

Official Transcript of Proceedings
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: Turkey Point Site License
Public Meeting: Evening Session

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Date: Thursday, July 15, 2010

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Pages 1-103

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1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

3 + + + + +

4 TURKEY POINT SITE

5 UNITS 6 & 7

6 COMBINED LICENSE APPLICATION

7 and

8 ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING MEETING

9 + + + + +

10 Thursday, July 15, 2010

11 Homestead YMCA Gymnasium

12 1034 Northeast 8th Street

13 Homestead, Florida

14
15 The above-entitled public meeting was conducted
16 at 7:07 p.m.

17 BEFORE: CHIP CAMERON, Facilitator

18 GERRI FEHST, Facilitator

19
20
21
22
23
24
25
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Adjourn

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P R O C E E D I N G S

7:07 P.M.

MR. CAMERON: If everyone could have everybody come in and take a seat we'll get started.

Good evening, everyone. If I could get your attention we're going to start the meeting, although people looking like they're having fun maybe back there.

I did want to alert all of you to the fact that we do have interpreters here.

Could you guys sit down? And we're going to get started with the meeting.

Okay. We do have interpreters here for people who are Spanish-speaking citizens for Spanish speaking citizens who may need some translation help.

And we have Brooks Michel and Guio Emedan. And, if you do need interpretation assistance, could you please come down to this corner of the room.

And Guio, could you just tell everybody what I said?

(Interpretation by Ms. Emedan.)

MR. CAMERON: They pay attention to you. That's good. Thank you. Thank you, Guio.

Well, good evening everybody. My name is

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1 Chip Cameron, and I want to welcome you to tonight's
2 meeting. And our topic tonight is the environmental
3 review that the NRC and the Corps of Engineers are
4 going to perform --

5 Hey, sir, could you just keep it down,
6 please? Thank you.

7 The topic for tonight is the environmental
8 evaluation that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
9 which we'll call the NRC tonight, and the Army Corps
10 of Engineers, are going to perform as one part of an
11 evaluation of the license application that we received
12 from Florida Power and Light to build and operate two
13 new nuclear reactors at the Turkey Point site.

14 And it's my pleasure to serve as your
15 Facilitator for tonight's meeting, and I am going to
16 be assisted by Gerri Fehst, over there, who is part of
17 NRC's Facilitation Training Program. And we're going
18 to try to give her some real life experience tonight
19 facilitating. But our job as facilitators is to try
20 to help all of you to have a productive meeting
21 tonight.

22 And I just wanted to talk a little bit
23 about meeting process so that you'll know what to
24 expect.

25 Can you hear me back there, or is there

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1 too much feedback?

2 Thomas, can we get the feedback down a
3 little bit?

4 Okay. Is that any better? A little
5 better.

6 At any rate, three aspects of the meeting
7 process. One is the format for the meeting; the
8 second thing is ground rules for the meeting, simple
9 ground rules to make sure that we have a productive
10 meeting tonight, and then I'd like to introduce the
11 NRC and Corps of Engineers staff who are going to be
12 talking to you tonight.

13 In terms of the format for the meeting,
14 it's really a two-part format. The first part of the
15 meeting is for the NRC and Corps of Engineers to give
16 you information about what the environmental
17 evaluation process is all about, and how you can
18 participate in that process.

19 After those presentations we will have
20 some time for questions about the process for the
21 evaluation. Before we proceed to the second part of
22 the meeting, which is an opportunity to listen to all
23 of you; what your advice and recommendations are in
24 terms of the issues that the Corps of Engineers and
25 the NRC should look at in doing their environmental

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1 evaluation.

2
3 And one thing I want to emphasize right
4 off the bat is the fact that we have two agencies
5 involved in decision making here. We have the NRC,
6 who has a responsibility to decide whether this
7 license application should be granted, and we have
8 the Corps of Engineers here who are evaluating whether
9 to give the permits that are needed for possible
10 impacts on navigable waters of the United States.

11 So, there's, there's two agencies, but
12 both of those agencies are going to use the one
13 environmental impact statement that is being prepared
14 on this particular project.

15 The NRC is the lead agency because the
16 issue of licensing the plant is the broader issue.
17 The Corps is a cooperating agency on this basis.

18 Each agency has a public participation
19 process. The NRC's is this traditional public meeting
20 that we hold on the scoping, what issues should be
21 included in the environmental impact statement, and
22 there will be a later meeting on the draft
23 environmental impact statement.

24 The Corps public participation process
25 calls for what is called a public hearing, Now, that

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1 public hearing has been incorporated into this meeting
2 tonight. When we get to the draft environmental
3 impact statement meeting we may do the same thing. In
4 other words, the Corps' public hearing may be
5 incorporated into this public meeting, but they may
6 decide to hold a separate public hearing, and I just
7 wanted everybody to understand that.

8 If you want to talk, when we get to the
9 second part of the meeting, which is public comment
10 part, if you could please fill out one of yellow cards
11 at the desk, and that will just give us an idea of how
12 many people want to talk to us. And we'll ask you to
13 come up to the front of the room here.

14 The agencies are also taking written
15 comments on these issues, and they will tell you how
16 to file those comments, when to file those comments.
17 But anything you say tonight will carry the same
18 weight as the written comments.

19 The ground rules, very simple. As I
20 mentioned the first is, is please wait until all the
21 speakers are finished so that we can give you a
22 complete overview before asking any questions. If you
23 do have a question, just signal me and I'll bring you
24 this cordless microphone, and just introduce yourself
25 to us.

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1 Second ground rule is that I would only
2 ask that only one person speak at a time, for the most
3 important reason so we can give our full attention to
4 whoever has the microphone at the moment. Second
5 reason is so that we can get a clean transcript. Our
6 court stenographer tonight is Gretchen Schultz, and
7 she is taking a record of everything that is said
8 tonight. That will be the NRC and Corps of Engineers'
9 record of this meeting, but it is also going to be
10 your record of the meeting and that transcript will be
11 publicly available to all of you.

12 The third ground rule is, I am going to
13 ask you to please be brief, and I would ask you to
14 follow a three to five minute guideline in your
15 comments tonight. And the simple reason, so that we
16 can get to everybody who wants to speak tonight. So
17 if we're brief, then we can accomplish that.

18 And I apologize in advance if we have to
19 ask you to finish up before you're ready to finish up,
20 because I know that you spend a lot of time on your
21 comments. But fortunately you can submit a written
22 comment to the Agency, and if you do have a prepared
23 statement we'll attach that to the transcript tonight.

24 Last ground rule is courtesy. You may
25 hear opinions tonight that you don't agree with, that

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1 differ from your own. Just please respect the person
2 who is giving that opinion.

3 I do want to note that when you come up to
4 give your comments, the NRC and the Corps of
5 Engineers' staff, they're going to be listening
6 carefully to those comments, but they won't be
7 responding to any comments that you make or questions
8 that you might ask. And they will consider those
9 comments and questions when they prepare the report on
10 this meeting, and you can see how they dispositioned
11 those comments and questions.

12 And with that, let me just introduce the
13 NRC and Corps of Engineers staff to you, and I want to
14 give you a little bit of background on them so that
15 you'll know who is speaking to you.

16 The first speaker is going to be Laurel
17 Bauer, and Laurel is the Chief of the Environmental
18 Projects Branch within the Division of Site and
19 Environmental Reviews in the Office of New Reactors at
20 the NRC, and she's going to give you an overview of
21 NRC responsibilities.

22 She's been with the NRC for three-and-a-
23 half years, and it's all been on new reactor licensing
24 issues. The NRC has received several applications,
25 such as the one from Florida Power and Light, to build

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1 and operate new reactors.

2 Laurel previously worked for the Navy and
3 the United States Geological Survey as a consultant,
4 and her background is in archeology and geology. She
5 has a Bachelor's Degree from the University of Memphis
6 in Archeology and Geology, and she has a Master's in
7 Earth Sciences from the University of Memphis.

8 After we hear from Laurel we're going to
9 go to the Army Corps of Engineers, and we have Megan
10 Clouser with us. And she's the Senior Project Manager
11 at the Jacksonville District of the Corps of
12 Engineers, and she's going to tell you about Corps of
13 Engineers' responsibilities in regard to this license
14 application.

15 And before she joined the Corps -- which
16 she's been with the Corps about six years on
17 permitting issues. But she was with Miami-Dade County
18 dealing with wetlands restoration, wetlands
19 permitting, and enforcement issues with Miami-Dade
20 County. She has a Bachelor of Marine Science and
21 Biology from the University of Miami.

22 Then we're going to turn back to the NRC,
23 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. We have Andy
24 Kugler, who is the Senior Project Manager on this
25 particular license application. He's been with the

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1 NRC for about 20 years, not only on new reactor
2 environmental reviews, but also on operating reactor
3 issues. And before he came to the NRC he was involved
4 with the Naval Atomic Submarine Program. And he was
5 also an engineer at the River Bend Nuclear Power Plant
6 down in Louisiana working for, I think Gulf States
7 Utility Company.

8 And finally, we're going to get some more
9 details on the NRC environmental review and where you
10 can submit comments, from Tomeka Terry, who is right
11 here. And Tomeka has been with the NRC for eight
12 years. She has worked on reactor license renewal
13 issues and also new reactor issues, and she is an
14 Environmental Project Manager with Andy on this
15 particular license application.

16 She has a Bachelor's and Master's Degree
17 in Civil Engineering from North Carolina Agricultural
18 and Technical State University.

19 So those are your speakers. We have a
20 couple of other notables that I just want you to know
21 are here. One is Tony Hsia. Tony is the Senior
22 Agency Official from the NRC here tonight. He's the
23 Deputy Director of the Division of Site and
24 Environmental Reviews in our Office of New Reactors.

25 We have our Safety Project Manager here.

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1 As you'll hear the evaluation that the NRC does on
2 this license application is a environmental review and
3 a safety review, and Manny Comar is the Project
4 Manager on the Safety Review.

5 We also have very important people to the
6 NRC, and that's one of our resident inspectors.
7 Martha Barillas is with us right here. And those are
8 the people who work at each reactor site to make sure
9 that NRC regulations are complied with to protect the
10 health and safety. And one reason Martha is here is
11 that if you have any questions about the operating
12 plants, Martha is going to be here after the meeting
13 to answer any questions or discuss any issues that you
14 have.

15 We also have some people from our Office
16 of General Counsel, Public Affairs, Regional Offices.

17 So we brought some people with us to make sure that
18 we could discuss any issues that you might have.

19 And with that, I would just thank you all
20 for being here, and I'm going to go to Laurel for the
21 first presentation.

22 MS. BAUER: Good evening. I'm Laurel
23 Bauer. As Chip said, I'm the Chief of the
24 Environmental Projects Branch that's responsible for
25 overseeing the environmental review of the Turkey

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1 Point Unit 6 and 7 COL application.

2 I would like to take a moment to express
3 my thanks to you for coming out this evening and
4 taking time out of your schedules to meet with us and
5 to provide your comments to us. We're here to solicit
6 your comments in order to more fully inform the scope
7 of our environmental review. And then that said, we
8 also hope that we can provide some useful information
9 to you on our review process and how we go about doing
10 a review.

11 We were initially here, in Homestead, back
12 in April of 2009 to introduce the NRC and also to
13 discuss some of the key elements of the safety review
14 and of the environmental review for this application.

15 Tonight our focus is going to be on the
16 environmental review process. We have a number of
17 people here who are involved in the process, and
18 hopefully, during the open house tonight, you have had
19 an opportunity to have some meaningful discussions
20 with us.

21 The next slide? Okay.

22 So a little bit of how we've gotten here
23 and why we're here. Florida Power and Light has
24 applied for a combined license to construct and
25 operate two nuclear units at the existing Turkey Point

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1 site. As part of our license application review and
2 as part of our requirement from the National
3 Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, we're required to
4 conduct an environmental review. The product of that
5 review will be our EIS, or our environmental impact
6 statement.

7 Now, the EIS is just one part of the NRC's
8 review of the COL application. Simultaneously there
9 will be a safety review going on in addition to the
10 ongoing review of the AP1000 reactor design, or what
11 we call the design certification review.

