling, and much
4 more. Thank you.

5 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, very much, Nancy.

6 And Kay? Kay Cumbow, and then we'll go to
7 Yelisa.

8 MS. CUMBOW: Hi. My name is Kay Cumbow,
9 and I am Chair for Citizens for Alternatives to
10 Chemical Contamination, and I also am a member of the
11 Michigan Chapter of Sierra Club.

12 The IJC, the International Joint
13 Commission for the Great Lakes for the U.S. and Canada
14 said in 1978, that there are some substances that are
15 so toxic that they should not be produced in the Great
16 Lakes basin. In the early 1990's, the IJC
17 acknowledged that there are radionuclides that meet
18 the definition of persistent toxins, and that they
19 recommended to the governments of the U.S. and Canada
20 that they phase out all of those radionuclides that
21 met that definition. And the definition is, any toxin
22 that bioaccumulates and has at least a half life of
23 eight weeks in water. That would shut down every
24 single nuclear power plant in the Great Lakes basin.

25 I first want to say that this is being

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1 done way too hastily, and that we had 1,771 pages to
2 review over the Christmas and New Year's holiday. And
3 that's when people have a lot of other family and
4 community obligations. This room should be packed,
5 and one reason it isn't is because of those holiday
6 considerations. This is also one of the coldest weeks
7 in the year. And, that happens in January.

8 Uranium mining: And uranium mining is
9 brought up in the Environmental Review. Uranium
10 mining, the milling, the refining, the conversion, the
11 enrichment, the transport, all carry a hefty carbon
12 footprint. You cannot separate uranium from nuclear
13 power plants. These processes, especially mining, is
14 extremely toxic radioactive waste that affect the
15 health of local communities and local watersheds.

16 Fish do not live in the Serpent River near
17 where the uranium tailing piles are piled up there.
18 These radioactive wastes last virtually forever. The
19 lethal irradiated fuel that is produced has to be kept
20 isolated from the food chain and our watersheds for
21 over a million years, and the U.S. Government
22 acknowledges that. We don't have containers that will
23 last that long. So what we have essentially done is
24 condemn every generation following us to guarding
25 these wastes from terrorists, to watching these wastes

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1 for leaks, and then repackaging them when they leak --
2 a dangerous, expensive, and maybe impossible job.

3 VEER (ph)7, which was published in 2005 by
4 the National Academy of Sciences, they reconfirmed
5 that there is no safe threshold for human health for
6 exposure to radiation. In the fall of this year, the
7 Committee to Bridge the Gap, they discovered that EPA
8 was in the process of gutting, secretly, radiological
9 protections standards for the U.S.

10 There are two comment periods right now
11 going on, both on emissions and influence from nuclear
12 power plants. Both of them encompassed the
13 Thanksgiving holiday and the Christmas holiday, and
14 they all come before the Obama administration can be
15 involved in setting those standards.

16 All nuclear power plants release
17 radionuclides into the air and into the water. Some
18 are planned releases; some are not planned by either
19 leaks or accidents. Radioactive emissions are quite
20 insidious because normally, under normal
21 circumstances, people cannot sense them with their
22 senses. They can't smell them, they can't taste them,
23 they can't -- you need expensive equipment to detect
24 them, and nuclear power plants do not have to have to
25 keep -- they don't do monitoring on a 24/7 basis.

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1 They don't monitor through all their vents. There's a
2 lot of ways that radioactive waste can get out.

3 The other thing about this is that it
4 takes a long time to get a nuclear power plant up and
5 running. In that time we could be using energy
6 efficiency, we could be using alternative energy, such
7 as wind and solar, and they could be up and running.
8 No terrorist is going to go after a wind turbine. So,
9 there's a lot of reasons.

10 Energy efficiency alone could save 50 to
11 75 percent of our electricity bills, and that's
12 according to Amory Lovins, from Rocky Mountain
13 Institute in Colorado.

14 I would just like to say further that
15 global warming -- nuclear power plants need cooling
16 water. So if you've got hot water coming in, then you
17 have to shut down your reactors. If you've got too
18 hot of water going out, you also have to shut your
19 reactors because it ruins habitat for fish, for other
20 macro-invertebrates. And this happened recently in
21 Europe and also in the United States, when they had
22 heat waves, that they had to shut down reactors
23 because either the water coming in was too hot or
24 going out was too hot.

25 Up at the Bruce, there normally is ice

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1 that covers Lake Huron up by there. But since the
2 Bruce has been online, ice doesn't form around the
3 Bruce. That ice further -- it serves to reflect the
4 sun's radiation. If you've got too hot of water
5 everywhere, you're not going to have that ice
6 reflecting the sun's rays.

7 MR. CAMERON: Kay, can I just ask you to
8 make a final comment?

9 MS. CUMBOW: Sure. Thank you very much,
10 and appreciate the time to talk here.

11 MR. CAMERON: And thank you. Thank you
12 very much.

13 Yelisa. This is Yelisa Pfeiffer, and then
14 we're going to go to Stas Yascolt, Robert Simpson, and
15 Connie Carroll. This is Yelisa.

16 DR. PFEIFFER: I am Yelisa Pfeiffer,
17 physician and resident in Bay City, Michigan. I am
18 member of a grass root organization called Citizens
19 Exploiting Clean Energy in Bay City. I am also a
20 member of Citizens for Alternatives Against Chemical
21 Contamination, and member of Sierra Club.

22 As confirmed for the seventh time by the
23 U.S. National Academy of Sciences in 2006, every
24 exposure to radiation increases the risk to human
25 health. Radioactivity can damage tissues, cells, DNA,

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1 and other vital molecules, potentially causing program
2 cell death, apoptosis, genetic mutations, cancers,
3 leukemias, birth defects, and reproductive immune
4 cardiovascular and endocrine system disorders.

5 Among the many environmental concerns
6 surrounding nuclear power plants, there is one that
7 provokes public anxiety like no other, the fear that
8 children living near nuclear facilities face an
9 increased risk of cancer. The carcinogenic effects of
10 radioactive exposure are most severe among infants and
11 children. Leukemia is the type of childhood cancer
12 most closely associated with exposures to toxic
13 agents, such as radiation, and has been most
14 frequently studied by scientists.

15 In the U.S., childhood leukemia incidents
16 has risen 28.7 percent from 1975 to 2004. According
17 to CDC data, suggesting that more detailed studies on
18 causes are warranted.

19 I would like to bring several of the
20 recent studies as short as possible. The first one I
21 am referring to is the one done by epidemiologist
22 Joseph Mangano, Director of the Radiation and Public
23 Health Project, and toxicologist Jeannette Sherman,
24 who is a Medical Doctor of the Environmental Institute
25 at Western Michigan University. They analyzed

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1 leukemia deaths in children under 19 years of age. In
2 the 67 counties located near 51 nuclear power plants,
3 starting from 1957 until 1981, so from `57 to `81 it's
4 referring when the nuclear power plants were started.

5 The same counties have been also studied
6 in a NCI study. About 25 million people live in these
7 67 counties, and the 51 plants represent nearly half
8 of the U.S. total. Using mortality statistics from
9 the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
10 Mangano and Sherman found that in 1985 to 2004, the
11 change in local child leukemia mortality versus the
12 U.S. average, compared to the earliest years of
13 reactor operations were as follows: An increase of
14 13.9 percent near nuclear plants started in the year
15 `57 until 1970, so-called oldest plants, so an
16 increase of almost 14 percent near oldest nuclear
17 plants.

18 I'm talking about children leukemia death
19 rates. An increase of 9.4 percent near nuclear plants
20 started in `71 until `81, an increase of 9.4 percent
21 in children living near newer nuclear power plants.
22 And a decrease of 5.5 percent near nuclear plants
23 started in `57 until `81 and later shut down. So we
24 have a decrease in children leukemia deaths, 5.5
25 percent of decrease if the children were living nearby

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1 to a shutdown nuclear plant.

2 The conclusion that the author made is the
3 13.9 percent rise near the older plant suggests a
4 potential of great effect of greater radioactive
5 contamination near aging reactors, while the 5.5
6 percent decline near closed reactors suggest a link
7 between less contamination and lower leukemia rates.
8 The large number of child leukemia deaths in the
9 study, like there were 1,292 children who died of
10 leukemia during the study, makes many of the results
11 of the study statistically significant.

12 MR. CAMERON: Yelisa, can I ask you to
13 make a final comment for us?

14 MS. PFEIFFER: Okay. I will have more
15 studies to mention to corroborate the same point.

16 MR. CAMERON: And you could perhaps submit
17 those in a summary, written summary for us, please.

18 MS. PFEIFFER: Yes. I have to transcribe
19 it here. I will send it to you.

20 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Good. Thank you.

21 MS. PFEIFFER: Thank you. So there are
22 valuable studies that can support our study that I
23 just presented, and reaction of German government and
24 British government, how seriously they are taking
25 those U.S. studies now. And based on it I'm calling

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1 for a moratorium of not issuing more permits for new
2 nuclear reactors because there's still too many
3 questions to be answered and more studies to be done.

4 Another point, reason for moratorium, is
5 the fact that EPA has no regulations in place limiting
6 the presence of radioactive elements in our air,
7 water, and soil. So we want to give a bit of time to
8 EPA to come to those standards.

9 Third point: Considering the high
10 vulnerability to radiation in our children and
11 pregnant women, the reference, man, should be changed
12 to reference, pregnant woman.

13 Fourth point: And the reason for
14 moratorium is very high construction expenses. I
15 heard that it would be costing DTE \$1 billion to
16 construct this Fermi 3 nuclear reactor. And I kindly
17 ask the company to invest this billion into renewable,
18 clean sources of energy like wind, solar, geothermal,
19 waves and tides of our beautiful Great Lakes that are
20 so abundant in waves, tides, wind and solar. Thank
21 you very much for your attention.

22 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,
23 Yelisa.

24 And we're going to go to Stas. Here he
25 is. And then Robert Simpson, and then we're going to

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1 go to Connie Carroll.

2 MR. YASCOLT: My name is Stas Yascolt.
3 I'm here to address costs, both long term and short
4 term. With the various subsidies, it's costing about
5 25 to 30 cents per kilowatt hour out the gate. This
6 is wholesale, not retail.

7 Then we want to address the problem of our
8 long term costs, and we're talking thousands, tens of
9 thousands, millions of years of exposure to
10 radioactives. I don't think there's a proponent of
11 nuclear energy here today that will say both permitted
12 and accidental releases do not happen. And they do
13 not happen only at reactors. They happen at every
14 step of the fuel change. Accurate accounting of all
15 radioactive wastes, released to the air, water, soil,
16 from the entire reactor fuel production system, is
17 simply not available.

18 The nuclear fuel chain includes uranium
19 mines and mills, chemical conversions, enrichment, and
20 fuel fabrication plants, reactors and radioactive
21 waste storage ponds, casks, trenches, and other dumps.

22 Even new reactors like Fermi 3 will
23 release significant amounts of radioactivity directly
24 into the environment. These would include so-called
25 planned and permitted releases from the reactor's

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1 routine operations, as well as unplanned releases from
2 leaks and accidents.

3 Atomic reactors are designed to release
4 radioactive liquids and gases into the air, water, and
5 soil. Gaseous releases include Xenon 135, a noble gas
6 which quickly decays into Cesium 135, which then falls
7 out onto the soil and surface waters. Cesium is
8 readily taken up by the human body, where it lodges in
9 muscle tissue such as the heart.

10 Liquid releases, which at Fermi are
11 discharged into Lake Erie, include tritium, which is
12 radioactive hydrogen. Tritium flows wherever water
13 flows. It is prohibitively expensive to filter out.
14 So, NRC allows it to be released into the environment.

15 Tritium can incorporate into the human biological
16 system even down to the DNA level. Once organically
17 bound, tritium can persist in the human body for long
18 periods, emitting dangerous, damaging, radioactive
19 doses. Tritium can cross the placenta from mother to
20 fetus.

21 Large scale accidental tritium leaks into
22 groundwater in Illinois have been covered up for a
23 decade by the nuclear utility and state environmental
24 agency. They were uncovered in early 2006 by a
25 concerned mother, whose daughter had contracted brain

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1 cancer at age 7. A cluster of rare childhood brain
2 cancers were then documented in the community of
3 Morris, Illinois, home to three nuclear reactors and a
4 high level radioactive waste storage facility. The
5 scandal led to a revelation of widespread accidental
6 tritium releases nationwide at almost all atomic
7 reactors. These are the documented ones. We don't
8 know about the undocumented ones.

9 Accidents at atomic reactors can lead to a
10 large scale release of harmful radioactivity into the
11 environment. For instance, right here at the poster
12 child for anti-nuke, right here at Fermi, we had the
13 Fermi 2 turbine disintegrated in 2007. Now, it seems
14 incredible that it could happen, but actually this
15 brought about a release of radioactive water.

