

Official Transcript of Proceedings

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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Point License Renewal: Public Hearing
Evening Session

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Pages 1-143

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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PUBLIC MEETING: EVENING SESSION

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DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

STATEMENT FOR TURKEY POINT LICENSE RENEWAL

+ + + + +

TUESDAY

JULY 17, 2001

+ + + + +

HOMESTEAD, FLORIDA

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The Public Meeting convened at the Homestead
YMCA, Harris Field Complex, 1034 N.E. 8th Street,
Homestead, Florida, at 7:00 p.m., Chip Cameron, NRC
Facilitator.

I-N-D-E-X

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(7:00 p.m.)

1
2
3 MR. CAMERON: Good evening. I'd like to
4 welcome you to the NRC's public meeting on the Draft
5 Environmental Impact Statement on the license renewal
6 application for Turkey Point Nuclear Plant Units 3 and
7 4.

8 My name is Chip Cameron. I'm the Special
9 Counsel for Public Liaison within the Office of
10 General Council at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
11 and I'm pleased to be your facilitator for tonight's
12 meeting.

13 I just want to cover three things briefly
14 with all of you about the meeting, before we get to
15 the substantive discussions.

16 One is, I'd like to talk about objectives.
17 Secondly, I'd like to talk about format and ground
18 rules for the meeting tonight, and third, I just want
19 to go over the agenda with you so that you know what
20 to expect tonight.

21 In terms of objectives, we want to provide
22 all of you with information and answer your questions
23 about the NRC's preliminary findings on environmental
24 impact of renewing the license for Turkey Point. And
25 I want to emphasize that these are preliminary

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1 findings. This is a Draft Environmental Impact
2 Statement and it will not be finalized until the NRC
3 evaluates the public comments on the Draft
4 Environmental Impact Statement that we'll hear from
5 you tonight as well as in writing.

6 Ultimately we want to use your comments to
7 inform our decision making on the Environmental Impact
8 Statement and that's why we're here tonight. We are
9 taking written comments and the NRC staff will tell
10 you when those comments have to be in, but we did want
11 to meet with you personally.

12 The information that you hear from the NRC
13 staff tonight, the information you hear from others in
14 the audience, may assist you if you would like to
15 submit written comments, as well as anything you say
16 tonight. And any comments that are provided tonight
17 will have the same status as comments that are
18 submitted to us in writing.

19 In terms of the format for the meeting
20 tonight, we're going to have some brief NRC
21 presentations and then some questions and answers,
22 some interaction with all of you on those
23 presentations to make sure that we clear up any
24 questions that you might have. And that's going to be
25 the first segment of the meeting tonight.

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1 The second segment of the meeting is to
2 have you talk to us, present some more formal comments
3 to us and the NRC staff is going to be in a listening
4 mode then, and we have a number of people signed up
5 who want to talk tonight. So when we go into that
6 second segment we'll have you come up to the podium to
7 present your comments, or you can use that microphone
8 back there.

9 In terms of ground rules during the
10 question and answer session, please, if you have
11 something to say, signal me and I'll bring this
12 talking stick to you. Give us your name and
13 affiliation if appropriate so that we know who you
14 are. And we are keeping a transcript of the meeting
15 that will be available on the NRC's website and
16 Claudette Frost is our stenographer tonight.

17 Second ground rule, only one person
18 speaking at a time, please, and that will allow us to
19 get a clean transcript, but more importantly it will
20 allow us to give our full attention to whomever has
21 the floor at the moment.

22 And I guess I should interject now, if you
23 could turn your cell phones on to stun, okay. We had,
24 with all the new sounds, we had -- it was just
25 wonderful this afternoon, everybody's different ring

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1 and whatever, but you could just please, just turn
2 those off for the meeting so that we won't disturb
3 anybody.

4 The last ground rule, I want to make sure
5 everybody gets a chance to speak tonight. So during
6 the questions and answers we may have to ask you to
7 summarize. We may have to go to someone else to give
8 them a chance to ask a question. And in terms of the
9 more formal comments, please try to limit it to
10 approximately five minutes. We may go over on certain
11 presentations, but if you could try to keep it to five
12 we would appreciate that and that will make sure that
13 we get everybody on tonight and out of here at a
14 reasonable time, although we're committed to staying
15 here to hear all of you and to answer your questions.

16 And in terms of agenda tonight, our first
17 NRC presentation is going to be by Chris Grimes, who
18 is right up here. Chris is going to provide you with
19 an overall context on license renewal. This meeting
20 is on comments on the Draft Environmental Impact
21 Statement, but license renewal is not only looking at
22 environmental impacts, but it's also evaluating safety
23 issues and also looking at inspection findings. And
24 Chris is the branch chief of the License Renewal and
25 Standardization Branch at the NRC, in our office of

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1 Nuclear Reactor Regulation. His group, the people
2 that Chris manages, are responsible for evaluating
3 license renewal applications, taking the environmental
4 impact information, taking the safety information and
5 the inspection findings and then making a
6 recommendation from the NRC staff to the Commission.
7 So Chris is going to talk about what's the overall
8 process for license renewal, how does the
9 Environmental Impact Statement fit into that.

10 Then we're going to go to Mr. Jim Wilson
11 who is the environmental project manager for the
12 Turkey Point license renewal, and Jim is responsible
13 for coordinating the environmental review on Turkey
14 Point and he's going to tell you about the process
15 there on that. Jim is a biology and zoology expert
16 and he's done engineering and environmental work at
17 the Agency.

18 We'll go on to you for questions about the
19 process at that point. Then we're going to come back
20 and we're going to hear from Mr. Charlie Brandt who's
21 with Pacific Northwest National Labs, and Charlie is
22 going to give us the findings that are in the Draft
23 Environmental Impact Statement. And Charlie is the
24 head of the Ecology Group at Pacific Northwest

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1 National Lab and he's a Ph.D. in Zoology from Duke
2 University.

3 We'll then go to Mike Snodderly, okay,
4 who's going to talk about postulated accidents. And
5 one final word from Jim Wilson again on the conclusion
6 in the Environmental Impact Statement. Then we'll go
7 on to you for questions on those presentations. After
8 we're done with that we'll go to all of you for public
9 comment.

10 And I guess I should add that in terms of
11 Mike Snodderly's background, he is a reactor systems
12 engineer. He's in the probabilistic safety assessment
13 branch at the NRC, again, in the Office of Nuclear
14 Reactor Regulation. He's worked at the Calvert Cliffs
15 Nuclear Plant before he joined the Agency. And again,
16 he'll be talking about postulated accidents at Turkey
17 Point, how that was considered in the Environmental
18 Impact Statement.

19 I guess with that, I would just thank you
20 all for taking the time to be with us tonight and we
21 look forward to talking with you tonight and to
22 listening to your comments and we'll turn it over to
23 Chris.

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1 MR. GRIMES: This is going to be an
2 interesting test. You can see the slides and now I
3 can't read my notes.

4 Good evening. My name is Chris Grimes.
5 I'm the Chief of the License Renewal and
6 Standardization Branch.

7 Chip's already gone over the purpose of
8 the meeting and I wanted to basically briefly
9 summarize where we are in the process and describe the
10 overall process for license renewal in order to
11 provide a context for the staff's conclusions relative
12 to the Environmental Impact Assessment.

13 As Chip mentioned, Jim Wilson is going to
14 go into some more detail on the process and explain
15 how you can make comments and how comments can be
16 submitted.

17 The Atomic Energy Act provides that power
18 reactors are licensed for forty years. Florida Power
19 and Light has submitted an application pursuant to the
20 renewal process that's described in Part 54 to Title
21 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations which we'll
22 refer to simply tonight as 10 CFR, Part 54. And they
23 have requested that their licenses be extended to July
24 19, 2032 and April 10, 2033, respectively.

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1 We held an environmental scoping meeting
2 in Homestead back in December of last year, and during
3 that meeting they described the Statutory requirements
4 for the license renewal process, the purpose of the
5 review and the process that we go through. And I'm
6 not going to go into those details right now. I'm
7 going to describe where we are in the review process
8 and we're going to try and spend more time providing
9 you with an opportunity to give us your views.

10 The NRC established the regulatory
11 requirements for license renewal in Part 54, and that
12 will provide the basis upon which a plant that was
13 originally licensed for forty years remains valid for
14 a period of extending operation. The Rule requires
15 that an applicant address plant safety issues by
16 demonstrating the applicable aging affects for a
17 defined scope of passive long live system structures
18 and components and evaluate certain time dependent
19 design analysis.

20 The Rule also requires that the
21 application include an environmental report which the
22 NRC will draw on to develop a plant specific
23 supplement to a Generic Environmental Impact
24 Statement for license renewal which is provided in
25 Part 51 of Title 10.

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1 In developing the requirements for renewal
2 the NRC determines that aging for active components is
3 adequately managed by existing maintenance and
4 surveillance programs and other aspects of the
5 existing license requirements can continue to the
6 license extension period.

7 Following my introduction Jim Wilson, the
8 NRC project manager for the Turkey Point environmental
9 review, is going to go into details of the review
10 process under the National Environmental Policy Act,
11 or NEPA, and he's going to introduce the balance of
12 the discussion related to the staff's preliminary
13 findings regarding environmental impacts.

14 I'd also like to introduce the NRC project
15 manager for the safety review, Raj Auluck. Raj, would
16 you stand up? Raj is the senior project manager
17 responsible for the safety review and with him, Steve
18 Koenick. Steve, would you stand? Steve Koenick
19 assists him in managing the safety review process for
20 all of those issues related to plant aging affects.
21 And also there is, at the conclusion of the staff
22 safety evaluation process and the preparation of a
23 final report on that aging management program, an
24 independent review by the NRC's Advisory Committee on
25 Reactor Safeguards, or ACRS.

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1 Next slide, please. Florida Power and
2 Light submitted its license renewal application for
3 Turkey Point in September of 2000. This figure
4 illustrates the opportunity for public involvement in
5 the three parallel activities of the NRC's review; the
6 safety review, the environmental review and the
7 inspection program.

8 Thus far in the Turkey Point license
9 renewal application, the NRC has visited the site and
10 held the public scoping meetings in December that I
11 previously mentioned. We have requested additional
12 information related to the plant aging affects in
13 support of our preparation of a safety evaluation
14 report that will be issued in August, 2001,
15 identifying any open items that must be resolved
16 before a Commission decision.

17 NRC's Region II staff has conducted an
18 inspection of the process for scoping plants systems,
19 structures and components. That inspection was held
20 in May and the inspection exit which was a public
21 meeting was held on June 8th of this year.

22 On June 12th the NRC issued the Draft
23 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, which is
24 the purpose of today's meeting.

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1 For the future, an inspection of the aging
2 management program and the Advisory Committee on
3 Reactor Safeguards sub-committee meeting on the
4 license renewal safety issues are planned for
5 September of this year. The ACRS performs an
6 independent review of the renewal application and the
7 safety evaluation findings and they report their
8 findings and recommendations directly to the
9 Commission.

10 The ACRS also holds public meetings that
11 are transcribed. Oral and written statements can be
12 provided to the ACRS meetings in accordance with the
13 instructions described in the notice for their
14 meetings in the Federal Register.

15 The NRC's licensing process includes a
16 formal process for public involvement through hearings
17 conducted by a panel of Administrative Law Judges who
18 are called the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, or
19 ASLB. That process consists of a petition to hold
20 hearings on particular issues to be litigated by the
21 Board. The ASLB concluded that petitions to intervene
22 on a Turkey Point license renewal application filed by
23 Mark Oncavage and Joette Lorion failed to identify at
24 least one admissible contention. Mr. Oncavage has
25 appealed that decision to the Commission. Whether a

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1 formal adjudicatory hearing is held for Turkey Point
2 will depend on the outcome of that appeal.

3 At the end of the process, the final
4 safety evaluation report, the final supplement to the
5 Environmental Impact Statement, the results of the
6 inspections, the ACRS recommendation, and the ASLB
7 decision, if a hearing is held, are submitted to the
8 Commission with a staff recommendation. Each
9 Commissioner will vote on the proposed action and
10 their decision is formally sent to the NRC staff for
11 whatever action they conclude is appropriate for the
12 renewal application.

13 The individual Commissioner vote and their
14 instructions to the NRC staff are also public record.

15 Throughout this process interested members
16 of the public who are concerned about nuclear safety
17 issues can raise those issues informally during
18 various public meetings that the NRC will hold to
19 discuss the Turkey Point application. Meetings on
20 particular technical issues are usually held at the
21 NRC Headquarters in Rockville, Maryland. However,
22 some technical meetings and meetings to summarize the
23 results of the NRC's inspections will be held near the
24 plant site in a place that is accessible to the
25 public.

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1 The Turkey Point renewal application, the
2 safety evaluation report, meeting summaries and other
3 related correspondence are or will be available for
4 public review at the NRC's Public Document Room in
5 Rockville or at the NRC's website. Copies of the
6 application, reports and significant correspondence
7 are also available to the local residents at the
8 Homestead Branch Library.

9 That's a brief overview of the renewal
10 process. In the interest of time I'm going to suggest
11 that if you have any questions about the renewal
12 process, Mr. Auluck, Mr. Koenick and Mr. Wilson and I
13 will be available after the meeting to explain the
14 process to you in whatever detail you need.

15 With that, Chip, I'll introduce Jim Wilson
16 and he will describe an overview of NEPA evaluation
17 process.

18 MR. WILSON: Thank you, Chris.

19 My name is Jim Wilson. I'm the
20 environmental project manager for the Turkey Point
21 license renewal project. I'm responsible for
22 coordinating the efforts of the NRC staff and our
23 contractors from the National Labs that are conducting
24 and documenting the environmental review associated

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1 with Florida Power and Light 's application for license
2 renewal at Turkey Point.

3 NEPA, the National Environmental Policy
4 Act, was enacted in 1969. It requires all Federal
5 agencies to use a systematic approach to consider
6 environmental impacts in certain decision making
7 proceedings regarding major Federal actions.

8 NEPA requires that we examine the
9 environmental impacts of the proposed action and
10 consider mitigation measures, which are things that
11 can be done that would decrease the environmental
12 impact should those impacts be severe.

13 NEPA requires that we consider
14 alternatives to the proposed action and that we
15 examine and evaluate the environmental impacts of
16 those alternatives.

17 Finally, NEPA requires that we disclose
18 all of this information and that we invite the public
19 to participate in evaluating it.

20 The NRC has determined that it will
21 prepare an Environmental Impact Statement associated
22 with the renewal of nuclear plant operating licenses
23 for an additional twenty years. Therefore, following
24 the process required by NEPA, we have prepared a Draft
25 Environmental Impact Statement for license renewal at

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1 Turkey Point. That Environmental Impact Statement was
2 issued last month and the meeting today is to receive
3 your comments on that Environmental Impact Statement.

4 This slide describes the objectives of our
5 environmental review. Simply put, we're trying to
6 determine whether the renewal of the Turkey Point
7 license is acceptable from an environmental
8 standpoint. Whether or not the licensee exercises
9 that option to renew the license or to actually
10 operate the plant for an additional twenty years would
11 be determined not by the NRC but by others, such as
12 Florida Power and Light Company and other regulatory
13 agencies, and would depend in large measure on the
14 outcome of the safety review.

15 This slide shows in a little more detail
16 the environmental review process associated with
17 license renewal at Turkey Point. We received the
18 application last September. We issued a Notice of
19 Intent in the Federal Register in October that
20 informed the public that we're going to prepare an
21 Environmental Impact Statement and invited the public
22 to provide comments on the scope of our review.

23 In December, during the scoping period, we
24 had two public meetings here in Homestead to receive
25 public comments on the scope of issues that should be

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1 included in the Environmental Impact Statement for
2 Turkey Point.

3 Also in December, the staff went to the
4 Turkey Point site and we took a combined team of NRC
5 staff and personnel from three of our national
6 laboratories with backgrounds in specific technical
7 and scientific disciplines that are required to
8 perform the environmental review. We familiarized
9 ourselves with the site. We met with the staff from
10 Florida Power and Light Company and discussed the
11 information submitted in support of their license
12 renewal application and to discuss their evaluation
13 process. We contacted State and Federal agencies and
14 local service agencies to obtain information on the
15 area and the Turkey Point plants.

16 At the close of the scoping comment period
17 we gathered up and considered all of the comments we
18 had received and -- many of them were from other
19 outside agencies, State and Federal agencies, as well
20 as from the public. Many of these comments
21 significantly contributed to the document that we have
22 produced today.

23 At the end of January we issued requests
24 for information to insure that anything that we rely
25 on in making a decision has been placed on the docket

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1 that was not in the initial license application. And
2 finally last month, on June 12th, we issued a Draft
3 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the
4 Turkey Point license renewal.

5 This report is Draft, not because it's
6 incomplete, but rather because we are in an
7 intermediate stage in the decision making process.
8 We're in the middle now of a public comment period to
9 receive comments from members of the public and other
10 agencies on the Draft that we produced and that
11 comment period will end on the 6th of September.

12 After we gather the comments and evaluate
13 them, we may decide to change portions of the
14 Environmental Impact Statement based on those
15 comments. And then the NRC staff will issue a Final
16 Environmental Impact Statement.

17 Next presentation is by Charlie Brandt.

18 MR. CAMERON: Let's see if there -- I
19 wanted to repeat Chris' offer for this NRC staff to
20 meet with any of you after the meeting. But just to
21 make sure that there's nothing that we need to clarify
22 in terms of these process presentations that you just
23 heard, does anybody have any questions on the process
24 at this point?

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1 Could you just give us your name and
2 affiliation, please.

3 MS. SPRINKLE: I'm Patricia Sprinkle and
4 I'm a Miami-Dade resident. I just want to know why
5 they're applying in 2001 for something that doesn't
6 expire for ten years?

7 MR. CAMERON: Good question. Chris?

8 MR. GRIMES: The typical time that it
9 takes to design and construct a power plant to replace
10 a plant of this size is on the order of about ten
11 years. And so the planning horizon for additional
12 generating capacity needs to start now and we're
13 seeing license renewal interest for those plants whose
14 licenses expire in the 2010 to 2020 time frame. These
15 applications expire in 2012 and 13 or 13 and 14.

16 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you.

