

ATTACHMENT 1

**Welcome to the NRC's Open House
Associated with the Environmental Review for an
Early Site Permit (ESP) at the Clinton ESP Site**

This open house is intended to provide an opportunity for interested members of the public and staff from other Federal, State, Tribal and local agencies to interact with the NRC staff in an informal information exchange.

The NRC is gathering information necessary to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as part of its review of the proposed ESP for the Clinton ESP site. Please note that if you wish to provide formal comments regarding the scope of the environmental review for the ESP, they must be presented at today's transcribed public meeting or provided in writing or electronically by January 9, 2004. Comments received after this date will be considered while developing the draft EIS if it is practical to do so, but the NRC staff is able to assure consideration only for comments received on or before January 9, 2004. Written comments on the scope of the EIS should be sent to:

Chief, Rules and Directives Branch
Division of Administrative Services
Office of Administration
Mailstop T-6D 59
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

Comments may be hand-delivered to the NRC at 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, between 7:45 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. on Federal workdays. Submittal of electronic comments may be sent by e-mail to the NRC at *ClintonEIS@nrc.gov*.

Thank you for your participation.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

Thursday, December 18, 2003

The Vespasian Warner Public Library

310 North Quincy Street

Revere Ware Room

Clinton, Illinois 61727

The above-entitled meeting was held at 7:00 p.m.

PROCEEDINGS

(7:00 P.M.)

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MR. CAMERON: If everybody could take a seat, we're going to get started with tonight's meeting. And there are seats over here. I think there's some seats up here. So, please, join us. I think we're going to have a long and interesting evening so you probably want to have a seat.

My name is Chip Cameron. I'm the Special Counsel for Public Liaison at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which we'll be calling the NRC tonight. We're going to avoid the use of acronyms. If we do use them, we'll explain them. But one acronym you'll hear for sure is NRC. And our meeting tonight is on the NRC's environmental review of an application that we received from the Exelon Company for an early site permit for a potential new reactor at the Clinton site. And I'm going to serve as your facilitator tonight. And in that role I'm going to try to help all of you to have a productive meeting tonight.

And I just wanted to go over a few things about meeting process, what format we're going to use, what the ground rules are and go over the agenda very quickly so that you have an idea of what's going to be coming tonight.

In terms of the format, our meeting format is going to be divided into two parts. In the first part of the meeting, we're going to try to give you some clear information on what the NRC's early site process is all about. What does the NRC look at in evaluating whether to grant the early site permit. So we want to make sure that everybody understands that and particularly the environmental review that the NRC does.

You'll hear the word used tonight by the NRC staff. They'll talk about this as a scoping meeting. And that term is unique to the environmental review. We're here tonight to listen to your comments, recommendations, concerns on what the

1 scope of the environmental analysis should be that the NRC is going to perform. What
2 issues should we look at in that environmental analysis, what methodologies should we
3 use.

4 And listening to you is the second part of the meeting and the most
5 important part because we want to hear what you have to say. So, we'll go through a
6 couple of background presentations. We'll go on to you for questions and answers to
7 make sure that the process is clear.

8 When we're done with that then we're going to ask people who
9 signed up to come up and address us a little bit more formally with comments and
10 questions. We are also taking written comments on these scoping issues and the
11 NRC staff will tell you how to submit those comments. But we wanted to be here with
12 you tonight in person. And I just want to emphasize that what you say tonight will carry
13 the same weight as the written comments. So, you don't have to send in a written
14 comment but you may hear some information tonight from the NRC staff or from other
15 members of the audience that either encourage you, inspire you perhaps to submit a
16 written comment or give you some better information on which to base your written
17 comments.

18 In terms of ground rules for tonight's meeting, when we go out to you
19 for questions after the two brief, and they will be brief, NRC presentations, I'll bring you
20 -- signal me if you have a question. At that point I'll bring you this cordless
21 microphone. And give us your name and affiliation, if appropriate, and go on with your
22 question. And we'll see if we can get an answer for you.

23 I would ask that only one person speak at a time not only so that we
24 can get a clean transcript. We have Mr. Ron LeGrand as our stenographer this
25 evening. We're taking a transcript of the meeting that will be publicly available. It's our
26 record of the meeting but it's also your record of the meeting that you can use for

1 purposes of perhaps submitting written comments.

2 But we want to give our full attention to whomever has the floor at the time.

3 So, only one person speaking at a time.

4 And I'm going to have to ask you to exercise a little brevity in your
5 comments and questions because I want to make sure that everybody has a chance to
6 be heard tonight. And we have a limited period of time. We have a lot of people who
7 want to talk and I know that there's going to be a lot of questions too. So try to be
8 brief. I know it's difficult on important issues like this but try to do that.

9 When we get to the second part of the meeting and we're going to
10 do the formal comment, I'm going to ask everybody to follow a five minute guideline.
11 In other words, try to keep your comments within five minutes and we have so many
12 people who want to talk that I'm afraid I'm going to have to be a little bit strict about
13 that and ask people to sum up so that we keep it to five minutes.

14 If you have a prepared statement, summarize it for us. We will give it
15 to Ron, the stenographer, and that will be attached to the transcript for people to see.
16 And as I said, we're asking for written comments. So if you have a lot to say, you may
17 want to submit a written comment to us tonight.

18 In terms of the agenda, we have Mr. John Tappert. John, would you
19 stand up? John Tappert is the Chief of the section that does the environmental
20 reviews for any type of reactor licensing issue. It could be license renewal or, in this
21 case, it's early site permit. John and his staff do that work and he's going to talk about
22 the overall early site permit process for you.

23 We're then going to go to one of John's staff, Tom Kenyon, who's
24 right here. Tom is the Project Manager for the preparation of the environmental
25 review, the environmental impact statement for the Clinton early site permit application.

1 And he's going to tell you about the environmental review process.

2 We'll then go on to you for questions.

3 Just so that you know the expertise of the people who will be talking
4 to you, John has been with the NRC for about 13 years now. He was a Resident
5 Inspector. These are the NRC staff that we have at every operating nuclear reactor
6 that are there to ensure that NRC regulations are followed. He was with the Naval
7 Nuclear Submarine Program. Before that he has a Bachelor's Degree in Aerospace
8 and Ocean Engineering from Virginia Tech and a Master's in Environmental
9 Engineering from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

10 In terms of Tom's background, he's done a number of things since
11 he's been at the NRC for 23 years. He has been in charge of environmental reviews
12 for license renewal applications that we get, for this early site permit. But he also was
13 a Project Manager on a design for what we call an Advanced Reactor that can be
14 submitted to the NRC for certification. So he's done that work, too, and he has a
15 nuclear engineering degree from the University of Michigan.

16 Now, we just thank you for all coming on. I mean, it's great to see so
17 many people here that are interested in this important decision that the NRC has to
18 make on the early site permit application. There's other NRC staff here from our
19 Regional Offices, from our Office of General Counsel. So, please after the meeting is
20 over, you know, it's not too late but we'll be here to talk with you in person. If you have
21 any questions, please talk to them.

22

23 And I do want to -- I mentioned resident inspectors. And before we
24 go on I just wanted to introduce Billy Dickson, who is the Senior Resident at the Clinton
25 Plant. And is it Ron Gardner? Ron Gardner is our other resident there.

26 MR. GARDNER: I'm on the Review of Reactor Construction Project.

1 MR. CAMERON: Well, we thank you any way. But talk to people.
2 You'll have some names and addresses and e-mails. And if we can help you with
3 information, with answers, listen to your concerns, please contact us. And I'm going to
4 turn it over to John at this point. John Tappert.

5 MR. TAPPERT: Thank you, Chip. Good evening, everyone. As
6 Chip said, my name is John Tappert. And on behalf of the Nuclear Regulatory
7 Commission, I want to thank everyone for coming out here tonight participating in this
8 process. We appreciate the crowd we have tonight with the weather outside. Back in
9 Washington we'd be talking about shutting down the city right now, but I'm glad you're
10 here.

11 I hope that you'll find that the information we'll share with you tonight
12 to be helpful. And we look forward to receiving your comments both tonight and in the
13 future as we develop the environmental impact statement that will assess what they'll
14 be looking at, Exelon's request for a new site permit at the Clinton site.

15 We want to start off tonight here by providing some context for the
16 early site permit process itself. About 15 years ago the NRC issued new regulations
17 providing an alternate path for licensing new power reactors. This figure depicts that
18 process and the regulations themselves can be found in Part 52 of Title 10 in the Code
19 of Federal Regulations. I'll refer to as 10 CFR Part 52.

20 In order to obtain approval to construct and operate a nuclear power
21 plant under this process, an applicant would have to apply for a combined license.
22 The process allows for different situations. In a combined license application, you can
23 reference a previously approved reactor design or a previously approved early site
24 permit or both. But need not reference any of those things.

25 But obviously the NRC's review will be more streamlined if an
26 applicant referenced a previous approved design, or a previous approved new site

1 permit, as many of those issues would have been resolved in the earlier proceedings.
2 At the present time the NRC has approved three standard designs and are currently
3 reviewing a fourth. And we have indications that as many as six additional designs
4 may be submitted to the Agency for review.

5 As far as the early site permits, there are no approved early site
6 permits at this time. And Exelon is one of three that is currently being reviewed by the
7 Agency. The other two are locations in Virginia and Mississippi.

8 Now, if the early site permit is approved then Exelon could request a
9 combined license referencing the early site permit and one of the standard designs. In
10 such a case, the technical issues that were resolved as far as the standard design
11 review and the siting issues that were resolved as part would be considered resolved
12 in a combined license. Tom Kenyon will talk about some exceptions to the resolutions
13 of these issues a little later.

14 Now if the NRC issues a combined license, then the license holder
15 would have the NRC approval to construct the plant. The NRC would monitor and
16 inspect activities during the construction of the facility and verify key attributes before
17 the plant could be allowed to operate.

18 Now the key participants in the licensing review are the NRC, the
19 Applicant and the public. Now as we go further into the process discussion, you will
20 see how and when the public can participate in this process. Members of the public
21 may be able to shed light on issues unique to the region or to help the NRC staff focus
22 on the most important issues.

23 If the NRC approves an early site permit, that means we have
24 determined that the proposed site is suitable for construction and operation of a new
25 nuclear power plant. It is not, however, authorization to build such a plant. Rather, it is
26 an early step in a process that some day may be a construction and operation of a new

1 facility. But as we saw in that first slide, much more will be required before the NRC
2 would authorize such an action. So to reiterate, the focus of an early site permit review
3 is to assess the suitability of a proposed site.

4 The early site permit affords an applicant the opportunity to resolve
5 issues related to siting of a new nuclear power plant at an early stage. And as I stated
6 earlier, if an early site permit is approved, then it can be referenced in a subsequent
7 combined operating license. With few exceptions, issues that have been resolved in
8 an early site permit process would be considered resolved during the combined
9 operating license.

10 So what this means that if an early site permit is approved that it
11 gives the permit holder a piece of land with most siting issues resolved for up to 20
12 years. Having these issues resolved early reduces the uncertainty that an applicant
13 may face when applying for a new operating license. When a company considers an
14 investment as large as that required to site and construct and bring it to operation, a
15 new power plant of any sort, items that reduce uncertainty are important.

16 All right, now this figure outlines the major steps in the review
17 process for a new site application. The significant times for public involvement are
18 indicated by the yellow stars. And as reflected here, the first opportunity for public
19 involvement occurred even before the application was submitted. We came here last
20 March to explain the early site permit process by holding a public meeting. The Exelon
21 early site permit application was submitted in late September and that initiated this
22 current review.

23 There are two major branches in this figure because this review
24 involves the implementation of the requirements of two major Federal statutes; the
25 Atomic Energy Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. The upper portion
26 shows the review related to safety issues under the Atomic Energy Act. This part of

1 the review involves an evaluation of site safety issues and emergency planning along
2 with NRC inspections related to site safety attributes.

3 Now, the NRC staff develops the Safety Evaluation Report. The
4 report will be reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards or ACRS.
5 The ACRS is an independent body of experts in the nuclear field that advises the
6 Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The ACRS will hold a public meeting during its
7 review of the Safety Evaluation Report and a report from the ACRS will be provided to
8 the Commission before the Commission makes its final decision on the early site
9 permit.

10 The lower portion of the figure reflects the NRC's environmental
11 review process implementing the requirements of the National Environmental Policy
12 Act. Early in the review process we carry out an activity that is called scoping and we
13 have to decide what issues require the greatest focus during our environmental review.
14 Now this meeting here tonight is part of that scoping process. The public will also
15 have an opportunity to comment on a draft environmental impact statement. And Tom
16 will talk more about our environmental review process during his presentation.

17 In addition, a formal adjudicatory hearing will be held to consider the
18 application for an early site permit. The hearing will determine whether the site is
19 suitable for a plant to be constructed and operated without undue risk to the health and
20 safety of the public and the environmental review requirements have been satisfied.

21 As you can see in the figure, the public has an opportunity to
22 participate in the hearing. Persons wishing to participate in the hearing need to file a
23 written petition and the deadline for filing is January 12th, 2004. Even if there is no
24 petition to intervene a hearing will be held and the Board will determine where the
25 application and the review of the application by the Commission staff documented in
26 the final safety evaluation report and a final environmental impact statement has been

1 adequate to support the regulatory findings. A copy of the *Federal Register* notice,
2 which details the hearing process, is available outside.

3 Now, the focus of this meeting is the NRC's environmental review.
4 For the sake of completeness, we'd like to provide you some more insight on the
5 safety review as well. The key aspects of the safety review are the evaluation of site
6 characteristics as it relates to the safety of the plant and emergency planning.

7 The NRC will determine whether the site is suitable for the setting of
8 a new nuclear power plant independent of a specific design. In addition, the NRC will
9 determine whether there are any significant impediments to the development of an
10 emergency plan. The two primary regulations associated with the site safety review,
11 and Part 52, which I touched on earlier, and Part 100, which covers reactor site criteria
12 and its evaluation factors.

13 The results of the NRC staff's site safety review and emergency
14 planning review will be documented in a draft and then a final safety evaluation report.
15 The NRC staff will conduct several site visits to probe safety issues as part of its
16 review and will document these visits in trip reports, which will be made publicly
17 available.

18 The NRC staff will conduct a quality assurance inspection next
19 month and will document its results of its findings in an Inspection Report. Additional
20 inspections may be scheduled as necessary to resolve any outstanding issues. In
21 order to enhance openness in the regulatory review process and to engage stake
22 holders, the staff held a public meeting here last March to discuss the early site permit
23 review with the public.

24 The staff expects to hold additional public meetings with the
25 applicant on safety issues. And during these meetings the public can observe the
26 discussions and will be afforded the opportunity to make remarks. However, it is the

1 hearing, which will be discussed again later, that affords the principle opportunity for
2 members of the public whose interests are affected by this action to raise concerns
3 associated with the site safety review.

4 Now, that concludes the Part 52 process. It's a fair amount of
5 information in a short time so we can pause now if there's any questions on that that
6 me and my colleagues can answer.

7 MR. CAMERON: Do you want to get Tom on for the specifics?

8 MR. TAPPERT: You want to do the whole thing first?

9 MR. CAMERON: Yes, then they can see how all of this interrelates
10 and then we'll go on for questions.

11 This is Tom Kenyon on the environmental review.

12 MR. KENYON: Good evening. My name is Tom Kenyon and I'm the
13 Environmental Project Manager for the Clinton Early Site Permit Project. I'm going to
14 be spending the next 15 minutes or so talking about our environmental review process
15 and explaining to you how you can participate in the review.

16 Now, by way of background the National Environmental Policy Act
17 was enacted in 1969 and it requires Federal agencies to use a systematic approach to
18 looking at the environmental impacts during certain decision making proceedings.
19 Now, the National Environmental Policy Act is a disclosure tool which involves the
20 public. And as such we will be gathering information and evaluating that to determine
21 what the environmental impacts of constructing and operating the Clinton plant would
22 be. And then we will document that information and invite public participation to
23 evaluate it and give us their comment.

24 Now in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, an
25 environmental impact statement is required for any major Federal action that has a
26 potential to significantly affect the quality of the human environment. And the

1 Commission has decided that issuing an early site permit is just such a major Federal
2 action, which is why we are here today.

3 Now, this next slide shows a little more detail of the slide that John
4 was showing earlier about the review process. This one focuses on the environmental
5 review process and it's the lower half of the slide that John was showing. Now after
6 the application was submitted, we issued a notice of intent that notified the public of
7 our intention to develop an environmental impact statement and to conduct a scoping
8 process.

9 That notice of intent was issued in the *Federal Register* on
10 November 25th. Now that notice of intent initiates the scoping process, which we're in
11 now, during which we're trying to identify what the scope of the environmental review
12 should be. This public meeting is part of that process. And at the same time there is a
13 public comment period where you can provide us with your written comments by
14 January 9th, 2004.

15 Now, in March our review team will go to the site to become more
16 acquainted with the area and to gather more information about the site. If necessary
17 we may find ourselves having to ask for additional information from the applicant to
18 make sure that we have enough information to do the review. And once that
19 information is received, about a year from now we'll develop our Draft Environmental
20 Impact Statement.

21 Now that document is a draft not because it's an incomplete
22 document but rather the staff has essentially completed its review and now we want to
23 issue it, make it publicly available to allow the public to weigh in on it and give us
24 comments as to what they think of the results of the review and if we need to clarify
25 anything in our document.

1 So we're going to have another comment period in the January,
2 February of 2005 time frame. And we'll come back here and have another public
3 meeting such as this where we'll invite your comments during the public meeting after
4 we explain to you the results of our review.

5 Now once we've evaluated your comments, we may decide to modify
6 the draft environmental impact statement. And once we complete that we will issue
7 that as a final document. And that document will be used as one of several different
8 inputs to the hearing process that John was talking about earlier.

9 Now, the hearing process is expected to take about a year. We're
10 not really sure how long it's going to take because we haven't had a hearing process
11 on an early site permit before. But we believe about a year from now that the Agency
12 will be in a position to decide whether or not it's appropriate to issue the early site
13 permit.

14 Now the staff gets its information from a number of different sources.
15 Obviously, we get it from the early site permit application and from discussions that we
16 have with the applicant, Exelon. We're seeking information from you folks at today's
17 meeting through the comment period. We will also, in March we'll be coming back out
18 here and talk with some of your local, State and Federal officials to get their input on it.
19 We'll be talking to social services agencies. And the staff will be doing their own
20 independent environmental review using the sources that they have available to them.

21 Now we'll be looking at a number of issues including the
22 environmental impacts of the construction and operation of a nuclear plant here in the
23 area. We'll also be looking at alternatives to that proposed action including potential
24 alternative sites and what those environmental impacts would be. And finally we'll also
25 be looking at possible mitigation measures which are things that can be done to
26 decrease the environmental impact of the construction and operation of the plant.

1 This slides gives you an idea of the kind of things that we look at
2 during our review. We'll be looking at ecological issues, public health issues,
3 socioeconomic issues. We'll also be looking at water use and water quality issues,
4 which we already know are of a concern to the people here in the area.

5 Now to prepare for the review, we've assembled a team of NRC staff
6 with backgrounds in the scientific and technical disciplines that are required to do this
7 review. In addition, we've engaged the assistance of the Pacific Northwest National
8 Laboratory to make sure that we have a well rounded knowledge base on which to do
9 this review. In all we've assembled a team of about 20 people, many of whom are
10 here today to hear what you have to say. And all of them will be coming out to the site
11 in March to gather the information necessary to do the review.

12 Now, the regulations identify some issues that do not need to be
13 considered in an environmental review of an early site permit. That includes the need
14 for power and the cost of power. And in addition, the Commission has determined we
15 do not need to look at alternative energy sources at this time. Now that is not to say
16 that these issues will not be reviewed before a plant is built and operated. What it
17 means is it does not have to be reviewed for the early site permit stage. However,
18 should Exelon decide to apply for a combined license to build and operate a plant,
19 these issues will have to be addressed at that point.

20 Now these are the key dates for our review process for the early site
21 permit. We've already mentioned scoping. You can submit your written comments to
22 us having to do with the scope of the review by January 9th. John has mentioned that
23 you can petition to intervene through the January 12th. Now we have copies of both
24 *Federal Register* Notices in the back of the room at the Registration Desk that describe
25 how you can both submit your scoping comments as well as petition to intervene.

1 About a year from now we'll be issuing the Draft Environmental
2 Impact Statement. And as I said earlier, we will have a public meeting on the draft,
3 EIS, probably in February of 2005. And we'll have another comment period during the
4 January and February time frame. And after we've evaluated your comments, we
5 expect to issue the final environmental impact statement in August of 2005.

6 Then as I said earlier, we expect the hearing to last about a year and
7 we think the Commission decision can be expected about 35 months from the date of
8 the application. And therefore we think the decision as to whether or not it's
9 appropriate to issue the early site permit will be completed, determined some time in
10 August of 2006. So it's a long process and we're in the early stages of that process
11 right now.

12 Now this is just a summary of what we've been talking about as to
13 where you can participate in the process of our environmental review. I'm not going to
14 belabor the issues because I think we've covered them pretty thoroughly. One thing I
15 would like to point out is that the hearing before the Atomic Safety and Licensing
16 Board does cover both the safety as well as the environmental issues.

17 Now I want to use this slide to refocus us on why we're here today.
18 We talked about the hearing. We talked about site safety issues and we've talked
19 about the environmental review process. But today we're here to find out from you
20 what you think the environmental issues are that we should be looking at for this
21 review.

22 You know this area a lot better than we do. You know what the
23 concerns are of its citizens in the area. You know what issues that you have that have
24 resulted from the Clinton plant that's operating now. And that's why we're here today
25 is to find out what kind of issues you think should be addressed. And if you need more
26 time to think about it, you have until January 9th in order to submit your comments.

1 Now, other than making oral comments today that are being
2 transcribed, you can submit your comments in writing. Most people do it by US mail at
3 this address. Other people, we've made available an e-mail address where you can
4 submit your comments that way at this e-mail address. And although very few people
5 take advantage of this, you can come up to our Rockville, Maryland offices and hand
6 us a copy of your comments as well.

7 Now, we've given you a lot of information today. And it's going to
8 take you a while to digest it. And if you have any additional questions that you think of
9 over the next couple of weeks, you know, I've given you my name and phone number
10 where you can give us a call at a 1-800 number. In addition, I've given you the number
11 for Nanette Gilles, who is our Site Safety Project Manager. She's in charge of the
12 review that's shown in the upper part of the chart that John showed you. There's her
13 phone number in case you have any questions concerning the site safety aspect of the
14 review.

15 The documents can be viewed on the Internet at our electronic
16 reading room at the NRC's web site, which is NRC.GOV. In addition, you can go to
17 the specific site that's listed there and you'll see all the documents concerning the early
18 site permit for the Clinton project.

19 Now, in addition, for those of you who don't like using the Internet,
20 the Vespasian Warren Public Library here has been kind enough to give us some shelf
21 space we can put the application here and we will be making available notices of
22 meetings and our Draft Environmental Impact Statement as well as our Safety
23 Evaluation Reports.

24 And finally, if you would like to be placed on our mailing list, that's
25 one way of ensuring that you'll be notified of upcoming meetings and insuring that
26 you'll get copies of the draft in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. So, if you

1 wish to be put on our mailing list, make sure your name and address is provided to one
2 of the young ladies at our Registration Desk.

3 And that concludes my presentation.

4 MR. CAMERON: Okay, and thank you, Tom. The slides are
5 available outside so that you can see that e-mail address that's in red. It was a little bit
6 hard to read. So pick up a copy of that. And Tom mentioned Nanette Gilles who is the
7 Safety Project Manager. And I just wanted to introduce Nanette, Nanette is right here.

8 Okay, well, you did hear a lot of material and are there questions
9 about the NRC process, what we're going to be doing? Yes, and please introduce
10 yourself to us.

11 MR. FISK: Hi, I'm Shannon Fisk. I'm a Staff Attorney with the
12 Environmental Law Policy Center. I just had a quick question right now. The
13 deadlines for scoping comments and intervention, is that the day you get it in the mail
14 box or it's got to be to you?

15 MR. CAMERON: Good comment, Shannon.

16 MR. KENYON: I believe it has to be received. But I'm going to go
17 on a limb and say if you get it to us and it's post marked that date and I'm sure we'll be
18 able to consider it.

19 MR. CUMMINGS: Five days are added for mailing.

20 MR. KENYON: Five days are added for mailing, I'm told by our
21 Office of General Counsel.

22 MR. CAMERON: And it's more critical, I think, to worry about
23 meeting the deadline on petitions to intervene because it's more legalistic process.
24 Usually on comments like scoping, even if they come in a little bit after the date, the
25 staff usually is able to consider those.

26 Yes, sir.

1 MR. DAVENPORT: It seems to me that an awful lot of this process
2 is redundant since we already have a nuclear power in place and operating for the last
3 several years. So it looked to me like a lot of the process is kind of unnecessary.

4 MR. CAMERON: Okay, and let's address that question. I'm going to
5 turn it into a question. I know it was a comment and opinion. Why do we go through
6 this process, which was set up for possible applications from anywhere even sites that
7 don't have nuclear power plants on them already. But, Tom, can you, I think you heard
8 the gentleman's concerns. Can you address that?

9 MR. KENYON: Well, first of all, we're required by the National
10 Environmental Policy Act to follow this process for a new major Federal action. This is
11 considered a new action as opposed to the current operating plant. That's one thing to
12 remember.

13 In addition, the environmental review that we performed was
14 performed back in 1972 and we need to go back -- we're going to be looking at what
15 was done previously. But we also need to be looking at new information or new ways
16 of evaluating some of this information that are more current. And it's necessary to go
17 through this process.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Other questions from anybody
19 on the process? Anybody out here have a question? Yes.

20 MS. MOODY: Maybe you can tell me what to read out there but how
21 big is your environment that you're looking at? Is it southern United States? Northern
22 United States? Southern DeWitt County? DeWitt County? I don't know how big your
23 environment is that you're looking at.

24 MR. CAMERON: What's the scope in terms of distance that we
25 cover when we do the environmental review?

1 MR. TAPPERT: It depends on the resource that we're looking at.
2 But for most part --

3 MR. CAMERON: John, I think you're going to have to speak into
4 that.

5 MR. TAPPERT: It depends on the resource we're looking at. But for
6 the most part it's the site and its immediate environment that we're looking at that it
7 impacts.

8 MR. CAMERON: Do you want to ask any more on that issue?

9 MR. KENYON: Let me expound on that a little bit more. We do look
10 at the site in the environment but we also, there's a possibility that they need to -- may
11 have to expand the transmission line corridors. So we're going to be looking at that
12 part of it as well.

13 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Can we just get your name, too, when you
14 do your follow up?

15 MS. MOODY: On that transmission line, you're talking about the
16 owners of the plant, those transmission lines?

17 MR. KENYON: No, actually I do not believe that they're owned by
18 Exelon Corporation. They're --

19 MS. MOODY: So it's transmission lines of that power.

20 MR. KENYON: It's transmission lines that go up to Dewitt and
21 McClean Counties. And I know it's about 24 miles of -- I can't remember the name of
22 the substation that it goes to. And then there's a transmission line there that goes
23 south about eight miles.

24 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Sandy. Anybody else back here have a
25 question? You, sir? No? All right. If anybody else can't hear, and it would be a waste

1 of time, but if you can't hear, please tell us and we'll try to make sure that we speak louder.

2 Tom and John, when you answer questions up there I think you're

3 just going to have to speak into the mike more closely and also pick up your voice.

4 And I think that would be helpful.

5 Did you give us your name, sir?

6 MR. DAVENPORT: Steve Davenport.

7 MR. CAMERON: This is Steve Davenport, Ron, who gave us

8 comment earlier.

9 Does anybody else have a question at this point? Yes, Steve

10 Davenport.

11 MR. DAVENPORT: I have one more question. The fact that we

12 have a power plant now, will that make it quicker and easier as far as you doing this

13 permit process?

14 MR. KENYON: Not really. I mean, we're going to take advantage of

15 the information that we currently have on the current operating plant. But, like I said,

16 we consider this a brand new review. It's a new application. So we have to go through

17 the entire process with it.

18 MR. CAMERON: John, do you have anything you want to add to

19 that?

20 MR. TAPPERT: You would assume because there's a plant right

21 there that that would expedite the process. And to the extent that Exelon can

22 demonstrate information from the existing plant can be applied to the socio-impacts of

23 a possible additional plant. They can use that information so that is one potential

24 advantage to them.

25 Now the issue we're dealing with here is we have never done these

26 early site permit reviews before. So this is a pilot review for the applicant and for the

1 NRC. The rules for structure to be very broad, to cover a broad range of
2 circumstances so the administrative and technical reviews that we're doing are the
3 same for this plant as if it would be, if it was built in a Greenfield Site.