16 I can't believe that it happens, as many
17 safeguards that are built in, but these things do
18 happen. It seems impossible, but it did happen, right
19 here. On top of that, this also happens to be the
20 place, the site that we have the example of Fermi 1,
21 the sodium reactor. And there actually was a release,
22 believe it or not, in 2007, of water on the
23 decommissioning of Fermi 1. I believed for years and
24 years that it was a problem that was long solved. It
25 continues on, the legacy. We are to leave this to

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1 our children, our grandchildren, our great-
2 grandchildren for generations, for thousands of years.

3 The low level radioactive wastes generated
4 at the Fermi nuclear power plant are piling up and
5 piling up and piling up. There's no place for them to
6 go. Fermi is actually adding to our problems, and
7 we're to build yet another one?

8 If Fermi is a poster child for everything
9 that can and will go wrong with nuclear, do we really
10 want to leave this legacy to future generations?
11 Thank you.

12 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Stas.
13 Thank you. And we have Robert Simpson at the other
14 podium, and then we're going to go to Connie, Connie
15 Carroll.

16 MR. SIMPSON: Hi. My name is Robert
17 Simpson. I'm from Flint, so I'm not directly involved
18 in the decision here in the area; but I have been a
19 radiographer for 46 years, and I have taught radiation
20 science in college, and I'm on the National Radiation
21 Committee for the Sierra Club.

22 But that's not really the reason that I am
23 here today, because I think everybody knows that
24 radiation exposure is bad for us. I have all the --
25 even though I was very careful when I was working, I

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1 have all the medical problems that are associated with
2 excess radiation.

3 But what I'm here for is to talk about a
4 fight that we've had for the last two-and-a-half years
5 here in Michigan to get some renewable energy on our
6 legal system into law, and we did. It wasn't much of
7 a bill; it was only a 10 percent, which was probably
8 one of the weakest bills of the 25 or '6 states that
9 have gotten mandates on their books. But we finally
10 got something.

11 Now it looks like to me, with all the -- I
12 want to say more energy plans that are coming into
13 sight now, and coal plants, radiation plants, that
14 we're undermining the intent of our whole trust in the
15 State of Michigan, which was to go to cleaner sources
16 of energy. Instead, it seems to me that everyone is
17 backpedaling.

18 We have a lot of different ways to reach
19 that 10 percent, but if we go ahead with other sources
20 of fossil fuel type energy, we undermine the very
21 intent of the law as we have passed it. So I'm
22 wondering why we're heading in that direction when it
23 doesn't seem that we need to, seeing as how, at this
24 point in time, and in the foreseeable future, our
25 energy needs are not rising. If we were to increase

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1 to our 10 percent level, that would be an increase in
2 capacity of 1 percent a year, which is above what we
3 are considering what will be necessary by 2015. So
4 I'm just wondering, why is this on the books?

5 The other thing that I was concerned about
6 was that these plants, like Fermi, are able to build
7 part of their structure outside the regulation of a
8 permit. In other words, if I want to lay all the
9 concrete that it's going to take to build the plant, I
10 don't have to wait for the permit to be approved to go
11 ahead and start building.

12 It's kind of a flaw in the law because, as
13 I see it, it looks like the taxpayer is subsidizing
14 the possibility that there will be any kind of a
15 refusal of the NRC to approve the plant. So if the
16 plant has a chance of being refused, then the taxpayer
17 will pick up the cost of all of the structures that
18 are built without the approval.

19 The only way that I can see that somebody
20 would go ahead and start building structures like
21 these, is if they already knew that the approval would
22 take place. If that's not correct I would like
23 somebody to tell me why someone would spend millions
24 and millions of dollars without having any idea of
25 whether they would be reimbursed. Thank you.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
2 Robert. And I would just ask one of our staff people,
3 if they have a chance to speak with Robert. I think
4 he was referring probably to the Limited Work
5 Authorization. So if you could talk to him about
6 that, that would be great.

7 And Connie? This is Connie Carroll. And
8 next we're going to go to Sandy Bihn, and then to
9 Donald Spencer, and then to Michael Keegan.

10 MS. CARROLL: Thank you, very much.

11 Ladies and gentlemen, it's my
12 understanding that we're here today to make comments
13 on the impact of a nuclear energy power plant, and the
14 impact that plant will have on our environment. The
15 environment of this community is what concerns me.

16 As Executive Director of the United Way,
17 it's my understanding that the word "environment"
18 simply relates to our surroundings. As the Executive
19 Director, I see our surroundings being a bad economy,
20 high unemployment rates, and the welfare of our
21 community at stake.

22 DTE Energy, DTE Energy Foundation, and
23 their employees are continuing resource and support
24 system for the economic growth and stability needed in
25 Monroe County. DTE Energy continues to be the largest

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1 single employer in Monroe County. The Corporation and
2 their employees are also the single largest charitable
3 contributors in the community.

4 Not only do they continue with their
5 monetary contributions, but they also contribute
6 freely of their time. The employees are a great,
7 valuable resource in the volunteerism they provide to
8 our organizations. They do everything from holding
9 coat drives for kids to working the community meals
10 program that serve the hungry and homeless.

11 The construction of a Fermi 3 would most
12 definitely enrich the economic environment of Monroe
13 County. Not only will it assure the current jobs, but
14 will add jobs to the community, boost rental and
15 retail income, and certainly increase the
16 philanthropic outlook.

17 As a representative of a non-profit
18 sector, I am endorsing the construction of nuclear
19 energy plant, Fermi 3. Thank you very much.

20 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Connie.

21 And we have Sandy, Sandy Bihn.

22 MS. BIHN: Good afternoon. My name is
23 Sandy Bihn. I'm the Western Lake Erie Water Keeper,
24 and I reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement
25 water sections and I have the following comments.

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1 When Davis Besse was built, the permit was
2 granted in 1989 -- or 1979, excuse me -- the Ohio Sea
3 Grant people made the following statement: No new
4 plants, and they were referring to power plants,
5 should be constructed anywhere in the western basin of
6 Lake Erie. If these suggestions are followed, new
7 plants can be constructed on Lake Erie, and they meant
8 the central and the eastern basin, without harming the
9 valuable and growing fishery.

10 This statement was made by Drs. Reutter
11 and Herrndoff from Ohio State University's Sea Grant
12 program. Since the statement clearly says that no new
13 power plant should be constructed here in the western
14 basin, and the only place that they should be
15 constructed, if in Lake Erie, is the central and
16 eastern basin.

17 Fermi 3 is planned to be located in the
18 shallowest, fishiest, most vulnerable waters of the
19 Great Lakes, and they would combine with five other
20 power plants that currently draw over 3 billion
21 gallons of water in this area a day. These are the
22 shallowest 24-foot of water in the Great Lakes. And I
23 wish that the Environmental Impact Statement would
24 include the following considerations, which when I
25 reviewed it, it did not.

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1 One is the projection of climate change,
2 where they predict that the levels of Lake Erie could
3 drop from 3 to 6 feet. Considering that Maumee Bay,
4 which would be impacted by this plant, whose average
5 was up to 5 feet, western Lake Erie is 24 feet; 3 to 6
6 feet is very considerable. So please look at climate
7 change as a factor in your consideration for Fermi 3.

8
9 Also, the Maumee Bay estuary was not
10 delineated in the Environmental Impact Statement. The
11 impact statement used Fermi 2 data, which are very
12 outdated, for accumulative fish impingement and
13 entrainment impacts from the plant. Also, there would
14 be additional heated discharge waters from this plant,
15 49 million gallons of water in addition to the 3
16 billion. I think there should be an assessment of all
17 the five plants and the cumulative impacts they're
18 currently having. And then the additional impact on
19 all these factors with the new plant.

20 DTE's coal fired power plant, right next
21 door to this, is the fourth largest power plant in
22 North America. If this permit is to be granted, that
23 plant uses 1.9 billion gallons of water a day, it
24 kills millions of fish every day. Hundreds of
25 thousands are impinged, millions are entrained. There

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1 should be a cooling tower and there should be mercury
2 reductions at the coal fired power plant as part of
3 the mitigation considerations.

4 Also, the environmental impact should
5 consider the impact on sediments and water quality in
6 the basin both from the additional existing plants,
7 and then what would happen with the addition of Fermi
8 3.

9 There is open dumping, over 500,000, up to
10 800,000 cubic yards a year from the Toledo shipping
11 channel, that go right out in the waters here that you
12 can see here in Western Lake Erie, that would be
13 impacted by the Fermi 3. The turbidity from those
14 waters should be considered as part of the
15 Environmental Impact Statement of the waters they're
16 drawing in.

17 One statement in the Environmental Impact
18 Statement that really stood out to me was that there
19 is no phosphorus problem in Western Lake Erie, and we
20 have no algae problem. Let me tell you folks, go out
21 there in the summer. Last year researchers tell me
22 that the microcystis in the algae was the worst that
23 they've ever seen. We're going back to the '70s in
24 terms of warm water, decreasing water caused by
25 decreasing water level and increased nutrients in the

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1 water, the impact of lower water levels and increased
2 nutrients. And what would happen from this plant
3 doing more warming of the water to those factors needs
4 to be considered.

5 There is a new algae out there called
6 *lingbeawilli* (ph) that seems to be harbored here in
7 the Monroe area. And we need to look at what the
8 impact of that is and why it came, and then how this
9 new plant might contribute more to those type of
10 algae.

11 Also, the surface water analysis seems to
12 only include Monroe, Michigan. It should include all
13 the counties. And again, the impingement and
14 entrainment estimates need to be updated.

15 Also, the amount of shoreline that doesn't
16 freeze, as someone said, from the Bruce power plant.
17 I can tell you that looking last night -- I was
18 driving home from a meeting -- I can see five power
19 plants today from the shoreline on Bay Shore Road and
20 Oregon, Ohio. You can actually see Bay Shore Power
21 Plant, you can see Consumers Power Plant, you can see
22 DTE, and you can see the smoke from Davis Besse, and
23 you can see Fermi 3. I mean these plants within a 20
24 mile radius. What is the saturation level of having
25 too many power plants in our area?

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1 And the last one is, did DTE consider
2 alternative sites in their environmental assessment?
3 I want to leave with -- if this plant is to be built,
4 I don't think it should be built in the western basin
5 of Lake Erie. And secondly, if it is to be built then
6 there ought to be mitigation at the Monroe power
7 plant. Thank you.

8 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Sandy. Just
9 as an editorial note, Sandy kept referring to the
10 Environmental Impact Statement, where I think you
11 meant the Environmental Report in the license
12 application.

13 MS. CARROLL: You were asking for comments
14 about the environmental impact.

15 MR. CAMERON: Oh, no, no. Your comments
16 were great. I just wanted to make sure that people
17 understood that you were talking about the
18 Environmental Report, since there is no drafted
19 Environmental Impact Statement yet. So we really
20 appreciate your comments on the report. Thank you.

21 Donald Spencer, and then Michael Keegan.
22 This is Donald Spencer.

23 MR. SPENCER: Good afternoon. I'm Donald
24 Spencer, Superintendent for Monroe County Intermediate
25 School District. And as I start I just want to really

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1 encourage DTE and the NRC to employ a deliberative
2 process that will ensure that Fermi 3, if it is built,
3 is safe and a clean alternative for its users, and I
4 believe that it can be.

5 I want to thank you for giving this
6 opportunity for citizens to comment on the potential
7 construction of a nuclear power plant in Monroe County
8 by DTE Energy. I've had the opportunity to be
9 involved with many of DTE's management and staff and
10 community and educational affairs. I have always
11 found them to be highly conscientious concerning their
12 responsibilities.

13 First and foremost, the Fermi 2 plant is a
14 model for how a nuclear facility can operate
15 efficiently and safely. Safety and the environment
16 are the top concerns for anyone I have ever met
17 associated with Fermi. I believe DTE Energy should be
18 supported to operate such facilities.

19 DTE Energy's employees bring with them
20 other benefits to the Monroe County community. They
21 serve on school boards; they're leaders in the United
22 Way campaigns, and other charitable efforts. Their
23 children attend our community schools. In short, DTE
24 Energy and their employees make Monroe County a better
25 place to live.

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1 I also want to comment on DTE Energy's
2 corporate presence in our educational community.
3 Monroe County students have benefitted from DTE's
4 energy grants; their sponsorship of fund-raising
5 activities for Project Read; sponsorships for early
6 childhood programs; sponsorships supporting Monroe
7 County's Educational TV; donations towards renovation
8 toward our Holiday Camp facility, which is a camp for
9 students with disabilities; and the funding through
10 local property taxes for Michigan's only technology
11 enhancement millage and special education mileages.

12 In conclusion, DTE Energy is a role model
13 for other corporations and has demonstrated great
14 responsibility in maintaining an outstanding safety
15 record and history of community stewardship throughout
16 the Monroe County region. Our economy, of course,
17 also needs the shot in the arm that a construction
18 project of this magnitude would supply to Southeastern
19 Michigan.

20 For all these reasons I support DTE
21 Energy's application to construct an additional
22 nuclear facility at the Newport, Michigan, site.
23 Thank you.

24 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
25 Donald.