17 Anybody else on the process? Yes, sir?

18 MR. HANCOCK: I'm Ross Hancock from
19 Homestead Sun Newspaper. I have a question for Mr.
20 Wilson.

21 In the environmental analysis of renewal,
22 would you say you use the latest technology available
23 throughout the developing world, developed world, for
24 this type of analysis?

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1 MR. CAMERON: Jim, you may want to cover
2 that after. Charlie has some information on that in
3 his presentation. So let's -- I'll mark that on the
4 board so we don't forget it. We'll come back and
5 answer that for you, okay?

6 MR. WILSON: I'd like to speak with you
7 after the meeting if you have any questions about
8 Charlie's presentation.

9 MR. CAMERON: And Jim, you can certainly
10 chime in at that time too. I don't want to cut you
11 off. We'll go to that after Charlie's presentation.

12 Any more questions on process?

13 Okay, let's go to Charlie Brandt now who's
14 going to tell us about the major findings. Charlie?

15 MR. BRANDT: My job is to provide an
16 overview of the preliminary conclusions from our
17 evaluation of the environmental impacts of relicensing
18 Turkey Point Units 3 and 4. But in order to do that
19 I need to set a little bit of context that I hope
20 helps answer your question a little bit, as well as
21 everybody else's questions and concerns about how this
22 was actually done.

23 There are a couple of guiding documents
24 that are used to evaluate impacts. The first of these
25 is the Generic Environmental Impact Statement, or

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1 what's commonly referred to and what I'll be referring
2 to either by accident or on purpose is the GEIS,
3 through the rest of my talk.

4 What that is, is a document that was
5 issued by the NRC in 1996 and it includes a catalogue
6 of all of the environmental impact issues related to
7 relicensing nuclear power plants. That impact
8 statement divided all of those issues into two
9 categories or groups.

10 The first group is called Generic Issues
11 or Category I issues. Those are issues that apply to
12 all plants or at least to all plants of a given type.
13 For example, those with once through cooling or with
14 cooling towers.

15 The other significant criterion to be a
16 Category I issue is that the impact level is the same
17 at all of the nuclear plants.

18 The second group of issues down here is
19 the Category II issues, or what's called site specific
20 issues. Those are issues that do apply to all plants
21 but the impact level is not necessarily the same at
22 all plants. So a single finding of impact could not
23 be done.

24 What's required for the Supplemental
25 Environmental Impact analysis, which is this document

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1 down here that you all are reviewing in draft, is a
2 complete analysis using site specific data for these
3 Category II issues.

4 The Category I issues, although they have
5 already been addressed in the Generic Environmental
6 Impact Statement, do require further analysis for
7 what's called new and significant information, and
8 that's this little box here.

9 What new information is, is because the
10 GEIS was issued in 1996 but some of the analyses that
11 went into it obviously occurred before that time, new
12 information is information that was not available at
13 the time the GEIS was completed.

14 Significant information is information
15 that would lead to a conclusion regarding impact
16 that's different from what was in the GEIS.

17 The scoping process that we completed for
18 the Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 had two significant
19 impacts on this analysis.

20 The first is that the scoping process
21 identifies potentially new information with regard to
22 the site or with regard to environmental impact. The
23 scoping process also identifies new issues, and new
24 issues are, remember I said the GEIS is intended to
25 be, was intended to be a catalogue of all

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1 environmental issues, but catalogues are notoriously
2 incomplete and part of the function of the scoping
3 process is to identify new issues that have not been
4 addressed before in the GEIS. All of that is
5 documented in the scoping summary report which also
6 accompanied the -- was issued along with the Draft.

7 Now I want to talk a little bit about the
8 analysis process that we use for Turkey Point Units 3
9 and 4.

10 First, we relied on a number of data
11 sources. These included the applicant's environmental
12 report, as you might expect, but it also included site
13 visits, requests for additional information, field
14 surveys, literature, review of literature reports, not
15 only NRC reports but open literature and the grey
16 literature as well, and interviews with local, State
17 and Federal agencies.

18 We also rely on a number of agencies to
19 conduct independent analyses. Independent means they
20 have nothing to do with the NRC or Florida Power and
21 Light or any of their contractors. Those independent
22 analyses include those associated with threatened and
23 endangered species, which include the National Marine
24 Fisheries Service who deal with finned organisms that
25 are on the endangered species list, and the U.S. Fish

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1 and Wildlife Service who deal with most everything
2 else. It also included the Florida Coastal
3 Commission, which is actually administered by the
4 Florida Department of Community Affairs. We also
5 talked with the Florida agencies responsible for
6 permitting, primarily the Florida Department of
7 Environmental Protection.

8 We also, based on comments received during
9 the scoping process, talked with the U.S. Army Corps
10 of Engineers.

11 And then finally, what we rely on is more
12 than somebody with a Ph.D. in Zoology to analyze
13 things like human health impacts. We have assembled
14 a team with a broad range of expertise to evaluate the
15 specific aspects, the operation and the environment in
16 their particular areas.

17 Impacts are quantified using the same
18 three levels, small, moderate and large, that have
19 been used in every NRC Environmental Impact Statement,
20 including the Generic Environmental Impact Statement
21 for license renewal. These are consistent with
22 Council of Environmental Quality guidelines for NEPA.
23 They start with, of course, small, which as you can
24 see, impacts -- the affects are not detectable, or

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1 they are too small to noticeably alter any important
2 aspect of the resource under evaluation.

3 Large impacts are those where the affects
4 are clearly noticeable and are sufficient to de-
5 stabilize important aspects of the resource.

6 Now I'll get into the details of the
7 impact areas that we evaluated.

8 The first one deals with cooling system
9 impacts, and as you know, Turkey Point has a closed
10 cycle cooling system with water, heated water
11 discharged through a cooling pond that does not
12 communicate with Biscayne Bay by surface water or any
13 other surface water. The important aspects here for
14 evaluation are entrainment, impingement and heat shock
15 of fish and shell fish. Again, because this area is
16 closed to public access, there are no commercially
17 exploited or sport fish populations in the area. That
18 has nothing to do with it being closed. They just
19 don't happen to be there. Also, the area is closed.
20 The most abundant fish species are killifish that are
21 not wide ranging and not prone to entrainment or
22 impingement.

23 The issues with regard to human health
24 deal with the presence of micro-biological organisms
25 in the cooling system that might adversely affect

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1 humans. This was evaluated by the Florida Department
2 of Health who determined that there is minimum public
3 health risk due to the harsh environment that's
4 present in the canal system itself.

5 Next category, transmission line impacts.
6 There are 92 kilometers of transmission corridor
7 associated with Turkey Point Units 3 and 4. Those
8 cover 920 hectares, approximately 2200 acres. The two
9 issues under consideration are electric shock from
10 electro-magnetic fields, which was evaluated using a
11 computer code, that demonstrated all induced currents
12 are below the level set by the National Electric
13 Safety Code, and therefore the impacts are small.

14 The second area of concern is health
15 affects due to chronic exposure to electro-magnetic
16 fields. This has not been characterized as to being
17 small, moderate or large, and was not in the Generic
18 Environmental Impact Statement and is not for this
19 Supplement 5. This is still an open scientific issue.
20 Among other agencies, the National Institute of
21 Environmental Health Sciences, continue to review this
22 issue. Their latest finding, as you can see up there,
23 was that health studies do not show sufficient
24 evidence of an affect but they recognize that this is

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1 a continuing scientific area or research, and it's
2 preliminary to write it off as a small impact.

3 Radiological impacts are of significant
4 concern, not just for the people that live here, but
5 to everybody that's associated with radiological
6 sources. Although radiological impacts were a
7 Category I issue in the Generic Environmental Impact
8 Statement, impact determined to be small at all sites,
9 it's important that we review what those evaluations
10 involved.

11 For the Generic Environmental Impact
12 Statement Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 were specifically
13 evaluated. The areas that were evaluated were
14 radiation exposures to the public and occupational
15 health exposures. All exposures at the time were
16 found to be below regulatory standards.

17 What we did, both Florida Power and Light
18 and the NRC review, was to evaluate those estimates
19 since that time and monitoring data that not only
20 Florida Power and Light does for the effluent program,
21 but the Florida Department of Health does for the
22 ambient environment outside of the plant site, and we
23 also looked at the radiological release reports.
24 These have all demonstrated that radiation exposures

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1 to the public continue to be within regulatory limits.
2 Therefore impacts are considered to be small.

3 There are a number of areas in the
4 socioeconomic arena that require site specific
5 analyses, first deal with housing and public utility
6 impact during operation. Turkey Point Units 3 and 4
7 are in high population areas, without land growth
8 restrictions, with adequate water supply and sewage
9 capacity, and any population increase associated with
10 relicensing of the plant would be fully within the
11 existing capacity of these utilities.

12 Off-site land use and transportation is
13 another area of concern. This deals mostly with land
14 use changes that might occur due to increased
15 population size associated with relicensing as well as
16 any changes in tax payments that would result from
17 relicensing. Basically, the tax payment situation for
18 Turkey Point is that it's less than two percent of
19 Miami-Dade's budget and is not considered to be a
20 significant impact.

21 Historic and archeological resources is
22 another area of concern. Site specific evaluation is
23 required. We consulted with the State Historic
24 Preservation Office. There have been and are no known

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1 historic or archeological resources at the Turkey
2 Point site.

3 While we can't make that statement about
4 the transmission corridors, before any ground
5 disturbance will occur within those transmission
6 corridors a ground survey will be conducted to
7 determine whether any of these resources are present.

8 The final area of socioeconomic is
9 environmental justice, which is an executive order
10 requiring that Federal action should not
11 disproportionately affect minority or low income
12 population.

13 We did a mapping exercise to identify
14 where the minority and low income populations occur
15 within an 80 kilometer radius of the plant and
16 evaluated whether adverse impacts could occur
17 disproportionately in those groups. The answer was,
18 there were no disproportionate impacts. So this is
19 considered a small impact area.

20 Next area is impact on ground water use
21 and quality. Turkey Point does not withdraw water
22 directly from the ground water, but does use
23 approximately 100 gallons per minute of ground water
24 from the Newton Treatment Plant that does withdraw
25 from the Biscayne Aquifer. However, operations do not

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1 contribute to salt water intrusion. All of the ground
2 water flow in the area is to the southeast going
3 toward Biscayne Bay and Card Sound and does not
4 intrude back into the portions of the Biscayne Aquifer
5 that are used for drinking water.

6 Another area requiring site specific
7 evaluation is threatened and endangered species. As
8 I'm sure everyone here knows, there are numerous
9 Federal and State listed species associated both with
10 the Turkey Point plant site and with the transmission
11 line corridors.

12 To evaluate this, this action -- the
13 impacts in this area are evaluated by the two Federal
14 agencies that have responsibility for threatened and
15 endangered species. Consultation has been completed
16 with the National Marine Fishery Service for the
17 species under their purview and they have identified
18 that relicensing would not adversely affect any listed
19 species that they have responsibility for. The NRC is
20 still in the consultation process with U.S. Fish and
21 Wild Life Service regarding the species that they're
22 responsible for, but the assessment thus far is that
23 there would be no significant adverse impact.
24 Therefore, a preliminary conclusion is that impacts in
25 this area would be considered to be small.

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1 Another area of concern is environmental
2 impacts to uranium fuel cycle itself. These are all
3 Category I issues in the GEIS. Impacts were found to
4 be small at all plants. The review of new and
5 significant information that was conducted, both by
6 Florida Power and Light and by the NRC and during the
7 scoping process, did not identify any information that
8 would lead to a conclusion other than that presented
9 in the GEIS.

10 Same thing for environmental impacts of
11 decommissioning. Again, this was -- all of the issues
12 associated with this area are generic and were found
13 to be small at all plants. There was no new and
14 significant information again provided by Florida
15 Power and Light's process, the NRC's process or the
16 scoping process that would change that conclusion.

17 There were three areas that were brought
18 up during the scoping meeting that did present
19 themselves as potentially new and significant. These
20 included radiological impact on human health, noise
21 and visual impact on Biscayne National Park, and the
22 plant's ability to cope with severe weather.

23 Taking these in order. Radiological
24 impacts on human health, there were two primary issues
25 raised there. One was strontium 90 occurrence and

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1 levels in, among other things, teeth, and the apparent
2 increase in cancer incidents rates, both nationwide
3 and in this area.

4 Strontium 90 monitoring data doses to the
5 public from Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 were within
6 regulatory standards at the time that the GEIS was
7 issued and continue to be within regulatory standards
8 today.

9 Strontium 90 concentrations that have been
10 observed in teeth, both in Florida and elsewhere, are
11 entirely consistent with the continued presence of
12 strontium 90 in the soil due to fall-out from nuclear
13 weapons testing that continued through the 1980's.

14 The National Cancer Institute have
15 documented that there has been an apparent increase in
16 lifetime cancer rates during the last decade of the
17 last century. That's nice to say now, it's the last
18 century. But they attribute this to increase
19 longevity. When they standardized the cancer rates
20 against longevity, they found that for most cancers
21 the incident rate was declining and for some the
22 incident rate was stable.

23 Specifically with regard to cancer rates
24 in association with nuclear power plants, the United
25 States Congress asked the National Cancer Institute to

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1 conduct a study of mortality rates around nuclear
2 plants. They selected 52 plants including Turkey
3 Point. They were not able to causally link death due
4 to leukemia or any other cancers in the nearby
5 population to the operations of these plants.

6 The second area for new and significant,
7 potentially new and significant information was with
8 regard to the noise and visual impacts of Turkey Point
9 Units 3 and 4 on the Biscayne National Park. The
10 important aspect that we had to address in this
11 situation is that there are four plants at Turkey
12 Point, two of which are fossil and outside the purview
13 of this relicensing review and outside of anything
14 that the NRC has to say about the operation of the
15 fossil plant. These fossil plants have the two large
16 stacks, the 400 foot stacks, that are associated with
17 those plants, as well as the oil storage tanks that
18 are actually most visible from Biscayne National Park.
19 They also have the bulk of the lighting that is of
20 concern to the national park.

21 The incremental impact from changing Units
22 3 and 4, wiping them out or putting camouflage on
23 them, would be virtually undetectable. In other
24 words, they fall into the small category. This isn't
25 to say that there are no impacts from the plant

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1 itself, including the fossil plants. The incremental
2 impacts were considered to be small. And because of
3 that, and like I mentioned, mitigation of those
4 impacts would not be detectable enough to be
5 warranted.

6 However, the NRC does recognize that this
7 is a potential issue for the site in general and has
8 encouraged Florida Power and Light to meet with the
9 park service to work out ways that their concerns can
10 be accommodated.

11 The final area, were plants designed for
12 severe weather, particularly whether the plants could
13 survive weather that's more severe than the design
14 basis accident. That review was carried out by
15 Florida Power and Light and the NRC and the conclusion
16 was that the margin of safety was adequate to provide
17 protection under the most severe weather conditions
18 that would be expected for the site.

19 The heart of the environmental impact
20 analysis process is an analysis of alternatives to the
21 proposed action. The proposed action here is to
22 relicense the plant. There are a number of
23 alternatives that are most pertinent to the Turkey
24 Point site. These include the no action alternative,
25 which is no relicensing, the plant continues

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1 operations for as long as their current license is
2 good, and decommissioning after that current term
3 expires.

4 We also examined four alternative energy
5 sources that are pertinent to the plant site. These
6 include coal, natural gas, oil and the construction of
7 a new nuclear facility to replace the existing nuclear
8 facility. We also evaluated purchased power and a
9 combination of alternatives. These are evaluated in
10 detail.

11 We also evaluated a number of other
12 alternatives, but not to the depth of detail of the
13 ones I talked about in the previous slide. These
14 include a host of alternative power sources such as
15 hydro power or wind power or solar power, delayed
16 retirement and utility sponsored conservation.

17 The preliminary conclusions from that
18 analysis was that the alternatives to relicensing
19 impacts range from small to large, depending upon the
20 alternative and depending upon the impact area. The
21 four impact areas where there were other than small
22 impacts dealt with socioeconomics, land disturbance,
23 visual impacts and atmospheric emission impacts on
24 Biscayne National Park and general impacts resulting
25 from atmospheric emissions.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Charlie. Let's
2 go to Mike Snodderly to talk about postulated
3 accidents and we will be back to answer the question
4 about current technology.

5 Mike?

6 MR. SNODDERLY: Thank you, Chip.

7 As Chip said, this evening I'm going to be
8 speaking to you about postulated accidents. My name
9 is Mike Snodderly. I appreciate your interest in the
10 Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

11 To give you a little background on myself.
12 I'm a reactor systems engineer in the Probabilistic
13 Safety Assessment Branch in the Office of Nuclear
14 Reactor Regulations. I'll be describing our review of
15 the environmental impact of postulated accidents
16 during the license renewal period.

17 During our review we considered two
18 classes of events, design basis and severe. Both of
19 these classes of events have been shown that there's
20 no undue risk to the public health and safety because
21 core damage is either prevented or the probability of
22 such event has been shown to be small.

23 Let's first discuss design basis events,
24 which are postulated events that a plant is designed
25 and built to withstand without allowing core damage.

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1 For example, the plant has been designed with core
2 cooling systems to accommodate an instantaneous break
3 of the largest reactor coolant pump -- I'm sorry --
4 reactor coolant pipe along with the loss of one power
5 train. The accident at Three Mile Island reaffirmed
6 that core damage is possible.

7 We refer to postulated events with core
8 damage as severe accidents. These events are
9 primarily due to a failure of core cooling systems and
10 generally involve a combination of multiple hardware
11 failures and human error.

12 The Nuclear Regulatory Commission set out
13 to verify that the risk from this class of events was
14 a small fraction when compared to risks that we are
15 generally exposed to, such as driving, swimming,
16 flying or generating electricity from coal. Small
17 fraction has been defined as one-tenth of one percent.

18 To accomplish this goal the NRC requested
19 that each existing plant perform an individual plant
20 examination. This examination has evolved into a
21 probabilistic safety assessment. The results of these
22 examinations have confirmed that U.S. nuclear power
23 plants, including Turkey Point, are consistent with
24 the Commission's safety goals and that the frequency
25 of core damage events are extremely unlikely.

