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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING MEETING

ENRICO FERMI NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

FERMI 3 PROJECT

COMBINED LICENSE APPLICATION

+ + + + +

Wednesday, January 14, 2009

Monroe County Community College

La-Z-Boy Center, Meyer Theater

1555 South Raisinville Road

Monroe, Michigan

The above-entitled hearing was conducted at 7:00
p.m.

BEFORE: CHIP CAMERON, Facilitator

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P R O C E E D I N G S

(7:00 p.m.)

1
2
3 MR. CAMERON: Good evening everyone. My
4 name is Chip Cameron, and I work for the Executive
5 Director for Operations at the Nuclear Regulatory
6 Commission, which we're going to be calling the NRC
7 tonight. We'll try not to use acronyms; we will use
8 NRC for Nuclear Regulatory Commission. And I am
9 pleased to serve as your facilitator for tonight's
10 meeting.

11 We're here to talk about the NRC's
12 environmental review that it does as part of it's
13 evaluation of license applications to build and
14 operate new nuclear reactors. And we have an
15 application in from DTE Energy, to build and operate a
16 nuclear reactor at the Fermi site.

17 I'd like to just say a few words about
18 meeting process, so you know what to expect tonight.

19 I'd like to tell you about the format for the meeting.

20 First of all, some simple ground rules that we're
21 going to be using throughout the meeting. And to
22 introduce the NRC staff that are going to give you
23 some brief presentations on the NRC process.

24 In terms of the format, it's basically a
25 two part meeting. The first part of the meeting is

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1 for us to give you some background on what the NRC
2 evaluates when it looks at one of these applications,
3 in terms of deciding whether we can grant the
4 application or not.

5 And we have two NRC presenters who are
6 going to tell you about the NRC evaluation process,
7 and most importantly how you might participate in that
8 process.

9 And the NRC staff is going to give you an
10 overview of the entire process. But the part we're
11 really here to focus on tonight is the environmental
12 review aspect of the NRC process.

13 And that's also the process of the second
14 part of the meeting, which is an opportunity for all
15 of you to give us your advice, your recommendations,
16 your concerns about the review, and what issues you
17 think the NRC should be looking at in that
18 environmental review.

19 And the result of that NRC environmental
20 review as you will hear from the NRC staff, is
21 something called an environmental impact statement,
22 and this documents the NRC environmental review.

23 So this second part of the meeting I'm
24 calling the speakers part of the meeting. And when we
25 get to that I'll call your name, if you signed up to

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1 speak tonight, and will ask you to come up to either
2 one of these podiums, and talk to us.

3 We're also taking written comments on
4 these issues, and the staff will tell you more about
5 that. But we wanted to be here with you in person
6 tonight, and also this afternoon, where we had one
7 meeting, and to listen to you and be able to talk to
8 you. And I just want to assure you that anything that
9 you say tonight carries as much weight as written
10 comments.

11 During the speakers part of the meeting
12 we're not going to be responding to the comments that
13 you're giving, but we are going to be listening
14 carefully to what you're saying.

15 Before we to go the speakers part of the
16 meeting, after the NRC presentations, we'll have time
17 for a few questions on the NRC process, based on the
18 presentations that you hear.

19 Ground rules: These are very simple, and
20 they're designed to help us all have a productive and
21 an equitable meeting.

22 First, please let the NRC staff finish
23 their presentations before you ask questions, and
24 we'll get all that information out to you. And then
25 we'll go for questions.

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1
2 If you do have a question just signal me
3 and I'll bring you this cordless microphone. And if
4 you could please introduce yourself to us and we'll
5 try to answer your question.

6 Because we need to get to the speakers
7 part of the meeting, and we have a number of speakers
8 tonight, we may not be able to take all your
9 questions. But the NRC staff is here, after the
10 formal close of the meeting, to answer any questions
11 that you might not have been able to ask.

12 A second ground rule is, let's only have
13 one person at a time speaking. For the obvious reason
14 that we should give our full attention to whomever has
15 the floor at the moment. But also so we can get what
16 I call a clean transcript. We are transcribing the
17 meeting and our stenographer is Nancy Keves. She's up
18 here. And that transcript will be your record of this
19 meeting, and it will be NRC's record of the meeting.
20 And it will be available for anybody who wants a copy
21 of that.

22 The third rule is, I would ask you to keep
23 your remarks to -- in the three to five minute range
24 so that we can make sure that we hear from everybody.

25 Usually five minutes is well enough to summarize your

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1 major thoughts. And it alerts the NRC and also other
2 people in the audience to what some of the concerns
3 are out here in the community. And it's not like a
4 bell is going to ring at that five minutes, and I'll
5 usually let you try to finish your thought before we
6 go onto the next speaker. But we're going to try to
7 keep it at the five minute range.

8 And final, final thought is, extend
9 courtesy to everybody tonight. You may hear opinions
10 that you don't agree with, and just please respect the
11 person giving their thoughts.

12 And with that I am going to introduce the
13 speakers from the NRC tonight. First of all we
14 Gregory Hatchett, right here. He's the Chief of the
15 Environmental Projects Branch in our Office of New
16 Reactors at the NRC, and Greg is going to give you
17 sort of an introduction to the NRC.

18 And then we're going to get into more
19 detail on the evaluation process. And we're going to
20 go to Steve Lemont, who is here. And Steve is the
21 Project Manager for the Environmental part of the
22 review. He is in Greg's branch, and he'll go through
23 the process for you. Then we'll go on to you for the
24 questions, and then we'll go to the speakers' part of
25 the meeting.

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1 I just would thank you. We would all
2 thank you for being here tonight to help us with this
3 important decision. And with that I'm going to turn
4 it over to Greg and Steve.

5 MR. HATCHETT: Good evening. I'd like to
6 thank you again, as Chip did, for taking time out of
7 your busy schedule to be part of this meeting, given
8 the weather conditions. We don't take it lightly that
9 you braved the weather, and came out to participate in
10 this very important meeting that has to do with NRC's
11 Environmental Scoping process.

12 I want to take a moment to reflect for a
13 minute on the public outreach meeting that we had back
14 in August, on August 20th. And some of you may have
15 participated or may not have participated in that
16 process, where we discussed NRC's licensing process --
17 both the safety review that we conduct, and the
18 environmental review, being the two components of the
19 review process once an application has been submitted
20 to the Agency.

21 Having said that, Steve, when he gets up
22 here, he's going to rehash some of the stuff that we
23 talked about in terms of the safety review, the
24 environmental review, and the process.

25 But since that meeting the applicant

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1 submitted its application in September, and we did
2 what we call an acceptance review, and that's when we
3 determined whether or not the application is
4 sufficient to move forward to do a more detailed
5 review. We've started that process, and we did what
6 we call docketing the application back in November.
7 And we're here today to begin the scoping process,
8 which is NRC's responsibility under NEPA to conduct or
9 complete its environmental review and then produce an
10 environmental impact statement.

11 So, this is a scoping meeting, this is a
12 scoping process where we come to you and we say, look,
13 we have the applicant's environmental report, but we
14 don't know everything there is to know about the
15 environment, and maybe you know something that we
16 don't know. So I sort of view scoping as, tell me
17 something I don't know. Because the information that
18 you provide to us in this scoping meeting, helps to
19 inform NRC's review process, and hopefully gives us
20 information and insights that we don't already have,
21 in a way that improves the environmental impact
22 statement that we will be developing.

23 The last thing I want to talk about is
24 just stakeholders. I believe that the NRC process
25 works best when we have involvement from a broad and

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1 diverse group of stakeholders. Input from everyone
2 involved, or concerned about actions before the
3 Commission, again, helps to better inform the
4 Commission decision process.

5 So what we hope to achieve out of this
6 meeting tonight, as part of scoping -- and
7 subsequently the scoping lasts until, I believe it is
8 February 9th, and we'll be taking written comments,
9 either mailed to us or e-mail to us after this
10 meeting, up until February 9th. And we will produce a
11 summary report, and Steve will talk about that in more
12 detail.

13 And we'll use that information to begin to
14 draft the Environmental Impact Statement, along with
15 all the other information we've collected, by
16 discussing these issues with the applicant and
17 reviewing their environmental report.

18 And I don't like to stand up here very
19 long, so Steve's got a lot of stuff he wants to talk
20 to you about. I'm going to turn it over to Steve.
21 Steve.

22 MR. LEMONT: Well folks, bear with me a
23 little bit tonight, because this is going to be the
24 third lengthy speech I've given today. So I might get
25 a little hoarse, and I've got some water here to take

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1 care of that, hopefully.

2 Anyway, thanks a lot, Greg, and thank you
3 all for coming here tonight to participate in this
4 public scoping meeting for the Fermi project.

5 Again, my name is Steve Lemont, and I'm
6 the NRC Project Manager for the Environmental Review
7 for the Fermi 3 Nuclear Power Plant Unit 3, Combined
8 License application.

9 Before I get into this I just want to
10 mention that for those of you who want to take a lot
11 of notes or anything, we do have copies of this slide
12 presentation outside at the registration desk. Some
13 of you may already have it in hand. If you don't, it
14 will still be there when we're done and you can grab a
15 copy and take that home and not have to worry about
16 writing down all the phone numbers and e-mail
17 addresses, and other pieces of information that might
18 be in here. So hopefully that will save you some
19 time.

20 But what I would like to do is start my
21 presentation by briefly discussing the laws and
22 regulations that apply to the NRC's reviews of
23 combined license applications, and in particular, for
24 this meeting, to the environmental review process.

25 In general the NRC regulates civilian uses

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1 of nuclear materials to protect the public health and
2 safety and the environment. The NRC's regulatory and
3 licensing functions, including those for new reactors
4 were originally established under the Atomic Energy
5 Act of 1954.

6 The National Environmental Policy Act,
7 which is on the second bullet on this slide, which I
8 will sometimes refer to as NEPA during this
9 presentation -- even though Chip promised not to use
10 too many acronyms I'm going to use a couple of them
11 anyway.

12 NEPA was established as a national
13 environmental policy for the protection, maintenance,
14 and enhancement of the environment, and provides a
15 means for federal agencies to carry out that goal.

16 For NRC's licensing of new reactors, such
17 as the Fermi reactor this is through the development
18 of an Environmental Impact Statement, or abbreviated,
19 EIS. The NRC implements NEPA in a manner consistent
20 with our licensing and regulatory functions. The
21 requirements and procedures for which are specified in
22 NRC's Regulations under Title 10 of the Code of
23 Federal Regulations, or CFR Part 51. In addition, 10
24 CFR 52 governs the issuance of combined licenses.

25 I probably jumped ahead too fast.

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1 The NRC's environmental review also
2 includes compliance with other statutes, such as the
3 National Historic Preservation Act, Endangered Species
4 Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and many many
5 other federal, state, local, and environmental
6 regulations.

7 I don't know how many of you are familiar
8 with NEPA, but for those of you who are, you may have
9 heard that NEPA is umbrella legislation. And what
10 that means is that it sort of forms an umbrella and
11 takes in compliance with many other environmental laws
12 and requirements, a few of which I've mentioned here.

13 Okay. As Greg said, I'm going to go over
14 the general licensing process. Some of which was
15 discussed at our public outreach meeting in August.

16 A combined license is an authorization
17 from the NRC to construct and operate a nuclear power
18 plant at a specific site in accordance of applicable
19 laws and regulations. So in the case of this project
20 it's to construct and operate the Fermi Nuclear Power
21 Plant, Unit 3, at the Fermi site. Detroit Edison
22 submitted its application for combined license for
23 that plant on September 18th, 2008. And along with
24 that application Detroit Edison included the Fermi 3
25 environmental report which provides all of their

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1 environmental information on the project.

2 Nuclear regulations allow combined license
3 applications to reference certified designs, or
4 designs that are documented and under review by the
5 NRC but not yet certified.

6 The GC Hitachi ESBWR design that I show
7 here at the top was referenced by Detroit Edison for
8 use at the Fermi site, but has not yet been certified
9 by the NRC. However, it is currently under review by
10 NRC staff. This design, if found to be acceptable,
11 would be certified by the NRC for rulemaking.

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

18 In addition, as part of the Fermi 3
19 combined license application review, the NRC staff
20 conducts two types of reviews. One of them is a site
21 specific safety review of the ESBWR design in relation
22 to its proposed location at the Fermi site.

23 The other review, which is the primary
24 subject of our meeting today, is an environmental
25 review, which is an analysis of the potential impacts

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1 of constructing and operating the proposed Fermi 3
2 facility at the Fermi site.

3 What this slide gives you is sort of, in-
4 a-nutshell, what the combined license application
5 review process involves. And I'm going to use my
6 pointer here to try to point to this, although it
7 didn't work too well the last time for some reason.

8 But, when we receive a combined license
9 application, whether it's from Detroit Edison, or any
10 other application, it's first subjected to what we
11 call an acceptance review, in which we check to make
12 sure it's complete and technically sufficient in
13 accordance to our guidance.

14 If it is complete and acceptable, then we
15 docket the information and it goes into our official
16 record. And what that does is it initiates the two
17 reviews that I mentioned earlier. The safety and
18 environmental review, they're initiated at the same
19 time and they run together concurrently.

20 The safety review basically involves
21 focusing on public health and safety in relation to
22 the proposed facility, and ends with the issuance of a
23 final safety evaluation report. So that's what we're
24 doing along the top path of this slide.

25 The environmental review focuses on the

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1 proposed plant's potential construction and
2 operational impacts on the environment, and ends with
3 issuance of a final EIS or what we call an
4 Environmental Impact Statement.

5 Both the safety and environmental reviews
6 both serve as inputs to the NRC's formal hearing
7 process, which is then used by the Commission to make
8 a decision on whether or not the license will be
9 granted based on the application.

10 The NRC's environmental review is
11 basically guided by the National Environmental Policy
12 Act, which is often called NEPA. NEPA requires
13 federal agencies to use a systematic and
14 interdisciplinary approach to consider environmental
15 impacts. An Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS,
16 is required for major federal actions that may
17 significantly affect the quality of the human
18 environment. The NRC considers that issuing a
19 combined license is considered a major federal action
20 and therefore requires an Environmental Impact
21 Statement.

22 This slide kind of goes into the steps and
23 details that are involved in the NRC environmental
24 review. On the top bullet here, the overall goal is
25 to evaluate potential environmental impacts of

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1 construction and operation of a new nuclear facility
2 at the Fermi site, in the case of the project we're
3 discussing today. The environmental review involves
4 an informed and systematic decision-making process,
5 and we use two different sources to help us do that.

6 First is 10 Code of Federal Regulations
7 Part 51, which are NRC's regulations for implementing
8 NEPA. The other thing is what we call NUREG- 1555,
9 which is the NRC's guidance document called the
10 Environmental Standard Review Plan, and this provides
11 the NRC staff with review guidance on how to evaluate
12 information and to prepare the Environmental Impact
13 Statement.

14 The NRC environmental review also provides
15 a number of opportunities for public involvement. One
16 of those that we're into today is the scoping comment
17 period. And as part of that we hold public scoping
18 meetings. This is the second one we're doing today,
19 at which we solicit comments from the public on our
20 environmental review and on the Environmental Impact
21 Statement.

22 Later on in the process, after we prepare
23 a draft Environmental Impact Statement, we'll issue
24 that public comment as well. There will be a comment
25 period, and we'll also hold one or more meetings, very

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1 similar to this one, where we'll also be soliciting
2 your comments on the draft EIS.