12 So, then only after each of those reviews
13 is complete will a decision to be made whether to
14 issue the combined license.

15 So, in the first part of tonight's meeting
16 Megan is going to discuss the Army Corps of Engineers
17 and their process. Andy and Tomeka will tell you
18 about our environmental review process and our
19 responsibilities to you under NEPA. We'll discuss the
20 schedule for the environmental review and, just as
21 importantly, we'll discuss with you how you can be
22 involved and how you can provide comments throughout
23 the process.

24 After the initial presentations, we'll
25 turn the meeting over to you so you can ask your

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1 questions and provide us with the comments. Just,
2 really, the purpose of the meeting is to give you the
3 opportunity to share with us your comments and what
4 your opinions are and what you consider to be the most
5 important aspects of the environmental review.

6 While we have expertise across all the
7 environmental disciplines, we don't live in your
8 community and we feel like you can provide us insight
9 that will be important to the review that we may not
10 be aware of.

11 So this is really your opportunity to
12 participate and to be active in the process, and let
13 us know what environmental issues are most important
14 to you.

15 This won't be your last opportunity, and
16 Tomeka, as she goes through her portion of the
17 presentation, will let you know the different areas
18 where you can be involved in the process.

19 So, I want to stress that we are in the
20 early stages of the environment review. So much of
21 our activity right now is really focused on gathering
22 as much information as we can to help us do our review
23 the best we can.

24 The next slide, please.

25 Before I turn it over to the other

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1 speakers, I am going to give you brief introduction of
2 the NRC.

3 The NRC's mission is three-fold: To
4 protect public health and safety; to promote common
5 defense and security; and to protect the environment.

6 And tonight, it's that third aspect of our mission
7 that we're going to focus on, and that is protecting
8 the environment.

9 The NRC is an independent agency. We
10 license and inspect civilian uses of nuclear materials
11 at facilities, such as nuclear power plants, hospitals
12 and universities, and well as other industrial uses.
13 And the NRC has over 30 years of experience and
14 expertise.

15 So, thank you again for coming out. And
16 we look forward to your comments we hope that this
17 meeting is informative and constructive for all of
18 you. And with that, I will turn it over to Megan
19 Clouser, the Army Corps of Engineers.

20 MS. CLOUSER: Good evening, everybody. My
21 name is Megan Clouser. I'm a Senior Project Manager
22 with the Jacksonville District and I am the Project
23 Manager for the Turkey Point Unit 6 and 7.

24 Next slide, please.

25 To give you a brief overview, the Corps of

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1 Engineers is the primary Federal agency in charge of
2 administering Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and
3 Section 10 of the Rivers of Harbors Act of 1899. We
4 regulate the discharge of fill material and dredge
5 material into all jurisdictional waters of the United
6 States, and we also regulate structures in, over, and
7 under waters in the United States. Our permit
8 decisions are considered Federal actions and must
9 comply with the National Environmental Policy Act.

10 Next slide, please.

11 The NRC is the lead agency in this process
12 and the Corps is a cooperating agency in the
13 preparation of this EIS. The final EIS will serve as
14 the primary environmental document that the U.S. Army
15 Corps permit decisions will be based upon.

16 Next slide.

17 Also, to give you a little bit of an
18 overview as to how the Corps exerts jurisdiction or
19 how we claim a wetland. In the fresh water system
20 you'll usually see, obviously, the three primary
21 constituents, which are water, hydric soils and
22 hydrophytic vegetation.

23 Our jurisdiction in these fresh water
24 systems usually extends up to the ordinary high water
25 mark, annual ordinary high water mark. And, again,

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1 you need all three components in order to have our
2 wetland.

3 Next slide, please.

4 In a tidal system, we have Section 10 of
5 the Rivers and Harbors Act, which regulates structures
6 above the mean high water line, and then also the
7 wetlands that are in the littoral zone usually between
8 annual high tide and mean high water.

9 Next slide.

10 Again, as NRC has emphasized, public
11 involvement and participation are important to the
12 Corps of Engineers and critical to the EIS
13 preparation. Comments received in this meeting are
14 considered in the preparation of the EIS and in our
15 subsequent permit decisions.

16 Next slide.

17 Okay. I'm going to give you a brief
18 overview of what this project entails. What we're
19 dealing with are proposed wetland acreages and open
20 water acreages. These have not been finalized. The
21 Corps has not reached a final jurisdictional
22 determination for the project.

23 To begin with, the actual nuclear reactor
24 site that they're looking at involves approximately
25 251.8 acres of fill impact and approximately 24.5

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1 acres of fill impact. For the transmission line
2 corridors, again, we're looking at corridors. We
3 haven't narrowed it down yet. So the wetlands
4 encompassed in that area is approximately 308 acres.

5 We're also looking at the deep well
6 injection and the reclaimed water pipelines which
7 involve approximately 45 acres of impacts of fill to
8 wetlands. But again, some of those impacts may be
9 temporary.

10 Next slide.

11 As part of the reclaimed water facility
12 they're looking at approximately 45 acres -- 44 or 45
13 acres of fill impact. For redoing the barge unloading
14 area it approximately impacts to 0.1 acres of open
15 water. Access roads, you're looking at about 81.6
16 acres of fill impact. And, again, a lot of the
17 impacts will be temporary as proposed.

18 And then, the radial wells under waters of
19 the United States, and, finally, the potable water
20 pipelines, which would encompass about 3.4 acres of
21 fill impacts. And, again, some of them might be
22 temporary.

23 Next slide.

24 As part of the Corps' process we will
25 publish our public notice at approximately the same

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1 time as the draft EIS is available for publication.
2 When it is, it will be published at the following
3 website, and we will be notifying the public that this
4 application is being processed and then how to comment
5 for the Corps.

6 And, again, the Corps final decision on
7 this project will likely come after the final EIS is
8 published but will likely precede the NRC's decision
9 for the combined licensing.

10 Next slide.

11 Any questions, that's my e-mail. We also
12 have a display in the back and also my business cards
13 are there too.

14 Thank you. And now I will hand it over to
15 Andy Kugler.

16 MR. KUGLER: Thank you, Megan.

17 Again, my name is Any Kugler. I'm the
18 Environmental Project Manager for the environmental
19 portion of the review for the combined licenses for
20 Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 combined license.

21 First of all, I'd like to thank you all
22 for coming out this evening, taking time to be here to
23 listen to what we have to say, and hopefully also to
24 provide information to us regarding issues that you
25 consider important in our review.

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1 In June of 2009 Florida Power and Light
2 submitted their application for two combined licenses
3 to build Units 6 and 7. If granted, those licenses
4 would give Florida Power and Light permission to build
5 and operate the two new units.

6 I want to mention that there are already
7 five unites operating at this site. There are three
8 fossil units, Units 1, 2 and 5, and there are two
9 existing nuclear units, Units 3 and 4.

10 For the Turkey Point combined license
11 application, as we've mentioned, there are two reviews
12 running at parallel. There is the safety review and
13 there's an environmental review. For the safety
14 review we're going to be taking a look at how building
15 this particular plant and operating it at this site
16 matches up with our safety regulations. So, we are
17 going to be looking to make sure that it will meet our
18 safety requirements.

19 After both the safety review and the
20 environmental review are completed there will be a
21 formal hearing carried out regarding the results of
22 our reviews. The public can get involved in that
23 hearing process, and in a moment I'll talk a little
24 bit more about how you would do that if you're
25 interested. After the hearing is completed, that

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1 information is provided, or used by the Commission to
2 make its decision as to whether or not to grant the
3 licenses.

4 And as I said, the focus tonight is going
5 to be on the environmental review. That's really why
6 we're here. But because you also have an opportunity
7 to be involved in the hearing, I want to take a few
8 moments to talk about how you would do that.

9 Next slide.

10 On June 18th, the NRC published in the
11 Federal Register a Notice of Hearing and Opportunity
12 to Intervene. So this notice is letting everybody
13 know we're going to have a hearing and how you might
14 become a party to that hearing and become involved in
15 it.

16 For somebody to become involved in a
17 hearing they really have to do two things: First,
18 they have to show that they will in some way be
19 affected by the decision to build these plants, and
20 then they have to submit contentions. These are
21 statements that show that they have some dispute with
22 the application submitted by Florida Power and Light.

23 The details regarding how you apply, how
24 you intervene and how you submit these contentions,
25 are included in that Federal Register Notice, and if

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1 you need a copy we can get you a copy of that.

2 If you do want to become a party to the
3 hearing you have until August 17th to submit your
4 petition to intervene. Before you can submit that
5 petition you need to get a digital certificate as part
6 of the process, and getting that certificate can take
7 5 to 10 days. So it's really important to understand
8 that if you have any interest in possibly becoming a
9 party to this hearing, you want to get that digital
10 certificate early.

11 What I would suggest to you is, if you do
12 have an interest, go ahead and get the certificate
13 right away. It doesn't commit you to anything. If
14 you get the certificate and you decide later, I don't
15 want to become a party to this hearing, that's fine,
16 you just don't submit your petition. But if you do
17 decide to submit a petition, now you know that you
18 have the certificate that you're going to need in
19 order to be able to do that.

20 The one other thing I want to mention at
21 this point is, becoming a party to the hearing is only
22 one way you can participate in this licensing process.

23 And for the environmental review you're going to have
24 several opportunities to become involved. The scoping
25 process, being one, the process we're in right now.

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1 Also, we'll talk about other ways you can become
2 involved as we move on through the process of the
3 environmental review.

4 Next slide.

5 Our environmental review is based on the
6 requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act,
7 as Laurel had mentioned. We also refer to that as
8 NEPA. And NEPA requires that federal agencies use a
9 systematic process in evaluating the environmental
10 impacts of actions it's going to take. For major
11 federal actions the National Environmental Policy Act
12 requires that we prepare an environmental impact
13 statement, and licensing new nuclear power plants,
14 issuing combined licenses is a major federal action.
15 So, we will be preparing an environmental impact
16 statement.

17 But NEPA does a lot more than just require
18 us to evaluate the impacts, it also tells us to get
19 the public involved, because we recognize that the
20 public can provide us with information to which we
21 might not otherwise have access. So the scoping
22 process that we're in right now is a part of that
23 public interaction. We're trying to get information
24 from you, as well as provide information to you.

25 We'll talk a little bit more about the

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1 specifics of the scoping process when Tomeka is up
2 here.

3 Next slide.

4 So as I've said, the result of our
5 environmental review will be an environmental impact
6 statement. We accepted the application in September
7 of 2009. We actually began the review in March of
8 2010. The application submitted by Florida Power and
9 Light includes as a part of it an environmental
10 report; that is the starting point of our review.
11 It's only one of the pieces of the puzzle. We will
12 gather information from a number of sources before we
13 complete our review.

14 Over the last two months we have performed
15 what we call a site audit, where we were at the Turkey
16 Point site gathering information, looking at
17 documents. We've also done an audit of the
18 alternative sites -- that was done earlier this week -
19 - and we've been meeting with local officials and
20 other agencies gathering information regarding the
21 environment down here and the potential effects of
22 this proposed action.

23 We also expect some time in the not too
24 distant future that we will request additional
25 information from Florida Power and Light to give us

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1 all that we need in order to perform our review.

2 All of the information that we collect,
3 including the scoping information we receive this
4 evening, will be considered as we prepare the
5 environmental impact statement. We expect to issue a
6 draft environmental impact statement in October of
7 2011. And we call it a Draft at this stage -- we've
8 written a complete evaluation. As far as we can tell
9 we've covered everything, we've evaluated everything
10 properly. It's draft because we haven't yet gotten
11 public comments and comments from other agencies. So
12 we put the draft environmental impact statement out
13 for comment and we will use comments that we receive
14 to refine the environmental impact statement and issue
15 it as a final document, and we expect to that in
16 October of 2012.