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1 Design basis events were not shown to be
2 significant contributors to risk. This is expected,
3 because the plant has been designed to withstand the
4 consequences of these events.

5 The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has
6 concluded on a generic basis that the existing design
7 basis events are appropriate for the period of
8 extended operation. Because it was concluded on a
9 generic basis, it is considered a Category I issue.

10 The risks from severe events was assessed
11 in a Generic Environmental Impact Statement for
12 license renewal of nuclear plants. The study
13 concluded that the risk from individual nuclear power
14 plants is small and represents only a small fraction
15 of the risk to which the public is exposed from other
16 sources.

17 We do evaluate whether there are any cost
18 beneficial safety improvements that need to be
19 implemented as part of license renewal. We refer to
20 these potential improvements as severe accident
21 mitigation alternatives, or SAMA.

22 The following analogy may help to
23 understand this evaluation. Most homes have smoke
24 detectors installed to one family if there is a fire.
25 Still greater protection for the family could be

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1 achieved by installing an automatic sprinkler system.
2 A system of this type would probably cost thousands of
3 dollars and few homeowners install these systems.
4 Those homeowners have judged that the overall risk
5 from fires is not so high as to warrant spending the
6 money it would take to install sprinklers.

7 Now the point I'm trying to make here is
8 that we all make conscience decisions in our lives
9 about risks and the costs associated with making
10 safety improvements. We realize that the decisions
11 that we're making here impact a great deal of South
12 Florida. But I just want to try to give you some
13 prospective that in all of us, we make decisions
14 concerning risks in our lives and what's acceptable
15 and what's not acceptable. And we're going to do that
16 too in this process, so we're going to consider costs.

17 The purpose of the SAMA evaluation is to
18 insure that plant changes that reduce the risks
19 associated with severe events are identified and
20 assessed. We consider alternatives that either reduce
21 the likelihood that an event will occur, or that
22 reduce the consequences of an event. The alternative
23 can be in the form of hardware changes, procedure
24 improvements, training and so on. So this is a very
25 broad search.

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1 This is not the first time plant changes
2 that reduce the risk associated with severe events
3 have been considered. After the accident at Three
4 Mile Island, licensees were requested to perform
5 systematic examinations to identify plant specific
6 vulnerabilities to severe events that could be fixed
7 with low cost improvements.

8 As a result of this examination, Turkey
9 Point has made many improvements to the plant. So the
10 evaluation we have performed in support of this
11 Environmental Impact Statement is a reaffirmation that
12 previous examinations are still sufficient when one
13 considers the period of extended operation.

14 So when Turkey Point did their original
15 individual plant examination after the incident at
16 Three Mile Island, they came out with a certain core
17 damage frequency. As a result of improvements that
18 they made to the plant, procedural hardware fixes and
19 subsequent evaluations that they made in 1993, '95 and
20 1997, now that frequency has been reduced by about a
21 factor of twenty, due to those improvements. So the
22 fact that we may not find many cost effective changes
23 would support that the current evaluation that we have
24 undertaken was sufficient. So we don't expect to find
25 a lot of cost beneficial changes.

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1 So let's look at how the SAMA process was
2 applied specifically to Turkey Point.

3 Improvements that either did not apply to
4 Turkey Point or had already been implemented, were
5 eliminated. Then each remaining improvement was
6 assessed and assigned a level of risk reduction and an
7 estimated cost. Risk reduction was converted into a
8 dollar value to allow a comparison between the
9 benefits of the risk reduction and the cost.

10 167 candidates were identified for
11 subsequent evaluation. Of these, 64 were already
12 implemented as part of the individual plant
13 examination process, all on the licensee's own
14 initiative. 27 were not applicable to Turkey Point.

15 In the United States we have two types of
16 reactor designs; one, a pressurized water reactor and
17 one a boiler water reactor. Plant improvements that
18 are applicable to a boiling water reactor would not be
19 applicable to a pressurized water reactor, one such as
20 Turkey Point. So there's where the majority of that
21 27 possible improvements that were not applicable to
22 Turkey Point.

23 More detailed evaluations were performed
24 for the 76 remaining improvements, resulting in the

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1 determination that none of the potential improvements
2 had a favorable cost benefit ratio.

3 In summary, the results -- to sum up the
4 results. Our overall conclusion is that additional
5 plant changes to mitigate severe accidents are not
6 required as part of license renewal. As I said,
7 that's not an unexpected finding because we're simply
8 reaffirming that the search for vulnerabilities that
9 we've done since the accident at Three Mile Island are
10 sufficient for the period of license renewal.

11 Thank you for your attention. I don't
12 know if you will take questions now.

13 MR. CAMERON: We're going to hear from Jim
14 in conclusion and then we'll go out for questions.

15 Jim?

16 MR. WILSON: Okay, to summarize, the
17 impacts of license renewal are small in all impact
18 areas. In comparison, the impacts of alternatives to
19 license renewal range from small to large. Therefore,
20 the staff's preliminary conclusion is the license
21 renewal option is worth maintaining for consideration
22 by energy making decision makers.

23 To recap the current status. We issued
24 the Environmental Impact Statement for Turkey Point in
25 June of this year. We're currently in the middle of

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1 a comment period that ends on September 6th, and we
2 anticipate addressing the comments that we receive
3 during the comment period, finalizing the document and
4 issuing it before the end of January, 2002.

5 This slide gives you information on how to
6 access the Environmental Impact Statement for Turkey
7 Point. You can call me at the number there and I'll
8 send you a copy. The document is at the Homestead
9 Library across the street. It's available on the web
10 and the address is here on the slide.

11 The final slide is the addresses for how
12 to provide public comments on the Environmental Impact
13 Statement for Turkey Point license renewal. You can
14 send them in writing to the address given here. You
15 can send them to the E-mail address. You can appear
16 in Rockville and deliver your comments in person, or
17 you can give them at tonight's public meeting.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Jim.

19 Charlie, maybe you'd be a good person to
20 initially address this gentleman's question on, are we
21 using the latest technology to evaluate environmental
22 impacts. I think there was some implications that
23 some of the things that you said that tell how
24 technology is used, but could you address that?

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1 MR. BRANDT: Do you still have that
2 question?

3 MR. CAMERON: If you have anything more to
4 offer, then please do.

5 MR. BRANDT: What we used was all of the
6 current information, as well as the information that
7 was presented in the Generic Environmental Impact
8 Statement. That's what I wanted to emphasize with the
9 point about the evaluation of new and significant
10 information.

11 We go through a process, the NRC goes
12 through a process to stay up to date on all of the
13 research with regard to environmental impacts,
14 detection, capabilities, that sort of thing, that we
15 pay attention to. The Florida Power and Light does
16 the same sort of thing. So we're not relying on
17 technology or analyses or data solely that was
18 generated prior to 1996. The stuff we did for Turkey
19 Point uses the best available current data.

20 MR. HANCOCK: Do you use the technology
21 that was not in general use, say ten years ago?

22 MR. BRANDT: Our analysis doesn't
23 specifically use what you might call technology. We
24 don't go out and collect environmental monitoring
25 samples, for example. We don't collect tissue samples

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1 or soil samples or air samples. That's what the
2 Florida Department of Health does, and that's the kind
3 of technology that's up to date and current. That's
4 what they are using.

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you.

6 How about questions on some of the
7 findings? Joette, and if you could just identify
8 yourself for us.

9 MS. LORION: Joette Lorion, and I had a
10 question actually, I guess I had two questions. So
11 Jim, I think could answer the first one. And when you
12 said the impacts are small, like I read your report
13 and I saw the impacts of building a solar plant, which
14 isn't my idea of how to use solar, but were large, but
15 the impacts of bringing this old nuclear plant are
16 small. That sounds very strange.

17 So then I found this quote in your -- and
18 maybe you can explain this to me, because I don't
19 understand it. In your summary and conclusion it says
20 that "Table 9-1 says that the significance of the
21 environmental affects of the proposed actions are
22 small for the impact categories." And then in
23 parenthesis it said, "except for collective off-site
24 radiological impact from the fuel cycle and from high

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1 level waste and spent fuel disposal for which a single
2 significance level was not assigned."

3 Well, I don't understand what that means.
4 Does that mean you're not looking at nuclear waste and
5 radiation and things that are really environmental
6 impacts? Could somebody just explain what that means?

7 MR. CAMERON: Okay, Charlie, are you going
8 to answer?

9 MR. BRANDT: Well, I'll take a shot at it.

10 In the Generic Environmental Impact
11 Statement, both of those impact areas or issues are
12 what they call again, Category I. In other words,
13 they apply to all sites and the impact level is the
14 same at all sites. However, they were not comfortable
15 with assigning a small, moderate or large impact to
16 those two areas. The reasons being there is not a
17 scientific consensus on essentially how to do and the
18 value of large population doses, small doses over a
19 large population over a very long period of time.
20 Both of those analyses deal with populations that are
21 essentially without bounds. EPA has taken a shot at
22 doing this for the repository and they have estimates
23 of cancer risk over 1000 years that range over three
24 orders of magnitude.

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1 So the ability to -- the meaning for that
2 means that there is no single significance level
3 that's been assigned to this. It's essentially
4 uncharacterized.

5 MS. LORION: Well then if I understand
6 you, some of the most significant environmental
7 impacts, such as storing nuclear waste right now on
8 site at Turkey Point and that you could have a breach
9 of that -- I mean, are those not assessed?

10 MR. BRANDT: No, storage on site was
11 assessed. It's the storage off site at, for example,
12 the nuclear waste repository, that may go into Yuca
13 Mountain eventually. That part is not characterized.

14 MS. LORION: So all of that is assessed,
15 including radiation from nuclear accidents and it's
16 considered small?

17 MR. BRANDT: Yes. The on site stuff is,
18 yes.

19 MS. LORION: Okay, and solar is considered
20 large. I just want to make sure I have you right.

21 MR. BRANDT: Again, not all aspects of
22 solar or any of the other alternatives are large.
23 Only a few of them are considered large. Solar was
24 large because essentially it involved new
25 construction.

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1 MS. LORION: Right, but it doesn't involve
2 nuclear waste and that's what I'm -- I just find it
3 very bizarre. So okay, I think I understand it, but
4 I don't.

5 The other question I have is on small --
6 wait a minute, I'm trying to remember what you called
7 -- severe accident mitigation alternatives, which
8 shows the young man doing all the design basis
9 accident stuff. I notice in the environmental report
10 that FPL did that they looked at -- or I believe they
11 had in it as a SAMA, a -- of the reactor pressure
12 vessel, but that was not in your environmental report.
13 And Turkey Point has a history of issues with the
14 reactor pressure vessels. Being that this is an old
15 plant and that they may have to be in the old -- when
16 we figure out how to do it and how much it will cost
17 and everything -- why was that taken out of the
18 Environmental Impact Statement?

19 MR. SNODDERLY: I don't believe it was
20 taken out.

21 MS. LORION: I couldn't find it. So if
22 you could tell me where it is.

23 MR. SNODDERLY: We evaluated all the --
24 you're talking about it was one of the 167
25 alternatives?

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1 MS. LORION: It was in the environmental
2 report that FPL did, but I could not find it in the
3 Environmental Impact Statement.

4 MR. SNODDERLY: Chip, perhaps it could be
5 easier if I could -- if you could show me, you know,
6 where in the environmental report, because everything
7 that was -- all the alternatives that were described
8 in the environmental report were addressed and are in
9 the Environmental Impact Statement. I didn't want to
10 go and reiterate every one of the alternatives, so I
11 broke it down into categories, things that were
12 similar.

13 MS. LORION: But do you know what category
14 it would be in so I could find it?

15 MR. SNODDERLY: Yeah.

16 MS. LORION: Okay, we'll talk about that
17 later.

18 MR. SNODDERLY: To talk about I think your
19 specific concern about vessel and annealing the vessel
20 and annealing or the need for annealing will be
21 addressed at a certain point based on the -- of the
22 vessel, and that's going to be continued to be tracked
23 as part of the current design basis of the plant.
24 They have samples within the -- on the outside of the
25 vessel that are being exposed to neutrons and are

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1 becoming embrittle. Those samples then come out and
2 are tested to see how embrittled the vessel is
3 becoming. Once it gets to a certain limit, whether
4 that happens in the next five years, ten years, or in
5 the period of extended operation, that's controlled by
6 the current operating license. They're going to be
7 watching that embrittlement and when they get to a
8 certain point, they can't go any further and they'll
9 have to anneal. Now if that's in the period of
10 extended operation, they're still going to have to --

11 MS. LORION: But that might make the
12 alternative of license renewable economically
13 unfeasible. Do you see what I'm getting at?

14 MR. SNODDERLY: Okay --

15 MS. LORION: If you had to do that. Plus,
16 they haven't tested. They were supposed to test many
17 years ago and then test in the year 2000. They never
18 answered my question as to when they plan to test the
19 sample in the reactor vessel which would influence the
20 decision.

21 MR. SNODDERLY: Chip, I think we can take
22 it as -- it's on the docket as far as when they have
23 to take those samples and test them, and I think that
24 that's something that we could -- I don't know if we

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1 address it in the appendix or take it as a comment or
2 what you --

3 MR. CAMERON: Let's do two things at a
4 minimum with Joette's questions. One, if you could
5 have an opportunity to talk to Joette about how the
6 annealing issue in the environmental --

7 MR. SNODDERLY: It's an operating -- I
8 think --

9 MR. CAMERON: Secondly, I think that
10 although Joette framed the last part in the form of a
11 question, I think it comes through pretty clear as a
12 comment that the NRC should evaluate -- you're shaking
13 your head affirmatively.

14 MR. SNODDERLY: I'm sorry. Joette, and
15 perhaps it sounds like you have had some
16 correspondence between yourself and FPL or the NRC and
17 maybe we can look at that, but I think the question
18 you're asking is, is something that has been
19 considered as part of the operating design basis and
20 we should be able to get that answer for you.

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay. We're going to mark
22 that down to make sure that we provide an answer to
23 Joette on that one.

24 Do we have other questions at this point?

25 Yes, sir?

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1 MR. MACFARLANE: My name is Andrew
2 Macfarlane. I'm a professor at FIU. And I had a
3 couple of different questions.

4 One question that I had I guess is related
5 to this issue of strontium 90 which was discussed.
6 And I know that from your effluents you have radiation
7 levels that are specified that the effluents have to
8 have below a certain level of radioactivity, but I was
9 wondering if anybody could clarify if strontium 90 is
10 actually released in the effluents. That's the first
11 question I had.

12 And the second question is, the national
13 high level waste repository is a bust and it's not
14 clear to me how that is going to progress and I
15 wondered if anybody had any comments on what the
16 impact of that would be on the operations for Turkey
17 Point, if in fact it didn't get licensed.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Two questions. One
19 is related to the strontium 90 issue which is
20 specifically framed in a monitoring context. Trish,
21 would you answer, can you answer that? And this is
22 Patricia Milligan. She's NRC staff, certified health
23 physicist.

24 Trish?

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1 MS. MILLIGAN: Sure. Our licensee's file
2 with us an annual effluent report every year and they
3 characterize the quantity of the isotopes that are
4 released in the waste stream and all the types of
5 isotopes that are released in the waste stream. And
6 when I went back and looked in preparation for this
7 meeting at the effluent released from Turkey Point,
8 some years there was some strontium found in the waste
9 in very, very small quantities, some years the
10 strontium 90 was undetectable, the quantities were so
11 low.

12 So what's being released is well below
13 regulatory limits and we're very comfortable with the
14 licensee's reports. We have inspectors that inspect
15 the effluent process. We have resident inspectors
16 that live there and then part of the inspection
17 process from the regions, the inspectors go out and
18 examine those issues.

19 MR. MACFARLANE: Is that -- (Inaudible.)

20 MS. MILLIGAN: It's liquid, it's gas, it's
21 solidified waste, that licensee's ship to burial
22 sites. We know what leaves in terms of waste and
23 effluents from our licensees, and that's required to
24 be reported annually. And that information is

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1 available, I believe on our website, but I have to
2 double check.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Trish. And for
4 your second question, Mr. Macfarlane, we're going to
5 have Chris Grimes address that.

6 MR. GRIMES: Yes. I'm going to answer the
7 issue about the national repository in two parts.

8 The first part is from a national
9 legislative strategy. Congress has established that
10 they want a national repository and a place to collect
11 all the high level radioactive materials. And so from
12 a national strategy prospective, a repository is
13 desirable because there's more to nuclear waste than
14 just fuel rods. There are other sources of nuclear
15 waste that need to be consolidated and put into a safe
16 place.

17 From the standpoint of the practicality of
18 if it doesn't get licensed but it just keeps going and
19 going and going, what becomes the viability of an
20 extended license? And the answer is that there are
21 spent fuel storage designs that we license for on-site
22 use, and even though it wouldn't be as convenient to
23 continue to store them on the site, there is
24 sufficient space in the design to store spent fuel for
25 extended periods of time and then it becomes again,

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1 like the extended plant operation, a financial
2 consideration in terms of the cost of maintaining a
3 facility that is not only operating but serving as a
4 spent fuel storage facility.

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much.
6 Any other questions before we go on for public
7 comment.

8 Yes, sir?

9 MR. SANDERS: Charles Sanders. I'm a
10 resident of South Miami.

11 When you refer to the radiation regulatory
12 limits, when were those standards established, and I'd
13 also like to know how old is the data upon which those
14 standards were based?

15 MR. CAMERON: We'll go to Trish Milligan
16 again to answer.

17 MS. MILLIGAN: In I think it was the early
18 '90's we revised Part 20 and we brought those
19 standards in to line with International Committee. So
20 those standards were revised approximately ten years
21 ago. Is there another part of your question?

22 MR. SANDERS: Well, my concern is that any
23 time we review acceptable standards of any kind of a
24 lethal substance, whether it's nuclear or chemical, it
25 seems to go down dramatically every time it's looked

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1 at and ten years seems like a long time to me. So I
2 wonder how valid those standards are today.

3 MS. MILLIGAN: The International Committee
4 on Radiation Protection issues reports, and they
5 issued ICRP Report Number 60 a few years ago that
6 looked at a lot of new information that's come out,
7 information from Chernobyl, revised information based
8 on the Hiroshima bomb during World War II, and the
9 standards that were revised were smaller or lower but
10 not significantly or an enormously different between
11 the standards here looking at the body of information
12 that's out there. And as we go on in society and as
13 we gather more and more time from things like
14 Chernobyl, we can actually get an opportunity to look
15 at this in long term impact as opposed to short term,
16 gather more information.