4 So the schedule really would not be appreciably different if they
5 chose another thing though the technical reviews might be more involved.

6 MR. CAMERON: Okay, we have a couple of questions here and one
7 over there. Let's go over to these gentlemen. Yes, sir.

8 MR. BROWN: My name is Gregg Brown from Bloomington, Illinois.
9 Good question about since one's already running here and the answer was there's
10 new ways of looking, there's new information, new processes, new ways of gathering
11 information about the environmental impact.

12 Would it be possible, it seems reasonable to me to think if it was
13 possible that if looking at the environmental situation given the new technologies, new
14 ways of understanding, if they found out that it isn't suitable for the second site, is it
15 possible the first would be shut down on the basis of this new information?

16 MR. CAMERON: Okay, I think you got the gist of that.

17 MR. KENYON: Well, I think certainly if we determined that there was
18 some safety issues that were required that would keep us from granting the early site
19 permit, we would certainly take a look at it and see how it applied to the current
20 operating plant.

21 MR. CAMERON: John, do you want to elaborate on that?

22 MR. TAPPERT: Yes, it's hard to speculate. You know, depending
23 on what issues arise. I mean, we're looking at a proposed early site permit at the
24 Clinton site. If whatever is revealed is applicable to either one, then the agency would
25 look at that. If the Agency ever determines that it can't operate safely, we would take

1 appropriate action. But that's not really the focus of the review. We're looking at the
2 impacts of construction and operation of a second unit.

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. And, sir, did you have a
4 question?

5 MR. FRANK: My question is the lake capacity adequate now for the
6 second unit? Do you've got enough water already?

7 MR. KENYON: Sir, we're still in the early part of the review so we
8 would take that as one of the issues that we need to take a look at.

9 MR. FRANK: Okay, so that's to be determined.

10 MR. KENYON: That's correct.

11 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. And, yes, indeed, that's one of the
12 important issues that the staff is going to evaluate in comparing the environmental
13 impact statement.

14 And let's go back over here. Oscar, please introduce yourself.

15 MR. SHIRANI: I'm Oscar Shirani, I'm the Whistleblower against
16 Exelon for falsification of the records on quality assurance audits. So I think since
17 we're talking about SER, Safety Evaluation Report, by the NRC review and all that
18 stuff, after all that stuff reviewed by the SER is going to go to the licensee to submit
19 FSAR, which is Final Safety Analysis Report, and the NRC review process, UFSAR.
20 And it becomes part of the permit plant records.

21 10 CFR 50, Appendix A, which is a Code of Federal Regulation,
22 Appendix A talks about the design of the nuclear power plants. 10 CFR 50, Appendix
23 B is a quality assurance record of the nuclear power, which is supposed to be an
24 oversight of the design. There are three incidents within the last three years at the
25 Exelon Quad Cities, Byron and Dresden, material blow up in pieces inside the reactor
26 containment. It means that Exelon itself tonight is sitting down and talking about the

1 credibility of the Exelon for falsification of record and pushing them for the criminal
2 prosecution for 10 CFR 50.5, for falsifying the quality assurance record. We are sitting
3 here and trying to see if we can give them another license to run another plant.

4 MR. CAMERON: Oscar, is there a question here because we are
5 going to hear later on. Do you have a question?

6 MR. SHIRANI: No, just comments. And after I'm finished with my
7 five minutes, if anybody in the audience would like to give their five minutes to me I
8 would like to elaborate on a lot of issues that you need to know.

9 MR. CAMERON: We'll get to you in that period. We're doing
10 questions now. Thank you, Oscar.

11 Let's go back to Sandy Moody. This is Sandy Moody.

12 MS. MOODY: When a plant applies for an early site, do they already
13 have designs that they know that they're going to use? Are there designs that you
14 know that are conducive to only that site because I'm just a layman but there's several
15 different kind of designs of a nuclear plant. So do they then try to develop for this site
16 or do designers already do that no matter what?

17 Do you understand my question?

18 MR. KENYON: Yes, I do. Exelon has proposed what they call a
19 Plant Parameter Envelope. And what they've done is they've looked at seven or eight
20 different designs that are out there. And they're asking that we perform our review
21 using a plant envelope, as it were, envelope all of these seven or eight different plants.

22 Right now for an early site permit they do not have to provide us with
23 a specific design but they do have to give us this kind of envelope so we can come up
24 with an estimate of the kind of environmental impacts that we can be looking at.

25 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Yes.

1 MS. TREADWAY: My name is Carolyn Treadway. I'm from Normal,
2 Illinois. And my question is what is our plan for the evening? I'm confused about the
3 schedule. We are listed in the agenda here and the overview and all the things before
4 that were to last a half an hour. And it was to be public comment for two hours. And a
5 number of us have registered and I'd certainly like to hear more from Dr. Shirani. And
6 we're running half hour over already. If you can clarify what the plan for the meeting.

7 MR. CAMERON: Yes, I stated in my introductory remarks. The plan
8 for the meeting is to give you some information, answer any questions that people
9 have about the process so that's clear. Then we're going to public comment. So as
10 soon as we're done with the question part here, we'll be going to public comment.

11 And let's go to this gentleman right here.

12 MR. CALNA: Kevin Calna. I would imagine part of your
13 environmental impact would have to be measuring the temperature fluctuation of the
14 Clinton Lake in means of the cooling capability. What input does that have on the final
15 design submittal for the cooling aspect of it? That it would be acceptable to use a lake
16 or would it be necessary the design to have a cooling tower?

17 MR. KENYON: As I said, we're in the early stage right now of
18 gathering this kind of information. We understand that the temperature of the lake is
19 an issue from talking to some of the people from this area already. The way Exelon
20 has presented it was that they're looking at different options for cooling the plant. In
21 other words, they're looking at once through cooling, they're looking at cooling towers.
22 So as part of our review we would be taking -- performing our evaluations to figure out
23 the environmental impacts would be for each kind of cooling systems.

24 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. David, did you want to provide
25 one clarification on the timing issues that Shannon asked?

1 MR. CUMMINGS: My name is David Cummings. I'm with the Office
2 of the General Counsel. And I did want to clarify one point about the computation of
3 time for filing your petitions to intervene. When you submit it into the mail, the
4 postmark, that is going to be the date that is used for, I believe, January 12th is when
5 you need to get that mailed to the NRC. It's not the date of receipt. It's the day when
6 you put that into the mail.

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you for that. Do we have time for one more
8 question before we get going. And let's go right here; yes.

9 MS. GAFF: Hi, I'm Kim Gaff and I was looking at your projected
10 images here under Team Expertise. I just want a little clarification on this. Are you
11 going to have several different experts out there gathering information as to whether
12 this site would be appropriate for you?

13 MR. KENYON: That's correct.

14 MS. GAFF: Okay. And if I'm to understand this correctly, you must
15 have, what? I'm just counting this. It looks like we have 11 different sciences here
16 represented.

17 MR. KENYON: That's probably true. We look at aquatic and
18 terrestrial ecology, we look at human health issues, we look at socioeconomic issues,
19 we look at water use and water quality. We look at meteorology concerns. There's
20 probably a number of other ones that I'm not thinking of right now but those are kind of
21 the key ones.

22 MR. GAFF: Well, I am a resident of DeWitt County. I've lived here
23 21 years and I teach school here. I'm very interested in this. I guess what I'd like to
24 know is will the residents of DeWitt County receive a survey of any kind, any
25 information from us? Like for instance you were talking about the socioeconomic type
26 of information. Would you be gathering information from us residents?

1 MR. KENYON: Well, the way we obtain information such as on
2 socioeconomic issues is that we'll be meeting with various local officials in your areas
3 such as, I'm not sure what his title would be, but the tax --

4 MS. GAFF: Maybe our tax assessor --

5 MR. KENYON: -- assessor and perhaps they'll be talking to your
6 Chamber of Commerce people.

7 MS. GAFF: Okay. Well, the reason I asked you that is because we
8 have to keep a lot of demographic information in our schools. And I would certainly
9 point you to the school district to gather some of that information because we work in
10 concert with the DeWitt By County Health Department here. And I just wanted to find
11 out how you were going to gather your information and who you would be talking to.
12 So, thank you. You did clarify that for me.

13 MR. KENYON: Well, that's very useful because I can pass that on to
14 our socioeconomic reviewer and he'll be getting in contact with them, I'm sure.

15 MR. CAMERON: Yes, it's a good example of the type of information
16 that we want to get from people. And scoping is resources for information in a
17 community. So, thank you for that. And if anybody else has ideas to give us along
18 those lines, we would welcome them.

19 One more question and then we're going to go to the comment
20 period. Yes.

21 MR. BROWN: Yes, Gregg Brown. Just real quickly, having, of
22 course, the people in Clinton are concerned about this and so having it here, a
23 meeting here is very important. But people in the area, a much broader area, are also
24 very concerned. Is there opportunities for something like this in the outlying areas
25 where it's easier for people in say some of the other areas who are going to be
26 affected by this decision to come in? Obviously, being here it's easier for certain

1 people to be here and more difficult for other people to be here. I mean, this is directly
2 going to affect people in a much broader area than just right here. So I'm wondering
3 how, if anything's going to allow people in other areas to have their input?

4 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Greg.

5 MR. KENYON: Well, we attempt to inform people in the outlying
6 areas in some of the bigger cities of these meetings that we have down here by
7 advertising them in the newspapers and such. If you're asking are we going to hold
8 several meetings. The answer is it's not our intention to. But you can provide us with
9 your comments through the written comment process.

10 MR. CAMERON: And if you think it would be helpful if, for example,
11 if you can identify some specific locales where you think it would be more convenient
12 for people who might be more broadly affected for us to hold a meeting, too. So if you
13 do comment on that, Greg.

14 All right. Let's go to the formal comment part of the meeting. And
15 Oscar, can you make this quick so we can get to you.

16 MR. SHIRANI: This is a question. Since ground economy is known
17 as the highest contaminated soil in the country with seven to nine children, from seven
18 to age nine, has been diagnosed with a cancer as -- set it on July 10th NRC publicly, I
19 would like to know whether the NRC is going to inspect all Com Ed, Exelon records to
20 make sure this time they not willfully, as they admitted, that they falsified records and
21 EPA or NRC is going to give them \$80,000 fine, which is a pocket change.

22 I want to make sure that NRC this time ensures that the public has a
23 value and they're not going to falsify the contaminated soil level caused seven to nine
24 children, innocent kids to be diagnosed with a cancer. And that's what everyone is
25 concerned with.

1 MR. CAMERON: John, could you just talk a little bit about how
2 we're going to gather the information and how we verify the information?

3 MR. TAPPERT: I think we get a little off topic here. We are aware
4 of Ms. Sauer's concerns and we are following up with her directly. What else did you
5 want to know?

6 MR. CAMERON: Well, the question that was in there relates to how
7 we know whether the information that we're gathering is accurate.

8 MR. TAPPERT: Well, the applicant submits information and part of,
9 what we have a team of experts to do is to assess that and to validate that information.

10 MR. CAMERON: So our process of doing this is going to be in part a
11 validation process.

12 MR. TAPPERT: Yes.

13 MR. CAMERON: Oscar, we're going to go on, Oscar, to the formal
14 comment part of the meeting. And we do have you down and you're going to have to
15 decide what the most important points are that you want to tell us about. And I know
16 that you do have a number of important points. But let's start off the public comment
17 part of the meeting. And I wanted to go first to some of your local elected officials
18 here, specifically first the mayor, Mayor Cyrulik.

19 Mayor, do you want to come up here and talk to us? Usually during
20 the formal comment piece we have people come up here. Certainly, we don't have to
21 do that for everybody. If you want me to bring you the mike back, we can do that for
22 you. But I know that mayors are used to standing up in front of crowds.

23 MAYOR CYRULIK: I'm the Mayor of Clinton. I'm glad to participate
24 in this convention or whatever you want to have here. I've been a life long resident of
25 the community. I was here when the first reactor was built. I'll be here until I pass on,
26 I guess.

1 I welcome and support the permitting process. My family and I have
2 never had any feel of fear with the reactor in the community as of right now. I don't
3 know of any environmental impact that has evolved with that reactor so far.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much, Mayor.

6 Now, I believe we have someone else from the City of Clinton
7 government with us. Bryan Hickman? Bryan?

8 MR. HICKMAN: Just wanted to publicly support the process. I've
9 heard that this process is a pilot for the early site permit. I know it's a lengthy process.
10 Everybody knows how the government's pretty slow in getting through processes.

11 I just hope we take this opportunity to not only re-evaluate the site
12 but to also look at the process itself to make sure that it is really necessary, see if we
13 can streamline it. And I do support this process and this project that Exelon is going
14 through. Thank you.

15 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Mr. Terry Ferguson from the DeWitt
16 County Board.

17 MR. FERGUSON: Yes, I also would like to state that I am a farmer
18 that farms all around the power plant. I would like to comment that as a member of the
19 County Board, I think the whole County Board is in favor of the process of seeking an
20 additional power plant here in Clinton. But as far as the environmental comments, as a
21 farmer we base a lot of our whole income and our whole life is based on a clean
22 environment. I might add that farming around the power plant from -- we used to live
23 there, I mean, before the plant came to town. That was our home.

24 But now we farm around it.

25 But one of the gauges I like to use to determine a healthy
26 environment is the amount of wildlife there is in the area. It seems each year we have

1 more pheasants, more quail, more deer, excellent fishing. You know, I would have to
2 gauge that as a testimony that, you know, the Clinton Power Station is not being very
3 detrimental to the environment. And when we look at the needs of power in the future,
4 it seems to me that the nuclear power is the only way to go. You know, there are
5 environmental concerns for drilling oil, gas, you know, whatever. But I think this is the
6 right track. Thank you.

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Terry.

8 We're going go now to hear a little bit from Exelon just in terms of
9 what their vision and rationale is in applying for this permit. And I'm going to ask Bob
10 Beamant and Bob, I hope I'm pronouncing your name correctly. Bob is the Site Vice
11 President at the Clinton Plant. Bob?

12 MR. BEMENT: Thank you. Terry, you forgot to talk about geese,
13 more geese.

14 Good evening. I am Bob Bement, Site Vice President of the Clinton
15 Power Station. I want to thank everybody for coming out and participating tonight.
16 This is an important decision and every person that's out here is participating in it.
17 That's part of our country. It's part of being a U.S. citizen and I appreciate you taking
18 advantage and doing that.

19 I've been in the nuclear industry for 28 years. I started out in the
20 U.S. Naval Program, serving aboard two U.S. submarines and from there I went into
21 the commercial organization. And I have served in most parts of the commercial
22 organization. I started in Operations, spent time in training Radiation Protection, RP,
23 chemistry and maintenance.

24 What I've seen during the years is an industry that continues to focus
25 on improvement, continues to focus on improving safety and continues to find better
26 and more efficient ways to run our business. I know that how we do our job affects

1 you. Us keeping power flowing, keeping power to your houses, to your businesses, to
2 your churches affect the quality of life that you have come to know and we have
3 come to know in this country.

4 I'm proud of the 500 plus people that work at Clinton Power Station.
5 A lot of them have been here since the beginning of construction in the late 1970's and
6 early 1980's. One thing that I have found since I've come to Clinton Power Station is
7 that the employees have great ownership of the site and they are a part of this
8 community. They take great pride in being from this part of the area, the heartland.

9 The company likes being a part of DeWitt County. We like to be
10 known that we're in the county. We like to eat a little of Ted's food once in a while.
11 We pay taxes. Last year we paid a little over 10 million dollars in taxes. We contribute
12 thousands of dollars to organizations. There are some recent -- we got the opportunity
13 to participate in the Clinton Ultimate Play Space that was drawn up by children from
14 Clinton. And we got to participate financially and some of our workers help build that.

15 We also participated in the last United Way campaign, increasing our
16 contributions to the county. Over \$10,000 to this county, which is one of the three
17 counties we split our money with. And as part of the larger companies, larger nuclear
18 company that we are a part of, the company nuclear employees contributed over a
19 million dollars to United Way.

20 I take great pride in the recent contribution or gifting or donation of
21 the Clinton Lake Marina to the county this past September. We're pleased to have the
22 DeWitt County Board receive the ownership of the marina. The marina is a big part of
23 DeWitt County. Over a million people use the lake annually. And it helps keep
24 revenue coming into this county and we're proud to be a part of gifting that to DeWitt
25 County.

1 Clinton Nuclear Plant provides electricity in a safe, reliable and
2 efficient manner. Nuclear power is clean. It does not emit greenhouse gases, sulfur
3 dioxide or nitrogen oxide. We take our job serious. We're a highly trained
4 organization. Our nuclear operators are one of the highest trained organizations, utility
5 workers in the country.

6 The company is proud of our safe operating record since we bought
7 Clinton Power Station in December of 1999. We have set new safety records at the
8 site. We take great pride in how we operate our plant, placing safety as our number
9 one priority. We have recently applied to OSHA for them to come out and assess us
10 for a voluntary protection program star rating. It's the highest classification they give
11 for industrial safety. And when we achieve this, we will be the fifth nuclear power plant
12 in the country to have a Voluntary Protection Program Star Rating. And we take great
13 pride in that. I'm proud of the work that we do at Clinton. And I'm especially proud
14 of the employees of Clinton.

15 About our early site permit, as the nation's largest operating nuclear
16 power plants and one of the largest utilities, we continue to plan and develop to meet
17 the needs of this great nation, meet the electricity needs. The planning and
18 preparation are long term and we weigh numerous options in the process. We are
19 exercising one of those business options by filing an early site permit with the Nuclear
20 Regulatory Commission.

21 The early site permitting is the first of a two part process to license a
22 nuclear reactor facility. It does not authorize us to construct or operate. Rather, the
23 early site permitting makes certain determinations with respect, to what you've already
24 heard, the suitability of the site for new generation, the environmental impacts, if any,
25 from the new generation. And it deals with any emergency planning issue that may
26 arise.

1 The permit, once granted, is good for 20 years and can be renewed
2 for another 20 years. Thus a party that believes it may sometime in the future desire
3 to construction nuclear generation can bank an early site permit until that time. Exelon
4 is seeking an early site permit at this time to be able to bank the permit for future use.
5 Exelon, however, has not made a decision as to whether it would actually construct a
6 new facility at this site or what reactor design it would ultimately chose. A question
7 was asked by Sandy earlier, have we made a decision. The answer is, no.

8 Where we are in the decision process is this. Should you need
9 additional generation capacity and should we conclude that nuclear is the best
10 alternative fuel source, then the Clinton site appears to be an attractive area. The
11 reason it is is because of the things that will be evaluated with environmental. But just
12 as important is the community. The people of the community, the work force in the
13 community and the people in the community that support Clinton Power Station.

14 And finally, I'd like to say I appreciate the opportunity to speak in this
15 open forum tonight. Thank you very much.

16 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much, Bob, for explaining
17 that to us. And I'd like to go now to Carolyn Treadway and then we'll go to Pat Allison
18 and then to Greg Brown.

19 Carolyn, do you want to come up?

20 MS. TREADWAY: Sure. My name is Carolyn Treadway and I live in
21 Normal, Illinois. And I'm here, that's 25 miles from the proposed plant. And I'm here
22 because I'm very, very concerned about radioactive nuclear waste from Clinton Power
23 Plant 1 and proposed Clinton Power Plant 2.

24 I am a wife. I am a mother, I'm a grandmother. Professionally, I'm a
25 Pastoral Counselor, I'm a social worker, I'm a family therapist and I'm a life coach. My
26 entire life work has been dedicated to sustaining and to enhancing life. Life is sacred.

1 Life is sacred. I know this in every fiber of my being. I do not need studies to examine
2 or document this truth.

3 People are sacred and life forms are sacred. And above all, the web
4 of life is sacred. And the vast web of our interconnection is the very matrix of our lives.
5 Destroy the web and we destroy the very possibility of life as we now know it on our
6 planet.

7 We do know that radiation is destructive to persons, to living
8 creatures and to the environment. Why then would we ever possibly risk destruction of
9 our lives and the web of life? Notice I said risk. I didn't say we would. I said we would
10 risk it. Why would we even consider unleashing the power of the atom in ways that
11 allow incomprehensible risks. I say incomprehensible because we have not even yet
12 begun to comprehend those risks or to take them seriously.

13 The fact is is that nuclear energy, whether it's unleashed through
14 nuclear bombs or small deadly munitions or a nuclear power plant, all leads to the
15 same end product, which is radioactive nuclear waste. We humans who have made
16 the terrible mistake of creating this waste have absolutely no clue what to do with it
17 now that it exists. No clue where to store it, how to transport it nor how to store it in
18 ways that will keep it for the tens of thousands to millions of years that this radioactivity
19 will remain extraordinary lethal

20 And who will keep it safe? Who will keep it safe? The radioactivity
21 of the radioactive waste that already exist will need to be cared for far longer than
22 human civilization has even existed. In a nuclear plant, every day routine operation
23 radioactivity is released into our air, water and soil. There is plenty of documentation
24 of this on the Web and everything I am saying I have documented by Web Site or
25 books and I will be turning that in here.

1 Mechanical failures and human errors also cause leaks. As the plant
2 ages, so does the equipment and the leaks increase generally. If you had a large
3 medical center with a thousand laboratories using radioactive materials, you would
4 have a combined inventory of about two queries of radiation, I understand from my
5 sources, and in contrast operating a nuclear power reactor will have about 16 billion
6 queries in its reactor core. This is the equivalent of a long lived radioactivity of at least
7 1,000 Hiroshima bombs, 1,000 Hiroshima bombs in the size of a reactor like Clinton.

8 Just one pound of plutonium, which is the most toxic known element
9 and remains deadly for 250,000 years. If it was evenly distributed and ingested will kill
10 everybody on the planet, one pound. And yet a thousand megawatt power plant the
11 size of Clinton 1 produces nearly 180 metric tons of radioactivity waste per year, high
12 level radioactive waste. Is all of this waste plutonium? No, it's not. But do we need
13 more high level radioactive waste of any kind? No, we don't.

14 I'm almost done here.

15 What is happening to the spent fuel rods and other radioactive waste
16 in Clinton Reactor 1, let alone for Clinton Reactor 2? How full is the storage? How
17 safe is the storage? What's going to happen when the storage here is filled? What's
18 going to happen about transporting it? How and when and where will it be
19 transported? Where will it be kept? Who on earth would want this waste near them or
20 transported through them? And what if there is no safe place? We do not know how
21 to keep this safe for 250,000 years or millions of years.

22 What is the potential for a catastrophic accident at a nuclear power
23 plant? American public is generally aware of things like Three Mile Island but we're not
24 generally aware of other accidents or near misses such as the Bessie Davis reactor in
25 Toledo, Ohio; the reactor with a hole in its head. Through complacency by owners and
26 inspectors alike over a period of ten years, nearly a crack and a water leak led to

1 corrosion through six inches of carbon steel in the walls of the reactor vessel and three
2 sixteenth of an inch of stainless steel lining protected that from becoming what's been
3 called the worse potential accident in -- narrowly missed being the worst loss of
4 coolant accident in U.S. history.

5 Each reactor has potential to have a catastrophic accident severe
6 enough to destroy for thousands of years all life within 250 miles and with a fifty
7 percent possibility occurring in any decade, in every decade. This possibility is too
8 high for me.

9 Then I had a section about design flaws but I will let Dr. Shirani
10 speak for himself instead of speaking about what he found out.

11 My last point is the cost. If it's going to take some three billion dollars
12 to build this new plant, which my source has said, what could we do with that three
13 billion dollars to develop wind power, biomass power and solar power, which are clean,
14 renewable and safe? We have to be careful about the legacy we are leaving to our
15 children's children's children's children. A legacy of lethal radiation relieved to them to
16 tend. And for this I weep and mourn. I weep and mourn and I invite you to join me.
17 And then I invite you to act with me in every way possible to decrease energy
18 consumption, to develop renewable and safe clean energy and that will allow Clinton 1
19 and every other plant to be shut down forever.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. CAMERON: Thank you for those comments, Carolyn. We're
22 going to ask Pat Allison to come up. And then we're going to go to Greg Brown.

23 MS. ALLISON: We've heard from a science teacher, now we're
24 going to hear from a business teacher. I'm Pat Allison. I've lived here all my life. My
25 father lived here all his life and my grandparents lived here. I have a vested interest in
26 this community. I also participate in a Community Advisory Panel where I feel that I

1 have gained considerable knowledge and I wish that all of you participate in that and
2 learn all the things that I've learned.

3 My husband is a business owner. I have taught in the school system
4 for 29 years. So I have a vested interest in this community. I also am concerned
5 about funding for schools. Our funding is decreasing and even though I'm going to be
6 retiring in a few years, I would like to see our school system be as good as it has been
7 in the past few years.

8 Also, I'm very interested in economic development. I have seen our
9 people move out. I've seen our unemployment increase tremendously. I would like for
10 us to have a way to increase our economic development again. Thank you.

11 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Pat.

12 We're going to keep going through the speakers. And I know that
13 Mr. Shirani asked for people to give him their time and certainly there are some people
14 who have offered to do that. I think that what we're going to do is we have to keep
15 things equal. We're going to have Oscar come up and talk to us for five to seven
16 minutes. We're going to go on with others who have signed up. And if we get to the
17 end of the evening and still time left and we can go back to Oscar for more time, then
18 we'll do that.

19 And, Oscar, with that though, let me ask, Gregg, do you want to
20 come up and say a few words? Why don't you do that for us? Gregg Brown.

21 MR. BROWN: History is made here. The future is watching us. The
22 past is watching us. Life is sacred, the planet is sacred. There's a blot in the line here.
23 There's judgment in this.

24 I brought some information I want to just make sure you know. It's
25 out there on the table. I want to just briefly, quickly, what I brought. First, I brought the
26 World Scientist Warning to Humanity, which is a document produced by the Union of

1 Concerned Scientists and signed by over 1700 eminent scientists including 104
2 winners of the Noble Prize in the Sciences.

3 Dr. David Lockbaum of the UCS, the Union of Concerned Scientists,
4 recently wrote a letter that was highly critical of the NRC. That letter was co-signed by
5 many people and organizations including the Student Environmental Action Coalition of
6 which I'm involved. Their warning document presents the big and dangerous picture
7 that our world faces. And as such, I believe that every human being should be familiar
8 with it.

9 Second, I have the envelope put out by the Tooth Fairy Project,
10 which is measuring the level of radioactive isotopes strontium in our baby's teeth.
11 Since the government is no longer monitoring the level of radioactivity that is entering
12 our bodies, at least not in an official way, it seems to me that someone has to do it.
13 And the new information on the infant mortality rates downwind of the Clinton facility
14 makes the Tooth Fairy Project Study even more important.

15 And lastly, I have a few copies of an editorial that was published
16 recently in Illinois State University Newspaper, the Daily Vadette. In it the young writer
17 critiques the society's nuclear policy. She uses strong words as she questions the
18 common sense, the decency and the sanity of that policy.

19 I believe that the anger of the young generation will inevitably grow
20 as they realize how they and their future and their world have been betrayed by the
21 power that be. Their anger is righteous and that young writer's editorial is just a
22 glimpse and a warning of what is to come as the horrible truth becomes more widely
23 known. Take this moment very seriously. Again, we all have much at stake.

24 Thank you very much.

25 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Gregg.

1 We're going to go to three people from various organizations in the
2 community right now; Roger Little, Steve Vandiver and Ken Bjelland. And then we're
3 going to go to Oscar Shirani, Corey Conn and Shannon Fisk from Environmental
4 Ecology Center. So could we have Roger Little from the school district? Roger?

5 MR. LITTLE: Good evening. My name is Roger Little. I'm the
6 Superintendent of Schools. I don't speak for everybody in Clinton or in the area but I
7 would like for you to -- I'd like to give you an impression that I have in working with the
8 power plant.

9 I came to Clinton in 1994. I have found the power plant to be a
10 partner in the education of the children in the community. A lot of the people that work
11 there have children in our schools. And therefore they have concerns as all of us do. I
12 will say this and I think this is very important. We support the power plant in their
13 efforts to look ahead and see what can be done in this area. That does not mean that
14 when the facts are in, there may be some things that need to be addressed. But
15 certainly the opportunity to do that seems to me to be the right thing to do.

16 This plant has meant a lot to this school district obviously financially.
17 That's not all, though. It's been more important than that because it has been a place
18 for people in the community to have a job and raise children and that's our concern. I
19 will say this and I think this is super important as far as the plant is concerned. It has
20 already been indicated. They have formed a committee in the community that they are
21 working with and informing with on a regular basis. They are meeting once a year.
22 Now we've met the second year this time and we are talking about safety in the plant
23 with a broad area of people who have concerns about that.