17 As I mentioned earlier, we have the Corps
18 as a cooperating agency working with us on this
19 review. In that capacity they have been involved in
20 the work we've been doing; they've been involved in
21 the site audits; involved in meetings with other
22 agencies. So they're working with us every step of
23 the way. They'll be involved in the technical
24 evaluations that we perform, and involved in writing
25 the environmental impact statement that we issue.

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1 That concludes my remarks, and at this
2 point I'm going to turn it over to Ms. Tomeka Terry to
3 talk a bit more specifically about the schedule for
4 our review and the scoping process. Thank you.

5 MS. TERRY: Good afternoon. My name is
6 Tomeka Terry, and I am also the other Environmental
7 Project Manager on Turkey Point combined license
8 application.

9 This slide shows the overview of our
10 environmental process. As you can see, on June the
11 15th we published a Federal Register Notice, Notice of
12 Intent to Conduct Scoping and Prepare an Environmental
13 Impact Statement. This stepwise approach is how we
14 meet our environmental -- our responsibilities under
15 NEPA. Before each milestone we publish a Federal
16 Register Notice.

17 The scoping period is an opportunity for
18 you to provide your comments on the environmental
19 issues. This public meeting is part of that process.

20 The next step in our process is Notice of
21 Availability of the draft EIS. We are expecting to
22 publish that in October 2011. At that time we will
23 have another public meeting where we will share our
24 results on our draft environmental reviews, and
25 receive your comments on the draft EIS, and there will

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1 be a 75 day comment period on the draft EIS.

2 The final step of the process is a Notice
3 of Availability of the final environmental impact
4 statement, which is expected to be published October
5 2012.

6 Next slide.

7 Resource Areas. This slide shows mostly
8 resource areas we consider in our EIS. Some of these
9 areas also include hydrology, surface, groundwater,
10 water use, land use, cultural resource, terrestrial
11 and aquatic ecology, accident analysis, transportation
12 of fuel, and waste.

13 Next slide.

14 You are the one who is more familiar with
15 this community. The NRC has come here today so that
16 you can share with us those environmental reviews and
17 values that you believe are important to your
18 community. We will consider this information to
19 prepare a Turkey Point EIS. In addition to providing
20 comments and information here today, you have the
21 opportunity to come and share your comments, providing
22 additional information to us through August the 16th,
23 as I will discuss later. We are also here to solicit
24 input from other agencies during the scoping process.

25 We will include all comments that we

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1 receive in our scoping summary reports, which is
2 expected to be published in November. The comments
3 relating to an environmental issues will be considered
4 in the NRC development of the draft EIS.

5 Next slide.

6 Access to the environmental reports. The
7 documents can be reviewed on our project specific
8 website listing which is listed on the slide here. In
9 addition, you can go to the Homestead Branch Library
10 and South Dade Regional Library, which has the hard
11 copy of the environmental report and a CD of the
12 combined license application. Also, we will provide
13 both the libraries with a draft and the final EIS.

14 If you are having any type of problems on
15 the website page, please feel free to contact me or
16 Andy Kugler so that we can walk you through the
17 process, because we're here to help and we want to
18 help you as much as we can on the review.

19 Next slide.

20 As stated early tonight, the major purpose
21 of this meeting is to listen to and gather your
22 comments on our environmental review. Many of you
23 have already signed up today to speak. However, if
24 you're uncomfortable speaking or you need to leave
25 early, there is a table in the back of the room, who's

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1 Adrienne -- can you raise your Adrienne? We have
2 another lady there named Brooke, she can take your
3 comments.

4 You can handwrite your comments and mail
5 them in or hand them to an NRC staff, or you can type
6 or submit them electronically.

7 If you think of something later, there are
8 several other ways you may submit your comments.
9 Also, in your handout there's a comment form. You can
10 fill that out and you can give it to staff, or
11 Adrienne, or a host who is up front.

12 You may e-mail them at
13 TurkeyPoint.COLEIS@nrc.gov; mail them, which is the
14 address that's listed on the slide; or you may fax
15 them, 301-492-3446.

16 So, again, there are several ways you can
17 submit your comments on the environmental review.
18 Please note there is a 60-day comment period which
19 ends August the 16th.

20 Next slide, please.

21 Also, this is the contact information for
22 the people -- for the NRC contact people on the Turkey
23 Point Combined License Application. In addition to
24 myself, Andy Kugler, who is the Environmental Project
25 Manager, and also Manny Comar. Raise your hand,

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1 Manny.

2 And with that I conclude my presentation.

3 I appreciate your time tonight, and I am looking
4 forward to hearing your comments. I'll turn it over
5 to Chip now.

6 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Tomeka.

7 And, Andy, you want to correct something?

8 MR. KUGLER: I just wanted to mention
9 something. Unfortunately we did not notice until the
10 presentation this afternoon: In the paper copies of
11 the slides that you have there is an error.

12 Can you go back one slide?

13 If you take a look at the e-mail address,
14 in the handout it's got an "A" between COL and EIS,
15 and that is not correct. We were able to correct it
16 electronically but we couldn't correct it in the paper
17 copies. If you want to e-mail something in, please
18 use a correct address. We're going to try and find
19 some way to compensate for this in case people use the
20 incorrect address. We'll try and find some way to
21 deal with that. But if you can correct it in your
22 handout, that way you'll have the correct e-mail
23 address, and we apologize for that error.

24 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Andy.

25 You've heard an overview of the NRC and

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1 Corps of Engineers' evaluation process. And just to
2 make sure that that process is clear --

3 (Microphone interference.)

4 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Well, we're going to
5 carry on here and I'll try to move. I'm looking at
6 our sound guys.

7 Okay. Are there any questions, basically
8 about the process that we can answer?

9 (No response.)

10 Are there any questions? Any questions we
11 can answer for you? Okay. Let's go try this.

12 If you could just introduce yourself to
13 us, Richard.

14 MR. GROSSO: Hi, I'm Richard Grosso with
15 the Everglades Law Center.

16 If Petitions to Intervene are due mid-
17 August, but the environmental preliminary assessment
18 won't be done until the Fall and then the final in the
19 Fall, what's happening during that interim process,
20 after people petition to intervene while all the
21 environmental and safety analysis is still going on?

22 MR. CAMERON: Good question. And I'm
23 going to turn to our attorneys on this who are going
24 to tell you that the intervention petition is filed on
25 the applicant's ER.

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1 And Patrick can -- obviously not just the
2 ER, but could you just explain to Richard how that
3 process works and how people then can intervene or
4 file contentions on the NRC's draft environmental
5 impact statement or the safety evaluation report?

6 MR. MOULDING: Hi. My name is Pat
7 Moulding, I'm with the Office of the General Counsel.

8 Your question is correct. The petitions
9 initially are supposed to be filed on the
10 environmental report and the application as submitted
11 by the applicant. And part of the purpose of that;
12 our adjudicatory process is set up so that issues are
13 identified as early as possible in the process. And
14 part of it's that issues are brought to the attention
15 of the staff very early on in the process and so that
16 those can be considered as part of the safety and
17 environmental reviews.

18 As Chip alluded to -- well, in fact, as
19 Andy and Laurel and the others have explained, the
20 review process is ongoing, and while petitions are
21 being submitted and as the petitions are assessed by
22 the staff and by the administrative law judges who
23 judge the admissibility of these petitions, the
24 staff's review is ongoing. And it's during that time
25 that the staff is seeking additional information on

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1 the application and may ask -- request for additional
2 information. That's proceeding in parallel with the
3 adjudicatory process for these petitions. So they are
4 parallel processes. But as I said, the purpose is to
5 make sure that issues are raised on the application as
6 early as possible in the process, and that's the
7 reason for the August deadline.

8 As Chip mentioned, there are opportunities
9 later in the process, if there are differences in the
10 environmental review as compared to the applicant's
11 application. Our process provides for late filed
12 intervention if certain criteria are met, and those
13 are spelled out in our regulations. But there are
14 opportunities for intervention later on if those
15 criteria are met and those are spelled out in the
16 regulations. Chip.

17 MR. CAMERON: I think that's great,
18 Patrick, and you can talk to Richard and anybody else
19 in detail about that. But one thing additional that
20 you might add is that the hearing, if there are
21 parties and contentions admitted, that hearing may
22 still be, on those original contentions, may still be
23 ongoing when the draft environmental impact statement
24 is issued.

25 Is that correct? So it's not just all

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1 down time on the hearing front.

2 MR. MOULDING: Right. That's a good
3 point. And maybe it would help for me to just say a
4 little bit more about the timetable for the
5 intervention process.

6 When petitions are filed in August there's
7 an opportunity for the staff and the applicant to
8 respond to those petitions to speak to whether the
9 contentions that are filed should be admitted or not
10 for litigation.

11 At the time petitions are filed a
12 licensing board is formed, which is a panel of three
13 administrative law judges, and they rule on the
14 admissibility of those petitions. And that takes some
15 time after -- once the petitions are filed there's a
16 25 day period for responses from the staff and
17 applicant, and then several weeks after that would be
18 the earliest that a decision would be issued by the
19 licensing board.

20 So, that process does take a little while
21 before the admissibility of contentions is determined.

22 And, again, during that time the staff is continuing
23 with its own technical review. So these processes do
24 proceed in parallel.

25 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Patrick,

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1 and thank you, Richard for that question, that people
2 understand the hearing process a little better.

3 Yes. And could you just please introduce
4 yourself to us?

5 MS. ROFF: My name is Rhonda Roff. The
6 sound in here is really odd.

7 I am curious how a COL can be issued in
8 the absence of an EIS. Also, I am interested in
9 knowing the substantive differences between the State
10 environmental review process toward the site
11 certification application and the EIS that is done
12 under the Federal process, please. Just if there's a
13 thumbnail sketch of it.

14 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. And I think
15 they're mostly going to concentrate on the
16 relationship between the State and Federal. Because I
17 think the answer, if we understood you, is, how can a
18 COL be issued without an environmental impact
19 statement.

20 Well, Andy, you may want to answer this
21 question.

22 MR. KUGLER: The answer is, it can't. And
23 I'm not sure of the genesis of your question. But the
24 process will be that we will develop an environmental
25 impact statement, first draft and then final. We will

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1 also in parallel complete the safety review, so we'll
2 issue a final safety evaluation report. Both of those
3 documents will go through the hearing process, and
4 then, after all of that, the Commission will make its
5 decision. So, it will be final before a combined
6 license is issued.

7 In terms of a comparison between the State
8 process and the Federal process, it's a little hard to
9 compare them. It's a little bit of apples and
10 oranges, in that the State is satisfying its
11 requirements; they have their own regulations in the
12 State and we have our regulations that we're operating
13 under.

14 What I will say is, that in large measure
15 they're very similar. We're going to look at the same
16 kinds of issues, we're going to look at the same data
17 for the most part. We are talking with the State and
18 local agencies quite a bit. We've been talking to
19 Water Management District, Department of Environmental
20 Resources in Miami-Dade, USGS, and other folks down
21 here. So we're trying to stay in touch with the folks
22 who are down here and who know this area best.

23 But when you look at it -- I guess here is
24 how I would explain the differences. The Nuclear
25 Regulatory Commission, our decision is on the

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1 licensing of a nuclear power plant. And the Atomic
2 Energy Act, which is our primary -- really is our
3 statute, focuses a lot on radiological safety, and
4 that's what's going to drive our safety review.

5 National Environmental Policy Act,
6 however, says, in addition to that, make sure you
7 consider environmental values in your decision making,
8 and we will.

9 For the State there are numerous permits
10 and permissions that Florida Power and Light will have
11 to get from various agencies in order to build and
12 operate this plant. And what the State has done is
13 it's tried to bundle all that work together in the
14 site certification process. But they're making a
15 number of different decisions on various permits and
16 permissions, so in that respect it's a little
17 different. But it's largely similar in terms of what
18 we look at and what issues we evaluate. Okay.

19 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
20 Andy.

21 And if you have -- need to know more about
22 that, we have plenty of people who can talk to you
23 about that.

24 Anybody else have a question on process
25 before we go to the comment part of the meeting?

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1 (No response.)

