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1 License Renewal Afternoon Public
Scoping Meeting

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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THREE MILE ISLAND

NUCLEAR POWER STATION UNIT #1,

LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION REVIEW

ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

+ + + + +

ELKS MOVIE THEATRE

4 WEST EMAUS STREET

MIDDLETOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

+ + + + +

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 2008

1:30 P.M.

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P R O C E E D I N G S

(10:08 a.m.)

INTRODUCTION

MR. RAKOVAN: Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Lance Rakovan. I work with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as a communications specialist, and it's my pleasure to facilitate today's meeting.

The purpose of us being here today is to discuss the environmental scoping process for the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit #1, license renewal application review.

I just wanted before we kind of got into things today to go over what to expect from today's meeting, go over a few ground rules, et cetera.

Basically the agenda for today, we are going to have a short presentation by Ms. Sarah Lopas, who is project manager involved with Three Mile Island license renewal. And then essentially we are going to open up the meeting to you.

The purpose of us being here today is to get your comments on the environmental scoping for the license renewal. And Sarah will go into some detail as to exactly what that means during her presentation.

If you have filled out a yellow card, when you came in to the registration table, these kind of

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1 help us get an idea of how many people are speaking
2 today or how many people expect to speak today.

3 If you didn't fill out a yellow card and
4 you want to make a comment, that's great. But what
5 I'll be doing after the presentation is essentially
6 going through the cards that I have, inviting people
7 up.

8 If you are going to speak, we ask that you
9 use one of the microphones, either in the aisle, or if
10 you'd like to, you can come up and use the podium
11 here.

12 If you could introduce yourself the first
13 time you speak, and we want to make sure that you are
14 using the microphone and that one person speaks at a
15 time.

16 The primary reason that we're doing that,
17 not only so that everybody can hear and follow the
18 conversation, but because we have a transcriber here
19 today.

20 Since we were here to get your comments,
21 we want to make sure that we get a clean copy, a clean
22 transcript of the meeting.

23 So again, if you are going to speak today,
24 we'll ask that you come up, and you use one of the
25 microphones, and that we try to keep one person

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1 speaking at a time so we can make sure we get a clean
2 transcript.

3 Again, since the purpose of the meeting is
4 to get your comments, we are going to try to not do
5 kind of a question and answer thing. If you go to a
6 topic, or ask a question that is outside the realm of
7 environmental scoping, we might try to answer your
8 question briefly, but we have a number of NRC staff
9 here today who would be more than happy to sit down
10 with you and go through your questions after the
11 meeting. We'll definitely be sticking around to do
12 that.

13 But the focus of the meeting today again
14 is to get your comments on environmental scoping, so
15 we are going to try to keep the meeting focused on
16 that.

17 If everyone could silence please, or turn
18 off, your cellphones, Blackberries, et cetera, at this
19 point. That will help make sure the meeting isn't
20 disrupted if somebody gets a call.

21 Also, hopefully you all picked up a copy
22 of the presentation. They are on the table with the
23 other registration material. If you didn't, I can go
24 back and grab some and bring them around in a moment,
25 once I'm done with my opening remarks here.

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1 Also on the table was a public meeting
2 feedback form. If you would take a moment to fill
3 that out, you can either it with any of the NRC staff
4 that are here at the meeting; or if you drop it in the
5 mail postage is paid for you. We just ask that you
6 give your feelings on how the meeting went today;
7 maybe some suggestions for some improvement.

8 We really do look at those, reflect on
9 those, and we try to take those into account when we
10 have future meetings. So that would really help us
11 make sure that these public meetings are as efficient
12 and effective as possible.

13 The only other thing that I'll say before
14 I turn things over to Sarah is that if you are going
15 to come down this particular aisle to use the podium
16 here, there is a cord running, and there is kind of a
17 ramp over the cord. So just be careful you don't trip
18 on that. It is fairly dark in here, but being a movie
19 theater, this is about as much as the lights
20 apparently go up.

21 So just be careful if you are coming down
22 that particular aisle.

23 With that, I'll turn things over to Sarah,
24 who is going to give a brief presentation on the
25 environmental scoping process, and then we'll turn

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1 things over to t you.

2 So Sarah.

3 MS. LOPAS: Thanks, Lance.

4 Hi, my name is Sarah Lopas. I'm a project
5 manager within the NRC's division of license renewal.

6 And I'm the project manager for the environmental
7 review for the license renewal review for Three Mile
8 Island Unit #1.

9 Thank you all for taking the time to come
10 to this meeting. I hope that the information that we
11 are going to give you, I hope you understand the
12 process that we are going through, and the role that
13 you can play in helping us make sure that our review
14 considers pertinent environmental information.

15 On March 4th, we held two meetings here in
16 Middletown to provide an overview of the license
17 renewal process, which includes both a safety review
18 and an environmental review.

19 Today we will describe in more detail the
20 environmental review associated with the Three Mile
21 Island Unit #1 license review.

22 But the most important part of today's
23 meeting is to receive any comments you may have on the
24 scope of the environmental review.

25 We will also give you some information

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1 about how you can submit comments outside of this
2 meeting.

3 At the conclusion of the presentation
4 we'll be taking comments on the scope of the
5 environmental review. And as Lance has already
6 indicated, this meeting is being transcribed, so all
7 of your comments will be recorded, and will be
8 reviewed and considered.

9 Next slide.

10 Before I get into the details of the
11 environmental review process, I'd like to take a
12 minute to recap some of our information that was
13 presented back at the March 4th meetings.

14 The NRC is a federal agency established by
15 the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 that regulates
16 the civilian use of nuclear material.

17 The Atomic Energy Act authorizes the NRC
18 to grant 40-year operating licenses for nuclear power
19 plants. This 40-year term is based primarily on
20 economic considerations and antitrust factors, not on
21 safety or technical limitations. The Atomic Energy
22 Act also allows for license renewal.

23 The National Environmental Policy Act of
24 1969, referred to as NEPA, established a national
25 policy for considering the impact of federal decision

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1 making on the human environment. As a matter of
2 policy the commission determined that reactor license
3 renewal constitutes a major federal action for which
4 an environmental impact statement is warranted.

5 The NRC's regulations governing nuclear
6 safety, security and environmental protection are
7 contained in Title 10 OF THE Code of Federal
8 Regulations, which is referred to as 10 CFR.

9 Next slide, or sorry, slide three
10 continued. And exercising its authority, the NRC's
11 mission is threefold: to ensure adequate protection of
12 public health and safety; to promote common defense
13 and security; and to protect the environment.

14 The NRC accomplishes its mission through a
15 combination of regulatory programs and processes such
16 as establishing rules and regulations; assessing
17 licensee performance; conducting inspections; issuing
18 enforcement actions; and evaluating operating
19 experience from nuclear plants across the country as
20 well as internationally.

21 The NRC has resident inspectors at all
22 operating nuclear power plants. These inspectors are
23 considered the eyes and ears of the NRC. They carry
24 out our safety mission on a daily basis, and are on
25 the front lines of ensuring acceptable safety

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1 performance and compliance with regulatory
2 requirements.

3 Next slide, please.

4 Three Mile Island Unit #1, or TMI-1 for
5 short, was licensed to operate in 1974. Its current
6 operating license expires in 2014. The NRC received
7 Amergen's application for TMI-1's license renewal on
8 January 8th of this year. This renewal application
9 does not apply to TMI Unit #2.

10 Unit #2 has been defueled and
11 decontaminated to the extent that the plant is a safe,
12 inherently stable condition suitable for long term
13 management.

14 As part of the NRC's review of the TMI-1
15 license renewal application, we will perform an
16 environmental review to assess the impacts on the
17 environment of an additional 20 years of operation,
18 and I'll explain that process in a few minutes.

19 I'll also share with you the schedule of
20 the environmental review.

21 Next slide, please.

22 License renewal involves two parallel
23 reviews, the safety review and the environmental
24 review. These two reviews evaluate the two separate
25 aspects of license renewal application.

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1 The safety review focuses on the aging of
2 the components and structures that the NRC deems
3 important to plant safety. The staff's main objective
4 in this review is to determine that the effects of
5 aging will be adequately managed by the applicant.

6 The results of the safety review are
7 documented in the safety evaluation report, or SER for
8 short.

9 For the environmental review the staff
10 considers, evaluates and discloses the environmental
11 impacts of continued plant operation for an additional
12 20 years.

13 The staff also evaluates the environmental
14 impacts of alternatives to license renewal. The
15 objective of the review is to determine that if the
16 environmental impacts of license renewal are so great
17 that license renewal would not be a reasonable option.

18 The staff prepares an environmental impact
19 statement, or an EIS, to document its environmental
20 review.

21 Next slide.

22 I think we're on the next slide. There
23 you go. Now we are up to date. Slide #6.

24 This diagram illustrates the safety and
25 environmental review processes represented at the top

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1 and bottom of the slide. It also features two other
2 considerations in the commission's decision of whether
3 or not to renew and operating license.

4 Statutorily mandated by the Atomic Energy
5 Act of 1954, the advisory committee of reactor
6 safeguards, or ACRS, is a group of scientists and
7 nuclear experts who serve as a consulting body to the
8 commission.

9 The ACRS performs an independent review of
10 the license renewal application and the NRC's safety
11 evaluation. The ACRS reports their findings, and
12 recommendations, directly to the commission.

13 Hearings may also be conducted, concurrent
14 with the staff's review interested stakeholders may
15 submit concerns or contentions, and request a hearing.

16 If a hearing is granted, the commission
17 considers the outcome of the hearing process in its
18 decision on whether or not to renew an operating
19 license.

20 Now I am going to describe the
21 environmental review a little more in detail.

22 Next slide.

23 The National Environmental Policy Act of
24 1969 requires that federal agencies follow a
25 systematic approach in evaluating potential

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1 environmental impacts associated with certain actions.

2 We are required to consider the impact of
3 the proposed action, and also, any mitigation for
4 those impacts that we consider to be significant.