24 So these are concerns that they are working with us on. The other
25 thing that I think is very important is that they have operated this plant very efficiently
26 and I think that we all have benefited from that. I support what they're doing. Like I

1 said, there may be some items down the road we need to look at. But as of right now,
2 we need to get there before we make judgments.

3 The power plant is an important part of the community. And one
4 other thing I would say is that in every way we have worked to have safety first. We
5 have, we are always training people. We're always having safety kinds of things go
6 on. And that's what we can do. And in the time that I've been here, we have had no
7 problems with the environment or whatever as far as the power plant.

8 And I'm speaking primarily, I think, for myself and the school district.
9 But the power plant has been good to us and to children. Thank you.

10 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Superintendent Little.

11 Steve Vandiver?

12 MR. VANDIVER: My name is Steve Vandiver. I'm the Economic
13 Development Director and the Consumer of Commerce Director for Clinton. Before
14 moving to Clinton 16 years ago, I spent my high school years next to the Cordova,
15 about 6 miles from the Cordova Nuclear Plant in Cordova, Illinois by the Quad Cities.

16 And speaking economically, the Clinton Power Station has been a
17 socioeconomic work horse in DeWitt County for over 30 years, for almost 30 years.
18 Through that time it's provided hundreds of jobs for our area. But it's not just the jobs
19 that it's done for our community. There's a tremendous amount of people the plant
20 has brought to us who have become valuable Clinton DeWitt County residents.
21 Several are friends of mine personally.

22 They are now volunteers, church members and other contributing
23 citizens for the Clinton area. The taxes paid by the plant have improved our schools,
24 making them some of the finest in the state and helped our county services. And
25 although it doesn't sit within the city limits, it continues to help our city tax base. The
26 plant has purchased fire trucks for our city and helps us cultivate a highly qualified fire

1 and emergency personnel with experience not found in municipalities of our size or
2 even larger because of the extra emergency planning for natural disasters for which
3 they train.

4 There's always been a good working relationship as long as I've lived
5 in town with the city, the county and the plant to make sure the safety standards are
6 upheld. And in short, they've always been a good, quiet and contributing neighbor for
7 DeWitt County and the surrounding area. So on behalf of the Economic Development,
8 the City of Clinton and the Chamber of Commerce, we would welcome the expansion
9 of a second plant. Thank you.

10 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much, Steve.

11 Mr. Bjelland?

12 MR. BJELLAND: Hi, I'm Ken Bjelland. I'm here tonight representing
13 the DeWitt County Economic Development Committee. And the Committee has
14 discussed this and does support the expansion, the second unit and we feel that the
15 problems that we've had with our local economy, with the loss from Revere, the loss of
16 Troll and the loss of Imperial China, we really need another opportunity to provide
17 some work in the county for our available work force. And we would welcome the
18 second unit if it's sought to be available.

19 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Mr. Bjelland.

20 We're going to go to Mr. Oscar Shirani now and then we'll go to Mr.
21 Corey Conn and then to Shannon Fisk.

22 Oscar?

23 MR. SHIRANI: Again, Oscar Shirani. I came from Iran in 1975 and
24 my father was telling me just do always do the right thing. I came here to the United
25 States. I became a very good citizen of this country and contributed my best
26 education towards the enhancement of engineering and I have developed lot of

1 technical papers. I have taught nationwide to the courses, technical arguments, which
2 are the basis for my allegations.

3 July 20th of 2003, I got the highest achievement award from
4 American Society of Mechanical Engineering -- I gave a tutorial course. Right in front
5 of me was the best engineers around the world, was listening to the design flaws and
6 welding flaws and all the falsification of the Exelon findings that my audit found. There
7 was not a single dispute. I have run it by thousands of PhD's. It's all on the Web Site.
8 You could read Oscar Shirani on Google.com or Yahoo.com or you could go to R.
9 Huffman at Animatedsoftware.com. Also, David Lockbaum wrote a complainer on
10 December 1st, 2003 to the NRC complaining the NRC processes of the flaws in their
11 design inspection process.

12 I was banned from the nuclear industry by Exelon for 18 months.
13 Finally I found a contract job and I went to Constellation Energy. After three months
14 the Vice President of Engineering at Constellation, who came from Com Ed, I lost my
15 job. Again, four months I was out of job. Finally I got a contracting job and I went to
16 Cooper Nuclear Station and two weeks ago I found safety issues again that I could not
17 look the other way. And I lost my job again.

18 Here is a guy who is teaching the codes on the industry cannot find a
19 job even with the NRC. I have applied for more than 40 job applications within the
20 NRC. The NRC has also banned me from the industry. All I want, I want to teach. I
21 don't want to put them, put me, find in the audits and shut down the plants. I want to
22 make sure that our plants are safe.

23 Prior to Chernobyl we had a lot of pheasants around outside. We
24 had very good mayors in town. What happened after Chernobyl? There was no
25 mayor left, there were no pheasants. Thousands of people died. We want to make
26 sure that we look at the consequences. As previously was mentioned Davis Bessie,

1 Toledo, Ohio. We had seven inch reactor head, carbon steel, six and a quarter of an
2 inch or more was melted down like a brick element right inside. The stress and strain -
3 - everything was good. The boric acid ate the metal. What the NRC inspector was
4 doing, everything there is okay.

5 Can we wait for the consequences? I was the one who wrote a lot of
6 codes and defended their plants. Commonwealth Edison have more than 80 volumes
7 in Dresden and Quad Cities. I wrote the code and defended it. It seems I did not, it
8 was not that I didn't go beyond my imagination. I sharpened my pencil to defend the
9 plants. I was there to make sure they do the right thing. I was there telling them that
10 we own this plant 52 weeks in a year and it's a shame that NRC comes with one or two
11 weeks and find all these flaws. Let's do it, do it right in house. Once NRC comes,
12 they're going to give us sense.

13 But instead production, two million dollars a day is at stake. NRC
14 came and told Com Ed once their plant was on a watch list. They knew I worked for
15 an architect engineer firms. And when they was in the industry for the structure and
16 design analysis, they used my name and they put me to answer the 50.54(f) letters of
17 the NRC. I went to Sargent and Lundy, Bechtel, Stone and Webster, GE and I find
18 findings in all of them. But the worst one was at General Electric, Nuclear Energy, San
19 Jose, California. We looked at 54 analysis. All 54 failed, 100 percent design flaw.
20 They are the claimant of six signal. It means three fabians in one medium cortex.

21 The gentleman who was fighting with me at the exit meeting not to
22 put the stop work on them, David Helvey, came to Com Ed. Blamed Oliver Kingsley.
23 They lift the stop work. They spit on the Code of Federal Regulations. Code of
24 Federal Regulations and significant findings, design flaws. Has to be corrected. Has
25 to be promptly corrected. The verification of the deficient condition shall be performed

1 to verify that the corrective action is adequately implemented. These are all the codes,
2 Federal regulations by the NRC.

3 The point is this, I'm not claiming that we don't have regulations. We
4 have lots of, tons of SCR, USFSAR, that is good for the shelf. The problem is once
5 you start opening up and look at the worms inside the can, that's where the weakness
6 of the NRC comes. We think that if this industry shall exist we need resources within
7 the NRC. We need technical competency and we need a thorough investigations.
8 Most of my audits was either three months after the NRC or a few months before the
9 NRC. The NRC went to GE, blessed their QA program three months before me in
10 1997. I wanted to shut down GE and rightfully so.

11 They falsified my audit reports. All the calculation which shows that
12 we are not in an activity and elastic range was taken out of the audit report. As you
13 see, the material in a layman's term is a rubber band. You could stretch it. As long as
14 you stretch it within the design limit, which is in SER, USFSAR, CFR 50 Appendix B.
15 And all the code of regulations it tells you that you only can operate in an elastic range.
16 And you need to know where is your design allowable established by 10 CFR 50
17 Appendix A. If you are exceeding that, it means you have to give notification to the
18 NRC Part 21, Report In Significance Condition.

19 Once the material in the three plants blow up in pieces, what it
20 means? We are way in the plastic tangent area, way above your design modules. We
21 are more than five to 600 percent before passing the design module with all the safety
22 and how does it inform you the sign of crack? Are we licensed to operate in an
23 inelastic or plastic range? No way. As soon as you stretch the rubber and one part of
24 it become thickness, they call it strain hardening. If you put more -- the weakness,
25 that's a weak element. It's going to break.

1 Three plants; Dresden Quad Cities and Byron by IONPI, which is
2 Institute of Nuclear Power Industry, which is fed by the utilities. In their SCR 05,
3 August 21, 2002, they reported 30 nuclear power plants have been shut down, forced
4 outage because the material condition failed due to unanalyzed conditions. The same
5 stuff that I predicted in my GE audit report. In a 54 design analysis of their reactor,
6 how long they could hide it? Finally the material burst. Can we wait for the material to
7 burst?

8 In a Davis Bessie, six and quarter inch metal was melted. We didn't
9 really have three quarter of an inch of the vessel or the pressure boundary component
10 thickness. We were just barely saved by the bell. We were lucky, as David Lockbaum
11 said. Look at Karen Carman,
12 C-a-r-m-a-n, Web Site. Look at Russ Huffman who has captured most of my technical
13 issues. Go and read it. And I have been asking NRC and Exelon, bring all your
14 technical experts. Prove me wrong. All has been so far is a commoner.

15 MR. CAMERON: And Oscar, can I ask you to just take, just sum up.
16 Are you done for right now?

17 MR. SHIRANI: Yes.

18 MR. CAMERON: All right, thank you.

19 MR. SHIRANI: Well, let me just conclude. What I want to make sure
20 that they took me out of the nuclear, forged my signature and they laid me off. Now,
21 do we want the industry to have engineers and quality assurance to be a bunch of
22 cowards? If they listen to my story, they will be cowards because they're going to lose
23 their job and the whole NUPIC knows what happened to me. My boss was the NUPIC
24 Secretary. The week after all the NUPIC members, the members that I taught, I was
25 the lead of the NUPIC most difficult audits in the industry. They knew I am banned
26 and I'm suing Com Ed.

1 There is a problem in the system. If we want a safe nuclear, I was
2 never anti nuclear. And now, with all that knowledge, with all that education, I went to
3 Constellation Energy, they cracked the concrete. They did not report it to the NRC.
4 NRC, if you go above design basis, you have to report it to the NRC. They even
5 cracked the material and they didn't call the NRC.

6 I am scared for your kids and my kids. Does it work for me to get my
7 paycheck? I was bribed by GE, if I cooperate, give them all that answers they want,
8 they will hire me as executives. I was bribed by Dr. Sink of Holtec, that if I hide the
9 issues that I found in a spent nuclear fuel dry cask, he's going to give me a six figure
10 as an executive summary.

11 But I remember my dad says, do the right thing. My kids and your
12 kids have to live around this nuclear plant. My knowledge should not come and haunt
13 me. My knowledge should help to protect you and I should, the way I am banned from
14 the industry, it seems that I have committed a crime. All I did to protect you and myself
15 and our future generation.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Oscar.

17 And we're going to go Corey Conn. Corey do you want to come up?

18 MR. CONN: Good evening. My name is Corey Conn, C-o-r-e-y, last
19 name C-o-n-n. I come down from Chicago. I sit on the Board of Nuclear Energy
20 Information Service. So I have brought some information to share with you very
21 briefly. But first I wanted to comment on the power point Slide No. 9, which appears
22 on the handout on Page 3 where the first indented bulleted item, Reactor Safety. It
23 goes on to read, *safe characteristics pose no undue risk for a reactor sited there.*

24 And I wanted to just observe that particularly in view of the
25 observations that Mr. Shirani has shared with us that that might better read
26 environmental safety reactor poses risks, undue risks for a community cited here.

1 The news I wanted to share with you comes just in the last 24 hours
2 from France. And where the European Union has dealt a blow to new nuclear power
3 in France. Just to point out that these plants are undermined because the French
4 government has agreed to a European Commission demand to remove state
5 guarantees. And I think you all recognize the state guarantees are the bread and
6 butter of this industry. But while we welcome this information, of course, we want to
7 point out that the financing for this new reactor certainly is in competition with the funds
8 that apparently are being set aside for the long term liabilities and decommissioning in
9 the radioactive waste management from Clinton 1. I'd be curious what the ratio of
10 those funds are.

11 And I understand anxiety and the difficulty that the community is in,
12 any local community that is in economic distress I can appreciate your concerns. But I
13 think that we can all celebrate that even as the dollar continues to fall and gold to rise
14 and the Euro to rise, that the movement of 88 million Euros out of subsidy to nuclear in
15 Europe is indeed a wonderful thing that could be celebrated. This just occurred
16 Tuesday and it came on the demand of the EE Competition Commissioner, Mario
17 Monte, who demanded that the EE remove unlimited state guarantees that would be
18 here Price Anderson, on one sense, and fuel subsidies to the entity which is called
19 Electricity De France, EDF. That is the largest nuclear power generator in Europe. I
20 think Exelon's certainly rather large at this point.

21 And then the guarantees would allow the company to have access to
22 cheap capital for investment and acquisitions. And of course this whole thing is
23 brought to us by acquisitions and mergers. But there is good news going on and it's
24 not a done deal even though the wording of the power point suggests that the ESP is
25 really a foregone conclusion. It isn't. Things are in flux, very liquid.

26 Thank you for your time.

1 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Corey. I guess I just need to
2 point out that I would, if our slides implied in any way that the decision on the ESP is a
3 done deal, they shouldn't have because the NRC is going to go through its evaluation
4 and see whether the early site permit should be granted or not based on their findings.
5 And we might want to take a look at our slides just to make sure it's not implying that.

6 Shannon Fisk, and then we're going to go to Ruth Ann Lowers, Ted
7 Lowers, Mr. Weinberg and Mr. Adcott. Okay, Shannon?

8 MR. FISK: Yes, I'm Shannon Fisk. I'm a staff attorney with the
9 Environmental Law and Policy Center in Chicago. Wanted to discuss three main
10 issues tonight. First, the question at issue here, whether there should be a site for a
11 new nuclear power plant here in Clinton has already been answered by the people of
12 Illinois and the answer is no.

13 In particular, in 1987, Illinois General Assembly passed a law that
14 provides that no new nuclear plant shall be built in this state until the Illinois EPA
15 determines that the Federal government has identified and approved a means for
16 disposal of high level nuclear waste. This is perfectly sensible legislation. This nuclear
17 waste will be with us for 100,000 years, at least. And until we come up with a way to
18 dispose of it, building new nuclear power plants without a disposal method is like
19 building a house without toilets.

20 Basically, you know, there's a discussion about Yucca Mountain
21 being a site. If it is ever approved, it would not open until 2010. And so waste wouldn't
22 even start flowing until then. And in addition, Yucca Mountain doesn't even have
23 enough capacity to hold all the waste that is being produced by plants that are
24 currently operating, much less new plants.

25 So therefore, recognizing that there's no disposal method, Illinois has
26 declared a moratorium on new nuclear power plants making all sites in Illinois

1 inappropriate until the waste problem is solved. So in light of this moratorium, Federal
2 approval of a new site would be both inappropriate and meaningless.

3 Second issue I wanted to address is alternatives. We believe that
4 the NRC is legally required to objectively evaluate alternative sources of energy,
5 especially removable energy sources and energy conservation. The NRC regulations
6 do say that they don't have to consider a need for additional power, which, I guess,
7 you know, is due to the fact that right now there's a glut of power in Illinois so there
8 isn't a need for additional power. But aside that, nothing in the regulations prohibit the
9 NRC from considering alternative ways of meeting the assumed need.

10 And, in fact, the National Environmental Policy Act specifically
11 requires a consideration of all alternatives, which includes alternative energy sources.
12 Exelon's application relies on 20 year old data to basically dismiss clean energy
13 alternatives as, you know, unreliable and not realistic. But, in fact, renewable energy
14 sources and energy efficiency present a lower cost, safer and environmentally cleaner
15 approach to meeting Illinois' energy needs than nuclear power would.

16 For example, Federal studies show that wind power can supply up to
17 20 percent of the U.S.'s energy needs and energy efficiency efforts can reduce energy
18 demand by 33 percent by 2020. Of course, jobs and economic develop are at issue,
19 obviously. It's very important to the community. But clean energy alternatives and
20 energy efficiency provides significant job opportunities. For example, wind turbines are
21 considered the cash crop of the 21st Century because they very easily fit in a farm
22 where a farmer can get extra cash from the energy produced by wind turbines. In
23 addition, the opportunities for economic development and energy efficiency technology
24 are great. And we're currently falling behind other countries that invest in that.

1 Therefore, we believe that the NRC should give fair consideration to
2 alternative ways of meeting whatever power to be produced by this proposed second unit.

3 Finally, we call on the NRC to give a full airing of safety issues,
4 especially those relating to heightened terrorist threats since 9-11. And admittedly,
5 quickly, in view of all the documents that were filed in application, I couldn't find any
6 discussion of the terrorist issue or the terrorism issue, which seemed shocking to me
7 given that so much has changed.

8 And in addition to Exelon's filing, it states that detailed security plans
9 will be addressed during the construction licensing stage instead of now. I would think
10 before deciding whether you want a second site here, you would want to know what
11 the plans for dealing with security are and what the plans for dealing with the
12 heightened terrorist threats are.

13 Therefore, we believe that this issue should be addressed at this
14 stage and not only at the Site Safety Review but also in the Environmental Review.
15 And the reason there is because a site safety review, it's very hard for the public to
16 intervene. There's a special intervention process while the environmental review,
17 anybody from the public can comment and review it in forums such as these.

18 So those are the main three issues that we're going to be filing
19 comments later.

20 MR. CAMERON: Good. Thank you, thank you very much.

21 We're going to go to Ruth Ann and is it Ruth Ann Lowers?

22 MS. LOWERS: Good evening. I'm Ruth Lowers and I have a very
23 short comment to make. I fully support the process that you're using to determine if
24 you can be granted early site permit. And I'm optimistic that will be. I've lived in this
25 community since 1969 and have experienced a very environmentally safe existence, I
26 believe. And being active on our local school board, I know at what lengths we go to

1 for safety issues and training of our staff and our plans that we need to implement in
2 the event of some type of emergency.

3 So the community's worked very hard and continues to work hard in
4 support of our environment and the safety of our citizens and children. Thank you.

5 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Ruth.

6 Mr. Lowers? Ted?

7 MR. LOWERS: My name is Ted Lowers. I've been a business man
8 here in Clinton for 35 years. I attended the announcement of Clinton 1 at the Clinton
9 Country Club many years ago. This has been very good for our community both
10 environmentally and excellent workers with our whole community. And I certainly
11 support the early site permit application of Exelon. Thank you.

12 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Lowers.

13 Mr. Weinberg?

14 MR. WEINBERG: I apologize, this is not, the presentation is not
15 related to the environment or safety. I'm a newcomer to Clinton. We've lived here for
16 56 years. The population of this country is increasing. The use of electricity has
17 increased and is vital for the well being of our people. Electricity is an essential utility.
18 The future health and welfare of our people depend on adequate electric power. By
19 increasing the capacity at the Clinton Power Station with an additional reactor assures
20 the people of adequate and affordable electric power.

21 We encourage the construction of the second reactor at the Clinton
22 Power Station. Thank you.

23 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Weinberg.

24 Mr. Adcott?

25 MR. ADCOTT: I'm Bob Adcott. I've lived around here all my life. I
26 am in favor of the powerhouse. I worked out there from the beginning in 1975. I've

1 seen the first thick of pipe go in the ground and the welding and the craftsmanship on
2 that powerhouse is the best in the nation. The welding alone, I was involved in the
3 welding. I'm a retired pipe fitter and welder. And I was, I give the welding test out
4 there on that powerhouse. And the rejection rate on the X-ray wells out there was only
5 two percent. That's the best rejection rate at any powerhouse in the nation.

6 My welding engineer, who was metallurgist and a welding engineer,
7 graduate of Ohio State, he kept statistics on all the powerhouses throughout the
8 nation. And this powerhouse here had the best welding record of any powerhouse in
9 the nation. And we had some of the best craftsmanship on this powerhouse in the
10 nation also.

11 And I'm in favor of the powerhouse and the craftsmanship is just
12 unbelievable. Thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Adcott.

14 Our next four speakers, we're going to begin with Mr. Davenport,
15 Steve Davenport. And then we're going to go to Mr. Baker and Mr. Phil Huckleberry
16 and then Geoff Ower, I think. But we'll find out if I pronounced that. Steve?

17 MR. DAVENPORT: I'm Steve Davenport. I'm a local citizen for
18 many years. And I want to tell you all that I was this size before the nuclear power
19 plant was built. So, that had no affect on me that I know of.

20 There's three reasons that I'm for building another plant. I must
21 confess that I'm addicted to electricity. Everything that's worth while operates by
22 electricity except for one thing and that's, of course, my wife. But I wish I could unplug
23 her at times.

24 Of course, jobs, lower real estate taxes that would come with the
25 second unit, of course, and then also plenty of energy for the future. And the alarmists
26 are going to say, and they can tell you how dangerous the screwdriver was, but even

1 an automobile emits carbon dioxide and pollution but if you don't think an automobile's
2 not hazardous, run into a tree going about 65 miles an hour.

3 And I've heard all kinds of bad things about nuclear power, but I'm
4 here to tell you I think it's great. So, I'm definitely in support of the second unit.

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Mr. Davenport. And I guess I
6 should ask Mrs. Davenport if she wants equal time.

7 Mr. Baker?

8 MR. BAKER: I'm a -- in the past. I had a record 72 for four and-a-
9 half years in hearings for the first nuclear power plant to being sold by Illinois Power.
10 I've learned a lot. I learned that people used you even though you were trying to do
11 something good, they used you. And so in the past I have learned that you have to
12 adjust yourself to certain areas of things. But from 14,750 head of cattle diminishing to
13 750 from the time that the Illinois Power Plant was starting to go and land being
14 purchased. We lost that much in agriculture. And today that is still, and this isn't my
15 figures, this comes from the Extension Office and people where we had to get in order
16 to testify before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

17 And so the second thing I would like to cover is the target area of the
18 nuclear power plant. 65 miles, takes in all the major cities, central part of Illinois,
19 excluding the Chicago area and the St. Louis area. If something happens you've
20 graduated from five or ten miles out in circles. This is not my terminology. This is
21 terminology used in the first nuclear hearing between the Interveners, Salt Creek
22 Association, the Interstate Commerce and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

23 And so I'm not just rolling it off as lies. I'm rolling it off as statistics.
24 Now, we have had the change of a marina. In the beginning the Illinois power would
25 not have gotten their construction permit unless they presented an analysis of the cost
26 of the recreation plan for Clinton Lake to be executed. And that was one of the last

1 questions and it was 30 days before they were given their construction permit until they
2 did supply that analysis. And they did.

3 So they were responsible then for the recreation on Clinton Lake.
4 What's happened? That's been changed. The plant's been sold to another firm,
5 organization and who ends up then with the liability of the recreation plan for Clinton
6 Lake? You, the DeWitt County people.

7 The end results when the first reactor is no longer in use and has to
8 be dismantled or left there as a monument for the rest of time, that is just like the
9 waste that it produces and that also has to be disposed of and put under ground away
10 from man for the next 45,000 years.

11 Well, I can roll them off. You've heard some of that already tonight.
12 But the thing that I'm most concerned about is if we put another reactor here we're
13 adding to what I've learned back years ago when I came early out of World War and
14 went to work at Pillvalue Hershey, a corporation in Decatur in Illinois where we made a
15 portion of the atomic bomb. And what is it today? We created a monster. We'll never
16 be able to let go of the tail.

17 And the reactor today here, come back three or four years ago, I
18 asked a question why it took two years to replace one seal that was in the Number B
19 Unit. To me I don't think so. I think it was pretty close to a happening at your local
20 plant. So, if that does take place, the 65 mile radius takes in all of our major cities in
21 the State of Illinois.

22 I thank you.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Mr. Baker.

24 We're going to go to Mr. Phil Huckleberry right now and then to
25 Geoff Ower.

1 MR. HUCKLEBERRY: My name is Phil Huckleberry. I live up in
2 Normal. I'm a member of the State Coordinating Committee for the Illinois Green
3 Party. I didn't grow up in Normal. I grew up in Rockford and went to high school in
4 Wenabago. So I know a few things about living in an area where the unemployment
5 rate is very high, where jobs are leaving and not arriving, about going to a school
6 district that's rural and that doesn't seem to have enough money to actually take care
7 of its students. So I really sympathize with a lot of the things that you're dealing with at
8 Clinton and it really sickens me to see the way that the Exelon Corporation is taking
9 care of people by using them.

10 This is the same Exelon Corporation that just last month tried to jack
11 rate hikes through the State Legislator for no particular reason in the process of
12 attempting to buy out Illinois Power. Doesn't seem to be a friend to the taxpayer.
13 Doesn't seem to be a friend to the consumer. This is also the same company that not
14 only near where I lived at the Byron plant but also here, in the process of buying out
15 the plant, human victims of a devaluation scheme that significantly lowered the
16 property tax revenue from the plant before. There is no reason to believe that this
17 wouldn't happen again and again with a new reactor as well.

18 This is also the same company that has repeatedly blocked in the
19 last year attempts on the part of the Illinois Legislature to institute renewable energy
20 portfolio standards, which would institute and guarantee that wind power, solar power
21 would be explored, used, power that if you do the research you'll find can be cheaper
22 than nuclear power.

23 The reason for that is because nuclear power is actually one of the
24 most expensive in the country. You don't realize that when you pay your electric bill
25 because most of the money that goes into that actually comes from your pockets other
26 ways through Federal tax dollars that go to supplement that money. So it's cheap as

1 far as your electrical bill goes but wouldn't it be a lot better if your tax dollars were
2 actually just going to your schools in the first place so that you could have the schools
3 that you want in the first place.

4 It's also not clean. We know that it's not clean because we have the
5 nuclear waste to deal with. We also know it's not clean because we have evidence
6 that suggest that in DeWitt and Pyatt County that when the Clinton Reactor No. 1 has
7 been running in the '90's as opposed to when it has not been running, the infant
8 mortality rates rise.

9 There's also evidence to suggest that cancer rates rise. A lot of
10 people have spoken saying that they haven't seen any environmental concerns.
11 These are concerns that leap right out in your face. Certainly everyone in the room
12 knows someone who has suffered from cancer, possibly even died from it. You don't
13 know what caused that cancer. Why would you take that risk that that cancer might
14 have been somehow related to the operation of a nuclear power plant near you?

15 That's a risk that isn't going to go away. And we're never going to be
16 able to convincingly prove one way or the other, perhaps, that it was actually nuclear
17 power that did it. So those problems are visible. And I don't think that's a risk that you
18 want to take. I don't think the Exelon Corporation has been a friend as a corporation. I
19 know that the employees locally, they are your friends. They're not the problems.

20 I'm sure that the employees of the Enron Corporation felt much the
21 same way just a couple of short years ago. I don't think this is a risk that we need to
22 take. We don't need the power from nuclear power. We can get it from wind and
23 other renewable energy sources. We don't need the tax dollars in terms of property
24 taxes. We have a tax structure that needs to be changed significantly any way to
25 support poor and more rural districts and we've known that for decades.

1 So this is not something that we should be doing. It is not to the
2 benefit of the people of Clinton, certainly not to the benefit of the people of Illinois.
3 Thank you.

4 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

5 MR. OWER: I'm Geoff Ower, a biology major and co-president of
6 the Illinois State University Chapter of the Student Environmental Action Coalition. Our
7 organization opposes the expansion of the Clinton Nuclear Power Station primarily
8 because the nuclear power raises a significant threat to our national public health and
9 safety.

10 A worst case accident resulting in a breach in the containment
11 building at any nuclear reactor here in the United States would be devastating not only
12 to the people of our country but also to the global community as a bloom of deadly
13 radioactive fall out would spread worldwide, just as it did in the Tranoble tragedy.

14 Clinton, Illinois specifically is not a suitable site for numerous
15 reasons. One of them is its close proximity to Chicago. It is not a smart decision to
16 build a new reactor up wind to a major population center. If the containment building
17 were breached in an accident with winds blowing from the southwest to the northeast,
18 Chicago would be contaminated and destroyed in what would be the worst tragedy in
19 the United States history.

20 It is true that there are other nuclear reactors sited even closer to
21 Chicago but those are mistakes made by the Atomic Energy Commission or the
22 Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the past. Hopefully, the NRC has learned from
23 these mistakes and will no longer site reactors near major metropolitan centers.