3 Throughout this process we are going to
4 clearly document our environmental findings in the
5 draft Environmental Impact Statement, and ultimately
6 in a final Environmental Impact Statement, and also
7 throughout the entire project we strive to maintain an
8 open and transparent review process so that the public
9 knows what we're doing at all times and can see all of
10 our documentation and so forth.

11 This slide sort of give you a little more
12 detail on the environmental review process, and its
13 steps in a flowchart form. Once the application is
14 accepted and docketed the environmental review process
15 officially begins. And in the case of this project
16 the application was docketed on November 25th, 2008.
17 So that was Day One of the environmental review.

18 Shortly after that time the NRC published
19 a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register. And was a
20 Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact
21 Statement and an intent to initiate the scoping
22 process, which is why we're here today. So that
23 brings us to the scoping process, which is one of the
24 opportunities for public involvement, as I mentioned
25 earlier.

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1 The scoping process includes a public
2 comment period, which is a 60-day period from the time
3 the Notice of Intent is published, which was on
4 December 10th of last year, so it's going to end on
5 February 9th, 2009. And of course it also includes
6 our public meeting today.

7 The scoping process is just one of the
8 opportunities that we use to gather information for
9 the Environmental Impact Statement. We also conduct
10 what we call a site audit, and we conduct other data
11 collection activities, like literature reviews, field
12 work, consultation with various federal, state, local
13 agencies, tribal councils, and so forth.

14 Site audit might be a term that you're not
15 quite familiar with, and so I'll just briefly explain
16 that. At the site audit the NRC staff will visit the
17 project site vicinity and will meet with the
18 applicant's representatives, and at that point we
19 begin NRC's independent evaluation of the information
20 that's provided in the applicant's environmental
21 report.

22 So we're going to be asking the applicant
23 for additional information for clarifications of the
24 information that was provided so that we can
25 understand everything that they provided in their

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1 environmental report, be able to independently verify
2 everything in that report, and to understand what
3 additional information we're going to need to have a
4 complete Environmental Impact Statement.

5 So after we gather all our information and
6 evaluate it, we prepare a draft Environmental Impact
7 Statement. That is then issued for public comment.
8 There will be, again, a publication in the Federal
9 Register, a Notice of Availability. There will be a
10 75-day comment period, over which the public can
11 provide comments, and again we'll have one or more
12 public meetings such as this one.

13 After we receive all the comments we're
14 going to take them into consideration, decide if the
15 comments warrant our preparation of a final
16 Environmental Impact Statement. If we do prepare a
17 final EIS, that will be issued. And then that final
18 EIS, along with the results of the safety review, feed
19 into the hearing process, as I mentioned earlier. And
20 then the results of that hearing, which is also an
21 opportunity for public involvement, as I mentioned
22 earlier, provide information for the Commission to
23 make their decision on the application.

24 Since the main purpose of this meeting
25 today is environmental scoping, I want to tell you a

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1 little bit more about what the environmental scoping
2 process is and what environmental scoping really
3 means.

4 This process helps determine the scope of
5 the environmental review and the EIS. And what I mean
6 by the "scope" is it helps us determine and identify
7 what are the important and significant issues that we
8 need to examine in the EIS. What are important
9 alternatives that we have to look at in the EIS so
10 that we're sure that we're focusing on the important
11 issues, the key issues, as they affect the local
12 environment, the local community, and so forth.

13 As I mentioned before, comments during the
14 scoping period can be provided to the NRC through
15 February 9th, 2009. And at the end of that scoping
16 period we will compile all the comments, we will
17 develop responses to them, and the comments and those
18 responses will be documented in what we call a Scoping
19 Summary Report, which will be available to the public
20 probably in the July 2009 timeframe.

21 This slide talks a little bit more about
22 the sources of information that feed into the EIS. I
23 mean when the process starts the first thing we get is
24 the combined license application, and that combined
25 license application, as I mentioned earlier, includes

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1 the applicant's environmental report. But as I said,
2 we don't take that report at face value. We have to
3 independently verify everything that's in that report.

4 And so we rely on other sources of information, both
5 to help us with that verification and to supplement
6 that report to prepare our EIS, and those include
7 public comments, such as we're collecting today, and
8 throughout the scoping period. It involves contact
9 with federal, state, local, tribal, and other agencies
10 and organizations. We've sent many of them letters
11 soliciting their comments, and also the staff site
12 audit, which I mentioned earlier, plus several other
13 sources of information.

14 I mentioned earlier too that the
15 preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement was
16 an interdisciplinary process. And what I mean by that
17 is that it -- in order to prepare the EIS you need a
18 large team of experts in a wide range of scientific
19 and technical disciplines in order to prepare it.
20 Because we're looking at things like impacts on
21 aquatic ecology, so we need aquatic ecologists.
22 Impacts on water quality, hydrology, terrestrial
23 ecology, human health, atmospheric sciences and so
24 forth. The kinds of areas that you're seeing on this
25 slide, and we have experts in all of those areas.

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1 In addition to the NRC experts we also
2 have two contractors on board assisting us with this.
3 One of them is Argonne National Laboratory, and two of
4 their representatives are here today. And the other
5 is a commercial firm, Energy Research Incorporated.
6 And they're going to help assist us in preparing the
7 EIS. So the NRC and contract staff have all the
8 expertise needed on the wide range and topics related
9 to environmental issues and nuclear power that are
10 needed to prepare the EIS.

11 This slide gives you a tentative idea of
12 what the environmental review schedule is going to be
13 for this project. And I'll tell you at the end why
14 it's tentative. The review of the environmental
15 report has already started. I mentioned that began on
16 November 25th.

17 The scoping period is in progress. It
18 started with the Notice of Intent, that I mentioned
19 before, that was published on December 10th, 2008, and
20 it ends on February 9th, 2009. We currently expect to
21 issue the draft Environmental Impact Statement in
22 2010, and shortly thereafter, also in 2010, we'll have
23 another public meeting, like this one, on the draft
24 Environmental Impact Statement. And finally, we
25 expect to issue the final Environmental Impact

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1 Statement in 2011.

2 The reason the schedule is tentative right
3 now is because the NRC schedule for the Fermi 3
4 combined license application review has not yet been
5 finalized. So the milestone dates that are shown here
6 are really estimated. The NRC website, which is at
7 *www.nrc.gov* and in particular the project's specific
8 Fermi project web page, will provide the schedule
9 information when that's finalized and becomes
10 available.

11 I also want to focus a little more about
12 public involvement since that's the major aspect of
13 what we're doing here today, and also a major prospect
14 of the NEPA process and the NRC environmental review
15 process.

16 I mentioned earlier that there's public
17 interaction during the environmental review. And
18 briefly, to recap, that includes the scoping comment
19 period, draft Environmental Impact Statement comment
20 period, and the public meetings that go along with
21 those, like the public scoping meeting we're having
22 today. And also the public will have the opportunity
23 to see and review both the draft environmental EIS
24 both on the NRC website and at other locations.

25 Another major aspect of the public

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1 involvement process, which really is for both
2 environmental and safety issues, is NRC's formal
3 hearing process. In that process our Atomic Safety
4 Licensing Board, or ASLB, will hold a mandatory
5 hearing for the Fermi project, and if necessary also
6 one or more contested hearings. And as I'm going to
7 talk about more detail in the next slide, interested
8 persons can petition to intervene in the hearing
9 process. If you want more information about public
10 involvement in the NRC process, the website shown on
11 the bottom of this page has that information in it.

12 As I promised, more on the hearing and
13 Petition to Intervene Process: Once the NRC publishes
14 a Notice of Opportunity to participate in the hearing,
15 the public has 60 days to file a Petition to
16 Intervene. For the Fermi 3 project, this Notice was
17 published in the Federal Register on January 8th,
18 2009. Anyone who wishes to file a Petition to
19 Intervene should give this Hearing Notice very close
20 attention, and should review the Title 10 of the Code
21 of Federal Regulations Part 2.309. Both provide
22 important information related to intervention
23 petitions.

24 To file an intervention Petition, you must
25 first obtain a digital certificate approval from the

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1 NRC in advance, or seek a waiver from the digital
2 certificate requirement. Information regarding this
3 process is provided in the Hearing Notice and also on
4 the website shown on this slide. It is important not
5 to wait until the very last week of the Notice period,
6 because it could take up to 10 business days to
7 receive the digital certificate.

8 We have with us here today at our
9 registration table outside in the atrium, copies of
10 the January 8th Hearing Notice for your reference and
11 use, and also a copy of the information in the e-
12 filing website that's listed here on this slide.
13 There's also sort of a help line available, and that
14 can be contacted at 1-866-672-7640.

15 And one more thing we have today, the
16 NRC's attorney for this project, Ms. Marcia Carpentier
17 of the Office of General Counsel. And we're all
18 tired, so I'm not going to make her stand up again.
19 But she's here today, and she can answer any questions
20 you may have about hearings and Petitions to
21 Intervene.

22 This is some key information about the key
23 Fermi 3 contacts and information sources for the
24 project that are available to you. I provide my name
25 and phone number here. And you can contact me at any

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1 time with questions or concerns about the project.

2 I also give the name and contact
3 information of our Lead Safety Project Manager, Mr.
4 Chandu Patel, who is also here today and present at
5 our meeting. And Chandu is the Project Manager for
6 the safety review side of the project.

7 We've also set up a public document room,
8 help desk. If you're trying to get hold of documents
9 that are on our public website, you can contact this
10 help desk at the telephone number or e-mail address
11 shown on this slide.

12 So Fermi 3 documents can be viewed on
13 NRC's website. This particular website is actually
14 the Fermi specific project website that gives you
15 links to all of the Fermi documents. And also locally
16 the Monroe County libraries, Ellis Reference and
17 Information Center has been kind enough to provide
18 shelf space for Detroit Edison's environmental report,
19 and when they're produced for the draft and final
20 Environmental Impact Statements.

21 *www.nrc.gov*. In addition, the NRC recently published
22 a telephone and e-mail -- they didn't publish, they
23 established a telephone and e-mail help desk through
24 the Agency's electronic filing system. As shown here
25 the help desk can be reached toll free at 1-800-397-

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1 4209, or by e-mail at *pdr.resource@nrc.gov*.

2 The last slide here tells you how to
3 provide environmental scoping comments. First, is
4 today at this meeting. Many of you have already
5 signed up, either in advance or today, to provide oral
6 comments at the meeting. Those comments are going to
7 be taken down by our court reporter, and put in our
8 official record.

9 The other thing is if you didn't sign up
10 to speak today but, you know, you don't like to speak
11 in public but you'd still like to provide comments,
12 you can provide them in writing today. We have a form
13 that you can use for that at our registration table.
14 You can fill that out, hand it to one of the NRC
15 staff. You can put it on a blank piece of paper,
16 however you want to do it.

17 But if you decide that you're not going to
18 comment today, but you'd still like to comment by the
19 commenting deadline of February 9th, you could either
20 send your comments by mail, to the mailing address
21 shown here, or by e-mail to the e-mail address shown
22 at the bottom of the slide.

23 So that concludes our slide presentation
24 for today, and thank you again for participating in
25 this meeting and in our scoping process. And I turn

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1 it back to Chip.

2 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Steve, and thank
3 you, Greg.

4 Well, you just heard a high level overview
5 of a fairly complicated process. Are there any
6 questions on the process that we can answer to make
7 sure that we were clear?

8 Okay. We have a question back up here.
9 And, if you could just please introduce yourself to
10 us, Michael.

11 MR. KEEGAN: Yes. Michael Keegan. In the
12 January 8th Federal Register notification, I see
13 Notice that there's a 10-day timeline in which to
14 request of the NRC special status to be able to review
15 documents that were formerly non-safety related.
16 They are not classified documents. They are
17 unclassified documents. But apparently unless you go
18 through a background investigation, submit \$191,
19 you'll not be able to review those types of documents.

20 I'm wondering, how can I make comments on
21 issues that I can't even see, and if I'm interpreting
22 that correctly?

23 MR. CAMERON: Let me to go Marcia to
24 explain, first of all, what that type of information
25 is, and second of all, what the requirements are in

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1 terms of being qualified to look at it, for starters.

2 Marcia.

3 MS. CARPENTIER: Okay. That's the
4 December 10th Notice. That's the one I have with me.

5 The issue is that I was assigned to this
6 case relatively late. Another attorney reviewed that
7 Notice and I want to make sure I'm looking at exactly
8 the right thing before I answer.

9 (Pause.)

10 MR. CAMERON: While Marcia's looking at
11 that, let me have another question on the process, or
12 is that one basically that we're going to be fielding
13 right now?

14 Yes. Hi. And your name?

15 MS. KAUFMAN: My name is Hedy Kaufman. I
16 live in Frenchtown Township, which is where Fermi 3 is
17 located. I submitted my name for comments.

18 Right. And I'm a Trustee on the
19 Frenchtown Charter Township Board, and people who are
20 here who know me know that I am a Trustee, but I
21 wanted to state that my comments are my own, I am not
22 representing the Board. And I may be submitting more
23 comments in writing.

24 MR. CAMERON: Hedy?

25 MS. KAUFMAN: Yes.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Can I interrupt you? Do you
2 have a question, because...?

3 MS. KAUFMAN: Yeah, I do. I do.

4 Well, the first thing I wanted to request
5 is that you place copies of your report in the County
6 library branches, which are located in Frenchtown, and
7 I'll provide you with the addresses.

8 One question, and there's several here
9 which this one leads to. When does Fermi 2's current
10 operating license expire? How much fuel is stored at
11 Fermi 2 now? And, how much will be stored at Fermi 2
12 by the expiration date of Fermi 2's license? Where
13 will Fermi 3's spent fuel be stored if the Nevada
14 federal government storage facility is not built in
15 the near future? What will be the annual rate of
16 accumulation of spent fuel from Fermi 3? Will
17 emergency evacuation issues be part of the
18 environmental review? If yes, in what detail?

19 The next point is a request, an extension
20 of the public comment deadline beyond February the
21 9th. The Holidays were included in this period and I
22 think people were pretty hard pressed to get their act
23 together.

24 The next item is the water intake, which
25 Monroe and Frenchtown share, considered in the

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1 environmental review. It's out in Lake Erie, not far
2 from the location of Fermi 3.

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much.

4 Let's go back to Marcia so we can answer
5 Michael's question, and then we'll work on Hedy's
6 questions.

7 MS. CARPENTIER: Thank you. Now that I've
8 read through this section, the question dealt with two
9 categories of information that the NRC has, sensitive
10 unclassified non-safeguards information and safeguards
11 information. And Mr. Keegan correctly stated that
12 there's a background check for access to this
13 information.

14 This is a category of protected
15 information that's -- it's not Top Secret, it's not
16 classified in that sense. But nevertheless it does
17 have security implications and the NRC wants to make
18 sure that this isn't distributed willy-nilly, that the
19 people who have access to it have been cleared in some
20 way. And that's the process that's referred to with
21 the background check and a fee for that background
22 check.

23 The procedure for getting access to that
24 information, if you would like to prepare contentions
25 and a petition to intervene based on that information,

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1 is laid out in the Notice. That's why it's here. And
2 that's how you get it. If that's a concern that you
3 have some information may be available in redacted
4 form elsewhere. But if you want to see the full
5 information then you have to submit to the background
6 check. But members of the public can do that, and the
7 procedure's laid out here.

8 MR. KEEGAN: (Inaudible)

9 MR. CAMERON: Michael, we just have to get
10 you on the record, so let me get that on the record
11 and then we'll get an answer for you.

12 MR. KEEGAN: My problem is that by the
13 Notice I have to respond by January 18th, whether I
14 want to have a criminal background check, submit \$191
15 to review documents that should be public record,
16 which in my interpretation they're trying to hide
17 documents from the public.