2 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Well, thank you very
3 much. We're going to go to the comment part of the
4 meeting now, and I'm going to turn this over to my
5 colleague, Gerri Fehst, to lead us through that.

6 And, Gerri, are you ready?

7 MS. FEHST: Good evening. I'm Gerri
8 Fehst, as stated. And I wanted to apologize for some
9 of the sound problems we're having in here; the
10 acoustics and also the interference that's coming from
11 the lights. We tried to address it this afternoon,
12 but we're told that we had to leave the lights on,
13 otherwise we wouldn't have lights for the evening, and
14 so the problem hasn't gone away on its own. And,
15 we're sorry about that.

16 Now, as Chip has said, it's time to turn
17 the meeting over to those of you who filled out the
18 cards and are ready to present your comments on this
19 proposal. And usually we begin with letting our local
20 officials go first. So, with that in mind I'd like to
21 invite Miami-Dade County Commissioner, Kay Sorenson,
22 to begin. To be followed then by Tim -- and apologies
23 for anything I do to the names, I'll do my best. But,
24 Tim Meerbott from the town of Cutler Bay will then
25 follow.

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1 And just a reminder, we would all
2 appreciate it if comments could be held to three to
3 five minutes.

4 MS. SORENSON: Thank you very much for
5 this opportunity. Again, I'm Katy Sorenson, County
6 Commission for District 8.

7 Turkey Point is probably the most
8 environmentally unlikely nuclear installation in the
9 nation. If we had to do it all over again, would we
10 really put a massive power plant complex on the border
11 of a national park in the middle of sensitive wetlands
12 and then convert thousands of acres of coastal
13 mangroves into a giant radiator for two nuclear
14 reactors?

15 We may not have the chance to do it over,
16 but we can certainly think better about making things
17 worse. The environmental review of an expanding
18 nuclear facility abutting a national park, in the
19 middle of wetlands, that the Federal, State, and local
20 governments have spent millions working to restore and
21 protect, deserves extra scrutiny.

22 One of the most important things that the
23 NRC can do as a function of the environmental review
24 of this application is to evaluate the cumulative
25 environmental impacts from all of these plants. After

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1 all, the reactors are called 6 and 7, not 1 and 2.
2 Just evaluating this application as if the proposed
3 plants exist in a vacuum, as the State is doing
4 through their permitting process, would be a
5 disservice to the community and to our environment.

6 The NRC needs to evaluate the impacts of
7 the two new reactors. Direct impacts like wetland
8 losses, dredge fill pads, permanent onsite nuclear
9 waste storage and temporary 20-year roads through an
10 Everglades Restoration Project, in the context of the
11 impact already caused by the existing power plant
12 complex.

13 There is growing evidence that the
14 thousands of acres of cooling canals designed for
15 Turkey Point 3 and 4 are exacerbating saltwater
16 intrusion in the area, and is believed to be impeding
17 the flow of groundwater to Biscayne National Park.

18 If no solutions to these impacts are
19 addressed in this application review, then you will
20 have contributed to the degradation of our national
21 parks and our quality of life in Miami-Dade.

22 I know it isn't the Nuclear Regulatory
23 Commission's place to determine need, but I do believe
24 that there is a deep reservoir of available energy if
25 we would only embrace energy efficiency. A recent

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1 report by Duke University and Georgia Tech concluded
2 that the southern states could meet our future energy
3 demand through aggressive energy conservation
4 programs. There are a lot more jobs to be had putting
5 people to work now, not 5, 10, or 15 years from now
6 retrofiting homes and business throughout our
7 community, and we don't have to pay for these jobs and
8 reduced energy bills through an early cost recovery
9 fee.

10 In closing, I also want to join the voices
11 of the Mayors from Cutler Bay, Palmetto Bay, South
12 Miami and Pinecrest, who object to the environmental
13 impact of power lines along the US-1 corridor, which
14 would destroy the plans of mixed use pedestrian and
15 transit oriented development, compact urban form that
16 holds the line on urban sprawl, and which in turn
17 protects our Everglades and environmentally sensitive
18 areas.

19 I urge you to consider all these
20 environmental issues, and thank you for the
21 opportunity to participate in this process.

22 MR. MEERBOTT: Good evening. My name is
23 Tim Meerbott and I'm a City Councilman from the town
24 of Cutler Bay. And as Katy said so eloquently, the
25 Mayors from our surrounding cities gathered and

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1 together put forth information about their concerns on
2 the environmental impact, not just the site of the
3 reactors, but also the transmission lines. I'm here
4 this evening just so I can add my voice to their
5 concerns.

6 I recognize FPL is a partner that provides
7 power to all of our citizens, and also provides jobs
8 to many of our citizens. As a partner, I expect them
9 to go ahead and work with us as we try to go ahead and
10 protect the environment for all of us.

11 The transmission lines along the US-1
12 corridor is a direct contradiction of what we, the
13 leaders of these cities, have envisioned for an
14 improved US-1 corridor which will allow us to go ahead
15 and develop our communities in smart ways rather than
16 going further into the Everglades.

17 I don't need to elaborate too much on that
18 fact. But we also need to consider that the water
19 they're going to be using, the 90 million gallons of
20 water that they want to use to cool these plants, is
21 about one-third of our grey water, and there are other
22 alternatives that we could use for that. We could be
23 using irrigation and other areas rather than just
24 turning it over to FP&L. So I want them to consider
25 the use of the water along with the impact it will

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1 have on the development of the US-1 quarter.

2 That's all I have. Thank you very much
3 for your time.

4 MS. FEHST: Our next speaker will be Tom
5 Walker, Director of Engineering, Florida Keys Aqueduct
6 Authority, and following him will be Victor del Cid,
7 and Mike Kiley, Site Vice President at Turkey Point.

8 MR. WALKER: Good evening. Thanks for
9 giving us the opportunity to comment on this proposed
10 project.

11 The Florida Keys primary water supply
12 comes from a well field that is within ten miles of
13 the proposed project. That's the well field itself.
14 The actual aquifer that draws water into the well
15 field is all around where we are. It's a very open,
16 porous, surficial aquifer that's very vulnerable, very
17 sensitive to wants and needs and with water chemistry
18 in and about the land uses in South Dade County.

19 Not just our well fields, there's well
20 fields for Florida City, Homestead, and many other
21 private and public systems in South Dade County that
22 are within this region, some closer, some further away
23 than ours, to the proposed project.

24 Saltwater intrusion is a real issue to the
25 Biscayne aquifer. We've seen the saltwater front line

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1 move over time inland. We have a huge number of
2 monitoring wells as sentinels to help keep an eye and
3 monitor the chemistries in the Biscayne aquifer. We
4 have seen the intrusion exacerbated by existing
5 operation at the existing FPL facility. One of the
6 prior speakers mentioned high density saline water
7 from the cooling canals. And that's been studied to
8 some degree, however, the transparency of seeing the
9 data is not as good as we would like from the
10 applicant.

11 We understand also that the proposal
12 included potentially huge amounts of borrow excavation
13 in and around the facility. Also, a huge amount of
14 reclaimed water to be used as cooling. Both of these
15 elements are going to change potentially the hydrology
16 and the water chemistry in and around the area.

17 As a result, we request that the scoping
18 that you're providing in the EIS present a very high
19 level of detail in the water resource mass balance of
20 both the hydrology and the water chemistries that we
21 have in South Dade County to prohibit any negative
22 impacts. We already have enough negative impacts, and
23 last year was a good example. We had a drought that
24 brought the surface water of the Biscayne aquifer down
25 to zero, and as you know we can't keep it at zero too

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1 long with the saltwater head pushing inland. So, we
2 need to do everything we can to protect our water
3 resources and our water supply for our citizens.

4 A few random comments. FPL, just last
5 year. negotiated a new groundwater monitoring plan
6 with the South Florida Water Management District.
7 However, there were compliance questions from the
8 initial groundwater monitoring plan that had been
9 issued 20 years ago, and there was, I think, a lack of
10 some transparency of looking at the groundwater data.

11 So I would request that that data be sought and
12 included in your evaluation in the scoping process.

13 Sea level rise is a real and ongoing
14 interesting element that we haven't had to deal with
15 before that is going to be causing major challenges to
16 our infrastructure. We would hope that FPL's proposed
17 facility do not add any unintended consequences by
18 moving millions of tons of dirt and moving waters
19 around that could increase the potential impacts as a
20 result of the already impacting sea level rise.

21 And the last comment I'll make. I was
22 looking at some of the documents you left in the back
23 of the room. And in terms of tritium your own
24 periodical says, nuclear power plants have reported
25 abnormal releases of water containing tritium

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1 resulting in groundwater contamination.

2 This is spooky stuff. And we would hope
3 that any such releases would not go anywhere outside
4 the boundary if such releases actually occur, and that
5 information, if it's out there, would be immediately
6 released to agencies that deal with water resources so
7 we can deal with the potential implications as a
8 result of such potential contamination. Thank you.

9 MR. del CID: Good evening everyone. I
10 would like to share a story with you. One of
11 uncertainty, hope, and fulfillment. During the Summer
12 of 2007 I was a newlywed; I had married my high school
13 sweetheart; we had a beautiful baby boy, and we were
14 anxiously awaiting another.

15 Every day I pondered our future; how will
16 I provide for my new family? Am I doing enough to
17 make sure that they have everything that they need?
18 These questions plagued my mind and nothing seemed to
19 put me at ease.

20 I was working as a part-time bank teller
21 and later as a full-time sales rep. Is this it? I
22 would ask myself. Have I exhausted all options to
23 progress to a higher level of sustenance? The simple
24 answer was, no. But what could I do? Working my way
25 up the retail corporate ladder was something I had

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1 never envisioned for myself.

2 Then something happened. An opportunity
3 presented itself. At the time it seemed the faintest
4 glimmer of hope, but as I moved ahead I found that in
5 fact I had stumbled upon a treasure trove.

6 That summer I enrolled in the Miami-Dade
7 College FPL Professional Training Pipeline. The
8 program offered a new and exciting opportunity. I
9 could hone my math and science skills and apply them
10 to a technical industry working with electricity.
11 Although I had some reservations concerning health and
12 the safety of working in a nuclear power plant, I soon
13 discovered that my worries were unfounded.

14 From day one the focus of our training was
15 around personal and public safety. As I immersed
16 myself in the training I realized the great measures
17 used to ensure that the power plant is operated safely
18 and efficiently. One year into my school I began a
19 paid summer internship with FPL at the Turkey Point
20 Nuclear Plant. I continued my classroom studies while
21 working hands on in the field with qualified and
22 experienced craft workers. I was astounded by the
23 attention of detail and the amount of attention to
24 safety that they put into everything that they did,
25 every aspect of the job all the time.

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1 At the end of that summer I began asking
2 myself different questions; how far can I take this?
3 What can I do to excel and set myself apart? I found
4 some momentum and I wasn't going to look back.

5 After finishing out my second year at
6 Miami-Dade College I sat at home waiting for a phone
7 call. The sound of two boys laughing and frolicking
8 about filled the room. My wife's comforting touch and
9 soothing tone eased my anxiety. She had stood by me
10 steadfastly as I ventured down this new road in my
11 life, and she knew what was at stake. It was our
12 future.

13 The phone call finally came. I was being
14 offered a position as an Electrical Apprentice at
15 Turkey Point. The job would command a high salary, a
16 plethora of benefits and stability. I had only begun
17 to reap the rewards of the hard work, dedication, and
18 sacrifice that my family and I had been putting for
19 two years.

20 Today I stand before you a different man
21 than the one that was wandering around aimlessly only
22 three years ago. I have been working with FPL for one
23 year and continue to receive a world-class education
24 and training, that compliments the years that I spent
25 at Miami-Dade College. My wife, two sons, daughter

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1 and I, now call Homestead our home. We are proud to
2 be a part of this community and look forward to
3 staying here while I pursue a long and fruitful career
4 with FPL.

5 Today I ask myself different questions;
6 how can we offer this opportunity to others? What can
7 we do to promote and sustain the training program that
8 has given me and my family so much?

