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From: "Laurie Grossman" <davidlaurie@earthlink.net>
To: <pgn@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Oct 18, 2000 10:57 PM
Subject: <no subject>

To: Patricia Norry, Director, Rules and Directives Branch, Division of Administrative Services, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington DC 20555

Re: Draft Report: Generic Aging Lessons Learned
 Nuclear Power Plant Relicensing Procedures

I am adamantly opposed to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) plan to allow nuclear reactor owners to obtain 20-year license extensions based primarily on the "Generic Aging Lessons Learned" one-size-fits-all report, with no public hearings. There is no way that the GALL report could adequately cover all that could go wrong with aging reactors.

The dangers of nuclear power plants have been well documented in the last decades. Extended licenses should not be considered at all, but if they are, they should only be considered case-by-case. The particular ecosystems of each site and surrounding areas should be the primary consideration, followed by the complete and detailed history and prospects of each reactor and each owner-including but not limited to maintenance history, labor practices, financial condition, and responsiveness to public concern. The plants were built with different designs; by different contractors; with all sorts of differences in the conditions of construction, upkeep and retrofits; and current owners have different abilities and willingness to take care of the reactors now and in the future. The impacts of the various electricity deregulation processes in each state should also be taken into account.

It is galling in the extreme that there will be no public hearings in reactor communities for a decision of this magnitude. Holding only one hearing in December 1999 at NRC HQ shows that the NRC has no intention of allowing true public participation.

There should be not one but many public meetings in each city and town within 100 miles of nuclear reactors, to make sure that everyone is aware of the implications of relicensing. At each meeting, and throughout the process, there should be a thorough airing of information about damages caused by radioactive emissions from "normal" nuclear reactor operations. For instance, studies published in May, 2000, show that there are heightened rates of infant mortality and breast cancer in communities near reactors, and that these rates go down when reactors close. The consequences of a catastrophic accident should also be spelled out. The government's own studies predict that a meltdown could kill more than 100,000 people and cost over \$300 billion.

U.S. nuclear power plants were all built with technology that is 30 or 40 years old-and extensively modified so that they bear no relation to their original technical specifications. Now that nuclear operators are increasingly squeezed by economic uncertainties in the deregulated electric power market, many are already cutting corners on maintenance and staff.

Deregulation unexpectedly made it more rather than less attractive to

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continue running nukes. In states where ratepayers are being forced to pay off nuclear construction costs, day-to-day nuclear operations are for the first time competitive with other forms of power.

In states without nuclear bailout provisions, it is also proving attractive for utilities to relicense and continue operating some nuclear plants, because this gives them 20 more years to collect money from ratepayers to pay off nuclear construction debts and build up decommissioning funds.

In either case, extended licenses encourages owners to keep plants running-or to sell them for some quick money and a chance to escape further responsibility. Companies that have recently purchased a number of U.S. and Canadian reactors and want to buy more, exhibit the lowest standards yet seen in the nuclear industry, specializing in squeezing out the most megawatts with the least possible investment.

The vast majority of people in the United States and most of the world oppose nuclear power. Relicensing the reactors flies in the face of democratic desires as well as common sense. There are alternatives that can replace nuclear power. It is time for the U.S. government to drop its support for nuclear obsolete and damaging technology, so that full-scale development of the alternatives can proceed.

Sincerely,

Laurie Grossman
Oakland, CA