18 How can anyone intelligently make comment
19 on this combined operating license without being able
20 to review the record? And I object. And I go on
21 record objecting to that, and we will challenge that.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you.

23 First of all, what, if anything, does
24 someone have to do by January 18th?

25 MS. CARPENTIER: The Notice says that

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1 within 10 days of publication, so by January 18th any
2 potential party who believes access to this kind of
3 information is necessary, may request access, and
4 submit a request. Requests can be submitted after
5 those days, but there should be some explanation of
6 why they were not submitted within the first 10 days.

7 It requires a letter requesting access to the
8 information. The address is given in the Notice.

9 And, let's see. And it must include the
10 following information: A description of the licensing
11 action (That's clear here.); who you are; the
12 identity of the person requesting information,
13 particularly why any publicly available redacted, you
14 know, edited version of the information would not be
15 sufficient, and if the request is for safeguards
16 information, to identify the individual requesting
17 access; and the identity of any expert, consultant, or
18 assistant, who will aid in evaluating that
19 information; let's see, and then the background check
20 form and various releases and a fingerprint form.

21 MR. CAMERON: So, evidently there is
22 information that you have to provide by the 10th if
23 you want access to this information. And granted that
24 it's unclear whether that information would be
25 significant to any particular contention that you

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1 might file.

2 I can assure you, Michael, even speaking
3 as a facilitator, that this Rule is not intended to
4 hide any documents from the public. But there's a
5 long history in terms of this type, safeguards and
6 sensitive information that might illuminate why there
7 is such a rule. And I guess that's about all we can
8 say right now. But you do have that requirement.

9 Okay. There was a number of questions
10 from Hedy. Some of them did not refer -- some of them
11 referred to the Fermi 2 plant. Let me -- and then
12 we're going to have to go onto speakers. Let me go to
13 the Fermi 3 questions for you.

14 One was on the water intake. Steve, do
15 you want to talk about what we do look at in terms of
16 any of the issues that --

17 MR. LEMONT: Right. I mean in terms of,
18 you had mentioned looking, I guess, at the effect of
19 the water intake for -- I forgot if you mentioned
20 Monroe County or City of Monroe and Frenchtown
21 Township.

22 As part of our environmental review we
23 would be looking at impacts on public water supplies,
24 and that would fit into the category that you are
25 talking about. What effects would additional water

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1 withdraw by the Fermi 3 plant have on that?

2 What was the other question on Fermi 3?

3 MR. CAMERON: Well, one of the issues that
4 Hedy asked about is what would happen to any spent
5 fuel accumulated by the operation of a new reactor if
6 there is no repository.

7 Do you want to take that one?

8 MR. LEMONT: Maybe Chandu should take that
9 one.

10 MR. PATEL: Well, I can typically tell
11 you, at least most of the operating reactors run out
12 of space for the spent fuel, they have to get the
13 license for onsite storage, and that's a whole
14 process. We have to go through the licensing process.

15 But typically most of the plant, if they run out of
16 storage space in the spent fuel, that's what they do.

17 And this is going to be a long range plan.

18 There is a whole separate requirement to meet that
19 kind of requirement. So they will have to go through
20 that process if they don't have the space. And the
21 license, I believe it expires in 2025 for Fermi 2.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you.

23 I'm going to ask the NRC staff who's
24 familiar with Fermi 2 to talk to you after the meeting
25 about the Fermi 2 issues. And we're going to go to

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1 the last part of your question about emergency
2 planning and the EIS. Very important issue and if we
3 could get Bob Moody here from the NRC staff to just --
4 tell folks how we deal with emergency planning when
5 one of these new reactor...

6 MR. MOODY: I'm Bob Moody. Senior
7 Emergency Preparedness Specialist out of Headquarters.

8 And this is a new process. And we have
9 yet to assign an Emergency Preparedness Reviewer for
10 the site, so I'll do the best I can with the question.

11 Since the Unit 3 is located very close to
12 the existing unit, Unit 2, we don't expect there will
13 be any change in the emergency planning zones, either
14 the ingestion pathway emergency planning zone, or the
15 plume exposure emergency planning zone.

16 MR. CAMERON: But the EP review, the
17 Emergency Planning Review is not part of the
18 Environmental Impact Statement.

19 Okay. It will on the safety side.

20 Hey, we're going to move onto speakers at
21 this point.

22 MS. KAUFMAN: There is a plant in
23 operation --

24 MR. CAMERON: Hedy, we really need to get
25 this -- I'm sorry, I apologize to all of you. But we

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1 need to get this on the record.

2 So clarification?

3 MS. KAUFMAN: Yes. There is a plant in
4 operation and it will be in operation during the
5 construction phase. And the construction phase,
6 according to the report, is going to bring in many
7 thousands of workers, and that's going to complicate
8 matters in the area as far as additional traffic in
9 case there happens to be an incident at the old plant
10 during the time of the construction phase. And that's
11 basically what I'm concerned about.

12 MR. CAMERON: All right. That's the type
13 of information that will be considered in the
14 development of the plan.

15 Barry, do you want to talk more about
16 that?

17 MR. ZALCMAN: Barry Zalcman, staff. Just
18 from my credentials, at one time I used to be the
19 Branch Chief in Emergency Planning.

20 We have background in this area. The key
21 is, if you have an activity like a construction
22 activity or refueling outage, there's a lot more
23 people at that facility that have to be accounted for.

24 There are processes in place to account for them.
25 There may be modifications to the emergency plan

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1 during that construction phase, and likewise when two
2 plants are in operation. There may be some
3 adjustments to the emergency plans. There are onsite
4 emergency plans, there are offsite emergency plans.

5 All of those have to be considered if this
6 additional plant is going to be approved to make sure
7 those plans are effective to protect public health and
8 safety. That's not just the general public, that's
9 also the workers as well.

10 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. And Hedy,
11 we're going to get you the information on the Fermi 2
12 issues to the extent that we haven't provided that.

13 Okay. Well, let's take one last question
14 and then we'll go to speakers. Yes.

15 MS. MUMAW: Joan Mumaw from IHM Sisters.

16 Just one question on that evacuation plan,
17 will there be a public comment period for that plan,
18 or is that rolled into the whole safety review?

19 MR. CAMERON: Barry?

20 MR. ZALCMAN: Very quickly. Emergency
21 plans are dealt with onsite plans or interactions as
22 part of the safety review. The public will be able to
23 see the staff's evaluation in our safety evaluation
24 report. Offsite plans are coordinated with offsite
25 organizations. They are prepared by the offsite

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1 organizations in consultation with the Federal
2 Emergency Management Agency, part of DHS. So that is
3 the mechanism.

4 If you have concerns or interests you have
5 your offsite officials who participate in the
6 development of those plans. You can raise those
7 concerns with them. We work very closely with offsite
8 organizations, NRC, and FEMA, and offsite
9 organizations just to make sure that the public is
10 adequately protected.

11 MR. CAMERON: And Barry, can you just put
12 a finer point on what the offsite organizations are?
13 Are you talking about local governments?

14 MR. ZALCMAN: Yes. Typically it's the
15 local government, emergency services. We have a
16 facility, and it's just up the road on Raisinville.
17 And those are the people that pull together the plans;
18 those are the people that implement the plans if there
19 is an off-normal event at the facility that requires
20 some kind of escalation.

21 There are facilities associated with
22 responding to emergencies, onsite facilities,
23 emergency operations facilities that are offsite
24 facilities as well.

25 MR. CAMERON: Does that get it, Joan?

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1 Okay. Thank you.

2 Okay. We're going to start off our
3 speakers. We're going to go to some local government
4 officials and we're going to go to ask Commissioner
5 Dale Zorn to join us at the podium and give us some
6 remarks. You can go to either one. And then we'll go
7 to Commissioner Mentel, who was here -- there she is,
8 okay. And then we're going to go to Bill Morris, and
9 then to Kathryn Barnes and Greg Pitoniak.

10 COMMISSIONER ZORN: Thank you. I will
11 keep my comments at two points tonight.

12 The decision by DTE Energy to pursue the
13 Fermi 3 nuclear power plant project comes at a time of
14 great anticipation for Michigan and Monroe County.
15 Looking into the future for electrical requirements
16 must be a daunting task, especially in these economic
17 times. The economic values of such a project will
18 benefit the entire State of Michigan that is enduring
19 the worst economic conditions in the nation.

20 This project, as did the Fermi 2 project,
21 will inject a much needed infusion into our economy
22 that will provide construction and operating
23 employment; off premise support business; and
24 employment opportunities, a much needed new industrial
25 tax base that will provide for public services -- all

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1 important ingredients to better quality of life in
2 Michigan and Monroe County.

3 Throughout the years DTE Energy has proven
4 to be an environmental friendly neighbor that has
5 taken an active part to protect our natural resources
6 and to improve the quality of our environment. DTE
7 has exemplified itself by successfully completing the
8 ISO 14001, an international standard for environmental
9 quality management in both the Fermi 2 and the Monroe
10 Power Plant; and received in Michigan Occupational
11 Safety and Health Administration coveted Michigan
12 voluntary protection program star award, while working
13 over 5 million safe hours. They were designated a
14 clean, corporate citizen from the Michigan Department
15 of Environmental Quality, and is a dedicated supporter
16 of the Downriver International Wildlife Refuge, and
17 was awarded the wildlife site of the year from the
18 Wildlife Council.

19 Let us not forget the proud tradition of
20 the community service by DTE Energy Foundation and the
21 DTE employees that ignites the community to fulfill
22 public improvement projects, such as the wildlife
23 habitats, United Way of Monroe, Habitat for Humanity,
24 the Lotus Garden, American Red Cross. The list just
25 goes on. Many local community projects.

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1 We must not, nor shall we forget the
2 environmental impacts that come with such a project.
3 The County of Monroe stands ready to accept its
4 responsibility as it has done with Fermi 2, to provide
5 for the safety and welfare of our citizens.

6 Throughout the life of Fermi 2 Monroe
7 County has successfully met Federal Emergency Planning
8 requirements. We have the plan and the tools that are
9 mandated to provide such a service. Though these
10 plans have never been needed for a Fermi response, the
11 emergency plan format has been used for other
12 emergency responses such as the ComAir airline
13 accident. According to State emergency officials, our
14 new emergency operation center is one of the best
15 equipped centers in the State of Michigan.

16 In closing, in these economic times we
17 must be courageous to make difficult decisions that
18 will fulfill future needs. We must use what we have
19 learned in the past, and be ready to move into the
20 future. Thank you.

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much
22 Commissioner. Now we're going to go to Commissioner
23 Mentel.

24 COMMISSIONER MENTEL: Good evening ladies
25 and gentlemen. I'm Floreine Mentel, I represent the

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1 majority of Frenchtown Township, and, yes, I live
2 within that 10 mile area.

3 I can remember when we went to the
4 meetings for Fermi 1 and how Fermi 1 came online, and
5 then there was the building of Fermi 2. Courtesy of a
6 daughter at the time, who was doing a science project
7 at her local school, was doing one on the reactors in
8 Europe and the reactors in America. She had models of
9 those particular reactors.

10 At her local school, one of the DTE
11 Representatives happened to be there for that display
12 on a Sunday. Soon there was a phone call to her, if
13 she would like to come out to see Fermi 2 loaded, and
14 they said, you must have identification. She was one
15 of those lucky little ones that had gone along on a
16 trip to Europe because mom and dad were chaperones and
17 she didn't intend to be left behind. Because when the
18 person that was in charge of the band said, "In Europe
19 the girls chase the boys" she looked at me and said,
20 "I can do that, so I can go," and she was eight at the
21 time.

22 She grew up immensely on that trip, so
23 when she was asked for identification she said, "Will
24 my passport do for identification?" They told her,
25 yes. So the day came when we were supposed to go out.

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1 Mom and Dad got to go along.

2 I don't know who learned the most that
3 day, but that is one that she still talks about
4 because she got to use the field glasses first. She
5 got to see it actually being loaded.

6 We spent the entire day going through the
7 control room and the whole operation. That was very
8 enlightening. At that time I did not have any
9 intentions of ever becoming a County Commissioner.
10 That happened much later when she had finished school.

11 So from there Fermi has been more or less a household
12 word at our house because of 1, then 2.

13 Prior to that I'm in the field of
14 education, and before 9/11 you could take classes out
15 to Fermi to the Visitor's Center. Yeah, I'm one of
16 those people that get up bright and early in the
17 morning. If you're familiar with Fermi there's a
18 gentleman called the Turtle Man out there. Couldn't
19 tell you his real name no matter what you did to me.
20 But you go around and he shows you where the turtle
21 shells are. You get out and you look at them. You
22 crawl through where the snakes have been, then you get
23 to go to the Lake out there with the fog rising. The
24 deer are there, there's all the trails. They take
25 excellent care of that property. Environmentally

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1 they're great neighbors. Yeah, the mosquitoes are a
2 little thick on those trails, but that's just a minor
3 problem at that particular place.

4 Why am I so interested in Fermi? Because
5 it happens to be a subsidiary of DTE Energy, and
6 considering the possible construction of a new nuclear
7 power plant on Fermi 2 site in Newport. Considering a
8 new power plant now, Detroit Edison is acting in the
9 best interest of our customers by making sure it is
10 prepared to meet the State's future energy needs.

11 It is estimated by the year 2030 the
12 average US household will consume about 11 percent
13 more electricity than it does today, due in large
14 measure to the advent of digital technology, according
15 to the Nuclear Energy Institute. At the same time,
16 increased concerns about the state of the environment
17 has caused industries ways to supply clean and
18 reliable power to its customer.

19 Nuclear power currently provides 75
20 percent of the emission free clean energy generated in
21 the United States. A new nuclear power plant would
22 benefit the economy with an influx of good paying jobs
23 for skilled workers and well educated professionals.
24 The five year construction phase would allow and
25 create as many as 2400 jobs. Then when the plant

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1 begins operation, 400 to 700 permanent high tech jobs
2 would be produced, many of which require professional
3 degrees. And I know many people here have asked, my
4 child can't find a job after they graduate from
5 college. Here's the chance that they can stay in
6 their hometown of Monroe, and find a job that pays
7 well.

8 In addition, a new nuclear plant, with
9 those 4 to 700 jobs and businesses that supply goods
10 and services to support the plant. Many of these
11 businesses would be the high tech ventures that are
12 attractive to the bright, young professionals, who are
13 at the core of the most vibrant economics in the
14 County today.

15 Finally, Detroit Edison, with their
16 investments in a new nuclear plant, would stabilize
17 the local tax base, which has been battered by failing
18 home prices and industrial losses. The average
19 nuclear plant generates total state and local tax
20 revenue of almost 20 million each year.

21 Now, Fermi 2 is a good neighbor, a good
22 employer --

23 MR. CAMERON: Floreine, are you going to
24 maybe be wrapping up?

25 MS. MENTEL: Okay.

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1 -- and it has recovered the State's
2 highest safety award from MIOSHA Energy Star, and it
3 also is very good with the 650 acres that are
4 dedicated to the Detroit International Wildlife
5 Refuge. And, thank you.

6 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you,
7 Commissioner.

8 And Bill Morris. Then Kathryn Barnes and
9 Greg Pitoniak.

10 This is Bill Morris.

11 MR. MORRIS: Thank you, Mr. Cameron.

12 Yes, I am Bill Morris, President of the
13 Industrial Development Corporation here in Monroe
14 County for the last 17 years, prior to that 23 years
15 as Superintendent of Schools. And during that time
16 I've had an opportunity to work with Detroit Edison in
17 many different areas.