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1 And we're going to hear from Michael
2 Keegan. There's Michael. And then we're going to go
3 to Greg White and Margaret Weber and Kevin Kamps.

4 This is Michael Keegan.

5 MR. KEEGAN: Hello. I'm Michael Keegan.
6 I reside in Monroe, lifelong member of the community.

7 I live six miles, as the crow flies, from the Fermi
8 plant.

9 I want to go on record as stating this
10 whole process is premature. I object to being
11 publicly notified on Christmas Eve that there would be
12 a meeting; and I object to the meeting being held in
13 the middle of a Michigan winter, when the probability
14 of people attending this proceeding, this hearing,
15 would likely be diminished. So I am requesting an
16 extension of the comment period for an additional 90
17 days; and I am requesting that another meeting of this
18 type be held in the spring, when people can come out
19 and they don't have to brave the coldest night of the
20 year, last night, and the weather condition. So I
21 object to this entire process.

22 In addition, this is all premature because
23 we are asked to be making comment on a reactor design
24 which does not exist. Recently there have been
25 several revelations. There were six -- there were

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1 five utilities which chose to go with the economically
2 simplified boiling water reactor. Five of those
3 utilities have canceled those projects.

4 General Electric's Hitachi's Economic
5 Simplified Boiling Water Reactor Design, proposed by
6 DTE to be built as a new Fermi 3 reactor, has not even
7 been completed, let alone certified by the U.S. NRC.
8 The ESBWR has suffered many recent setbacks calling
9 into serious question its viability.

10 November 24th, Exelon, the largest nuclear
11 utility in the nation, canceled their facilities in
12 Texas. Just this past Friday, Entergy and Dominion
13 canceled the ESBWR as well. That leaves Detroit
14 Edison standing alone as the only utility embracing
15 this uncompleted design, which is not scheduled for
16 review until mid 2011. So we are asked to be making
17 comment, environmental comment, on a facility that
18 doesn't even exist and has not been tested. So we
19 need to go back to square one. This whole EIS scoping
20 meeting is invalid because we do not have a valid
21 reactor design which to challenge, which to address.

22 The ESBWR design has over 200 requests for
23 additional information. There are many many
24 unresolved problems. For Detroit Edison to pursue
25 this utility, this design, they are putting the

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1 ratepayers and the taxpayers in great jeopardy. This
2 is a design that is not going to come to fruition.
3 Detroit Edison needs to come clean with it.

4 What this meeting amounts to is a bait and
5 switch. They will be aborting this design and
6 choosing another, so this is all premature. They are
7 in a rush for finances. They are in a rush to get
8 federal loan guarantees; they are in a rush to get
9 ratepayers money. They are quite willing to spend
10 ratepayer's money up front, during construction phase,
11 and quite willing to spend federal taxpayer monies.
12 But the utility is not willing to put forward the
13 stockholder monies. So what this amounts to is public
14 risk financially and private profit. Once they turn
15 the key on that thing, you can bet the profit's going
16 to go to Detroit Edison.

17 So I am telling the community this is
18 premature, we got to go back to square one, and we
19 will litigate this process. Thank you.

20 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
21 Michael.

22 Let's go to Greg, Greg White, with the
23 Michigan Department of Energy, Labor, and Economic
24 Growth, and then we'll go to Margaret Weber and then
25 to Kevin Kamps.

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1 MR. WHITE: Thank you very much. I am
2 Greg White and I am appearing here today on behalf of
3 the Michigan Department of Energy, Labor and Economic
4 Growth. I'd like to thank the NRC and its staff for
5 the opportunity to speak today at this public scoping
6 meeting.

7 My statement today is in fact in support
8 of the continuation of the combined operating license
9 review process that is the subject of this meeting.
10 Within the last few years the State of Michigan has
11 put a great deal of focus on its energy future. And
12 in fact, as referenced by previous speakers, has
13 recently passed comprehensive energy legislation,
14 intended to provide a framework for moving Michigan
15 forward on its energy policy.

16 Now, this framework does in fact include
17 an aggressive energy efficiency program, a renewable
18 portfolio standard, which is a mandate to build out to
19 10 percent of its energy supply through renewable
20 energy, which perhaps doesn't sound like a lot when
21 compared to maybe 30 percent from the state of Maine.

22 But when you put it into context, a 10 percent build
23 out in Michigan would make Michigan the third largest
24 developer of renewable energy in the country. So you
25 need to put those kinds of numbers into proper

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1 context.

2 Another component of that energy
3 legislation was in fact a certificate of need process.

4 A review would be conducted by the Michigan Public
5 Service Commission any time a utility would propose to
6 build a baseload power plant. Due to our review,
7 that's been undergoing for several years, including a
8 capacity need for them, study conducted in 2005/2006,
9 and the Michigan 21st Century Energy Plan released in
10 2007, the State of Michigan recognizes the possible
11 need for new baseload power plants at some point in
12 the foreseeable future.

13 We have a great deal of respect and
14 confidence in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as the
15 nation's regulator of the civilian nuclear power
16 industry and to protect the public health and safety
17 and the environment. Nevertheless, due to the
18 magnitude of this potential nuclear power plant
19 project, and the sensitivity of the environmental
20 factors in Michigan, we strongly encourage that the
21 NRC ensure that this review process be robust, and as
22 robust as possible, and ensure that the process be as
23 open and transparent as necessary to ensure a sound
24 decision that assures the public's trust and
25 confidence in that decision. Thank you very much.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Greg.

2 And Margaret?

3 MS. WEBER: Good afternoon. Thank you for
4 the opportunity to comment. I am Margaret Weber. I
5 am Coordinator of Corporate Responsibility for the
6 Adrian Dominican Sisters, a community of vowed
7 religious women located in Adrian, Michigan, up the
8 River Raisin.

9 From our perspective there are three
10 principal reasons why the combined operating license
11 agreement should not be approved; waste disposal,
12 water implications, and cost. First and foremost,
13 there is nothing environmentally responsible or
14 sustainable in nuclear waste. High level radioactive
15 waste will be with us for thousands of years. We do
16 not have any depository, even after decades of
17 analysis and debate. As we all know, even if Yucca
18 were to be approved today, it would be filled by the
19 time the waste from Fermi 3 and other proposed nuclear
20 reactors would be online.

21 Given this reality, there is no foundation
22 for assuming that there will be a political or
23 technological solution to this highly toxic material.
24 Creating more nuclear waste when there is no place to
25 put what we already have, is akin to the financial

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1 institutions creating, "investment vehicles" when they
2 had no understanding of the financial risk or the
3 financial assets underpinning the offerings that they
4 were giving.

5 We are all today realizing the folly of
6 that attempt in the financial world. Simply put,
7 creating more nuclear waste is an additional fowling
8 of our home, our nest, our earth. Others have already
9 spoken eloquently of the impact on Lake Erie. Just
10 let me restate and affirm that we cannot replace the
11 Great Lakes, Lake Erie, or the River Raisin, the
12 rivers upon which Fermi depend. We cannot live
13 without water, clean, non-radiated water.

14 And lastly, on the investment angle, the
15 enormous financial investment in another nuclear power
16 plant is not justified when the energy needs can be
17 addressed first and foremost by focusing on efficiency
18 and conservation. This isn't rocket science, it's not
19 a secret. We all know that the best bargain for the
20 buck in energy is conservation and efficiency.

21 Investment in high cost energy sources,
22 such as nuclear power, must be the very last resort.
23 Any application for a new nuclear plant must be
24 considered in light of the applicant's investment in
25 alternatives, beginning with efficiency and

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1 conservation, and then consideration of the mix of
2 alternative energy options. Investment in multiple
3 sources, not solely one or mega project is
4 responsible.

5 What is invested in nuclear power cannot
6 be invested in wind, solar, geothermal, efficiency and
7 conservation. The cost of nuclear energy is akin to
8 putting too many eggs in one basket. It is foolish
9 and too risky for us all; ratepayers, investors, and
10 citizen taxpayers. Thank you.

11 MR. CAMERON: Thank you for those
12 comments.

13 All right. Kevin, Kevin Kamps.

14 MR. KAMPS: Good day. My name is Kevin
15 Kamps, with Beyond Nuclear, based in Takoma Park,
16 Maryland, the national watchdog on the nuclear power
17 industry. I'm also a board member of Don't Waste
18 Michigan, representing the Kalamazoo Chapter.

19 And my comments today are about the
20 radioactive waste impacts of the proposed Fermi 3
21 reactor. Previous speakers in favor of this proposal
22 spoke of Fermi 3 as environmental friendly, emissions
23 free and clean. I would say that it is none of those
24 things, based upon the radioactive waste generation
25 alone. Electricity is about the fleeting byproducts

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1 of atomic reactors. The actual product is forever
2 deadly radioactive waste.

3 There is no safe, sound solution for these
4 radioactive wastes that would be generated by Fermi 3.
5 Over 65 years after Enrico Fermi first split the atom
6 during the Manhattan Project in Chicago to create the
7 bomb, and over 50 years since commercial nuclear power
8 began in the United States, we still do not have a
9 geologic repository for permanent disposal of high
10 level radioactive waste. No country on the planet
11 that has nuclear power has a geologic repository.

12 Even Fermi 1's melted down fuel from its
13 1966-we-almost-lost-Detroit accident, still sits in
14 so-called temporary storage in Idaho. I thought I'd
15 mention the Fermi 1 meltdown because John McCain
16 didn't seem to know about it when he visited Fermi 2
17 last August, and the Nuclear Energy Institute's top
18 lobbyist in Washington, DC, in an interview on NPR
19 radio, seemed to not know about that meltdown either.

20 The proposed dump site at Yucca Mountain,
21 Nevada, looks very doubtful to ever open. President-
22 Elect Barack Obama has indicated he will withdraw the
23 US Department of Energy's license application to the
24 NRC to construct and operate the dump, due to the
25 site's geologic unsuitability. Yucca's earthquake

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1 plagued rock formations are so fractures and fissured,
2 that they leak water like a sieve. Any radioactive
3 waste buried there would eventually escape into the
4 environment, massively contaminating the drinking
5 water supply for a farming community downstream, as
6 well as for the Timbisha Shoshone Indian Reservation,
7 for Death Valley National Park, and the National
8 Wildlife Refuge, containing rare, endangered, and
9 unique desert species.

10 Besides its geologic and hydrologic
11 unsuitability, Yucca should never have been targeted
12 in the first place. It is sacred Western Shoshone
13 Indian land, as recognized by the so-called Peace and
14 Friendship Treaty of Ruby Valley signed by the US
15 Government in 1863. To the present day the Western
16 Shoshone still conduct ceremonies at Yucca.

17 This environmental injustice, or
18 radioactive racism, has also taken the form of so-
19 called interim storage sites for high level
20 radioactive waste, also known as parking lots dumps.
21 The Department of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory
22 Commission, and the nuclear industry have targeted the
23 Mescalero Apache in New Mexico, the Skull Valley
24 Goshutes in Utah, and dozens of additional tribes.
25 Although they have yet to open such a dump, such

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1 environmentally racist targeting continues still.

2 In December, the Department of Energy
3 reported to Congress and the President, that a second
4 national radioactive waste dump will be needed if new
5 reactors, such as Fermi 3, are built. DOE reports
6 that Michigan had previously been considered as a
7 national dump site due to granite formations, and is
8 now being considered again.

9 In addition, shale deposits are being
10 considered for dump sites, including in Michigan and
11 Ohio. In fact, every single Great Lakes state is on
12 DOE's target list. The construction and operation of
13 Fermi 3 would increase the risk that Michigan or Ohio
14 would be targeted for a national high level
15 radioactive waste dump. And I should add that in 1957
16 the National Academy of Science targeted Michigan for
17 the salt formations in the Detroit area for this
18 national dump site.

19 Other illusions of solutions are also
20 dangerously flawed. Reprocessing or plutonium
21 extraction from high level radioactive waste is
22 disastrously polluting, astronomically expensive to
23 taxpayers, and risks nuclear weapons proliferation.
24 So-called regional interim storage, consolidating
25 wastes at DOE sites or reactor sites such as Fermi,

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1 would simply create a radioactive waste shell game.
2 The wastes would have to be moved again someday,
3 effectively doubling the radioactive Russian roulette
4 of shipping risks, or accidents or attacks on the
5 highways, railways, and waterways, including the Great
6 Lakes.

7 The lack of solutions means that
8 radioactive wastes will continue to pile up at the
9 Fermi site, vulnerable not only to accidents and
10 attacks, but even eventual leakage to the environment
11 as the containers degrade and fail. There is so much
12 radioactivity in the wastes currently stored at Fermi,
13 that releases to the environment could spell
14 catastrophe for the entire region. A new reactor at
15 Fermi would make this crisis much worse. Adding to
16 the risks of eventual leakage is the fact that the
17 hold-tight containers for dry cask storage chosen by
18 DTE at Fermi are known to be flawed.

19 An industry whistle-blower, supported by
20 an NRC dry cask storage inspector in this Midwest
21 region, have discovered and made known that quality
22 assurance violations on the hold-tight casks are wide
23 spread. They question the structural integrity of the
24 casks sitting still, let alone being transported.