24 Building a new reactor in Clinton, Illinois would pose a threat to our
25 national food supply. Even during normal operation, nuclear reactors knowingly
26 release radioactive fission products that fall out over surrounding lands. In the case of

1 central Illinois that means agriculture lands. The proposed site for the new reactor is
2 located in the midst of some of the richest agricultural land in the world.

3 The owners of the existing reactor are well aware that they need to
4 monitor farm land around the plant because each year they send out a questionnaire
5 to anyone living within five miles of the reactor to find out what they are growing, what
6 livestock they are raising and whether they consume or sell this food to others.

7 One of the radioactive daughter products find its way into our food is
8 strontium 90, which falls onto broad leaves which in turn are consumed by either
9 people or animals. We see greens of all kinds absorb high doses of radioactive
10 particles, as do grasses that are fed to livestock. There are a myriad of ways that
11 radioactive particulates enter the food chain. They can also fall out onto fresh water
12 lakes and streams or be released into these water bodies in coolant water.

13 The proposed site for the new reactor is not suitable because of its
14 proximity to the New Madrid fault line, which is the -- the largest earthquake in the
15 history of the United States. -- is not thought of as a place threatened by earthquakes
16 because obviously they occur less frequently here. However, the New Madrid fault line
17 is and will remain an unpredictable threat to existing Clinton Power Station
18 nonetheless.

19 Buildings can be engineered to be earthquake proof. But the
20 unexpected happens. This was illustrated by the unexpected collapse of the World
21 Trade Center that was engineered to withstand the impact of jumbo jets. The
22 unsinkable is sinkable and the unthinkable is possible. Building a new reactor at
23 Clinton is an irresponsible risk that should not be taken.

24 Contrary to the lies pushed at the public by the nuclear power
25 industry and the NRC, nuclear power is not clean and it is not safe. The nuclear power
26 industry has been given its chance and has failed. It has failed to safely produce

1 energy that is too cheap to meter, as was originally promised. Even if it did produce
2 economical energy, it would be at an unparallel risk to our public health and national
3 security.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Our next four speakers, we're
6 going to first go to Elizabeth Burns and then to Kim Gapp and Al Perring and Robert
7 Oden. Elizabeth?

8 MS. BURNS: On behalf of the Illinois Stewardship Alliance a none
9 profit of Illinois, I'd like to thank the hearing officer for this opportunity to express our
10 concerns relating to the issuance of early site permit for Clinton 2. ISA is concerned
11 about three aspects of siting the second nuclear power plant on Clinton Lake in DeWitt
12 County.

13 These aspects are, number one, water quality impacts. Two,
14 transportation issues related to spent fuel and, three, economic impacts on the citizens
15 of Illinois. The water quality impacts, Clinton Lake, which serves as a cooling source
16 for Clinton 1 is formed by damming up Salt Creek in the north fork of Salt Creek. Salt
17 Creek itself is part of a much larger water shed being part of the head waters of the
18 Sangiman River.

19 The waters of this creek pass through numerous small to medium
20 sized communities as they make their way to the Sangiman River and eventually to the
21 Illinois River. The lake itself is used for recreational purposes, boating and swimming
22 and managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. The fisheries of the
23 lake are used by people from throughout Illinois as well as visitors from other states.

24 According to the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System,
25 NPDES, the permit that is in place for Clinton 1, there is a limit on the temperature
26 change that can occur to the affluent water discharged from the plant. Reasons for

1 this include the possible negative impacts on aquatic life and possible increase in the
2 populations of enfloray.

3 By adding a second plant to this location there's a possibility for
4 significant increases in lake temperatures, which will in turn result in significant impacts
5 on a water body that's already listed on the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's
6 list of impaired waters. In addition, should a significant event occur at the plant or
7 plants and a radioactive release occurs to the lake, the impacts will be far reaching not
8 only to those in the immediate area but to a significant portion of central Illinois. Water
9 supplies and land use will be negatively impacted possibly for decades to come.

10 On transportation issues related to spent fuel; as stated at the March
11 20th, 2003 Pre-Application Early Site Permit Public Meeting, Clinton 1 is already at 60
12 percent capacity for storage of spent fuel. The management there is considering
13 asking for permission to rereack this spent fuel to allow for more storage space at the
14 site. Assumptions are that a national depository will open in the near future and that
15 this spent fuel will be transported will to this site for final storage.

16 In order to transport this waste, it could be moved by rail and tracks
17 leased to Canadian National. Those tracks not only go through the heart of the City of
18 Clinton, the cars will also be traveling through many more Illinois communities before
19 existing the state on the way to Yucca Mountain. You heard the railroad go by tonight.

20 Should an incident occur on this route, the immediate community
21 could suffer an extreme radiological event with long term radiation and an inevitable
22 result. No matter what jobs could be generated by building and operating a second
23 nuclear reactor at the Clinton site, it is highly unlikely that the benefits afforded to the
24 people in portions of DeWitt County could counter act such an event.

25 Economic impacts on the citizens of Illinois; much is made of the
26 green benefits of nuclear power. However, in good conscious, we must look at long

1 term generational impacts and cause of nuclear waste on the citizens of Illinois and of
2 this nation. Since all we know is that Exelon wants to have permission to build a
3 second nuclear plant on this site, we can therefore conclude that there will be waste
4 associated with the plant.

5 For reasons stated above, ISA believes this is not in the best of
6 interest of the citizens of Illinois to have to assume the risk of such generation of high
7 level nuclear waste entails. In addition, we have seen what has happened to the
8 immediate community of DeWitt County when the terrorism levels have changed and
9 shut downs are enforced. It is highly conceivable that Clinton Lake and the
10 surrounding state recreational area could be shut down for homeland security reasons
11 at some time in the future.

12 Clinton 1 represents a large enough area on its own for insuring
13 adequate security in the immediate area. But if a security shut down of roads,
14 waterways and rails is instituted, then it is entirely conceivable that the flight patterns of
15 the four major airports in the region will be impacted as well.

16 In conclusion, while ISA commends Exelon for trying to be forward
17 thinking in the energy generation front for its customers on the national grid, we
18 believe that the overall risk posed by nuclear power are much greater than any
19 benefits that will be realized within several generations' lifetimes. We encourage
20 Exelon to look toward more renewable energy sources and commit the necessary
21 funds toward the decommissioning of Clinton 1 when that time comes.

22 Therefore, ISA respectfully request that the NRC denies the ESP for
23 Clinton 2. Thank you.

24 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Elizabeth.

25 Kim?

1 MS. GAPP: I have no prepared statement for you. However, I would
2 like to offer two things to you. First of all, I want to tell you that infant mortality rates
3 that they're spouting up here are not only incorrect, what they're telling you is
4 absolutely and totally wrong and I can tell you why. I happen to be the Birth and Three
5 Teacher for the Clinton School District and I work with 84 families right now and 92
6 babies. I work in concert with the DeWitt FI County Health Department, which means I
7 have to gather information for them to compile and report through the state.

8 You need to know this. The babies that have died in Clinton have
9 not died as a result of radiation or any other hazard such as that. However, I'd like to
10 tell you what they have died from. We happen to have one of the highest rates of
11 domestic abuse and violence in the state. I also happen to have one of the highest
12 teen pregnancy rates in the state. And we also have a very high unemployment rate.
13 Now, if you know anything about socioeconomic factors, that certainly plays into what
14 has happened to these young babies.

15 Secondly, I'd like to tell you something. I am going to take a risk. I'm
16 going to tell you what it is. I have lived here for 21 years. Yes, I know that there have
17 problems at the power plant. However, there's two other things that I know. Most of
18 the people that I'm in association with are very highly educated individuals. I believe
19 that they take their jobs quite seriously. I believe that they have been very well trained.
20 I believe I'm a very well trained professional as well.

21 I would like to tell you this. I believe that these people certainly know
22 how to prevent accidents. I think that they take a lot of time to train individuals to know
23 what they are doing in this industry. And I also would like to take this one step further.
24 I believe that I'm willing to take the risk for them to build another plant here, and I will
25 welcome you because of that.

1 I live with people who have their degrees. I socialize with these
2 people. I teach their children. And quite frankly I welcome you into my community and
3 I wish to partner with you. So please come. Thank you.

4 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Kim.

5 We're next going to go to Mr. Penning, is it Al Penning? Paring. Is
6 Mr. Paring still here? All right, well, then let's go to Mr. O'Dera? Oh, Dee. That's the
7 second. I got that one wrong too. And he's gone too. They didn't want to hear me
8 mispronounce their name.

9 How about Mr. Keeler? Ken Keeler?

10 PARTICIPANT: He left.

11 MR. CAMERON: Karen Lowery? Karen.

12 MS. LOWERY: I do not have a prepared speech as well. I am a
13 Logan County resident for my entire life. I'm a teacher at Bloomington High School. I
14 am opposed to the nuclear power plant. I am opposed to it for not me, not my friends.
15 I'm opposed to it for our future generation. This waste that we have that we're
16 developing, we can't comprehend the damage it will do and the way it will have to be
17 stored. Concrete integrity of storage facilities fails after the radiation has affected it.
18 And most people don't think about the concrete integrity that's supposed to secure this
19 waste.

20 I also know of socioeconomic problems. And I, as well as anybody
21 else, wants food on my table and I want electricity. But I also want to be healthy. And
22 I challenge the Chamber of Commerce, I challenge the DeWitt County Board, I
23 challenge you to bring in industry into this county that is alternative energy, that is
24 healthy industry that will not affect our future children. Thank you.

25 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Karen.

1 How about Mr. Steve Ferguson? Okay, thank you Mr. Ferguson.
2 John Workman?

3 MR. WORKMAN: My name is John Workman and I've lived in
4 DeWitt County for 56 years. I've lived within seven miles of the power station since it
5 was built. Being a union electrician, I was fortunate enough to be involved in the
6 construction of the plant. I've seen firsthand the quality and the dedication of all those
7 involved in the building and the operating of the plant.

8 But it has provided many construction and permanent jobs in DeWitt
9 County and in the surrounding counties. Our power plant has been a good neighbor
10 and has helped, as we've heard, in many community and civic organizations. Myself
11 and the 600 construction electricians that I represent strongly support the construction
12 of Unit 2 and thank you for your time.

13 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much, Mr. Workman.

14 We're going to go to Mr. Baldwin and then Mr. Monte Campbell.

15 MR. BALDWIN: I've got just a couple of words to say.

16 MR. CAMERON: My name is Dent Baldwin. I'm a rural resident of
17 Clinton, Illinois. There's no guarantee in life and we're all taking risk. And all I'm here
18 for is to say we support the second plant. And I'm supporting the community for
19 wanting it here. That's all I've got to say about it. There's no guarantee in life. You've
20 got to take risks to succeed. Thank you.

21 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Campbell,
22 Monte Campbell?

23 MR. CAMPBELL: I'm Monte Campbell. I live a mile and-a-half from
24 the Clinton Power Station. I work out there on the telephone equipment because I
25 work for Horizon. As far as security and safety, I do not have a problem. They send

1 the survey that one guy's talking about that checks my quality of life, my animals, my
2 garden. I've never heard of any negative impacts of that.

3 I really can't see a problem with this. I can see more of a risk from
4 driving home tonight and killed by a drunk driver than having a problem from Clinton
5 power station. So we support you totally.

6 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Mr. Campbell.

7 Mr. Douglas, Richard Douglas?

8 MR. DOUGLAS: My name is Richard Douglas. I've lived here all my
9 life. I am partners with two businesses in town, one for 30 years and one for 16 years.
10 And I live a mile and-a-half from the power plant. And I'm for you 101 percent. This
11 community needs you and we want you. And I hope you guys come here. Thank you.

12 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Mr. Douglas. Our next two
13 speakers are Matt Reader and then Mr. Samuel Galusky.

14 MR. READER: I personally am opposed to the expansion of the
15 plant. I feel it's a big enough risk let alone that we have one plant here. And I live in
16 Bloomington and I have family in Champaign, Bloomington, Peoria and all over the
17 state. It's a big enough risk that we have one plant here in case something happens.
18 Do we really need two? It doubles the risk of something happening. And there is no
19 guarantee in life, as it has been said. But if there is no guarantee in life and there's
20 always a risk that a catastrophic accident could happen, and that's going to affect us,
21 that's going to affect everybody who lives here. And I think the negative
22 consequences of building a new plant completely out weigh new jobs that could be
23 brought in from some other source or some other company that's willing to move in
24 here.

25 That's all I have to say.

26 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Matt. And this is Mr. Galusky.

1 DR. GALUSKY: Good evening. My name is Dr. Samuel Galusky.
2 I'm a professor of Biology at Northern University. I've received my PhD from Texas A
3 & M University and did a post-doctorate research fellowship at the University of Texas
4 Anderson Cancer Center.

5 Mayor Cyrulik and Mr. Cameron, I would like to address
6 environmental concerns affecting infant mortality that we've been discussing. The
7 Clinton Nuclear Reactor was off line, shut down during the period of 1996 to 1998.
8 Using State of Illinois Health Department data on infant mortality, and this is defined as
9 deaths in children under one year of age, infant mortality data for calculated for the
10 three years prior to the shut down, 1993 to 1995, the three period surrounding the shut
11 down of '96 to '98 and the three years after restart, '99 to '01.

12 Based on the prevailing winds, the following counties were
13 considered down wind of the Clinton Reactor plume. And I might note that it is more
14 than just DeWitt and Piatt County. These counties include DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign,
15 Moultrie, Douglas, Coles and Vermilion. Two other counties as well in Indiana were
16 considered but I won't be using those in terms of our data discussion this evening.

17 The surrounding counties in the north, south and west are
18 considered up wind. They are Tazwell, Christian, Ford, McClean, Macon, Logan and
19 Sangamon. And every studied county downwind to the Clinton Reactor, infant
20 mortality dramatically decreased during the shut down period from 9.04 deaths per
21 1,000 live births in the period prior to the restart to 4.6 deaths per 1,000 live births
22 during the period where the reactor was shut down.

23 During the same period infant mortality rates in the surrounding
24 upwind counties remain statistically unchanged; 8.5 deaths per 1,000 live births down
25 to 8.35 deaths per 1,000 live births. After restart, infant mortality rates soared upwards

1 all of the downwind counties from 4.6 deaths per 1,000 live births to 9.8 deaths per
2 1,000 live births. But it continued to drop in the upwind counties.

3 This study strongly suggests the presence of the Clinton Reactor
4 when it is on line is decreasing infant health. Additionally, this study is not alone in its
5 findings. The Radiation Public Health Project studied infant mortality in cancer rates in
6 counties surrounding eight reactors across the country after shut down. In all eight
7 cases, infant deaths and childhood cancers dropped dramatically two years after shut
8 down.

9 There is a hidden health cost to nuclear power. The NRC regulation
10 regarding low level radiation releases into the environment need to be re-examined.
11 What will the health costs continued operations of power station be and what will the
12 health cost of a second reactor be?

13 Additionally, I'd like to read a few bits of a statement by my wife. My
14 wife's name is Sandra Lindberg. She and I live in Bloomington, Illinois. She is an
15 Associate Professor at Theater Arts of Illinois Wesleyan and she and I are the mother
16 and father of a four year old, a little boy with the flu. She is a founding member of No
17 New Nukes, an Illinois Citizen Action Group, fighting to keep the Clinton Reactor No. 2
18 from being built.

19 I will begin by saying that the NRC should abandon any plan to grant
20 Exelon early site permit for Clinton Reactor No. 2. There is no safe place in the U.S.
21 for a new nuclear reactor because there is nothing fair, honorable or safe about the
22 NRC licensing and inspection process. The language of regulations and guidelines
23 governing licensing and operation of a nuclear reactor are now so skewed to favor the
24 nuclear corporations that the NRC, if it were honest about its nature, would list itself as
25 a public relations firm for the nuclear industry, not its watch dog.

1 Consider how tonight's so called public meeting has been organized.
2 No public announcement about this meeting appeared in local papers till yesterday,
3 just 24 hours before this meeting. Given the December 18th is just prior to the holiday
4 season, it would have made more sense for this meeting to have been held in January
5 or at least seven to ten days notice being given about its date so that busy families
6 could plan so that they might make an appearance here tonight.

7 However, given the NRC's penchant for less than plain dealing, it is
8 no surprise that this gathering falls on one of the darkest nights of the year, a date just
9 three days to the winter solstice. As we sit in this cramped basement room with a
10 heavy winter darkness outside, we would do well to consider how the NRC selects its
11 dates and time for a meeting designed to bring citizens' concerns to the light.

12 And so that this observation is made in public, I want to point out just
13 one underhanded use of language that the NRC and the nuclear industry uses over
14 and over again to lull concerned citizens in to believe that the NRC is, in fact,
15 safeguarding the public's interest. We are told repeatedly that radiation emissions
16 from a nuclear reactor are far lessor, far less radiation that -- exposed to background
17 radiation.

18 What the NRC does not point out is that background radiation
19 includes admissions from radioactive chemicals which occur naturally and those which
20 result in a nuclear effluent process itself, whereas part of the munitions manufacturing
21 or nuclear energy reactors. In fact, admissions release by a nuclear reactor are
22 considered background radiation after one year, whether this one year old particulate
23 is still dangerous or not.

24 NRC guidelines also say that should a second reactor open in
25 Clinton, each reactor would be entitled to count emissions from the plant next door as
26 background radiation. So, the citizens of central Illinois would never know exactly how

1 much radiation is being released from the two plants unless they calculated
2 themselves if they could even find the data necessary for such a calculation given the
3 fact the NRC has stopped publishing its yearly report on radioactive particular
4 emissions from US reactors.

5 What citizens need to realize is the NRC never talks about natural
6 background radiation, which includes emissions from radioactive chemicals which are
7 not man made. The NRC can't talk about natural background radiation because
8 there's nothing natural about their standards of background radiation though they will
9 make it sound like their standards are as safe as living in a basement apartment with a
10 radon remediation system in place.

11 The following challenges the NRC standby its own regulations are
12 being presented. The citizens demand the NRC adhere to the very safety guidelines
13 as written for the nuclear industry. There is some hope that Clinton Reactor Number 2
14 will never get its ESP.

15 According to the NRC's own guidelines, NRC 10 CFR
16 52.18, Part 100 regarding this ESP scoping meeting, the NRC must evaluate the
17 nature and proximity of human related hazards at the proposed reactor site. Proximity
18 of the current Clinton Reactor No. 1 is a human related hazard that should be
19 sufficiently investigated before any plans for an ESP for a second Clinton Reactor is
20 approved.

21 Based on a 1997 audit filed by Oscar Shirani, once lead auditor for
22 Exelon and Com Ed, the current Clinton reactor may be operating outside of Federal
23 guidelines for safe operation. I say may be because the NRC has yet to adequately
24 investigations brought by Shirani. According to Shirani, recent plant upgrades of
25 Exelon reactors have put in place redesigns of equipment and software that have
26 never been adequately tested for safety. A power uprate, in Shirani's term, involves a

1 squeeze in the middle to get more juice out of it. Shirani's audit findings of 1997
2 demonstrated that Exelon reactors are already being pushed to the limits of their
3 engineer capacity and the power of procedures such as the open that Clinton put in
4 place just last year being that the nuclear may now be operating outside of safe design
5 perimeters.

6 Shirani found no less than 54 problems with Exelon's design process
7 and called for a stop work order that shut down the entire Design Department. Did the
8 NRC take the findings of this well respected auditor seriously and make sure that all 54
9 problems were addressed according to the Federal guidelines written to handle some
10 problems? No. Instead the NRC and Exelon with heavy pressure from other nuclear
11 corporations acted as if all was well, lifted the stop work order and finessed Shirani's
12 dismissal from Exelon to attempt to silence him.

13 The NRC is willing to expose the simple Illinois citizens to what I feel
14 is unacceptable level of risk in order to keep a financially ailing nuclear industry afloat.
15 I believe that the current Clinton Reactor No. 1 operating without having Shirani's
16 allegations explored as they relate to the Clinton plant may be posing a serious and
17 safety danger to our community and would certainly pose a safety danger to any
18 second reactor at an adjacent site.

19 I protest any plans to grant Exelon an early site permit when it has
20 demonstrated its lack of interest in safeguarding the safety of this region with regards
21 to its current plants.

22 Finally, the NRC also sets out in the guidelines for this meeting that it
23 is interested in those facts that demonstrate their obviously superior alternative energy
24 sources for this region. Based on reports and articles in the Environmental Law and
25 Policy Center, the nuclear energy institutes the 20th anniversary conference. Wind,
26 solar, biomass of geothermal energy approaches are far more cost effective than

1 anything nuclear power has to offer. And these alternative energy approaches also
2 would offer an incredible number of jobs for citizens in the region far more quickly than
3 the proposed Clinton Reactor No. 2 can offer and should be seriously considered by
4 those running this meeting that these alternative energy approaches do not produce
5 the intensely hazardous radioactive waste products that nuclear reactors produce
6 every day.

7 Thank you for your time.

8 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you and thank your wife. I'm glad we
9 got to hear her comments too. We can always improve how we give notice of the
10 meeting and we do try our best, though, in terms of personal notification of people. I
11 don't know why the ad didn't get in there. But we'll take those comments seriously. I
12 know one thing, though, we don't use astronomy when we're doing it but maybe we
13 should.

14 We have three final speakers and one is Rachel Goad; Rachel. And
15 then we're going to go to Given Harper and then to Mr. Bob Fisher.

16 MS. GOAD: Hi, my name is Rachel. I'm concerned about the
17 proposed extension of the Clinton power plant. I believe there are many unanswered
18 questions regarding health and safety as many people have pointed out. I don't
19 believe the benefits of Clinton are going to outweigh the determinant. Nuclear power
20 is not safe. It is not clean. It's deadly to you.

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you, Rachel.

22 Mr. Harper.

23 MR. HARPER: I'm Given Harper. I'm a professor of Biology at
24 Illinois Wesleyan University and actually I have taken part in a few environmental
25 impact studies in the past. So my comments will briefly refer to those.

1 High level radioactive waste is currently stored outside the
2 containment building of the current reactor and presumably will be stored outside the
3 containment building of the proposed reactor. And I would like to ask the NRC what
4 are the special environmental concerns you should consider in the event that an
5 airliner crashes into the storage site, similar to the airline crashes in the World Trade
6 Center on 9-11?

7 It is presumed that Clinton Lake will be used as a cooling lake for the
8 second nuclear power plant. What affects will this additional heated water have on the
9 fish and other organisms inhabiting the lake? And I have to bring this up as well. A
10 particular concern is the potentially pathogenic amoeba, *Naegleria fowleri* that resides
11 in Clinton Lake. And actually the fact that it does reside in Clinton Lake has been
12 documented in a study published in a scientific journal applied in environmental
13 microbiology.

14 When exposed to warm water this amoeba can become pathogenic
15 and can cause a deadly type of encephalitis in humans. Will the construction of the
16 additional nuclear power plant increase the likelihood of the presence of the deadly
17 form of this amoeba in Clinton Lake? And finally, what affects will this have on the
18 people swimming and skiing in the lake?

19 Thank you.

20 MR. CAMERON: Thank you for that information, Mr. Harper.

21 The final speaker that I have is Mr. Robert Fisher. Bob?

22 MR. FISHER: I hear a sigh of thankfulness go through the room,
23 particularly when I had prepared comments and I will not take your time with them. Let
24 me just quickly give you my perspective.

25 50 years ago ten days ago, President Eisenhower declared our U.S.
26 national policy to be to try to find ways to peacefully use nuclear energy. I'm not quite

1 that old but I will admit that I am six months short of 40 years having been involved in
2 nuclear energy, first as, some of the other people have commented, I started on
3 submarines. I had the ability then to go into the commercial side of the nuclear energy
4 industry. Ended up working for state energy agency working on energy policy at the
5 time of what those of us then call the First Energy Crisis, that being 1973, 1974.

6 And we certainly saw the implications of having an energy supply
7 that was too dependent on sources beyond our control. I, thinking back, and the
8 comments made on wind and solar and other alternate sources, I also had a small
9 hand in helping craft what was then called the National Blueprint for Energy
10 Independence. And its goal was to cut our importation of energy sources,
11 predominantly at that point oil, and then some natural gas from foreign sources.

12 I'm here to unfortunately report to you I was not successful with that
13 either. That was issued in 1976. We are now roughly twice as dependent on imported
14 sources of oil as we were then. We as a country have not done very well in planning
15 our energy future. We've been looking at the potentials for energy from a variety of
16 different sources. And there are many that have been cited tonight. I would suggest
17 to you that from my experience, I have the benefit of almost 40 years, of knowing a lot
18 about nuclear energy from a lot of different perspectives. And I know that many of you
19 don't have that luxury.

20 From my perspective, among other things, I lived for the better part
21 of six years within 120 feet of an operating reactor. I wouldn't have done that, I
22 wouldn't have risked my life if I thought my life was at a risk. But that comes from
23 knowing a great deal about the subject.

24 I think Exelon is to be applauded for their leadership in seeking to
25 use this new process. I've been involved in trying to help work on this process to be,
26 as many of you are in this context, as all of you are in this context, providing your

1 opinions, providing your insight to try to help achieve a better result. I've only been
2 about not process since 1987. So, you know, I've still got a lot of time I can spend on
3 it.

4 It has the goal of being more efficient and more effective, to have
5 more timely decisions being made based on more public input sooner. And this is
6 obviously, I think, one clear and vital example of that, to result in companies that have
7 the responsibility for looking to our future, for providing energy, to enable them to have
8 options to make better business decisions than they might have been able to make in
9 the past under other processes.

10 To highlight what hopefully is obvious after this long evening, this is
11 not to guarantee, one, that Exelon will be granted this permit. It is, whatever your
12 biases might be, I can assure you from my perspective, the process the NRC goes
13 through is a diligent one. Many of them have had the same kind of experience I had,
14 and you've already heard of John's, of being involved in the nuclear energy industry for
15 some quite time.

16 I can assure you from my perspective, I wish they agreed with me
17 more. The one thing I cannot challenge is their integrity. I would suggest that would
18 be a good guideline for the rest of you as well. But this is a process that's going to
19 lead to a better decision sooner with more input. I can think of no reason why this
20 process can't achieve the goals that it was intended to achieve.

21 Our President has declared that nuclear energy, in his energy policy
22 address of now two years ago, needs to be a vital source of our country's energy for
23 the future. Even if we're to maintain only the same proportion of electricity generated
24 from non-emitting sources that exist now, we're going to need many more new nuclear
25 power plants because there is only so much and companies like Exelon are pursuing a
26 variety of different methods. But large scale generation of electricity does not lend

1 itself to solar generation, to windmills. They all are contributors. So I would suggest to
2 you, from my perspective and having worked in energy policy for quite some time, it's
3 not a question of which. It's a question of all.

4 I don't think we have the luxury with the population growth, with the
5 demand growth that we see in the future to dismiss out of hand any source. We need
6 everything we can get. They all have their risk, they all have their benefits. And I
7 would again applaud you for spending the time tonight to share your comments. I wish
8 mine were in written form. But I think this is vital process that continues to need your
9 participation as it goes forward.

10 Thank you.

11 MR. CAMERON: And thank you, Bob. In a minute I'm going to turn
12 this over to John Tappert to say a few words of closure for us. But I have to thank all
13 of you for your comments, but more importantly from my perspective, thank you for
14 your patience. And most of all thank you for your courtesy tonight. And I do want to
15 thank the library for letting us use this great room and also for letting us use it after the
16 library closed. That's why we had a little bit of a shorter scheduled meeting time
17 tonight. And knowing we would go over a little bit any way. And the NRC staff will be
18 here after the meeting. Our expert consultants will be here if you want to talk about
19 any of these issues.

20 And, John, would you close it out for us?

21 MR. TAPPERT: Thanks, Chip. I just want to echo Chip's thoughts.
22 The environmental review process, public involvement is an important component of
23 that. And we do value your participation. Just one point I wanted to make about the
24 application before the agency right now. While we're looking at the environmental
25 impacts of the construction and operation, even if the permit is granted, that does not

1 give Exelon the permission to build a plant nor is there any commitment on their part to
2 apply for subsequent application.

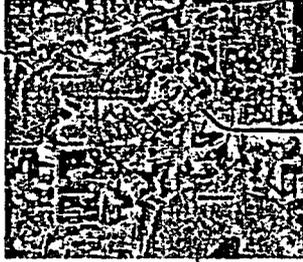
3 One other part, while this is an environmental meeting, the core of
4 the NRC's mission is ensuring the health and safety of the public. And to that end, if
5 anyone has any information or allegations about violations of NRC requirements at any
6 licensed facility, we have a programs to investigate those claims. And to that end
7 we're going to take this transcript and Mr. Shirani's comments, and I believe he shared
8 most of those with the agencies already, but we're going to send that to our Allegations
9 Coordinators to see if there's any additional information there. And if anyone else has
10 any information, we have a web site, NRC.gov, that you can also submit information to.