18 Now, I had comments presented that I made
19 at the 1:00 meeting, I guess about 3:00. But I'm
20 going to take a chance. I'm going to deviate from
21 those comments. And I always worry about becoming
22 known as a text deviant.

23 But let me tell you, working with the IDC
24 I have an opportunity, and I've had the opportunity to
25 meet with probably 98 percent of the companies in

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1 Monroe County. I have yet to meet with a company with
2 more integrity and more commitment to community
3 involvement than DTE Energy.

4 I've had an opportunity in the schools
5 when I needed help. For example, our science fairs.

6 DTE didn't just throw us \$500 and said, here, use
7 this. They sent people out to work with the young
8 people, to identify projects, to teach them how to do
9 research, teach them how to put their thoughts on
10 paper and conduct the experiments. That's better than
11 a \$500 donation.

12 The tech millage -- Monroe County is the
13 only county in the State of Michigan to have a millage
14 voted by the people dedicated to technology in the K-
15 12 schools. We're very proud of that. There were 10
16 companies that spearheaded that, and DTE was right at
17 the top of the list. Not only did they support it in
18 the initial election, they supported it in the two
19 subsequent renewals, renewals that passed as high as
20 71 percent for.

21 A lot of companies talk about their
22 partnership with their communities. A lot of
23 companies give you lip service. We don't get lip
24 service from Detroit Edison. We get commitment, we
25 get dedication, we get real support, and that's what I

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1 base my comment on integrity on. When I think of
2 Detroit Edison I think of integrity.

3 And I had a chance last summer to meet
4 with the NRC and look at this process. I couldn't
5 believe it. And the word integrity I believe I can
6 apply to the NRC. Surprise. But the process that
7 they go through, the process they put the community
8 through to do a project like this, I think holds a lot
9 of integrity.

10 So I have faith in what the NRC is doing
11 here in Monroe County. And more than that I have
12 faith in DTE Energy that they're going to do the right
13 thing, and I hope they decide to build the plant and
14 receive the permission to build the plant in Monroe
15 County.

16 Thank you for the opportunity to make
17 these comments.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Bill.
19 Thank you for those remarks.

20 Kathryn. Kathryn Barnes. Thank you.

21 MS. BARNES: Hello. Thank you for the
22 opportunity to speak. My name is Kathryn Chalis
23 Barnes. My father was a Captain in World War II, and
24 my mother is an RN. Unlike previous generations of my
25 family, my parents and I have all had cancer. My

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1 father passed away from it, and my mother is currently
2 hospitalized. I know the horrible nightmare of a
3 cancer diagnosis.

4 Living under the shadow of that
5 debilitating, painful, and life threatening disease,
6 it is becoming an epidemic. To expose a population to
7 the threat of that disease is a crime. Dr.
8 Sternblast, who is doing a large project to analyze
9 radioactive elements stored in baby teeth, is
10 convinced that more than any other factor, radiation
11 is the cause of the cancer epidemic.

12 Main radiation factors include fallout and
13 nuclear reactor emissions. Nuclear reactors create
14 radiation. The worst scenario is a large explosion
15 such as Chernobyl. However, nuclear reactors
16 routinely omit radiation into the atmosphere by way of
17 releases that is gaseous and thermal.

18 Since, like pesticides, radiation is bio
19 accumulative, and enviro accumulative, there is no
20 safe measure for repeated emissions and exposures.
21 Like pesticides, radiation is carcinogenic and
22 mutagenic. It is also teratogenic, and it is a
23 feticide.

24 The children of Hiroshima and Chernobyl
25 are a tragic testament of the destruction of DNA by

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1 radiation. Workers at nuclear power plants face
2 increased risks of exposure to radiation, especially
3 when there are accidents. Recent accidents have been
4 the collapse of a road in Covert. A car fell through
5 the road, broke cables, then washed downstream in the
6 flooded Brandywine Creek. And riddled Palisades was
7 left without communications while Verizon workers
8 tried to sift through the ice, mud, and water to fix
9 the severed cables.

10 At DC Cook a rotor blade spun off,
11 spilling fuel and causing a fire. Firemen spent hours
12 trying to stop the blaze. That facility is shutdown
13 and over 300 engineers are reportedly working on the
14 problem. In Vermont a cooling tower collapsed.

15 The list of nuclear reactor problems is
16 endless. Internal sabotage may be another issue.
17 Palisades has had repeated incidents over the decade.

18 Safety levers are glued down, and recently workers
19 were locked in the reactor until the next shift
20 arrived. Workers were unable to phone out for help.
21 This is before the flooding incident. Fermi 3, and
22 any other new nuclear reactors, may face internal
23 problems. Even with employee screenings things can
24 happen.

25 In the 1990's, the day they almost lost

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1 Detroit, Fermi had a near meltdown, and the plant was
2 flooded with water to cool it. The contaminated water
3 was released into Lake Erie, despite efforts to stop
4 it. We are always a heartbeat away from Chernobyl.
5 To think that cannot happen here is ignorance and
6 arrogance.

7 At an environmental conference I attended,
8 Dr. Helen Caldicott gave a dramatic slide show of the
9 results of Three Mile Island. Nature has mutated. In
10 the area surrounding the nuclear power plant,
11 dandelions have three heads, animals were born with
12 extra appendages, women miscarried. Nothing will ever
13 be the same there.

14 How precious is life? As a mother who has
15 lost her baby. It is unconscionable to expose a
16 population to the risks of nuclear reactors. Once DNA
17 is destroyed there is no return. Whole lineages of
18 families end.

19 Swami Sri Yukteswar authored The Holy
20 Science. Ancient Yogi beliefs recognized the atom
21 long before it was perceived by Western science. It
22 was called the essence of vibratory matter. Without
23 God holding the creation together, atoms would
24 separate, universe explode. Splitting the atom is a
25 destructive force. Nuclear reactors are linked to

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1 plutonium production, which is used to make atom
2 bombs. By their mere existence nuclear reactors post
3 a continual terrorist threat, and destabilize world
4 peace efforts. There is no way to make them terrorist
5 target free.

6 It is to the credit of the NRC that they
7 have recently been more vigilant to the security
8 factor and have terminated security people who have
9 not been doing their jobs, and also began a program to
10 track radioactive materials or loose nukes. However,
11 efforts may come too late and threats go far beyond
12 conceivable scope.

13 This is also an environmental issue
14 because if a terrorist action occurs, environmental
15 contamination will ensure. To locate a nuclear
16 reactor near a large population is to risk the lives
17 of those people because of the possibility of a major
18 nuclear accident or terrorist strike. To force people
19 to live in the shadow of their demise is a crime.
20 Nuclear reactors cause thermal pollution and kill
21 fish. They also can leak elements such as tritium
22 into the groundwater. Radioactive elements cause
23 cancer.

24 USA is in deep recession. Many have lost
25 their homes and jobs. Who will pay for Fermi? Will

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1 Detroit Edison pay for it all? I doubt it. Every
2 nuclear facility that exists has been subsidized by
3 taxpayers. The reactor of Fermi 3 is planned on being
4 built in France. That is more job outsourcing.
5 Instead of sinking money into the nightmare problems
6 of the nuclear industry, we should be investing in
7 safe, renewable energies that will make our country
8 safe, energy dependable, and strengthen the economy.
9 This point should make sense to anyone. Even to those
10 who may dispute my points on health issues and the
11 essence of the atom, et cetera.

12 Lastly, my question is, where will the
13 nuclear waste go? So far there has been no answer to
14 that. It is not right to dump nuclear waste on Indian
15 land. It is not safe to transport it. It is not safe
16 to store it. There are a multitude of unsolved
17 problems in this huge topic. That is, Cask 4 with bad
18 welds at Palisades; beach contamination in Wisconsin
19 where a cask blew its lid off; Yucca Mountain
20 earthquake; fisheries flooding; overturned semis
21 spilling radioactive waste in Arizona; et cetera.

22 An individual in Kalamazoo County stored
23 barrels of radioactive materials and other toxins on
24 his land. Now authorities are trying to clean up the
25 mess. To sacrifice the Great Lakes, to endanger

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1 entire populations, to create economic shortages, to
2 allow corporations to get away with bankrupting the
3 country for their own private greed is a crime. We
4 must not allow it. We must not allow another Fermi
5 nuclear reactor or any other nuclear reactor. Unsafe,
6 aging nuclear reactors must be decommissioned, and
7 replaced by wind, water, hydraulics, not dams, thermal
8 and solar power.

9 At a previous meeting a NRC spokesperson
10 stated the Agency was not for or against nuclear
11 reactors. It is a regulatory agency with the purpose
12 of watch dogging them. Do you really need another
13 problem?

14 What is already here is not being watched
15 enough. That is not humanely possible. The list of
16 problems in the nuclear industry is limitless and
17 increases as nuclear reactors age and continue to
18 operate long past their intended use. The answer is
19 not to build replacements. It is a false, arrogant
20 pride, and ignorance, to think that there is some
21 improved model that will solve all the problems.

22 France has a plethora of unsolved problems
23 with nuclear reactors. Fermi 3 is off to a bad start.

24 We are not separate from our environment.
25 We live in it and are dependant on it. Eco-systems

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1 overlap and intertwine in a miraculous, prolific,
2 multitude of ways linking all life forms. When the
3 environment is threatened, all humanity and future
4 generations are threatened.

5 It is my demand that the application for
6 Fermi 3, and all other new nuclear reactor
7 applications be denied, and that all existing nuclear
8 reactors be shut down permanently. Thank you for this
9 time to speak.

10 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Kathryn.
11 Craig.

12 MR. PITONIAK: Good evening. My name is
13 Gregory Pitoniak and I am here to speak for the
14 Southeast Michigan Community Lions, commonly known as
15 SEMCA. SEMCA is officially designed by the State of
16 Michigan as the Michigan Works agency for Monroe and
17 Wayne Counties, excluding of course the City of
18 Detroit, and we are designated as such under the
19 Federal Workforce Investment Act.

20 As the Michigan Works agency, our primary
21 responsibility is to assist the residents of our
22 region with obtaining employment, and to help them
23 achieve employment in high demand occupations or
24 growing industries. We utilize state and federal
25 resources to provide them with the funding for

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1 relevant training.

2 In the current transitioning economy our
3 workforce has experienced a substantial loss of jobs,
4 and finding that their current skills may not match
5 those needed. Consequently the unemployment rate in
6 our region is at 20-year highs with Monroe County at
7 9.6 percent, Wayne County, including Detroit, at 10.6
8 percent, and Lucas County, Ohio, including Toledo, at
9 9.2 percent. It is in this context that I appear
10 before you today.

11 I'm strongly urging the NRC to include in
12 the scope of the Environmental Impact Statement for
13 Fermi 3 nuclear power plant, a full analysis of the
14 economic benefits of constructing such a plant in our
15 region. From an energy perspective the proposed new
16 plant would help assure that the energy needs of our
17 region will be met for decades to come, and economic
18 growth clearly cannot be sustained unless an adequate,
19 reasonably priced energy supply is available.

20 Equally important, the jobs created by
21 Fermi 3 would be a significant boost to this region
22 and state. During the construction phase the Nuclear
23 Energy Institute estimates that 2400 construction jobs
24 would be created. And they say a plant of this size
25 would require DTE to add 700 permanent employees. And

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1 we know how real these jobs are. DTE is a highly
2 respected employer who currently has about 2,000
3 employees in Monroe County alone. None of these
4 figures speak to the tremendous number of spinoff jobs
5 created by the businesses that would serve the plant
6 and its employees.

7 Before I close, let me reassure you that
8 this region knows the importance of providing our
9 workforce with the skills necessary to obtain
10 employment in the energy industry. Many of our laid
11 off workers have work experience or skills that make
12 them ideal candidates for retraining in energy
13 industry occupations.

14 As I am sure you will hear in testimony of
15 others, Monroe Community College and other
16 institutions, are already heavily committed to energy
17 industry occupation training, and continue to work
18 with DTE and others to assure their programs are
19 responsive to the specific current and future needs of
20 the energy industry. And we at SEMCA place a very
21 high priority on encouraging careers in the energy
22 field and providing training funding for appropriate
23 candidates.

24 In conclusion, as the NRC proceeds with
25 the environmental impact analysis for this proposed

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1 plant, I implore you to include a comprehensive
2 analysis of the potential economic benefits it will
3 generate for Michigan and our region. This is clearly
4 an essential component to assure balance in your final
5 conclusions on the costs and benefits of the proposed
6 plant. Thank you.

7 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Greg.

8 We're going to go to Frank, Frank Mantei
9 next, and then to Tracy Oberleiter, Ron Sweat, and
10 then we're going to hear from Ron May.

11 Frank Mantei.

12 MR. MANTEI: Yes. I'm Frank Mantei, just
13 a longtime resident of Monroe County and concerned
14 about some things.

15 To help sell the idea of a nuclear plant
16 to the Monroe County public it stands to reason that
17 DTE would draw on any perceived benefits the plant
18 would have for the local area. One of these of course
19 being that the jobs created by the construction and
20 operation of the plant. In the County hard hit by
21 layoffs and plant closings related to the automobile
22 slump, the prospect of new jobs would certainly peak
23 public anticipation for a better economy.

24 At first glance it would seem that DTE's
25 promise of thousands of temporary jobs and many

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1 hundreds of permanent operational jobs should be taken
2 as a great positive. But closer examination reveals a
3 much less attractive picture. Competing for the same
4 public support and financial resources is the
5 renewable energy industry. That's solar and wind, et
6 cetera. In these tough economic times it must be
7 asked, which area of energy generation will benefit us
8 most, which would give us the biggest bang for the
9 buck.

10 One study cited in Environment America
11 report used the example of the largest currently
12 planned -- this was 2008 -- new nuclear plant. It's
13 the Calvert Cliffs Unit 3 in Maryland. According to
14 one study it is expected to generate 4,000 temporary
15 construction jobs and 360 permanent jobs. Assuming a
16 typical cost for a nuclear plant to be about \$7
17 billion, each of those construction jobs comes at a
18 cost of \$1.75 million, with the permanent ones at a
19 whopping \$19 million per job.

20 Another study, also from Environment
21 America states, according to the Nuclear Energy
22 Institute, a 1,000 megawatt nuclear plant creates 400
23 to 700 permanent jobs. Building a nuclear reactor
24 would result in the creation of 1400 to 1800 jobs
25 during construction. Using the best of these numbers

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1 together, this works out to be almost \$2.5 million per
2 job.

3 DTE's own figures is found in the
4 environmental report, indicate an estimated maximum of
5 2900 construction jobs, and up to 700 permanent jobs
6 during operation for a total of 3,600 jobs. DTE
7 estimates the cost of construction at about \$10
8 billion. This works out to be about \$2.8 million per
9 job. Most of which would be temporary, that is, less
10 than the 8 years of construction. And of course who
11 would pay for these very expensive nuclear jobs, the
12 electrical customers of DTE of course through higher
13 utility rates.

14 By contrast, another study indicates that
15 investing \$100 billion in energy efficiency and
16 renewable energy over two years would create 2 million
17 jobs. That works out to be only \$50,000 per job. Or,
18 in other words, that's about .05. That's 5/100th of a
19 million dollars. Now, compare that to these previous
20 numbers for nuclear jobs.

21 Still, another study says, study after
22 study has confirmed that a renewable energy sector
23 produces many more jobs. Wind, like solar, produces
24 five times as much employment as nuclear per amount
25 invested.