9 What you heard today was my story, but
10 there are 12 other stories, not unlike mine, of folks
11 who graduated and were hired at the same time as me.
12 They too are beginning their careers in an ever-
13 growing industry.

14 My name is Victor del Cid, and I thank you
15 for listening to my story. I ask that you please help
16 create new stories by supporting the expansion of
17 Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. Thank you.

18 MS. FEHST: Okay. We'll be hearing from
19 Mike Kiley, the Site Vice President at Turkey Point,
20 followed by Richard Grosso, Everglades Law Center.

21 MR. KILEY: Thank you and good evening.
22 I'm sure most of you will agree that Victor with his
23 attitude, you know, there'll be some point in time
24 he's standing up here as the Site Vice President for
25 Turkey Point. But that is the position I hold at the

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1 site. I am overall responsible for the safe operation
2 of that facility.

3 And I just want to thank you for this
4 opportunity to have a chance to meet with you. And
5 also in the back we have tables, that I also have our
6 staff there. We welcome any questions. You can
7 address the staff after the meeting or at any point.
8 If you want to write down your questions, if you don't
9 feel comfortable asking it, just write it down, hand
10 it to any one of the young men and women at that
11 table. We'll provide the answer in writing. We will
12 be more than happy to do that.

13 For those of you who have had a chance to
14 visit the site -- and we do welcome tour groups. We
15 routinely tour many Boy Scout and Girl Scout groups
16 through the site. Please take advantage of that. But
17 one of the things that you'll see when you come to the
18 site is our long-standing commitment to environmental
19 stewardship. So that is an unwavering commitment that
20 we owe this community.

21 Also, Unit 6 and 7 are what we're here to
22 discuss tonight. Now, Unit 6 and 7, when constructed,
23 when in operation, they will offset the carbon dioxide
24 generation of 1.3 million cars per year. Per year,
25 1.3 million cars.

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1 Now, you've heard the reference to Unit 6
2 and 7. That is because there are five operating units
3 there. There's three fossil units and there's two
4 operating nuclear units. So it's important that we
5 continue to diversify our electrical supply in this
6 country, and we continue to reduce the reliance on
7 fossil fuels and reduce our carbon footprint.

8 One of the things you'll also notice when
9 you come to the site is that there's 800 full-time
10 employees, and there's an additional 800 contractors
11 that work at the site and call this community their
12 home. They buy their gas in town, they go food
13 shopping in this town, they use the local restaurants,
14 their children go to the schools. My son plays
15 baseball in the field right outside this wall here.

16 So, we have a lot of reasons to ensure
17 that these units are operated extremely safely. One,
18 is the commitment to our families; two, is the
19 commitment to the community; and the other is, the
20 infrastructure of the United States, because where
21 would we be today without safe, reliable electricity.

22 Our company is the largest electrical
23 generator of electricity from wind in the United
24 States. We have the largest solar producing facility
25 in the United States, and we're the third largest

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1 generator of electricity from nuclear power, as I
2 stand here today, before we discuss Unit 6 and 7.

3 And all the nuclear reactors that we
4 operate throughout the country, all of them are given
5 a rating of exemplary or excellent by an independent
6 oversight group that oversees the operation of all the
7 nuclear power plants in the United States.

8 I'm proud to be a part of the Turkey Point
9 team. I'm proud to be a part of a team that provides
10 the electrical needs to the growing demands here in
11 South Florida. And, again, I'm pleased to have this
12 time and I encourage you sincerely, if you have any
13 questions leave them with our staff. If you would
14 like to visit the site we'd be more than happy to
15 welcome you. And, again, just leave your information
16 with our staff at the back table.

17 Thanks again for your time.

18 MR. GROSSO: Hi, good evening. I'm
19 Richard Grosso, General Counsel of the Everglades Law
20 Center, and I know many of the Corps folks involved in
21 this project, and I welcome the NRC staff and I
22 appreciate you coming down from Washington, DC.

23 A lot has changed since this facility was
24 originally sited here. You are about to undertake an
25 analysis of a proposal to place two nuclear reactors

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1 on the shores of a bay that is the subject of a major
2 Federal multi-billion dollar restoration project.

3 The nature of the impacts that this
4 project will have; water consumption, wetland loss
5 that is sort of off the charts in terms of modern
6 wetland permitting in Southeast Florida; habitat loss;
7 impacts to hydrology in the way water moves, are the
8 types of impacts that that multi-billion dollar
9 Federal project is trying to reverse.

10 And so the notion of coming in and
11 bringing about water use impacts, that are unlike
12 anything else known in South Florida, and wetland
13 impacts that are kind of off the charts, just
14 fundamentally is a major problem and doesn't really
15 add up. The exacerbation of things that one arm of
16 the Federal Government is trying to fix, doesn't make
17 sense in the modern world.

18 The water use is massive. Biscayne Bay
19 restoration is all about fixing the problem that we
20 don't get enough fresh water into the bay anymore. So
21 the notion that you would add this type of fresh water
22 consumptive use right there at that same location, is
23 incredibly troubling. We haven't figured out how
24 we're going to get the amount of fresh water back into
25 the bay that we need to make it work again.

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1 This water demand could absolutely
2 preclude ever getting that done. And you have to
3 understand the economic impact and the economic value
4 of a restored Biscayne Bay to the industries that are
5 populated by a lot of folks who probably aren't here
6 tonight; fisherman, recreational users, people that
7 make their money off of that Bay. Those are jobs too,
8 and those have major implications for what happens
9 here in the future.

10 The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration
11 Project is a major priority for the Federal and State
12 Government.

13 Besides fresh water loss the loss of
14 wetlands is the other major thing we're trying to fix
15 there. The numbers of wetland loss here are just
16 astronomical, and they're not something that we really
17 ought to be considering in modern 2010 times anymore.

18 Sea level rise changes the nature of all
19 of those impacts, exacerbates the nature of all of
20 those impacts. The idea of putting major nuclear
21 reactors in an area this susceptible to sea level rise
22 and is susceptible to hurricanes, should be very
23 troubling from a safety and from an ecological
24 environmental standpoint. This is basically Ground
25 Zero in the United States of America for hurricanes,

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1 in terms of frequency and in terms of impacts. That
2 has to factor into the environmental analysis of this
3 project.

4 I haven't even begun to talk about fish
5 and wildlife, road impacts, exotic species, and all of
6 that. But there's a lot of information out there from
7 the State Siting Act process that you should look at.

8 Everglades Restoration, Biscayne Bay
9 Restoration, is about restoring that area for its
10 economic value, for its environmental value, and that
11 has to be considered.

12 This is two National Parks. Two National
13 Parks that could be impacted by this. Biscayne Bay,
14 and for the transmission siting aspect of it,
15 Everglades National Park. Again, not one, but two
16 National Parks that we're spending billions of dollars
17 to restore because of their economic value, and the
18 economic value of restoring them. So, again, that
19 negative economic cost has to be considered in your
20 analysis.

21 And the final point I'll make is about
22 saltwater impacts. One aspect of Everglades and
23 Biscayne Bay restoration is about ecology. The other
24 aspect is about South Florida's drinking water supply.
25 We've had major drinking water crises. We've had

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1 development moratoriums because of a lack of drinking
2 water.

3 Saltwater intrusion is a major problem.
4 Saltwater intrusion, if it contaminates drinking water
5 is not just an environmental problem, but it's a sound
6 growth into the future development problem for South
7 Florida. It's not a risk that a place like South
8 Florida that already has major droughts and already
9 has major drinking water shortages can afford to take.

10 So, that's an unacceptable risk. The
11 unacceptability of that risk ought to be considered
12 strongly.

13 I thank you very much for coming down.
14 There is so much science involved here that's
15 available to you, and certainly we hope that you will
16 use it, that which is available from your Federal
17 Restoration partners. Thank you very much.

18 MS. FEHST: Thank you for your comments,
19 Richard.

20 The next three speakers will be in this
21 order; Richard Snelson with Iron Workers; Jessica
22 O'Katy, Students for Environmental Action at Florida
23 International University; and, is Barry White here?

24 (No response.)

25 MS. FEHST: If someone named Barry White

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1 is here could you raise your hand?

2 (No response.)

3 MS. FEHST: Okay. So the next speaker
4 will be Richard Snelson, followed by Jessica O'Katy,
5 followed by Tom Martinelli.

6 MR. SNELSON: Hi there. My name is
7 Richard Snelson, Iron Worker, working out of Local
8 272.

9 I'm for nuclear power. It is one of the
10 cleanest, safest, most cost effective ways of making
11 power. If you look across the boards nuclear power
12 costs about two-and-a-half to three cents a kilowatt
13 to make.

14 If you look across the country, a lot of
15 your nuclear power plants have reached the end of
16 their life expectancy. Over the last, say, 10 years,
17 America has been rebuilding, revamping them, making
18 them capable of going on another 20, 30 years. You
19 have a lot of coal fired power plants that have
20 reached their life expectancy.

21 As far as America as an industrial nation,
22 we need this power to power our factories. Look at
23 it. You go throughout the United States -- when you
24 go to stores you don't see hardly anything made in
25 America anymore. So if you look at it from a

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1 economic standpoint, if you see that these power
2 plants have reached the end of their life
3 expectancies, big industry is looking at this.

4 We need these new power plants. It
5 provides jobs for honest people. You look at it. A
6 lot of people -- to get in at a nuclear power plant
7 you got to take a 500 question site [psych?] test,
8 plus pass a background check.

9 You are attracting a good crowd of people
10 in this area, which is good economically, not to
11 mention -- I believe there's one other nuclear power
12 plant being built right now, which is Plant Vogtle, I
13 believe in Georgia. And we can lead the way to
14 supplying our power demands.

15 You look at it as far as local impact; the
16 people, the training programs and stuff like that,
17 it's going to provide a lot of permanent jobs for
18 people. You look at all the foreclosures and the
19 people that have lost their jobs. I think it's a win-
20 win situation.

21 I guess that's all I have to say about
22 that.

23 MS. O'KATY: Good evening. My name is
24 Jessica O'Katy. I'm Vice President for Students for
25 Environmental Action at SIU, as well as a member of

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1 the Florida Youth Environmental Sustainability
2 Coalition.

3 I'm not only a Florida native, but I am a
4 resident of Miami, and I work here as well. I'm just
5 a lover of the environment, and I am hoping that you
6 will take into consideration its protection to the
7 best of your ability when making this decision.

8 I'd first like to say that I know that
9 we're saying there's a new need for energy. The last
10 I've heard there's been a population decrease in this
11 area. I'd also like to say that from what I've
12 learned at school, that uranium transportation and
13 storage is very dangerous and not something that we
14 should be risking people and the environment's well-
15 being for.

16 I, instead, would like to propose that we
17 focus on truly renewable energy and clean energy
18 answers as well as efficiency in Miami. I'd like to
19 ask that you please look at the protection of our
20 wetlands and our national parks, and be careful of
21 saltwater intrusion in our aquifers. It doesn't seem
22 like that when we're going to be drilling for more
23 fresh water that we need here, as well as filling
24 acres, what we have wetland restorations for now.

25 Sixty billion gallons of water is the last

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1 statistic that I heard that would be needed per day.
2 That's way too much water. And I also heard that it
3 would be warmer after use, going into the cooling and
4 going back into our water. And just a small degree
5 change can definitely affect all of our wetlands and
6 things here.

7 I've also heard that transmission lines
8 would buzz, cause radiation problems that may cause
9 cancer, especially breast cancer, in a lot of people,
10 as well as that it might go through our Everglades as
11 well as down US-1.

12 I feel that uranium is not a long-term
13 answer and so that expansion of Turkey Point would not
14 start until a long term after we need it, and that it
15 wouldn't last for that long because we do not have
16 uranium here and we don't have enough of it.

17 I also just got my water report reading
18 from Miami-Dade. And I found it interesting that not
19 only was there uranium, which we don't have here in
20 our water, but that the levels of it were much higher
21 closer to Turkey Point than they were in Northern
22 Miami. I thought that was very interesting. And when
23 I read the reason for uranium being in the water, it
24 said that it was from "natural sources." So I found
25 that to be extremely worrisome.