5 We are also required to consider
6 alternatives to the proposed action, which is in this
7 case, license renewal, and that includes energy
8 alternatives to the proposed action, mitigation
9 alternatives, and the no action alternative, which
10 would examine the environmental impacts associated
11 with not issuing a renewed license.

12 The NRC has determined that the proposed
13 license renewal of nuclear power plants is a major
14 federal action, and as such, an EIS will be prepared.

15 In preparing an EIS the NRC conducts a
16 scoping process. The purpose of the scoping process
17 is to identify the significant issues to be analyzed
18 in depth.

19 We are now gathering information for an
20 EIS, and we are here today to collect the public
21 comments of the scope of their review.

22 That is, what environmental impacts should
23 the staff consider for the proposed license renewal of
24 TMI-1?

25 The staff has developed a generic EIS that

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1 addressed a number of issues common to all nuclear
2 power plants. The staff is supplementing that generic
3 EIS with a site-specific EIS which will address issues
4 that are specific to the TMI-1 site.

5 The staff will also reexamine the
6 conclusions reached in the generic EIS to determine if
7 there are any new and significant information that
8 would change those conclusions.

9 Next slide, please.

10 One more. Okay, that's fine. Might have
11 to click on the slide. There we go.

12 Okay, this is slide eight. For the
13 environmental review we have established a team of
14 specialists from the NRC staff who are experts in the
15 various fields and disciplines. This slide will give
16 you an idea of the various areas that we look at in
17 our environmental review. They include terrestrial
18 and aquatic ecology, environmental justice, hydrology
19 and radiation protection, just to name a few.

20 Next slide. The scoping period started on
21 March 28th when the notice of intent to prepare an EIS
22 and conduct scoping was published in the Federal
23 Register. The NRC will be accepting comments on the
24 scope of the environmental review until May 30th, 2008.

25 In general we are looking for sources of

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1 information about the environmental impact of
2 continued operation at TMI-1 that we should consider
3 while we prepare our EIS. You can assist us in that
4 process by telling us, for example, what aspects of
5 your local community we should focus on; what local,
6 environmental, and social and economic aspects the NRC
7 should examine during our environmental review; and
8 what reasonable alternatives are most appropriate for
9 this particular area.

10 These are just some of the examples of the
11 kind of input that we're looking for, and they
12 represent the kinds of information that we are seeking
13 through the environmental scoping process.

14 Your comments today should be helpful in
15 providing us those insights.

16 Next slide.

17 This slide illustrates the various
18 considerations that are factored into a decision to
19 issue a renewed operating license. So how do we use
20 your input?

21 Public comments are an important part of
22 the environmental review process. We consider all the
23 comments that we receive from the public during the
24 scoping process, as well as comments received from the
25 draft environmental impact statement, which is

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1 scheduled to be published for comment in December of
2 2008.

3 Next slide.

4 In addition to providing comments at this
5 meeting, there are other ways that you can submit
6 comments for our environmental review process.

7 You can mail written comments to the chief
8 of our rules and directives branch. You can also make
9 comments in person at our headquarters office in
10 Rockville, Maryland. And we have also established a
11 specific email address that you can email your
12 comments to, for either the scoping period, or also,
13 on comments for the draft EIS. And that email address
14 is Three Mile Island EIS at NRC.gov, and that address
15 is not cap sensitive.

16 All of your comments will be collected,
17 reviewed, and considered.

18 Next slide.

19 This slide shows important milestone dates
20 for the environmental review process. The notice of
21 opportunity for hearing was published in the Federal
22 Register on March 14th, 2008, followed by a notice of
23 intent to prepare an EIS and conduct scoping on March
24 28th.

25 The opportunity to submit contentions for

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1 a hearing closes on May 13th, 2008. And if you have
2 comments regarding the environmental review, that
3 scoping period closes on May 30th, 2008.

4 Next slide.

5 This slide identifies the primary point of
6 contact within the NRC for environmental issues. That
7 would be myself. It also identifies where documents
8 related to our review may be found in the local area.

9 The Londonderry Municipal Township
10 Building; the Middletown public library; and the Penn
11 State Harrisburg Library have all agreed to make the
12 license renewal application available for public
13 review.

14 When we publish the draft EIS it will also
15 be there for review.

16 These documents will also be on the NRC
17 website at the web address shown at the bottom of the
18 page.

19 In addition as you came in you might have
20 been asked to fill out a registration card at our
21 reception table. If you included your address on that
22 card, we'll be sure to send you a copy of the draft
23 EIS, and a final, and the final EIS as well.

24 This concludes my presentation. I will
25 turn it over to Lance, and then maybe Ron as well.

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1 Thank you.

2 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, Sarah.

3 Before we moved on from the presentation,
4 though, we just wanted to check real quick to make
5 sure no one had comments specific to Sarah's
6 presentation in terms of the environmental scoping
7 process or anything else that was on the presentation.

8 If you could come to a microphone and
9 introduce yourself, please.

10 Can we bring up his mike? Try it again,
11 Scott.

12 MR. PORTZLINE: Scott Portzline,
13 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, P-o-r-t-z-l-i-n-e.
14 Associated with Three Mile Island alert as a security
15 consultant.

16 I notice that the date for requesting a
17 hearing is May the 13th, yet some of the decisions will
18 not be made by the NRC until weeks or months later.

19 So that timing is awkward in that it
20 forces us to request a hearing when we really don't
21 know if in fact we would need one or not for a
22 particular environmental concern. That date should be
23 changed.

24 MR. RAKOVAN: Eric, can you introduce
25 yourself?

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1 MR. BENNER: My name is Eric Benner. I'm
2 the branch chief of the environmental review for the
3 Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

4 The opportunity for hearing is somewhat
5 separate from the environmental review. It's really
6 to ensure that if people raise challenges as to
7 whether or not NRC regulations are being met, that the
8 public can raise those issues, and that an independent
9 licensing board can review those issues.

10 So at this stage the opportunity for a
11 hearing is really to look at - is for the public to
12 weigh in on any of the information provided by AmerGen
13 in this case to see whether or not there are issues
14 there of the application not meeting the NRC's
15 regulations.

16 MR. RAKOVAN: Did that at least somewhat
17 answer your question, Scott?

18 (Off-mike response)

19 MR. RAKOVAN: Well, if you want to say that
20 into a mike, you can. Eric, I'm sure we can talk -
21 Eric can talk with you afterwards if you'd like.

22 Any other questions at this time? Okay,
23 before we turn things over for scoping comments, I
24 wanted to introduce Dr. Ron Bellamy who is the branch
25 chief of projects in our NRC Region 1 office which is

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1 in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania.

2 Ron has just a little something that we
3 wanted to talk about before we moved on. So Ron.

4 MR. BELLAMY: Thanks, Lance.

5 As both Lance and Sarah have indicated,
6 the purpose of today's meeting is not to discuss any
7 routine operational occurrences at the Three Mile
8 Island site.

9 However, we are aware that there is
10 significant public interest in an issue that arose at
11 the site Tuesday afternoon, and I want to address that
12 now if you will bear with me for a minute.

13 On Tuesday, April 29th, at about 3:00
14 o'clock in the afternoon, a TMI security supervisor
15 discovered that one security officer was inattentive
16 to their duties, while the security supervisor was
17 performing a preplanned management oversight activity.

18 The officer was assigned to a response
19 post in which the officer was expected to be ready to
20 respond if so notified.

21 This officer was immediately relieved of
22 his duties, and has been denied further plant access
23 pending the licensee's investigations.

24 The NRC response to this was to perform
25 immediate and additional spot checks after becoming

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1 aware of the issue. We toured the site; we took a
2 look at approximately a dozen security post responder
3 locations over the last few days, and we did this
4 around the clock, so we covered all three operational
5 shifts at the station, including what is called a
6 ready room, a room where there are four people in a
7 room on site that are prepared to respond.

8 All of these security officers and
9 supervisors were determined to be alert.

10 Security at this station as well as all
11 nuclear power plants uses a defense in depth
12 philosophy that creates multiple independent barriers
13 to ensure the ongoing security of the facility.

14 This guard was one part of one of those
15 multiple barriers.

16 Although the NRC at this time does not
17 plan to do any special inspection, we will continue to
18 monitor the issue. We will follow the licensee's
19 action, take a look at their root cause evaluation,
20 their further responses, and we will continue to
21 inspect the status of the security at the Three Mile
22 Station as operations continue.

23 MR. RAKOVAN: Thanks, Ron. Since this
24 happened so recently, that was just something we
25 wanted to get out there, make sure you were aware of

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1 our stance on that before we moved on to the
2 environmental scoping comments.

3 At this point let's go ahead and do that,
4 let's move on to the environmental scoping comments.
5 Again, when you came into the table, hopefully if you
6 thought you might be interested in speaking you filled
7 out a yellow card. If not I have those, and can
8 certainly bring one to you.

9 Keep in mind that you might not agree 100
10 percent with what the person who has the floor is
11 saying, but please, when they have the microphone,
12 allow them to talk.

13 We have the theater I believe until 4:30,
14 and it's coming up on 2:00 o'clock. So we've got a
15 decent amount of time to talk. I'll probably let
16 people talk I won't say as long as they want to, but
17 I'll definitely give them a little bit of leeway in
18 terms of how much time they want.

19 We had three people who pre-registered,
20 and so I'm going to go to those people first.

21 That was Scott Portzline, William Noll and
22 Michael Gallagher.

23 So Scott, if you would like to kick things
24 off.

25 MR. PORTZLINE: All right, thank you.

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1 Scott Portzline representing Three Mile
2 Island Alert. Next slide, please.

3 The new proposed security requirements
4 have a potential impact on the environment. At Three
5 Mile Island there are some unique features of the land
6 on the plant that requires special attention by the
7 NRC.