25 The only real solution to the radioactive

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1 waste problem is to stop making it in the first place.
2 Fermi 3 should be stopped because of the deadly
3 radioactive wastes it would generate, which would
4 remain hazardous to all life forever after. The NRC's
5 nuclear waste confidence decision is more of a con
6 game. It's a confidence game. It's an absurd policy.

7 I would like to conclude by mentioning
8 that in addition so-called low level radioactive
9 wastes generated at the Fermi 3 and Fermi 2 are
10 already piling up with nowhere to go at Fermi 2. Some
11 of these wastes can deliver a lethal, fatal radiation
12 dose within 20 minutes, and must be handled remotely
13 and encased in radiation shielding.

14 The national so-called low level
15 radioactive waste dump at Barnwell, South Carolina,
16 closed its doors to Michigan on July 1st, 2008. Fermi
17 3 would increase the mounting low level radioactive
18 waste problem for which there is no solution. It
19 would put Michigan back on the target list for a low
20 level radioactive waste dump.

21 In the 1980's seven other Midwestern
22 states had targeted several sites in Michigan,
23 including Riga, St. Clair County, and Ontonagon, for a
24 regional low level radioactive waste dump, a threat
25 that was staved off by a groundswell of grass roots

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1 citizen opposition, the same thing that will stop
2 Fermi 3.

3 Currently the most likely place Fermi 3's
4 low level radioactive wastes would be dumped is at
5 Waste Control Specialists in Andrews County, Texas, a
6 new dump right on the New Mexico border. This dump
7 site risks radiological contamination of the precious
8 Ogallala Aquifer that spans numerous Great Plains
9 states. Thank you.

10 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you very
11 much, Kevin.

12 We're going to go to Tracy Oberleiter,
13 Bill Morris, and Alan Anderson.

14 Is Tracy here? Okay.

15 MR. OBERLEITER: Good afternoon. My name
16 is Tracy Oberleiter. I'm a resident of Frenchtown
17 Township, Monroe County, and I'm Chairman of the
18 Monroe County Economic Development Corporation.

19 The EDC was commissioned by the Monroe
20 County Board of Commissioners in 1983 with a mission
21 to establish a bonding authority for various projects
22 in our community that could financially benefit from
23 bond financing. Oddly enough the first business
24 enterprise to take advantage of the bonding process
25 was Detroit Edison with their Fermi 2 project.

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1 The newly formed Economic Development
2 Corporation in the community was thrilled to have
3 Detroit Edison at that time expand their operations to
4 include the construction of Fermi 2, which proudly put
5 Monroe County on the map.

6 Here we are, back again after 26 years,
7 just as excited and in full support of DTE's actions
8 to file an application for licensing of another
9 nuclear power plant at their Newport location. Should
10 the licensing process lead to the decision of building
11 another nuclear plant, our local and State economy
12 will benefit by some \$430 million annually through the
13 increased sales of goods and services from the plant's
14 operations that filters through our local economy. It
15 will also add an additional \$40 million annually in
16 total labor income that will be spent in our
17 communities.

18 The EDC recognizes that this is a rare and
19 unique opportunity that other communities could only
20 dream about. On a long term range view, it's
21 comforting to know that a Michigan based company, such
22 as DTE Energy, has the foresight and the interest in
23 building an electric generating source that will help
24 facilitate Michigan's economic expansion in the years
25 to come. We therefore fully support DTE's licensing

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1 application and stand ready with anticipation to
2 assist the process in any way possible.

3 And since I have the podium and have a
4 couple of minutes left, I'd like to make a comment not
5 associated with the EDC, but as a long standing member
6 of the Monroe Chapter of Ducks Unlimited.

7 This afternoon you heard many references
8 to DTE's involvement and contributions to the new
9 International Wildlife Refuge. Long before the
10 creation of the Refuge, DTE has been a major financial
11 partner in local and state Ducks Unlimited
12 organization, providing much needed financial support
13 in receiving management assistance for wildlife
14 enhancement with their Newport and Monroe properties.

15 They are today, as they have always been, a good
16 environmental steward of their properties. Thank you.

17 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
18 Tracy.

19 And is this Mr. Morris? Bill Morris.

20 MR. MORRIS: Thank you. I'm Bill Morris,
21 presently President of the Monroe County Industrial
22 Development Corporation. I'm one of the original
23 founders, 27 years ago, of that organization. Prior
24 to that I served 23 years as Superintendent of Schools
25 here in Monroe County, and have been a resident for 41

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1 years.

2 During that time I've had many
3 opportunities to interact with DTE Energy and its
4 staff, and the many organizations that it supports.
5 As events of recent months have shown us all too
6 clearly, the economy of Southeastern Michigan is
7 certainly suffering. Unemployment is nearing double
8 digits, home foreclosures are historic highs, property
9 values declined 20 percent in 2008, and the Detroit
10 auto companies, along with their suppliers are
11 struggling to survive.

12 These impacts, because of this economy,
13 are being deeply felt in Monroe County, which is
14 reeling from announcing -- recently announced job cuts
15 from area industries and businesses. Both large and
16 small, these businesses, like Automotive Component
17 Holdings, recently closed 480 jobs. Elimination of 60
18 jobs at the La-Z-Boy world headquarters. Holcim
19 announced the closing of its cement making operation,
20 a loss of another 163 jobs, plus, more recently, the
21 regional headquarters has laid off several people in
22 Dundee. Another 140 people are left homeless -- or
23 left jobless with the closing of International Papers
24 Operation in Monroe and Brownstown Township. Several
25 smaller manufacturers had to reduce their workforce,

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1 due to the cutbacks in the automobile industry and the
2 local economic conditions.

3 Due to conditions such as these, many of
4 our young people have had to leave home to start out
5 their careers in other areas of the country that are
6 enjoying more robust economies. A big concern of
7 mine, both as an educator and as a person whose
8 interest in the development of the community, is the
9 fact that Monroe County's largest export may be its
10 young people. It's young people who are bright enough
11 and eager enough to work in this industry.

12 I'm not going to go through the job
13 creation numbers. Those have been shared out here
14 today with 2400 jobs in construction and 700 jobs when
15 the plant's in operation, and another 700 jobs in
16 services that will be a partner with that DTE.

17 But Monroe County must change and adapt to
18 these economic realities by developing new industry
19 and business opportunities that grow out of innovation
20 and new technology. Bringing to fruition the
21 potential plans by Detroit Edison to pursue the
22 construction of a new nuclear power plant on the site
23 of Fermi 2 is something that I not only strongly
24 support, but may well prove to be a bridge to a better
25 future for the young people in Monroe County.

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1 It will help stabilize the local tax base,
2 which has been battered by falling home prices, and
3 losses of local industries and businesses. A new
4 nuclear power plant would help our municipality
5 sustain, and in some cases, restore the level of
6 services expected by their constituents. Providing
7 these new employment opportunities may well serve to
8 help preserve our family unity by keeping our young
9 people home.

10 I'd like to thank you for the opportunity
11 to make these comments. I'll have further comments in
12 writing that will be submitted. And I urgently,
13 respectfully, stayed within my five minutes and urge
14 future speakers to do the same. Thank you.

15 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank
16 you, Bill.

17 Alan? This is Alan Anderson.

18 MR. ANDERSON: Good afternoon. My name is
19 Alan Anderson, and I am the President of Southern
20 Wayne County Regional Chamber. For 40 years we have
21 represented over a thousand businesses in 21
22 communities in Southern Wayne County.

23 Southern Wayne County Regional Chamber
24 exists to improve the overall business climate for its
25 members, by undertaking action which stimulates

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1 economic growth and inter-business communications.

2 We recognize this project will allow DTE
3 to produce clean, dependable, affordable, and
4 sustainable electric power, to improve and accommodate
5 future industrial, commercial, and residential
6 development. It has been stated that Michigan's
7 current energy framework requires fundamental changes
8 to avoid reliance on out of state energy providers and
9 to implement energy efficiency measures that will help
10 consumers.

11 The construction of the new plant will
12 generate new jobs for your area. This is a unique
13 opportunity to promote alternative energy source, and
14 the results of this investment will contribute to
15 Michigan's economic prosperity, and will positively
16 impact local businesses and the overall quality of
17 life in your region.

18 The Southern Wayne County Regional Chamber
19 strongly supports DTE Energy's application to build a
20 new nuclear power plant in the Fermi complex. Thank
21 you.

22 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Alan.

23 We're going to go to Hal Newman, Lydia
24 Fischer, Regina Feldpausch, and Larry Feldpausch.

25 Hal? Great.

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1 MR. NEWNAN: Hello there. My name is Hal
2 Newnan; I live in Warren, Michigan, about 50 miles
3 from here. I'm a DTE customer. I'm also on the
4 Executive Committee of the Michigan Chapter of the
5 Sierra Club. And we have voted unanimously on our
6 Executive Committee to oppose Fermi 3. Okay. And
7 there are many reasons why I feel the scope of the
8 Environmental Impact Statement needs to be greatly
9 expanded for review. Basically Fermi 3 is a very bad
10 idea for many reasons, as you have been able to hear
11 today.

12 The 50 mile plume, which is considered to
13 be the area of greatest impact, is much shorter than
14 what I perceive as the hazard zone for the reactor
15 planned to be built, and this is true in several ways.
16 First off, it's obvious that winds and waterways
17 carrying fallout from a supposed meltdown or military
18 strike explosion are going to keep carrying
19 radioactive materials far beyond 50 miles.

20 In the case of Chernobyl, as for any
21 reactor meltdown, people, animals, and agriculture,
22 air, water and soil, beyond 300 miles were and are
23 directly adversely affected. To arbitrarily set the
24 limits at 50 miles must be slightly convenient for
25 both the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and industry,

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1 in this case DTE. But it dramatically shorts the
2 public commons. Actually, wind currents from
3 Chernobyl have spread all around the world, and much
4 may have precipitated into the Great Lakes. Any
5 meltdown or blast from any one of the Fermi's would
6 likely take out the other two nearby facilities,
7 causing even greater calamities. There is much more
8 to be considered regarding physical distance.

9 Next is the consideration of time. It is
10 sheer hubris, pride, to consider guarding and
11 safekeeping all the radioactive materials for the
12 millions of years they will remain hazardous. And I'd
13 like to just point out that that's against the short
14 term economic impact that I, in Warren, will
15 experience if this plant doesn't possibly go through,
16 as well as the people in Monroe.

17 Is our short term interest like the next
18 50, 60, 70 years really the crucial thing here? I
19 say, no, it's not. We are dealing -- when we consider
20 building a Fermi 3, we're acting like young boys with
21 a science kit they don't know how to use. Any kind of
22 toxic material, except for radioactive probably, will
23 probably come out of that experiment. Do we really
24 want to mess with that? No.

25 Okay. For one thing the proposed Fermi 3

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1 project is a commercial industrial one, whose useful
2 life will end in 20 to 60 years, if they're lucky.
3 But where and how is the money for safeguarding being
4 given to be accumulated. It's not. Right? You need
5 to have a plan to safeguard this stuff for millions of
6 years. And how effective can that be? 2000 years ago
7 Jesus was born, right? How likely is that? And how
8 effective can that be over eons involved.

9 No. Allowing this plant to even be
10 considered is a disaster in the making of
11 unprecedented proportions for our area. And those who
12 permit it and those who build it, and those who
13 prosper from it, will need to be held accountable.
14 The need for power from the plant is also far from
15 certain. And a power is needed, it would be more
16 environmentally safe and cost effective for society,
17 that is, to increase available power through energy
18 efficiency measures and renewable energy installations
19 which provide many, many, many, many more jobs, and
20 don't have the health cost implications that a nuclear
21 power plant or a coal power plant have.

22 Therefore, based on all this, building
23 this plant is a bad idea. We would -- the Sierra Club
24 would believe that energy efficiency is the least
25 expensive way to increase the amount of energy we have

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1 available, and that renewable energy efficiency
2 measures and renewable energy measures, which are
3 indeed clean, unlike coal, and safe, unlike nuclear,
4 should be used even before considering nuclear power
5 plants.

6 I didn't start timing myself. How much
7 more time do I have?

8 MR. CAMERON: Maybe about minus 30.

9 MR. ANDERSON: Minus 30 seconds? Okay.

10 MR. CAMERON: No. It's up to zero.

11 MR. ANDERSON: We have radioactive
12 releases from nuclear power plants in the Great Lakes
13 Basin handout that anyone who lives in this area
14 should see. Do you really want your kids to have
15 brain tumors, birth defects, cancers, leukemia, and
16 reproductive immune, cardiovascular and endocrine
17 system disorders? I hope not. But from the way the
18 people who have been coming up here announcing they're
19 from Monroe sound, I'm beginning to get that idea that
20 that's where your priorities are.

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
22 Hal.