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1 And what about those Monroe County
2 automotive job losses? Could those unemployed folks
3 count on stepping into the nuclear construction jobs
4 of building a Fermi 3? Not likely, unless they are
5 experienced carpenters, iron workers, equipment
6 operators, mechanical workers, electrical workers,
7 boilermakers, pipefitters, sheet metal workers,
8 insulators, painters or millwrights. Now, how many of
9 those autoworkers would fit into one of these
10 categories.

11 Now, from what I've studied so far it sure
12 sounds like the construction/operation of Fermi 3
13 would be a real economic boondoggle. We'd be much
14 better off to invest our resources in energy
15 efficiency and renewable energy resources such as
16 solar and wind.

17 And with your permission, I have a friend
18 who was going to speak tonight and she came down sick
19 today. She just wanted to make one quick point.
20 Again, it has to do with safety concerning something
21 at Davis Besse.

22 She's concerned. How can this type of a
23 problem be dealt with in the future? It has to do
24 with an Ohio jury convicting a former nuclear plant
25 engineer of misleading regulators about the worst

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1 corrosion ever found at a US reactor. So along Lake
2 Erie it could cause a shutdown.

3 They're prosecuting a guy, a worker, for
4 lying so that the Davis Besse plant could delay a
5 shutdown for a safety inspection. Months later,
6 inspectors found an acid leak that almost ate through
7 the reactor's 6-inch thick steel cap. The guy was
8 convicted in a Toledo court of concealing material
9 information and faces up to five years in prison. She
10 was concerned, how can this safety problem be dealt
11 with in the future.

12 Okay. Thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. And if your
14 friend was here I'm sure the NRC staff would be able
15 to talk to her after the meeting about that issue, and
16 maybe they'll talk to you and relay that on.

17 And this is Tracy.

18 MR. OBERLEITER: Good evening. My name is
19 Tracy Oberleiter. I am a resident of Frenchtown
20 Township, Monroe County, and I'm the current Chairman
21 of the Monroe County Economic Development Corporation.

22 The EDC was commissioned by the Monroe
23 County Board of Commissioners in 1983 with a mission
24 to establish a bonding authority for various projects
25 in our community that could financially benefit from

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1 bond financing. Oddly enough, the first business
2 enterprise to take advantage of the bonding process
3 was Detroit Edison with their Fermi 2 project.

4 The newly formed Economic Development
5 Corporation and the entire community were thrilled to
6 have Detroit Edison, at that time, expand their
7 operations to include the construction of Fermi 2,
8 which proudly put Monroe County on the map.

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

21 The EDC recognizes that this is a rare and
22 unique opportunity that other communities could only
23 dream about. On a longer range view, it's comforting
24 to know that a Michigan based company, such as DTE
25 Energy, has the foresight and interest in building an

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1 electric generating source that will help facilitate
2 Michigan's economic expansion in the years to come.
3 We therefore fully support DTE's licensing application
4 and stand ready with the anticipation to assist the
5 process in any way possible.

6 And since I have a couple minutes left at
7 the podium here, I'd like to make a couple comments
8 that is not related to the EDC opinion, but as myself,
9 a long standing member of the Monroe County Chapter of
10 Ducks Unlimited.

11 Before DTE's strong alliance and land
12 investment with the International Wildlife Refuge,
13 they have been a long term, and I mean a long term for
14 many years, a major financial partner with both the
15 local and state Ducks Unlimited organization,
16 providing much needed funding and receiving
17 professional management assistance for wildlife
18 enhancement at their Newport and Monroe properties.
19 They are today, as much as they ever have been, a good
20 environmental steward of their properties. Thank you
21 for letting me submit my comments.

22 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Tracy.

23 We're going to go, at this point, to Ron
24 Sweat, and then to Ron May.

25 MR. SWEAT: Hi. My name's Ron Sweat. I'm

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1 the business manager of Plumbers and Pipefitters,
2 Local 671, here in Monroe. Also a member of the
3 Monroe County Industrial Development Corporation,
4 resident of Raisinville Township, former construction
5 worker during the construction of Fermi 2, and I
6 worked out there off and on for probably 20 years
7 during the construction phase and during outages
8 before I took this position with the Union.

9 The Fermi Energy Center and DTE have been
10 good and responsible neighbors to the community. Not
11 only have they provided clean and safe energy, they
12 have provided many good paying jobs for the area.
13 These are jobs that you can raise a family on, you can
14 buy a home on; you can send your kids to college.
15 And, they have also been recognized for their
16 conservation efforts relating to the Fermi site.

17 With the concern about greenhouse
18 emissions and global warming, nuclear power is a safe
19 and viable alternative to domestic and foreign fossil
20 fuels. DTE has always placed safety at the forefront
21 in the operation of their power plants. In the course
22 of the operation of Fermi 2 there have been no
23 problems that have presented an environmental or
24 health threat to the public.

25 Numerous power suppliers have built power

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1 plants using natural gas as a fuel source, but now it
2 has become too costly to operate these plants because
3 of the fluctuations in the price and supply of natural
4 gas. Use of natural gas as fuel for producing
5 electricity has driven up the cost of home heating and
6 created shortages in the gas supply.

7 Electricity, unfortunately, is a commodity
8 that must be used as it is produced for efficiency as
9 well as economic reasons. Although wind and solar
10 power may be used as a supplemental source, it is
11 necessary that a consistent and reliable source of
12 power be maintained. The sun isn't always shining
13 here in Michigan, and the wind isn't always blowing.

14 Construction of another unit would provide
15 hundreds of good paying jobs. These jobs contribute
16 millions of dollars to the local economy, and provide
17 a badly needed revenue source for our local and state
18 governments, which in turn helps these government
19 entities provide the services that we have come to
20 rely on. Construction of another unit would affect
21 all businesses in the community, from the grocery
22 store to the restaurant to the gas station to the car
23 dealers to the landlords that have vacancies to rent.

24 From someone that has been involved in the
25 power industry for the last 32 years, I think it would

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1 be a winning situation for the community to build this
2 next unit. Thank you.

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Ron.

4 Now we're going to hear from Ron May from
5 Detroit Edison. And then we're going to go to
6 Margaret Ann Henige, Janet Ryan, and Hedy Kaufman.

7 This is Ron May.

8 MR. MAY: Good evening. Thanks for being
9 here. I'm Ron May, Senior Vice-President for DTE
10 Energy/Detroit Edison. My responsibilities are
11 encompassed in the area of large enterprise projects
12 and obviously the project that we're talking about
13 here is one of those, the Fermi 3 licensing effort.

14 I have three major points. The first one
15 is this: Detroit Edison specifically has a
16 responsibility to provide power to all of the citizens
17 within Southeast Michigan, and that responsibility
18 comes by way of a franchise governed by a law. So, if
19 you have a responsibility, a company like ours would
20 take that pretty seriously, number one.

21 And number two is, there are penalties by
22 which we would suffer if we didn't provide that
23 energy. So we have a short term issue, a medium
24 issue, and a long term issue.

25 The short term issue is this: The plants

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1 we have we want to ensure that they comply with the
2 law, and that they operate well. Those plants include
3 Fermi 2, but it also includes the fossil plants,
4 including Monroe's large facility just upriver, or
5 just up the Lake from there. Those plants are
6 currently being refitted. They are being complied
7 with the environmental laws that have been passed, and
8 we are doing everything possible to allow those plants
9 to be operated in a cleaner and less toxic way. Those
10 are environmental activities. There's a lot of money
11 involved with that, of course, and that's a short term
12 issue.

13 Number two is, we were supportive and
14 really provided a lot of energy behind the new
15 legislation that occurred last fall, that obligates
16 this State and our company specifically, to renewable
17 energy. So those of us that are thinking about
18 renewable being a choice against a Fermi plant, that
19 isn't the choice. The choice is, we will do both.
20 Whether we do a Fermi plant long term or not hasn't
21 been decided. But what has been decided is that we
22 will build windmills, we will look at solar, and those
23 issues are being planned, and these are
24 responsibilities I have as well, in the short term,
25 starting this year.

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1 So we're not looking at Fermi as a
2 replacement for renewables. Actually we're going to
3 build out many hundreds of windmills, and the
4 obligation is to find efficiency and windmills is a
5 shorter term, and really an environmentally sound
6 alternative, to the loads and things that we have an
7 obligation to serve for this community.

8 So that isn't a trade off. That's a
9 given. The trade off then is the longer term power
10 source. As previously stated, there are opportunities
11 over the course of the next several years to see how
12 those renewable sources work. If there are
13 opportunities to build out even more after that we
14 will do that. But the point is, when the wind doesn't
15 blow and the cloud cover is like today, we will need
16 baseload plants.

17 And so the next question is, will we have
18 a baseload plant that will contribute to additional
19 CO2, or will we have a baseload plant that will
20 contribute to more fossil fuel burning, or will we
21 have a base loaded plant that would be an alternative
22 to that. And so we, I think, are obligated to take a
23 look at nuclear power. And that obligation is around
24 the choice that says, if we can make it effective,
25 both in terms of cost and in terms of safe operation,

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1 which we believe we can, that those choices then would
2 be over the longer term.

3 So, short term, we have the portfolio we
4 have in cleaning it up. Medium term we build out the
5 windmills and solar opportunities and really take
6 advantage of that. And then longer term, base loaded
7 plant, like a Fermi 3, and do it in a safe,
8 responsible way.

9 Let me say this. This company has an
10 obligation to serve, but it also has an obligation to
11 its communities. You've heard that from others. To
12 do it in a way that is ecologically friendly, and to
13 do it in a way that really makes us all proud, that
14 says we've contributed to the long term economy, and
15 not something that we would have someone, or another
16 company from an external locale, another state,
17 another country, provide that opportunity to this
18 community. We want to do it ourselves, for ourselves,
19 for our community.

20 And I would say overall we're looking at a
21 GE plant, not a plant from France. We are looking at
22 a company called Detroit Edison to own and operate
23 this plant. We did not put an application in for loan
24 guarantees, so there's nothing out there currently
25 that would say that we're trying to do something in

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1 some sort of way that would obligate future
2 generation, or some of the statements around other
3 taxpayers.

4 But the bottom line overall is, we're
5 looking at all choices, and I think we need to. It's
6 a diverse portfolio that we need, and Fermi 3 may just
7 be the opportunity to retire some of those aged fossil
8 plants that we all know are in our system.

9 So with that, thanks a lot. I appreciate
10 the time.

11 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank
12 you, Ron.

13 And this is Margaret Ann.

14 MS. HENIGE: Good evening. I am Sister
15 Margaret Ann Henige, member of the IHM Sisters of
16 Monroe.

17 The United Nations Environment Program,
18 the International Labor Organization, the
19 International Organization of Employers, and the
20 International Trade Union Confederation, published a
21 report this past September on green jobs. The report
22 notes that more than 2.3 million green jobs have been
23 created in recent years in the renewable energy
24 sector. Some 4 million direct green jobs, based on
25 improving energy efficiency, already exist in the

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1 United States.

2 Buildings could represent a future source
3 of many more green jobs. There are substantial green
4 employment opportunities in retrofitting diesel busses
5 to reduce air pollutants.

6 Given the economic crisis in the United
7 States, and particularly difficult conditions in
8 Southeast Michigan, I'm wondering about the potential
9 jobs that would emerge from Fermi 3 in a lineup with
10 the employment potential of Green jobs.

11 How many jobs would be created to design,
12 construct, and operate Fermi 3? What are the salaries
13 and tax revenues associated with those new jobs? How
14 many workers would come from Monroe? How many would
15 be brought in from other areas? What is the hiring
16 timeline? How long would the jobs last? How many
17 jobs would be an equal investment in renewable energy
18 create? Where would these renewable energy workers
19 come from? And how much income would be generated?
20 How do nuclear and renewable technologies compare
21 regarding capital and labor intensity?

22 Let's not leave the answers to these
23 questions up to the company that has invested interest
24 in moving Fermi 3 quickly through the NRC application
25 process. Thank you.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you very
2 much, Sister.

3 We're going to go to Joan, Joan Mumaw, and
4 then we're going to go to Hedy Kaufman.

5 MS. MUMAW: Good evening and thank you for
6 this opportunity to speak. My name is Joan Mumaw and
7 I'm the Vice President of the IHM Sisters here in
8 Monroe. My concerns regarding the impact of the
9 building of a new nuclear power plant on the site at
10 Fermi 2 focus on the environment and the health of the
11 community of Monroe.

12 While DTE intends to minimize
13 environmental impacts, routine releases will occur in
14 both liquid and air emissions. Current radiation
15 health standards, as used by the EPA and the NRC are
16 referenced to healthy men. The reference "man" is a
17 statistical model. He dates to 1974, but he's
18 perpetually aged between 20 and 30 years old. He
19 weighs 170 pounds, stands 5 feet 7 inches, and hails
20 from Western Europe or North America. And, he
21 represents everyone in the US when it comes to setting
22 regulations for acceptable standards of exposure to
23 ionizing radiation.

24 What about pregnant women, children, and
25 the frail elderly? What studies have been done on the

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1 effect of sustained low level radiation in fetuses,
2 children, and the elderly, who have weakened immune
3 systems? This is of special concern to us because we
4 have 180 elderly residents at the IHM Sisters Mother
5 House which is within the Fermi environmental zone,
6 the 10 miles.

7 Routine radioactive discharges by nuclear
8 power plants are deemed legal and judged to be safe by
9 the NRC and the industry. Some of this is so
10 radioactive it is stored onsite. Any loss of cooling
11 water from mechanical failure or terrorist attack
12 would cause a catastrophe. Routine releases of lower
13 level radioactive chemicals into the water are done in
14 order to relieve pressure in the containment area and
15 to limit the presence of radioactive and corrosive
16 chemicals that damage reactor parts. The discharge
17 for Fermi is very close to the water supply for the
18 City, and for Frenchtown Township. Not all
19 radioactive isotopes can be filtered from the water
20 prior to its release.

21 Fermi 2, after an accident on Christmas
22 Day in 1993, released over a million gallons of
23 radioactively contaminated water into Lake Erie.
24 Other chemical releases are made into the air. By
25 breathing in radiation from the air or drinking water

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1 that is contaminated, we ingest these chemicals. They
2 in turn release fast moving subatomic particles into
3 our bodies that smash into and break molecules causing
4 cancer, birth defects and genetic mutations.

5 Radioactive iodine aims for the thyroid.
6 Strontium goes for the bones, and tritium behaves like
7 water, dispersing throughout the body and entering
8 cells where it can disrupt the DNA. Tritium cannot be
9 filtered out. What studies have been done on the long
10 term effect of tritium, which is released into the air
11 and water by nuclear power plants?

12 Fermi 3 will be located close to a coal
13 firing plant which emits particulates that are very
14 dangerous to our health. Actually scientists contend
15 that people are exposed to higher radiation doses
16 living near a coal fire plant than living near a
17 nuclear power plant. What studies have been done on
18 the interaction of radiation emitted from nuclear
19 power plants with that produced by coal fired plants?

20 Is it true that radiation bonds with particulates
21 from the coal fired plants which are then ingested by
22 humans and animals causing damage to our health?
23 Wouldn't this kind of information be pertinent for the
24 environmental analysis for Fermi 3?

25 The thing about radiation is you don't see

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1 it or smell it, so it's difficult to provide evidence
2 of its presence as a pollutant. But it does
3 accumulate in body tissue and may cause damage to the
4 structure of DNA. The National Academy of Sciences
5 National Research Council, on its report on health
6 effects of radiation exposure, states that the
7 preponderance of scientific evidence shows that
8 exposure to radiation at even barely detectible doses
9 over long periods of time, can cause DNA damage that
10 leads to cancer, especially in fetuses and children.