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1 So, I'd like to ask that we focus on truly
2 clean and renewable energy sources like solar or
3 wind, and most of all efficiency, and definitely take
4 into consideration all of the environmental impacts
5 that we can when making this decision. Thank you.

6 MR. MARTINELLI: Good afternoon, folks.
7 My name is Tom Martinelli, I am here from the Clean
8 and Safe Energy Coalition, also known as CASE. CASE
9 is a large grass roots coalition that unites unlikely
10 allies across the academic, environmental, business,
11 consumer, and labor communities, supporting nuclear
12 energy for environmentally sound electricity.

13 Earlier today the Mayor of Florida City
14 said, safety is the number one priority regarding the
15 proposed reactors. That too is at the height of CASE
16 Energy's agenda.

17 Nuclear energy emits minuscule amounts of
18 radiation and meets the highest regulatory standards
19 of any industry. We'd also like to remind folks that
20 nuclear energy is very clean. No greenhouse gases are
21 emitted from nuclear power plants, no controlled air
22 pollutants are emitted by the nuclear power plants,
23 and the life cycle emissions of nuclear energy are
24 lower than coal, natural gas, hydro power and solar
25 energies.

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1 Nuclear energy also helps obtain cleaner
2 air and improve the quality of life and health for all
3 Americans. Nuclear energy is also stable, affordable,
4 and efficient. It's the only energy that runs 24
5 hours, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. It's the most
6 cost effective energy solution and they run at about
7 90 percent efficiency.

8 Nuclear energy is also a smart economic
9 choice. Constructing plants has the ability to employ
10 about 4,000 people at its highest rate of
11 construction, and then it employs about 500
12 specialized jobs, like Victor's, who came to the
13 Pipeline Program at Miami-Dade.

14 So, not only is nuclear safe, clean,
15 stable, efficient, affordable and economically
16 beneficial, but it's a smart decision given the nature
17 of our times when we need to figure out how to meet
18 our energy needs.

19 So it goes without saying that CASE
20 Energy's in favor of Reactors 6 and 7. And for more
21 information on CASE Energy there's a table in back
22 there where we have pamphlets and some more
23 information. And I'd like to say thank you to the NRC
24 for hosting this great event, and thank you to you all
25 for coming.

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1 MS. FEHST: Thank you, Tom.

2 Our next speaker will be William
3 Alexander, who is with the Latin Chamber of Commerce.

4 And I believe he will be using translation services.

5 William Alexander. And Mr. Alexander will
6 be followed by Rhonda Roff.

7 (The following statement was given through
8 a Spanish interpreter, Guiomar Emedan.)

9 MR. ALEXANDER: Good afternoon. I see
10 that everybody's very quiet here. I feel that we're
11 all trying to hear each other out.

12 I have a perfect English name, William
13 Alexander. I'm the President of the Latin Chamber of
14 Commerce, so I am going to take this opportunity to
15 address you in Spanish so that the lady here can also
16 do her work.

17 We are here because of the proposed plans
18 to build two atomic plants that will afford us the
19 opportunity, after they are built at Turkey Point, to
20 have a flourishing economy in the area.

21 We, representing the group of Hispanic
22 entrepreneurs and as representatives of that sector,
23 we applaud the efforts by FPL to give us a low cost
24 product that will be the best product possible.

25 From what I've seen in the advertising, as

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1 far as I've been able to read from what has already
2 been distributed to you, apparently this would
3 represent for the economy, after the 40 years of the
4 building when the two plants are finally working,
5 savings in energy costs for about \$90 million. So, we
6 believe this is very important.

7 We have analyzed the project and realize
8 that when the two plants that will be built here at
9 Turkey Point are finally constructed, this will afford
10 us the things that we need in order to have a better
11 future. We, thus, once again, applaud FPL for its
12 vision and for the time that it has invested in
13 providing us with a better opportunity for our future.

14 The Chamber also sees with sympathy all
15 the efforts surrounding the industry, the generating
16 industry, and the production of electricity and
17 energy. We also see that it will provide around 3,000
18 jobs, which is very, very important to us.

19 We also are considering not just those
20 3,000 temporary jobs, but also the 800 permanent jobs
21 that would be left here in this region that sorely
22 needs it right now.

23 But we believe that economically it would
24 be a very, very good project, and we would like to
25 state here that we agree and support the project. We

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1 also would like to thank FPL for giving us an economic
2 future for the area. Thank you once again. Good
3 evening.

4 MS. FEHST: Our next speaker, Rhonda Roff.
5 And she will be followed by John McHugh.

6 MS. ROFF: My name is Rhonda Ruff. I live
7 up near Lake Okeechobee, so the proposal for this
8 power plant perhaps won't impact me directly, but I do
9 care an awful lot about the Everglades and I agree
10 with Commissioner Sorenson and Richard Gross and other
11 speakers about the impacts on the salt line, on fresh
12 water to Biscayne Bay.

13 One thing I think they didn't mention on
14 the environmental lines was, what will happen with one
15 or two or three feet of sea level rise? Where will
16 this plant be? Will it be an island? Is this a wise
17 place to put it? Will that sea water and with the
18 increasing storm intensity under the worse scenarios
19 of climate change, will the containment structure
20 actually hold?

21 But that's not what I really came here to
22 talk about. Florida has a very unusual political
23 backdrop for siting power plants. It's a regulated
24 utility state, which means that the regulated investor
25 owned utilities make their money building power

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1 plants. We get something for that. We get safe,
2 reliable power at the most affordable cost. But the
3 incentive to conserve and the incentive to provide
4 renewable, particularly distributed renewable power
5 generation is very, very small.

6 There are allegations -- I have no idea if
7 they're true or not -- of collusion between our Public
8 Service Commission and Florida Power and Light, and
9 perhaps other utility companies' cozy relationships.

10 I know that a proposal for a 20-plus
11 billion dollar power plant is enough to keep them in
12 business for a while, and I'm glad that they're a big
13 employer of the State.

14 I also know that the Nuclear Regulatory
15 Commission is funded primarily through industry-user
16 fees. Now, that reminds me of another agency which
17 recently changed its name, the Minerals Management
18 Service. I can't remember its new name right now, but
19 it's the Bureau of Ocean, something, which is also
20 funded in large part by industry-user fees.

21 Now, I'm on a lot of NRC mailing lists.
22 It seems to me -- and it's painful to read the
23 interminable detail they go into in monitoring the
24 safety of the facilities; Indian Point, Turkey Point,
25 Crystal River, in Florida. But there must be

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1 something pretty dangerous going on in there for them
2 to do that level of constant review.

3 I'm glad they're on the task. But I
4 believe that the Minerals Management Service was on
5 that same task regarding offshore drilling. So my
6 question is, how can we public, we the public, the
7 residents of Homestead visiting this YMCA, how can we
8 -- how can you, NRC, convince us that the safety of
9 this new facility will be assured?

10 We can't get out of Miami on any given
11 5:00 rush hour, particularly Friday. We can't get out
12 of Miami with four days notice of a hurricane. Can we
13 really know for sure that we will never have a
14 radiological release that will require evacuation?
15 Can we know that? I need to know that before I would
16 ever put my seal of approval on this plant. Can we
17 know that? Can we be assured of that?

18 You may say the answer is, yes. But if
19 you do, I have to look back to MMS and the Deep Water
20 Horizon and say, can I believe it? I know everybody's
21 doing the best job they can, but is it good enough to
22 assure that we will never, ever have a problem?
23 Because a problem would be so devastating to the
24 people in the area. Thank you very much.

25 MS. FEHST: Thank you, Rhonda.

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1 John McHugh, and John will be followed by
2 Roce Simpson.

3 MR. McHUGH: I came to speak to you today
4 about Turkey Point. I have an economic interest. I
5 knew Mr. Smith, McGregor Smith personally. It was his
6 design and his idea to have a plant there. He wanted
7 to provide clean and inexpensive electricity to South
8 Dade or to all of South Florida, and I think he
9 succeeded that. Your objections or the objections
10 that you are trying to overlook are quite evident.
11 Okay.

12 We have an impact for water, we have an
13 impact for saltwater intrusion. But don't we have
14 that naturally? I'm 60 years old. I was born in Dade
15 County. I lived in South Dade for the last 40 years.

16 I worked at the plant in different capacities for the
17 last 40 years. I worked there as an Apprentice
18 Electrician, I worked there as an Electrician, and
19 then recently I was employed by Florida Power and
20 Light as a Maintenance Trainer.

21 I can tell you that the people down there
22 are the most conscientious and the most -- it's like a
23 family, that's all I can tell you. The people are --
24 number one is the plant safety which goes back to
25 public safety. That is number one in that plant and

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1 every person down there. To the extreme, that we have
2 human performance training, to the extreme, that we
3 have multiple testing for every person there, and this
4 isn't just lightly testing. These maintenance people
5 that are down there have to achieve 80's on every
6 exam. So that means that they have to know what
7 they're doing. It's just not a hit or miss.

8 The Turkey Point plant has been relatively
9 safe over the last years. It's had its few problems,
10 but every plant does. But the impact -- what is our
11 alternative? I live out in the Redlands. Okay.
12 Water impact and the saltwater intrusion has been
13 coming to Dade County -- I used to swim right there
14 before the plant was built.

15 I used to crab right there -- just south
16 of there. I was a human bobber. My dad used to pull
17 me behind the boat and used to go and dive and get
18 crabs and all kind of fish. You don't see a lot of
19 that now. But, is it the plant's fault? No.

20 It's because Dade County has gone from
21 100,000 people to 1 million 9, or whatever our current
22 is. And that impact is going to continue. It's not
23 the plant that's causing the problem. Our water
24 situation, with that mitigation of fresh water flowing
25 out to the ocean, now you're going to have saltwater

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1 coming in; it's not the plant's fault. The plant is
2 there. Fortunately we've had the plant. It's the
3 Government's idea of trying to provide South Florida
4 power has made us where we've grown to this point,
5 where we have this power, where we have the
6 development that we have. Okay.

7 We have to keep going. It's not going to
8 stop unless we put doors up there on the county line
9 that says, we can't move anybody else in here. I
10 don't see any difference between a plant down there
11 and using the water, okay, or another 40,000 people
12 moving into Dade County every two years.

13 When I moved out to my house -- I live
14 west of Krome Avenue -- I could drink the water right
15 out of my well, and that was fine for over 20 years.
16 And then about 10 years ago they decide -- I used to
17 have 4 houses to my block, okay, about 1 square mile.

18 Now I have about 50 or 60 houses to my block. My
19 water supply is not the same now. The quality of
20 water is not the same as it was 10 years ago before
21 those houses were built. See? And it's not any
22 difference except now there's 40 or 50 more people in
23 the area drawing off that same aquifer that there was
24 only 4 before.

25 The agriculture out there uses massive

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1 amounts of water. Okay. When I lived out there for
2 20 years agriculture used massive amounts of water.
3 We didn't have bad quality of water. Okay. The water
4 was there, it was used, reached right under the
5 ground. And that's what they're trying to do on a
6 couple of the different designs, is to pump the water
7 back down into the ground.

8 There have got to be some options. We
9 have too much knowledge and too much in our industry
10 to overcome these minor problems to let a project,
11 which is going to be a economical benefit to Dade
12 County on the building of these plants, and I don't
13 see how we can survive without it. Thank you.

14 MR. SIMPSON: Good evening. My name is
15 Roce Simpson. I'm here tonight speaking on behalf of
16 the South Florida Building and Construction Trades and
17 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 349.

18 We represent thousands of working men and
19 women through South Florida and their families. Over
20 a period of years we have had a long-standing
21 relationship with Florida Power and Light. During
22 that period of time we share a common interest in the
23 utility industry as well as Florida Power and Light's
24 interest in the betterment of the residents of South
25 Florida, Metro-Dade County, as well as the end user or

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1 the consumer, their safety and their best interest.