23 Lydia. Lydia Fischer. And then we'll go
24 to Larry and Regina Feldpausch.

25 MS. FISCHER: Hello. Boy, it is bright.

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1 My name is Lydia Fischer, and I'm, as Hal is, I'm a
2 volunteer with the Michigan Sierra Club.

3 We have already heard, in my sense,
4 convincing testimony and opposition to propose by DTE
5 to build a nuclear facility and install a General
6 Electric Hitachi Economic Simplified Boiling Water
7 Reactor as a new Fermi 3 reactor in Monroe County.

8 I am just going to read a couple of the
9 reasons why so many of us here today are calling for a
10 halt to the process toward permitting the proposed
11 Fermi 3.

12 I say no to Fermi 3 because recent news
13 confirmed that this type of reactor, the ESBWR, has
14 yet to be completed, making today's NRC hearing
15 premature. This of course I am reiterating a point by
16 a couple of people who spoke before me.

17 The viability of this type of reactor is
18 seriously in doubt. Out of the six such reactors that
19 had been proposed to be built by different utilities
20 in different states, five have been canceled, and only
21 one, DTE, is proposing to build and its plans are left
22 standing. Obviously there are serious doubts about
23 the worthiness and viability of this design.

24 In fairness to the public and ratepayers,
25 DTE should withdraw its application and NRC should

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1 suspend this proceeding until the ESBWR design has
2 been certified, which will be no earlier than 2011, if
3 ever.

4 That is the path chosen by the second
5 largest nuclear generator in the US, Entergy, which on
6 January 9 was the third utility to announce the
7 cancellation of its ESBWR reactor proposal at each of
8 two sites previously chosen. The truth seems to be
9 that there are no nuclear reactors ready to install
10 right now.

11 And again, one wonders about the timing of
12 these hearings. There is also financial angle to this
13 story, and again, I am reiterating some of what
14 previous speakers talked about.

15 New technologies that are being proposed
16 are not tested, and maybe no more than theories put
17 forth by nuclear proponents who want to profit from
18 uninformed taxpayers by convincing them to pay the
19 bills for the new facilities.

20 Let me explain. Given that the risk of
21 default on loan repayments by most new reactor
22 projects was assessed as very high. Wall Street and
23 investment firms have stayed away from financing the
24 new projects. The industry then turned to Congress,
25 which pressured by the industry, agreed to authorize

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1 federal loan guarantees in 2005. So, if new reactors
2 default, taxpayers will be held liable to repay the
3 loans to the tune of many billions for each defaulted
4 reactor.

5 However, this won't work for the financing
6 of the ESBWR reactor, which is, as I understand, will
7 not receive any of the 18.5 billion already approved
8 by Congress in nuclear loan guarantees. DTE has yet
9 to explain how it will finance Fermi 3 without those
10 loan guarantees. But in the meantime the utility has
11 applied to the Michigan Public Service Commission, to
12 allow tens of millions of dollars to be charged on
13 ratepayer electricity bills to cover its expenses in
14 fighting paperwork with the NRC for the Fermi 3
15 reactor proposal.

16 Another reason -- the last reason, the
17 second reason I also say no to the Fermi 3, is because
18 there is no convincing evidence that the demand for
19 electricity will grow fast enough in our State to
20 justify the building of this facility.

21 I note that DTE's admission to the NRC on
22 the need for power chapter is largely based on the
23 analysis of the experts at the Michigan Public Service
24 Commission. However, the projections of the
25 Commission were produced over two years ago when the

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1 health of the State's economy afforded a far different
2 view of the need for energy than is now the case.

3 While in mid year 2006, the Public Service
4 Commission estimated that the demand for electricity
5 was only one-and-a-half percent year growth path for
6 several years into the future, that rate has been cut
7 back by several factors -- the loss of population, the
8 mounting unemployment, the shutting of factories, and
9 the foreclosure of thousands of homes that remained
10 unoccupied, among others. Indeed the annual energy
11 outlook of the US Energy Information Agency issued in
12 mid December 2008, just a month ago, for the 2007/2030
13 period, lowers the national growth rate in electricity
14 used to 1 percent a year. If that's the average for
15 the US, or State's rate is probably close to zero.

16 Another factor, besides the plummeting
17 economy that should push down the demand for
18 electricity, is the requirement citing by Governor
19 Granholm in mid 2008, which directs the utilities to
20 produce efficiently -- to produce electricity, I'm
21 sorry, from non-sustainable sources. In mid 2008
22 Governor Granholm signing no bills that require
23 electric utility to establish energy efficiency
24 programs which would obviously cut back on the demand
25 for energy, geared to reducing the consumption of

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1 electricity by 1 percent a year.

2 And on the renewables part, the new law
3 directs the -- mandates the utilities that 10 percent
4 of the electricity produced will come from renewable
5 sources, as I said earlier, and that again will result
6 in lower demand from nuclear and coal sources.

7 MR. CAMERON: Lydia, can I ask you for a
8 final statement?

9 MS. FISCHER: Yes. My final statement is
10 that we are puzzled by the fact that DTE in recent
11 submissions to the Public Service Commission has
12 downgraded the percent increase, the annual increase
13 in expected demand for electricity. They have done
14 that. However, in their -- as I said earlier, in
15 their need for power chapter they are still relying on
16 a much higher estimate that was put forth, or
17 calculated a couple of years ago.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank you
19 very much.

20 Regina Feldpausch. Larry? Larry
21 Feldpausch.

22 MR. FELDPAUSCH: I can assure the audience
23 that I will stay far below the five minute limit. My
24 name is Larry Feldpausch. I don't represent any
25 organization; I am simply a citizen advocate. My

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1 strong suit is I read a lot.

2 I have several comments that I want to
3 make, and that will be followed by several questions.
4 I was hoping that today's forum would allow members of
5 the NRC to answer these questions, to make every
6 attempt to answer these questions that I have not been
7 able to find the answers to anywhere.

8 President-Elect Obama has indicated he
9 will withdraw the Department of Energy's license
10 application to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to
11 operate the Yucca Mountain, Nevada, radioactive
12 storage facility because of its geologic
13 unsuitability.

14 Last December the Department of Energy
15 reported to Congress and President Bush a second
16 radioactive waste disposal site will be needed if new
17 reactors like Fermi 3 are built.

18 My two questions: Has Michigan been
19 chosen as one of our Great Lakes states as a site for
20 this radioactive disposal? And secondly, where in the
21 State would the disposal site be located, the upper
22 peninsula or the lower peninsula? And why would the
23 decision be made to choose one of our peninsulas?

24 I think it's important, I think it's
25 incumbent upon the NRC to get those two questions

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1 answered because I think that they ought to be
2 factored in their decision making. Thank you.

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Larry.
4 And I think if you're going to be here at the
5 conclusion of the meeting I think that our staff can
6 discuss those two questions, the answers to those two
7 questions with you.

8 MR. FELDPAUSCH: Okay. Thank you.

9 MR. CAMERON: And let me just check in and
10 see if Mayor Worrell -- there he is -- has a few
11 comments for us. Mayor?

12 And let me ask if Brad VanGilder is here.

13 (No response.)

14 Okay. This is Mayor Mark Worrell.

15 MAYOR WORRELL: Thank you. Mark Worrell,
16 Mayor of the City of Monroe. Now, a Mayor must think
17 in terms of the health, welfare, and safety of its
18 citizen rate. I don't have any concerns about safety
19 of a new Fermi. Safety standards have been
20 established. Detroit Edison has an established
21 record. Procedures are established to make sure that
22 that safety is in place.

23 We need to think in terms of economic
24 development and the well-being of our citizens. We
25 know Detroit Edison to be a responsible citizen the

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1 community. Detroit Edison has contributed greatly to
2 the economic well-being of our community. We have a
3 high quality of living, in large part, due to Detroit
4 Edison. They provide a significant tax base, a high
5 quality of jobs, well educated employees who have
6 given much to the community. They've been a positive
7 influence on the preservation of marshland adjacent to
8 their plants.

9 While this facility may not be in the
10 City, City residents will derive the economic benefits
11 of a new power plant at a time when jobs are
12 desperately needed.

13 While I believe in conservation I also
14 believe in planning ahead. Indeed, wind and water
15 power in the future may be a factor. But
16 realistically we need to plan to develop significant
17 power capabilities to give us a positive economic
18 growth for the future.

19 Now, I'm going to kind of get off on a
20 tangent. I know we have five minutes and I certainly
21 won't take that. But I know we're always concerned
22 about radiation and the effects and such, but I'm a
23 good example of how it can be used in a positive way.
24 I'm one who had a Stage IV-B Cancer, and indeed I've
25 had 54 radiation treatments. Now, I don't want to get

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1 off in making it sound like, you know, radiation is
2 always dangerous. But what I'm saying is that some
3 things can be used in a positive way. Whether it's
4 from a medical perspective or it can be for the energy
5 that's much needed for our country.

6 And with that, I'll stop my comments, but
7 I greatly appreciate the forum.

8 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mayor.

9 Our next speakers are Anna Holden, Ed
10 McArdle, Jacob Ellison and Martha Gruelle. And we are
11 getting towards the end of the speaker list, so thank
12 you for being patient. And I see Anna coming over.

13 MS. HOLDEN: Good afternoon. I'm Anna
14 Holden, as he's just introduced. I'm here as a
15 resident of Detroit. I live on the east side of
16 Detroit on the Detroit River, and I'm a ratepayer for
17 the DTE Energy electricity, and I'm also a recipient
18 of a great deal of pollution from DTE Energy which
19 comes from the plants Downriver, both coal and
20 nuclear.

21 Some of you may not be familiar with the
22 wind drifts in the area, but the wind comes from the
23 southwest and goes northeast; and the area I live on
24 the River is one of the highest zip codes in the City
25 of Detroit for asthma among both adults and children,

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1 and this is largely related to air pollution. So,
2 those are just introducing factors about myself.

3 I am going to talk about several issues
4 that I feel should be emphasized in the scoping
5 process. They've already been touched on earlier, so
6 I'm not going to go into any detail on those. But I
7 am urging that the scoping process address these
8 issues.

9 The first one is that there must be some
10 independent evaluation of the economic data that DTE
11 Energy has submitted about the need for future energy
12 in the State of Michigan. During the process when the
13 21st Century Energy Plan was under development, under
14 the sponsorship of the Michigan Public Service
15 Commission, I acted as a volunteer in the discussions
16 that took place over a period of two years. And one
17 of the factors that we spent a good deal of time on
18 was: what was the basis for the projections that were
19 being made about the future need for electricity in
20 the State of Michigan? And after a great deal of
21 probing and asking for backup data and asking for
22 sources of the information that were being used in
23 that process, we were finally told, well, it all came
24 from the utilities.

25 Well, we had heard the utilities testify

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1 in public hearings earlier that you can't get too much
2 energy, too much electricity, that if you don't need
3 it in Michigan you can always sell it. So I think
4 that an independent evaluation of these projections of
5 DTE Energy of what is needed for the State is a very
6 important part of that scoping process.

7 My understanding of the NEPA process,
8 which was described earlier, is that there is a burden
9 on the part of a proposal for a permit for anything
10 affecting the environment, any possible impact on the
11 environmental parts of air, water, people, flora,
12 fauna, et cetera, is to look at alternative sources
13 and make a solid case that there's no better
14 alternative to supply whatever product it is that is
15 being permitted.

16 Now, in this case I say that we should
17 have a very rigorous examination of what are the
18 benefits of alternative energy produced as opposed to
19 the Fermi 3 plant. Because I think we will find out -
20 - we've certainly seen a lot of evidence to that
21 already -- that if you compare the risk of Fermi 3 to
22 the risk of alternative sources, which would be wind
23 power, solar power, geothermal, and energy efficiency,
24 conservation, that if you look very rigorously at the
25 impact on people and their health, on public health,

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1 on the ecology, on the amount of economic
2 opportunities that are available to people, job
3 creation, that you will find that you cannot get the
4 same benefits from the expanded tour that's being
5 proposed from the taxpayer and from the ratepayers,
6 for the Fermi 3 plant as opposed to what would be a
7 comparable investment and alternative renewable
8 sources.

9 And I agree with one of the previous
10 speakers, that there is a great risk of undermining
11 the development of renewable energy by going ahead
12 with plans for a major power plant of the scope of
13 Fermi 3.

14 The other issue that I would like for the
15 scoping process to focus on is the risk associated
16 with the disposal of nuclear waste. And this, again,
17 has already been stated by several of the speakers.
18 We know that there is no safe disposal process at this
19 time. This goes back to the first nuclear activity
20 that took place in World War II. We go back that far,
21 and there is still no clue as to how we can have any
22 kind of protection against the radioactivity as it's
23 involved with the nuclear waste.

24 I just wanted to add to that statement
25 that when we look at the Great Lakes, which have many

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1 nuclear plants around us, Michigan is the most exposed
2 of all the states in terms of the Great Lakes waters
3 and the possibility of damaging those waters, because
4 the lower peninsula is surrounded on three sides by
5 water. The upper peninsula is totally surrounded by
6 Great Lakes water.