8 This issue must be included in the
9 environmental impact assessment.

10 This is a quotation from the proposed
11 rule, the new rules on security, and talks about
12 contingency planning, and site specific factors must
13 be accounted for.

14 And it says, safeguards contingency
15 planning must include a site description to include
16 maps, drawings of the physical structures, and their
17 locations.

18 Slide.

19 So overheard of Three Mile Island, in the
20 red circle there you can see the north entrance. And
21 there is a bridge that goes across the Susquehanna
22 River there to the plant. The yellow line that is now
23 on the screen is a water channel, show the next two
24 lines. There is another channel, and a third channel
25 that terrorists would have access to destroying that

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1 bridge from those water channels.

2 Next. That's the entrance, along side
3 Route 441 at the north end of the plant. And
4 currently that entrance is open. There is a vehicle
5 barrier there, but it is unlocked and unguarded.
6 There are some surveillance mechanisms there, but
7 there is nothing in place to stop a truck bomb from
8 destroying that end of the bridge.

9 Next. And the star is the exact location
10 of where they are going to have to do something to -
11 if the NRC were to decide to have that entrance locked
12 so they can maintain control of access to that bridge,
13 it could possibly create traffic troubles at that
14 point, and so this then becomes an environmental
15 issue, what impact it would have. There is a railroad
16 right there, and some of those big tractor trailers,
17 and I've been there to see them come down around the
18 bend, and you can get a line of traffic during a shift
19 change.

20 So there are some considerations there
21 that in fact would affect the environment if they
22 implemented the rule properly.

23 Next slide, please. This is the south
24 entrance. You can see the red circle, the bridge
25 again going across the Susquehanna River. That's the

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1 only other entrance. It's usually locked and secured,
2 so that the vehicle cannot drive across there, and
3 that is where the blue marker indicates that that
4 barrier is usually closed.

5 Again, the NRC should make sure that the
6 licensee maintains control of that waterway and that
7 bridge.

8 Next slide. So the site description, this
9 is the rule, the proposed rule. The site description
10 must address the site location in relation to nearby
11 towns, transportation routes, pipelines hazardous
12 materials; onsite independent spent fuel storage, and
13 other pertinent environmental features that may have
14 an effect on coordination of responds operations.

15 Next slide. Regarding the owner
16 controlled area, the licensee shall establish and
17 maintain physical barriers in the owner controlled
18 area to deter, delay, and prevent unauthorized access;
19 facilitate the early detection of unauthorized
20 activities; and control approach routes to the
21 facilities.

22 Special emphasis on control the approach
23 routes. They must be controlled.

24 Next slide please. The licensee shall
25 describe the site specific factors affecting

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1 contingency planning, and shall develop plans for
2 actions to be taken in response to the postulated
3 threats.

4 Some of the topics that need to be
5 addressed are the approaches. Particular emphasis -
6 this is the NRC's statement now, not mine - particular
7 emphasis must be placed on main and alternative entry
8 routes, for law enforcement and other offsite support
9 agencies, and the location of control points for
10 marshaling and controlling response activities.

11 They must limit and control all approach
12 routes.

13 Next slide. TMI, these are my statements
14 now, TMI must control the entrances and pathways,
15 which emergency responders are planning to utilize.

16 TMI has only two entrance points since it
17 resides on an island surrounded by water. Methods to
18 control the pathways would include vehicle barriers,
19 watercraft barriers, and other denial systems to
20 prevent the loss of usage of each bridge.

21 NRC must assess what effects these denial
22 systems will have on the environment.

23 Next slide.

24 Second topic of my concern for
25 environmental impact, in 1978 the Atomic Safety

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1 Licensing Appeal Board promised that if times changed
2 sufficiently on the future that there could be a
3 reexamination of the effect of aircraft impacts at
4 Three Mile Island. And they were referring to the
5 size and weight of the aircraft.

6 Three Mile Island is less than three miles
7 from the Harrisburg International Airport. In 1993
8 NRC Commissioner Ivan Selin stated, a small airplane
9 can do a lot of damage, and that, quote, you probably
10 would not even have to put explosives on it.

11 I'm aware of the recent studies that were
12 fudged by the NRC to indicate that an aircraft can't
13 cause a successful release of radiation, and I imagine
14 in today's world of security that is the public
15 relations statement that needs to be made, when in
16 fact that's not the case.

17 Next slide, please.

18 Regarding spent fuel on the environmental
19 impact - this is my third and final topic in this
20 presentation - it is totally unconscionable to
21 continue making more high level nuclear waste without
22 a working solution for the waste, or a fiscal
23 accounting of the future costs.

24 The industry has promised a solution for
25 nearly 50 years with little results. Even if Yucca

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1 Mountain ever opens, it's already out of storage
2 space.

3 The NRC must include the economic impact
4 of spent fuel issues in its relicensing assessments.

5 The single greatest issue, second to none
6 other, paramount to all, surpassing any short or long
7 term issue, is the problem of generating even more
8 highly reactive spent fuel which will require utmost
9 care and protection for longer than all of recorded
10 history.

11 To exclude this factor from the
12 relicensing process would be one of the mankind's
13 greatest folly whereby - slide please.

14 Future generations will curse our
15 generation for saddling it with the cost of a
16 perpetual waste bill. The price will far exceed the
17 benefits of the electrical power we consumed from
18 nuclear plants.

19 Imagine how we would view the ancient
20 Egyptians if they had created a waste, stored it in
21 the pyramids, causing making to ceaselessly foot the
22 bill just so they had some long-forgotten benefit for
23 five decades. Slide please.

24 Imagine translating ancient manuscripts
25 with a team of scientific experts and rules, decided

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1 that the controversy of creating this waste was not
2 part of the decision making process. Imagine the
3 problems of having to rebuild the Egyptians'
4 repository, and stopping the leakage of the waste, and
5 having to guard against the terrorist threat, or theft
6 of the fissionable material on an endless basis.
7 Slide please.

8 Now do the math, and realize that if this
9 were actually the case for the last 5,000 years, if
10 the generations prior to ours had paid all those bills
11 until right now, then we still would not have paid
12 1/10000th of a percent of the price of maintaining
13 such a site. And on the right-hand side is a chart.
14 You can see in the bottom in yellow, it says, the
15 first 5,000 years, and then at the top you see the
16 200,000 year mark. This is what your payment schedule
17 would look like, the green line on the right would
18 take another 22,500 pages to print that line out.
19 That's how long we are going to be paying for this
20 waste that we are benefitting from the electricity
21 now. Yeah, I hear you choking on that, too.

22 How can generating more waste be
23 considered fiscally responsible, or thoughtful
24 planning or morally acceptable?

25 Next slide, please. PA reactors receive

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1 more than \$11 billion in bailouts known as stranded
2 costs. For decades nuclear generated electricity has
3 been the most expensive of all the conventional
4 electrical providers in Pennsylvania. Nuclear power
5 has no affect on gasoline prices. Nuclear power does
6 not relieve our dependency on foreign sources.

7 A couple of examples: reactor vessels and
8 components are made in Japan now. Reactor and head
9 retrofiting and milling is done in France. And if we
10 ever go to the pebble bed reactor, that nuclear fuel
11 will be manufactured in the United Kingdom.

12 The price of uranium is soaring right now.

13 Next slide, please.

14 Nuclear utilities have sued and are suing
15 the U.S. Department of Energy to receive more than a
16 billion dollars year of taxpayer money to maintain the
17 spent fuel stored onsite at the plants, hemorrhaging
18 claims to save Pennsylvania's \$288 million in
19 electrical charges each year; \$288 million divided
20 amongst the 13 million PA citizens is about \$1.85 per
21 month saved. It's not a whole lot, but if we just
22 factor in a couple of the bailouts, and not even
23 accounting for all these other issues with the waste -
24 the cost of sending the National Guard, the state
25 police, the FBI, jet fighters, to the plant - TMI has

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1 cost Pennsylvania citizens at a minimum \$1.90 to \$2 a
2 month. So we actually come up on the losing end of
3 that comparison.

4 Next slide, please. Capitalism and
5 nuclear power are incompatible. Nuclear power has
6 always been an economic failure in the free market,
7 and has been and always will be subsidized by the
8 government. Forbes Magazine has called nuclear power
9 the largest managerial disaster in business history.
10 A disaster on a monumental scale.

11 Finally nuclear power's corporate welfare
12 fiasco with risk, dangers, costs and consequences
13 unlike any other industry.

14 That's the end.

15 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, Scott, and of
16 course these slides will be included as the transcript
17 for the meeting. Which brings up an excellent point.

18 If you do have a point that you would like to make at
19 today's meeting, and you want to write it down during
20 the meeting, again, you can give it to myself or any
21 of the NRC staff and we will have it included formally
22 as part of the transcript for the meeting.

23 Again if you don't want to comment today,
24 maybe you are mulling it over later, or you want to
25 comment later, again if you look at the slides, we

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1 have that information as to how you can send your
2 comments in on the environmental scoping after today's
3 meeting.

4 We'll go to the next two people who had
5 signed up for the meeting. William Noll from Amergen.

6 MR. NOLL: Good afternoon. My name is Bill
7 Noll and I'm the site vice president at the Three Mile
8 Island, and I have the overall responsibility for the
9 safe and reliable operation of the plant.

10 Operating TMI is a safety responsibility
11 that everybody at the plant takes very seriously. We
12 understand our obligation to the community, to the
13 environment, and to ourselves to operate the plant
14 safely every single day.

15 A key commodity in a thriving community
16 like ours is the availability of clean, safe and
17 reliable electricity. As we look into the future of
18 power needs across Pennsylvania and the United States
19 are increasing.

20 At the same time there is a growing
21 concern about the greenhouse effect and climate change
22 resulting from the burning of fossil fuels.

23 To help meet that growing demand, and to
24 help keep our environment clean, AmerGen has applied
25 to the U.S. regulatory commission for a 20-year

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1 extension to our operating license.

2 TMI's current license will expire in the
3 year 2014. With a license extension TMI can provide
4 our region with clean power until 2034.