11 So, again, thank you for your participation and drive home safely.

12 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

13 (Whereupon, the above meeting was
14 concluded at 10:00 p.m.)

Public Scoping Meeting on the Early Site Permit Application for the Clinton ESP Site

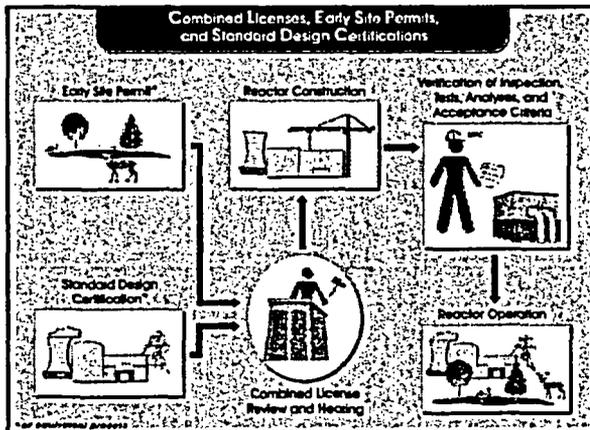


U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
December 18, 2003



Introduction

- > Discuss early site permit environmental review process
- > Discuss schedule
- > Discuss how to participate in process
- > Gather comments on the scope of review





Key Participants in NRC Licensing Process

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Regulatory Agency
Licensing Authority
Protect Public Health & Safety



STAKEHOLDERS

Participate Through Public Meetings & Hearings

Exelon Generation Company, LLC.

Applicant



What is an Early Site Permit?

- > An NRC decision that ensures that the proposed site is suitable for construction and operation of a nuclear power plant or plants
- > The permit is not authorization or a decision to actually build and operate a plant



How Does an Early Site Permit Fit in the Licensing Process?

- > An ESP resolves site suitability issues early
- > An ESP can be referenced in an application for a license to construct a nuclear power plant
- > An ESP may be combined with an approved design when a license to construct a nuclear power plant is requested

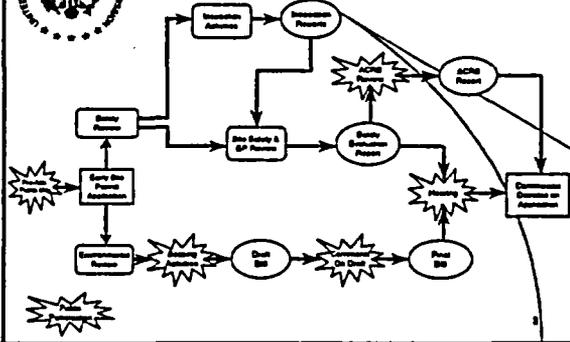


Why Does an Applicant Want an Early Site Permit?

- > Allows an applicant to "bank" a site for up to 20 years
- > Reduces licensing uncertainty
- > Resolves siting issues before construction



Early Site Permit Review Process

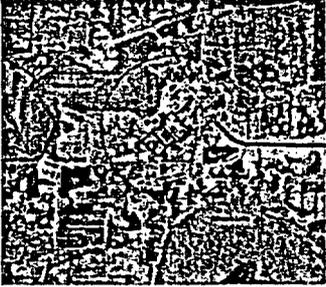




Site Safety Review Process

- > Site suitability in relation to
 - > Reactor safety – site characteristics pose no undue risk for a reactor sited here
 - > Emergency Planning – no significant impediments, reasonable assurance plan can and will be implemented

**Environmental Review Process
For the Early Site Permit
at the Clinton ESP Site**

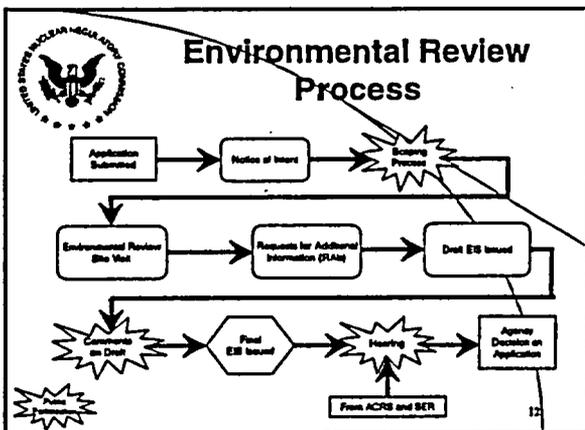


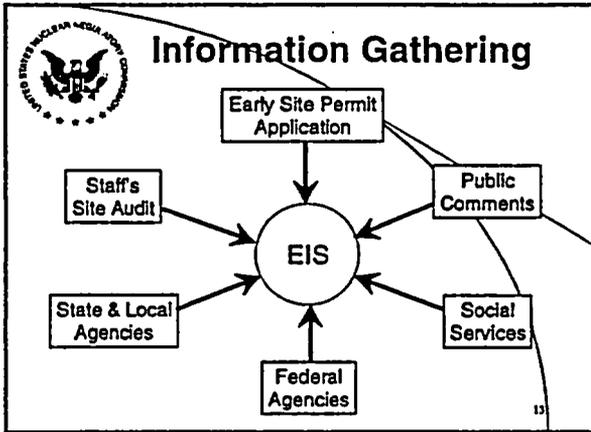
10

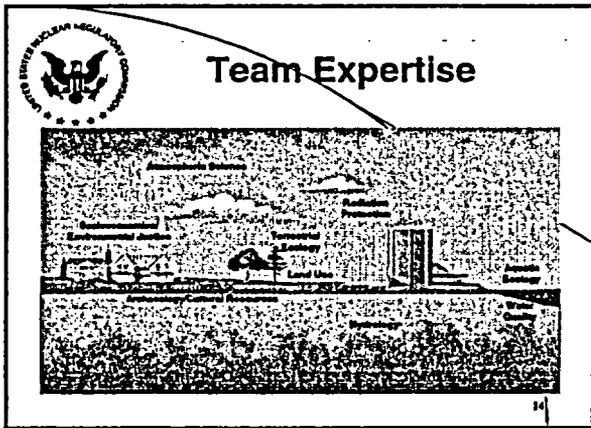
**National Environmental
Policy Act**

- > NEPA requires Federal agencies to use a systematic approach to consider environmental impacts
- > An environmental impact statement (EIS) is required for major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment
- > Issuing early site permit is considered a major Federal action

11







-
- Issues That Need Not Be Considered in an ESP Environmental Review**
- > Need for power
 - > Cost of power
 - > Alternative Energy Sources
- The slide includes the Department of Energy logo in the top left corner and the number "15" in the bottom right corner.



Review Schedule

- > Scoping through January 9, 2004
- > Can petition to intervene through January 12, 2004
- > Issue draft EIS - December 2004
- > Public Meeting on draft EIS - February 2005
- > Issue final EIS - August 2005

Commission decision expected 35 months after application (includes time for hearing process)

16



Public Involvement

- > Public interaction during environmental review
 - > Comment periods
 - > Public meetings
- > Atomic Safety & Licensing Board Hearing
 - > Opportunity to participate provided; deadline to file petition to intervene is January 12, 2004
 - > Hearing covers both safety and environmental issues

17



Environmental Scoping

- > Staff is considering what issues should be included in the environmental review
- > Comments and concerns can be provided through January 9, 2004

18



NRC Addresses

Provide comments:

- > By mail at: Chief, Rules and Directives Branch
Division of Administrative Services
Mailstop T-6D59
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001
- > E-mail at: ClintonEIS@nrc.gov
- > In person at: 11545 Rockville Pike
Rockville, Maryland

19



Points of Contact

Agency points of contact:

- Thomas Kenyon, Environmental Project Manager
1 (800) 368-5642, extension 1120
- Nanette Gilles, Site Safety Project Manager
1 (800) 368-5642, extension 1180

Documents can be viewed in the "electronic reading room" on NRC's website (www.nrc.gov), at www.nrc.gov/reactors/new-reactor-licensing.html, or at the Vespasian Warner Public Library in Clinton, Illinois

20





NRC PUBLIC MEETING FEEDBACK

Category

3

Meeting Date: 12/18/2003

Meeting Title: Public Meeting to Discuss the Environmental Issues Pertaining to the Early Site Permit (ESP) for the Clinton ESP site

In order to better serve the public, we need to hear from the meeting participants. Please take a few minutes to fill out this feedback form and return it to NRC.

1. How did you hear about this meeting?

- NRC Web Page
- NRC Mailing List
- Newspaper
- Radio/TV
- Other _____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u> (Please explain below)	<u>Somewhat</u>
2. Were you able to find supporting information prior to the meeting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Did the meeting achieve its stated purpose?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Has this meeting helped you with your understanding of the topic?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Were the meeting starting time, duration, and location reasonably convenient?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Were you given sufficient opportunity to ask questions or express your views?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Are you satisfied overall with the NRC staff who participated in the meeting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS:

Thank you for answering these questions.

Continue Comments on the reverse. ⇨

OPTIONAL

Name _____ Organization _____

Telephone No. _____ E-Mail _____

Check here if you would like a member of NRC staff to contact you.

OMB NO. 3150-0197

Expires: 06/30/2004

Public Protection Notification: If a means used to impose an information collection does not display a currently valid OMB control number, the NRC may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, the information collection.

Please fold on the dotted lines with Business Reply side out, tape the bottom, and mail back to the NRC.

COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS: (Continued)

Empty lined area for comments or suggestions.

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U S NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON DC 20277-2904



STATEMENT FOR NRC SCOPING MEETING

December 18, 2003 – Clinton, IL

My name is Carolyn Treadway. I live in Normal, Illinois, twenty-five miles from the proposed Clinton Nuclear Reactor #2. I am very, very concerned about safety issues of radioactive nuclear waste from the Clinton Reactors, both #1 and #2.

I am a wife, mother, and grandmother. My husband and I have raised our family, tended our land and gardens, and planted our habitat to be friendly to children and wild creatures. Professionally I am a pastoral counselor, family therapist, social worker, and life coach. My entire life work has been dedicated to sustaining and enhancing life. LIFE IS SACRED. This I know in every fiber of my being. I do not need studies to examine or document this truth. Persons are sacred; other life forms are sacred. Above all, the web of life is sacred. The vast web of our interconnection is the very matrix of our lives. Destroy the web, and we destroy the very possibility of life as we now know it on this planet.

Why, then, would we ever possibly risk destruction of our lives and of the web of life? Why would we even consider unleashing the power of the atom in ways that allow incomprehensible risks—risks that we have not yet even begun to comprehend or take seriously? The fact is that nuclear energy, whether unleashed through nuclear bombs, small but deadly munitions, or nuclear power plants all lead to the SAME end product: high level or low level RADIOACTIVE NUCLEAR WASTE. We humans who have made the terrible mistake of creating this waste have absolutely no clue what to do with it now that it exists; no clue where to store it, how to transport it, nor how to store it in ways that will KEEP it safe for the thousands to millions of years that the radioactivity will remain extraordinarily lethal. And WHO will keep it safe? Empires rise and fall, but we must tend the radioactive waste we have ALREADY created for far longer than human civilization has even existed.

In a nuclear plant's everyday routine operation, radioactivity is released into our air, water, and soil. Federal regulations permit these radioactive releases. A reactor's fuel rods, pipes, tanks, and valves can leak. Mechanical failure and human error can also cause leaks. As a plant ages, so does its equipment, and leaks generally increase. A large medical center with a thousand laboratories using radioactive materials may have a combined inventory of about two curies of radiation. In contrast, an average operating nuclear power reactor will have about sixteen BILLION curies in its reactor core. This is the equivalent long-lived radioactivity of at least one thousand Hiroshima bombs!¹

Just one POUND of plutonium, the most toxic known element, which remains deadly for 250,000 years, if evenly distributed and ingested would kill everyone on the planet.² Yet a 1000 megawatt power plant, like Clinton #1, produces nearly 180,000 metric TONS of radioactive waste PER YEAR.³ Is all this waste plutonium? No. But do we need more high level radioactive waste of ANY kind? Definitely not!

What is now happening to the spent fuel rods and other radioactive waste in Clinton Reactor #1 – let alone in a proposed Reactor #2? Where is it stored? Inside or outside a containment building? How is it tended and kept safe? How full is the storage in Clinton? When it is full, what will happen? What are the plans for this? If it is to be transported, to where? How? When? What will keep the waste safe during transport? Who on earth would want waste stored, or transported, near their home? What if there is NO safe place to store it?

What is the potential for a catastrophic accident at a nuclear power plant? The American public is generally aware of accidents such as Three Mile Island in March 1979 where the reactor core overheated

and melted and nearly 150,000 people were evacuated from the peaceful Pennsylvania countryside. But we are less aware of other accidents or near misses, such as at the Besse-Davis reactor in Toledo, Ohio, the reactor "with a hole in its head." Through complacency by owners and inspectors alike, over a period of ten or more years, a nozzle crack and water leak led to corrosion which ate through six inches of carbon steel in the walls of the reactor vessel. Disaster was temporarily prevented by its 3/16" stainless steel lining. This reactor situation narrowly missed being the worst loss of coolant accident in US history.⁴ "EACH reactor has the potential to have a catastrophic accident severe enough to destroy for thousands of years all land within 250 miles of the reactor. Industry observers admit that a core meltdown accident has a FIFTY PERCENT PROBABILITY of occurring IN ANY DECADE!"⁵ This is too high a probability for me.

What about design flaws? How is the Clinton Reactor learning from what has happened at other Reactors? Dr. Oscar Shirani, former inspection engineer for Exelon, claims that the company's design process is dangerously flawed. Three Illinois plants (Quad Cities, Byron, and Dresden) have been forced to shut down due to what Dr. Shirani believes are accidents caused by poor design upgrades.⁶

What are the safety checks at the Clinton Reactor? For example, how frequently are the CRDM (control rod drive mechanism) nozzles checked for cracks? And are there ANY boric acid crystals coating the outer surface of the Clinton Reactor vessel head?

Building nuclear reactors is very expensive. The Environmental Law and Policy Center suggests that it costs \$3 billion, plus fuel costs.⁷ Nuclear power risks destruction of the environment. In comparison, renewable energy resources such as wind power are cheap, safe, clean, and abundant. We have plenty of wind right here in Central Illinois, and plenty of farmers who would be happy to earn much from using their land for wind turbines.⁸ Why not spend \$3 billion (and Illinois taxpayer dollars) subsidizing, researching, and developing renewable energy resources and jobs instead of playing with "poison fire"? Why not choose that which sustains life for all generations to come, as well as livelihood for those near Clinton now? For the sake of the sacredness of life, do NOT approve Clinton Reactor #2. Think of the future generations and the legacy of lethal radiation we are leaving to THEM to tend. Weep and mourn. Then act in every way possible to decrease energy consumption and to develop renewable energy resources so that Clinton Reactor #1, and every other nuclear power plant, can be closed down forever as soon as possible.

Carolyn W. Treadway, LCSW, 712 N. School St., Normal, IL 61761, 309-454-1328

FOOTNOTES

1. Nuclear Information and Resource Service (NIRS), "Routine Radioactive Releases for Nuclear Reactors," <www.nirs.org>.
2. Carol Gallagher, American Ground Zero: The Secret Nuclear War, 1993.
3. Rosalie Bertell, No Immediate Danger?: Prognosis for a Radioactive Earth, 1985.
4. This is well documented on the Union of Concerned Scientists' website about clean energy: <www.ucsusa.org>.
5. Amory Lovins, "Nuclear Power's Failure in the Marketplace," in Nuclear Power and the Spread of Nuclear Weapons, 2002.
6. See the information packet of No New Nukes
7. Gretchen Knapp, "Trick or Treat: How Exelon's Greed Will Affect Our Wallets and Our Safety," The Indy, 11/5/03.
8. See Union of Concerned Scientists' website, "Repowering the Midwest: The Clean Energy Development Plan for the Heartland," <www.ucsusa.org>.

To the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

I want to get several pieces of information to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and this community at this time.

First, the "World Scientists' Warning to Humanity", which is a document produced by the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) and signed by over 1700 eminent scientists including 104 winners of the Nobel Prize in the sciences.

Dr. David Lochbaum of UCS recently wrote a letter that was highly critical of the NRC. That letter was co-signed by many people and organizations including the Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC) with which I am involved.

Their warning document presents the big and dangerous picture that our world faces, and as such I believe that every human being should be familiar with it.

Second, I have the envelopes put out by the Tooth Fairy Project, which is measuring the level of radioactive isotope strontium-90 in our babies' ~~teeth~~ teeth. Since the government is no longer monitoring the level of radioactivity that is entering our bodies (at least not in an official way),

it seems to me that someone has to do it.
And the new information on the infant mortality rates downwind of the Clinton facility makes the Toothy Fairy Project's study even more important.

Lastly I have a few copies of an editorial that was published recently in the Illinois State University newspaper the Daily Vidette. In it the young writer critiques this society's nuclear policy. She uses strong words as she questions the "commonsense", "decency" and "sanity" of that policy.

I believe that the anger of the young generation will inevitably grow as they realize how they and their future and their world have been betrayed by the powers-that-be. Their anger is righteous and that young writer's editorial is just a ~~glimpse~~ glimpse and a warning of what is to come as the horrible truth becomes more widely known.

Gregg Brown
Dec. 18, 2003

**SELECTED SIGNERS,
CONTINUED**

Chintamani Rao, India
 Eduardo Rapoport, Argentina
 Marianne Rasmuson, Sweden
 Peter Raven, USA
 Martin Rees, Great Britain
 Gerardo Reichel-Dolmatoff, Columbia
 *Tadeus Reichstein, Switzerland
 Frederick Reines, USA
 Alexander Rich, USA
 *Burton Richter, USA
 Ralph Riley, Great Britain
 Claude Rimington, Norway
 Gustavo Rivas Mijares, Venezuela
 *Frederick Robbins, USA
 Wendell Roelofs, USA
 *Heinrich Rohrer, Switzerland
 Betty Roots, Canada
 Miriam Rothschild, Great Britain
 Sherwood Rowland, USA
 Janet Rowley, USA
 *Carlo Rubbia, Italy
 Vera Rubin, USA
 Yuri Rudenko, Russia
 Elizabeth Russell, USA
 Albert Sabin, USA
 Carl Sagan, USA
 Roald Sagdeev, Russia
 Ruth Sager, USA
 Farrokh Saidi, Iran
 *Abdus Salam, Pakistan
 *Frederick Sanger, Great Britain
 José Sarukhan, Mexico
 Berta Scharrer, USA
 Richard Schultes, USA
 *Melvin Schwartz, USA
 *Julian Schwinger, USA
 *Glenn Seaborg, USA
 Michael Sela, Israel
 Arne Semb-Johansson, Norway
 Salimuzzaman Siddiqui, Pakistan
 *Kai Siegbahn, Sweden
 Thomas Silou, Congo
 *Herbert Simon, USA
 Alexej Sitenko, Ukraine
 Jens Skou, Denmark
 Charles Slack, New Zealand
 *George Snell, USA
 Boris S. Sokolov, Russia
 *Roger Sperry, USA
 Alexander Spirin, Russia
 Earl Stadtman, USA
 Thressa Stadtman, USA
 Ledyard Stebbins, USA
 *Jack Steinberger, USA
 Janos Szentgothai, Hungary
 Tan Jia-zhen, China
 Andrezej Tarkowski, Poland
 Valentine Telegdi, Switzerland
 Kirthi Tennakone, Sri Lanka
 Walter Thirring, Austria
 *E. Donnall Thomas, USA
 *Jan Tinbergen, Netherlands
 *Samuel C. C. Ting, USA
 *James Tobin, USA
 *Alexander Todd, Great Britain
 *Susumu Tonegawa, Japan
 Cheng Kul Tseng, China
 Hans Tuppy, Austria
 James Van Allen, USA
 *Simon van der Meer, Netherlands
 *John Vane, Great Britain
 *Harold Varmus, USA
 Martha Vaughan, USA
 *George Wald, USA
 Henrik Wallgren, Finland
 *E. T. S. Walton, Ireland
 Prawase Wasl, Thailand
 Gerald Wasserburg, USA
 *James Watson, USA
 Victor Weisskopf, USA
 *Thomas Weller, USA
 Diter von Wettstein, Denmark
 Fred Whipple, USA
 Gilbert White, USA
 *Torsten Wiesel, USA
 Jerome Wiesner, USA
 *Maurice Wilkins, Great Britain
 *Geoffrey Wilkinson, Great Britain
 Richard Willems, Estonia
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 Lawrence A. Wilson, Trinidad
 Evelyn Witkin, USA
 Yang Fujia, China
 Alexander L. Yanshin, Russia
 Yongyuth Yuthavong, Thailand
 Zhao Zhong-xian, China
 Zhou Guang-zhao, China
 Solly Zuckerman, Great Britain

**About the Union of
Concerned Scientists**

The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) is dedicated to advancing responsible public policies in areas where science and technology play a critical role. Established in 1969, UCS has created a unique alliance between many of the United States' leading scientists and thousands of committed citizens. This partnership addresses the most serious environmental and security threats facing humanity.

UCS is currently working to encourage responsible stewardship of the global environment and life-sustaining resources; promote energy technologies that are renewable, safe, and cost effective; reform transportation policy; promote sustainable agriculture; and curtail weapons proliferation. An independent nonprofit organization, UCS conducts technical studies and public education, and seeks to influence government policy at the local, state, federal, and international levels.

For information about UCS and our work, visit the UCS site on the World Wide Web at <http://www.ucsusa.org>. Or you may call us at 617-547-5552 or send us an e-mail at ucs@ucsusa.org.

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Union of Concerned Scientists

SELECTED SIGNERS OF THE WARNING

In 1992, the Union of Concerned Scientists sent the World Scientists' Warning for endorsement to all scientists worldwide who had been awarded the Nobel Prize, and to national academy-level scientists in Africa, Canada, China, Europe, India, Japan, Latin America, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Over 1700 scientists, including 104 Nobel laureates—a majority of the living recipients of the Prize in the sciences—signed the Warning. These men and women represent 71 countries, including all of the 19 largest economic powers, all of the 12 most populous nations, 12 countries in Africa, 14 in Asia, 19 in Europe, and 12 in Latin America. Below is a list of some of the scientists who signed the Warning.

- Anatole Abragam, France
- Carlos Aguirre, Bolivia
- Bruce Alberts, USA
- Walter Alvarez, USA
- Yiqar Uddin Ammad, Pakistan
- Claude Allegre, France
- Michael Alpers, Papua New Guinea
- Anne Anastasi, USA
- *Philip Anderson, USA
- *Christian Anfinsen, USA
- How Ghee Ang, Singapore
- *Werner Arber, Switzerland
- Mary Ellen Avery, USA
- *Julius Axelrod, USA
- Michael Atiyah, Great Britain
- Howard Bachrach, USA
- John Backus, USA
- Achmad Baiquni, Indonesia
- *David Baltimore, USA
- H. A. Barker, USA
- Francisco J. Barrantes, Argentina
- David Bates, Ireland
- Alan Battersby, Great Britain
- *Georg Bednorz, Switzerland
- *Baruj Benacerraf, USA
- Germot Bergold, Venezuela
- *Sune Bergstrom, Sweden
- Daniel Bes, Argentina
- *Hans Bethe, USA
- Arthur Birch, Australia
- *Michael Bishop, USA
- *Konrad Bloch, USA
- *Nicholaas Bloembergen, USA
- David Mervyn Blow, Great Britain
- *Baruch Blumberg, USA
- Bert Bolin, Sweden
- *Norman Borlaug, USA
- Frederick Bormann, USA
- Raoul Boit, USA
- Ronald Breslow, USA
- Ricardo Bressani, Guatemala
- Hermann Brück, Great Britain
- Gerardo Budowski, Costa Rica
- E. Margaret Burbidge, USA
- Robert Burris, USA
- Glenn Burton, USA
- *Adolf Butenandt, Germany
- Sergio Cabrera, Chile
- Paulo C. Campos, Philippines
- Ennio Candotti, Brazil
- Henri Cartan, France
- Carlos Chagas, Brazil
- Sivaramakrishna Chandrasekhar, India
- *Georges Charpak, France
- Joseph Chatt, Great Britain
- Shiling-Shen Chen, China
- Christopher Chetsanga, Zimbabwe
- Morris Cohen, USA
- *Stanley Cohen, USA
- Stanley N. Cohen, USA
- Mildred Cohn, USA
- *E. J. Corey, USA
- *John Cornforth, Great Britain
- Hector Croxatto, Chile
- Paul Crutzen, Germany
- Partha Dasgupta, Great Britain
- *Jean Dausset, France
- Ogulande Robert Davidson, Sierra Leone
- Margaret Davis, USA

* Nobel laureate

- Luis D'Croz, Panama
- *Gerard Debreu, USA
- *Pierre-Gilles de Gennes, France
- *Hans Dehmelt, USA
- *Johann Deisenhofer, Germany
- Frederica de Laguna, USA
- Paul-Yves Denis, Canada
- Pierre Deltigne, France
- Frank Dixon, USA
- Johanna Döbereiner, Brazil
- Joseph Doob, USA
- *Renato Dulbecco, USA
- Heneri Dzlotyiwewi, Zimbabwe
- *Manfred Eigen, Germany
- Samuel Eilenberg, USA
- Mahdi Elmandjra, Morocco
- Paul Ehrlich, USA
- Thomas Eisner, USA
- Mohammed T. El-Ashry, Egypt
- *Gertrude Elion, USA
- Aina Elvius, Sweden
- K. O. Emery, USA
- Paul Erdos, Hungary
- *Richard Ernst, Switzerland
- Vittorio Ersparmer, Italy
- Sandra Faber, USA
- Nina Federoff, USA
- Herman Feshbach, USA
- *Ernst Otto Fischer, Germany
- Ringa Fischer-Hjalmars, Sweden
- Michael Ellis Fisher, Great Britain
- *Val Fitch, USA
- Dagfinn Follesdal, Norway
- *William Fowler, USA
- Otto Frankel, Australia
- Herbert Friedman, USA
- *Jerome Friedman, USA
- Konstantin V. Frolov, Russia
- *Kenichi Fukui, Japan
- Madhav Gadgil, India
- Mary Gaillard, USA
- *D. Carleton Gajdusek, USA
- Robert Gallo, USA
- Rodrigo Gamez, Costa Rica
- Antonio Garcia-Bellido, Spain
- Leopoldo Garcia-Collin, Mexico
- Percy Gärnham, Great Britain
- Richard Garwin, USA
- *Murray Gell-Mann, USA
- Georgii Georgiev, Russia
- Ihumam Bishara Ghassib, Jordan
- Ricardo Giacconi, USA

- Eleanor J. Gibson, USA
- Marvin Goldberger, USA
- Maurice Goldhaber, USA
- *Donald Glaser, USA
- *Sheldon Glashow, USA
- James Gowans, France
- Roger Green, New Zealand
- Peter Greenwood, Great Britain
- Edward Goldberg, USA
- Coluthur Gopalan, India
- Stephen Jay Gould, USA
- *Roger Guillemin, USA
- Herbert Gutowsky, USA
- Erwin Hahn, USA
- Gonzalo Halftter, Mexico
- Kerstin Hall, Sweden
- Mohammed Ahmed Hamdan, Jordan
- Adnan Hamoui, Kuwait
- A. M. Harun-Ar Rashid, Bangladesh
- Mohammed H. A. Hassan, Sudan
- Ahmed Hassanli, Tanzania
- *Herbert Hauptman, USA
- Stephen Hawking, Great Britain
- Elizabeth Hay, USA
- *Dudley Herschbach, USA
- *Gerhard Herzberg, Canada
- *Antony Hewish, Great Britain
- *George Hitchings, USA
- *Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin, Great Britain
- *Roald Hoffman, USA
- *Robert Holley, USA
- Nick Holonyak, USA
- Lars Hormander, Sweden
- Dorothy Horstmann, USA
- John Houghton, Great Britain
- Sarah Hrdy, USA
- Kenneth Hsu, China
- Kun Huang, China
- Hiroshi Inose, Japan
- Turner T. Isoun, Nigeria
- *François Jacob, France
- Carl-Olof Jacobson, Sweden
- Dorothea Jameson, USA
- Daniel Janzen, USA
- Cecilja Jarlskog, Sweden
- Louise Johnson, Great Britain
- Harold Johnston, USA
- Victor A. Kabanov, Russia
- *Jerome Karle, USA

- Robert Kates, USA
- Frederick I. B. Kayanja, Uganda
- Joseph Keller, USA
- *Henry Kendall, USA
- *John Kendrew, Great Britain
- Elisabeth Kessler, Sweden
- Maung-U Khin, Myanmar
- Gurdev Khush, India
- Susan Kieffer, USA
- *Klaus von Klitzing, Germany
- *Aaron Klug, Great Britain
- E. F. Knipling, USA
- Walter Kohn, USA
- Janos Kornai, Hungary
- Aderemi Kuku, Nigeria
- Ikuo Kushi, Japan
- Devendra Lal, India
- Gerald Cecil Lalor, Jamaica
- Gerardo Lamas-Muller, Peru
- Torvard Laurent, Sweden
- *Leon Lederman, USA
- Sang Soo Lee, Rep. of Korea
- *Yuan T. Lee, USA
- Susan Leeman, USA
- *Jean-Marie Lehn, France
- *Wassily Leontief, USA
- Luna Leopold, USA
- Louis Leprince-Ringuet, France
- Vladilen Letokhov, Russia
- *Rita Levi-Montalcini, USA
- Li Chang-lin, China
- Shan Tao Liao, China
- *William Lipscomb, USA
- Jane Lubchenko, USA
- Christopher Magazda, Zimbabwe
- Lydia Phindile Makhubu, Swaziland
- Khursheed Ahmad Malik, Pakistan
- Lynn Margulis, USA
- Paul Marks, USA
- George Martine, Brazil
- Frederico Mayor, Spain
- Ernst Mayr, USA
- Maclyn McCarty, USA
- James McConnell, Ireland
- Digby McLaren, Canada
- *James Meade, Great Britain
- Jenold Meinwald, USA
- M. G. K. Menon, India
- Gennady Meslatz, Russia
- Jan Michalski, Poland
- *Hartmut Michel, Germany
- Brenda Milner, Canada

- *César Milstein, Argentina
- *Franco Modigliani, USA
- Andrei Monin, Russia
- Marcos Moshinsky, Mexico
- *Nevill Mott, Great Britain
- Teruaki Mukaiyama, Japan
- Walter Munk, USA
- Anne Murray, Sweden
- *Joseph Murray, USA
- Noreen Murray, Great Britain
- Lawrence Mysak, Canada
- Jayant Vishnu Narlikar, India
- Anwar Nasim, Saudi Arabia
- Kim Nasmyth, Great Britain
- James Neel, USA
- *Louis Néel, France
- Yuval Ne'eman, Israel
- Oleg M. Nefedov, Russia
- *Erwin Neher, Germany
- *Marshall Nirenberg, USA
- Yasutomi Nishizuka, Japan
- John S. Nkoma, Botswana
- Paul Nchoji Nkwi, Cameroon
- Howard Odum, USA
- Bede Nwoye Okigbo, Nigeria
- Ayub Khan Ommaya, Pakistan
- Cyril Agodi Onwumechili, Nigeria
- Mary Jane Osborn, USA
- Yuri Ossipyan, Russia
- Autar Singh Paintal, India
- George Pake, USA
- *George Palade, USA
- Mary Lou Pardue, USA
- *Linus Pauling, USA
- Barbara Pearse, Great Britain
- Muhammed Abed Peerally, Mauritius
- Manuel Peimbert, Mexico
- Roger Penrose, Great Britain
- John Philip, Australia
- Lilian Pickford, Great Britain
- John R. Pierce, USA
- *John Polanyi, Canada
- *George Porter, Great Britain
- *Ilya Prigogine, Belgium
- Giampietro Puppi, Italy
- *Edward Purcell, USA
- Atta ur-Rahman, Pakistan
- G. N. Ramachandran, India
- Truppattur Ramakrishnan, India

WORLD SCIENTISTS' WARNING TO HUMANITY

INTRODUCTION Human beings and the natural world are on a collision course. Human activities inflict harsh and often irreversible damage on the environment and on critical resources. If not checked, many of our current practices put at serious risk the future that we wish for human society and the plant and animal kingdoms, and may so alter the living world that it will be unable to sustain life in the manner that we know. Fundamental changes are urgent if we are to avoid the collision our present course will bring about.