7 So protecting the Great Lakes is a great
8 issue for us as Michigan citizens in the development
9 of our economy and the sustainability of our
10 population, so that I would urge the scoping study to
11 take a very hard look and examination of the risks
12 that are involved in not having a safe way of
13 disposing nuclear waste.

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Anna, are you done?

15 MS. HOLDEN: I'd just like to say in
16 conclusion, that I am greatly opposed as a taxpayer
17 and as a ratepayer with the proposal that the burden
18 of paying for this Fermi 3 plant should be on our
19 shoulders as opposed to being funded by the
20 stockholders. It's a very profitable company, and
21 those who have stock, I would think, probably want
22 profits. But I think we should put these other
23 factors above profit, and that we should not have this
24 come out the ratepayers.

25 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you very

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1 much, Anna.

2 And Ed? Ed McArdle.

3 MR. MCARDLE: Thank you. I'm Ed McArdle.

4 I'm a Conservation Chair for Southeast Michigan for
5 the Sierra Club. I live in Melvindale, which is
6 Downriver Detroit. I'm within maybe 20, 25 miles of
7 the Fermi plants.

8 I just want to touch on a couple of things
9 speakers have said before I get to the environmental
10 study. First, I can sympathize with people in Monroe
11 and the Chamber people and business people concerned
12 about jobs and what it does to the economy and so
13 forth.

14 I came to Michigan from a depressed area
15 myself when the coal mines shut down, so I can
16 empathize with that. But let me point out that in
17 Time Magazine they do an issue on energy efficiency,
18 which I think is very good, and points out that there
19 are far more jobs in this field and in alternative
20 energy -- this is E-Magazine with the wind power, than
21 there would be with any construction of coal, fossil
22 fuel or nuclear plants. So that's something to keep
23 in mind.

24 And also the fact sheet from GE Hitachi.
25 Notice that GE is headquartered in Schenectady, New

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1 York. The Hitachi is in Japan, and so how many local
2 jobs does that mean? I don't know.

3 Also, keep in mind that there's only one
4 manufacturer in the world that makes a reactor vessel,
5 and that is Japan Steel. They can only make,
6 according to Blumberg News, four per year, and they
7 have a multi-year backlog, and a company has to plunk
8 down \$100 million to get in the line. So even if this
9 is approved, it could be a long time coming, and in
10 the meantime we could all be out of a job, so.

11 I have a complaint about the documents.
12 I've got an old type phone-in type computer that
13 operates on the phone line, called phone modem, and it
14 takes a long time to download documents. And to take
15 up space and time at a library to download some of
16 this stuff, you know, is asking a lot. And so I
17 haven't read the Environmental Review by the company.
18 So some of the things I may say may not be pertinent.
19 But I would appreciate if hard copy documents could be
20 available in more locations. Perhaps -- there's a
21 reference library at the University of Michigan-
22 Dearborn, there's one at the Centennial Library in
23 Dearborn, Detroit Library I'm sure has one, probably
24 Toledo also. That would be helpful.

25 Okay. I wanted to get to some of the

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1 things. Since I didn't read the document this might
2 not be pertinent. But there's some things that I
3 thought some people might not think about in our
4 experience with other industrial processes.

5 And the first thing that comes to mind is
6 a baseline for radiation and other pollution exposure
7 to air, land, water, sediment, fish, wildlife, and
8 incorporating not just the Great Lakes, but the
9 Detroit River, Raisin River, Swan Creek, where there
10 is potential for plant uptake or food chain
11 bioaccumulation of radiation or other pollutants that
12 has already occurred from Fermi 1, Fermi 2. And
13 before you can make an estimate of a modeling of how
14 much would occur from a potential Fermi 3.

15 Also, cooling towers claimed this
16 schematic -- I don't know if the cooling towers are
17 included, but if there are I know some cooling towers
18 use fungicides and algaecides to reduce the buildup of
19 algae within cooling towers. Some of these things are
20 chlorinated chemicals which would also have
21 environmental impacts to the air, to the water, and so
22 forth.

23 Also the short and long range Great Lakes
24 levels I'm sure should be addressed, and I'm thinking
25 of not just the water depletion because of global

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1 warming, but also the short term seiche events -- if I
2 pronounce that right -- when wind blows the water back
3 and forth, and the winds are supposed to be
4 increasing.

5 Also in the chemical area, the Zebra
6 Mussel control and how's that accomplished. I presume
7 there's chemicals involved in that. Zebra Mussels
8 have shut down nuclear plants. I'm thinking of one
9 article I read about in New York.

10 Another thing I came across was an article
11 in Waste News about the EPA having a mercury reduction
12 program for the Comanche Nuclear Power Station in
13 Texas. They didn't explain how mercury was used. I
14 don't know if it was part of the process or
15 instrumentation or disposal of old instruments or
16 what. But I think if there's any possibility of
17 mercury contamination that should be looked at also.

18 So, that's all I have. I hope to make
19 further comments written later.

20 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you for those
21 thoughts, Ed.

22 And we're going to go to Jacob. Jacob
23 Ellison.

24 MR. ELLISON: Yes. Hello everyone. My
25 name is Jacob Ellison. I'm a high school senior at

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1 Jefferson High School. I am a neighbor to Fermi Power
2 Plant. Not just a neighbor in Monroe County or
3 whatever. I actually live a few houses down from
4 Fermi. If I practice my rock skipping skills a little
5 bit I think I could hit Fermi.

6 I spent many hours strolling along the
7 beaches looking for treasures, looking for lost lures.
8 Me and a friend used to build forts along the beaches
9 in the crib dykes. My family also used to fish in
10 front of Fermi before 911. Right along Fermi, as the
11 previous spoken discharge waters, used to be one of
12 our best fishing spots. We used to catch Walleye,
13 Rock, and different types of Bass. I've eaten them.
14 I think I've turned out fine.

15 Fermi has been a big part of my life in
16 many ways. I have grown up around it with no fears.
17 Some may see it as an eyesore or a threat, but to me
18 it is something I have been around and experienced,
19 and have no complaints living by.

20 Not only has Fermi just been a neighbor,
21 but it has been a supporter of my school. With the
22 money it has granted to Jefferson High School it has
23 let me experience top notch facilities to earn an
24 education and practice sports. When I have visited
25 other schools to participate in sports or watch my

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1 friends, their facilities, and I've seen theirs, I
2 feel that with the money that Fermi has granted us, it
3 has made our school better and I am very grateful with
4 what they have done.

5 But now with my senior year coming to an
6 end it is time to figure out what I want to do when I
7 get big, what I want to do with my life. So with
8 Fermi being so close and involved in my life, why not
9 take that with Fermi -- and I'm also involved in
10 engineering -- and put it together. So I'd like to
11 study nuclear engineering.

12 With Monroe County Community College just
13 starting the new Nuclear Engineering Technology
14 program, with that and in conjunction with Lakeland
15 Community College, I have enrolled in that course for
16 next fall. With that program you attend your first
17 year and you learn about how the plants are operating
18 and how they work, and in between your first and
19 second year you do an internship at the Community
20 College. So students are getting work experience with
21 their education, which is great, which is sort of a
22 hands on learning.

23 Now that there's a proposal for a Fermi 3
24 to be built, this will open many job opportunities for
25 our community. Both of my parents are currently

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1 unemployed as autoworkers. My mom's a supplier; she's
2 laid off for the rest of this week. And my father
3 works at Auto Alliance and he's laid off for the
4 month. So seeing jobs and job opportunities and what
5 jobs are, I need a stable job, as I see that
6 firsthand.

7 So I hope one day that I will be able to
8 be employed by Fermi 3, and I stand as a possible
9 employer and also a firsthand experienter of --
10 experienter -- firsthand of what living by Fermi, what
11 a Fermi plant is. Thank you.

12 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Jacob.

13 Is Martha Gruelle?

14 (No response.)

15 MR. CAMERON: Okay. We're going to go
16 next to Myron Smolinski, Terry Lodge, Joe Lavelline,
17 and Jeanne and Richard Micka. And this is Myron.

18 MR. SMOLINSKI: My name is Myron
19 Smolinski. I live at 135 Chalmette Circle in the City
20 of Monroe. I've been a resident of Monroe County for
21 the last 38 years, the last 15 of those in the City of
22 Monroe. I expect to spend my remaining years at my
23 current address.

24 I am a Detroit Edison retiree having spent
25 a career of almost 40 years in the bulk power

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1 generation area. I've witnessed firsthand the
2 enhancement of Monroe County and the City in all areas
3 with the event of Detroit Edison's Monroe Coal Fire
4 plant, and subsequently Enrico Fermi 2. That was why
5 I was very heartened when I learned Detroit Edison is
6 endeavoring to build an Enrico Fermi 3.

7 As an active volunteer I am familiar with
8 the many areas of need in our community. If the plant
9 comes to fruition it will add jobs and further
10 economic enhancement in all areas of distress in the
11 County. I would expect that the new Detroit Edison
12 employees at Enrico Fermi 3 will actively support our
13 community as current and past employees has
14 consistently demonstrated.

15 Given my active involvement in the
16 community, my years of experience in the power
17 generation business, and as a long time resident of
18 Monroe, I wholeheartedly support this proposed edition
19 of safe, reliable, clean energy for Monroe County.

20 I would like to close with one comment.
21 I'm 72 years old. I'm in excellent health. I work with
22 the homeless and the poor in the City and in the
23 County. I'm on the YMCA Board. I'm proud to say I
24 play tennis six days a week. I can run circles around
25 most 25-year olds. But after listening to many of the

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1 speakers before, I think that's irrelevant because I
2 should have been dead 40 years ago.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Myron.

4 Terry Lodge.

5 MR. LODGE: Hi. I'm an attorney from
6 Toledo, so I'm a carpetbagger. I live within 50 miles
7 and work within 50 miles of the Fermi site.

8 As I listen to the comments of the people
9 who support DTE, especially the Economic Development
10 folks, Chamber of Commerce people, I wonder why they
11 aren't pushing DTE to deploy wind and solar now,
12 creating jobs now, instead of advocating for a long,
13 drawn out process, a long drawn out process of
14 necessity that will take years to result in the
15 construction of a nuclear power plant. A process that
16 will begin in earnest in 2013, have peak jobs at 2015,
17 '16, or '17. If we have any economic catastrophe in
18 this region we need to deal with it sooner rather than
19 later.

20 On behalf of the Michigan Sierra Club,
21 Beyond Nuclear, Citizens for Alternatives to Chemical
22 Contamination, Citizens Resistance at Fermi 2,
23 Coalition for a Nuclear Free Great Lakes, I offer
24 these comments.

25 First, I'd like to talk about the

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1 integrity of the NEPA process. I appreciate greatly
2 the fact that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has
3 professional staff who are devoted to ensuring that
4 NEPA's complied with. And it's not the people here
5 today I have problems with. I have problems with the
6 former Commissioner Merrifield, who departed the NRC
7 in 2007 only after he had hand-carried through the
8 process a rule change that deregulated the
9 construction process so that Detroit Edison, and other
10 utilities, are able to undertake serious construction
11 of nuclear power plants before the NEPA process is
12 completed. And to my knowledge it's the only agency
13 that I've ever encountered that is able to -- that has
14 enabled its client population to do that.

15 When there's a timber cut, Environmental
16 Impact Statement process, the trees don't get cut
17 before the ultimate decision is made and the
18 environmental considerations denominated. When the
19 Department of Energy wants to detonate a test weapon
20 at the Nevada Test Site, they don't set off the bomb
21 before they've completed the NEPA process. When your
22 State Highway Department of Transportation wants to
23 build an interstate through your living room, they
24 don't get to start the bulldozers and knock over
25 houses before they've completed the NEPA process,

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1 ruled in or ruled out alternatives.

2 The other problem that I see, and I've
3 provided a letter to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
4 today, is this problem of the economically simplified
5 boiling water reactor design. The problem with it is
6 that it doesn't exist. It has to undergo a formal
7 rulemaking, which is just barely gotten off the
8 ground, which is not anticipated to be completed
9 before 2011, and yet you're being asked to comment on
10 a boiling water reactor design that will be different
11 in some major respects from existing reactor designs,
12 that is not proven, that is not economically going to
13 be sanctioned for taxpayer underwriting by the
14 Department of Energy at any point in the near future;
15 that in effect will not be finalized or certified, if
16 indeed it is -- I understand the NRC staff has asked
17 many, many dozens of very complex and intelligent
18 questions. But it's a design that won't exist yet by
19 March 9th, 2009. Public organizations and people who
20 want to have a trial, contenting that there are
21 problems with the idea of putting up a Fermi 3, have
22 to have identified their experts, have to of
23 identified their information and evidence to combat a
24 design that they don't know for sure will be the
25 ultimate design.