17 So we're very comfortable that the
18 standards that we have in place well protect the
19 safety and health, not only of the public but also our
20 workers at our licensed facilities.

21 MR. CAMERON: You are quite comfortable
22 because I think you said that we continue to evaluate
23 the work of the ICRP and --

24 MS. MILLIGAN: And many members of the NRC
25 staff participate in these International Committees as

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1 they're evaluating. So we are part of that process as
2 well.

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay, let's go to Joette for
4 one more question and then we'll --

5 MS. LORION: Yes, now that you're on the
6 radiation issue, I did have one more question.

7 When you did your evaluation and came up
8 with the small category, did you look at biological
9 magnification and bio-cumulation in the food chain and
10 in the sediments in the cooling canals? And I know
11 you say they're a closed system but they're really dug
12 into porous limestone rock and there is a ground water
13 connection. So I wondered if you checked that at all.

14 MR. BRANDT: Yes. As part of Florida
15 Department of Health's monitoring program, they do
16 monitor fish and shellfish in Biscayne Bay. So they
17 do monitor that pathway, and that's part of what this
18 conclusion is based on.

19 MS. LORION: Okay, thank you.

20 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank all of you.
21 We're going to move into our second segment, and we
22 have some governmental officials with us and I'd like
23 to ask Commissioner Dennis Moss of the County
24 Commissioners for Miami-Dade to please address us.

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1 COMMISSIONER MOSS: Good evening. First
2 of all, welcome to the NRC. And you know you're
3 important when you travel with your own logo.

4 A gentleman stated earlier, he mentioned
5 the word reaffirm, and I came by this evening to
6 reaffirm, to reaffirm my support for Turkey Point, our
7 good neighbors at Turkey Point. Having said that, we
8 don't need any other nuclear neighbors in this area,
9 but our good neighbors at Turkey Point, and they've
10 been good for this community over the years.

11 Now of course, issues dealing with the
12 Tooth Fairy Project and other issues were brought to
13 my attention and when that happened, you know, it
14 caused some concern on my part. But I was able to get
15 a hold of information that I feel comfortable with, if
16 you will, that that's not an issue that needs to be
17 concerned about right now.

18 Having said that, I'm sure that the
19 Commission, the esteemed body who has responsibility
20 for oversight on these kinds of issues, will continue
21 to monitor these kinds of things and in the future if
22 there are any concerns in reference to the health and
23 safety to the people of this community, I'm sure that
24 that information will be brought to the fold.

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1 But having said that, once again I just
2 want to reaffirm my support for Turkey Point. They've
3 been good neighbors in this community for many, many
4 years and I want to certainly ask that you renew, if
5 you will, their license so they continue to provide
6 power to this community.

7 Thank you very much for this opportunity.

8 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Commissioner
9 Moss.

10 Next we're going to go to Councilman Sean
11 Fletcher.

12 COUNCILMAN FLETCHER: Good evening
13 everyone. First of all, I'd like to thank the NRC for
14 the opportunity to be here this evening.

15 As a Councilman for the City of Homestead
16 and an employee of Florida Power and Light, I know
17 firsthand how things happen and work out at the plant.
18 The safe operations of the facility out there just
19 continue to be in the foresight on a day in/day out
20 basis. I've worked at the facility for several years
21 now as the environmental compliance coordinator there
22 at the site, so I know exactly, exactly how the safety
23 issues are handled there at the site through Mr.
24 Hovey's guidance. He's even insured, through further
25 training and development classes throughout the

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1 facilities that you know, we continue to move forward
2 on the safe operation of the plant.

3 I'm here tonight on behalf of the City of
4 Homestead though, because the plant is a necessity to
5 our local economy as well, and we have worked with the
6 City on many different issues throughout the years and
7 the continued support of this facility of Turkey Point
8 to the City is just great and needed very much.

9 Thank you very much.

10 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Councilman
11 Fletcher, for coming down to talk to us tonight.

12 We're going to go to Captain Kennedy,
13 Captain Scott Kennedy at this point, and then we're
14 going to go to Joette Lorion and Joe Wasilewski.

15 Captain Kennedy?

16 CAPTAIN KENNEDY: I appreciate the time.
17 I'm Captain Scott Kennedy. Most of the people in here
18 know me. I've been with the City Police Department
19 for twenty-two years. I'm here to show my support for
20 the renewal of the license of the Turkey Point
21 facility.

22 I would like to comment concerning the
23 relationship as far as a good neighbor that the Turkey
24 Point facility has had with our police department over
25 the years. It's been very instrumental in some of the

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1 training. They've been very open. They've been very
2 available as far as providing their facilities, their
3 firearms range, some of their training houses and some
4 cross training of their personnel with our personnel,
5 some training as far as tactical -- I should mention
6 that I'm the tactical commander for our local SWAT
7 Team. We work closely with Miami-Dade SWAT Team in
8 some training exercises at that facility. They're
9 always very open, very supportive. They're a good
10 neighbor. They've provided us with some facilities
11 such as the firing range. Our's was destroyed shortly
12 after Hurricane Andrew. They've been so gracious as
13 to let us use their training facility on a regular
14 basis for firearms requalification. We probably
15 utilize the site once a month for tactical training.
16 Their training house is there that they provide along
17 with the range qualification courses that they provide
18 us.

19 In addition, they're very good neighbors
20 all year long. Through the hurricane season there's
21 always open communication as far as coordinating
22 evacuation routes, different things that we're
23 concerned, obviously the City and that facility, we
24 have a good communication there. And also when we
25 have large race events down here with the Homestead

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1 motor sports, the traffic fluctuation and impact of
2 their personnel at shift changes conflicting with the
3 in-going or out-going traffic flows, it's good to have
4 that open communication and a good working
5 relationship with the facility.

6 So on behalf of the police department,
7 it's very good, even knowing that they aren't
8 specifically within our jurisdiction, they're actually
9 about two to three miles outside of our jurisdiction,
10 in my twenty-two years of experience I've had a very
11 good close working relationship with all the personnel
12 out there. They've been very supportive in wanting to
13 interact with local, State and Federal law
14 enforcement. And I would like to affirm my support
15 for renewal of the license.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Captain
17 Kennedy.

18 Next we're going to go to Joette Lorion
19 and then Joe Wasilewski of Natural Selections of South
20 Florida.

21 Joette?

22 MS. LORION: Good evening. My name is
23 Joette Lorion. I've been living in South Florida for
24 a little over twenty years now.

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1 I remember when the Chernobyl accident
2 happened and I read an article. And I think it was
3 the head of the Atomic Energy Commission in France,
4 was asked about Chernobyl, and he said, and I never
5 forgot this, he said, "They forgot it could be
6 dangerous."

7 And it has always stayed in my mind,
8 because when I come in this room tonight and I see the
9 cheerleader like atmosphere and the Boy Scout wings
10 and everything, I just want to remind you that nuclear
11 power plants can be dangerous, and that's why you have
12 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. How dangerous can
13 they be?

14 Well, government studies say that a full
15 scale accident at Turkey Point could cause 29,000
16 immediate deaths, 4,000 delayed death, cause 43
17 billion dollars in property damage, and the melt down
18 of the spent fuel pool, the worse case accident,
19 Government documents in the spent fuel pool can
20 contaminate 224 square miles radius of the area of
21 land.

22 So you have to remember that of course, we
23 want people to operate these plants safely, but there
24 is always the chance that you could have an accident.
25 In my opinion, as somebody who's been involved in the

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1 nuclear watch dog process for probably, gosh, longer
2 than I want to think about, many lawsuits up to the
3 Supreme Court and back, is that public involvement is
4 the cornerstone to safer -- I won't admit nuclear
5 power is safe because it creates nuclear waste which
6 I can't say is safe because we leave it to future
7 generations -- but public involvement is very
8 important.

9 And I must sadly tell you that having been
10 out of it for awhile and come back in to the NRC
11 process, I've seen a big change in the Atomic and
12 Safety Licensing Board process, this relicensing
13 process, and the big change has been is that they're
14 going to have meetings like that, meaningful public
15 involvement where you can have hearings, you can
16 question them, you can bring up significant issues
17 about the integrity of the reactor pressure vessel and
18 things like that, the aging of components, what if a
19 hurricane hits the plant.

20 The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
21 doesn't want to look at those issues and they denied
22 me a hearing. They even said in their order that
23 issues like Everglades restoration, which are a huge
24 environmental issue in South Florida, do not have to

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1 be looked at in the licensee's environmental report or
2 in this Environmental Impact Statement.

3 Now, I'd like to get to some specific
4 comments on the EIS because I think that's where the
5 Nuclear Regulatory Commission is really going wrong.
6 Because I think that their concept of the National
7 Environmental Policy Act has not evolved at all. I
8 don't know if they're keeping up with the case law.
9 I'm not a lawyer but I'm involved in a number of NEPA
10 cases with people that I work with and I know it quite
11 well and I know the cases quite well. And I'm very
12 concerned about this process.

13 First of all, it's a bifurcated process in
14 which they are going ahead with the whole relicensing
15 process at the same time they're evaluating the
16 environmental impact. Well, under NEPA you're
17 required to take a hard look at environmental impact,
18 and it's not to be prejudiced, a prejudiced decision
19 that rubber stamps something you've already decided.
20 So by going ahead on this track with the relicensing
21 without evaluating the environmental consequences
22 first, I personally don't think that that complies
23 with the National Environmental Policy Act.

24 Also, I don't know -- I asked the question
25 about analyzing cumulative impacts in the environment

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1 and I understand you said that State of Florida tests
2 some fish and different things like that. But I'm not
3 sure that the kind of analysis you have in your report
4 is extensive enough to meet the requirements of NEPA
5 under the cumulative impact requirement.

6 Again, I could find nothing about the
7 reactor vessel and the integrity and any mitigation
8 actions or what it would cost to anneal that vessel or
9 whether that would make it cost prohibitive to go
10 ahead with this course of action.

11 The study of alternatives I think was very
12 obscure. As I just said, in the report it says that
13 solar has a larger environmental impact. And of
14 course it looked at building a solar field instead of
15 using solar power on your roof where it's supposed to
16 be in a small scale application. But even then, solar
17 power does not create all this nuclear waste that some
18 of the -- I mean the standard for disposing of it is
19 ten thousand years. That's the EPA standard to keep
20 it out of the environment. Some of it's in the
21 environment for hundreds of thousands of years. That
22 is being stored right now on site at Turkey Point
23 because they don't have any place right now to move
24 it. And until they come up with a solution to that
25 nuclear waste problem, this is my personal opinion

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1 here, I don't think they should be creating that
2 nuclear waste. But I think in the Environmental
3 Impact Statement you need to look, and I don't think
4 it needs to be generic because I think Turkey Point is
5 a special -- this whole South Florida region is a
6 special place. I think there is significant new
7 information that requires a site specific EIS, not
8 this generic EIS. It's like taking generic medicine.
9 I had a doctor that would never give me the generic
10 because, "Here, you have to go get the expensive
11 stuff."

12 So I think that under NEPA a site specific
13 EIS that looks at most importantly the Everglades
14 restoration effort, which was not around when Turkey
15 Point was built, and I know many of you don't like the
16 Homestead Air Force Base decision and what's going on,
17 but you do know that crime risk and the Water Resource
18 Development Act of 2000 when they passed that Act
19 which was committing to a 7.8 billion dollar
20 restoration in South Florida region, they even said
21 that the use of Homestead Air Base has to be
22 consistent with Everglades restoration.

23 So I would think that anything that's
24 going on on future use of Turkey Point or whatever
25 kind of plant would be an alternative to that, should

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1 also be looked at in the context of Everglades
2 restoration, and I think that's a significant
3 environmental issue that has a page and a half in that
4 EIS.

5 I reviewed just yesterday one component of
6 one small restoration project, a Tamiami Trail little
7 project. It was this big. The EIS on renewing the
8 license of Turkey Point that has significant issues is
9 this big.

10 Now the Everglades restoration document is
11 4,000 pages. So I think that this EIS is woefully
12 inadequate in looking at the Everglades restoration
13 issue.

14 I think I just have a few more things.
15 One specific thing that I brought up in my hearing
16 where I was denied a hearing, or my pre-hearing, is
17 that neither in the Generic Environmental Impact
18 Statement nor in the Turkey Point supplement do I find
19 information on a hurricane hitting Turkey Point and
20 the impact that would have on an aging plant, because
21 you have to remember, this is not a new plant. We are
22 part of an experiment here of running a nuclear plant
23 longer than it has ever run in this country.

24 Now some of you may want to do that.
25 Maybe I don't, but maybe some of you do. But we all

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1 want to know what the risks are environmentally and to
2 our health and safety of operating that plant. I
3 personally don't like to fly in old airplanes. Some
4 of you may not care. Okay, but I think I have a right
5 to know, you know, what the shape of that plant is
6 that's in my back yard that can impact my environment,
7 my home and my family.

8 The Endangered Species Act. I think your
9 scope is again woefully inadequate because you only
10 look at the plant site and transmission corridor. An
11 accident at Turkey Point or a large radiation release
12 could impact a much larger area. An accident could
13 definitely impact almost all of the Everglades or a
14 large part of the central Everglades which has about
15 64 threatened and endangered species. And I know that
16 you haven't looked at that.

17 I will be making written comments on this
18 that will mostly be tailored to I don't think you've
19 complied with either the spirit or the intent of the
20 National Environmental Policy Act. And as you know,
21 a Federal Judge may not agree with that. But if a
22 Federal Judge would agree with that, that would of
23 course vacate any decision that was based on something
24 that does not apply with the Act. And if you're lucky

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1 I'll be too busy to file a Federal lawsuit, but don't
2 count on it.

3 Thank you.

4 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Joette.

5 Could we have Joe Wasilewski from Natural
6 Selections of South Florida?

7 MR. WASOLEWSKI: Good evening, everybody.

8 I'm a wild life biologist in South Florida
9 since 1973, and work for a contractor who contracts to
10 Florida Power and Light for the last twelve years.

11 I'm extremely concerned about safety
12 issues as we are all, not only my family, I even have
13 a granddaughter down here now. So we're going to grow
14 her up in hopefully a nice safe atmosphere. In fact,
15 I think it was more dangerous driving to this meeting
16 than what I'm hearing about today.

17 The cooling canal system which I've worked
18 in the last twelve years, I'm sure wasn't designed for
19 what's happening in there now. I'm sure a lot of you
20 have heard about the crocodile comeback. Excuse me,
21 I'm a little hoarse, three shows today at the Parrot
22 Jungle.

23 Anyway, I'm sure the engineers didn't
24 design the cooling canal for the crocodile, but the
25 crocodiles have certainly come in. And as early as

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1 last night we got our tenth and eleventh nest for the
2 year, caught 36 babies that I should be marking right
3 now, which I will be, and releasing probably in the
4 morning. And every year we're producing, or the
5 cooling canal system is producing over 300 crocodile
6 babies. It's really a very good significant
7 environmental story.

8 Talking about environmental concerns, I
9 see regularly in my twelve years, falcons, bald eagles
10 daily. Standing you can see a manatee, a shark, a
11 bald eagle and a crocodile, not moving. So it's
12 really a special place down here.

13 If we were going to talk about building a
14 nuclear facility I would say no, because you can't
15 replicate what's there now. But it's already there.
16 It's working smoothly. With the experts they have
17 that know their field, I say let it go, give them the
18 license renewal and go on from there.

19 In fact, talking about environmental
20 concerns, I didn't really hear -- I don't know if you
21 folks know the eighteen mile stretch to the Keys,
22 Florida Power and Light owns a lot of that land and
23 they're restoring 14,000 plus acres to its natural
24 resilience. They're restoring the water flow, taking
25 out exotic injurious plant life and it's coming back.

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1 So I just want to support the new license.
2 Thank you.

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much,
4 Joe.

5 I'd like to take some people that we
6 didn't have a chance for this afternoon and then ask
7 the representatives of Florida Power and Light to talk
8 to us. I'd like to first go to Mary Finland who is
9 executive director of the Homestead Chamber of
10 Commerce. Then we're going to go to Elvira Williams,
11 Kristy Doyle Bailey, Tim Williams and Kim Sovia.

12 Mary?

13 MS. FINLAN: Thank you. First of all, I
14 feel like we have done this already. I was here in
15 December and I just wanted to reiterate the stand of
16 the Board of Directors of the Greater Homestead
17 Florida City Chamber of Commerce in support of the
18 license renewal, and a resolution that I will submit.
19 I won't read here and bore you further but I will
20 submit it in writing to you here.

21 And I just, you know, want to stand up
22 here and say that I live in the community and I work
23 in the community. We are not a large Chamber of
24 Commerce, but with a membership of nearly 600 people
25 we are the largest volunteer organization in the

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1 Homestead Florida City community. And as a business
2 community it would just be unconscionable for the
3 Chamber of Commerce to not support the renewal of the
4 license for Turkey Point. I just want to reiterate
5 that and lay this in your paper records and back it up
6 with that.

7 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much,
8 Mary. And we'll attach that to the transcript.

9 Is Elvira Williams here?

10 Okay, Kristy Doyle Bailey?

11 MS. BAILEY: Recently many problems have
12 come to light as a result of the relicensing
13 activities for Turkey Point.

14 One, there are new and significant
15 information about the baby teeth study.

16 Two, the commercial airport safety
17 assessment.

18 Three, the storage of high level waste.

19 Four, the releases of radioactive waste
20 into the environment.

21 And five, the deterioration of aging plant
22 safety components.

23 Each of these questions is significant and
24 deserves study and thoughtful consideration. Rushing
25 to complete the process and prevent safety hearings is

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1 not in the public interest. Therefore, the Miami
2 Group of Sierra Club calls for safety hearings and an
3 Environmental Impact Statement that studies site
4 specific health and safety issues.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much.

7 Tim Williams?

8 Okay, we'll catch him when he comes back.

9 How about Kim Sovia?

10 MS. SOVIA: I don't think I need the
11 podium. I'll just stay back here so I can look at
12 everybody.

13 For the record, my name is Kim Sovia. I
14 have been a resident of this community, specifically
15 Homestead, for the last twenty-five years. A little
16 bit about my professional background.