THE ENVIRONMENT The environment is suffering critical stress:

The Atmosphere Stratospheric ozone depletion threatens us with enhanced ultraviolet radiation at the earth's surface, which can be damaging or lethal to many life forms. Air pollution near ground level, and acid precipitation, are already causing widespread injury to humans, forests, and crops.

Water Resources Heedless exploitation of depletable groundwater supplies endangers food production and other essential human systems. Heavy demands on the world's surface waters have resulted in serious shortages in some 80 countries, containing 40 percent of the world's population. Pollution of rivers, lakes, and groundwater further limits the supply.

Oceans Destructive pressure on the oceans is severe, particularly in the coastal regions which produce most of the world's food fish. The total marine catch is now at or above the estimated maximum sustainable yield. Some fisheries have already shown signs of collapse. Rivers carrying heavy burdens of eroded soil into the seas also carry industrial, municipal, agricultural, and livestock waste—some of it toxic.

Soil Loss of soil productivity, which is causing extensive land abandonment, is a widespread by-product of current practices in agriculture and animal husbandry. Since 1945, 11 percent of the earth's vegetated surface has been degraded—an area larger than India and China combined—and per capita food production in many parts of the world is decreasing.

Forests Tropical rain forests, as well as tropical and temperate dry forests, are being destroyed rapidly. At present rates, some critical forest types will be gone in a few years, and most of the tropical rain forest will be gone before the end of the next century. With them will go large numbers of plant and animal species.

Living Species The irreversible loss of species, which by 2100 may reach one-third of all species now living, is especially serious. We are losing the potential they hold for providing medicinal and other benefits, and the contribution that genetic diversity of life forms gives to the robustness of the world's biological systems and to the astonishing beauty of the earth itself.

Much of this damage is irreversible on a scale of centuries, or permanent. Other processes appear to pose additional threats. Increasing levels of gases in the atmosphere from human activities, including carbon dioxide released from fossil fuel burning and from deforestation, may alter climate on a global scale. Predictions of global warming are still uncertain—with projected effects ranging from tolerable to very severe—but the potential risks are very great.

Our massive tampering with the world's interdependent web of life—coupled with the environmental damage inflicted by deforestation, species loss, and climate change—could trigger widespread adverse effects, including unpredictable collapses of critical biological systems whose interactions and dynamics we only imperfectly understand.

Uncertainty over the extent of these effects cannot excuse complacency or delay in facing the threats.

POPULATION The earth is finite. Its ability to absorb wastes and destructive effluent is finite. Its ability to provide food and energy is finite. Its ability to provide for growing numbers of people is finite. And we are fast approaching many of the earth's limits. Current economic practices which damage the environment, in both developed and underdeveloped nations, cannot be continued without the risk that vital global systems will be damaged beyond repair.

Pressures resulting from unrestrained population growth put demands on the natural world that can overwhelm any efforts to achieve a sustainable future. If we are to halt the destruction of our environment, we must accept limits to that growth. A World Bank estimate indicates that world population will not stabilize at less than 12.4 billion, while the United Nations concludes that the eventual total could reach 14 billion, a near tripling of today's 5.4 billion. But, even at this moment, one



person in five lives in absolute poverty without enough to eat, and one in ten suffers serious malnutrition.

No more than one or a few decades remain before the chance to avert the threats we now confront will be lost and the prospects for humanity immeasurably diminished.

WARNING We the undersigned, senior members of the world's scientific community, hereby warn all humanity of what lies ahead. A great change in our stewardship of the earth and the life on it is required, if vast human misery is to be avoided and our global home on this planet is not to be irretrievably mutilated.

WHAT WE MUST DO Five inextricably linked areas must be addressed simultaneously:

1. We must bring environmentally damaging activities under control to restore and protect the integrity of the earth's systems we depend on. We must, for example, move away from fossil fuels to more benign, inexhaustible energy sources to cut greenhouse-gas emissions and the pollution of our air and water. Priority must be given to the development of energy sources matched to Third World needs—small-scale and relatively easy to implement.

We must halt deforestation, injury to and loss of agricultural land, and the loss of terrestrial and marine plant and animal species.

2. We must manage resources crucial to human welfare more effectively. We must give high priority to efficient use of energy, water, and other materials, including expansion of conservation and recycling.

3. We must stabilize population. This will be possible only if all nations recognize that it requires improved social and economic conditions, and the adoption of effective, voluntary family planning.

4. We must reduce and eventually eliminate poverty.

5. We must ensure sexual equality, and guarantee women control over their own reproductive decisions.

The developed nations are the largest polluters in the world today. They must greatly reduce their overconsumption, if we are to reduce pressures on resources and the global environment. The developed nations have the obligation to provide aid and support to developing nations, because only the developed nations have the financial resources and the technical skills for these tasks.

Acting on this recognition is not altruism, but enlightened self-interest: whether industrialized or not, we all have but one lifeboat. No nation can escape from injury when global biological systems are damaged. No nation can escape from conflicts over increasingly scarce resources. In addition, environmental and economic instabilities will cause mass migrations with incalculable consequences for developed and undeveloped nations alike.

Developing nations must realize that environmental damage is one of the gravest threats they face, and that attempts to blunt it will be overwhelmed if their populations go unchecked. The greatest peril is to become trapped in spirals of environmental decline, poverty, and unrest, leading to social, economic, and environmental collapse.

Success in this global endeavor will require a great reduction in violence and war. Resources now devoted to the preparation and conduct of war—amounting to over \$1 trillion annually—will be badly needed in the new tasks and should be diverted to the new challenges.

A new ethic is required—a new attitude towards discharging our responsibility for caring for ourselves and for the earth. We must recognize the earth's limited capacity to provide for us. We must recognize its fragility. We must no longer allow it to be ravaged. This ethic must motivate a great movement, convincing reluctant leaders and reluctant governments and reluctant peoples themselves to effect the needed changes.

The scientists issuing this warning hope that our message will reach and affect people everywhere. We need the help of many.

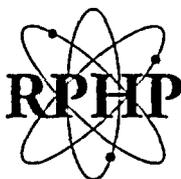
We require the help of the world community of scientists—natural, social, economic, political;

We require the help of the world's business and industrial leaders;

We require the help of the world's religious leaders; and

We require the help of the world's peoples.

We call on all to join us in this task.



RADIATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH PROJECT

The Baby Teeth Study - "Tooth Fairy Project"

The Baby Teeth Study grew out of the work of Dr. Jay Gould, Director of the Radiation and Public Health Project (RPHP), and author of *The Enemy Within: The High Cost of Living Near Nuclear Reactors* (to order toll free, call 800-626-4848). By analyzing 50 years of U.S. National Cancer Institute data, Dr. Gould showed that *"of the 3,000-odd counties in the United States, women living in about 1,300 nuclear counties (located within 100 miles of a reactor) are at the greatest risk of dying of breast cancer."* Dr. Gould found similar risks for prostate cancer among men living in nuclear counties.

The Federal Government no longer collects information on how much radioactivity is entering our bones. **Yet this information is crucial for determining whether nuclear power plants and weapons facilities are affecting our health and contributing to America's cancer epidemic.** RPHP, a nonprofit organization, is conducting a national study of the levels of radioactive strontium-90 (Sr-90) in baby teeth. Once RPHP obtains the results, we can run statistical tests to determine whether these levels are higher around your nuclear facilities than in the rest of the country.

Radioactive Sr-90 is one of the deadliest elements released by nuclear facilities. The chemical structure of Sr-90 is so similar to that of calcium that the body gets fooled and deposits Sr-90 in the bones and teeth where it remains, continually emitting cancer-causing radiation. Most of the strontium in the baby teeth is transferred to the fetus by the mother during pregnancy. Because we know when and where the baby was born, and where the mother lived while carrying, we can accurately determine when and where radioactivity was absorbed from the environment.

Please help us with this study by sending RPHP your children's baby teeth. To simplify the process, we have a special envelope – *please include the tooth (or teeth) of only one child per envelope.* Answer the questions on the envelope, wrap the tooth in tissue paper and put it inside the envelope, place a 33 cent stamp on the envelope, and mail it to RPHP. For more envelopes, call the toll-free number below, leave your name and address on the RPHP answering machine, and we will send you the envelopes.

For this study to be statistically significant we need at least 5,000 teeth from all parts of the country. So please help!

For additional baby teeth envelopes, call RPHP toll free at: 1 - 800 - 582-3716. Or for baby teeth mailing instructions, visit our web site at: www.radiation.org.

For more information about RPHP and the Baby Teeth Study, contact Jerry Brown, Ph.D., National Coordinator, RPHP, at: (305) 532-5565, fax: 532-8829, or email: jbbrown@icanect.net.

What is nuclear or low-level radiation?

Man-made nuclear fission products like radioactive iodine and strontium, which did not exist in nature prior to 1945, are created in nuclear weapons and reactors and are released into the atmosphere, contaminating soil, food, and water. From 1945 to 1963, fallout from above-ground nuclear bomb tests deposited huge amounts of lethal fission products, particularly affecting baby boomers born during those years.

Why is nuclear radiation dangerous to our health?

Once in our bodies, strontium-90 (Sr-90) continually generates low levels of radiation, which can cause cancer and which promote the formation of "free radicals" capable of penetrating and destroying blood cells that make up the body's immune system. Therefore, it is no surprise that bomb fallout and nuclear facility emissions (both routine and accidental) have been associated with high death rates from breast cancer, prostate cancer, and a cluster of other health problems, especially those affecting newborn babies. These health problems include high infant mortality rates and increased low live birthweight rates of less than 5.5 pounds.

How can I protect myself from the health effects of human-made nuclear radiation?

The only way to be completely free of these elements is to stop them from entering the environment. However, although exposure to radiation increases the risk of illness, it does not guarantee illness. Nutrition plays a vital role in health and in the prevention of radiation-induced cancer. Water: the two kinds of filtration systems that remove radioactive particles are distillation and reverse osmosis. Food and Supplements: One of the primary ways that radioactivity damages cells is through the formation of "free-radicals" in the body, whose effects are counteracted by "antioxidants." Antioxidants, primarily vitamins A,C,E, selenium, and beta-carotene, are found naturally in fruits and vegetables, and can be taken as food supplements. Calcium: The diet should be high in calcium to retard Sr-90 uptake, which is mistakenly identified as calcium by the body. Many health food stores have staff people knowledgeable about antioxidants, calcium supplements, and green concentrates which boost nutrition. Equally important: exercise, meditation, stress reduction, a positive mental attitude, and anything that nourishes one's mental/emotional/spiritual life.

What is the significance of the Baby Teeth Study (the "Tooth Fairy Project")?

The goal of the Study is to collect baby teeth from "nuclear" and "non-nuclear" counties around the country. The teeth will be analyzed at an independent laboratory for levels of radioactive strontium and plutonium in order to ascertain if there is a link between radiation contamination and our national cancer epidemic. A similar U.S. study, conducted from 1957 - 1961, tested about 60,000 teeth from children born in the peak bomb test years, and found a twenty-fold increase in the level of strontium-90. That study was instrumental in the banning of above-ground nuclear weapons testing by the US and USSR in 1963.

How many teeth are needed and from what years?

For temporal comparisons of Sr-90 in baby teeth, RPHP needs teeth from all areas of the country, and *at least* 100 teeth for each birth year. Primarily of interest are teeth that have fallen out, or have been extracted by dentists, from 1970 to the present. (Teeth typically fall out between the ages of 6-12 years.) However, RPHP will also test baby teeth from children born as far back as 1970, when the U.S. government stopped publishing Sr-90 levels in humans. RPHP's initial goal is to collect and test at least 5,000 baby teeth.

RADIATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH PROJECT
The Baby Teeth Study - "Tooth Fairy Project"

The Radiation and Public Health Project (RPHP) Baby Teeth Study is the first to measure radioactivity in the bodies of Americans living near nuclear reactors. It will also help determine whether this radioactivity raises the risk of cancer in children and adults.

The study grew out of Jay M. Gould's book *The Enemy Within: The High Cost of Living Near Nuclear Reactors*, which found that **women living within 100 miles of nuclear reactors are at greatest risk of dying of breast cancer.**

An earlier study showed that radioactivity in baby teeth rose rapidly due to fallout from atomic bomb tests above the Nevada desert in the 1950s and 1960s, a time when childhood cancer rates were also rising. This information was instrumental in the 1963 ban of above-ground tests by the United States and Soviet Union. The federal government withdrew funding for the study in 1970, and no longer collects information on how much radioactivity is entering our bodies.

The Baby Teeth Study measures levels of radioactive Strontium-90 (Sr-90), a cancer-causing chemical released by nuclear reactors. Sr-90 is similar to calcium, and the body deposits it in bone and teeth. During pregnancy, Sr-90 is transferred from the mother to the fetus and ends up in the baby's teeth and bones at birth.

Please help us by sending RPHP one or more of your child's baby teeth in the envelope designed for the study. Answer the questions on the envelope; wrap the tooth in tissue paper; place it inside the envelope; fold and seal the envelope; place 37 cents postage on the envelope; and mail it to RPHP.

For more envelopes, call 800-582-3716 toll free, leave your name, address, and phone on the answering machine, and we will send them. You can also use the RPHP web site at www.radiation.org to print out the baby teeth questionnaire and mailing instructions. ONLY ONE CHILD'S TEETH PER ENVELOPE, PLEASE.

For this study to be statistically significant, we need at least 5,000 teeth from all parts of the country. So please help. Every tooth is a clue! Answers to questions about radiation, public health, and the study are on the other side of this flyer.

For more information about the Baby Teeth Study, or to help collect teeth, contact: Joseph Mangano, National Coordinator, Phone 718-857-9825, email odiejoe@aol.com

What Is Strontium-90 (Sr-90)?

The Baby Teeth Study measures levels of radioactive Strontium-90 (Sr-90), a deadly substance produced only by atomic bombs and nuclear reactors, at the time of birth. Sr-90 is chemically similar to calcium. The body gets fooled and deposits Sr-90 in the bones and teeth where it remains, continually emitting cancer-causing radiation.

Are Small Amounts Of Sr-90 Dangerous To Human Health?

Our initial research found that when Sr-90 in baby teeth increased, childhood cancer also increased. We are now testing baby teeth from children with cancer to understand if their Sr-90 levels are greater than those in healthy children.

What Else Has The Study Found?

As of September 2003, we have collected over 4100 baby teeth. We found 1) Sr-90 levels have risen 60% since the late 1980s, and 2) counties closest to nuclear reactors have the highest levels. Our results have been published in four peer-reviewed scientific journals.

Can The Sr-90 In Baby Teeth Be From Past Atomic Bomb Tests?

Very little of the Sr-90 in children is decaying fallout from old bomb tests; most is recent emissions from nuclear reactors. After large-scale bomb tests above the ground ended in 1963, Sr-90 levels in baby teeth declined - but the recent rise in Sr-90 averages must be due to a current source (reactor emissions), not from old bomb test fallout.

Will I Get The Results Of The Study? Will I Get My Teeth Back?

The laboratory must grind the teeth into a powder, so we cannot return them to you. RPHP does not reveal individual Sr-90 results to people sending teeth, but will report average Sr-90 levels by county. All questionnaire data and results are confidential.

How Can I Protect Myself From Radiation In The Environment?

While Sr-90 in baby teeth may raise cancer risk, it does not guarantee illness. It may be possible to reduce risk through healthy lifestyle practices; consult a physician.

How Many Teeth Are Needed And From Where? From What Years?

We need at least 5,000 teeth from all parts of the U.S. Although we accept baby teeth saved by adults and children, most donations to the study are from children age 6-12, when baby teeth fall out.

VIEWPOINT

A matter of sanity

President Abraham Lincoln once said he would weep for the future of America if we continued to let corporations run the country.

Well President Lincoln, on behalf of the country, I apologize. Have a tissue.

Last week, a group of community activists came together to learn about the dangers of nuclear energy, and the plant only 20 miles away in Clinton.

This plant is a danger to our health. And if we allow it to not only stay, but also to grow, it is a danger to our conscience.

Any source of energy that causes tremendous amounts of death and suffering is immoral. End of story.

And this damage is not just a local problem. According to the speaker last Monday night, infant mortality as well as breast cancer rates caused by the plant, are up all the way into Indiana.

These statistics are similar for all of the 11 plants in Illinois, and the 113 in America. This is a lot of death we're talking about.

In order to gauge the severity of nuclear contamination in humans, the Radiation and Public Health Project has put together an experiment to see how much Strontium-90 is in baby teeth. Strontium-90 is produced only by atomic bombs and nuclear reactors, and is chemically similar to calcium. So when the body finds the poison, it uses it as calcium and stores it in teeth and bones.

Earlier studies showed that radioactivity levels were raised in the 1950s and 1960s, and were continued until the government withdrew funding in 1970.

The government no longer does any research on Americans to find out how much radioactivity is entering our bodies.

Wait, let me get this straight. The U.S. government allows and even encourages the production of nuclear energy, even though there is solid proof people are dying because of it?

We are allowed to live in towns surrounding these plants, but I highly doubt the citizens of and around Braidwood, Byron, Clinton, Dresden, LaSalle County, Limerick, Oyster Creek, Peach Bottom, the Quad Cities, Rock Island and Zion know precisely what they're up against.

Do they know why their babies are dying?

Probably not: I highly doubt the families who suffer this tremendous loss would just let the perpetrator go on committing the crime if they did.

And the most shocking part is this is just one aspect of how ethics and morality take a backseat to the



This is about common sense, about decency and about the human ability to rise above the greed that so often defines our existence. The production of nuclear waste kills babies, women, men, children.

needs and desires of American big business.

I could also talk about how the Environmental Protection Agency is run by the interests of corporations.

I could point out and describe the frogs now deformed because of polluted water.

I could rail about the fact that asbestos was known to be harmful long before it began being taken out of schools.

I could stand up on this soapbox until I had no voice left trying to get everyone to listen to the woes of the natural world in the hands of humans.

I could, I have, and I will continue to. This is not a matter of some bleeding heart liberal's latest complaint.

This is not being done because I have nothing more immediate in my life to worry about.

This is about common sense, about decency and about the human ability to rise above the greed that so often defines our existence.

The production of nuclear waste kills babies, women, men, children. This is not just another left-wing plight.

This is a matter of sanity.

Annie Spiro can be reached at aspiro@mail.vidette.ilstu.edu.

**What Can Citizens Do to Prevent
Construction of a Second Clinton
Reactor?**

It takes only eleven letters from concerned citizens to change some legislators' votes. Call your representatives and tell them you don't want Clinton Nuclear Reactor #2.

Sen. D. Durbin: 202-228-0400

Sen. P. Fitzgerald: 202-228-2854

Rep. J. Weller: 202-225-3635

Rep. T. Johnson: 202-225-2371

IL Rep. B. Mitchell: 217-782-8163

IL Rep. D. Brady: 217-782-1118

IL Rep. R. Brauer: 217-782-0053

IL Sen. B. Brady: 217-782-6216

IL Sen. L. Bomke: 217-782-0228

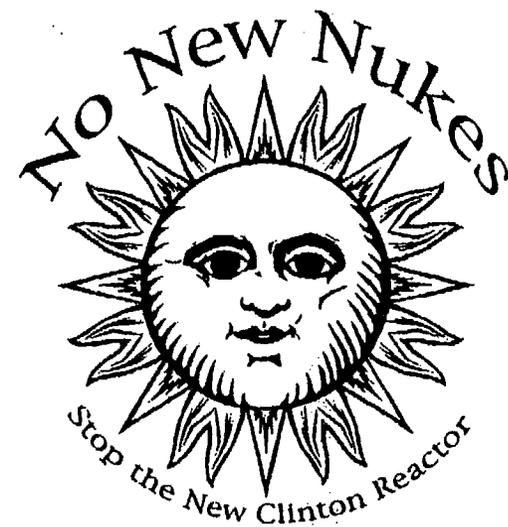
IL Sen. D. Risinger: 217-782-1942

IL Sen. D. Rutherford: 217-782-6597

To Contact Us
No New Nukes
P.O. Box 361
Clinton, IL 61727
sdlindber@nonewnukes.org
<http://n3.pabn.org>

**Reasons to Prevent Clinton
Nuclear Reactor #2**

1. Nuclear power makes global warming worse. "Whether nuclear can beat coal does not matter because neither of them can beat other options that are free of carbon dioxide," such as wind and solar power. (Amory Lovins)
2. Abandoning nuclear power can contribute to world peace. Every reactor not built, or shut down, creates a world in which rogue countries and terrorists have more trouble acquiring what they need to build nuclear weapons.
3. Conservation and economical alternative energy sources will one day make nuclear power obsolete. U.S. energy intensity is down 40% from doomsday government and industry projections announced in the 1980's.
4. Each reactor has the potential to have a catastrophic accident severe enough to destroy for thousands of years all land within 250 miles of the reactor. Industry observers admit that a core meltdown accident has a 50 percent probability of occurring in any decade.
5. Reactors currently in operation cause cancer, heart disease, immune deficiency disorders, fetal deformities, and stillbirths every day. Legal radiation releases harm us. We don't need to add to our radiation burden by building another reactor.



**The Quality of Life in
Central Illinois Is Being
Threatened with Plans for
a 2nd Nuclear Reactor in
Clinton.**

**Here Are Facts Exelon
and the Nuclear
Regulatory Commission
Will Never Share with
You.**

No New Nukes, P.O. Box 361, Clinton, IL
61727
<http://n3.pabn.org>

**Nuclear Reactors Have Never
Worked as Planned:
What Industry and Government
Propaganda Tries to Hide**

1. Most nuclear reactors cost 500% more to build than planned—and our tax dollars and utility bills pay for the cost overruns. This year we are giving Exelon millions of tax dollars just to prepare its nuclear reactor application. If we don't stop this reactor, our tax dollars will provide guaranteed loans to build the reactor, though some doubt whether Exelon will repay the loans.
2. Clinton Reactor #1 cost \$4.4 billion, after industry experts promised it would cost a fourth of that. When it couldn't operate safely or economically, and Illinois Power had to sell it, Exelon bought it for a garage-sale price of \$20 million. Clinton is still reeling from the lost tax revenue.
3. Most citizens believe that reactors don't routinely release radiation and radioactive particles into the air and water. By the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) own calculations, U.S. reactors released 370 curies, or about 1.6 curies per million persons during the 1970-1987 period. (*The Enemy Within*) Those living closest to reactors got the highest doses. Because anything released from a nuclear reactor is considered "background radiation" after one year, the NRC can make yearly releases look very small. Unfortunately, some radioactive releases accumulate over time, increasing our health risks in the process.
4. Breast cancer rates in communities within 50 miles of a nuclear reactor increase by an average of 14-40% while the reactor is operating. Areas with more than one reactor

have higher cancer rates than single-reactor sites. The increases cannot be attributed to fallout from nuclear weapons tests. Nationally, breast cancer increases by an average of 1% per year in areas without nuclear reactor exposure. (Radiation and Public Health Project)

5. Babies born within 50 miles of a reactor have a higher risk of suffering low birth weights or newborn death. While health experts hoped these figures would fall as U.S. neonatal and natal care improved, our country's figures have actually gone up significantly, by 4-8% over expected cases. Thyroid cancer and hypothyroidism rates are also increasing in areas near nuclear reactors. No New Nukes hopes to work with the Radiation and Public Health Project to get current figures for the existing Clinton reactor.

6. Government and industry experts now recognize that terrorist threats to existing nuclear reactors are not adequately being addressed by the NRC or the industry. About 50% of U.S. reactors failed NRC Operational Safeguards Response Evaluation force-on-force tests, meaning that the mock attackers would have been able to disable enough plant systems to cause "significant core damage," (Lyman, "The Limits of Technical Fixes"). The nuclear industry resist spending additional dollars on plant safety.

7. Neither the industry nor the government knows exactly what to do with nuclear waste. A national waste repository in Yucca Mountain, NV is likely to be held up in court for many years—the state of Nevada does not want the site. Native people are being forced to take some of the waste, against the wishes of the people who live there. fill up.

**How the Nuclear Industry and the
NRC Have Damaged Their Own
Credibility:**

"Most of the nuclear energy's real problem situations would tend to support the proposition that, if anything, the NRC process of nuclear surveillance has been too lax rather than too stringent. . . the U.S. has licensed and made large financial commitments to too many plants too quickly." Former NRC Commissioner Peter A. Bradford testifying to Congress in 1983.

1983: General Public Utilities, prior license holder for Three Mile Island, was indicted by a federal grand jury on 11 criminal counts. The utility pleaded guilty to one count and no contest to 6 others. It had falsified leak-rate tests that showed TMI was allowing dangerous levels of radioactivity into the atmosphere.