11 What is not fully appreciated is that
12 chemicals do not do their worst damage by exposing
13 people to radiation in the environment. Rather, the
14 real damage is done through ingesting them through
15 breathing, drinking, and through the food chain,
16 especially through fresh milk and other dairy
17 products, concentrating in organs like the lung,
18 thyroid, bone marrow, and the female breast. These
19 internal radiation doses are especially harmful to
20 infants in the womb, children, and older people with
21 weaker immune systems.

22 In Monroe County the cancer death rate is
23 10 percent above the national average. Cancer
24 mortality in children, who are most susceptible to
25 radiation, soared from 21 percent, the average in the

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1 1980's, to 45 percent above the national average in
2 2005. What studies have been done in Monroe County on
3 the incidences of cancer, especially in children, and
4 its possible causes?

5 This is of concern to us as Sisters, many
6 of whom have spent several years in Monroe studying
7 and teaching in local schools. And several of our
8 women are currently undergoing treatment for cancer.

9 Health and the environmental policies have
10 long observed the precautionary principle. The
11 principle developed at the Wingspread conference in
12 1998 asserts that before using a new technology or
13 starting a new activity, there is a duty to take
14 anticipatory action to prevent harm. It also declares
15 that responsibility for the proof of harmlessness
16 rests with the proponent rather than the public.

17 Can you, DTE, and the NRC, assure us that
18 Fermi 3 will be safe? Can you assure us that the
19 health of the community is not being and will not be
20 compromised by the inevitable release of radioactive
21 contaminants into air and water?

22 Please do not rush to build an expensive
23 and quite possibly harmful nuclear reactor until all
24 the health issues are studied by independent
25 researchers and the public is informed of any risk.

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1 Thank you.

2 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Joan.

3 Hedy Kaufman. And then we're going to go
4 to Janet Wolfe and Robert Wolfe, then Michael Keegan.

5 MS. KAUFMAN: I was unfamiliar with the
6 procedure tonight and I asked the questions earlier.
7 I left my other prepared statements at home not
8 realizing what happened, how this worked.

9 But, the questions that I asked regarding
10 the amount of spent fuel being kept at Fermi are part
11 of my main concern that the disposal of nuclear waste,
12 the problem of disposal of nuclear waste is a huge
13 problem in the world, not just in the United States.

14 I can't argue that the Detroit Edison site
15 is a clean site, that there are beautiful plants and
16 animals, beautiful plants going there and animals
17 running around, that Detroit Edison is a good
18 neighbor. No argument against that.

19 And I can't argue that atomic energy
20 doesn't release carbon dioxide, it doesn't contribute
21 to the problems that coal fired plants do. But the
22 problem is that the waste product has not been taken
23 care of. We've got it piled up all over the world.

24 I didn't attend the meeting in September,
25 or this fall, when a group of people was here and

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1 talked about the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel.
2 I'm not a scientist; I don't know a whole lot about
3 it. But from what I've read about the reprocessing of
4 spent nuclear fuel, it is not the solution to the
5 nuclear waste problem. It's dirty; it's done in
6 France at a place called La Hague, that's one of the
7 biggest places where they do it. And radioactive
8 water is poured into the Atlantic Ocean. There are
9 ten countries which have objected to -- ten countries
10 in Northern Europe which have objected to the dumping
11 of this radioactive water into the Atlantic Ocean.

12 And the byproduct of these preprocessing
13 plants is plutonium, weapons grade plutonium. I
14 believe in my notes I had a figure of 30,000 tons of
15 plutonium were being stored at this site, where only a
16 few pounds are needed for a nuclear weapon.

17 When I grew up I used to be worried about
18 nuclear weapons -- we worried about the bomb. That's
19 all I can say. Some of you probably felt the same
20 way. Kids nowadays don't worry about the bomb, they
21 worry about AIDS, they worry about global warming.
22 They've got enough to worry about. They've been
23 relatively safe, safer than we felt. They feel safer
24 about that than we felt.

25 But with proliferation of plutonium of

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1 weapons grade plutonium existing, the problem of
2 nuclear weapons hasn't gone away. It may even be
3 greater than it was before.

4 There's an outfit called Clean and Safe
5 Energy, which is a proponent of reprocessing of spent
6 nuclear fuel. The GNEP -- what's it called? The
7 Global Nuclear Enrichment Partnership is an agency
8 that was formed by the federal government a couple of
9 years ago, in which countries are invited to join this
10 partnership and they will be the exclusive providers
11 of the reprocessing for spent nuclear fuel.

12 If the problem of the disposal of nuclear
13 spent fuel would go away I'd feel more comfortable
14 about nuclear energy. But, I don't because it hasn't
15 gone away. Thank you.

16 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
17 Hattie.

18 This is Janet Wolfe. And then we'll go to
19 Robert Wolfe, and then to Michael, Michael Keegan.

20 MS. WOLFE: Thank you. I'm Janet Wolfe.
21 I'm a Detroit DTE customer.

22 What type of electricity generating
23 equipment should we, the utility customers of DTE,
24 invest in? We must consider both the costs and the
25 benefits of the proposal before us, and alternatives

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1 to it.

2 Let's start with the costs. In the case
3 of the proposed Fermi 3 nuclear power plant, the true
4 costs include not only the very large financial costs
5 of constructing, operating, decommissioning, and
6 storing the radioactive waste from the plant, but also
7 very significant safety, environmental, and health
8 consequences. These costs should be compared to the
9 costs of solar and wind alternatives.

10 What about the benefits? The benefits
11 include not only the electricity produced, but also
12 jobs and profits associated with the project. Nuclear
13 power may be better for profits, but solar and wind
14 will provide more jobs in Michigan.

15 The environmental assessment must address
16 the well known health effects of both low level and
17 catastrophic radioactive emissions from nuclear power
18 plant operation. The environmental assessment must
19 address the effects on the Lake and ecosystem of the
20 water cooling needs of the reactor. The current
21 report does not address the projected scientific
22 reality of dramatically lower water levels in Lake
23 Erie. The assessment must address the potential for
24 catastrophic failure, due to operational error,
25 terrorist attack, design flaws, structural failure, or

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1 other causes. The assessment must address the
2 unsolved problem of long term storage of radioactive
3 waste from operation of the proposed nuclear reactor.

4 These serious environmental and health
5 costs outweigh any potential benefits of building
6 Fermi 3. But instead of dwelling on the limitations
7 of nuclear power, let's focus on alternative ways to
8 meet our electricity needs.

9 The Fermi 3 Combined License Application
10 Environmental Report, discusses wind and solar
11 alternatives in chapter 9, and discusses the projected
12 growth of electricity demand in chapter 8. Both
13 chapters are incomplete and inadequate in their
14 present form and reach the wrong conclusion.

15 The report must comprehensively evaluate
16 an electricity future that combines conservation,
17 energy efficiency, wind turbines, solar technology,
18 power storage capacity, and transmission grid
19 infrastructure.

20 Chapter 9 dismisses wind and solar
21 technologies as unsuitable for baseload generation
22 because they are intermittent. But, do we need to
23 increase the baseload or do we need to increase the
24 peak generation to meet the peak loads that happen
25 with summer air conditioning? The report fails to

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1 consider the natural correspondence between peak solar
2 electricity generation and peak air conditioning
3 demand. Solar electricity producing in Michigan would
4 be highest exactly when it is needed most during the
5 summer months.

6 The report does not compare the dollar
7 cost of short term storage capacity and transmission
8 grid infrastructure for wind and solar generated
9 electricity, to the costs associated with a Fermi 3
10 nuclear power plant. Nor does the report compare the
11 environmental and health costs of the proposed Fermi 3
12 nuclear power plant to those of wind turbines,
13 electricity storage, and transmission grid
14 improvements.

15 The report claims that many acres would be
16 required for a solar electricity system, acres that
17 would be lost to other uses. The report does not
18 consider the possibility that solar panels could
19 instead be installed on roofs of houses and other
20 buildings, with little loss of land to other uses.

21 Wind and solar technologies could meet the
22 energy needs of Southeast Michigan and would provide a
23 much more cost effective solution than would the
24 untested technology of Fermi 3.

25 Where will the funds come from for

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1 building our new energy infrastructure? These funds
2 will come from future payments by utility customers.
3 The very funds that DTE is proposing to invest in the
4 Fermi 3 nuclear power plant could instead be invested
5 in distributed solar panels connected to the grid, and
6 in wind turbine farms. The report also dismisses
7 solar generation because not much of it has been
8 installed to date in Michigan. That could change
9 quickly if the above funds were used to finance such
10 installations.

11 What motivated DTE to propose the Fermi 3
12 nuclear power plant? It may not be as easy for DTE to
13 control and profit from wind and solar electricity
14 generation as from centralized electricity generation.
15 Hence, DTE as a corporation has less incentive to
16 invest in these potentially realistic alternatives.
17 However, DTE customers have a strong incentive to
18 invest in a clean, reliable and safe alternative for
19 Michigan based on solar and wind technologies. Should
20 we, the customers of DTE, assume the responsibility of
21 paying for the costs of construction, operation,
22 decommissioning, and long term storage of nuclear
23 waste associated with the proposed Fermi 3 nuclear
24 power plant?

25 Can the residents and neighbors of

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1 Southeast Michigan afford to reap the environmental
2 and health consequences of nuclear power in their
3 backyards? We need to assess how the same funds could
4 be instead used to develop and build a distributed
5 wind and solar electricity generation, storage, and
6 grid distribution system. That could meet our
7 electricity use needs with far less damaging
8 environmental and health costs.

9 We need to ask whether there are less
10 costly ways than the proposed Fermi 3 nuclear power
11 plant to meet the electricity needs of the people of
12 Southeast Michigan. And we must assess who will bear
13 the costs and who will reap the benefits. Thank you.

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank
15 you, Janet.

16 Robert. Robert Wolfe.

17 MR. WOLFE: Thank you very much for the
18 opportunity to speak. I'm Robert Wolfe; I'm an
19 Emeritus Professor of Biostatistics at the University
20 of Michigan.

21 You can tell a statistician because when
22 you ask them, "How are you doing?" they'll say,
23 "Compared to what?" instead saying, "Fine, how are you
24 doing?"

25 We've hear a lot from many people who have

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1 had important benefits from building Fermi 2, benefits
2 in terms of getting jobs, benefits in terms of the tax
3 base. They look at each other and they say this is
4 the way it worked well in the past. It's coming
5 again, Fermi 3 is coming again. It's the answer
6 again. But, it's the same answer we had before. And
7 when you really look at Michigan today and ask, did
8 the answers that worked in the past really work? Look
9 at where they have gotten us today and think about
10 where they will take us tomorrow.

11 The same thinking is not the best thinking
12 for today. Michigan needs a new vision, a new set of
13 answers; and needs to examine the assumptions that it
14 has worked with in the past.

15 I had a write-up about the needs
16 assessment that was presented in the report. And I
17 will say that the needs assessment there is based upon
18 business as usual. What it says is that Michigan
19 needs more electricity because the needs are growing
20 at about 1.2 percent annually. The entire basis for
21 that is one report provided to the Governor which had
22 three numbers in it; the growth rate in Southeast
23 Michigan, the rest of the Lower Peninsula, and the UP,
24 all of which were about 1 percent per year. There was
25 no justification, no basis in fact, no evaluation of

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1 uncertainty, no sensitivity analysis given for any of
2 those numbers whatsoever.

3 So far as I can tell the entire basis was
4 one graphic which showed the utilization increasing
5 historically over about a 10 year period, and then
6 that was extrapolated into the future. That historic
7 growth was during a time of population growth in
8 Michigan. Those who know about what's happening to
9 the population in Michigan suspect, with good reason,
10 that that's unlikely to proceed in the future.

11 The entire forecast there about the needs
12 assessment was based upon unsubstantiated numbers from
13 three unnamed utility companies -- I suspect one of
14 them was DTE -- and that number was used to
15 extrapolate a straight line growth in utilization into
16 the future. Business as usual is not the answer for
17 Michigan today.

18 The report also gives some assessment of
19 alternative energy sources and conservation. These
20 are extremely important. These are actually where the
21 jobs are going to be. One thing I would like to ask
22 the people, and this is a rhetorical question because
23 you can't answer it. But people who said, "Look what
24 Fermi 2 did for our jobs. It gave me my job." A lot
25 of plumbers got jobs, a lot of people got jobs in

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1 construction. But what you never heard from was all
2 of the people who would have gotten jobs if we had had
3 an alternative energy construction source. There
4 would have been many more jobs if we would have been
5 building alternative energy sources. That is well
6 documented by the facts. Studies after study have
7 shown that the same investment made to build the same
8 infrastructure for generating electricity, yields many
9 more local, stable, real important jobs, than does
10 nuclear power if that same money is invested in
11 alternative energy sources.

12 So as you look around and you say, "Well,
13 gee, isn't everything okay because look where we got
14 our jobs in the past?" You could have had more jobs,
15 you could have had more secure jobs, they would have
16 grown in the future, we would not have the
17 environmental problems that we have today with --
18 wait, I thought everybody said the deer were nice on
19 that part.

20 Well, deer don't know that they are dying
21 and getting cancer. They do. There are environmental
22 costs that are largely unseen, they are very quiet.
23 But because there are deer walking around in a park
24 doesn't mean that it's benign. We know from study
25 after study. The very first ones which were done were

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1 really done in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The results of
2 radiation are dramatic, life ending, and terrible.

3 So another comment was made about who do
4 we trust. Do we trust Detroit Edison? They have been
5 a good community partner. They contribute to our
6 community. There is no doubt about that. And there
7 is no doubt in my mind that they are trying to do the
8 right thing. They are doing the best decision making
9 that they can based upon their experience, which is
10 based upon the past.

11 But I will say, America as a country in
12 addition to Michigan, has reached a new direction.
13 Barack Obama has spoken to us. We understand that
14 there is a new vision; there is a new direction that
15 we can reach towards. There are new solutions which
16 will work better than the failed solutions of the
17 past. The up to date knowledge and scientific
18 materials presented by other speakers today here about
19 alternative energy sources, demonstrates that the best
20 option for meeting Michigan's energy needs, will be
21 found not with expensive, untested, job stealing
22 environmental unsafe nuclear power.

23 That sounds contradictory to some things
24 that other people said. But remember, I'm the
25 statistician who says, "Compared to what, job

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1 stealing? I thought it gave us jobs." It did, but
2 fewer jobs than we would have gotten by the
3 alternative of alternative energy sources.

4 Instead Michigan's energy needs can be met
5 with safe, proven, cost effective alternative energy
6 technology that is available today, built by Michigan
7 workers and maintained by Michigan workers throughout
8 the State. Development of alterative energy sources
9 would provide many more jobs for Michigan and provide
10 a larger tax base and would be much less
11 environmentally risky than would the taxpayer
12 subsidies needed to build an untested nuclear reactor
13 design.

14 Nuclear power generation required massive
15 tax subsidies from plants that were to last built 90
16 years ago. Today the economic advantages of
17 alternative energy sources makes nuclear power even
18 less economically feasible than it was even decades
19 ago when it failed. Today the threats of terrorism on
20 American soil and a nuclear proliferation make nuclear
21 power plants a major threat to the security to America
22 and her people.

23 Today, we cannot afford to look back to
24 the failed technologies and business decisions of
25 yesterday. A new future beckons in Michigan. We must

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1 seize the moment today. Thank you.

2 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank
3 you, Robert.

4 Michael. Michael Keegan. And then we're
5 going to go to Randall Scobie, Mark Farris, Dan
6 Fulara, and Dr. Davis Nixon.