5 We understand our special obligation to
6 operate the plant safely and reliable, while being
7 open and honest with our neighbors.

8 We pledge to continue that sacred trust as
9 we operate the plant well into the future.

10 The 104 nuclear reactors in the United
11 States provide roughly 20 percent of the nation's
12 electricity, and the reactors nationwide have all
13 received approval from the NRC for a 20-year license
14 extension, including Peach Bottom which is operated in
15 York County.

16 TMI operates in a manner that preserves
17 the environment. The plant produces no greenhouse
18 gases. The plant conducts about 17,000 tests annually
19 on air, water, fish, soil, cow's milk and other food
20 products to measure for the environmental impact.

21 We also maintain the chain of about 90
22 radiation monitors around the plant to monitor and
23 operate safely.

24 To ensure TMI continues to operate safely
25 for years to come AmerGen is investing in upgrades to

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1 the plant's equipment. Since 2000 AmerGen has
2 invested more than \$120 million into the plant,
3 including the installation of a new reactor vessel
4 head, new turbines, new transformers, new valves, and
5 refurbishing the cooling towers.

6 In addition TMI has made more than \$17
7 million in physical modifications for security since
8 2001.

9 One of our bigger future investments is
10 going to occur next year in 2009 when TMI replaces
11 those steam generators and completes other equipment
12 upgrades. This is a \$300 million investment. And TMI
13 spends about \$10 million every year on ongoing capital
14 improvements.

15 As you can see we are investing in the
16 future to ensure that TMI meets the power needs both
17 of our local region and our country.

18 Our investment in the future does not stop
19 with equipment. Everyday we look for new employees,
20 we look for new people around the region to hire and
21 train to work at our station.

22 Last year we qualified 11 people as
23 control room operators, and this year we started a new
24 class of 17.

25 We have significantly increased the size

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1 of our security force, and hiring and retaining our
2 top talent is a top priority at Three Mile Island.

3 Over the past 20 years TMI has been one of
4 the best performing and reliable generating stations
5 in the nuclear power industry. During that time the
6 plant has set four separate world records for
7 continuous days of operation, the most recent being in
8 October of 2005 when TMI completed a continuous run of
9 689 days.

10 While we are not setting out to break
11 records, it is an indicator of continuous operations
12 in one superb human performance and equipment
13 reliability that TMI strives for everyday.

14 We also take pride in our investments in
15 the community. In 2007 TMI donated close to \$250,000
16 to the community in contributions to the United Way,
17 fielding ambulance companies, education, health and
18 youth organizations.

19 And many of our employees are volunteers
20 in the local communities around the plant.

21 In conclusion TMI looks forward to working
22 with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as you review
23 our license renewal application.

24 Thanks for the opportunity to speak today,
25 and have a safe day. Thank you.

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1 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you.

2 The last person that signed up prior to
3 the meeting to speak is Michael Gallagher. After that
4 we'll start going through the cards. I have Daryl
5 LeHew, Andrew Dehoff, and Eric Epstein.

6 So first, let's go to Michael.

7 MR. NOLL: Okay, good afternoon. My name
8 is Mike Gallagher, and I'm the vice president of
9 license renewal for Exelon and AmerGen.

10 I have overall responsibility for the TMI
11 license renewal application.

12 Exelon has a great deal of experience with
13 license renewal. We have already obtained the renewed
14 licenses for Peach Bottom plant in York County,
15 Pennsylvania, as Bill mentioned; and our Dresden and
16 Quad Cities plants in Illinois; and we are awaiting
17 NRC decision on our Oyster Creek plant in New Jersey.

18 Just briefly about myself, I've been in
19 the nuclear power industry for 27 years. I was the
20 licensed senior reactor operator and plant manager at
21 our Limerick facility, which is near Pottstown,
22 Pennsylvania, and I worked at two other nuclear plants
23 in their corporate offices.

24 Mr. Noll, our site vice president, spoke
25 of reasons for renewing the license renewal. I'd like

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1 to speak briefly about the process that we did
2 preparing for this license application, and the amount
3 of work and engineering analysis that was put into
4 preparing this application.

5 Because TMI can be operated safely and
6 reliably, Exelon decided to pursue license renewal for
7 TMI. TMI is a very clean energy source which produces
8 no greenhouse gases, and TMI is also good for the
9 economy in that it lowers market prices of electricity
10 for the citizens of Pennsylvania to the tune of \$288
11 million per year.

12 So in April of 2005, we announced our
13 intentions to seek license renewal for TMI. Later
14 that year we started the work to prepare the
15 application.

16 After over two years of work, we submitted
17 the application to the NRC on January the 8th, 2008.
18 The application, when you print it out, is about 2,550
19 pages of information, and when you put it in binders,
20 it's three very large binders of information.

21 This is a huge amount of information.
22 However it only represents a small part of all the
23 work that was done for the engineering analysis to
24 prepare this application.

25 That total amount of engineering analysis,

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1 if we printed it all out, would be about 122 binders
2 worth of information.

3 We invested over 60,000 man hours of
4 engineering work, and once we completed our
5 application we brought in experts from outside Exelon
6 to review the application to ensure that it was
7 complete, thorough and accurate.

8 Our total cost to prepare and get our
9 application reviewed by the NRC will be approximately
10 \$25 million.

11 There are two different parts to our
12 application. Today here we're talking about the
13 environmental scoping. There are actually two parts:
14 the safety review, and the environmental review.

15 For the safety review we took an in-depth
16 look at the history and condition of all the safety
17 equipment in the plant. We did that to determine
18 whether the necessary maintenance was being performed
19 on that equipment to make sure that the equipment will
20 be able to operate when it's needed, not only today
21 but for an additional 20 years.

22 When you look back at TMI when it was
23 built, all the equipment was new. It was thoroughly
24 tested to make sure it would perform properly. But
25 like anything else equipment does age.

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1 That doesn't mean it won't work, but it
2 does age, and certain activities need to be done with
3 that equipment. Preventive maintenance is performed.

4 Sometimes equipment is refurbished. Some equipment
5 may be replaced. There may be modifications done to
6 the plant to upgrade the equipment.

7 IN fact as Bill Noll has pointed out,
8 we've invested more than \$120 million in such
9 equipment upgrades since purchasing TMI in 1999, and
10 are planning to make more than \$400 million worth of
11 investments over the next 10 years.

12 We also in preparation of the application
13 reviewed calculations that were performed as part of
14 the original design of the plant. These calculations
15 were done to ensure that the plant could originally
16 operate for 40 years, so we reviewed those analyses
17 and those calculations, and we were able to confirm
18 that the plant would be able to operate safely for 60
19 years.

20 So overall our conclusion from our
21 engineering review was that TMI could operate safely
22 for up to 60 years.

23 We also took a look at the environmental
24 impacts of continuing to operate TMI. We looked at
25 all aspects of continued impact of the plant on the

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1 environment.

2 Our conclusion is that the impacts on the
3 environment are small. And I use the term small in
4 the sense that it is in the regulation. The
5 regulation defines small as the environmental effects
6 are not detectible, or are minor.

7 We've also reviewed the alternatives if
8 TMI would not have its license renewed, and another
9 source of electric generation would have to be
10 installed either onsite or somewhere else to generate
11 this replacement electricity.

12 We concluded that any other means of
13 generating the replacement electricity would have more
14 of an impact on the environment than continue
15 operation of TMI.

16 For instance if TMI were to be replaced by
17 a coal-fueled generating facility, it would produce
18 greenhouse gases the equivalent of adding 1.3 million
19 cars, more cars to the roads producing those exhaust
20 fumes.

21 In conclusion we operate TMI safely, and
22 we can continue to operate it safely for an additional
23 20 years.

24 TMI will provide approximately 800
25 megawatts of baseload generation that's not only safe

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1 but it's clean, reliable and economical.

2 Continued operation of TMI will benefit
3 this community, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and
4 our nation.

5 Thank you for this opportunity.

6 MR. RAKOVAN: Okay, let's go ahead and go
7 to the cards, people who signed up.

8 Again I'd like to start with Daryl LeHew
9 of Londonderry township. From there move on to Andrew
10 Dehoff and Eric Epstein of TMI Alert.

11 MR. LeHEW: Good afternoon. My name is
12 Daryl LeHew, and I'm a Londonderry township
13 supervisor.

14 As most of you know Three Mile Island is
15 located in Londonderry township. And my family and I
16 have lived near or next to the plant during
17 construction and through production.

18 We are proud to have TMI located in our
19 township. The plant does produce electricity safely
20 without polluting our environment.

21 In fact Three Mile Island and other
22 nuclear plants in general seem to have the least
23 amount of impact on the environment.

24 TMI representatives keep the township
25 informed regarding anything and everything that goes

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1 on at the plant; for instance, the incident that
2 happened yesterday. We were one of the first
3 municipalities that were notified of the incident.

4 And that's the way it is anytime anything
5 happens at the plant. We are either notified via
6 telephone, email, fax or in person.

7 TMI is a very good neighbor. Their
8 employees volunteer at local communities, and the
9 station has donated money to various nonprofit
10 organizations. These investments have improved the
11 quality of life and the people in southern Dauphin
12 County.

13 I know TMI is committed to continuing
14 their community involvement, and that is very
15 important to the many people in our area who
16 benefitted from it.

17 For example our fire company has received
18 over \$100,000 from TMI during a golf tournament that
19 they provide fundraising each year.

20 The purpose of this meeting is to address
21 environmental issues. I know TMI does a lot of
22 monitoring of the environment, as I have been
23 privilege to travel on the island as a guest of theirs
24 to view every part of the island that they could show
25 without breaching security.

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1 And finally my family and I have been
2 boating on the Susquehanna River for almost 59 years.

3 And I have never seen a negative environmental impact
4 from the operation of TMI.

5 What is taking place on the Susquehanna
6 River is the impact of nitrites and phosphates being
7 put into the river from various sources throughout
8 this particular watershed.