1984: Intent on getting Diablo Canyon up and running, the NRC minimized allegations from workers building the reactor regarding its proximity to a major earthquake fault, quality assurance problems, and lack of an adequate emergency preparedness plan. NRC's own Commissioner Asselstine argued that the agency had become too preoccupied with avoiding licensing delays when it should have been safeguarding public health and safety.

2003: Dr. Oscar Shirani, former inspection engineer for Exelon, says the company's design process has serious quality assurance problems. Neither Exelon nor the NRC has yet to adequately respond to his data and allegations. Dr. Shirani charges that Exelon reactors with recent power output upgrades, like Clinton's, are operating unsafely. Illinois Quad Cities and Byron reactors have both had accidents since being upgraded.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 2001

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Age of terror calls for phasing out nuke plants

The Sept. 11 World Trade Center attack should make it abundantly clear that it's time to begin the orderly, planned phase-out of nuclear power. Indeed, when three members of Congress and six state legislators from New York call for closure of the Indian Point reactors near New York, the people of Illinois—the most nuclear-reliant state in the nation with 14 reactors and spent fuel pools—should be asking serious questions about their own security.

Sept. 11 has transformed nuclear reactors from being mere electrical generators of dubious safety into potential terrorist targets—World Trade Centers with 1,000 Hiroshimas' worth of radiation inside. The alleged benefits of the electricity we receive from nuclear power must now be compared against the now very real and potentially catastrophic costs emanating from their vulnerability as lucrative terrorist targets.

The "unthinkable" must now be thought. The best and brightest minds of the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the nuclear industry, who for years assuaged the public's fears about terrorist attacks at reactors by maintaining that the very idea was "not a credible threat," are now left at best scrambling to beef up reactor security.

At worst, they are inventing new ways to placate the public's now legitimate concerns about reactor vulnerability.

The NRC deserves severe criticism and congressional investigation for its historic mishandling of reactor security.

It knew of these vulnerabilities for years, yet did not require the nuclear industry to change reactor design to make them more resistant to airliner or even conventional terrorist assaults.

The NRC actively ignored warnings from credible security analysts who urged greater reactor security measures be taken, whitewashed demonstrated failures of reactor security tests, and, finally, was willing to allow the industry to evaluate itself in this area.

If we are truly at war, those presiding over this irresponsible regulatory inaction should be indicted for treason. Because the NRC finds itself in a position requiring coverup for past inaction—and has begun doing so by limiting the bulk of its Web site to public scrutiny—its future pronouncements and actions should not be accepted at face value as credible by the public or Congress without additional independent analysis.

Current belated attempts to improve reactor security are laudable and necessary but, regrettably, are insufficient. While a National Guard presence is certainly warranted, and will prevent some kinds of land and water terrorist assaults, it will not thwart an airliner attack from the skies, even with the Draco-

nian measure of installing anti-aircraft weaponry at reactors, as has been done in France. The first few "accidental" shoot-downs of commercial or private aircraft will be unacceptable to the public. The first "successful" terrorist attack using commercial aircraft will render further debate meaningless.

If ever there were a time to begin the methodical phase-out of nuclear power, that time is now. Yet despite the great hazard that continued operation of these reactors represents, President Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney propose a national energy plan that calls for building 150 new terrorist targets.

While the Nuclear Energy Information Service has sent these concerns to the entire Illinois congressional delegation, not one has replied to our concerns and recommendations to date.

These very real public concerns to an equally real, demonstrated threat are being met with a thunderous round of indifference by those with the power to make needed changes. If this legitimate concern raised by reactor insecurity isn't translated by elected officials this year into a radical change in energy policy away from nuclear power, they should expect to defend their inaction on the campaign trail next year.

David A. Kraft
Director
Nuclear Energy
Information Service
Evanston

NEIS

NUCLEAR ENERGY INFORMATION SERVICE

P.O. BOX 1637

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60204-1637

It's time to renew your commitment to safe energy and a less-nuclear world.

YES! For the cost of two cups of coffee per month, I want to support the work of NEIS for a sane, safe-energy policy and a less nuclear world. Enroll me in the category checked below (Make checks payable to "NEIS").

- Supporter, \$30 I'd like to use Visa/Mastercard (see reverse)
- I'd like to host a NEIS fundraiser I can donate equipment/services
- I'd like to make an added tax deductible donation of \$ _____
- I'd like to volunteer some time. Contact me.

Name: _____ Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: (____) _____



"...to the village square we must carry the facts of atomic energy...From there must come America's voice."

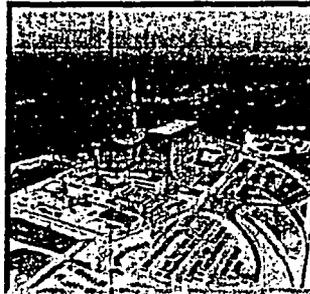
--Albert Einstein--

Want to Help STOP Nuclear Terrorism? Then... Help STOP Nuclear Power!



Here today....

Q.: Can a nuclear reactor survive the crash of a 757 jet?



There tomorrow. Exelon's Quad Cities nuclear plant on the Mississippi River was one of the last plants whose security was tested by actual "force-on-force" exercises. Even knowing when the "intruders" were coming, the plant failed the exercise.

A.: They'll bet your life they can -- if you let them.

The September 11, 2001 attack on the World Trade Center changed a lot of things. It demonstrated that the very infrastructure on which we base modern technological living can be *both* target and weapon.

Nowhere is this dual hazard more obvious than at the 103 operating nuclear reactors in the U.S (11 in Illinois). Several times since then, reactors have been placed on "high-alert" for the potential for terrorist attack.

However, when it comes to nuclear reactor security the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has been more a lapdog for the nuclear industry than a watchdog protecting the public. While ignoring a decade of deteriorating security conditions at U.S. reactors made public by citizen groups, and a failure rate of nearly 50% in security tests at reactors, the NRC now considers allowing the industry to set its own security standards.

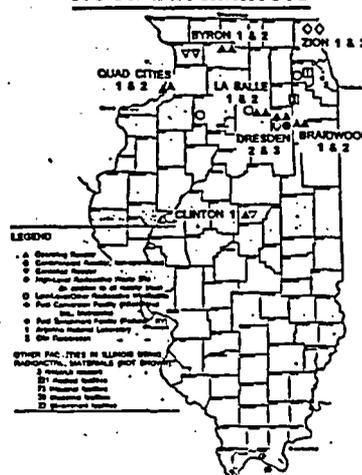
Further, the NRC has finally admitted publicly that U.S. reactors *cannot withstand the impact of today's commercial jetliners*, and were not designed to do so, even though the NRC and nuclear industry stated publicly for over 20 years that they could.

For over 20 years the NRC has knowingly placed the America people in direct hazard from terrorist threat, and is doing little to change this sorry state. Nearly 1,000 Hiroshima's worth of radiation is present in reactors; more in the unreinforced spent fuel pools. Yet, the regulators do nothing that will make a significant difference. With "friends" like this, who needs the al Queda?

The conclusion is inescapable -- the *only* protection left against nuclear terrorism *is to end nuclear power.*

Visit the NEIS website at www.neis.org to down load a copy of our report, *"Here Today, There Tomorrow: Commercial Nuclear Power Facilities as Terrorist Targets."* Or, order a hardcopy from NEIS at \$5.

NUCLEAR ILLINOIS



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(847)869-7650; -7658 fax
neis@forward.net www.neis.org

September 24, 2002

Nuclear Safety

To the Editor:

"Indian Point 2 to Test Safety Amid Criticism" (news article, Sept. 23) indicated that Indian Point workers would have a practice evacuation drill on Tuesday. The exercise will involve hundreds of federal, state and local representatives.

If the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission are serious about testing the viability of evacuation plans, they should involve the entire community, not just workers.

They'll soon see that the roads around Indian Point can't handle the traffic, that most Westchester residents have no idea what to do if Indian Point melts down, that some bus drivers won't respond and that local officials and school leaders (including me) have not been adequately briefed by county officials about our responsibilities.

As hundreds of thousands of people will be involved if an evacuation is ever ordered, it's important that those who will have to evacuate get the opportunity to practice first.

PAUL FEINER

Greenburgh, N.Y., Sept. 23, 2002

The writer is the Greenburgh town supervisor.

To the Editor:

Re "Nuclear Plant Safety" (letter, Sept. 17):

Nuclear industry cheerleaders, regulators and Congressional sycophants routinely refer to nuclear reactor security as "robust" and "formidable," saying it "meets exacting federal standards" and demonstrates "significant security protections."

We have never seen anyone demonstrate that these standards are sufficiently stringent to deter terrorist assault. Indeed, the lesson from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's own "force on force" tests of the 1990's is clear: a team of four individuals, armed only with light weapons and having informed the nuclear reactor site in advance when they were coming, were sufficient to defeat reactor security nearly 50 percent of the time. We fail to see how this protects the public and the environment.

DAVID A. KRAFT

Director, Nuclear Energy

Information Service

Evanston, Ill., Sept. 17, 2002

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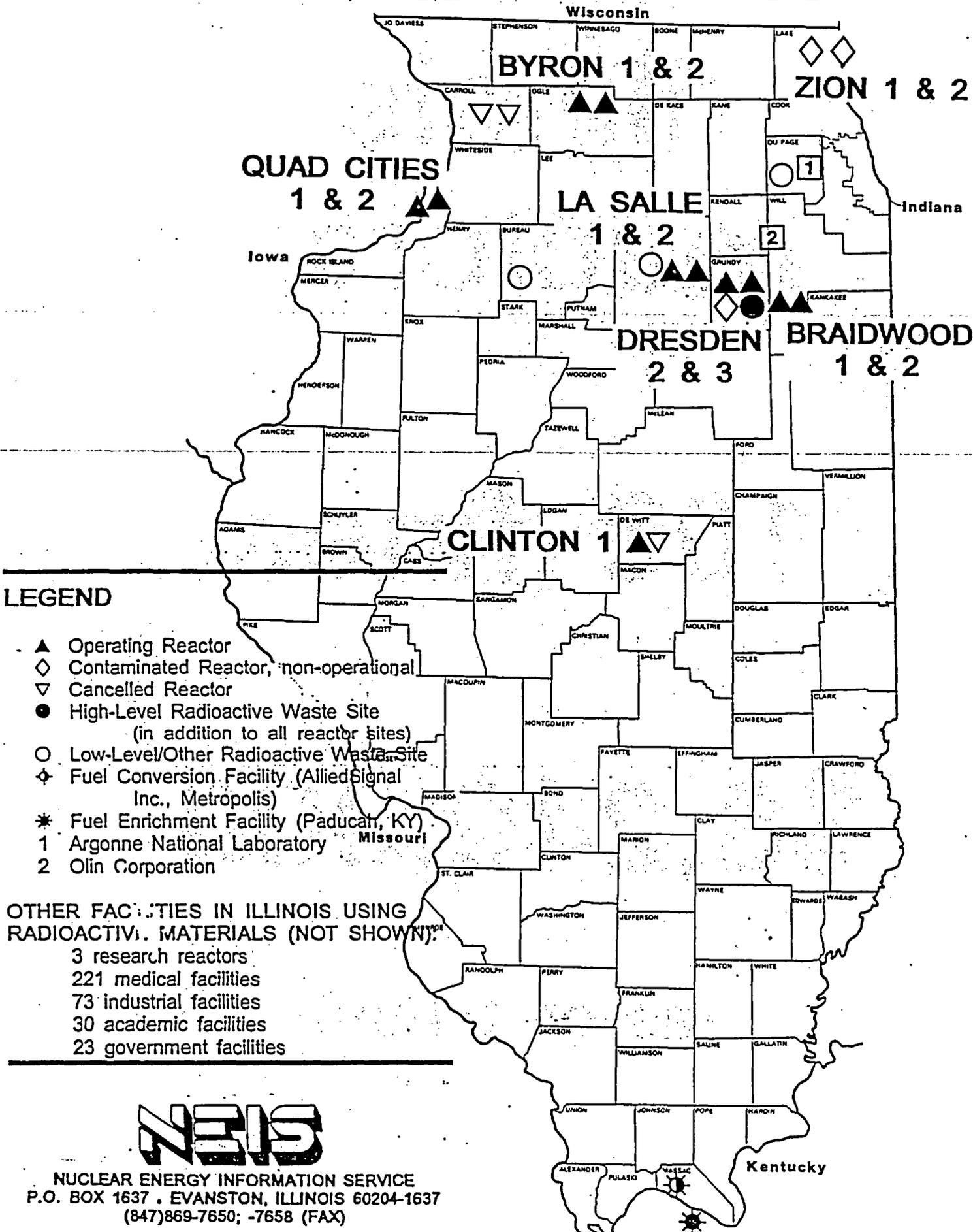
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NUCLEAR ILLINOIS



LEGEND

- ▲ Operating Reactor
- ◇ Contaminated Reactor, non-operational
- ▽ Cancelled Reactor
- High-Level Radioactive Waste Site
(in addition to all reactor sites)
- Low-Level/Other Radioactive Waste Site
- ⊕ Fuel Conversion Facility (AlliedSignal Inc., Metropolis)
- * Fuel Enrichment Facility (Paducah, KY)
- 1 Argonne National Laboratory
- 2 Olin Corporation

OTHER FACILITIES IN ILLINOIS USING RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS (NOT SHOWN):

- 3 research reactors
- 221 medical facilities
- 73 industrial facilities
- 30 academic facilities
- 23 government facilities



NUCLEAR ENERGY INFORMATION SERVICE
 P.O. BOX 1637 . EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60204-1637
 (847)869-7650; -7658 (FAX)

Illinois reactors:

103 fines

\$8,249,000

(as of 4/1/99)

20-20 Energy Vision -- for Now, and the Future

The undersigned organizations of the Illinois environmental community reject the priorities of the Bush/Cheney National Energy Strategy and call for a real energy strategy with the following priorities that will provide safe, cleaner, reliable and affordable energy:

For the Nation:

- 1.) A "20-20" plan, which would result in 20% of all electricity generation from truly renewable energy resources (wind, solar, select forms of biomass) by the year 2020, to be accomplished by adoption of a national Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS)
- 2.) A doubling of federal support for energy efficiency and conservation;
- 3.) No new subsidies for fossil fuel and nuclear power, and a phase out of existing subsidies by the year 2020;
- 4.) Actual U.S. CO2 greenhouse gas reductions of 7% from 1990 levels should be achieved by 2010
- 5.) Emission reductions and caps on the 4 major fossil fuel pollutants: NOx, SO2, mercury, and CO2 by 2007; and retrofit or closure of "grandfathered" coal plants that fail to meet modern emission standards by the year 2007;
- 6.) No new nuclear plant construction;
- 7.) Increasing vehicle fleet mileage for cars and light trucks to 40 mpg by 2010, and 65 mpg by 2020;
- 8.) No drilling for oil or natural gas on sensitive public lands such as Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and on or under the Great Lakes;
- 9.) No renewal of current operating licenses for nuclear plants prior to the year 2020.

For the State of Illinois:

- 1.) A "20-20" plan, which would result in 20% of all electricity generation from truly renewable energy resources (wind, solar, select forms of biomass) by the year 2020, to be accomplished by adoption of a Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS);
- 2.) A doubling of State support for energy efficiency and conservation;
- 3.) No new subsidies for fossil fuel and nuclear power, and a phase out of existing subsidies by the year 2020;
- 4.) Actual U.S. CO2 greenhouse gas reductions of 7% from 1990 levels should be achieved by 2010;
- 5.) Emission reductions and caps on the 4 major fossil fuel pollutants: NOx, SO2, mercury, and CO2 by 2007; and retrofit or closure of "grandfathered" coal plants that fail to meet modern emission standards by the year 2007;
- 6.) No new nuclear plant construction;
- 7.) Increasing State vehicle fleet mileage for cars and light trucks to 40 mpg by 2010, and 65 mpg by 2020;
- 8.) No drilling for oil or natural gas on, in or under Lake Michigan

George W. Bush
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

RE: National Energy Plan

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my concern and opposition to your recently released National Energy Policy.

Ten years ago your father promoted a National Energy Strategy almost identical to what your Administration advisors are currently promoting: expand polluting coal, oil, and nuclear power; decrease budget funding for renewables and efficiency; fail to improve car and light truck mileage appreciably; ignore global warming threats. Back then, the Dept. of Energy (DOE) reported to your father: "Energy efficiency and renewables are basically the cleanest, cheapest and safest means of meeting our Nation's growing energy needs in the 1990s and beyond." He failed to heed this advice, as you are, according to your budget proposals. I *support* an energy policy that

- ✓ provides us with 20% renewable energy electricity generation by the year 2020;
- ✓ at a minimum doubles DOE's budget for energy efficiency technologies and programs;
- ✓ requires all coal plants to meet modern clean air emission standards, or be shut down;
- ✓ prohibits the licensing of new or re-licensing of old nuclear plants until the "20-20" goal for renewables is achieved; and ends federal subsidies to nuclear power, polluting coal and oil
- ✓ raises car and light truck mileage standards to 40 mpg by 2010, and 65 mpg by 2020
- ✓ fights global warming with renewables and efficiency

Expanding nuclear power means more radioactive wastes, more accidents, higher costs, and proliferation of nuclear materials and weapons. Your nuclear power budget plans will surely take funds away from renewable energy resources and energy efficiency, insuring they will never grow. We must solve the energy and global warming problems without worsening our nuclear problems. A firm commitment to sustainable energy resources can accomplish this. Your plan cannot.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

EMERGING ILLINOIS NUCLEAR ISSUES

presented by Dave Kraft, Director
Nuclear Energy Information Service
for Illinois Greens Gathering, Chicago
March 23, 2002

1.) (In-)Security of existing reactors

- response to 9/11 was haphazard and inadequate
- current situation seems similarly inadequate
- NEIS report: *Here Today, THERE Tomorrow: Commercial Reactor Sites as Terrorist Targets*

2.) Plant-life extension; new reactors (pebble-beds, etc.)

- Exelon plans to go with nuclear power for the long-term; will probably seek plant life extensions of 20 years
- "pebble bed" reactors (PBMR's) are their next-gen reactors; expected at Zion, possibly within 5-7 years

3.) Emergency planning/response issues

- Potassium iodide (KI) distribution issue emerging in Lake County; state legislation
- previous announced desire of Exelon to reduce size of EPZ's for LWR's; greatly reduce for PBMR's
- Price Anderson Act reauthorization was supported by both Fitzgerald and Durbin

4.) Radioactive waste issues (high- and low-level)

- Bush and DOE have pegged Yucca Mt. for HLRW
- Skull Valley Goshute land in Utah possible "intermediate storage" option
- onsite storage via dry-casks; already at Dresden

5.) Inadequacy of the Regulators

- post-9/11 response of NRC was just short of criminal
- NRC closed website for a time; re-opened with greatly reduced contents
- NRC presiding over Davis-Besse flap of reactor hardware deterioration; may exist in some Illinois reactors
- IDNS is fighting distribution of KI pills in EPZ's
- information flow to public increasingly restricted

For information, contact: NEIS, P.O. Box 1637, Evanston, IL 60204
(847)869-7650; -7658 fx; neis@forward.net; <http://www.neis.org>

ILLINOIS NUCLEAR FACTS

- has more nuclear reactors than any other state -- 14 total; 11 operate, 3 are closed
- if Illinois were a country, we'd be the 11th largest nuclear power in the world
- ComEd's parent company Unicom has merged with PECO electric in Pennsylvania -- putting 24 reactors of 103 U.S. reactors under one large, extended corporate umbrella
- Exelon Generation (the result of the Unicom/PECO merger) owns 14 and operates 11 reactors in Illinois, and is the largest private nuclear power company in the U.S.
- Exelon has announced plans to build new nuclear reactors as early as 2007, if given permission by government regulators
- Illinois produces more "spent" nuclear fuel each year than any other state
- Illinois has the only de facto high-level radioactive waste site in the country -- the General Electric Morris Operation in Morris, Illinois, which holds 700+ tons of "spent" fuel
- Illinois has a closed low-level radioactive waste dump at Sheffield, IL. Radionuclides are

migrating from burial trenches underground onsite.

- in case of a serious nuclear power accident *anywhere* in the U.S., Illinois reactors could be assessed as much as \$140 million/year for seven years to finance the resulting liability payments
- if “spent” reactor fuel shipments begin, Illinois roads would experience the 3rd largest number of truck shipments in the U.S. -- 36,300 shipments over a 24 year period: an average of **4 shipments per day, every day, for 24 years!**
- according to *Crain’s Chicago Business*, because of utility de-regulation, Illinois nuclear utilities could receive \$6-\$11 billion in “stranded cost” recovery payments because of excessive nuclear reactor construction.
- at the same time they fought *for* such “stranded cost” recovery in the Illinois Legislature, ComEd lobbyists bitterly opposed legislation calling for establishing an energy efficiency / renewable energy fund

ver. 08/01

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Energy...as if Common Sense Mattered:

Breaking the link between unwise energy use and environmental degradation.

As we move to celebrate Earth Day 30, with its "Clean Energy NOW!" platform, a story comes to mind about our unrestrained, unwise use of energy, and the consequences it has had on our environment and economy.

A farmer went out to his pump one morning, carrying his old, rickety bucket. As expected, as he began to pump, the bucket began leaking everywhere.

An opportunistic, city-slicker salesperson, who watched the scene with glee from across the road, strolled up to the farmer and said,

"Farmer, I see you've got a big problem here. But don't worry. I can help you!"

"How's that?" asked the farmer.

"I can sell you a bigger pump," replied the salesperson.

Now, it is with precisely this same attitude that large utilities intend, and the majority of Americans (if not most people in the industrialized world) expect to meet future energy demands, no matter how unreasonable or environmentally costly these demands might be.

The major environmental problems confronting the planet today — global warming, acid rain, ozone depletion, nuclear waste disposal, deforestation and desertification, nuclear proliferation, urban smog, just to name a few — all have their root cause in or are made worse by our unwise, unrestrained consumption of ever-increasing amounts of energy.

The denial of our responsibility for these environmental conditions is made easier by our uncritical acceptance of the "bigger pump" mentality as a techno-fix "solution" to our energy and environmental problems, regardless of the resulting environmental consequences. One need only read nuclear utility ads touting nuclear power as a "solution" to global warming, or hear the restated intention to open Alaska's Arctic Wildlife refuge for oil exploration even in the wake of the Exxon Valdez and Siberian pipeline disasters to see this mentality exists.

We mistakenly equate our energy demands with our energy needs, and then erroneously conclude that we need to build "bigger pumps" to produce more energy to meet our supposedly justifiable, ever-increasing energy demands. The legitimacy of such demands is closer to that of spoiled brats than people truly short of energy.

The fact is that we Americans are energy addicts. We consume — and waste — far more energy than any other people on Earth. And, like good pushers do, the utilities with their "bigger pumps" remain ever-ready to give us our energy fix, at a great profit to them and their investors, and with great damage to the environment on our behalf.

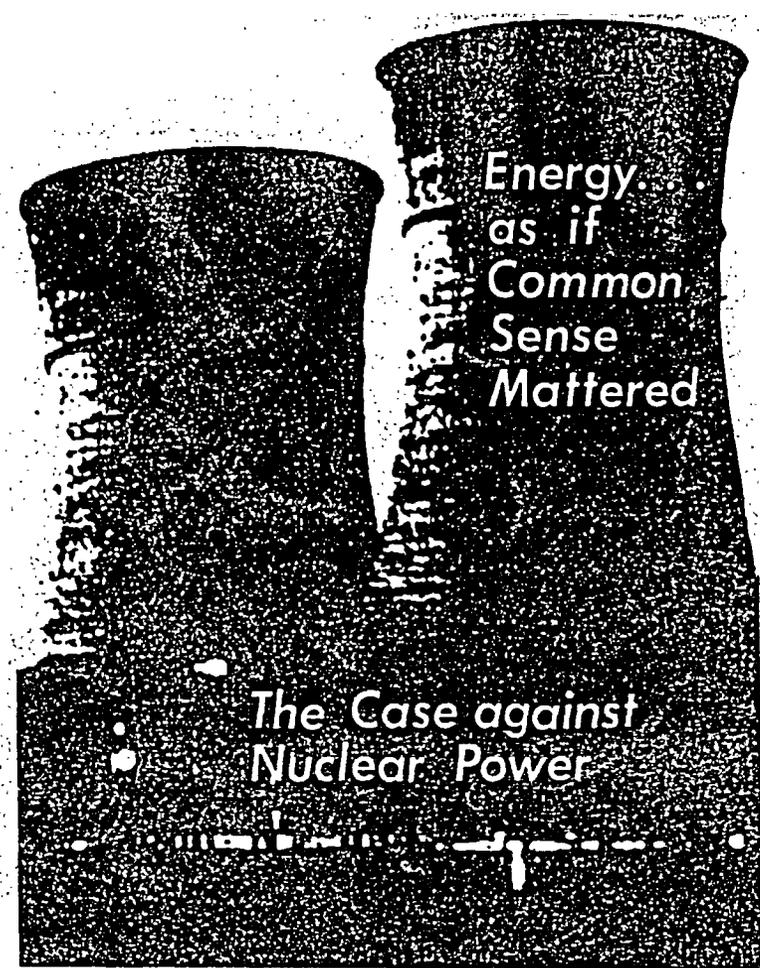
Carbon dioxide and other Greenhouse gases are no more "responsible" for causing global warming and its disastrous consequences than cyanide was "responsible" for causing the Holocaust. Only humans — adult, mature, rational people — can assume responsibility for actions and their results.

We must assume direct responsibility for the wasteful energy System we've set up and use; then change it in ways that begin to use energy more wisely and sparingly, and that are more environmentally benign. Such changes call for reducing our present level of energy (ab)use; increased use of conservation; wider application of energy efficiency; and appropriate use of cogeneration, renewable and alternative energy resources. Expanded use of these energy sources will allow us to meet appropriate end-use energy needs, without the environmental havoc wreaked by construction and use of "bigger pumps," whether nuclear or coal.

We can rationally and voluntarily choose to implement these changes in how we view and use energy; or we can passively let the Planet force these and possibly more draconian changes on us through more severe environmental consequences. The choice is ours to make; and not to decide is to decide.

Building "bigger pumps" will neither solve our future energy problems, nor lessen the environmental consequences of energy use. The implacable Laws of Thermodynamics tell us this, even though we continue to act as if they didn't exist. "Bigger pump" solutions will, however, divert valuable attention and scarce, finite resources away from fixing our leaking "energy buckets" and other such energy end-use problems.

Only by using energy in a way as if common sense mattered can we truly begin to meet the future energy needs of people across the Planet, without destroying the environment — and ourselves — in the process.



A display about rational energy choices from

NEIS

NUCLEAR ENERGY INFORMATION SERVICE
P.O. BOX 1637 • EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60204-1637
(847) 869-7650

Not one new nuclear power plant has been ordered and subsequently completed in this country since 1973. Some of the new plants under construction may never produce any electricity, or if they do so, will do it at a cost greater than that of burning oil at prices experienced during the Arab Oil Embargo (in fact, oil priced at \$160 per barrel!).

There may come a time when additional, large-scale generating capacity may be needed again. Given the cheaper, less-polluting, and more readily implemented alternatives described here, that day could be well into the next century. One thing is certain. Given the energy options outlined here, no new, large-scale nuclear power plants are needed in this country, now or in the near future.

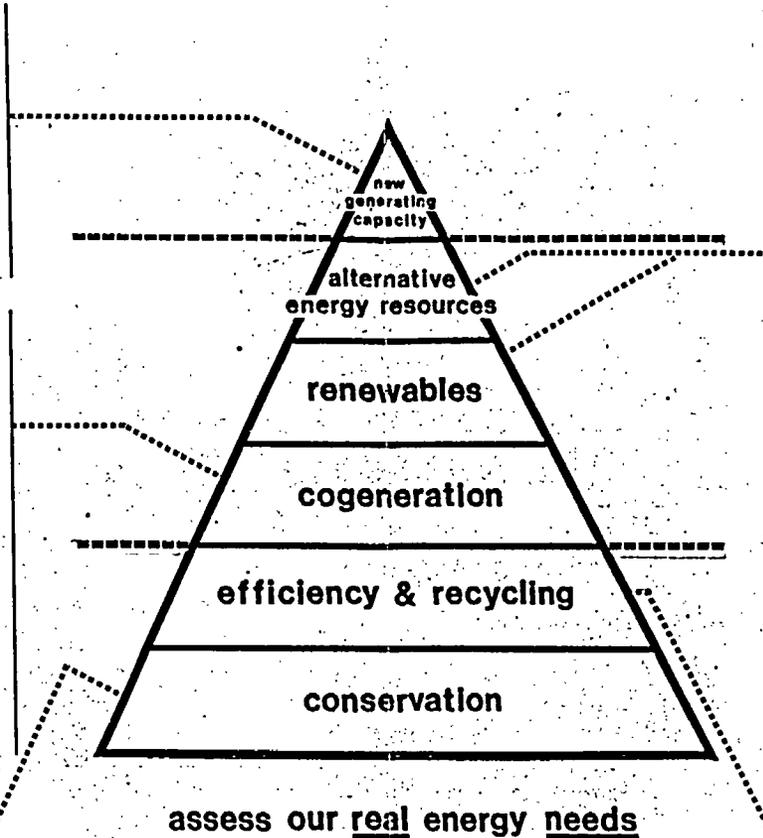
Cogeneration is the process whereby waste heat generated in a mechanical or industrial process is reclaimed and used either to generate electricity directly (by making steam to drive a turbine), or used to reduce the need to use electricity to perform a job (such as by preheating water).