2 These plants -- needless to say, we're
3 supportive of building these plants. In addition to
4 all of those items there are small issues that may
5 come up from time to time in the process of approving
6 these plants and building them. But history says that
7 -- our history with FP&L says that they look at those
8 problems, they are sensitive to the environment,
9 they're sensitive to the consumer, they're certainly
10 sensitive to the working men and women of South
11 Florida, and they're going to do whatever is necessary
12 to make sure that they satisfy the interest of each of
13 these groups, and history says that will happen.

14 Another thing, on kind of a selfish side
15 of this, since we do represent working men and women,
16 but this is a reality: The economic state of this
17 country right now, and I don't -- unless you're more
18 fortunate than a lot of people, I don't need to tell
19 you, you can read the papers and you know what's going
20 on, not only here but all over this country. There's
21 a massive amount of foreclosures. You know, people
22 are living in their cars. It's gotten so bad that --
23 you know, I haven't seen it in our particular industry
24 -- this bad in probably since the late '60s, early
25 '70s.

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1 What these jobs will do -- there's a long-
2 term effect from these two plants. Not only are they
3 going to provide thousands of jobs as they're being
4 built here locally, these jobs are jobs that give a
5 sufficient rate of pay, a living wage. And in
6 addition to that, most of the workers that work on
7 these projects will either receive some type of
8 pension benefits or health and welfare.

9 So what that means is, that we're not
10 going to have massive amounts of people, like we do
11 now, going to Jackson Hospital and other community
12 hospitals that have no health insurance, putting the
13 burden back on the taxpayers to be able to furnish
14 health insurance for these people. There is an
15 endless line of people who are retired that have no
16 income, waiting on Section 8 housing and other types
17 of housing that they can get into and live in the
18 twilight of their years. This will, in a lot of
19 cases, prevent that from happening.

20 Along with the fact that we're going to be
21 able to provide these jobs for working men and women
22 during the time of construction, a lot of young people
23 will go out there on those particular projects and be
24 trained with a skill in a technical high-level
25 industry and be able to take those skills back out

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1 into the community and be able to work on other
2 projects and sustain their families for the rest of
3 their lives.

4 And in addition to that, for those of you
5 that don't realize it, once these plants are built
6 that's not the end of it. People will go back on a
7 regular basis to maintain, update, and upgrade these
8 plants. It's a system that is good for the community,
9 good for the workers.

10 Nuclear power is one of the most cleanest
11 and efficient methods of producing power we have in
12 this country. And I know that these plants aren't
13 going to be any different.

14 Now, I don't want to date myself, but
15 going off that subject for a minute. I'd like to tell
16 you, I was born and raised here in Dade County. I had
17 fished, hunted and camped exactly where the power
18 plants are before they were built. I could tell you,
19 beyond a doubt right now, there's probably, in most
20 instances, as many fish, deer, and other types of
21 wildlife in that area now as there were when I was a
22 kid. That hasn't been impacted all that greatly.

23 And for those of you that have lived in
24 South Florida long enough and know its history, I
25 worked on those power plants while they were being

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1 built. I went back and worked on those power plants
2 after they were fueled. And I go back now on a
3 frequent basis and service employees who work there.
4 And I can tell you that the plants are as safe and
5 operating as efficiently now as they did back that
6 number of years ago when I was there.

7 So I think I can speak from that
8 perspective, you know, maybe a little bit better than
9 other people who haven't been there that long. I
10 think that they're an asset to the community and I
11 hope that you'll support them to be built.

12 Thank you very much.

13 MS. FEHST: Thank you.

14 We have one more speaker, Matthew
15 Schwartz. And after Matthew I'm going to turn the mic
16 back over to my colleague, Chip Cameron.

17 (Inaudible comment from the public.)

18 MS. FEHST: Chip Cameron takes the
19 microphone, we have one more speaker, then the mic
20 goes back to Chip, then we'll finish up with those of
21 you who have completed cards to give comments tonight.

22 MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you. I'm Matthew
23 Schwartz. I am the Everglades Chair of the Broward
24 Group of the Sierra Club. I'm also on the State's
25 Everglades Committee. I'm Executive Director of a new

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1 environmental organization called the South Florida
2 Wildlands Association, and yes, I am a tree hugger.
3 And I'm going to talk a little bit about why I'm a
4 tree hugger and how this relates to this new plant
5 that's being proposed to be built in our back yard.

6 First of all, as I look through the
7 documents in the resource areas, I notice it says,
8 socioeconomic environmental justice is a resource
9 area, so I'm going to start out and talk a little bit
10 about that, part of this proposal and part of this
11 project.

12 If you Google FP&L, PSC -- Public Services
13 Commission -- you'll find a lot of data, you'll find a
14 lot of interesting articles. And I would direct you
15 primarily to a writer for the Sun Sentinel in Fort
16 Lauderdale called Julie Patel, for whom FP&L is her
17 beat. And look at the long history of the
18 relationship between PSC and FP&L.

19 Why do I mention PSC at the beginning?
20 Because they're the ones who did the needs analysis.
21 Remember, this project starts with a needs analysis,
22 where the PSC determined that there was a need for
23 this power plant. Is there a need for this power
24 plant? Is the Florida population growing? Are we
25 getting to the -- what was it, 15 million people we're

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1 going to have living in South Florida? Nowhere near
2 there. In fact, population is not growing, it's
3 static. There's a reason for that, there's a reason
4 why the population isn't growing. But at any rate,
5 this project does not take that into consideration.

6 There's lots of other interesting
7 relationships between FP&L and PSC. I'm not sure if
8 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is going to look at
9 in their scoping comments, but they should, because
10 it's the PSC which is determining that this could go
11 forward at the very outset. So, you do need to look
12 at those articles and you need to look at that data.

13 Another aspect of this project. This
14 project, from what I can see, it's about a \$20 billion
15 project. What's the problem with that? Because we
16 are in an era where renewable, true renewable
17 resources are now available to us; ocean power, solar,
18 wind.

19 Insolation is the measurement of how much
20 sun reaches a given area of the earth. Florida is the
21 Sunshine State for a reason. Look at insolation maps
22 of the United States. South Florida is equivalent to
23 parts of the Southwest; Arizona, New Mexico. We have
24 the energy here, we are not using any of it. We are
25 not making use of the solar.

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1 And, by the way, all the folks that are up
2 here talking about jobs. I took a job about a month
3 ago with a solar company installing solar installation
4 panels on a ranger station in Biscayne National Park.

5 That is as blue collar a job as any blue collar work
6 I've ever done; it's construction work; it's
7 electrical work; it's roofing; it's tiling. It's blue
8 collar work, it produces lots of jobs.

9 People sometimes think solar is people
10 going up to a rooftop and meditating on the sun or
11 something like that. It's nothing to do with that.
12 It's the construction trades installing solar panels
13 which are existing right now. The jobs that this
14 plant will create are located in Homestead. If we did
15 solar on rooftops throughout the service area of FP&L,
16 we would be creating jobs throughout their entire
17 service area. That's a big consideration.

18 And, by the way, FP&L could lease that
19 roof space, commercial space, government space, pay
20 them a fee and put the solar panels up there. This is
21 going to preclude that from happening. We don't have
22 the money to do this ourselves. People don't have the
23 money to take out of their pocket and put up solar
24 roof panels, but FP&L does. And they're making a
25 decision for all of the people in their service area

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1 that this is the way we're going to produce
2 electricity for you. It's going to be nuclear power.

3 Now, I want to talk a little bit about
4 some other aspects of this project. Oh, by the way,
5 one other thing that I experienced recently was FP&L
6 coming into my city, the City of Fort Lauderdale, and
7 demanding that our city sign a 30 year renewal
8 agreement with them to be the provider of energy. And
9 they said, if you don't we're going to take away your
10 franchise agreement, your franchise tax that we
11 collect for you. That's just a tax. And the city
12 said, oh my god, we don't want to lose that. They can
13 collect that tax themselves. They said, we don't want
14 to lose that, we're going to sign a 30 year agreement.

15 Now we're locked into 30 years with FP&L.

16 Read some of the articles and see how FP&L
17 operates within the State of Florida; also, the
18 biggest political contributor in the State, as well as
19 the biggest utility. So, let's think about that.

20 Some direct environmental consequences
21 that these folks need to look at. These two gigantic,
22 enormous 1,000 megawatt each nuclear generators are
23 going to be cooled with recycled sewage. Let's say
24 that, recycled sewage. That's what's going into these
25 cooling towers. There's no way to get all the

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1 pharmaceuticals, all the chemicals that we flush down
2 our toilets, out of that water that's going to be
3 going through these plants.

4 When that water goes through the cooling
5 towers they're going to be released to steam, droplets
6 are coming out with that water vapor, and lots of
7 stuff is going to be in those droplets. Lots and lots
8 of those chemicals are going to be in those droplets.

9 And that's going to be sprayed out over Biscayne
10 National Park, Biscayne Bay, and the City of
11 Homestead, which already has extremely dubious air and
12 water to begin with for many of the reasons people
13 have talked about.

14 Aside from the cooling towers. Storage of
15 nuclear waste. Tons and tons of nuclear waste are
16 already stockpiled at this plant right now. They were
17 cited. They were fined recently by the Nuclear
18 Regulatory Commission for failure to take care of that
19 waste. There's no place to put it; by the way,
20 there's no place to move it.

21 If the scientists are correct, and they
22 keep moving that global warming -- not global warming,
23 but global sea level change up more and more because
24 the glaciers of Greenland, of Antarctica, are melting.

25 They are melting. You don't have to believe it or

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1 not. Look at the photos and look at it, look at the
2 measurements and look at it.

3 When sea level rises, what's that going to
4 do to a nuclear plant built in the middle of Biscayne
5 Bay, with storage -- with nuclear waste that cannot be
6 moved because there's nowhere to put it. So this is
7 an extreme danger to our community.

8 Power lines through Everglades National
9 Park. That's another part of this licensing thing.
10 The land that was purchased by the people of the
11 United States in a place called the East Everglades
12 Expansion Area, was purchased for one particular
13 reason; the protection and restoration of that section
14 of the Everglades, the Shark River Slough, the heart
15 of the Everglades ecosystem.

16 Now FP&L is planning to put three power
17 lines through that National Park, the iconic National
18 Park in Florida; 150 feet tall, 500,000 kilovolts
19 each. And they're demanding that the Park turn over
20 the eastern edge to them so they can put this thing in
21 there.

22 How do they get away with that? I looked
23 at the documents at the beginning when that expansion
24 area first came through. NPS looked at that corridor
25 that they owned. They said, well, we valued the land,

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1 we can give you 100, \$200,000 for it. When could you
2 turn it over? That was 20 years ago, and now they're
3 on the verge -- National Park Service is on the verge
4 of turning this corridor, on the eastern edge of our
5 Park, over to them. Not only is it going to create an
6 industrial landscape for Everglades National Park,
7 which will happen. 150 foot tall towers would be
8 visible from Shark River Slough.

9 It also will create a corridor for
10 invasive species; it will disrupt the water flow;
11 birds run into power lines all the time,
12 electrocutions, collisions.

13 And I'm not sure of his name, but the
14 gentleman who said that fish and wildlife are the same
15 when he was a kid. That could be his perception. I
16 advise him to read the science and find out how much
17 we have lost. And because that man was a Union man
18 and is concerned about jobs and with the Electrical
19 Union, I would ask him to look at how many jobs solar
20 installations create, and how much that would benefit
21 our community throughout this area.

22 I guess I'm going to close with one
23 statement about the dangers, the general dangers. I
24 guess we would call this a low probability-high impact
25 activity -- event if something went wrong at Turkey

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1 Point. And, by the way, Turkey Point does have a
2 track record; numerous safety violations in addition
3 to the one I told you about with the storage of
4 nuclear fuel; numerous security problems.

5 But we've become used to these low
6 probability-high impact events, because we're going
7 through one right now. And we were told that this
8 couldn't take place.

9 I'm going to read a little paragraph from
10 an article in the New York Times about the Fish and
11 Wildlife Service and their role in the Minerals
12 Management Service licensing, and this is about their
13 estimate of a spill probability in the Gulf.