9 This is being addressed via the Chesapeake
10 Bay water pollution initiative.

11 In conclusion, I am very supportive of the
12 license renewal for TMI, and I urge the NRC to approve
13 it.

14 Thank you.

15 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, sir.

16 Next I'd like to go to Andrew Dehoff.

17 MR. DEHOFF: Thank you.

18 I am Andrew Dehoff. I'm the director of
19 planning and operations at the Susquehanna River Basin
20 commission in Harrisburg.

21 First off I'd like to thank NRC and
22 AmerGen staff for including us in the informational
23 briefings and the facility tours that took place
24 earlier this week. It was very helpful.

25 SRBC is still at the stage of gathering

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1 information, and as such don't have comments, specific
2 comments, ready to share today, but we will be
3 submitting written comments by the deadline.

4 Preliminarily I can offer that SRBC's main
5 concerns would be related to the water withdrawn from
6 the river for plant operations, and the water used
7 onsite, and also any changes to operations or
8 equipment that would affect the water use on site.

9 Some examples of other issues, we might be
10 commenting on, would relate to the facility and its
11 situation on the river. And by that I mean flood
12 preparedness and drought preparedness, and the fact
13 that there is a great deal more water use both
14 upstream and downstream of TMI than there was when the
15 plant began operating.

16 Finally just a thank you to NRC for
17 hosting this open house today, and giving us the
18 opportunity to speak.

19 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you.

20 Now I'd like to go to Eric Epstein from
21 TMI Alert.

22 After Eric, I'd like to go to Nick
23 DiFrancesco, and then Mary Osborn.

24 So Eric.

25 MR. EPSTEIN: I'm here for Panda Kung Fu,

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1 and kind of disappointed, what's going on here.

2 Today, and I'm not really sure how to
3 proceed. I'm not going to make any official comments.

4 I have an official request to enter my testimony. I
5 have altered the testimony that I submitted earlier.

6 And so for the transcript I'm not really
7 sure how we want to proceed here. I have the
8 questions and the data. How many copies do you need?

9 All right, that's three then. That's nuclear math.

10 I also want to say, Scott, I don't know
11 where you are at, that was an excellent presentation.

12 My comments are somewhat brief, and I just
13 want to first of all acknowledge that there was an
14 incident at the plant yesterday involving security,
15 and that to the company's credit, they did dismiss
16 Wackenhut, and to the NRC's credit, they recognize
17 that there is a fatigue issue.

18 However, we still have a problem. There
19 are still people that are not attentive, and I think
20 we as a community need to come together and figure out
21 a way to defeat this problem.

22 I really want to get past this assigning
23 of blame. We have a workforce there. They are a good
24 workforce. Obviously there is a problem. And this is
25 not insignificant. It's happened at TMI; it's

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1 happened at Peach Bottom.

2 So my plea today before I make some other
3 comments is, this is a problem that affects us all.
4 Let's identify how we are going to defeat this
5 problem. It's not just the nuclear industry; it
6 happens elsewhere.

7 Again, I appreciate the fact Wackenhut is
8 no longer there, and I appreciate the fact that NRC
9 has recognized fatigue. But recognizing a problem and
10 dealing with it are two different things.

11 And just so you know what we have called
12 upon are essentially what we believe are two
13 strategies to defeat this problem. One is to have the
14 governor conduct an independent audit of nuclear power
15 plants throughout the state. I think we need an
16 independent set of eyes to look at the problem, to
17 help deal with the problem.

18 Certainly if we can hire Jamie Lee Whit
19 (phonetic) to look at a snow storm over one day, we
20 can hire Jamie Lee Whit or some other notable entity
21 to come in and examine security and awareness at
22 nuclear power plants.

23 Second thing I would hold out is, again,
24 TMI Alert believes that we need a federalized nuclear
25 security force at all nuclear power plants. I think

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1 we have to get past this notion that this is a
2 privatized issue.

3 And if the DOE can have a nuclear
4 federalized police force, certainly we can have it
5 here.

6 So again, my preliminary comment is, we
7 all know what happened yesterday. I don't want to
8 take the opportunity to take advantage of that. I
9 wanted to take the opportunity to at least say to the
10 company we are willing to work with you to address
11 that problem because it affects all of us.

12 The only other comment I'd want to make,
13 and I don't think this is a surprise to anybody, the
14 plant is going to get relicensed. So if you come up
15 here and say I'm for it or against it, I think that's
16 pointless.

17 There have been 48 prior applications.
18 They've all been approved. This one will be approved
19 too.

20 I think what we can do as a community is
21 make sure that there are conditions attached to the
22 relicensing of TMI that makes it a safe plant.

23 If you want the ability to operate a
24 nuclear power plant in our community, you are going to
25 use water; you are going to store radioactive waste;

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1 you are going to have an impact.

2 There is a risk-reward formula, and I'm
3 hoping Exelon is hearing me, and I hope the NRC
4 understands that.

5 And one of the concerns I have is when you
6 go through the scoping process, and I've gone through
7 it before, it's very narrow and very restrictive. My
8 plea to the NRC, and I know you guys have taken a hit
9 from GAO for cutting and pasting some of these
10 relicensing. My plea to you is, don't let anything go
11 uncovered or unchecked. Investigate everything.

12 I'm glad the SRBC is here, DEP, everybody
13 that has a stake in this should have the ability to be
14 heard.

15 Final comment I would make is, this is
16 truly historic today. This is the first time in
17 modern memory where the Phillies are competitive. The
18 Flyers are still eligible to compete for the Stanley
19 Cup. And the 76ers have yet to be eliminated.

20 I will not be with you tonight. I will be
21 here watching Panda Kung Fu. And I've got to ask the
22 NRC, is the first time you've ever had a relicensing
23 proceeding where you were upstaged by a Panda?

24 I guess you can get back to me on that.

25 MR. RAKOVAN: Actually, Eric, tonight the

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1 8:00 o'clock showing is Iron Man.

2 MR. EPSTEIN: Iron Man?

3 MR. RAKOVAN: Yes.

4 MR. EPSTEIN: All right, that's what you're
5 going to need to watch the plant.

6 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, Eric.

7 Now we will go to Nick DiFrancesco from
8 the Dauphin County Commission.

9 Next after him we'll have Mary Osborn, and
10 following Mary Beverley Davis.

11 MR. DiFRANCESCO: I want to begin by
12 thanking Eric for keeping his comments brief, because
13 I was a little intimidated having to go after him
14 today. So thank you, Eric, wherever you disappeared
15 off to.

16 My name is Nick DiFrancesco, and I am here
17 today as part of the Dauphin County Board of
18 Commissioners. As anyone in this audience would know,
19 part of our responsibility is taking care of the
20 planning that comes about as a result of the plant
21 being here, and the idea that in the case of an
22 emergency we would be instrumental in coordinating a
23 lot of the activities that would be taking place.

24 So in my current job, and even prior to,
25 and working at the local level as an elected official,

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1 we've had a lot of time to work with this team down at
2 Three Mile Island.

3 And while a lot of the components of the
4 team continue to change, I think the relationship over
5 the years has remained fairly consistent. It's not
6 that we haven't had disagreements throughout time, but
7 usually when those disagreements pop up, they get
8 resolved very very quickly.

9 The local elected officials in this area
10 are very committed to keeping their eyes open to
11 making sure that the plant does things the way they
12 are supposed to be done. We as the county maintain
13 that same attitude.

14 I'm not here today to talk about the
15 safety of nuclear power. There are a lot of very
16 intelligent well trained people in this room and in
17 the NRC who can speak to nuclear power whether it's
18 safe in the long run or not safe.

19 I'm here to talk simply about this plant,
20 and some of the concerns that we want to make sure the
21 NRC is looking at. There is constantly a lot of talk
22 about the security at the plant, and my good friend,
23 Daryl LeHew, had mentioned about how he's been able to
24 tour the plant and evaluate the security first hand,
25 and I would basically echo his comments in that I've

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1 had the opportunity to go down on the island several
2 times to have them give me the tour around.

3 And sometimes I think that one of the
4 challenges that TMI faces is the fact that it's on an
5 island. If you travel around and see other plants, I
6 was just down in the shadow of Limerick, you basically
7 have residential housing built right up to the
8 facility. To me the big concern is the fence line.
9 It's the actually controlled piece of property, not so
10 much the island itself.

11 And from what I have seen over time, the
12 fact of the matter is that if there would ever be an
13 attack in central Pennsylvania, I would probably want
14 to be in that facility, because it is as hardened and
15 as secure as anything I've ever seen.

16 So today I don't think we have a concern
17 with security, but at the same time I do believe that
18 it is an important component of the application
19 process.

20 Again, talking about emergency
21 preparation, obviously it's of great concern to the
22 government officials, and to the citizens obviously
23 that due consideration be given to emergency planning.

24 Obviously there would be no greater impact than at
25 the time of an event, and we want to make absolutely

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1 certain that we feel we're very well schooled, very
2 well trained, very well prepared.

3 These are items, though, that I think
4 through the review process also have to be looked at,
5 and I'll get to some concerns at the very end where
6 I'll speak to the NRC process directly. But obviously
7 we want to make certain that the - whatever you would
8 require, or whatever you would consider to be state of
9 the art in terms of emergency preparedness is also
10 being done in this local plant. Because unlike many
11 of those other facilities or actually all those other
12 facilities, they've never experienced an accident; we
13 have. And we want to make sure that we never lose
14 sight of that, and that we are always prepared for our
15 people.

16 The third point that I really want to make
17 locally is the fact that this plant, again not
18 speaking to the safety of nuclear power or not, I mean
19 I'm a supporter of nuclear power, but that doesn't
20 mean I know all the scientific details of it - this
21 plant is a great community partner from the
22 perspective of jobs. This is one of the few areas
23 where we do get a lot of jobs that support and sustain
24 many of the families.