7 This is Michael Keegan.

8 MR. KEEGAN: Thank you for the opportunity
9 to present this evening, but I must say I'm presenting
10 under protest, in that the notification, the public
11 notification occurred on Christmas Eve and the meeting
12 was scheduled in the heart of a Michigan winter, and
13 as you can see the weather is quite inclement.

14 If you were to schedule a meeting where
15 you didn't want the public to be participating, it
16 would be January 14th, in the middle of blizzards and
17 record cold temperatures.

18 I also object to a recent Federal Register
19 notification, suggesting that if we want to be able to
20 review documents which are not safety related, which
21 are not security related, we have to sign up and do a
22 criminal background investigation, pay a fee of \$191,
23 and we will have to file that by, I think Saturday, in
24 order to be eligible to review these documents.

25 And they say you must present why you want

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1 to review these documents. Well, if I can't review
2 the documents I don't know why I might, but I might
3 find something in there that is of interest. So I see
4 this as a blatant obstruction of democracy trying to
5 conceal documents from the public.

6 Having said that I would like to move onto
7 -- there was a question raised about the evacuation
8 having to occur in the height of a construction
9 period. Detroit Edison has hired a firm. It's KLD,
10 killed, Associates, is going to be doing their
11 evacuation plan. I suggest they find a firm with a
12 different acronym.

13 I've been in contact with an eminent
14 epidemiologist, Joseph Mangano. He works with the
15 Radiation and Public Health project. His work is
16 reviewed by several MDs, several PhDs,
17 biostatisticians.

18 The following is a statement by Joseph J.
19 Mangano. Joseph Mangano, Masters Public Health,
20 Masters of Business Administration, is Director,
21 Secretary, and Executive Director of the Radiation and
22 Public Health Project. Mr. Mangano is a public health
23 administrator and researcher and has studied the
24 connection between low dose radiation exposure and
25 subsequent risk of disease, such as cancer, and damage

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1 to newborns.

2 He has published numerous articles and
3 letters in medical journals in addition to books,
4 including low level radiation and immune systems
5 disorders, and atomic air legacy. Here he examines
6 the connection between radiation exposure and current
7 widespread health problems.

8 He cites the rising local cancer rates,
9 suggests a link between the Fermi 2 reactor and
10 cancers. January 14th, 2009, the cancer death rate in
11 Monroe County has been rising since the late 1980's
12 when the Fermi 2 nuclear reactor began operating
13 according to this new analysis. The rising cancer has
14 been sharpest among children and adolescents who are
15 most susceptible to the harmful effects of radiation
16 exposure.

17 The analysis uses official data from the
18 US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The
19 increasing cancer rate death among Monroe County
20 residents, especially young people, suggest a link
21 with radioactive chemicals emitted from the Fermi
22 reactor, says Joseph J. Mangano, MPH, MPA, Executive
23 Director of the Radiation Public Health Project.

24 Because Monroe County has a low risk
25 population that is well educated, high income, and has

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1 few language barriers, rising cancers are unexpected
2 and all potential causes should be investigated by
3 health officials.

4 Fermi 2 reactor began operating June 21st,
5 1985, and went commercial January 1988. However, it
6 ran very little after the initial low power startup.
7 The 1998 startup was the full commercial operation.
8 In the early 1980's the Monroe County cancer death
9 rate was 36th highest of 83 Michigan counties. By
10 early 2000 it had moved up to 13th highest. From 1979
11 to 1988, pre-Fermi, the cancer death rate for Monroe
12 County residents under 25 years of age was 21 percent
13 below the US rate. But from 1989 to 2005, when Fermi
14 2 was fully operational, the local rate was 45.5
15 percent above the US national average.

16 All nuclear reactors produce electricity
17 by splitting uranium atoms which creates high energy
18 needed to heat water. This process all creates over
19 100 radioactive chemicals not found in nature,
20 including strontium 90, cesium 137 and iodine 131.

21 While most of these chemicals are retained
22 in reactors and stored as waste, a portion is
23 routinely released in the local air and water. They
24 enter human bodies through breathing and the food
25 chain, and raise cancer risk by killing and injuring

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1 cells in various parts of the body. They are
2 especially harmful to children.

3 The findings come at a time when a new
4 reactor has been proposed at the Fermi plant. The
5 original Fermi 1 reactor, which was a site of a
6 partial core meltdown accident in 1966, shut down
7 permanently in 1972, and I might add, was taken apart
8 by the pipefitters of Local 671. Of a work force of
9 39, 35 died within a few years of taking it apart,
10 from cancers of the organ. Please check your data and
11 go back to your records.

12 Data on cancer risk from Fermi 2
13 radioactive emissions. The Fermi 2 reactor is located
14 in Monroe County and started in 1985, now commercial
15 in `88. Monroe County has no obvious cancer risk. It
16 has high income, low poverty, well educated population
17 with few language barriers and access to excellent
18 healthcare in nearby major cities. Thus, an increase
19 in cancer is unexpected. This change should be
20 investigated and one potential cause should be ruled
21 out from radioactive emissions from Fermi 2. That is
22 a likely source of the cancers.

23 The sources cited are: Fermi 2 incurred
24 near missed accidents, emergency diesel generators
25 were inoperable for seven days in August of 2003, loss

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1 of offsite power due to northeast blackout.

2 The next citation is from the US Centers
3 for Disease Control and Prevention. The next citation
4 is from Cancer Death Rates, Monroe County v. U.S., and
5 it goes over the periods and the demographic
6 comparisons by county to US. His point is that there
7 are high cancer rates in Monroe County that did not
8 occur pre Fermi 2, and precisely correlate with the
9 operation of the Fermi 2.

10 I would like to leave you with one comment
11 by E.F. Schumacher, author of Small Is Beautiful. It
12 is a book that was popular in the late '60s, '70s, and
13 he's referring to nuclear power.

14 "No degree of prosperity could justify the
15 accumulation of large amounts of highly toxic
16 substances which nobody knows how to make safe and
17 which remain incalculable danger to the whole of
18 creation for historical or even geological ages. To
19 do such a thing is a transgression against life
20 itself, a transgression infinitely more serious than
21 any crime perpetrated by man. The idea that a
22 transgression is an ethical, spiritual, and
23 metaphysical monstrosity, it means conducting the
24 economical affairs of a man as if people did not
25 matter at all."

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1 E. F. Schumacher, Small Is Beautiful.

2 Thank you.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Michael.

4 How about Randall, Randall Scobie? And
5 Mark Farris?

6 MR. FARRIS: Good evening. My name is
7 Mark Farris. I'm a citizen here in Monroe. Did you
8 ever see that old classic movie, 12 Angry Men with
9 Henry Fonda? Well, 11 of the 12 angry men had it all
10 figured out until they looked at all the evidence.

11 The proponents of Fermi 3 keep talking
12 about the future, but I don't think they can see any
13 farther than the dollar signs in their eyes. What
14 they think would be good for Monroe would definitely
15 be bad for Michigan, the Country, and the world.

16 If you look at the entire nuclear cycle,
17 Fermi 3 will be the most expensive electricity
18 produced which will destroy the potential for long
19 term jobs in the State. Germany employs 240,000
20 people in the manufacture of alternative energies. We
21 have two wind farms in the Thumb area with turbines
22 manufactured by General Electric and John Deere. The
23 only problem is they're manufactured in Germany and
24 Holland. We have an empty auto factory here in Monroe
25 with a Lake shipping port. Hopefully we'll see

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1 President-Elect Obama have a major impact on promotion
2 of alternative energy. Hopefully, we'll see windmills
3 manufactured at that old empty plant, maybe for export
4 to Europe.

5 The proponents of nuclear energy are
6 willing to trade two generations of electricity for
7 hundreds of thousands of years of deadly waste. Just
8 10,000 years ago where we are sitting tonight, there
9 was a sheet of ice a mile thick. And who can predict
10 what the earth is going to be like a short thousand
11 years from now?

12 Decommissioning of all the nukes is
13 nearing the end of their operational lives. There
14 will be a financial burden on the national economy in
15 our lifetimes. DTE doesn't really have a solution for
16 Fermi 1 and Fermi 2 decommissioning, and that cost
17 will be dumped on citizens. About 20 years ago the
18 shipping port reactor was decommissioned at a cost of
19 over \$100 million. Fermi 2 is about 20 times the size
20 of Fermi 1, and Fermi 3 is projected to be about 25
21 times larger than Fermi 1. It will cost billions to
22 decommission those three nukes. We'll pay coming and
23 going for expensive electricity.

24 Nuclear energy is not a solution; it is a
25 problem in the way of solutions. Uranium is a finite

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1 resource and only a small fraction of the waste can be
2 reprocessed. At some point we should learn to
3 reintegrate with a natural environment rather than
4 acting like we own the planet. DTE used to give away
5 incandescent bulbs. Maybe they would be willing to
6 sell compact florescent at cost. If not, you can go
7 down to ACE Hardware. Right now they got them on sale
8 for a buck.

9 We can lower the baseload as individuals
10 if we look at all the evidence and be a part of the
11 solution. Any politician supporting nuclear energy
12 should lose votes down the road. And remember, one of
13 if not the primary function of the Nuclear Regulatory
14 Commission is the preservation of the Nuclear
15 Regulatory Commission. Thank you very much.

16 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you for those
17 remarks, Mark.

18 And is Dan, Dan Fulara? And then we'll go
19 to Dr. Davis Nixon after Dan.

20 MR. FULARA: I'm a former nuclear plant
21 worker and I had 22 years of experience in the nuclear
22 industry. No longer work in nuclear power.

23 I just wanted to say wherever I lived near
24 the nuclear plants, it was always a desirable area to
25 be in, very prosperous areas. Nuclear plants have

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1 that positive effect on them. As far as nuclear plant
2 workers, they are most responsible, highly trained,
3 and environmentally conscious people that I know.
4 Nuclear plants are good environmental neighbors, and
5 I'd recommend approval of Fermi 3 license, you know,
6 just based on living near nuclear plants where I
7 worked and the utilities are always a good neighbor.
8 Thank you.

9 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Dan. Thanks.

10 This is Dr. Davis Nixon.

11 DR. NIXON: Good evening. I'm Dave Nixon
12 here. Just briefly, as the President of Monroe County
13 Community College I wanted to welcome you to this
14 campus, the campus where we thrive on discussion and
15 debate in the academic setting.

16 I must tell you also -- and by the way,
17 there has been much academic discussion and debate in
18 this very arena, and I was thinking about that earlier
19 this evening when the college embarked on this process
20 of developing this facility for something just like
21 this for community meetings. So, we welcome you here
22 tonight.

23 I must tell you that we are excited
24 academically here the College about the opportunity to
25 train workers to work at the nuclear power plant at

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1 Fermi 2. We must tell you also at the same time that
2 our faculty are making the same considerations about
3 the training of workers to replace those who are
4 retiring. Dean Coomar, who is here with us tonight,
5 can attest to the fact that in his first group of
6 students that it's a very rigorous program.

7 We are honored at the College as a
8 community college to respond to these training needs
9 here in this community. But I must also tell you that
10 we are just as excited about the future potential of
11 training students for green collar jobs, those in wind
12 energy, those in solar power, and those other energy
13 opportunities that we have in the very near future.

14 So on behalf of us here at the College, as
15 I said, we sincerely honor the discussion, the debate,
16 because we will all learn from this, including our
17 students and our future generations, and we can be
18 very proud of those of us who are concerned about the
19 future of Monroe County and the College, of course, is
20 honored to play a small role in that. Thank you.

21 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Dr.
22 Nixon. And I should also thank you for the use of
23 this facility and your excellent sound person, Tim, up
24 there, has helped us out a lot. So, thank you.

25 We're going to go to Kevin Kamps, and then

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1 to Mike Ingels and Connie, Connie Carroll.

2 MR. KAMPS: Good evening. My name is
3 Kevin Kamps. I'm with Beyond Nuclear, based in Takoma
4 Park, Maryland. We're a watchdog organization on the
5 nuclear power industry. I'm also a Board member of
6 Don't Waste Michigan, representing the Kalamazoo
7 Chapter.

8 At the earlier session I spoke about
9 radioactive waste impacts of Fermi 3, and tonight I'd
10 like to talk about socioeconomic impacts. That will
11 be the area.

12 So, regarding taxpayer loan guarantees
13 that's been mentioned today. The only way that DTE
14 can finance the construction of its proposed Fermi 3
15 reactor is for US taxpayers to bear all the financial
16 risks. In 2003 the Congressional Budget Office warned
17 that over half of all new reactor projects would
18 likely default on their loan repayments.

19 Wall Street and investment firms are not
20 interested in shouldering such risks. Thus, the
21 nuclear power industry pressured the US Congress in
22 2005 to authorize federal loan guarantees. Now if new
23 reactors default, taxpayers will be held liable to
24 repay the loans, to the tune of many billions of
25 dollars for each defaulted reactor.

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1 However, the US Department of Energy
2 recently decided that the General Electric Hitachi's
3 so-called Economic Simplified Boiling Water Reactor
4 Design proposed at Fermi 3, will not receive any of
5 the \$18.5 billion already approved by Congress in
6 nuclear loan guarantees a year ago.

7 Because of this the biggest nuclear
8 utility in the United States, Exelon of Chicago,
9 announced last November that it would not pursue
10 ESBWRs at its new twin reactor project in Victoria
11 County Station, Texas. Upon announcing it's rejection
12 of the ESBWR design, Exxon told NRC that another
13 reactor design would "enhance Exxon's ability to
14 obtain federal loan guarantees, which are essential
15 for financing a new nuclear development project."

16 DTE has yet to explain how it will finance
17 Fermi 3 absent taxpayer loan guarantees. The nuclear
18 power industry has already enjoyed over \$500 billion
19 in public subsidies over the past 50 years. The give-
20 aways have included \$145 billion in federal research
21 and development, tens of billions of dollars from
22 ratepayers poured into the nuclear waste fund for
23 irradiated nuclear fuel disposal. Hundreds of
24 millions to billions of dollars per year in the form
25 of insurance premiums that the nuclear power industry

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1 does not have to pay, because the federal Price-
2 Anderson Act puts liability risks from major accidents
3 onto the backs of US taxpayers. \$125 billion in
4 household and business payments on electricity bills
5 to pay off nuclear utilities construction debts on the
6 last generation of reactors. The list goes on and on.

7 DTE has even applied to the Michigan
8 Public Service Commission to allow additional tens of
9 millions of dollars to be charged on ratepayer
10 electricity bills to cover its expenses, in filing
11 paperwork with the US NRC for the Fermi 3 reactor
12 proposal.

13 After 50 years of receiving the lion's
14 share of public support in the electricity sector,
15 while only providing 20 percent or less of our
16 electricity, none of our transport and none of our
17 heating, the nuclear power industry should be required
18 to stand on its own two feet in the marketplace.

19 Real solutions for the climate crisis
20 include safe and clean energy efficiency, and
21 renewable electricity sources, such as wind and solar
22 power. These have been neglected for decades and
23 urgently deserve more support than dirty and dangerous
24 nuclear power.

25 And in regards to jobs, the Blue/Green

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1 alliance, which is an alliance of the Sierra Club and
2 the US Steelworkers Union, estimates that 35 to 65,000
3 permanent jobs are obtainable in Michigan via wind
4 power, solar, geothermal, biomass, wave, tidal,
5 genuine renewable green collar jobs, this compared to
6 the 400 to 700 jobs that Fermi 3, that were mentioned
7 by previous speakers.