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1 In this proceeding by early February, you
2 are being asked to talk about environmental
3 considerations for design that is neither approved nor
4 is final. Without a fixed, certified, ESBWR design,
5 public commentors in this ongoing NEPA proceeding, and
6 the adjudicatory proceeding, of which it will
7 ultimately be a part, can't meaningfully comment
8 concerning operational prospects and associated
9 environmental effects, accident scenarios, and the
10 fallout, if you will, from those. Nor can they be
11 afforded an understanding of the ongoing routine
12 radiation emissions that come from all operating
13 nuclear power plants.

14 The public faces these deadlines to
15 comment in this NEPA proceeding and to decide whether
16 or not and how to join the issues by March 9th in the
17 adjudicatory proceeding without knowing with any
18 certainty even whether it will be an ESBWR.

19 Any licensing efforts that are conducted
20 by the NRC will, as a result, be riddled with doubts
21 and conditions which will of course heighten the
22 growing perception that the fix is in and that this
23 process is, unfortunately, merely bread and circuses.

24 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,
25 Terry.

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1 Joe? Joe Lavelline.

2 MR. LAVELLINE: Yes. My name is Joe
3 Lavelline, and I am the current Chairman of the
4 Michigan Chapter of the American Nuclear Society.

5 The American Nuclear Society is a non-for-
6 profit international scientific and educational
7 organization of nuclear professionals. The core
8 purpose of ANS is to promote the awareness and the
9 understanding of the application of nuclear science
10 and technology.

11 I wish to offer strong support for the
12 Fermi 3 project on behalf of the membership of the
13 Michigan Chapter of ANS. The Fermi 3 project offers a
14 unique opportunity to the people of the City and
15 County of Monroe, as well as the State of Michigan-at-
16 -large. The benefits of the proposed construction
17 Fermi 3 are numerous.

18 They include, increased electrical
19 generation capability necessary to improve and sustain
20 economic growth. And I want to emphasize the word
21 "growth." Increased energy independence and power
22 source diversity for the State and country as a whole,
23 addition of many good paying jobs to the Monroe area
24 for plant construction and operation, additional
25 economic activity generated by support businesses for

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1 the facility, increased tax revenues for the County
2 and local municipalities from increased property tax
3 base, and I think most importantly, deployment of a
4 safe, efficient, and environmentally friendly
5 technology.

6 Since the focus of this meeting is
7 environmental issues I want to say a few words in
8 regard to this matter. The Society's members care
9 deeply about being good stewards of the environment.
10 Many of our families and friends live in close
11 proximity to the Fermi site. I, myself, live
12 approximately five miles away in the City of Monroe.

13 We breathe the same air and drink the same
14 water as the public-at-large, and therefore take
15 environmental issues very seriously. One cannot read
16 a newspaper or watch a television news program without
17 seeing references to the desire for decreased reliance
18 on carbon-based fuels for national security and
19 environmental reasons, to name a few.

20 The Fermi 3 project provides a step in the
21 right direction towards achieving this goal. Indeed,
22 many in the environmental movement, who have
23 previously been skeptical of nuclear power, are now
24 advocates for this deployment and as part of a
25 diversified -- and I emphasize also diversified energy

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1 portfolio.

2 Finally, on a personal note, I think I'm
3 going to echo Jacob's comments a little bit for
4 someone who's a bit older. As someone who has lived
5 the vast majority of his life in the State of Michigan
6 and is the son of a father who worked most of his
7 career for automotive Component suppliers, I have
8 heard and been a part of discussions about
9 diversifications of Michigan economy since a very
10 early age, ever since I can remember. Unfortunately I
11 feel that this is just been that, talk, for far too
12 long. The Fermi 3 project represents an opportunity
13 for Southeast Michigan to take a significant tangible
14 step towards economic resiliency in the future.

15 Thank you for allowing me to speak at this
16 forum on behalf of the Michigan Chapter of the ANS.

17 MR. CAMERON: And thank you for those
18 comments.

19 We're going to have Jeanne Micka come up.

20 I just want to assure you that we have
21 several people still to speak. We're in the home
22 stretch here. We will get to you. We're obviously
23 going to go over, but we should be finished around
24 4:30. But yes, Jeanne.

25 MS. MICKA: Than you. Before I start I

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1 just want to point something out. Look at this
2 symbol. The eagle points at the olive branch.

3 (Speaker stepped out of microphone range.)

4 MS. MICKA: Just interesting. Thank you.

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you.

6 MS. MICKA: Jeanne Micka, Lotus Garden
7 Club. To whom it may concern. My name is Jeanne
8 Micka, I reside in Monroe, Michigan. The Lotus Garden
9 Club of Monroe, Michigan, been around since 1951,
10 appreciates this opportunity to comment on the
11 environmental report for Fermi unit 3 combined license
12 application COLA.

13 The following references in the
14 Environmental Report Highlight Lotus Ecology:
15 Appendix 2A, Flora, page 2-877. Appendix 2-B, Life
16 Histories of Threatened and Endangered Species, pages
17 2-888. Table 2.4-2, page 2-373, page 2-321, paragraph
18 2.4. Ecology, page 2.333, paragraph 2.4.1.2.2.2
19 really, American Lotus. Page 2-395, Table 2.4-6,
20 Wildlife Habitat Council for July 2000, page 2-432,
21 figure 2.4-17, important species transmission
22 corridor.

23 These references to Michigan symbol for
24 clean water of the American Lotus, are clearly
25 indicative that the applicant has conducted due

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1 diligence in the COLA process. We appreciate that.

2 The Lotus Garden Club conducts tours of
3 the Lotus beds in mid summer. Through the generosity
4 of local utilities, the public is able to see their
5 floral heritage on our waterfront. These tours take
6 place after coordination with the utilities and in
7 keeping with the requirements of Homeland Security.

8 Fermi unit 3 is situated in Laguna Beach,
9 which is noted for extensive beds of American Lotus,
10 Nelumbo Iutea. This circumstance provides a much
11 needed sanctuary for this threatened species. The
12 Nuclear Regulatory Commission needs to know that the
13 utilities have expended themselves well beyond the
14 call of duty to host Lotus tours in those areas that
15 are not off limits. This allows citizens of Monroe
16 and areas to enjoy their rich heritage without
17 compromising the integrity of any sensitive areas.

18 But more importantly it has brought all of
19 the utilities together in a cooperative spirit to
20 promote biodiversity on their private holdings. The
21 community benefits from this cooperation.

22 At one point in time the American Lotus
23 was nearly extinct on the western shores of Lake Erie.

24 Thanks to the likes of DTE Energy and other
25 industrial concerns, the Lotus have come back. This

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1 provides an excellent model for restoration of other
2 species that have been displaced by development over
3 the recent years. We encourage you to make a list of
4 those missing plants to see if they can be restored.

5 And I'd like to add to that. This
6 brochure that was out front says it all. Every time
7 you look at a brochure from Detroit Edison, or Fermi,
8 or the International Wildlife Refuge, or the City or
9 County of Monroe, you see the American Lotus. And the
10 utilities were very influential with the Chamber of
11 Commerce and the community as a whole to appear before
12 the State of Michigan, and it took a three year
13 process, to have the American Lotus listed as
14 American's symbol for clean water. And we thank you
15 for your assistance and success in this.

16 And the Lotus is rather like the canary in
17 the marsh. Lotus clean the wetlands and they are a
18 symbol of rebirth and life. They show that the water
19 and the air is reasonably clean, and it gives habitat
20 to flora and fauna of all types. The sturgeon are
21 coming back, there's a lot of good signs. Look how
22 well our eagles are doing. And each year when we have
23 our Lotus tour, we give away a bag, or some similar
24 gift like this, to all of our esteemed visitors. And
25 if you read on the bottom of the bag who our partners

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1 are, you might find this interesting.

2 The Lotus Garden Club, which is part of
3 the Michigan Garden Clubs and the Garden Clubs of
4 America, DTE Energy Foundation, Consumers Energy, the
5 International Wildlife Refuge Alliance, the US Fish
6 and Wildlife Service, City and County of Monroe, the
7 Monroe County Road Commission, Monroe Charter
8 Township, the Downtown Monroe Business Network, Monroe
9 Public Schools, Monroe County Convention and Tourism
10 Bureau, the Community Foundation of Monroe County, by
11 design, and the State of Michigan. Thank you very
12 much for your time.

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,
14 Jeanne.

15 And we have Richard, Richard Micka.

16 MR. MICKA: My name is Richard Micka. I
17 am Co-Chairman of the Experiential Tourism Task Group
18 War of 1812 Bicentennial Steering Committee.

19 Ironically the War of 1812 Bicentennial
20 planning process shares the same timeframe as the
21 Environmental Review process for Fermi unit 3. And in
22 accordance the State of Michigan Centers for Regional
23 Excellence Program, groups tourism with energy
24 production as collaborative activities. In fact, the
25 seven-and-a-half mile radius from Fermi unit 3

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1 includes all of the cultural, historical,
2 recreational, and natural sites being considered as
3 bicentennial legacy projects.

4 The group I represent will be long gone
5 before Fermi unit 3 is operational. However, the
6 Experiential Tourism Task Group War of 1812
7 Bicentennial Steering Committee in Monroe County was
8 charged with the responsibility of creating
9 bicentennial legacy projects to enhance tourism. Our
10 objective is to marshal all of the heritage resources
11 on the waterfront to make a compelling experience for
12 visitors to the Lake Erie west region. Efforts are
13 underway with the help of the Native American
14 community, to bring back wild rice as an 1812
15 bicentennial project. Fermi unit 3 has ample areas
16 suitable for the propagation of wild rice. This would
17 be a cultural, economic endeavor that would bridge the
18 gap to future generations. It would start the process
19 of reintroducing missing species that once were
20 abundant in the Lake Erie marshes.

21 The Downriver link, Greenways Initiative,
22 has advocated a non-motorized trail around Fermi unit
23 3 on North Dixie Highway. The National Parks Service
24 promotes the rivers trails, and conservation
25 assistance program that would supplement this effort.

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1 Within the seven-and-a-half radius of
2 Fermi unit 3, the US Fish and Wildlife Service has
3 established an international wildlife refuge. The
4 National Parks Service operates the Motor City's
5 National Heritage area, and is exploring the
6 establishment of a National Battlefield Park, that
7 would connect to the North Country National Scenic
8 Trail near Fort Meigs in Perrysburg, Ohio.

9 The US Army Corps of Engineers operates a
10 confined disposal facility on the St. Lawrence Seaway
11 at Pointe Mouillee, that is the world's largest
12 freshwater marsh restoration project. This is all
13 exciting news, and the combined license application
14 should be updated to reflect these initiatives, and
15 the application should join in the effort to create a
16 center for regional excellence built on the energy
17 industry in the Lake Erie West region.

18 All of these things are documented, and I
19 have a written statement. I'll turn it over to who
20 ever will take that document.

21 MR. CAMERON: That's great. Thank you for
22 that information, Richard, and we'll take care of
23 this. Thank you.

24 We're going to go to Richard Meyer, Ed
25 Dyson, Jim McGuire, Al Cappuccilli, and Jim Calgy.

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1 Richard Meyer still here? Richard. Hi.

2 MR. MEYER: Among all the speakers here
3 today there's been a wide diversion of values and some
4 of the problems that may face. I have a lot of
5 experience in nuclear power plants and coal plants as
6 well. I had a very high technical career, starting at
7 Prairie Island, as far as the nuclear plants were
8 concerned. And most of the places that I know of have
9 been very successful for the most part. The things
10 that cannot be predicted are the only things that
11 seemed to have happened that cause of grief.

12 The turbine generator set at Fermi, when
13 that happened and spilled a lot of water. I attended
14 the St. Mary's meeting there with the water
15 purification engineer for the plant, and it was very
16 difficult to get across that this water, when it was
17 to be discharged to the Lake, would be purer than the
18 water of the Lake itself.

19 I have been at Prairie Island, Donald C.
20 Cook, Fermi 2, Prairie plant, over on the far end of
21 the Lake, Marble Hill, the Clinton project. I was
22 INPO Representative for Indiana Public Service. I've
23 been at Three Mile Island two times after the accident
24 writing procedures for those people, including
25 radiological control and administrative procedures

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1 that had to do with control of chemicals and
2 estimating. I had camera permits on most of the sites
3 that I went to, and I documented different things. I
4 led tour guide duties on weekends, just as a volunteer
5 and had a very engaging program of those.

6 Spent fuel being considered waste is one
7 of the things that I have been very adamant that we're
8 really misnaming it. It is stuff that we are wasting
9 that shouldn't be. Fuel element that comes out of the
10 reactor when it's being changed, still has heat energy
11 rev of about 12,000 BTU per hour, which can last over
12 10 years, by using the heat available from those fuel
13 bundles.

14 I had designed one time sort of a railroad
15 car, highly shielded, that would take 16 bundles in a
16 sterling cycle engine to run a heat pipe that would
17 run that heat wherever you needed it. It could be
18 used for greenhouses, keeping locks and dams open, and
19 that sort of thing.