25 If you go around this room and talk to the

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1 people that live in this immediate area, I'd be
2 surprised if not every family or every person here
3 isn't touched by the fact that somebody they know,
4 maybe a neighbor, maybe a family member, works down
5 there.

6 So it is an important economic engine.
7 And in terms of cost benefit, it's a big benefit in
8 terms of our local economy.

9 Without going too much farther, I did want
10 to make some comments about the licensing process
11 itself, or at least the little that I know about the
12 technical side of the licensing process.

13 The relicensing process: when I had the
14 opportunity to sit down with some NRC members early on
15 to go over sort of what you should expect through this
16 process. And maybe I had somewhat of a false
17 impression, and it gives me a little concern - and
18 again, I'm talking now strictly to the NRC and the
19 process - a lot of the cost-benefit analysis that's
20 done in terms of the true impact to the local area, a
21 lot of that is sort of standard information about how
22 do nuclear power plants impact a local area, and not
23 so much about how does TMI impact the local area.

24 And while you can argue that statistically
25 they are pretty much all the same, I think the people

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1 of this area would be a lot more secure if we knew
2 that the application process was not - I hate to use
3 it but I will - a rubber stamp; that in fact when the
4 evaluation is done that the NRC is looking very
5 closely at the specifics of this plant, and not some
6 statistical data on, generally speaking, this is how
7 cogs and so forth hold up over time.

8 You know, again, I'll stress, I stressed
9 it with the folks that work at the plant and manage
10 the plant all the time, we had an incident here, and
11 that should never, ever be forgotten.

12 And we are very sensitive. We want to
13 make certain that the NRC is doing its job, because I
14 think most people in central Pennsylvania would share
15 my sentiment, that we can't tell you whether or not
16 nuclear power is safe. We have to rely on this leg of
17 our government to protect our interests.

18 And we simply want to make absolutely
19 certain that the NRC is not using some, again for lack
20 of a better description, generic set of standards.
21 That they are in fact looking at this facility. It is
22 a facility that sits in the middle of a river. It's a
23 facility that - the river feeds the Chesapeake Bay
24 that's, you know, how many people around it and so
25 forth, in very close proximity.

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1 There are a lot of unique aspects to Three
2 Mile Island. And in a relicensing process we want to
3 make absolutely certain that the people who are
4 supposed to be protecting our interest - the
5 government, the NRC - is doing their job, and doing it
6 very thoroughly.

7 In closing I simply want to say, I am
8 personally a big fan of nuclear power from a personal
9 perspective. I'm a big fan of having this facility
10 here. I've already said to them that more than likely
11 I would support them even if they chose to put in a
12 second facility, because I know what it means to our
13 economy. And I do trust the safety of the industry.

14 But having said that it is critically
15 important to the people of this area that this
16 licensing process be handled in a way that in fact
17 eyes are looking at the specifics of this plant.

18 And that's what I really want to stress
19 today.

20 So thank you very much.

21 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, sir.

22 Next I'd like to go to Mary Osborn,
23 Concerned Mothers and TMI Alert, and then after Mary
24 Beverley Davis.

25 MS. OSBORN: The public concern versus the

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1 NRC's concern for environmental impact unfortunately
2 are not the same as we have experienced first hand 29
3 years ago.

4 I have environmental issues, and this is
5 reality.

6 During the first days of the accident, we
7 didn't know that the solid reactor fuel was melting
8 into liquid, flowing like hot olive oil, and that TMI
9 was burping, venting and dumping unfiltered
10 radioactivity into our communities, our rivers and our
11 bodies.

12 But our bodies knew, and the animals knew.

13 Our bodies reacted by experiencing symptoms and
14 effects. The metallic taste or smell. Burning or
15 reddening of our skin. Burning in our nose or throat.

16 Itching, tearing of eyes, nausea, vomiting,
17 subsequent diarrhea and hair loss.

18 Birds died, many of our pets and farm
19 animals died, and many were born deformed. Flowers
20 and leaves started growing deformed or mutated, and
21 many trees died. They continue to do so.

22 It's just spring right now, and I've
23 already found six mutated dandelions in my
24 neighborhood, and three deformed daffodils.

25 And this has not stopped ever since the

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1 accident. So if you want to get into the environment
2 you've got to look at the human health, and you have
3 to look at what's going on around you.

4 Our effects may not have been as severe as
5 Chernobyl, but they are in many ways identical. And I
6 absolutely have severe problems with the NRC just as
7 much as I have with the nuclear industry. If the NRC
8 would have done their job 29 years ago, or 29-1/2
9 years ago, we never would have had this accident.

10 They were falsifying leak rates for a half
11 a year before the accident, and the NRC let it go just
12 like they let Davis-Besse go.

13 When are you guys going to realize you are
14 supposed to protect the health and safety of the
15 people, and not the industry? And until you get that
16 straight, you guys are a bunch of crooks.

17 And not only you, but Jimmy Carter because
18 he helped cover up the accident. He withheld
19 information from his presidential commission report
20 because if it was published in its entirety, it would
21 have destroyed the civilian nuclear power industry,
22 because the accident at Three Mile Island was
23 infinitely more dangerous than was ever made public.
24 So here you have an affidavit. Here you have Jimmy
25 Carter who ran for president and said what he will do.

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1 Well, what he did was criminal.

2 Pennsylvania currently has the highest
3 thyroid cancer rate in the country, and the only thing
4 that could have caused it was the fallout from Three
5 Mile Island.

6 Nuclear power facilities release
7 approximately 240 radionuclides of potential
8 importance in routine releases, on a regular basis;
9 240. So anybody downwind at the wrong time is going
10 to get zapped.

11 And I have a radiation map for the NRC so
12 they can figure out where these things are affecting
13 the human body.

14 Mayor Steven Reid in 1979 wrote a letter
15 to the NRC requesting to look into all the symptoms
16 that we experienced including the metallic taste. And
17 to this day, 29 years later, it's never been
18 researched or investigated.

19 And then you want to proceed with more
20 nukes. You know, you've got to get it straight.
21 Don't put the cart before the horse anymore.

22 Dr. Carl Johnson helped us with many
23 issues, and he requested that the government do
24 surface respirable dust studies following the
25 accident, and the government refused.

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1 Had they done that, maybe they would know
2 that there are flowers and vegetables would still be
3 growing mutated.

4 I've plotted on numerous different maps of
5 where people lived and some of the symptoms that they
6 had, and I am giving this stuff to the NRC so maybe
7 they'll learn something, and start taking humans not
8 for granted anymore.

9 In Middletown, there was a guy that worked
10 at Hershey Med Center, and he lived on Catalpa Street,
11 which is an elevated area. And it may be just within
12 five miles of TMI.

13 He took his radiation monitor home, and
14 when he went from his house to his car, he got 10 R
15 per hour on his machine. When he got into the car it
16 went down to three.

17 So apparently the 10 R may have been gamma
18 beta, and the 7 R was all beta, which you guys never
19 want to talk about. Almost all the studies ever done
20 were based on gamma radiation, and that's how a lot of
21 the medical profession and scientists get away with
22 saying, oh, not enough got out to hurt anybody. Well,
23 they only considered certain issues.

24 I happen to live on a radiation plume line
25 that was in NUREG 0600. I lived near the Host Inn.

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1 And when the helicopter that was taking radiation
2 readings during the accident saw me, it flipped over
3 and went around.

4 And I also have a set of maps from the
5 Department of Energy. The radioactive fallout went
6 beyond the 10-mile range, beyond the 20-mile range.
7 It was reported in Albany, New York; New England
8 coast; Canada; Philadelphia, New Jersey and Maryland.

9 And that includes all the stuff going down the river
10 to the Chesapeake Bay which is an issue.

11 I received information from the University
12 of California at Davis regarding mutated evergreens
13 and pines. Identical to what I'm finding here is
14 exactly what they reported in their Chernobyl studies.

15 I also got a paper based on the mutation
16 rate of the wheat crops in Chernobyl area.

17 I have pictures, and I've been documenting
18 this for 29 years, tree tops that are deformed and
19 mutated. Dr. Gunkel of the Brookhaven Lab, and also
20 of Rutgers University, came to this area, and he
21 verified and explained in detail what the effects
22 were.

23 Trees damaged in my neighborhood, all over
24 central PA. Mutated glorioso daisies, and the man who
25 had these lived on the river bank and he died of

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1 cancer; his wife had breast cancer.

2 Deformed dandelions, roses double is which
3 - is the most common effect. And one rose had a bud
4 and a stem going through the center with no
5 reproductive parts.

6 A lady gave me a Queen Anne's Lace. She
7 lived in Enola, well beyond 10 miles, and she died of
8 brain cancer.

9 Also in Millersville area, a lady had a
10 zinnia that was a color mutation. And as a child I
11 saw in my science text book almost the identical
12 thing, a flower that was half red and half white. I
13 saw the fruit fly that Muller did, and I also found
14 bees that had similar effects.

15 And we had three double-headed calves in
16 the area, and one was stuffed and mounted, which I
17 also have a picture of. The vet told the guy to have
18 it stuffed and mounted because nobody would believe
19 him.

20 My friend had a farm in Eppers. They had
21 hair loss on their goats identical to those in the
22 bomb test fallout in Utah and Nevada. Multiple cattle
23 death, many spontaneous abortions, a poodle puppy born
24 across the street from TMI had no eyes. It had eye
25 sockets and no eyes. And when the owner at my first

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1 public meeting asked GPU when they were going to pay
2 her settlement, they paid her no questions asked. All
3 she had to do was keep her mouth shut.

4 And the vegetables as well, in Lancaster
5 County and Dauphin County, have been growing deformed
6 as well.

7 There was a chicken born south of TMI with
8 four legs shortly after the accident.

9 Hundreds of birds died in Lebanon County,
10 and that was after the first few days of the accident.

11 That was in the month of April, late April, when the
12 filters were taken off by workers, and they left the
13 job because their shift changed, so they didn't put
14 the filters back on. And massive amounts of iodine
15 leaked out. So that's another failure.