17 I was with the Department of Defense for
18 five years and also the present CEO of the Greater
19 Homestead Florida City Chamber of Commerce. I also
20 hold numerous board positions within Miami and Dade
21 County. I've been heavily involved in a lot of the
22 EIS studies that were done concerning Homestead Air
23 Force Base closure. I am currently employed by the
24 world's largest communications company, with --
25 Broadcasting.

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1 But I'm here as a concerned citizen in
2 support of FP&L and Turkey Point. So what I'd like to
3 do is let you all know that I've had numerous
4 occasions to work with them on key community
5 environmental issues affecting South Florida. And
6 having the cost effective convenience of Turkey Point
7 has been a huge benefit to Miami and South Dade, and
8 I'm specifically talking about the cost for
9 electricity.

10 More importantly, is their on-going strong
11 commitment to sensitive environmental issues as proven
12 in FP&L receiving Environmental Business Practices
13 Award from the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce. The
14 Turkey Point property is also a testament to that
15 commitment since most of the property remains in its
16 natural habitat.

17 What impresses me the most is their safety
18 record. Having received numerous superior ratings
19 through the years from the NRC, plus having been rated
20 as one of the safest and most reliable nuclear power
21 plant in the world gives me a very comfortable feeling
22 having them as a much needed neighbor for the next
23 twenty years, as they have been for the current
24 twenty-five that we've been all living together.

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1 With their record I would like to go on
2 stating that I am -- excuse me.

3 With their record, I would like to go on
4 record condoning the development of yet another power
5 plant when we have one with such a superior record.

6 And in closing, the tremendous economic
7 impact that they've been to the community, which is
8 well over 60 million. It's a necessity for the
9 continued survival of an already endangered community,
10 economically endangered community. So I implore you
11 to take a strong look at the renewal license for FP&L
12 and Turkey Point.

13 Thank you.

14 MR. CAMERON: Thank you for those
15 comments.

16 Tim Williams?

17 MR. WILLIAMS: Hello. My name is Tim
18 Williams and I'm speaking tonight as an individual, as
19 a parent and as a resident of the local community all
20 of my life. I'm actually a fourth generation resident
21 of this community.

22 I think the Draft EIS so far is an
23 excellent document that obviously has been well put
24 together and covers the items required by law.

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1 Two things, however, remain as my most
2 important reason for supporting the renewal of license
3 at Florida Power and Light nuclear facility. And
4 those two things are:

5 Number one, the abundance of locally
6 generated affordable power. If that wasn't obvious at
7 the earlier meeting which some of you mentioned that
8 was already conducted here, that should be painfully
9 obvious as we see the situation in California. And
10 also the nuclear power is produced here in an
11 environmentally sound manner.

12 Number two, what would happen to the local
13 environment should Florida Power and Light be denied
14 relicensure? I know some of the folks spoke about
15 that component of the GEIS.

16 On the first subject my comments are based
17 on my involvement with Whiteheart and Community
18 Centers, Inc. In that capacity I've been their past
19 president, I've sat on their Board of Directors, and
20 we administer Head Start and child development
21 services to over 450 children in the local community
22 at five different centers through the cities of
23 Homestead and Florida City.

24 In that capacity I've been part of the
25 United Way Success by Six Program, and the Success by

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1 Six Program took all the available data collected from
2 many studies and reports and came up with a program to
3 effect change in impoverished communities, targeted at
4 the zero to six year old child. The Florida
5 Department of Children and Family Services as well as
6 the Miami-Dade County Department of Community Affairs
7 has the information from those studies and reports.
8 So if anyone is interested they can contact those
9 agencies to receive that information.

10 Conclusively, the findings prove that a
11 balanced diet and exposure to education and certain
12 types of structure stimulation in the early years
13 contribute dramatically to the child's ability to
14 develop normally. We're talking about the size of the
15 brain, and their ability to function in life.
16 Clearly, affordable power is a key component to that.
17 So when we talk about children, and I know there's
18 been some discussion about some things that have been
19 in the press, beyond a shadow of a doubt, available
20 affordable power is very important to child
21 development.

22 The second point comes from my personal
23 experience with the Biscayne National Park Property
24 Development and Review Committee, of which actually

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1 our chair of that committee is here tonight, and the
2 Biscayne Land --

3 Now while I'm not speaking on behalf of
4 those groups, let me tell you, because of my
5 experience there I have a first-hand and working
6 knowledge of the restored environment and the
7 continued commitment of Florida Power and Light to
8 maintaining the pristine environment out there
9 surrounding Turkey Point nuclear power plant.

10 The vast expanse of primitive wetlands,
11 the natural areas that Florida Power and Light are
12 responsible for, we must keep that in mind when it
13 comes to license renewal. By renewing the license it
14 is my opinion that they're going to be able to
15 continue to maintain and improve what they've already
16 started. And they are exemplary in the field. I
17 don't think there's any other on-going active
18 restoration -- there's some contemplated, the
19 Everglades restoration -- that's being done at the
20 level they're currently working at.

21 So please continue and I hope the NRC
22 finds favorably for license renewal.

23 In conclusion, the Draft looks at the
24 affects of relicensing in three categories, small,
25 medium and large. It's my opinion that if you don't

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1 relicense this facility, obviously the impacts are
2 going to be huge.

3 So thank you very much.

4 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Mr.
5 Williams.

6 Let's now hear from the representatives of
7 Florida Power and Light at this point. First we're
8 going to hear from Mr. Robert Hovey who's the vice
9 president for the Turkey Point plant.

10 Mr. Hovey?

11 MR. HOVEY: Good evening and thank you,
12 Mr. Cameron.

13 My name is Bob Hovey and I'm the vice
14 president of Florida Power and Light Company's Turkey
15 Point nuclear power plant. I appreciate this
16 opportunity to speak to you today about FPL's
17 application for renewal of the Turkey Point operating
18 licenses.

19 Assisting me is Liz Thompson. Liz is our
20 license renewal project manager who will address more
21 specifically the findings contained in the Draft
22 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

23 I would like to thank the Nuclear
24 Regulatory Commission for arranging and holding the
25 meeting today. FPL strongly supports the openness of

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1 this process and during the last two years we have
2 been involved in dialogue with the community
3 surrounding Turkey Point. We've met with more than a
4 thousand homeowners, community groups and Government
5 officials. Our purpose was to share the information
6 about license renewal and plant operations.

7 We believe that the community interests
8 and priorities should be incorporated into not only
9 our license renewal of Turkey Point, but overall
10 operations. Community input is an integral part of
11 the license renewal process. The application we
12 prepared consisted of two parts, a safety analysis and
13 an environmental report. Our application has been
14 open to public review for some time and the Nuclear
15 Regulatory Commission has requested comments from
16 interested parties.

17 Just as the process has been open for
18 reviewing the environmental aspects of license
19 renewal, the safety analysis is following a parallel
20 path. The safety analysis is going to go through a
21 series of open meetings and the NRC is currently
22 conducting an intensive review of the plant systems to
23 insure safe operation for an additional twenty years.

24 The public meeting and the scoping of
25 NRC's environmental review of our license renewal

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1 application was held here in this room back in
2 December of last year. Today's meeting continues the
3 open process of seeking public input on license
4 renewal. We welcome this opportunity to gain
5 additional community input on the environmental
6 aspects of license renewal.

7 I would like to thank the members of the
8 community represented here today for taking time out
9 of your busy schedules to share your views and ideas
10 on this Draft Supplemental Report with the NRC. And
11 we appreciate the support provided us by the South
12 Dade community. And I'd also like to thank the NRC
13 staff and the members of National Laboratories, the
14 review teams, for the work in preparing the
15 Supplemental Evaluation Impact Statement and Turkey
16 Point license renewal.

17 I believe the report reflects a
18 comprehensive assessment of the environmental impacts
19 of license renewal. With that said, let me provide a
20 little bit about my background.

21 I came to Florida Power and Light in 1995
22 as the site vice president for Turkey Point nuclear
23 plant with a Master's Degree in Business
24 Administration, a Bachelor of Science in Nuclear
25 Engineering, and a Bachelor of Art's Degree in

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1 Business Administration. I also spent time at other
2 nuclear facilities and utilities around the United
3 States and with the U.S. Navy in the Submarine
4 Service.

5 On a personal level, my wife and I have
6 six children and we live here in the South Dade area.
7 As vice president at Turkey Point my first job and my
8 primary focus is the health and safety of my family,
9 the Turkey Point employees, my friends and this
10 community. Their well being comes before all else.
11 And when I look at the evidence presented in the
12 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement and other
13 license renewal documents, I'm assured of the plant's
14 safety and positive impact on our environment.

15 I believe the case for continued operation
16 of Turkey Point is strong. And let me now address
17 four areas; our performance, the economics of Turkey
18 Point electricity, environmental stewardship, and
19 community presence.

20 First, the performance of our plant is top
21 notch, thanks to our employees. Their time and effort
22 and dedication have resulted in Turkey Point
23 consistently being recognized as safe and one of the
24 most reliable and efficient plants in the industry.
25 Our employees have also worked diligently through

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1 effective maintenance programs to sustain the option
2 for continued plant operation well beyond the initial
3 forty year license.

4 Not only does the NRC monitor our
5 performance, other independent agencies also agree
6 that our operations are safe and have no adverse
7 impacts on the surrounding community. This includes
8 the State of Florida's Department of Health, which
9 conducts monitoring and sampling of the South Dade
10 area around Turkey Point.

11 Today you may hear claims by an activist
12 group opposed to nuclear power called the Tooth Fairy
13 Project, and that Turkey Point is harming people in
14 Miami-Dade County. Let me assure you that their
15 claims are just not true. As a parent I understand
16 that we all want to protect our children's health and
17 we want answers when any child is suffering from
18 cancer or any type of illness.

19 The group organized against Turkey Point
20 claims the answers for some types of cancer are found
21 in the plant's operation. That is not the case. I
22 could not in good conscience work at a facility that
23 could be harmful to any child. Having worked at
24 Turkey Point for many years I'm convinced that the

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1 environment around Turkey Point is safe for your
2 children and mine.

3 The group's claims have been repeatedly
4 rejected by Federal and State health agencies as well
5 as by leading scientists in the radiation protection
6 field, some of which are in this room here tonight.

7 For example, in 1990 the National Cancer
8 Institute conducted an independent study of 62
9 communities around the United States, U.S. nuclear
10 facilities in operation for at least ten years. The
11 agency confirmed that there was no increase in health
12 risk of living in proximity to nuclear power plants.
13 The NRC also appropriately addressed these claims in
14 the Draft Supplement Environmental Impact Statement
15 and concluded that the Tooth Fairy study shows no link
16 to adverse health affects.

17 So the bottom line, forget the fairy tale;
18 Turkey Point is safe.

19 Another factor to consider is our ability
20 to help meet Florida's energy needs. Turkey Point
21 power helps sustain our economic growth and maintain
22 our quality of life. Our plant is strategically
23 located in the FPL generating system to help maintain
24 that system and Turkey Point is among the lowest cost
25 producers of electricity in the FPL system, so we'll

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1 help keep the electric bills low for all of our
2 customers. And that's good news for our customers.

3 From an environmental standpoint, Turkey
4 Point remains a guardian of our natural resources. I
5 was going to say some more but I think Bill Wasilewski
6 said it better than I'm going to be able to say it, so
7 I'll skip through that. But leave it at recognizing
8 that we placed over 14,000 acres of sensitive wetlands
9 and permanent conservation where the land is being
10 restored and preserved to the natural condition.

11 Finally, what does Turkey Point mean to
12 our community? We asked our neighbors and they told
13 us that we're an important part of the economic factor
14 in the community, one that they want to see remain as
15 a viable contributor. The payroll for 800 some
16 employees, tax dollars, purchases and contributions to
17 local United Way agencies help in this area.

18 But perhaps more importantly is the role
19 our people play in the community. Our employees are
20 active in churches, scout organizations, PTA's, little
21 leagues and even local Government. And you heard some
22 of our local Government representatives here today.

23 I have heard testimony to our community
24 role. Many members of the local community spoke in

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1 support of the Turkey Point license renewal in the
2 December 2000 public scoping meeting.

3 In summary, I believe that renewing the
4 licenses of FPL Turkey Point nuclear power plant is in
5 the best interest of our community in continuing to
6 provide safe, clean, reliable and low cost electricity
7 to our customers. That's my professional opinion as
8 the vice president of Turkey Point and my personal
9 conviction as a parent and an active member of this
10 community.

11 Now I'd like to turn it over to Liz
12 Thompson, our license renewal project manager, to
13 provide some additional details on FPL's license
14 renewal efforts and comments on the Draft
15 Environmental Impact Statement.

16 MS. THOMPSON: Thank you, Bob. Good
17 evening, everyone. I would also like to thank the
18 Nuclear Regulatory Commission and each of you here
19 today for taking time and your involvement in the
20 license renewal process.

21 It's a pleasure to be here today to share
22 some thoughts about the Supplemental Environmental
23 Impact Statement for Turkey Point license renewal.

24 As Bob said, my name is Liz Thompson and
25 I'm the project manager for the Turkey Point license

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1 renewal efforts. I've worked at the site for about
2 fourteen years and been personally involved, not only
3 in license renewal, but in operations, maintenance and
4 engineering. I have first-hand experience of the team
5 work that has enabled the plant to become a top
6 performer in its class and a viable candidate for
7 license renewal.

8 License renewal was not a process that we
9 entered into lightly. We realize we have a
10 responsibility to the community in which we're
11 located. In preparing our license renewal application
12 we were extremely careful to insure that programs and
13 procedures are in place to assure safe operations and
14 that the plant is having a positive impact on the
15 environment. That process is not something new. It's
16 how we run our business every day.

17 The NRC has now evaluated the
18 environmental aspects associated with our license
19 renewal application. The Supplemental Environmental
20 Impact Statement for Turkey Point license renewal
21 provides a thorough evaluation of the 92 environmental
22 issues addressed in the regulations.

23 This very broad approach has been
24 thoughtfully designed and is intended to cover a wide

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1 spectrum of consideration that need to be evaluated in
2 renewing our operating license.

3 The Supplemental Environmental Impact
4 Statement concludes that the environmental impacts
5 from operating Turkey Point for an additional twenty
6 years would be small and less than the impacts of
7 other energy source options. This conclusion is based
8 on the detailed analysis of the impact areas.

9 The analysis in the Supplemental
10 Environmental Impact Statement also looked at
11 replacing the two reactors with equivalent electricity
12 producers, new nuclear reactors, oil or gas burning
13 generators and even solar panels, and concluded that
14 those options would produce greater pollution and
15 ecological impact.

16 We have been told by our neighbors that
17 clean energy is important to them and we believe
18 Turkey Point provides that benefit.

19 But another reason I believe that Turkey
20 Point should operate for an additional twenty years is
21 to be able to continue the award winning conservation
22 work that was initiated almost thirty years ago. I'm
23 proud of the work we do to preserve and protect the
24 environment. We believe in our responsibility to
25 operate in harmony with the environment. Turkey

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1 Point's unique location successfully combines modern
2 technology with a strong environmental commitment.

3 In recognition of our efforts in land
4 preservation FPL was presented with the Edison
5 Electric Institute Environmental Award for Turkey
6 Point's land management work this year, and the
7 Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce Environmental Award
8 in 2000, recognizing FPL's efforts for preservation
9 and education on the endangered American crocodile.
10 These efforts have attracted world wide attention,
11 being featured in National Geographic Magazine and on
12 television, CNN and the Discovery Channel. This
13 preservation of the site and the species present there
14 will continue through the renewed operating license
15 period.

16 Aside from the very important
17 environmental benefits of continued Turkey Point
18 operation, license renewal is also important for
19 meeting the energy needs of South Florida. Florida is
20 growing approximately two percent per year and the
21 electricity consumed per customer is also increasing.
22 FPL must provide power plants to keep up with this
23 growing demand and insure an ample supply of
24 electricity.

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1 This means keeping solid performers like
2 Turkey Point as a viable option as part of FPL's
3 generation network, one that uses a diverse energy mix
4 to insure that when our customers flip that light
5 switch the electricity is there.

6 As Bob Hovey mentioned, there are many
7 additional benefits that Turkey Point provides to the
8 community. Our neighbors have told us that taking
9 away Turkey Point would have a big impact on this
10 community and we agree with that conclusion.

11 The Turkey Point employees want to remain
12 a part of this community and as your neighbors. I
13 believe extending our operations is more than renewing
14 our license. It's about renewing the future of South
15 Florida. We're committed to safely and reliably
16 operating the Turkey Point power plant long into the
17 future to meet the area's energy needs while
18 protecting the environment.

19 Thank you.

20 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Liz. Thank you,
21 Bob.

22 Let's go next to Noreen Surge, and I
23 apologize if I pronounced that incorrectly, and Norma
24 Martin. Okay, well maybe they'll return.

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1 How about Stewart Maloney and Dan Cutler.
2 Dan Cutler?

3 I know these two people are here. Harlan
4 Keaton from the State of Florida and then we're going
5 to go to Dr. Dade Moeller.

6 Harlan?

7 MR. KEATON: Thank you. I'll make this
8 kind of brief.

9 My name is Harlan Keaton. I'm with the
10 Department of Health. And we are the people who do
11 the sample collection and analysis around the nuclear
12 power plants there at Turkey Point. We also do St.
13 Lucie and we also do Crystal River.

14 And basically what we want to do is to get
15 across to you that the analysis that we do there at
16 those facilities, through all of the years before the
17 plant and since the plant's been in operation, we do
18 things like test water, fish, crustacea, sediment,
19 sand, various other environmental samples there, and
20 basically what we look for is a base line of any
21 increase in radioactive materials, any increase in
22 environmental dose there that the public might pick
23 up, and to date we have found a stable environment, no
24 increases in radiation and no increases in
25 radionuclides that can be found in the environment.

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1 Another thing, our Department of
2 Epidemiology in Tallahassee has been reviewing a study
3 that was done called the Tooth Fairy Study and to that
4 they have done an analysis which I would like to read
5 the summary of. It's several pages, about seventeen
6 pages. I'm not going to read it all. It has been
7 presented to the NRC. And the summary goes like this.