20 But I live on the Lake out there in Pointe
21 aux Peaux Farms Subdivision. I've been here 31 years
22 at that Pointe. And the Lake has been wonderful. I
23 drive past the fence on the Fermi property out there
24 on Pointe aux Peaux Road and luckily, if I'm able to
25 spot a deer -- they are plentiful over there, they

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1 like it. I think Detroit Edison has been a wonderful
2 steward for their property over there, and I love the
3 high-tech aspect of having challenging things for the
4 young people.

5 I'm 71 now, I'll be 72 this year, and I
6 don't think windmills have much of a payroll, so I'm
7 not very fond of those. And they kind of are an
8 eyesore in my sight. Driving across Southern
9 Minnesota they appeared in groups of three or six. I
10 don't know if that's significance, but I think it had
11 to do with some kind of a government program that
12 allowed a certain amount of money.

13 I'm very much in favor of the high tech
14 route to go, and one that provides employment and
15 giving us something that is really using our brains
16 instead of our laziness to get something done.

17 One horsepower is 746 watts. When you
18 consider how valuable electricity is. When I was
19 young there was farm areas where my folks came from
20 that were just getting the benefits of the rural
21 electrification, and what a wonderment that is. And
22 we have people who complain about the price of
23 electricity. When you consider a horsepower hour is
24 costing you about 9 cents, I don't think it's too much
25 to complain about.

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1 I would very much love to see this Fermi 3
2 built. It doesn't have to have a local power input.
3 The wonder of electricity is that it can be
4 transported practically anywhere, and if they can sell
5 it to someplace that needs it immediately, fine. If
6 develop a need for it here, it's here, and it will be
7 for many, many years.

8 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Richard --

9 MR. MEYER: As far as a reactor design,
10 the criticism of a license for that reactor vessel,
11 it's an upscale of what already exists. It's just
12 adding more fuel bundles in a larger diameter vessel,
13 so not very much to think about. Thank you very much.

14 MR. CAMERON: Thank you for that
15 perspective.

16 Ed? Ed Dyson.

17 MR. DYSON: Hi. My name is Ed Dyson, and
18 while I can't -- I don't have the credentials of a lot
19 of the people that were up here. I can't skip a rock
20 to the Fermi but I can hit a golf ball to it. I live
21 at the mouth of Swan Creek.

22 I would stand in opposition to any
23 expansion at Fermi until the environmental issues that
24 are there now, that exist now are addressed. Homeland
25 Security has guised a lot of the issues. I don't know

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1 how to word it correctly, but there's a firing range
2 over there now that was not there when we moved in.
3 It shoots from early in the morning until late in the
4 evening. It's unacceptable.

5 The mile radius around there, as a charter
6 captain they've taken my area of Lake, your area of
7 Lake, away from you. I think that needs to be
8 addressed. If there's going to be any heat
9 transference into the Lake into Brest Bay area, how
10 can we sustain that?

11 You know, we used to have Perch Town
12 Derby. The Lake doesn't freeze anymore. There's been
13 impacts. Thank you.

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Ed.

15 And Jim McGuire.

16 MR. MCGUIRE: Hello. I serve as Director
17 of Research, Policy Development, and Advocacy for the
18 Area Agency on Aging which services Southeast
19 Michigan. We appreciate Detroit Edison's taking --
20 taking a proactive approach of looking at the energy
21 needs of the citizens of our states. From a senior
22 citizen perspective, certainly access to reliable and
23 affordable energy is crucial to their well-being. And
24 while we have a lot of issues and population changes
25 and so forth, one thing that's often overlooked is

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1 that the senior population in this State is going to
2 grow tremendously. This year alone, census projects
3 that the growth rate is 118 more seniors per day in
4 the State of Michigan. Again, energy is essential to
5 their well-being.

6 One of the great success stories in
7 Michigan is their effort to rebalance assistance to
8 those who need long term care, providing people who
9 are formerly warehoused in nursing homes, the ability
10 to live with assistance in community based settings,
11 and we're at the forefront of that.

12 Electricity and technology is also at the
13 forefront of that. Sixty-four percent of every person
14 that we serve in their home is opposed to the nursing
15 home, depends on technology and electrical devices to
16 provide them monitoring that assures their safety, and
17 the comfort and support of their family members who
18 care for them, much more than anyone else.

19 We also -- affordability remains an
20 essential issue as well, and we understand as we
21 transfer some of the responsibility for payments, more
22 from corporations and financiers to citizens, the
23 necessity to protect our most vulnerable citizens from
24 some of the economic impact of these cost shifts. We
25 understand that there are some programs that help the

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1 low income population to assure that they can --
2 affordability. And we serve as an advocate for a
3 little bit of expansion of those, breaking the ties of
4 assistance in the definition of the indigent who need
5 help in purchasing needed energy, from the poverty
6 level to a higher level of standard. That represents
7 about 300 percent of the SSI level, which is the test
8 that we're using more and more to really, truly,
9 define those who have the greatest needs for the life
10 sustaining supports and the technology needed to help
11 people maintain their independence in this State.

12 And so, again, we appreciate Detroit
13 Edison's being proactive in trying to assure that
14 there is a viable and positive future. I know there's
15 a lot of determinations and things that need to take
16 place. But again, we appreciate that they are
17 positioning us to take care of our needs in the
18 future.

19 Thank you, for all of our populations.

20 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Jim.

21 Al Cappuccilli?

22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Al had to leave.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Well, let's go to
24 Fred. Fred Keith.

25 MR. KEITH: Good afternoon. My name's

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1 Fred Keith. I didn't come with a big prepared speech
2 here or anything, but I want to tell you a little bit
3 about my experience with Detroit Edison.

4 My first experience with Detroit Edison at
5 Fermi 2 was putting the internal components in that
6 reactor. Myself and five other guys fit through the
7 grid and could get down in the bottom to put that
8 together.

9 Since then I've worked numerous utilities,
10 numerous nuclear sites, and you have a good partner
11 here with Detroit Edison. And they have a vision of
12 where you need to be in the future, because once our
13 economic problems get by us in this country, there's
14 going to be a great need for power again. And if you
15 don't have it, you're not going to be able to have the
16 success down the road that you did 20, 30 years ago.
17 So if you want to have success in the future, I think
18 these people are a good partner.

19 The only thing I can say about the
20 windmill is it's a great thing, and it's an additive
21 to power with coal and nuclear. But the days that the
22 wind don't blow, they don't work. You still have to
23 put that power out there somehow. And we all kind of
24 take power or granted. You know, we're used to
25 getting up in the morning and turning on a light

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1 switch and the light comes on. What do we do some day
2 when we turn that light switch on and the light comes
3 on about half? You know, these are things that we
4 need to think about.

5 Nuclear power I was always a skeptic of it
6 when I first started. But over 30-some years and
7 working in several nuclear sites, these people know
8 what they're doing. They're safe. They deal with
9 this thing day in and day out, and they know how to --
10 you can't believe the amount of safety it takes to
11 work in a nuclear facility.

12 I know that that's true. I've been there
13 and done that. And as a young guy in the trades, was
14 frustrated because I couldn't go do what I was sent to
15 do, fast enough. But I know today, being a business
16 manager of the Boilermakers, that this is a good deal.
17 And I hope that you people of this community,
18 Southeastern Michigan, have the vision that Detroit
19 Edison does, to be able to put this Fermi 3 online,
20 because you're going to need it in the future. Thank
21 you.

22 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank, Fred.

23 We're going to go to our last three
24 speakers, and then I'm going to ask Andy Campbell to
25 close the meeting for us.

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1 We have Michele Dugan, Ron Sweat, and
2 Gerald Hesson.

3 Is Michele still here?

4 (Inaudible.)

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay. How about Ron? Ron
6 Sweat?

7 MR. SWEAT: Thank you. I appreciate the
8 opportunity to speak to you. My name's Ron Sweat.
9 I'm the business manager of Plumbers and Pipefitters,
10 Local 671, here in Monroe, Michigan. I also sit on
11 the Monroe County Industrial Development Committee,
12 and I'm a resident of Raisinville Township.

13 The Fermi Energy Center and DTE have been
14 good and responsible neighbors to the community. Not
15 only have they provided clean and safe energy, they've
16 provided many good paying jobs for the area. They
17 have also been recognized for their conservation
18 efforts relating to the Fermi site.

19 During these times of concern over
20 greenhouse gas emissions and global warming, nuclear
21 power is a safe and viable alternative to domestic and
22 foreign fossil fuels. DTE has placed safety at the
23 forefront in its operation of Fermi 2. In the course
24 of the operation of Fermi 2 there have been no
25 problems that have ever presented an environmental or

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1 health threat to the public.

2 Unfortunately, electricity is a commodity
3 that must be used as it is produced for efficiency and
4 economic reasons. Although wind and solar power may
5 be used as supplements, it is necessary that we have a
6 consistent and reliable source of baseload power.

7 The sun doesn't always shine and the wind
8 doesn't always blow. Numerous suppliers have built
9 power plants using natural gas as a fuel source, but
10 now it's been recognized as being too costly to
11 operate these plants due to the fluctuations in the
12 supply and price of natural gas. Using natural gas as
13 fuel source for power has succeeded in driving up the
14 cost of home heating and causing fuel shortages.

15 The construction of another unit at Fermi
16 would benefit the whole community, with hundreds of
17 good paying jobs. These jobs contribute millions of
18 dollars to the local economy. And a badly needed
19 revenue source for our local and state governments, so
20 that they may continue to provide the services that we
21 have come to expect.

22 This will affect all business, from the
23 grocery store, restaurant, the gas station, the car
24 dealer, and the landlords with housing to rent.
25 Building another unit at Fermi would be a win for

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1 everyone in the community. Thank you.

2 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Ron.

3 And last but not least, Gerald Hesson.

4 MR. HESSON: Good evening ladies and
5 gentlemen. Sitting through this I heard a lot of
6 input and I think that, quite frankly, almost
7 everyone's on track.

8 Let me say that at a personal level I'm a
9 citizen here of Monroe County since 1967. I love to
10 hunt and fish. I've been fishing out of Lake Erie,
11 the River, the surrounding small lakes and streams.
12 I've been eating that fish for my whole life; hunting.
13 I care about our environment. I care about it deeply.
14 My children, I've taught them to care about the
15 environment, and learn to live off the land. And want
16 further children in generations to be able to do so as
17 well.

18 At a work level I serve and represent
19 construction workers in our area, throughout Michigan,
20 as well as contractors throughout Michigan. And my
21 experience with DTE, at many of its facilities at a
22 personal level, working there, and listening to
23 workers and contractors that have worked within their
24 sites and so forth, DTE has recognized that there
25 ought to be dignity in the workplace.

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1 They place safety of the utmost
2 importance. And let me say to you, yes, almost all
3 their projects are union. And there's a significant
4 importance to that because when folks have the right
5 to be -- to have collective association for collective
6 bargaining, they have due process. And it enables
7 workers on a work site, that if they see a person or
8 contractor wanting to cut corners in some way, shape,
9 or form, where might be a detriment to safety, not
10 just to that individual worker but the surrounding
11 worker, if they're at will and without a union, even
12 for doing the right thing, they can be fired and go
13 down the road. And that can be kept quiet in many
14 ways.

15 But when they've got collective bargaining
16 rights, thereby due process, and they see something
17 wrong they can do something about it and still have
18 their job. In this institution, DTE in this specific
19 case recognizes that. Not only recognizes it, but
20 respects it. They have great safe work sites.

21 They care about the environment. I'm not
22 going to go into the details of other things that were
23 said. But I can put trust in them, personally, and on
24 behalf of the contractors and workers, that these
25 folks are not going to have them in an unsafe

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1 environment. And I thank you very much for the
2 opportunity to deliver those comments. Thank you.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Gerald.

4 Now we're going to hear from Andy
5 Campbell, Deputy Director of Division of Site and
6 Environmental Reviews, New Reactors, who will close
7 the meeting out for us.

8 MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you very much, Chip.

9 I just wanted to thank everybody who's
10 stayed through the entire discussion. I know a lot of
11 people had to leave. I looked outside earlier. It's
12 not snowing too badly at this point, so, you know,
13 stay warm and drive safely on your way home.

14 I want to thank you for providing your
15 comments and input. I also want to remind people that
16 there is a second sessions this evening. Some of you
17 may not be aware of that. That will start at seven
18 p.m., with about an hour prior to that at six for an
19 open house. So that will be an opportunity to chat
20 with the NRC staff if you had particular questions you
21 wanted to deal with.

22 We heard many comments this afternoon, and
23 we will consider those comments in the process of
24 developing our Environmental Impact Statement and
25 developing the Scoping Summary Report, which will come

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1 out later this year.

2 I also want to thank the Good Samaritan.
3 An unknown woman with jumper cables who got us
4 restarted this afternoon. Otherwise, I think Greg and
5 I would still be in a parking lot. Thank you.

6 And again, thank you for coming out today.
7 And if you do want to submit comments, you know we
8 have an e-mail address. You can submit written
9 comments. The comment period closes on February 9th.

10 And so we're adjourned until this evening
11 at seven p.m. And again, drive safely and keep warm.
12 Thank you very much.

13 (Meeting adjourned, 4:40 p.m.)

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