16 And then our so-called hero, Harold
17 Denton, gets interviewed for Farm Journal magazine
18 after the Chernobyl accident, and he tells to limit
19 the migration of cesium into the food supply, the USSR
20 has had to deep plow, irrigate and lime hundreds of
21 thousands of acres. Additional measures, says Harold
22 Denton, a Nuclear Regulatory Commission director,
23 include treating highly contaminated areas with
24 calcium to fix radionuclides in the soil. Then the
25 areas might be sewn with crops such as lupines

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1 (phonetic) that absorb radionuclides. These crops
2 would then be harvested and buried.

3 Well, my lupine grew, mutated, in my
4 backyard before I ever saw this. So my lupine told me
5 that Three Mile Island did it, and you guys better
6 remember that.

7 MedEd also found mutations, but theirs
8 were in the river. They had a paper that was not
9 basically for the public where the fish they were
10 finding had eyes fused together, one eye undeveloped,
11 notochord crooked or kinked, missing or partial eyes
12 with the eye socket formed but healed over, missing or
13 broken fins, and eyes popped out.

14 So I am not the only one finding
15 mutations.

16 And there was a paper written in 1979
17 called Reversing the Birth of the Earth by Dr. Miles
18 Robinson. And he actually mentions Chesapeake Bay in
19 danger.

20 Well, during the accident they dumped
21 accident reprocessing grade radioactive water into the
22 Susquehanna River which flows down to the Chesapeake
23 Bay. During all that time the reactor vessel had
24 thousands of microbes or microorganisms growing in its
25 own reactor vessel, which I never knew was possible.

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1 So if it can happen in a reactor, it's going to happen
2 in the Chesapeake Bay.

3 So just don't blame the farmers for all
4 this stuff.

5 How many nuclear power plants are on the
6 Susquehanna River, and it starts in New York State,
7 which I also found mutated trees and dandelions and
8 daisies which freaked me out near Cooperstown.

9 Another thing is, during the Hiroshima-
10 Nagasaki data, someone found that they said people
11 have symptoms of radiation doses in the 200 to 500 R
12 range. The calculations do yield doses higher than
13 500 R, for the area described around the hypocenter of
14 around 100,000 meters. But they arrive at only 15 R
15 for a distance of 2,000 meters where the clinical
16 picture demands at least 200 R.

17 So this is basically saying that people
18 had symptoms which the official government scientists
19 would say would be 2 - 500 R, which people would die
20 if that had that per hour. But if you would do the
21 physics calculation it was actually only 15 R. And
22 that 15 R range is really interesting, because NUREG
23 600 and a couple of other documents mention that
24 during the first radiation calculations, they got 10 R
25 or 40 R per hour over Goldsboro. Two guys working at

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1 TMI got the same figure. But later the government
2 said, oh no, they miscalculated.

3 But those figures fit more with what I
4 have found than anything else. And I have a little
5 sheet of paper here listing the ranges of radiation
6 from the bomb test fallout to the Hiroshima stuff to
7 what happened here.

8 There was another person who worked in a
9 New Cumberland Army depot who was ordered to go to
10 Middletown. And he took readings downtown Middletown,
11 and he got 5 R per hour.

12 So the range of radiation that I believe
13 is harmful, severely harmful to humans, isn't 2 - 300
14 R, it's less than that. And any dose of radiation
15 even the health physics people are finally starting to
16 admit this, any dose of radiation is harmful. It just
17 depends on all the other parameters involved.

18 But most of the fallout I found even in
19 John Fuller's book, The Day We Bombed Utah, it ranges
20 from 3 to 5 to 16 to 20 R, and in the book, Under the
21 Cloud, where they document all the fallout that went
22 all over the U.S. during the '50s and '60s bomb test
23 fallout, the lowest bomb test was recorded at about .5
24 R, and it went up to 2, 3, 4, 15, 20 R, but it also
25 went up to hundreds of R.

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1 So people better realize and start being
2 honest with the humans, because the government knows
3 all this stuff. It's just that we're learning it
4 because we had an accident here at Three Mile Island.

5 And another interesting thing, Maggie
6 Reilly from the Pennsylvania Department of Radiation
7 Protection actually mentioned in the health physics
8 newsletter, 1999, that a bit of TMI trivia was that
9 the DOE project name for its response to the TMI
10 accident was called Ivory Purpose. And even with the
11 help of congressmen I have not been able to get any
12 information regarding this.

13 But I was also told that the DOE was
14 really in charge, and not the NRC; so whether that was
15 true or not, I don't know.

16 And the other issue now, because of this
17 relicensing thing, because these reactors are all
18 getting so very old, and embrittlement and other
19 problems are an issue, according to David Lochbaum
20 once again, it's not a case of if but when we have
21 another nuclear accident.

22 And it was mentioned before, the cost
23 benefit risk analysis, which is really interesting,
24 I've got this newspaper article. It's from last year,
25 and this lady who was an expert, and she was an

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1 outspoken critic of the system analysis doing this
2 cost-benefit analysis.

3 And I believe that cost-benefit analysis
4 allows people to kill people, and it should be
5 unconstitutional.

6 And I could say a few things more, but
7 it's not really for public. But when will the NRC
8 begin to protect people and our environment, instead
9 of continuing to be lackeys to the nuclear industry?

10 All you guys ever want to do is help them
11 keep on running, and it's the risk of the people
12 nearby, and those of us who lived here have had it.
13 You know we know when we are lied to now, and we have
14 had our hearts broken, because so many people denied
15 when we went door to door. They believed what the
16 government said, that nothing got out. So their
17 cancer couldn't be because of Three Mile Island, when
18 in fact we all know very much that that is the case.

19 So I just wish, no more nukes, and I don't
20 believe Three Mile Island ever should have been
21 allowed to restart. We voted to keep it shut, and it
22 was restarted, and I don't believe because of all the
23 stuff that we've been going through now that it should
24 ever be allowed to operate or continue to operate.

25 MR. RAKOVAN: Do you have materials that

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1 you want to be included? Okay, thank you.

2 We've got one more speaker that I had who
3 signed up, a yellow card, and that is Beverley Davis
4 from the TMI legal funds. If anybody would like to
5 speak after Beverley, if you'd like you can raise your
6 hand right now and I'll bring you a yellow card.

7 The yellow cards help us basically make
8 sure that we have your name spelled right when we put
9 it into the transcript.

10 MS. DAVIS: My name is Beverley Davis. And
11 this concerns definitely what we are talking about
12 today.

13 I've heard what's been said about the
14 reassurance about the way the plant is being operated,
15 and I certainly applaud if all of these things are
16 true, because that is certainly what we - if somebody
17 is determined to reinvigorate this plant, then I would
18 hope that everything has been covered to keep it
19 operating.

20 The one question I have concerns the waste
21 which is in the facility. Now I have - I do not have
22 the latest information, but I have gone to meetings
23 where they have indicated that the plant containing
24 this is full, or that it's so close to being full that
25 nobody knows where they are going to put the rest of

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1 it.

2 If that is true, then I think we have
3 something in operation which is more than just how you
4 run the plant; it's what the plant is doing.

5 So I really would like to know, first, how
6 much radiated material is stored on site; how it is
7 contained; how long they expect to store it; and how
8 long before it's going to be full; and when it's full,
9 then what.

10 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you.

11 I have received two additional cards. Michael
12 Helfrich from the Lower Susquehanna River Keeper. And
13 after Michael we'll go to Nick - I'm going to
14 slaughter your last name, I apologize - Favorito.

15 MR. HELFRICH: Hi. I had - we've had some
16 concerns lately with the area that Three Mile Island
17 is in as far as fish health. We've had some fish
18 kills there recently, and we believe, not caused
19 necessarily by TMI, but in the vicinity there is a
20 decline in some fish and a decline in small mouth bass
21 that we were observing.

22 I would be very interested in getting some
23 biological studies of the macro-invertebrates in the
24 area, including radiation testing. I would also like
25 someone to look at the mussels. The mussels are very

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1 much ignored in the Susquehanna River, but throughout
2 the United States, 70 percent of our mussel species
3 are endangered or threatened. And the mussels are the
4 longest living thing I believe in the river. Some
5 mussels - we are not entirely sure how long some of
6 them live, but some of them have been known to live
7 120 years.

8 The ones that we know of in the
9 Susquehanna live up to 40 years, and we think that
10 testing the mussels would be a good gauge of telling
11 radiological bioaccumulation.

12 Let's see. We also have concerns with
13 thermal pollution in this area, and although the
14 amount it seems that is going into the river is much
15 less than some of the other contributors, we would be
16 interested to know if there were thermal shock zones
17 in the area similar to Bruner (phonetic) Island which
18 has problems there where the hot water is meeting the
19 cold water at different times of the year.

20 So although I've talked to one of the NRC
21 biologists earlier, and they said that approximately
22 one dead fish found per day in the intakes, I'm
23 interested in what's going on in the effluent, and
24 also the temperatures of that effluent, and the
25 temperature differences between the river temperatures

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1 and the effluent.

2 And speaking of river temperatures, and
3 while some Exelon people are here, I just wanted to
4 comment on the fact that last year in July we found
5 temperatures of 102 degrees a mile below Peach Bottom.

6 So just because it did get approved for a new license
7 doesn't necessarily mean that it's doing a good job of
8 being stewards for the environment.

9 So we want to make sure that there is some
10 follow up, maybe also by NRC. I believe there is
11 going to be a new permit on that. I'm sorry, I'm not
12 trying to go too far from your topic today. But Peach
13 Bottom does also present concerns for the Susquehanna
14 and the Chesapeake Bay.

15 Oh yeah, it was reported last year that
16 tritium was being found in the groundwater. We would
17 like to know the extent of that, where the plumes of
18 this are; also whether we can expect this to be
19 increasing. Don't know that much about it, so I'd
20 like to learn a lot more.