The amount of electricity generated through the use of cogeneration in this country has risen from 4% in 1980, to 7% in 1987, and is expected to climb to 15% by 1995. Studies conducted by the State of Illinois and nuclear utility giant Commonwealth Edison indicate an untapped cogeneration potential exists in Illinois ranging in size from 3 to 6 nuclear reactors-worth of power.

Numerous large industrial plants and institutions in the Chicago area, such as the NALCO Chemical Co. of Naperville, St. Francis Hospital in Evanston, and the Illinois Institute of Technology, for example, currently meet their electrical needs with cogeneration systems. These institutions no longer need electricity from nuclear- or coal-fired plants. NALCO recovered its initial \$4.9 million investment in cogeneration equipment in 4 years, and now enjoys tremendous energy savings, making the company stronger and more competitive.

The potential for energy conservation in this country is enormous – especially for electricity. Three studies performed by major government and research organizations between 1981 and 1986 concluded that the U.S. has the potential to conserve the energy equivalent of between 189 and 220 nuclear power plants. By comparison, the United States currently operates only 108 nuclear power plants.

Conservation methods are cheaper than building and operating nuclear plants, more flexible in meeting electrical needs, and far quicker to implement. Conservation programs have a far greater effect on reducing air pollution, acid rain, and foreign oil imports than do nuclear power plants. Further – and most significantly – conservation doesn't create long-lived radioactive waste products requiring perpetual care as do nuclear plants.



Since the Arab Oil Embargo of 1973, many Americans have learned that they can willingly consume less electricity and energy – without a reduction in their standard of living.

Some experts believe we waste between 25-40% of all of the electricity we generate. Clearly, we do not need to build more multi-billion dollar nuclear power plants until we first plug this major leak in our energy bucket.

However, this country still does not know how much energy – especially electricity – it really needs, as opposed to what it wants to consume additively. We need a national energy policy that will make assessing our actual energy needs its number one priority, before building or opening even one more large-scale power plant of any type, coal or nuclear.

To meet future electrical needs, any new generating capacity will need to meet several criteria: it must have minimal environmental impact; it must be reliable and economical; it should utilize the energy resources found in the region in which it is located; it should be flexible enough to meet variations in demand needs, whether they come from the hot peak days of August, maintenance outages, breakthroughs in technology, or unforeseen events like oil embargoes; it should be quick to construct and bring on line; the sources of energy should be local and renewable, and not subject to foreign intervention.

Nuclear power meets none of these criteria. Alternative and renewable sources of energy meet all of these criteria today.

It has been said that the costs of alternatives compare poorly with nuclear power. However, when one figures in costs that current estimates for nuclear power leave out – such as the cost for disposal of nuclear waste, \$97 billion in research and tax subsidies granted the nuclear industry since 1950, the \$9 billion government subsidization of nuclear fuel production, inadequate insurance protection for the public in case of nuclear accidents; for example – the gap in cost between nuclear power and some renewables closes quickly. Increased usage of alternatives will bring down the costs even further through economies of scale.

Alternative and renewable sources of electricity production – passive and active solar power, wind and tidal power, biomass generation, geothermal and small hydro power – exist and are being used today all over the country, including Illinois, which for example has a currently available yet untapped biomass (energy from agricultural wastes) potential equal to the electricity production of 6 nuclear reactors; according to a 1993 study by the Union of Concerned Scientists. Taken in conjunction with conservation, increased efficiency and cogeneration, they create a national energy system that meets all of the desirable criteria for an energy source that nuclear power does not and cannot. And they provide one additional benefit – they allow the users, not the big power companies, to control their own energy future.

Because we have been a country addicted to wasting our resources for so long, we must learn to utilize the electricity we produce more wisely. Greater electrical efficiency can be attained by using appliances, electric motors, and lighting available today that are more energy efficient. The equivalent power output of 22 nuclear power plants could be saved by the year 2000 through the implementation of these efficiency techniques. A 1990 report from the internationally respected Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) concluded that, "Use of energy-saving technologies would result in a saving [by the year 2000]...of 24 to 44% of electric consumption."

Recycling what formerly was considered waste materials (such as paper, glass, and aluminum) not only saves the raw materials themselves, but the electrical energy used to convert these raw materials into finished products.

what N.E.I.S. offers

We offer a variety of educational and speaking services to individuals and groups, regardless of ability to pay. Some of these services include:

Speakers Bureau: Our trained speakers will come to your group, school, church, even your home to discuss nuclear power issues, answer questions, show slides and films. A donation is requested whenever possible.

NEIS News: Our acclaimed newsletter will keep you up to date on events and news related to nuclear power and energy issues, and is a premium of membership.

Information Access: Our staff will help answer your questions, or direct you to the appropriate sources of information to get them answered; or just visit us at www.neis.org.

Monthly Meetings and Planning Sessions: Group members come together formally to exchange information, make plans for the group, and select projects. The meetings are a way to become more active in the fight for safe energy and a less nuclear world.

Focus for Action: Ending our reliance on nuclear power requires action, not just talk. Each year, NEIS targets certain key nuclear issues for its members to work on actively.



involve yourself!

As Illinois' reactors continue to deteriorate with age, as more and more radioactive waste dumps open, and more radioactive wastes are trucked and trained through Illinois, nuclear power continues to be a serious issue for us all. It's a problem that can "happen to you," as was the case for the unsuspecting residents of Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, Love Canal and Times Beach. Especially if you remain unaware, uninformed, and uninvolved. A well known anti-nuclear slogan says, "We must choose to stop nuclear power now — our children will not have that choice." We invite you to join in the effort to stop nuclear power by becoming either a financial contributor or active member of NEIS. Fill out the coupon below, and return it to us today. Think of it as an investment in your future.

coupon

I would like to make a contribution for safe energy. Please enroll me as a member of NEIS. I enclose a check for \$_____ for this year.

- \$30 annual member support
- \$_____ extra tax-deductible contribution
- I'd like to volunteer. Contact me.
- Please send more information

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone/fax _____

e-mail _____

NEIS Nuclear Energy Information Service
P.O. Box 1637 Evanston, IL 60204
(847)869-7650; -7658 fax; www.neis.org

question:

What's cost us nearly \$500 billion to build, creates wastes that are hazardous for hundreds of thousands, maybe millions of years, has frequent leaks and incidents, and contains the radiation equivalent of one-thousand Hiroshima-size bombs stored inside it?



(for answer, see inside)

answer

Nuclear power plants

2 Edison nuclear plants added to feds' trouble list

NRC issues ultimatum to Edison Half of utility's reactors tightened scrutiny

NRC fines LaSalle nuclear plant 2 Edison crews err

NRC gives Edison stern lecture, then another pass Edison plant fails to pass its own test

Had enough yet?

Nuke plant rebellion

Nuke operators flunk

Carelessness cited at nuclear plant

ComEd's nuke plant blunder Violations found at another ComEd plant

ComEd nuke safety hit NRC: Utility ignored faulty switches

ComEd officials criticize for mishap at Zion facility

Regulator: ComEd operations had 'total breakdown'

Nearly half of U.S. reactors have same faulty equipment

that the nuclear industry and NRC have plans to: make consumer items out of radioactive wastes? irradiate your food? run reactors 20 years longer than originally planned? use weapons-grade plutonium as fuel? promote reactors as a "clean" solution to global warming?

that in a 1996 reactor safety study done by Ralph Nader's Public Citizen organization, 6 of Illinois' 13 operating reactors ranked in the "worst-25" of all 109 U.S. reactors? and 5 ranked "the worst" in certain categories?

that State and private studies have shown that Illinois has the equivalent of 6 nuclear reactors-worth of BOTH unused biomass potential and cogeneration potential that could be providing us with electricity instead of nuclear power plants, and at comparable or lower cost?

that nuclear power has no appreciable effect on either reducing our foreign oil dependence, or in fighting global warming? It does, however, contribute significantly to the proliferation worldwide of nuclear technology, materials, and — ultimately — nuclear weapons.

that U.S. nuclear power plants have cost us over \$492 billion in direct costs? In addition, since 1950, the nuclear power industry has received over \$97 billion in direct and indirect federal subsidies paid for by the U.S. taxpayers.

If you are like most people, chances are that these facts come as a surprise to you. The utility and nuclear industry PR fluff ads on TV, the radio, and in the press never include facts like these. This being the case, how does one get the whole picture about nuclear power?

allow us to introduce ourselves

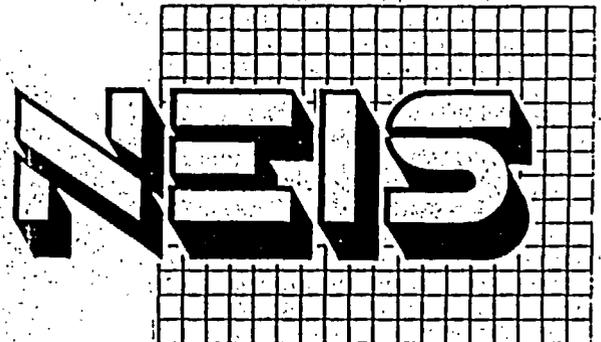
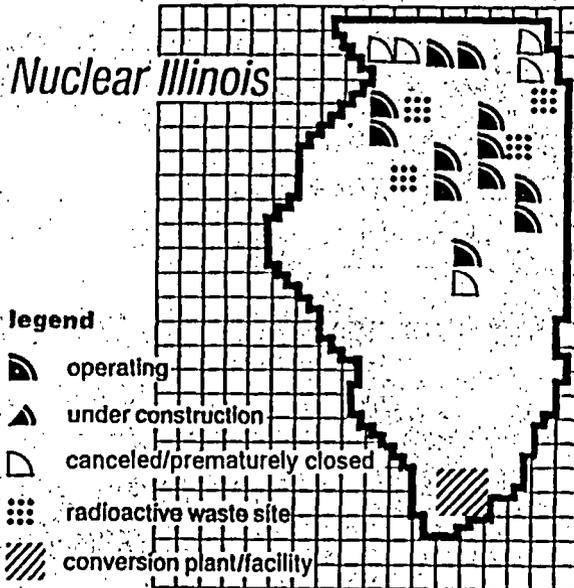
We are the **Nuclear Energy Information Service**. We established NEIS in 1981 to give people the rest of the facts — facts that the nuclear industry, the utilities, and their friends in government try to hide from the public. And for obvious reasons.

did you know . . .

that Illinois currently has 14 of the nation's 103 nuclear reactors — more than any other state in the U.S.? Commonwealth Edison (ComEd) owns 13, and operates 10. Amergen owns and operates one.

that since 1990, 8 of 12 ComEd reactors have been on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's "close watch" or "trending-downward list" for unacceptable performance, inadequate maintenance, and potentially unsafe operating practices? And that NRC recently discontinued this list?

Nuclear Illinois



It is our belief that the public should be more actively involved in choosing how energy is managed, generated, and used in this country. Energy is too important an issue to be left solely in the hands of the nuclear industry, and other vested interests. In order to be able to make informed decisions on this important issue, people need to have access to all the facts. It is the purpose of NEIS to see that people get them.

HAROLD WEINBERG, O.D. Retired

800 West White St.
Clinton, Illinois. 61727-2146
U.S.
hlweinberg@a5.com

December 18, 2003

To: Members of N.R.C.

My Wife and I have lived in Clinton for 56years.

The population of this country has increased, the use of electricity has increased and is vital for the well-being of our people-----Electricity is an essential utility.

The future health and welfare of our people depend on adequate electric power.

By increasing the capacity of the Clinton Power Station with an additional reactor assures the people adequate and affordable electric power.

We encourage the construction of the second reactor at the Clinton Power Station.

Respectfully:

Harold Weinberg
Irene Weinberg

Student Environmental Action Coalition
Illinois State University Chapter
387 Student Services Building
Normal, IL 61761

December 18, 2003

STATEMENT ON THE CLINTON NUCLEAR REACTOR EXPANSION

I'm Geoff Ower, a biology major and co-president of the Illinois State University Chapter of the Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC). Our organization opposes the expansion of the Clinton nuclear power station primarily because nuclear power is a significant threat to our national public health and safety. A worst-case accident resulting in a breach in the containment building at any nuclear reactor in the United States would be devastating not only to the people of our country, but also to the global community as a plume of deadly radioactive fallout would spread worldwide just as it did in the Chernobyl tragedy. Clinton, Illinois specifically is not a suitable site for numerous reasons.

One of them is its close proximity to Chicago. It is not a smart decision to build a new reactor upwind of a major population center. If the containment building were breached in an accident with winds blowing from the southwest to the northeast, Chicago would be contaminated and destroyed in what would be the worst tragedy in United States history. It is true that there are other nuclear reactors sited even closer to Chicago, but those were big mistakes made by the Atomic Energy Commission or Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the past. Hopefully the NRC has learned from these mistakes and will no longer site reactors near major metropolitan centers.

Building a new reactor in Clinton, Illinois would pose a threat to our national food supply. Even during normal operation, nuclear reactors knowingly release radioactive fission products that fallout over surrounding lands. In the case of Central Illinois that means agricultural lands—the proposed site for the new reactor is located in the midst of some of the richest agricultural land in the world. The owners of the existing reactor are well aware that they need to monitor farmland around the plant, because each year they send out a questioner to anyone living within five miles of the reactor to find out what they are growing, what livestock they are raising, and whether they consume or sell this food to others. One of the radioactive daughter products to find its way into our food is strontium-90, which falls onto broadleaves, which in turn are consumed by either people or animals. Leafy greens of all kinds absorb high doses of radioactive particles, as do grasses that are fed to livestock. There are a myriad of ways for radioactive particles to enter the food chain. They can also fallout onto freshwater lakes and streams, or be released into these water bodies in the coolant water.

A worst-case accident or terrorist attack on the Clinton nuclear power facilities would permanently destroy a land area the size of Pennsylvania. No one in their right mind would buy agricultural products from an area contaminated with uranium and its

deadly fission products. It would take a public relations budget a thousand times what the nuclear industry has already spent promoting nuclear energy to convince people to buy and eat radioactive food. Our agricultural products would be poisoned with radiation and would no longer be fit for export, because no one would want them. The United States would become dependent on food imports, because our agricultural heartland would be destroyed and the integrity of our food supply would come into question. Recent problems with experimental genetically modified crops contaminating the human food supply illustrate the difficulty in isolating contaminated foods from the food supply. If an accident occurred at Clinton, where would we get our food? How would the family farmers that are already struggling below the poverty line be compensated for their great loss? Building a new reactor in the middle of our food supply is not a risk that should be taken.

The proposed site for the new reactor is not suitable, because of its proximity to the New Madrid fault line, which is believed to have caused the largest earthquake in the history of the United States. The Midwest is not thought of as a place threatened by earthquakes because obviously they occur here less frequently. However, the New Madrid fault line is and will remain an unpredictable threat to the Clinton nuclear power station nonetheless. Buildings can be engineered to be earthquake proof, but the unexpected happens. This was illustrated by the unexpected collapse of the World Trade Center that was engineered to withstand the impact of jumbo jets. The unsinkable is sinkable and the unthinkable is possible. Building a new reactor at Clinton is an irresponsible risk that should not be taken.

Contrary to the lies pushed at the public by the nuclear power industry and the NRC, nuclear power is **not** clean and it is **not** safe. The nuclear power industry has been given its chance and it has failed. It has failed to safely produce energy that is "too cheap to meter" as was originally promised. Even if it did produce economical energy it would be an unparalleled risk to our public health and national security.

Comments of the Illinois Stewardship Alliance
Exelon Generation Company, LLC: Notice of Hearing Early Site Permit
Docket No. 52-007

On behalf of the Illinois Stewardship Alliance (ISA), a non-profit organization of Illinois, I would like to thank the hearing officer for this opportunity to express our concerns relating to the issuance of an Early Site Permit for Clinton II.

ISA is concerned about three aspects of siting a second nuclear power plant on Clinton Lake in DeWitt County. These aspects are: 1. Water quality impacts; 2. Transportation issues related to spent fuel; and 3. Economic impacts on the citizens of Illinois.

Issue 1- Water Quality Impacts

Clinton Lake, which serves as the cooling source for Clinton I, was formed by damming up Salt Creek and the North Fork of Salt Creek. Salt Creek itself is part of a much larger watershed, being part of the headwaters of the Sangamon River. The waters of this creek pass through numerous small to medium sized communities as they make their way to the Sangamon River and eventually to the Illinois River.

The lake itself is used for recreational purposes (boating and swimming) and managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. The fisheries of the lake are used by people from throughout Illinois, as well as visitors from other states.

According to the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that is in place for Clinton I, there is a limit on the temperature change that can occur to the effluent water discharged from the plant. Reasons for this include the possible negative impacts on aquatic life and possible increase in the populations of N.

fowleri. By adding a second plant at this location, there is the possibility for significant increases in lake temperatures that will in turn result in significant impacts on a water body that is already listed on the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's list of impaired waters.

In addition, should a significant event occur at the plant(s) and a radioactive release occur to the lake, the impacts will be far-reaching not only to those in the immediate area, but to a significant portion of Central Illinois. Water supplies and land use will be negatively impacted, possibly for decades to come.

2. Transportation Issues Related to Spent Fuel

As stated at the March 20, 2003 Pre-Application Early Site Permit Public Meeting, Clinton I is already at 60% capacity for storage of spent fuel. The management there is considering asking for permission to re-rack this spent fuel, to allow for more storage space at the site. Assumptions are that a National Depository will open in the near future, and that this spent fuel will be transported to this site for final storage.

In order to transport this waste, it could be moved by rail on tracks leased to Canadian National. These tracks not only go through the heart of the City of Clinton, the cars will also be traveling through many more Illinois communities before exiting the state on the way to Yucca Mountain.

Should an incident occur on this route the immediate community could suffer an extreme radiological event with long-term radiation an inevitable result. No matter what jobs could be generated by building and operating a second nuclear reactor at the Clinton

site, it is highly unlikely that the benefits afforded to people and portions of DeWitt County would counteract such an event.

3. Economic Impacts on the Citizens of Illinois

Much is made of the "green" benefits of nuclear power. However, in good conscious, we must look at the long-term, generational impacts and costs of nuclear waste on the citizens of Illinois and of this Nation. Since all we know is that Exelon wants to have permission to build a second nuclear plant on this site, we can therefore conclude that there will be waste associated with the plant. For reasons stated above, ISA believes that it is not in the best interest of the citizens of Illinois to have to assume the risks such generation of high-level nuclear wastes entails.

In addition, we have seen what has happened to the immediate community of DeWitt County when the terrorism levels are changed and shutdowns are enforced. It is highly conceivable that Clinton Lake and the surrounding State Recreational Area could be shut down for Homeland Security reasons at some time in the future. Clinton I represents a large enough area on its own for ensuring adequate security in the immediate area. But, if a security shutdown of roads, waterways, and rails is instituted, then it is entirely conceivable that the flight patterns for four major airports in the region will be impacted as well.

In conclusion, while ISA commends Exelon for trying to be forward thinking in the energy generation front for its customers and the National Grid, we believe that the overall risks posed by nuclear power are much greater than any benefits that will be realized within several generations lifetimes. We encourage Exelon to look toward other

renewable energy sources, and commit the necessary funds towards the decommissioning of Clinton I when that time comes.

Therefore, ISA respectfully requests that the NRC denies this ESP for Clinton II.

Thank you.

Signed,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elizabeth Burns".

Elizabeth Burns

Illinois Stewardship Alliance

PO Box 648

Rochester, IL 62563

217-498-9707

**Comments on Environmental Issues Related to the Clinton Nuclear Plant
Early Site Permit Application**

18 December 2003

Dr. R. Given Harper
Professor of Biology
Associate Director of Environmental Studies
Illinois Wesleyan University
P.O. Box 2900
Bloomington, IL 61702-2900

Site Safety

How secure is the proposed future reactor from attempts at terrorism?

High level radioactive waste is currently stored outside the containment building of the current reactor, and presumably, will be stored outside the containment building of the proposed reactor. How secure will the stored radioactive waste be? What precautions have been taken to safeguard this waste in the event that an airliner crashes into the storage site (similar to the airlines that crashed into the World Trade Center on 9-11)?

What evacuation plans are in place for people living downwind of the plant?

If a catastrophic accident occurred at one plant, how safe would the other plant be?

Environmental Concerns

It is presumed that Clinton Lake will be used as a cooling lake for the second nuclear power plant. What effects will this additional heated water have on the fish and other organisms inhabiting Clinton Lake?

A particular concern is that the potentially pathogenic amoeba, *Naegleria fowleri*, resides in Clinton Lake. This has been documented in a study published in the scientific journal *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* (Huizinga, H. and McLaughlin, L. 1990. Thermal ecology of *Naegleria fowleri* from a power plant cooling reservoir. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* 56: 2200-2205). When exposed to warm water, this amoeba can become pathogenic and can cause a deadly type of encephalitis in humans. Will the construction of the additional nuclear power plant increase the likelihood of the presence of the deadly form of this amoeba in Clinton Lake? What effects will this have on people swimming/skiing in the lake? (OVER)

Emergency Preparedness

Are there treatment facilities for radiation burns at local hospitals? In case of an accident, are there sufficient isolated facilities within local hospitals to handle a potentially high number of casualties? These facilities must be isolated from other parts of the hospital to avoid contaminating them.

The radioactive waste must eventually be transported to storage facilities at other locations. What emergency procedures are in place if an accident occurs? The radioactive waste must travel through a number of towns on its way to a permanent storage facility. How adequately trained are emergency personnel, particularly those in small towns, to deal with a nuclear accident? Do these personnel have the proper protective clothing, etc., to protect themselves from radiation while cleaning up an accident?

**Remarks by
Robert W. Bishop
Vice President and General Counsel, Nuclear Energy Institute
Clinton Early Site Permit Environmental Scoping Meeting
December 18, 2003**

Good evening. I am Bob Bishop, vice president and general counsel of the Nuclear Energy Institute. I have been involved in nuclear power for nearly 40 years, starting as a reactor operator aboard a nuclear submarine ... then becoming involved in the design and licensing of commercial nuclear power plants ... then as a state official concerned with energy policy following the worldwide energy crisis of 1973 and '74 ... then as a lawyer at an electric utility concerned with safely operating its fleet of plants ... and most recently at the Nuclear Energy Institute, focusing on safety, technical and regulatory issues.

My experience with this technology taught me respect for its power and a deep understanding for how expertise and talent must be applied to safely manage it. For the first six years of my career, I lived within 120 feet of an operating reactor on a Navy submarine.

I can attest firsthand that this technology can be managed safely. I have learned this is a technology not to be feared, but certainly to be respected.

It is my pleasure to speak this evening about a new regulatory process for licensing nuclear power plants. I have been personally involved in the development of this process from the issuance of the first proposed rule by the NRC in 1989, the requirements related to this process—including public meetings like this one—mandated by the Congress in the Energy Policy Act of 1992 ... and through to the present.

Three energy companies have filed applications for early site permits, the first step in the process—Exelon here in Illinois, Dominion Energy in Virginia, and Entergy Nuclear in Mississippi. The Department of Energy is also participating in this process, as with any process that can contribute toward enhancing our nation's energy security.

Let me emphasize that *none* of the three companies pursuing early site permits has made a decision to build a new reactor. Like any company entrusted with meeting a basic public need, these corporations are taking prudent steps to plan ahead ... and nuclear energy is one of the options they may pursue for providing their customers with energy for the future.

The early site permit process is just one element in an improved licensing process for nuclear power plants in America.

The goal remains to implement a process for siting that satisfies all legal requirements, provides for increased—and focused—public participation, and results in a fully informed decision—either “yes” or “no”—in a timely manner.

Policymakers know that nuclear energy can help support our energy-intensive economy ... in an environmentally responsible manner.

Today nuclear energy powers one out of every five American homes and businesses. And it is the only large-scale, emission-free electricity source that can be readily expanded.

Nuclear power plants avoid the emission of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides ... and the major greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide.

In 2002, U.S. nuclear plants avoided emissions of as much carbon as is released from almost all U.S. passenger cars. If nuclear power were not used, approximately 134 million passenger cars would have to be eliminated to keep U.S. carbon emissions from increasing.

In Illinois, 11 reactors ... including the Clinton station ... generate more than half of the state's power. These reactors avoided the emission of more than 25 million metric tons of carbon in 2002.

Given these benefits, it should come as no surprise that our nation's leaders value nuclear energy as an electricity source for today ... and for the future.

President Bush, congressional leaders ... business leaders like Sun Microsystems CEO Scott McNealy and Intel CEO Craig Barrett ... and even Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan ... support nuclear energy because of its economic and environmental benefits.

The early site permit process is a vital component in meeting the future needs these leaders envision.

The pioneering companies pursuing early site permits are helping shape a more open and predictable means for building new nuclear plants. In the old licensing process—dating back to the 1960s—safety issues were not fully resolved until after construction was virtually complete.

With the new licensing process, the public has more opportunities to comment on licensing and safety issues, and much earlier in the process, as here with the early site permit process.

Significantly, this is just one of many opportunities for the public to participate in the new licensing process. For example, if Exelon actually were to decide to build a plant, there would be several public meetings, as well as opportunities to submit written comments.

There will also be an opportunity to participate directly in the licensing process to litigate any contentions that the plant does not meet regulatory requirements, before a new plant would be constructed and operated.

This approach benefits the public, as well as a company seeking to develop energy supplies for the future.

This process allows for prudent business decision-making on how to serve growing consumer demand, and it provides for sound investment decisions to be made to fund a plant's construction.

Tonight's meeting is an important part of the new licensing process. This process is a vital step in assessing the viability of this site for a possible new nuclear plant sometime in the future—an affordable, environmentally responsible energy source for our nation's future.

Thank you.

Why I believe there should not be another nuclear reactor at Clinton Power Plant
By Matt Reeder

Good evening.

I come before you tonight to tell you I oppose an expansion of the Clinton plant. Why? I feel this because I view expanding an already troubled operation as an invitation to the horrific, or if you were, a deal with the devil.

On the surface, all environmental, security, and safety concerns aside, expanding the plant might make a great deal of economic sense. There will be a few more jobs in a town that could desperately use a few more jobs. And sure, a few more jobs would spell a small amount of economic expansion. However, this is assuming the plant will operate will be safe forever. If it is not...well...I hate to have to tell you of the consequences.

Were there to be any safety problems at the power plant, the economy of DeWitt County would be crippled. Were the plant to meltdown, explode, or be the subject of a terrorist attack, the economy of not only Clinton and DeWitt County, but that of the entire Midwest would implode. The risks are very real.

This is no mere doomsday forecast. The risk of adding a new reactor to the Clinton Nuclear Power Plant is the risk of adding gasoline to a fire already burning barely within our control. The risk of expanding an already-troubled operation is a risk with a potential cost too high to bear.

What are we willing to sacrifice for the promise of a few new jobs? Are we willing to endanger the lives of everyone in Illinois because a new reactor is proposed, when we could create far more jobs by exploring and expanding the use of renewable resources?

Another nuclear reactor in Clinton is a terrible idea. There are ways to create jobs without endangering our safety, economy, and health, if not our lives. Please join me in opposing an expansion of the Clinton plant.

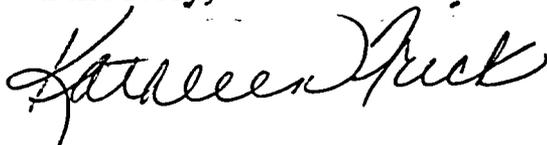
December 18, 2003

To Whom It May Concern:

I have served on the Citizens Advisory Panel researching the possibility of Exelon building on the Clinton Power Station site since its inception. We have raised many issues concerning safety to the employees, community members and livestock around the area. After attending monthly meetings for over a years time I support their decision 100% and have absolutely no issues or concerns that it isn't in the best interest of our community if a new site is approved.

If you have any questions you may call me and I will be happy to answer them.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kathleen Frick". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Kathleen Frick