8 "In summary, we reconstructed the
9 calculations made by the RPHP" -- that's the Tooth
10 Fairy people -- "using the same data from" -- I messed
11 up earlier so I'm not going to repeat that mistake --
12 "using the same data from which they base their
13 claims. RPHP claims that there are striking increases
14 in cancer rates in Southeastern Florida counties and
15 attributes these increases to radiation exposure from
16 nuclear reactors.

17 Given the data to reconstruction
18 calculations and graphing out our findings, we have
19 not been able to identify unusually high rates of
20 cancers in these counties. As we would expect, just
21 by chance, some county rates appear higher than State
22 and national trends and some appear lower. These
23 rates fluctuate from year to year and in some
24 situations large fluctuations occur with a small

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1 number of cases in small underlying county
2 populations.

3 One has to use careful scientific and
4 objective evaluation of these fluctuations to avoid
5 misinterpretation. Careful analysis and observation
6 of the data presented here does not support the
7 alarming claims made by the RPHP regarding cancer
8 mortality rates and trends in Southeastern Florida
9 counties when compared with the rest of the State of
10 Florida and the nation."

11 That's the summary review, this report,
12 it's available. And there are the graphs there for
13 everybody to see.

14 I'd also like to quickly read the cover
15 letter that goes out with this.

16 "Dear Interested Parties: Much concern
17 has been relayed to us about statements made by the
18 Radiation and Public Health Project Incorporated, and
19 the March 28, 2001 announcement. RPHP has implied
20 that there are large increases over time in cancer
21 rates in Southeastern Florida counties and they
22 attribute these increases to radiation exposure to the
23 Turkey Point and St. Lucie power plants.

24 The Florida Department of Health takes
25 these assertions seriously and has reviewed the data

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1 used by RPHP regarding cancer rates in Southeast
2 Florida. Using this data to reconstruct calculations
3 and graphing the results we have not been able to
4 identify any unusually high rates of cancers in these
5 counties. Attached is the Bureau of Environmental
6 Epidemiology report addressing this data and the RPHP
7 findings. Should you need any further clarification
8 please feel free to contact me at 850-245-4299," and
9 it's signed "Sincerely, David R. Johnson, Medical
10 Doctor, Master of Science, Bureau Chief of Environment
11 Epidemiology."

12 These reports are available if anybody
13 would like to see them. With that I conclude this
14 presentation.

15 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Harlan, and
16 thanks for putting in the effort today to bring us
17 news of that study.

18 Next we're going to go to Dr. Dade
19 Moeller. Dade?

20 DR. MOELLER: My name is Dade Moeller. I
21 was born and reared in Florida. I went to twelve
22 years of public school here. After I finished school
23 I enlisted in the Navy. World War II was going on and
24 I served in the Navy and then fortunately had the G.I.
25 Bill and could go to college.

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1 This afternoon we had a similar meeting
2 and Dr. Ernest Sternglass and Dr. Jerry Brown were
3 here and presented the results of the Tooth Fairy
4 Project, and I know a number of you are very
5 interested in that.

6 You'll notice though that they're not here
7 tonight. Their primary objective is one of deception.
8 Their primary objective is to breeze into town, appear
9 before the T.V. cameras and then dash on their way,
10 and hopefully they'll get out of town before anyone
11 can catch up with this misleading information they
12 have provided you.

13 I came down here on my own. I don't live
14 in Florida at the moment. I live in North Carolina.
15 But I'm a senior citizen and so I can get, you know,
16 frequent flyer tickets at a very reasonable price. I
17 can fly round trip anywhere for \$300.00. So I flew
18 down here on my own. And why did I come down here?
19 Well, because I'm up to my eyeballs in the misleading
20 and distorted information that these gentleman
21 present. And my time is limited so let me get to the
22 bottom line. I know it's late. I'm going to try to
23 move along very rapidly.

24 The Tooth Fairy Project is exactly as
25 we've heard from several of the preceding speakers.

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1 It's a fairy tale. And what is my opinion of it?
2 Well, it's unadulterated gobbely-goop. That report is
3 one of the worse examples of junk science that I have
4 ever seen in my career. Now I hope if there are any
5 newspaper reporters here that you don't mis-quote me,
6 because I said what I meant to say.

7 Now why can I say that? Well, let's look
8 at the Tooth Fairy Project in some of the technical
9 detail, and as I move along I'll relate to you some of
10 my technical qualifications.

11 The data they present is in terms of
12 picocuries per gram of calcium in the teeth. Why
13 didn't they report it in terms of the dose? The dose
14 is what's important. The reason they didn't report it
15 in terms of the dose is because the dose is so low.
16 I calculated the dose and it is in the range that is
17 below the value of the annual dose rate that the
18 National Council on Radiation Protection and
19 Measurements deems as a negligible dose. They say
20 such a dose is so low you should forget about it and
21 get on with something important.

22 Now who is the National Council on
23 Radiation Protection and Measurements? They are a
24 group chartered by the U.S. Congress with the express
25 duty to analyze information on the health affects of

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1 radiation and to present in reports and to present to
2 the public in reports that the public can
3 understanding by reading and so forth, and Dr.
4 Sternglass and Dr. Brown said, "Oh, we need the study
5 about the teeth, because no one knows anything about
6 the health affects of strontium 90."

7 Well here's Report 110 of the National
8 Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements. Why
9 don't they read the report? It's some aspects of
10 strontium radio-biology. It gives all of -- a summary
11 of all of the information on the health affects of
12 strontium 90.

13 Furthermore, they say send us \$50.00 --
14 you know, send us a tooth and \$50.00 and if we can get
15 1000 teeth from Dade County we can confirm the
16 clinical relationship between strontium 90 and its
17 health affects. That's hog wash. Why do I say that?
18 I say that because if the doses that are involved, any
19 good epidemiologist, and they're pseudo-
20 epidemiologist, they're practicing in a field they
21 don't understand, anyone who had bat brains about
22 epidemiology would know that it takes over a million,
23 you'd have to follow a million children for over a
24 hundred years to demonstrate whether there was any
25 relationship.

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1 Now why can I stand up here and say this,
2 say these harsh things about them? Well, I used to
3 work for the Public Health Service, United States
4 Public Health Service, and I could have never stood up
5 and said anything like this. After finishing with the
6 Public Health Service I was a Professor at a small
7 college in Boston, Harvard, and I couldn't speak out
8 then. But today I can.

9 As I say, I paid my own way down here.
10 I'm beholden to no one. I'm not for Florida Power and
11 Light. I'm not for the State of Florida. The main
12 reason I came here is because I love the State of
13 Florida and I was born and reared here and I want to
14 come back and recompense them -- is that the word --
15 reimburse them for what they've given me.

16 Okay. I was in the Public Health Service
17 for eighteen years. What did I do? I worked as a
18 laboratory radio-chemist at the Oak Ridge Laboratory
19 from 1956 to 1957. For five years I directed the
20 Northeastern Radiological Health Laboratory, which
21 monitored the strontium 90 in children in the fourteen
22 Northeastern States of the United States. The Public
23 Health Service divided the nation up into groups and I
24 was responsible with roughly 100 strongly motivated
25 supporting employees to monitor for strontium 90 in

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1 those states. And they're always saying, "Oh, no
2 one's ever monitored for strontium 90." Hog wash.
3 They do it all the time.

4 I was also for five years director for
5 Radiation Protection Training for the U.S. Public
6 Health Service. Then I went to Harvard. For twelve
7 years I was chairman of the Department of
8 Environmental Sciences. And for the last decade I was
9 Associate Dean at a Harvard School of Public Health.
10 I think that counts for something.

11 Okay, what have they done? They distort.
12 I'm pressed for time. Let me give you a couple of
13 examples.

14 Sternglass and his cohorts said the
15 Prairie Island plant in Minnesota was responsible for
16 increased breast cancer. Well, the Minnesota
17 Department of Public Health, just as the Florida
18 Department of Health, used their data. And what did
19 they find out?

20 They found out that in analyzing whether
21 the plant could possibly have had any impact on breast
22 cancer, if they found one of the neighboring states
23 had a low frequency of breast cancer, they moved the
24 county out. If they found the county a little farther
25 away than their limit and it had a high breast cancer

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1 rate, they moved it in. Well, they are just a very
2 deceptive group of people.

3 At Millstone Plant, they said the
4 Millstone Plant in Connecticut was responsible for the
5 strontium in the milk, you know, in some dairy farms,
6 50, 100 miles away. Well, bless EPA. The U.S.
7 Environmental Protection Agency went in and did what
8 -- to explain it to you, it's like DNA test. You
9 know, you can convict a person who murdered someone
10 ten years ago because of DNA. They went in and
11 analyzed the strontium and it showed it was not from
12 any nuclear power plant anywhere. It was from
13 fallout.

14 Well, why doesn't the Tooth Fairy group
15 just pay someone to analyze the strontium the cesium
16 in the environment around here. You'd find it's not
17 from Turkey Point.

18 So, let me wrap it up. Don't be taken in
19 by this group. They have absolutely no shame
20 whatsoever. In 1971 I was president of the Health
21 Physics Society and the past presidents were so
22 disturbed by Sternglass and his group -- they've been
23 in this business over thirty years -- so disturbed by
24 them that they issued a press release which was signed
25 by every living past president of the Health Physics

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1 Society, which is a premier radiation protection
2 society in the United States, and they all said Dr.
3 Sternglass is an embarrassment to the field of
4 radiation protection and we wish he would just shut
5 up.

6 Then in 1980 -- but what did the National
7 Academy of Sciences do? They -- EPA financed a
8 committee to evaluate the doses from radiation and the
9 health affects. We invited in Sternglass. I was on
10 the committee. I'm not talking hearsay. I was there.
11 I've been there. We invited in Dr. Sternglass and
12 said tell us. He said, "I'm going to follow up with
13 some data." Twenty years later no data.

14 If you'll read that committee's report
15 you'll find they said the gentleman did not know
16 anything he was talking about.

17 Okay. If you had your faucet in the
18 kitchen is leaking, would you call in an
19 anthropologist or a physicist to fix it? That's what
20 Dr. Brown and Dr. Sternglass are. No, you'd call in
21 a licensed plumber and get it fixed right. In a
22 similar manner, if your spouse or your child or if you
23 yourself were sick, you'd want a medical specialist,
24 wouldn't you? And if it involves anything that was
25 the least complicated, you'd want that person to be

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1 Board Certified, you know. And there are
2 certification boards for people in the radiation
3 protection field, it's the American Board of Health
4 Physics. I took the exam. I'm Board Certified.
5 There is board certification for environmental health
6 people. I took the exam. I worked hard, I studied,
7 I took the exams, I passed, and I'm Board Certified.

8 This morning, because I didn't think about
9 it until then, I looked up Dr. Brown and Dr.
10 Sternglass. They're not in the list, no where. So
11 please, don't send them any money.

12 We're all interested -- as I close out
13 -- we're all interested in anyone who can bring to our
14 attention some unrecognized hazard from radiation.
15 But we're not interested, I personally have no
16 patience with the people who breeze in this town, pass
17 out false information, then catch their plane home.
18 Next month they'll be in another state. They've done
19 this for over thirty years and we're not going to stop
20 them today.

21 Thank you.

22 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Dr.
23 Moeller. And Dr. Moeller referred to this afternoon's
24 session. If anybody is interested in seeing what was

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1 said at that session, the transcript will be placed on
2 the web from that meeting.

3 What I'd like to do now is send -- we'll
4 try to come back and answer some questions perhaps, if
5 we have time, but I do -- yes?

6 DR. MOELLER: Could I mention that there
7 is a hand-out of my technical comments in that next
8 room. If you want them, please let us know.

9 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you.

10 We're going to go to Mary Jonckheere, then
11 Mary Donworth, Ralph Andersen and Mark Oncavage next.

12 Mary?

13 MS. JONCKHEERE: Hello. My name is Mary
14 Palazuelos Jonckheere. I'm an ex-professor of
15 mathematics at Miami-Dade Community College and a
16 Green Party member and a Sierra Club member, and a
17 home schooling mother.

18 And the things that I want to say about --
19 I wasn't here in the afternoon, but the things that I
20 want to say about this issue is that I know the
21 country of Germany has completely decided to phase out
22 nuclear power. My husband is from Belgium and I often
23 go to Europe with him and I have deep respect for the
24 citizens of Europe. They're I think much more
25 publicly aware of the dangers of the food supply and

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1 the dangers of nuclear energy than we are here in the
2 United States.

3 I think the issue of nuclear energy has a
4 kind of a clouded vision with people in the United
5 States, especially the people that stand to make a lot
6 of money from nuclear power, including the
7 administration that's in Washington right now. And
8 what I feel like is, I come from a kind of
9 dysfunctional family where my father enjoyed watching
10 my sister and I have fights, physical fights, and we
11 had once a fight at our country club and my sister was
12 like pushing me down under the water and I decided I
13 would start screaming since my father wasn't stopping
14 this, he was enjoying it. And I realized that there
15 were strangers coming and helping me. And that was
16 something that I suddenly found a survival skill, and
17 that's something that I'd like to happen here. I
18 think that there's something happening in the United
19 States, there's some kind of conspiracy, and it seems
20 like there's a pro-nuclear and then there's the Green
21 people that are against, and I think that for the
22 citizens to be truly sure that the facts we're getting
23 are true, because I read this beautiful glossy thing
24 put out by Florida Power and Light, and they say how
25 it's very safe around the nuclear power plants, but

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1 they didn't mention how maybe fifty miles away in
2 Miami Beach, that's where the highest level of
3 strontium 90 are being found, which is from where the
4 gasses are released by Turkey Point because the
5 pressure builds up. Those gasses contain the nuclear
6 isotopes and that's where the children of Miami Beach
7 are finding that.

8 So you know, yes, maybe the smoke stacks
9 are safe. I'm happy I live in Homestead. I'm safer
10 than the people in Miami Beach, but the clouds are
11 bringing up those radioactive isotopes.

12 But I really feel is that there needs to
13 be a panel of scientists that are analyzing all the
14 research done by the NRC, by the Tooth Fairy, and that
15 panel of experts has to be kind of the way a jury is
16 selected, that there's the environmentalists and
17 there's the nuclear people and we're going to agree on
18 the scientists, because I'm sure that the NRC, you
19 guys can find scientists that are going to support
20 you, and you're saying that we're finding scientists
21 that support us. Well, there would have to be some
22 kind of a jury selection and it has to be not only
23 American scientists, but scientists from all over the
24 world, where maybe some clouds with nuclear power is

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1 not affecting them as the country of Germany has
2 completely decided to shut them down.

3 I'd like the data of Germany to be looked
4 at and included in the study for the relicensing of
5 Turkey Point. Why did that country decide to phase
6 those out? We know German people are very
7 intelligent.

8 The other thing I wanted to say as a
9 mathematician, this generic study takes, from what
10 I've been told, it takes about 102, the data from 102
11 power plants, and adds up the numbers and divides by
12 102. And that's not really very good mathematics when
13 you're talking about different places in the country.
14 You know, somebody said that the smoke stacks, the
15 number of birds that fly into the smoke stacks is the
16 same all over the country, so you can just kind of
17 average that out. But Turkey Point is close to the
18 Everglades so I'd think there would be more birds
19 flying there than there would be in some other part of
20 the United States where there are not that many birds
21 and maybe -- that's just an example. But us people
22 here in Homestead and in South Florida would be very
23 concerned about the number of birds that would be
24 flying into our smoke stacks, just like we're
25 concerned about the number of children that are dying

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1 of brain cancer here in South Florida and the number
2 -- and the levels of strontium 90.

3 So I would like the data that is included
4 in this study not to be generic but to be site
5 specific to South Florida. And again, I would like it
6 to be reviewed by an independent panel of scientific
7 experts from all over the world, not just the United
8 States. It's very sad that I have to say this, but
9 this is the health of our children and our
10 grandchildren and I'd like to pass on the earth in a
11 better condition than we have it right now to my
12 daughter and her children.

13 Thank you.

14 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mary.

15 Mary Donworth, and then we're going to go
16 to Ralph Andersen and Mark Oncavage.

17 Mary?

18 MS. DONWORTH: Good evening. My name is
19 Mary Donworth. I am the vice president of Agency
20 Relations and Fund Distributions at the United Way of
21 Miami-Dade. I've worked at United Way for eleven
22 years and I'm here to talk about FPL's commitment to
23 the community.

24 Each year FPL, the IBEW and its employees
25 raise over a million dollars for health and human

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1 services in our community. Of that amount, Turkey
2 Point employees raise over \$150,000.00 for services
3 here in the Homestead Florida City area and those
4 services include scouting, mentoring, youth programs,
5 early childhood development programs, therapeutic
6 programs, et cetera.

7 Some of those agencies that receive
8 funding are Central Capacino Farmworkers Center,
9 Homestead Food Kitchen, the YMCA and the Redlands
10 Christian Association.

11 In addition to the tremendous financial
12 support that we get from FPL, we also receive
13 thousands of hours of volunteer time from the
14 employees, which is tremendous in our community.

15 In conclusion, because I want to be brief,
16 it is late, I just want to say that United Way is
17 tremendously proud of our partnership with FPL and its
18 employees in our community.

19 Thank you.

20 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Mary.

21 Ralph Andersen?

22 MR. ANDERSEN: My name is Ralph Andersen.

23 I'm a Board Certified health physicist at the Nuclear
24 Energy Institute.

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1 I am pleased to have the opportunity to
2 join this discussion tonight.

3 Nuclear energy provides electricity for
4 one out of every five homes and businesses in America,
5 and here in Florida electricity customers get about
6 seventeen percent of their electric power from five
7 nuclear reactors, including Turkey Point, at Florida
8 Power and Light St. Lucie plant and Progress Energy
9 Crystal River plant.

10 I'm going to abbreviate my comments in the
11 interest of time, but I would like to give you a copy
12 of the full comments if you would assess those.

13 With the extension of the license at
14 Turkey Point there will be twenty more years of
15 environmental and economic benefits and continued
16 reliable electricity for consumers and businesses in
17 South Florida. I think it's a necessary option and
18 I'd like to suggest three reasons why.