21 But obviously when we are dealing with
22 radiation and things with potentially very long half-
23 lives, bioaccumulate - or accumulation in the
24 environment is definitely a concern.

25 So even though we were all - supposedly

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1 our concerns were quelled last year that these levels
2 were not very high, if this is an ongoing issue, we
3 would definitely want to know more about that, and
4 have some kind of comparison to a more virgin area,
5 perhaps somewhere far from nuclear reactors, that we
6 might be able to get a better comparison of that.

7 And I'd also just finally like to echo our
8 concerns with the remaining wastes or the remaining
9 radiation that might be there from the 1979 incident.

10 It does not seem to me that we should be
11 going on with running one reactor while we haven't yet
12 completely cleaned up the mess that was made in the
13 other reactor.

14 Thank you.

15 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you.

16 Nick Favorito from Exelon, please.

17 MR. FAVORITO: Hi, I'm Nick Favorito. I'm
18 a young engineer at Three Mile Island, and I live
19 right here in Middletown about a mile away from where
20 we are right now.

21 And I just wanted to stand up here and
22 share my support. I think Three Mile Island is run
23 cleanly and safely, and I think we will continue to do
24 that in the future.

25 I hope to start a family here at some

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1 point in the future also.

2 At Three Mile Island, when the accident
3 happened I wasn't even born yet. But we still are -
4 have acquired training on the topic to make sure we
5 remember, and we understand what went on, and we
6 understand the impact to the community.

7 So we do take that very seriously, even if
8 those of us that are starting weren't around then.

9 And a couple of people had mentioned about
10 future generations having to deal with nuclear power
11 and greenhouse gases, and I just wanted to bring up
12 that that is my generation. We are coming into
13 nuclear power now, and we are the ones that have to
14 deal with that. And we feel a sense of responsibility
15 that nuclear power is the right thing to do. It
16 reduces greenhouse gases. It helps the environment.
17 And given the alternatives, I don't want to have to
18 deal with breathing in greenhouse gases.

19 And the best way that we have right now
20 available to us is through nuclear power. I think
21 it's very important. I think relicensing TMI for
22 those reasons is very important, as well as continuing
23 to start new plants in the future.

24 Thank you.

25 MR. RAKOVAN: Okay, before we moved on to

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1 close the meeting, I wanted to offer again anyone who
2 hasn't had a chance to speak, a chance to speak.

3 Also if you have already spoken, and you
4 want a moment or two to speak again, we certainly have
5 enough time in the meeting to do so.

6 I think Scott Portzline said that he
7 wanted to have the mike for a few more minutes, so
8 Scott, if you want to go ahead.

9 MR. PORTZLINE: A few points to address
10 some other things that came up after I spoke.

11 The atmospheric sciences, I saw that is
12 part of the environmental concerns, seems to me
13 recognition by the nuclear industry that the
14 atmosphere is changing; that there is more energy;
15 that global warming may be occurring. They are
16 certainly advertising to that extent to have people
17 view nuclear power more favorably.

18 And if that were true then we do need to
19 study the fact that the weather has more energy, and
20 tornadoes are more severe, floods are more severe.
21 There is a trend growing. It's not hard to see that
22 in the next 10 to 20 years there could be some serious
23 problems with tornadoes at nuclear plants like what
24 happened at Davis-Besse a few years ago where the
25 control room operator said, when they went into a

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1 station blackout situation, that their hearts went
2 into their throat until finally things started to
3 settle down a little bit.

4 But at first they had power problems where
5 they couldn't even read their control panels.

6 So I'd like to see - that issue also
7 cross-ties in with the security issues, where the loss
8 of off-site power and station blackout can be caused
9 by terrorism. The same thing can happen with a
10 tornado, and that we need redundancy systems for - to
11 prevent station blackout.

12 There has been some discussion of that
13 with the security discussions, but with environmental
14 impact assessment including atmospheric sciences, I
15 think that falls there too.

16 So we've got to look at the floods. Don't
17 forget, we had a bad flood in 1972, excuse me, the
18 Agnes Flood, which flooded Three Mile Island.

19 We have some plants around the country
20 that have spent fuel casks, basically, is in the
21 parking lot is how we saw it. That's not literally
22 true. But it's not hard to see that some of these
23 would have to be moved in emergency situations
24 someday. So there needs to be planning for that now.

25 And also with the thermal impact as

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1 brought up, where we are pre-boiling the fish that you
2 catch, the 102 degree temperatures, we are going to
3 see even increased temperatures with the droughts that
4 are occurring across the nation, and the thermal
5 impact of nuclear power plants is going to be
6 pronounced in decades.

7 Now onto another issue about
8 communications. I do suspect that AmerGen is starting
9 to communicate a little better, but there is still a
10 lot of room for improvement, and I've been very
11 critical of that. I want to remind the Londonderry
12 township supervisor that on October 17th, 2001, when we
13 had the threat against the plant, that the NRC at
14 Three Mile Island failed to notify the local community
15 leaders, governmental leaders, and in fact Congressman
16 - United States Congressman George Gekas held a
17 federal hearing which I participated in on that
18 problem.

19 We were also supposed to discuss security
20 at that meeting, and he ended - gaveled, closed the
21 meeting. And I showed him on the agenda that his
22 office had given to me, and he said, oh, I didn't even
23 realize that was one of the agendas.

24 So these open meetings sometimes aren't as
25 open as you would think, or as open as you were told

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1 before the meeting starts.

2 Operation Ivory Purpose, Mary brought
3 that up, answer a question publicly very few people
4 are aware. It's really not that important to me
5 anymore. It was the name given to the evacuation
6 operation under United - under National Guardsman
7 Colonel Orrin Henderson. And it may have come from,
8 we won't be able to evacuate everybody, 100 percent of
9 the people, but let's go for 99.44 percent of the
10 people, Operation Ivory Purpose.

11 Paduca, Kentucky, talking about the - one
12 speaker just a few minutes ago mentioned that there is
13 no greenhouse gases released. That is not accounting
14 for the mining and the whole fuel cycle which you
15 would probably have to take into effect when they do
16 an analysis, but the NRC is not going to look at that
17 when it comes to operating this specific plant.

18 Paduca, Kentucky, emitted - one enrichment
19 facility was emitting 88 percent of all United States
20 CFC ozone-eating gas, 88 percent of all those produced
21 gases came from that plant. That's - that was pretty
22 bad. Fortunately they fixed some of those leaks in
23 the refrigeration system.

24 And that chart I showed you with the
25 payment schedule, that's a little bit intellectual

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1 dishonest, because it actually should be eight times
2 longer than that, because that was just figuring the
3 half life of the uranium, and that's only one half
4 life. You have about eight more to go.

5 But that point was mute, because the sun
6 would engulf the earth by that point, and we won't
7 have to be any longer paying on our bills. So we will
8 pay for the price of this fuel until we're gone.

9 The last thing is, sometimes people ask
10 what my expertise in security is, and what I tell them
11 is that my research has been cited by the Department
12 of Energy, the various military branches, and the
13 Department of Homeland Security.

14 Thank you.

15 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you. Anyone else care
16 to - okay, if you would like to reapproach the mike.

17 MS. OSBORN: Just one more thing. Some
18 years ago before Governor Casey got out of office I
19 was fortunate enough to be given a copy of the TMI
20 advisory panel on health research studies. That's
21 Pennsylvania Department of Health. I received their
22 minutes.

23 And on the very last page of the last
24 minutes that were provided, Karl Morgan asked Gerr,
25 who did the dose assessment for the health department,

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1 Karl Morgan asked him what was the highest dose anyone
2 received during the accident, and what was the total
3 person REM.

4 The total person rem per Dr. Gerr, he
5 responded that the thyroid dose was 27 person REMs in
6 the first few days. The highest maximum was 10 REM.

7 So I just want you all to know that this
8 all fits together with the range of radiation, and
9 there are a whole lot of other dynamic stuff in their
10 minutes, but I'm only going to provide you with this
11 one.

12 And I really do wish the NRC would wake up
13 and protect those that they are supposed to be
14 protecting.

15 MR. RAKOVAN: Sorry about that. Thank you,
16 Ms. Osborn.

17 Anyone else, one more chance at the mike,
18 now that you are awake?

19 Okay, I had a few things to go over in
20 closing for the meeting. Again, your comments on the
21 environmental scoping are due by May 30th. If you have
22 a copy of the slides there is information in there as
23 to how to get your comments in.

24 I'd like to thank you all for attending
25 today. I'd like to specifically thank those of you

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1 who came to the microphone and offered comments
2 specific to the environmental scoping.

3 There will be another meeting similar to
4 this tonight, at the Londonderry Elementary School. I
5 believe it starts at 7:30 - 7:00 o'clock? I know part
6 of that will potentially conflict with the showing of
7 Iron Man in the theater tonight, so you are going to
8 have to make a decision on that. I think you will
9 make the right one.

10 Again, NRC staff will be hanging around
11 after the meeting if you have any questions about what
12 was discussed today, or any other topic involving the
13 environmental scoping or other issues with Three Mile
14 Island, we'll be milling around afterwards, so just
15 grab someone who has one of these name tags on.

16 In terms of transcripts, a transcript of
17 the meeting will be included in the scoping summary
18 report, which will be available in about two months in
19 our public meeting room; that's on our NRC website.

20 Sarah, Eric, either of you, or anyone
21 else, want to say anything in closing, or should we
22 just go ahead and wrap it up? Sarah, would you like
23 to tell us that?

24 Ms. LOPAS: It wasn't our public meeting
25 room; it's our public document reading room. So in

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1 ADAMS online.

2 MR. RAKOVAN: Sorry about that.

3 Okay, with that we'll go ahead and close
4 the meeting. And again, tonight, Londonderry
5 Elementary School, 7:00 o'clock.

6 (Whereupon at 3:12 p.m. the proceeding in the above
7 entitled matter was adjourned.)

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