8 Amory Lovins at the Rocky Mountain
9 Institute has shown that energy efficiency is 7 to 10
10 times more cost effective than nuclear power at
11 reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

12 Fermi 3 would provide 1,550 megawatts of
13 electricity. If you look at all the nuclear power
14 currently in Michigan, Fermi 2, Palisades, Cook Units
15 1 and 2, although one of those units at Cook is down
16 for a year or more at this point, due to a turbine
17 accident. If you add up all the nuclear power
18 currently in Michigan, 4,000 megawatts of electricity,
19 compare that to the 16,000 megawatts of potential wind
20 power identified in Michigan on land. Compare that to
21 the 320,000 megawatts of wind power available to
22 Michigan offshore in the Great Lakes, tremendous
23 potential for wind power in this State.

24 In terms of jobs, where would those jobs
25 actually be associated with Fermi 3? GE Hitachi, the

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1 originator of the ESBWR design, is a Japanese
2 corporation. Fermi 3's reactor pressure vessel, and
3 other large components, would likely be manufactured
4 at Japan Steelworks, which is one of the only
5 facilities on the planet that can make such large
6 nuclear components.

7 In terms of energy independence and ending
8 our dependence on foreign oil, only 1 to 2 percent of
9 our electricity in the United States comes from
10 burning oil. So this is an apples and oranges
11 comparison.

12 And then look at where our uranium comes
13 from. For the past decade and more, 50 percent of US
14 nuclear fuel, the uranium that goes into it, has come
15 from Russia. Given current headlines about Russian
16 power politics cutting off natural gas supplies to
17 Europe, how smart is that to rely on Russia like that?

18 Other US uranium supplies comes from indigenous
19 peoples lands in places like Canada and Australia, and
20 the Navajo and Pueblo lands of the desert southwest,
21 associated with many environmental justice violations.

22 For a final point, I'd like to talk about
23 the secrecy issue regarding this Saturday deadline for
24 us to apply for access to sensitive information. So,
25 sensitive safeguards, classified nuclear power, is

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1 apparently inherently unsafe and insecure. It's also
2 incompatible with the transparency that is essential
3 to genuine democratic decision-making. Thank you.

4 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Kevin.

5 Are you ready? Do you want to use this or
6 do you want to try the other one over there?

7 All right. This is Mike Ingels.

8 MR. INGELS: My name is Mike Ingels. I'm
9 a resident of Adrian but I grew up in Frenchtown
10 Township. I love to hike and spend most of my free
11 time in the outdoors, and I guess I'd ask the NRC to
12 consider the needs of outdoor recreationalists in the
13 environmental impact review.

14 One of the aspects that I don't think has
15 been mentioned tonight is the aesthetic issue with
16 nuclear power plants. These things, however clean
17 they may be, they look pretty jarring when you see
18 them. If you grew up in Monroe you know what it's
19 like to navigate by power plant stacks and cooling
20 towers, and I'm just wondering if there's a way to
21 make the nuke plant, Fermi 3, look better and more in
22 line with the green aspects of the shoreline.

23 The second aspect that I would ask, if
24 there is some way of better connecting the natural
25 spaces we still have along the shoreline. These power

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1 plants, whether they're coal or nuclear, tend to be
2 dead spots for outdoor recreation. Hikers can't
3 access them generally, and fishermen oftentimes have
4 to deal with sometimes water access problems because
5 of security in the age of terrorism.

6 And I guess what I'm asking DTE maybe to
7 do is to do some compensation for the local residents
8 to have some positive environmental and recreational
9 impact in addition to the plant development.

10 One other aspect is social justice.
11 Monroe County provides a lot of the power for
12 Southeast Michigan. It's a working class town. We do
13 a lot of things here. We work hard and we provide
14 power to places like Ann Arbor and Bloomfield Hills
15 and all these great places that don't have power
16 plants. And I'd ask that something be given to Monroe
17 to really soften the impact of that, because, you
18 know, again, our shoreline I really think is our
19 future, and I think every power plant we put there is
20 a little bit of an obstacle to presenting our County
21 as a green place and I think maybe some people don't
22 live here and don't site their businesses here because
23 they see the brown streak across the sky. Thanks.

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

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1 We have Connie Carroll is coming down.
2 And then we're going to have Frank Green.

3 Go up to this, okay? Yes.

4 MS. CARROLL: Good evening. Ladies and
5 gentlemen, it's my understanding that we're here today
6 to make comments on the impact a new nuclear power
7 plant will have on our community, on the environment
8 of this community.

9 I looked that up. Wanted to make sure I
10 was speaking appropriately tonight. The word
11 "environment" simply means, relating to our
12 surroundings.

13 As Executive Director of the United Way of
14 Monroe County I must be concerned with my
15 surroundings. As I look around what I see is an
16 economically deprived environment. Not only are we in
17 low income we have a high rate of unemployment. I
18 started my day today by chairing a local child
19 advocacy network. For those of you who are not
20 familiar with the Monroe County Child Advocacy
21 Network, it's a group of local professionals who
22 gather monthly to work on solving the issues of child
23 abuse and neglect. Whether you're aware of it or not
24 the average homeless person in Monroe County is an 8-
25 year old girl.

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1 Last year the Child Advocacy Center of
2 Monroe County investigated over 90 cases of sexual
3 abuse committed against children. High unemployment,
4 low economic conditions contribute to all these
5 factors here in Monroe County. It's time that we try
6 our best to do something about it.

7 DTE Energy, DTE Energy Foundation and
8 their employees, are a continuing resource and support
9 system for the economic growth and stability needed in
10 Monroe County today. DTE Energy continues to be the
11 largest single employer in Monroe County. The
12 corporation and their employees are also the single
13 largest charitable contributors in the community.

14 Not only do they contribute monetarily to
15 the United Way of Monroe County, and many other non-
16 profit organizations, but they give freely of their
17 volunteer services. Everything from holding coat
18 drives to help our children, to serving meals with the
19 local community meals program to feed the hungry and
20 the homeless.

21 The construction of a Fermi 3 will most
22 definitely enrich the economic environment in Monroe
23 County. Not only will it assure the current jobs, but
24 will add jobs to the community, boost rental and
25 retail income, and certainly increase the

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1 philanthropic outlook.

2 As a representative of the non-profit
3 sector, I'm endorsing the construction of Fermi 3
4 nuclear power plant. Thank you very much for your
5 time.

6 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks. Thanks,
7 Connie.

8 And Frank Green is making his way up to
9 the microphone. And then we're going to go to --

10 Joe, did you want to talk again?

11 -- Joe Lavelline and then Richard Micka.

12 MR. GREEN: Good evening. My name is
13 Frank Green. I live not too far from the current
14 Fermi plant. From my experience DTE has been a good
15 neighbor. I am not here to speak against or for the
16 license application.

17 However, it is my hope that the Nuclear
18 Regulatory Commission will not be unduly interfered
19 with by political pressures. We have a problem of
20 ship ballast not being regulated in the Great Lakes.
21 We have a problem of mega waste from huge farms, from
22 mega farms not being regulated. We have a problem of
23 municipal waste overflow not being regulated.

24 I certainly realize these are not NRC
25 problems. I certainly recognize these are not

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1 problems being caused by DTE Energy. However,
2 government regulation of our environment seems to
3 change depending on which political party is in power.

4 It is my hope that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
5 will remain an independent agency, not unduly affected
6 by who happens to be in power. Thank you.

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

8 Joe, are you ready? Joe Lavelline.

9 MR. LAVELLINE: Yes. My name is Joe
10 Lavelline, and I am the current Chairman of the
11 Michigan Chapter of the American Nuclear Society. I'm
12 also a Fermi 2 employee.

13 The American Nuclear Society is a not-for-
14 profit international scientific and educational
15 organization of nuclear professionals. The core
16 purpose of ANS is to promote the awareness and
17 understanding of the application of nuclear science
18 and technology.

19 I wish to offer strong support of the
20 Fermi 3 project on behalf of the membership of the
21 Michigan Chapter of ANS. The Fermi 3 project offers a
22 unique opportunity to the people of the City and
23 County of Monroe, as well as the State of Michigan as
24 a whole. The benefits of the proposed construction
25 Fermi 3 are numerous.

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1 They include, increased electrical
2 generation capability necessary to improve and sustain
3 economic growth. Increased energy independence and
4 power source diversity for the State and country as a
5 whole, addition of many good paying jobs to the Monroe
6 area for construction and operation of the plant,
7 additional economic activity generated by support
8 businesses for the facility, increased tax revenues
9 for the County and local municipalities from increased
10 property tax base, deployment of a safe, efficient,
11 and environmentally friendly technology. One, that I
12 might add, has been deployed effectively, not only
13 here in this country, but in overseas as well, in
14 France and Japan, to name a few, other countries that
15 have a very large percentage of their generation
16 capacity in nuclear power.

17 Since the focus of this meeting is
18 environmental issues I want to say a few words in
19 regard to this matter. The Society's members care
20 deeply about being good stewards of the environment.
21 Many of our families and friends live in close
22 proximity to the Fermi site. I, myself, live about
23 five miles away from the site and have for over 15
24 years.

25 We breathe the same air and drink the same

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1 water as the public-at-large, and therefore take
2 environmental issues very seriously. One cannot read
3 a newspaper or watch a television news program without
4 seeing references to the desire for decreased reliance
5 on carbon-based fuels for national security and
6 environmental reasons, to name a few.

7 The Fermi 3 project provides a step in the
8 right direction towards achieving this goal. Indeed,
9 many in the environmental movement, who have been
10 skeptical of nuclear power in the past, are now
11 advocates for its deployment as part of a diversified
12 energy portfolio. And I think in lieu of the
13 discussion that's taken place here, I'd emphasize the
14 word "diversified", diversification of an energy
15 portfolio. Something that the Society is a strong
16 advocate of, and nuclear power I think is a key to
17 that diversification.

18 Finally, on a personal note -- As someone
19 who has lived the vast majority of his life in the
20 State of Michigan and is the son of the father who
21 worked most of his career for automotive component
22 suppliers, I have heard and been a part of discussions
23 about diversifications of Michigan economy since a
24 very early age. And, I might add, I'm not such a
25 spring chicken anymore as I once was.

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1 Unfortunately I feel that this has just
2 been that, talk, for far too long. The Fermi 3
3 project represents an opportunity for Southeast
4 Michigan to take a significant tangible step towards
5 economic resiliency in the future.

6 Thank you for allowing me to speak on
7 behalf of the Michigan Chapter of the American Nuclear
8 Society at this forum. Thank you.

9 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Joe.

10 And this is Richard. Richard Micka.

11 MR. MICKA: My name is Richard Micka. I
12 am Co-Chair of the Experiential Tourism Task Group War
13 of 1812 Bicentennial Steering Committee. You might
14 think it's a little strange why I am here talking.

15 Well, it happens to be that there is a
16 circumstance that allows that to happen, and I'll
17 explain that. We appreciate the opportunity to
18 comment on the Environmental Report, Fermi Unit 3
19 Combined License Application.

20 One of the key elements in the State
21 centers of regional excellence program is energy
22 production. Another element is tourism. Ironically
23 both of these elements have come together on the
24 shores of Lake Erie. All the bicentennial heritage
25 resources, cultural, historic, recreational, and

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1 natural, are within the seven-and-a-half mile radius
2 of Fermi Unit 3, proposed Fermi Unit 3.

3 The planning process for the bicentennial
4 coincides with the environmental review process for
5 Fermi Unit 3. The greatest challenge for the
6 Bicentennial Task Group is achieving center of
7 regional excellence status in capacity building, which
8 is the hallmark of sustainable energy production.

9 This sphere of influence surrounding the
10 existing Fermi nuclear power plant makes it a prime
11 candidate to become a center of regional excellence
12 under the Governor's transformation initiative. The
13 scoping process for Fermi's Unit 3 comes at a critical
14 time. Achieving center of regional excellence could
15 be a byproduct of the Fermi Unit 3 environmental
16 report and would benefit the entire community.

17 The Fermi 3 scoping process and
18 environmental report provide a compilation of all the
19 efforts undertaken to date to restore environmental
20 resources on the shore of Lake Erie. So there's an
21 immediate result and benefit from this process that
22 we're taking under our administration here this
23 evening. So have heart and stay with the program.

24 Appreciate it. Thank you.

25 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Richard.

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1 Is there anybody who signed up that I
2 missed?

3 (Inaudible.)

4 MR. CAMERON: Do you want to come down and
5 talk to us?

6 (Inaudible.)

7 MR. CAMERON: Okay. And please introduce
8 yourself to us.

9 MS. MEYERS: My name is Marcee Meyers. I
10 live in Monroe County.

11 MR. CAMERON: Oh, Marcee. Sorry. I
12 missed you.

13 MS. MEYERS: That's okay. I'm here now.

14 I'm just amazed that after listening to
15 Michael Keegan talk about the higher cancer rates
16 since Fermi's been running -- I mean we're talking
17 cancer, we're talking people dying. I heard people
18 talk about babies dying and pregnant women losing
19 their babies.

20 And then other people talk about they are
21 supporting Fermi 3 because Detroit Edison helps with
22 the Science Fair. And I don't mean to be rude, but
23 we're talking cancer. We're talking waste that is
24 deadly for two millenniums plus. And they don't know
25 what to do with it. They're talking cancer.

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1 And then other people have come up and
2 shown that there's more jobs if we chose alternative
3 energy. So I don't understand any of the reasoning to
4 support Fermi 3, causes cancer and not as many jobs.
5 So I guess -- you know, I've come to a million anti-
6 Fermi meetings and I rarely talk. But it's like, come
7 on, think about it. We're talking cancer, high rates
8 of cancer in Monroe County. You know? Yeah, we're a
9 company town. They've done a good job of selling
10 their plant and supporting the Red Cross and the
11 United Way and the schools. We're talking cancer.

12 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Marcee.

13 Andy Campbell is our senior official here
14 tonight, and I'm going to ask him to close the meeting
15 out for us.

16 Andy.

17 MR. CAMPBELL: Thanks a lot, Chip.

18 And I do want to thank everybody who stuck
19 it out here to the end. It is very cold outside. I
20 do also appreciate the fact that we got a wide variety
21 of comments tonight, as well as this afternoon, and I
22 do want to thank the audience. You know, you've been
23 a very civil audience; you've been a very respectful
24 to everybody, even when people disagreed with one
25 another, and that provided an opportunity for

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1 everybody to make their comments known and put them on
2 the record. So, again, thank you very much.

3 I also want to thank Dr. Nixon and Monroe
4 Community College for hosting this event, and hosting
5 previous events. This is a wonderful facility,
6 provided a great venue for people to be able to speak
7 their minds. And all the staff at Monroe Community
8 College and others who have supported the effort to
9 have this public meeting.

10 I do want to thank, again, everybody for
11 making their comments. That will be part of the
12 environmental scoping process, and be incorporated or
13 dealt, and the disposition of those comments will be
14 issued in, what we call a scoping summary report,
15 sometime later this year. And so we'll be evaluating
16 all those comments in terms of their applicability and
17 incorporation of those that are appropriate to
18 Environmental Impact Statement.

19 Again, thank you all for coming. And then
20 on one final note -- oh, and again, if you did not
21 have an opportunity to provide input tonight, make
22 sure you get a copy of the e-mail address or the
23 mailing address for the NRC and you can provide those
24 comments either through e-mail or through regular
25 postal mail.

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1 And I do want to say, it is very cold
2 outside. Those of you who live here know that very
3 well. Drive safely.

4 We have been in contact with the campus
5 police. They have a battery and jumper cables. So if
6 anybody has trouble starting their car, flag down an
7 NRC person and we'll get the campus police here and
8 they'll get your car started right away.

9 Again, thank you and good night.

10 (Meeting concluded, 10:00 p.m.)

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