19 First, license renewal will maintain
20 economic electric generation that does not produce
21 greenhouses gasses or other air pollutants, such as
22 sulphur dioxide, nitrogenoxide and particulates.

23 Second, license renewal will preserve good
24 jobs for this area and will continue to support the
25 economy.

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1 Thirdly, renewal of Turkey Point's license
2 is far more economical with less environmental impact
3 than building a new power plant or in pursuing other
4 energy alternatives.

5 Nuclear energy is the largest source of
6 emission free electricity generation in America. It
7 represents nearly seventy percent of our nation's
8 emission free generation. Hydro-electric power is
9 second at twenty-nine percent, and the remaining one
10 percent is divided essentially between -- PXL's, also
11 known as solar energy, and wind power.

12 It's obvious from these figures that
13 nuclear energy provide vital clean air benefits to
14 Florida and to the United States, considering that
15 each state must control emissions from electric
16 generating sources through the Clean Air Act. In this
17 community Turkey Point also provides stable jobs, a
18 strong tax base, and safe, reliable and affordable
19 energy.

20 I mentioned earlier that I am a health
21 physicist, which means that my profession is in
22 radiation safety. So I'd like to talk for a moment
23 about radiation.

24 During the course of the day we've heard
25 a lot of speculation about radiation from the Turkey

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1 Point plant. What I'd like to do is, using some of
2 the facts that are presented in the Draft Generic
3 Environmental Impact Statement, give you some
4 prospective with a simple comparison.

5 The Draft GEIS for Turkey Point includes
6 an assessment of environmental impacts associated with
7 radiation from plant operations. The results of this
8 assessment can be found on Page 2-34 in the GEIS. The
9 NRC characterizes the impact as small. In drawing on
10 that information I'd like to offer a simple comparison
11 to illustrate what the NRC means by small.

12 The subject meeting tonight is scheduled
13 to last about three hours. During the time of this
14 meeting the amount of radiation that each of us will
15 receive from natural sources of radiation will be more
16 than anyone living near the Turkey Point power plant
17 will receive in the entire twenty years of operation
18 associated with license renewal. That's because
19 during the time we are in this meeting each of us is
20 receiving natural radiation from our own bodies, from
21 the food we eat and the water we drink, from the air
22 we breathe and the ground we're standing on and the
23 materials used to construct this building and even
24 cosmic radiation reaching us from the stars and
25 distant galaxies.

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1 I want to close by saying that the Draft
2 GEIS is factual and complete and should contribute to
3 a fair and objective review of the environmental
4 impacts of license renewal at Turkey Point.

5 I'd also like to commend Florida Power and
6 Light and the nuclear professionals at Turkey Point
7 for the continued excellent record of safety
8 performance and commitment to protecting the health
9 and safety of their community and the surrounding
10 environment. Together these are the key factors in
11 the NRC's conclusion in the Draft GEIS that support
12 the positive decision of renewing the license for an
13 additional twenty years.

14 Thank you very much.

15 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Ralph, and we'll
16 enter that on the transcript.

17 Let's go to Mark Oncavage, and then we'll
18 go to Dave Peyton and Darwin Brown.

19 Mark?

20 MR. ONCAVAGE: There are a number of
21 deficiencies in the alternative section of the Draft
22 SEIS. This interim report from the Governor's Energy
23 Study Commission is completely missing from the Draft
24 SEIS. It's available on the State of Florida website.

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1 I suggest you download it to take a look at it. It's
2 going to play a large part in our lives.

3 The final report is due in December, well
4 in time for the 2002 Florida Legislative Session.
5 This deregulation plan says, and I quote, "Investor
6 owned serving utilities should no longer be in the
7 business of owning and operating generation."

8 In simple language that means that Florida
9 Power and Light, Tampa Electric, Florida Power Corp.
10 will sell their power plants to other companies.

11 A Governor's committee is working on a
12 plan where retail sales of electricity is done by a
13 different company that operates the transmission grid,
14 and that is separate from the other companies that
15 generate electricity. Basically, they are breaking up
16 the monopolies that utilities now have.

17 This proposal changes the whole character
18 of the Draft SEIS. No longer would FP&L be concerned
19 with the alternatives to relicensing Turkey Point.
20 FP&L would sell or trade all their plants, sell their
21 transmission lines to grid Florida and concentrate on
22 their new business model of buying electricity to sell
23 to their customers.

24 Alternatives become meaningless. There
25 are now 56 new merchant power plants proposed to come

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1 on line in Florida, 56 plants. These plants are
2 natural gas. Some are simple cycle, some combined
3 cycle. The electricity will be more expensive, but
4 there will be no shortages of generation in Florida
5 with or without Turkey Point. There is no time table
6 on this restructuring. The disaster in California has
7 everyone moving very cautiously, if not backing up.

8 In this new light, license renewal all
9 changes its character. Why would FP&L spend so much
10 money if they can't keep the plant? Well, the book
11 value and the market value would go up when they sell
12 Turkey Point. It becomes a money game.

13 In the Draft SEIS, FPL concludes that
14 Turkey Point would not be a reasonable site for a
15 natural gas plant since it would necessitate laying
16 150 mile pipe line through Everglades habitat.

17 It seems that the NRC has missed work to
18 build a new gas pipe line from Grand Bahama Island to
19 Ft. Lauderdale, Project Calypso. To serve the west
20 coast of Florida another pipe line is proposed from
21 Mobile Bay to Tampa under the Gulf of Mexico. That's
22 called Project Gulfstream.

23 I'm sure when this information is
24 considered it will have a marked affect on the
25 alternatives to relicensing.

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1 The Draft SEIS also needs to look at the
2 conversion of the Fort St. Vrain (sic) reactor to
3 natural gas. All the expensive infrastructure was
4 reviewed and plant now produces electricity. I've
5 heard that the conversion of the Fort St. Vrain plant
6 costs 250 million dollars.

7 Natural gas conversion along with Project
8 Calypso should be the strongest alternative to the
9 license renewal in the Final SEIS.

10 One of the most troubling aspects of
11 deregulation is the disposition of the millions of
12 dollars held for the decommissioning of Turkey Point.
13 I urge the NRC to become significantly involved in
14 this issue. If private companies are allowed to get
15 control of this money and the usual activities of
16 mergers and acquisitions and spin-offs and selling of
17 assets and bankruptcies all occur, we may never see
18 this money again. That would be a real environmental
19 impact, new and significant.

20 Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

21 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mark.

22 Mr. Peyton:

23 MR. PEYTON: My name is Dave Peyton and
24 I've lived and worked in Homestead for about twenty-
25 five years and I don't have any fancy qualifications

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1 for science or anything like that. I am not a part of
2 any of those special clubs and groups and all that.
3 I'm thinking now after having heard some of these
4 called the Friends of Thomas Edison, but I don't know
5 whether -- I have to work on my dues and stuff like
6 that.

7 I have no financial interest in FP&L. I
8 am not employed there. I don't -- I'm not related to
9 anybody who works there. I casually know four or five
10 people who work at Turkey Point but their hours are so
11 long that I don't particularly hang out with them very
12 much either.

13 I do though live in a house here in
14 Homestead that has electric water heater and electric
15 stove and a microwave oven and I'd much rather be home
16 tonight consuming electricity, but I heard about this
17 sort of thing and I don't see anybody else that just
18 likes to use electricity coming over here. I learned
19 my distinct appreciation of it in the summer of 1992
20 when I went for three or four months without any
21 electricity and took cold showers when I finally got
22 water again. I like electricity. I like the people
23 who make electricity. I think electricity is a good
24 thing.

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1 I used to live up north and I have some
2 experience with coal and oil and burning and all that.
3 I lived in Cleveland when the Cayahoga River caught on
4 fire and you wouldn't walk along the beach of the Lake
5 Erie, let alone eat anything that came out of it, and
6 I took prescription antihistamines to such an extent
7 when I lived up there that I had an enlarged prostate
8 at 25, but that's more information than you need to
9 know, I suppose.

10 But I like the fact that this nuclear
11 stuff, I don't have to breathe all that junk. I don't
12 have soot around. I learned that everybody has notes
13 here, so I'm trying to look at mine that I formally
14 prepared here. You don't have the abbreviated version
15 of these to put in your record there. And I'm not
16 trying to be flippant about this. I recognize that
17 this is a serious issue with a lot of folks.

18 I never even considered this thing about
19 Biscayne Bay and the need to camouflage Turkey Point.
20 I've lived down here a long time. I've been stuck out
21 on the bay in a boat at night and in bad rain storms.
22 It's my favorite landmark to stay out of the shallows,
23 so don't camouflage it too much.

24 And so I just want to say that I'm here in
25 support of clean electricity and I hope that they

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1 renew the license, and now I'm going to go home and
2 sit in my recliner chair and burn electricity.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Peyton. And
4 there he goes.

5 Mr. Brown, Darwin Brown?

6 How about Mr. Chris Doherty?

7 MR. DOHERTY: How you guys doing? My name
8 is Chris Doherty and I represent South Florida Motor
9 Sports and we're comprised of 54 members in the South
10 Dade area, including business and community leaders.
11 Our non-profit organization supports racing events out
12 at the race track throughout the year.

13 We strongly support Turkey Point's
14 application for license renewal. Besides being one of
15 the largest employers in the immediate area, we have
16 found Turkey Point to be a good neighbor, conscious of
17 the environment and generous to our community.

18 For years Turkey Point and its employees
19 have contributed to the United Way, Boys Scouts and
20 Girl Scouts, little league, South Florida Blood Bank
21 and many more. We applaud Turkey Point's endless
22 efforts in contributing to our community and being
23 environmentally conscious, providing safe and
24 economical power to our community.

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1 Therefore, on June 26th our board of
2 directors passed a resolution supporting the license
3 renewal for Turkey Point to continue producing
4 electricity for another twenty years.

5 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

6 Next we're going to go to Mike Richardson,
7 First National Bank. And thank all of you for your
8 patience.

9 MR. RICHARDSON: I am Mike Richardson and
10 I work for the First National Bank of South Florida,
11 used to be Homestead, now it's South Florida.

12 I've learned one thing tonight, and that
13 is it doesn't make any difference if you come an hour
14 early and sign up to speak, you still end up being the
15 last speaker on the agenda.

16 I am among a group of people that was here
17 last December also and urged you all to extend the
18 operating license for Turkey Point, and with some
19 caveats, and certainly those caveats still exist, but
20 I still have the good feeling that Turkey Point can
21 operate into the future safely and efficiently.

22 There's a distinct different flavor in
23 tonight's meeting as opposed to the meeting back in
24 December. In December we heard from an overwhelming
25 voice from the local community about the value of

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1 Florida Power and Light and Turkey Point in our local
2 community, whether it was economics, whether it was
3 the contribution that the Turkey Point staff makes to
4 our community, whether it was the low cost power,
5 minimal environmental impact that Dave Peyton's just
6 gone home to take advantage of. You need to know that
7 I work with Dave at the bank and he is never that
8 funny when he's at the bank.

9 You also heard tonight and before too
10 about the impact of Turkey Point on the local
11 environment, the crocodile breeding grounds and the
12 threatened and endangered species that live within the
13 compounds out there.

14 So it was with particular gratitude, I
15 guess is the right word, that I was able to look at
16 the Draft Supplement Environmental Impact Statement
17 and see virtually across the board the impact that
18 relicensing Turkey Point is characterized as small,
19 and in many cases as virtually negligent --
20 negligible. Sorry about that.

21 I do want to emphasize though, as I did
22 last December, that you've mentioned the fact that you
23 have a parallel course, one is looking at the
24 environmental impact, the other is the safety impacts.
25 And I mentioned then that we as a community are

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1 depending upon your technical expertise for that
2 safety impact. And we can talk about how the company
3 impacts us here, but most of us don't have the
4 technical expertise to be able to talk to the safety
5 aspects of the plant and its ability to operate safely
6 for another twenty years.

7 Joette Lorion brings up valid points that
8 need to be addressed and either confirmed or denied,
9 as the case may be. I don't think there's anybody in
10 our community, I said this last December, I don't
11 think there's anybody in our community that would
12 object to the continued operation of the nuclear
13 facility at Turkey Point for an additional twenty
14 years as long as we all felt very comfortable that it
15 can be done safely and it will continue to general low
16 cost, environmentally low impact electrical power to
17 support our community and provide us with the quality
18 types of people and activities that FP&L contributes
19 to Homestead, Florida City and the Greater South Dade
20 area.

21 Thank you very much.

22 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

23 Let's go to Mr. Broom and Mr. Shomar.

24 MR. BROOM: I'd have somebody turn off the
25 lights for five minutes just so we understand the

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1 importance of what we're talking about tonight. I'd
2 also like to say good evening.

3 My name is Chuck Broom. I am with Florida
4 International University in the Center for
5 Environmental Technology. I'm the associate director
6 there.

7 I've been in the nuclear and environmental
8 field for over twenty-one years, with some emphasis in
9 nuclear construction and engineering maintenance and
10 actually reactor decommissioning and dismantlement.

11 But tonight I want to speak as a private
12 citizen and a resident of South Florida. I was here
13 for the afternoon session also, so I got to see the
14 view graphs up there that no matter whether I live in
15 Broward or I work in Miami, I'm going to get hit by
16 the air plume that's coming my way.

17 First, I'd like to recognize the NRC and
18 thank them for the job that they do. I've been
19 involved with them on again and off again most of my
20 career. I'd also like to recognize National
21 Laboratories and my friends at PNNL, where I've had a
22 twenty year association with, the professional
23 colleagues at Florida Power and Light and many of you
24 who are here that work there. I don't think anybody,
25 if you haven't ever dressed up and walked down a

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1 reactor and been in the middle of it, really
2 understand what it takes, the commitment it takes to
3 run that machine. And that's what a reactor is, it is
4 a machine.

5 And then lastly but most importantly, I'd
6 like to recognize all of the community members here
7 that have an interest.

8 I wrote but my notes were unprepared,
9 maybe they're even more extraneous than prepared,
10 would be short. I endorse the license extension of
11 the Turkey Point 3 and 4 and why, because in my view
12 power plants are a national resource.

13 More importantly, power plants are a
14 national -- are an issue of national security, for
15 this country, for this state, for this community. In
16 my opinion the stability of that resource is paramount
17 to any national security element that is considered
18 locally or in Washington, D.C. or any place in the
19 world.

20 I've had the privilege of having a tour
21 that has taken me across this great land. I've seen,
22 like you, the ransoming of our national resources by
23 foreign oil interest. I have seen our aged and
24 underprivileged citizenry die when I was working in

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1 Chicago. I have seen and I have friends that are
2 experiences the brown outs in California right now.

3 On an international assignment, I can tell
4 you -- our good friend has already left -- I can tell
5 you what it's like to get stuck in an elevator
6 somewhere between the first and fourteenth floor,
7 because about that time the Uranian Government pulled
8 the plug on that quadrant and you're stuck in a four
9 by four elevator for four hours because you couldn't
10 get out, because they didn't have enough power.

11 Where are we going to get the power if we
12 don't have our own sustainable resource? We're going
13 to ransom this country and the resources we have if we
14 don't have it.

15 Our standard of living, nationally and
16 here in Florida, is dependent upon safe reliable power
17 and our future as a nation depends upon it. But when
18 looking at these issues you have to look at
19 performance. Florida Power and Light has a history
20 and a reputation for quality performance. Those of
21 you that were with us earlier this afternoon got to
22 hear the representative from the IBEW speak about the
23 national recognition and the industrial recognition
24 that FP&L has received and that Turkey Point has
25 received.

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1 I'm a businessman. That's my job. My job
2 is to help that center grow. In business I like to
3 look my potential partners in the eye and know that
4 they are as dedicated to the challenge ahead as I am.
5 And since 1997 I have had an indirect professional
6 relationship with FP&L. They haven't given me any
7 work, but I've had an opportunity to know them and to
8 know their management team. And I have been to the
9 plant.

10 When you walk to the Turkey Point plant,
11 from the security guard that meets you, to the
12 radiation control technicians who escort you around,
13 to the project managers and to the facility managers,
14 you find a commitment to excellence at that plant. It
15 is an organizational culture at that plant. So I
16 don't care if I'm talking to a craftsman or I'm
17 talking to Bob Hovey, I'm going to get the same
18 commitment and the same straightforward response and
19 pride in their operation that I would want in my own
20 business affairs.

21 I know of no other finer team of
22 professionals than what they have out at that plant,
23 and I have been at all -- I have been at nine of the
24 Federal nuclear reservations and I have been at about
25 four other plants besides Turkey Point.

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1 The thing that I would leave you with is
2 that they are our neighbors and for some of us they
3 are family. And I know that they can and will do the
4 job safely and efficiently. And knowing them, they
5 have my trust to do the right thing, whether it's an
6 environmental issue, a safety issue or business issue.
7 I expect on time, on demand power at the cheapest cost
8 in a safe way, and I know that Bob Hovey and Florida
9 Power and Light and his team will do that.

10 Thank you.

11 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Mr. Broom.

12 We have a few speakers left. Mr. Shomar
13 and Mr. Randles and Jennifer Balfe and Bob Vandorser.

14 MR. SHOMAR: It's about an hour past my
15 bedtime so this is a big sacrifice for me, but it's a
16 pleasure for me to be here.

17 Good evening. My name is Wasin Shomar and
18 I have lived in this area since 1983. I speak before
19 you today not only as a concerned citizen, but also as
20 a person that holds a Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering,
21 as a previous Dean of Engineering at Miami-Dade
22 Community College, and also as the current present of
23 Miami-Dade Community College, and I'm only two weeks
24 in this job, so if you haven't heard the news, that's
25 why.

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1 What brings me here today is my concern
2 for safety and efficiency, my love for the environment
3 and my concern for our local economy and the
4 preservation of jobs for our local residents.

5 It has been proven and documented time and
6 time again that nuclear energy is unquestionably the
7 safest and the most efficient effective and
8 environmentally friendly means of producing
9 electricity. To guarantee the safety of the residents
10 one must insure that all safety procedures at Turkey
11 Point are fully adhered to and that the employees at
12 Turkey Point are well educated and well trained.

13 The fact that Turkey Point is the only
14 plant in the United States to receive three
15 consecutive superior ratings from the NRC in the
16 recent years leaves me no doubt that Turkey Point is
17 one of the safest and most reliable nuclear power
18 plants in the U.S. and even in the world.

19 In terms of the qualifications of the
20 employees, almost half of Turkey Point's employees
21 hold advanced degrees. That education is further
22 enhanced by the training they receive. There are more
23 than twelve training programs offered to employees.
24 Some are so specialized that they are certified by an
25 independent training organization.

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1 The Turkey Point management even went
2 further in terms of training where they set up a
3 rigorous training program with Miami-Dade Community
4 College and Bob Hovey and I and our teams work very,
5 very closely together on that. And the purpose of
6 this was to further advance the knowledge of the
7 Turkey Point employees and to allow us to create a
8 home grown pool of talent for future job openings at
9 the plant.

10 FPL confirmed their commitment to quality
11 training by creating an endowment scholarship fund
12 that produces twenty full tuition scholarships every
13 year to community residents to participate in this
14 specialized training program at the college.

15 I must point out that I do have a lovely
16 wife and two lovely young boys that live within a few
17 miles away from Turkey Point and I would not be
18 standing before you today if I was not 100 percent
19 sure that Turkey Point is absolutely and definitely
20 safe and vital to our community.

21 As a concerned neighbor and somewhat of a
22 self proclaimed field expert, I'm here to tell you
23 that it would be a great disservice to our community
24 and a grave mistake if the license is not renewed. I
25 urge you to renew Turkey Point's license for twenty

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1 more years, thus renewing our hopes for a safe and
2 strong future economy for our beloved community.

3 Thank you.

4 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Shomar.

5 Mr. Randles?

6 MR. RANGLES: Good evening. My name is
7 Johnny Randles. I'm the business manager and
8 president of Local Union 359, International Builders
9 of Electrical Workers here in Dade County, and just
10 about everything that's been said is on my notes.

11 I come from a small town up in Southern
12 Illinois and I graduated out of high school in 1962,
13 all seventeen of us did. On Saturday night I used to
14 take my date to Sears and watch them unload the Sears
15 truck. That was the highlight of the week.

16 So I went -- after I got out of the
17 service I went to work for the railroad and I worked
18 for them for fifteen years, went to an apprenticeship
19 program with them, and it's a great apprenticeship
20 program. It's probably one of the best ones that I
21 recognize in the country.

22 Through that whole thing, safety was not
23 part of that apprenticeship program. Eighteen years
24 ago I come to Florida and went to work for Florida
25 Power and Light. I found out what safety is all

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1 about. They completely changed the way you think
2 about safety by how they do things. Bob Hovey and
3 myself here work very closely on safety. That's one
4 of the things we agree upon wholeheartedly. We have
5 no disagreements with that. We work well together.
6 You heard the business manager here earlier today talk
7 about the safety that we do throughout the state.
8 We're setting records on safety out there. We have
9 programs out there where we're looking at each other.
10 We actually go and check each other, have a check
11 sheet to go check off on things that we do. This is
12 not part of my speech in here.

13 And one of the things that we do produce
14 is 693 million watts of electricity per each unit, and
15 that approximately covers everything from Miami
16 Airport south. So if we loose them units we'd be
17 watching T.V. in the dark down here. That's one of
18 the bad things that we'd be doing.

19 Turkey Point's done a lot of things for
20 us. We hear about the impact it has -- that we've had
21 on our environment to crocs and everything else. I've
22 been out there and looked at -- they don't allow us
23 out there any more because they're afraid of some
24 impact we may have going out there. You used to go
25 out there and it used to be good fishing back in the

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1 back canals out there, but they don't allow us to do
2 that any more. Which we understand why they do it,
3 because they are protected out there. And I hear some
4 of the stories about some of the National Geographic
5 people that's come down and actually taken movie and
6 stuff. There's one photographer there that talked
7 about coming out and taking pictures and they take him
8 out in the air boat and they got up real close on this
9 bird and he was taking pictures out there. They said
10 he was so excited when he come back he just couldn't
11 hardly -- he couldn't even sleep that night because he
12 had never seen that bird before, whatever that bird is
13 out there. But I heard the story and I thought it was
14 real swell.

15 And one of the things I've learned at
16 Florida Power and Light is, is a lot of things they do
17 for us. They do a lot for the community. As you
18 heard, United Way, we work a lot with United Way.
19 They support United Way quite a bit. When I first
20 started this job here I went up and we had a United
21 Way meeting and I was sitting up front and I didn't
22 realize the significance of sitting up front. Up
23 front was the million dollar contributors and I didn't
24 realize it. I was sitting up where all the million
25 dollar contributors are. I don't know how much a

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1 million dollars is. Except I did see in Washington,
2 D.C., I went mint up there and seen a million dollars
3 up personal. That's as close as I've ever come to a
4 million. But I do bank at First National Bank.

5 -- is growing about two percent a year for
6 electricity and if we don't continue growing and using
7 our resources we have right now, we're going to wind
8 up just like California is.

9 I go to a nuclear conference every year
10 and all the utilities from IBEW that we have in
11 nuclear send representatives to Las Vegas out there
12 and we meet out there every year. And I had been to
13 Yuca Mountain and that's quite a project out there.
14 The study that they're doing out there, they took a
15 twenty-five foot drill and drilled into the side of
16 Yuca Mountain and there's a twenty-five foot hole they
17 dug five miles back into that.

18 South Florida went out there. Thought it
19 was going to be nice and warm out there. I found out
20 it was cold. Of course every place north of the
21 airport is cold to me.

22 There's some of the things that we gain by
23 having this plant. You take all the businesses and
24 all the people that support it. There are several
25 thousand businesses, or several thousand people that

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1 support it in this business that we do, that support
2 us, the support that we get. Homestead here would be
3 really impacted. I know a lot of business we use in
4 here, because at one time I purchased -- I worked on
5 the fossil site also when it was all combined, it was
6 all one thing. They separated the fossil and the
7 nuclear right now. And I did some purchasing for a
8 couple of years. And I was surprised at the amount of
9 money and stuff that's spent just for the products and
10 things that we buy and the number of people that come
11 in here and support our business.

12 Florida Power and Light didn't tell me
13 what to say or what to do up here. I volunteered to
14 come up here because I think it's a safe plant to work
15 at. I'm an electrician out there. I've been an
16 electrician out there for eighteen years. I go to
17 training every year. It's part of my job to go to
18 training, to go to learn, to find out about the
19 environmental impact, the studies that they have at
20 the other plants that we go over. We have to sign and
21 verify that this is what we've done. Everything --
22 these people from the NRC right here, they regulate
23 us. They do an excellent job of it, and I never
24 realized how well NRC does until I come down to
25 Florida and started working for FP&L. They're a good

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1 agency. They're a good agency, they help us a great
2 deal. They help us run that plant out there and
3 without them we'd be hurting. And I'm not saying that
4 to make any points, because I don't make any points.

5 The power that we produce out there, we
6 strive to make cheaper power. The employees there
7 -- I represent about 300 plus employees there at that
8 plant. I have about 1200 all together and I represent
9 Lake Worth, Homestead and Dade County. And the --
10 most of the people that know me, know about this plant
11 that work for FP&L. They know it's a safe plant.
12 They know it's a safe place to work.

13 If there is anything that I ever thought
14 was unsafe, we got several mechanisms we could go to
15 to do that.

16 And you talk about -- you was talking
17 about the cancer rates in Dade County. I am a
18 survivor. A year ago, almost a year ago today, I
19 found out that I had a problem and I had cancer.
20 Where did I get that cancer out? I got that in 1969
21 when I quit smoking and quit drinking. Every doctor
22 that I've been to, including the ones in New York that
23 found it, first question they asked me was, did you
24 smoke. That's what we ought to be looking at, if
25 you're looking for safety. That plant out there is

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1 safe. I'd be glad to work at that until 2010 when I
2 retire.

3 That's all I've got to say, and thank you
4 all. Thank you, appreciate it.

5 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Randles.

6 Jennifer? Is it B-A-L-F-E? F-E.
7 Jennifer Balfe, B-A-L-F-E.

8 MS. BALFE: Good evening. My name is
9 Jennifer Balfe. I'm a concerned daughter and future
10 mother in this community. I live in Miami.

11 I'd like to just say a few simple quick
12 points. Number one, it's an old facility. That
13 concerns me. The EIS report is weak. I notice quite
14 often it mentions small impacts, but what exactly is
15 small when we're speaking of humanity, endangered
16 animals? It's kind of important. I don't know
17 exactly what small is.

18 FP&L is sensitive to the environment. I
19 understand you do a lot of work. You restore things,
20 you're helping out crocodiles, but what if the nuclear
21 power plant would just explode and all your work would
22 just go to dust? Modern technology, there's plenty of
23 modern technology that seems to be being ignored. One
24 thing mentioned is fear of the economy dropping. But

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1 if we focus on new energy there will be a new economy
2 that will come about.

3 The commendable safety record seems to be
4 -- holding back a pack of hungry wolves from children
5 with a shredded rope. This safety aspect that we're
6 keeping up. How about out with the old and in with
7 the new?

8 I'm a concerned citizen and I'm not for
9 nuclear energy at all. Thank you.

10 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Jennifer, for
11 being with us tonight.

12 Could we have Bob, is it Bob Vandorsen?

13 MR. ANDERSON: Bob Anderson.

14 MR. CAMERON: Bob Anderson. It could be
15 my eyes. Welcome.

16 MR. ANDERSON: My name is Bob Anderson and
17 earlier today Luis Delan of the Vision Council, and
18 I'm the chairman of the Vision Council which is an
19 economic development agency here in Homestead, Luis
20 presented our support for the relicensing of the
21 nuclear plant.

22 And I hadn't planned to speak tonight, but
23 a couple of comments just came to mind that I thought
24 might be shared. I've had the opportunity, whether
25 it's fortunate or not, to spend as a business

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1 consultant some time, several months over the past
2 couple of years, in Eastern Europe. And when you go
3 to a country like Bulgaria, first of all the whole
4 country seems to be lit by a 40 watt bulb. I mean
5 it's dark.

6 But I was walking along the street with a
7 business associate over there and stuff was falling on
8 my head. And I thought perhaps it was snow, but it
9 was ashes. We looked around and here's this plant
10 spewing stuff and we're in downtown, main street. And
11 I said, "What in the world were they thinking of when
12 they built the plant there?"

13 The guy turns to me and says, "We didn't
14 vote on it."

15 And I think that's an important
16 distinction. Chernobyl was mentioned earlier.
17 Chernobyl was built by a communist government,
18 inspected by the same government, run by the same
19 government. There was no union that could look at
20 safety. There was no FP&L and NRC regulating it.
21 There was no public as to whether it was good, safe,
22 bad, anything else. To compare Chernobyl with any
23 power plant in the United States with the oversight
24 that we have, with the possibility of participation by
25 citizens to put in their input, their concerns. You

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1 talk to somebody in Eastern Europe who's sitting there
2 with some monster facility that was built under
3 communism.

4 They never got a chance to say, "Hey, I
5 don't want it here," whether it's safe or anything
6 else. And the legacy that those people are living
7 under will go on a long time, in the power plants, in
8 the terrible architecture. The same people that built
9 Chernobyl build a car called a Lada, and if you ever
10 want to see a bum of an automobile, that is it.

11 This is a wonderful system we have here.
12 We're relying on the NRC to technically oversee it.
13 We're relying on the good folks at FP&L who live here
14 with us not to be sacrificing their families just as
15 ours. And it's really a remarkable procedure that we
16 go through here in this country and when you go spend
17 some time in some of these dismal places in Eastern
18 Europe, the gentleman talked about being stuck in an
19 elevator, it happens. And you greatly appreciate the
20 process that we have here and the regulation that we
21 have here and the companies that we have here that
22 provide this thing, because there's a lot of places in
23 this world that never had a choice and got some pretty
24 bad stuff from where they live, the buildings they

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1 live in, the cars they drove and what the power was
2 and what got sprayed around their neighborhood.

3 So I say right on, and thank you very
4 much.

5 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Anderson.

6 We have one final speaker. I don't think
7 I missed anybody, but hopefully someone will remind me
8 if I did, someone who signed up. But we'll close with
9 Mr. Rothschild.

10 MR. ROTHSCHILD: Thank you. My name is
11 Rubin Rothschild. I'm an employee of FP&L and as you
12 can see I'm also a Boy Scout.

13 I was not asked by FPL to do this. I
14 asked FPL if I could. I wanted to be part of this
15 process. I wanted to see this process and I wanted to
16 have a little say in this process as an adult, as a
17 citizen of this country and an employee of FP&L.

18 A little bit about myself. I graduated
19 high school in 1957 and went to the Navy in 1958. In
20 1960 I went to nuclear power school and since then I
21 have spent twenty-eight of the last forty odd years in
22 nuclear power in one form or another. I've also spent
23 some time in some other industries and as has been
24 said before, this plant has a culture, an atmosphere,
25 an attitude of safety. Other plants that I've been

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1 in, they don't care about the employees, they kill to
2 keep the product going. And I'm pleased to say that
3 I'm part of that process and that I'm glad to be
4 involved in that process.

5 I am a technical reviewer. I review
6 purchase documents for technical adequacy, spelling
7 adequacy, whether they meet the current design
8 requirements, whether the evaluations are correct and
9 current, and that they meet all the regulations for
10 the State, the City and the Federal Government.

11 I also assist in reviewing changes to the
12 material. If there's a change, because we're so old
13 and a lot of the companies that we originally bought
14 equipment from, they're out of business, they're
15 obsolete, they don't make this equipment any more, and
16 I'm part of the process that reviews and gathers the
17 information and does the engineering to make sure that
18 if widget A is no longer available, widget B will fit
19 and meet those requirements and it will meet out
20 design basis problem -- design basis and maintain the
21 quality of the plant.

22 Also, I want to thank FPL for supporting
23 me and the Boy Scouts with funds. Mr. Hovey is
24 chairman of the Friends of Scouting Campaign for the
25 District, the Thunderbird District. FPL supports the

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1 Boy Scouts, the facility. There's a marvelous scout
2 camp out at the plant that we use for training and
3 it's a scouts camp and it's right on the bay and the
4 boys have a good time and it's also a Girl Scout camp
5 too.

6 FP&L provides facilities for the Atomic
7 Energy Merit Badge. We have the poster out there.
8 For the last six years we've been able to get
9 approximately thirty-six boys a year for the Atomic
10 Energy Merit Badge and those boys appreciate that
11 Merit Badge.

12 Also, I get personal encouragement from
13 management for what I do for the scouts, and that's
14 very gratifying.

15 Earlier I said that I was on vacation the
16 last couple of weeks and on that vacation I took some
17 trips on old Route 66 and it was quite an experience
18 going through some of those old roads. And yesterday,
19 I think or this morning on NPR, they talked about the
20 Route 66 Association and their meetings in California.
21 And one of the things they talked about was the old
22 cars that have been restored that are still driving
23 nowadays that the people are bringing out to
24 California and they maintained these cars.

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1 So I think there's a relationship between
2 maintaining the car that's over fifty or sixty years
3 old and maintaining a plant that's only thirty some
4 years old for another twenty years or thirty years.
5 So I think there's a causal relationship there that we
6 can maintain this plant and I'm pleased and proud to
7 be part of that process, to say that we can get the
8 parts that the plant needs on time and when they need
9 them.

10 I was looking at the report, part of the
11 report that says okay, if we do fossil we can do this,
12 if we go solar we can do that. But all of those
13 processes say that we have to close this plant. So
14 that means we have to become a disposable society. We
15 have to throw away this plant and build a new one, and
16 I don't think that's the way to go.

17 So I want to thank FPL and I want to thank
18 the NRC and thank you all.

19 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Rothschild.

20 Did I miss anybody who signed up?

21 Okay. We do have an evaluation form on
22 the meeting. If you could fill it out we'd appreciate
23 that.

24 I want to thank you from all of the NRC
25 staff for all the good information tonight and all the

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1 heartfelt comments that we heard. And you have a
2 contact information, Jim Wilson. Feel free to contact
3 any of us any time and we'll try to provide
4 information or whatever.

5 Thank you very much. We're adjourned.

6 (Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned at
7 10:30 p.m.)

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1 Attachments to Meetings Transcript:

- 2 1. Letter from Mayor Alex Penelas of Miami-Dade County
- 3 2. Testimony of Leonard S. Anthony, dated July 17, 2001
- 4 3. Testimony of Naranja Lakes Condominium No 5, Inc., dated July 17,
5 2001
- 6 4. Comments on "Draft Report and Submission of New Information" by
7 the Radiation and Public Health Project, dated July 17, 2001
- 8 5. Letter from Kathryn Barber, Counsel for NRC Staff, to Mark
9 Oncavage, dated January 24, 2001
- 10 6. Letter from Mark Oncavage, to George Mulley, Office of the Inspector
11 General, NRC
- 12 7. Statement from Frank Pitz, dated July 17, 2001
- 13 8. Letter from Robert Anderson and Luis Dilan, Vision Council, to Jim
14 Wilson, NRC
- 15 9. Statement of Brian Thompson, International Brotherhood of Electrical
16 Workers
- 17 10. Comments on "Cigarettes and Radiation" by Dade Moeller, dated
18 June 10, 2001
- 19 11. Comments by Dade Moeller on the Radiation and Public Health
20 Project's "Environmental Radiation from Nuclear Reactors and
21 Increasing Children's Cancer in Southeastern Florida, A Special
22 Report on the Florida Baby Tooth Study" (March 28, 2001), Gould et.
23 al's "Strontium-90 in Deciduous Teeth as a Factor in Early Childhood
24 Cancer" (2000), and the "Draft Generic Environmental Impact
25 Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants: Turkey Point Units
26 3 and 4" (May 2001)

- 1 12. Testimony of the Greater Homestead/Florida City Chamber of
- 2 Commerce, dated August 17, 200
- 3 13. Comments on "License Renewal is the Best Option for Turkey Point"
- 4 by Ralph Anderson, dated June 17, 2001
- 5 14. Comments by Johnnie Randles
- 6 15. Slides from the presentation by Dr. Earnest Sternglass
- 7 16. Letter from David Johnson, Florida Department of Health, regarding
- 8 the Radiation and Public Health Project, Inc.

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