14 "We all know an oil spill is
15 catastrophic. But what is the likelihood it will
16 happen?' Ms. Fuller asked. She said her office had
17 considered that any likelihood under 50 percent would
18 not be enough to require the protections of her
19 office. 'Obviously we are going to re-look at all
20 these numbers for upcoming consultations.'"

21 So at the end of the day the Fish and
22 Wildlife Service is going to write a biological
23 opinion, and, by the way, they never turn down the
24 building of projects in South Florida, but this one
25 they're going turn down. Thanks very much.

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1 MS. FEHST: Thank you.

2 MR. CAMERON: Yes, thank you.

3 Occasionally the NRC will clarify some
4 things that have been said about the NRC's authority,
5 and we address this issue this afternoon in answering
6 a question, and it's the whole issue of the NRC and
7 fees. And Tony Hsia is going to clarify that and the
8 comparison to the Minerals Management Service.

9 Tony.

10 MR. HSIA: Good evening. My name is Tony
11 Hsia. I work for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in
12 the Division of Site and the Environmental Reviews.

13 I would just like to clarify a comment
14 made by Rhonda Roff. Rhonda, I don't know whether
15 you're still --

16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She's gone.

17 MR. HSIA: She's gone. Okay. But, still,
18 for those of you who are still here.

19 First thing she asked -- she made a
20 comment that NRC collects fees from all the nuclear
21 utilities, which she's correct on that. But the way
22 that process works is, the nuclear utilities pay a
23 fee, goes directly to the U.S. Treasury. It does not
24 come to the NRC. And the Congress will take NRC's
25 budget request on an annual basis, and also based on

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1 what they've determined NRC needs -- NRC's performance
2 and the country's needs. Congress will, in turn, will
3 allocate that amount of money that's coming to the
4 NRC. So it's not a direct -- the utility pay us. But
5 it does go through the U.S. Treasury, and the Congress
6 has the oversight of NRC performance, determines how
7 much of a budget we should have. That's the first
8 point.

9 The next point I would like to clarify is
10 when she mentioned -- sort of comparing us with what
11 she called "MMS" and another bureau called -- I
12 believe she's referring to BLM, Bureau of Land
13 Management.

14 MMS is part of the Interior Department,
15 its Mineral Management Service. As a matter of fact,
16 since the Gulf oil spill, MMS has been disbanded. Now
17 it's, I believe, broken into three different agencies.

18 There's a big difference between NRC's
19 mission and the other two agencies that she mentioned.

20 NRC, back in the early '70s was -- there's a division
21 of responsibility and authority, and as you can see in
22 today's slides, our mission is to protect public
23 health and safety as well as the environment.

24 Now, there's another Federal agency that
25 is in the business of providing the energy needs for

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1 this country, and that is Department of Energy. So,
2 we have nothing to do with the promotion or
3 development of energy resources. Our sole mission is
4 to regulate the safety of nuclear -- civilian use of
5 nuclear radioactive material, including nuclear power
6 plants. They're really to protect the public and
7 safety as well as the environment.

8 On the other hand, the Mineral Management
9 Services, the old Mineral Management Service and the
10 Bureau of Land Reclamation, they have got a dual
11 mission. On one hand they are collecting resources or
12 revenues for the U.S. Government by leasing out land,
13 leasing out drilling rights to different companies.
14 So, that's one side of their mission. The other side
15 of their mission is to regulate, like we're doing with
16 the use of nuclear power.

17 There's a big difference. Our mission is
18 very clearly defined, and we really don't care whether
19 any utility wants to build or not to build nuclear
20 power plants. What we do care, and we take our
21 mission very seriously, is to -- when anybody who
22 wants to continue to operate or apply for a license to
23 construct and operate a nuclear power plant, we review
24 the license applications, we regulate the way they
25 operate power plants.

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1 So, I just want to clarify those for those
2 of you so you understand the big difference between us
3 and the other two agencies. Thank you.

4 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Tony, for that
5 clarification.

6 Gerri.

7 MS. FEHST: Okay. Thank you, Tony.

8 We'll continue with the comment period.
9 And our next speaker will be Mary Finlan with the
10 Chamber of Commerce, and she will be followed by Mara
11 Shlackman.

12 Is Mara Shlackman here?

13 MS. FINLAN: Thank you. I have, for the
14 past 12 years, worked as the Executive Director of the
15 Greater Homestead/Florida City Chamber of Commerce,
16 and you would probably assume that I'm up here to talk
17 about the economic impact. Well, I think that
18 yesterday afternoon's meeting really covered that very
19 well. I think we covered all of the wonderful aspects
20 of economic development with the jobs and the economic
21 impact.

22 I think first I want to say, on behalf of
23 my family, because I'm a resident here, that safety is
24 paramount for me, my children and my grandchildren,
25 one of whom is here tonight going, "This is the

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1 boringest thing I've ever sat through." But she's
2 sitting through it.

3 I feel every confidence in Turkey Point
4 and its safety. And I am content here with my family
5 here. I trust it. I am an old tree hugger from way
6 back. I fought Arm and Hammer and Hooker Chemical
7 back in the day at Love Canal. I've been part of a
8 lot of those issues over the years. I don't think
9 that's an issue here. I really don't believe it is.

10 In my position with the Chamber, we've had
11 resolutions from our Board of Directors and our
12 membership over and over again for the past ten years
13 or more in favor of what Turkey Point needs to do in
14 their expansion.

15 But what I really want to express tonight
16 is my absolute admiration of the fact that we have,
17 with the addition of the proposed two new reactors,
18 the opportunity to avoid the emission of over 255
19 million tons of CO2 into the air over a 40 year
20 period. I just think that's an awesome figure. I
21 think we keep looking at fossil fuel and I don't think
22 we really understand how dependent we are on it and
23 what a nasty thing it can be. And, yes, it would be
24 wonderful and -- really wonderful. I don't think it's
25 pie in the sky. I don't think that solar power is a

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1 magical thing. I think it's a coming thing, and I do
2 think FP&L uses. I know they do. They use wind
3 power.

4 But right now nuclear power is the way to
5 go. It's inexpensive, it's clean, and it's safe. And
6 I think that the equivalent of 46 million cars off the
7 road in 40 years is an amazing thing. And in annual
8 terms that's 6.7 million tons of CO2 and a million
9 cars every year. I think we need to look at that. We
10 need to say this is a win-win situation for the
11 environment, it's a win-win situation for Turkey Point
12 and its employees and for the people of Miami-Dade
13 County. I just really believe it's safe. I
14 personally really believe it. Thank you.

15 MS. SHLACKMAN: Good evening. My name is
16 Mara Shlackman. I'm an attorney in Fort Lauderdale,
17 Florida, but I'm a native of Florida and I grew up
18 here in South Dade. I went to Avocado Elementary,
19 Redland Junior High, and South Dade Senior High,
20 before going on to the University of Miami for
21 undergraduate and Law School, so I know this area, I
22 grew up down here.

23 I was concerned about Turkey Point when I
24 was growing up here and I'm concerned even more so
25 about the proposed expansion of Turkey Point now, and

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1 some of the concerns that I think need to be looked at
2 during the scoping process.

3 Some of the other speakers have already
4 talked about water. Nuclear plants consume more water
5 and withdraw more water than coal plants, natural gas
6 plants, and certainly far more so than wind or solar
7 as forms of energy. As other speakers have alluded
8 to, we already have water shortage issues with
9 drinking water.

10 And we have to consider the socioeconomic
11 impacts of this. The Redlands and Homestead are still
12 an area that have agricultural businesses. There's
13 been an effort to cultivate agritourism with such
14 things as the Schnebly Winery, the Fruit and Spice
15 Park, Paradise Farms. And if we have all of this
16 water being withdrawn for the nuclear plant, these
17 agricultural businesses will suffer that much more.

18 People come to South Dade to go to
19 Everglades National Park or Biscayne National Park.
20 Business in the area benefit from that tourism and
21 provide services to people who are going to visit
22 those parks. So people will be affected and the
23 locals in that way as well.

24 Not to be repetitive of the other
25 speakers. But solar installations on rooftops would

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1 create green jobs that would provide a viable
2 alternative for the community.

3 I don't really have a whole lot more to
4 add to that. I don't want to repeat everything that
5 Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Grosso have said earlier.

6 One thing we should consider is, this is
7 not an energy source that gives so-called energy
8 independence. The great bulk of the uranium comes
9 from outside the United States, and there are
10 greenhouse gas emissions in the process of the
11 extraction and processing of that uranium.

12 So that's really all I have to add. And I
13 hope all these concerns will be considered in the
14 scoping process. Thank you.

15 MS. FEHST: Thank you, Mara.

16 Our next speaker will be Douglas Eney, and
17 he will be followed by Mandy Hancock.

18 MR. ENEY: First off, I'd like to thank
19 the NRC and the Corps of Engineers for coming to South
20 Florida to listen to the local community.

21 I would like to save a little bit of time.
22 I'd like to agree with the lady from the Chamber of
23 Commerce on the CO2 omissions.

24 I live about two miles right now from a
25 Florida Power and Light power plant. It's the Port

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1 Everglades power plant off of Fort Lauderdale. If you
2 fly into Fort Lauderdale you'll see three smokestacks
3 that generate CO2 emissions.

4 I believe our electrical energy use is
5 going to continue to grow in South Florida. I was
6 walking the Hollywood Broadwalk this morning, and
7 there were two large cranes I saw right at Sheridan
8 Street and AlA. And what I found out they were doing
9 is they were installing a new cellular tower on the
10 top of the condominium building for wireless 4G/3G for
11 the new smartphones.

12 And we're more and more, as consumers,
13 using electric. And to be competitive in this world
14 we're not going to cut back on our electric use.
15 However, there were some good points that were brought
16 up, and it kind of ties into what I think is very
17 important.

18 I think nuclear energy's very important in
19 the United States. When I visit my family in Germany
20 and France, they're heavy into nuclear power, and so
21 is Japan, for us to be competitive. We have to make
22 sure that nuclear power is safe in the United States
23 if we do deploy it. We have to make sure that it will
24 work well.

25 I've heard people present today that

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1 nuclear power is unsafe, and it's unsafe for the
2 environment and our water supply. I've heard just the
3 opposite as well that it is safe. I disagree with
4 both those comments.

5 The reality is, nuclear power can be safe
6 if it's run right and managed properly. But that's
7 the reason I expect the NRC to do its job. I'm glad
8 there's employees on staff at NRC that are monitoring
9 these plants at the plants.

10 I would make one big request that maybe
11 the NRC consider when they do this environmental
12 impact study, and that is to ensure on a long term
13 basis for consumers that sell electricity back to the
14 power plant via solar power or wind energy, that
15 through that reverse process -- it can happen with
16 their electric meter -- that they get a significant
17 reduction in their power plant, or the power plant at
18 least buys that electricity back at the same rate that
19 they sell electricity to consumers. I think that
20 would be a very good offset, and I think it's a very
21 important thing as far as the environmental impact.

22 And the one last thing I keep wondering
23 about is, the nuclear power plants generate hot water;
24 correct? What about desalinization, especially in
25 areas like South Florida, to take that hot water and

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1 use it as part of a desalinization solution?

2 So I appreciate the URLs I saw you
3 presented today. I look forward watching this
4 environmental impact through its final decision making
5 process in October 2012, and thank you for the
6 opportunity you gave me to speak today. Thank you.

7 MS. FEHST: Thank you, Dennis.

8 And now, Mandy Hancock. And Mandy will be
9 followed by Megan Ryan.

10 MS. HANCOCK: Good evening everybody. I
11 know it's late. I'm not going to read this whole
12 thing that I read earlier for you all that were here,
13 just to avoid a little bit of redundancy and save a
14 little bit of time and oxygen on my part.

15 My name is Mandy Hancock and I am the High
16 Risk Energy Organizer with Southern Alliance for Clean
17 Energy. We have members in the FPL service region,
18 throughout Florida and the Southeast. We have serious
19 concerns about the push to pursue new nuclear reactors
20 at Turkey Point, and in the rest of the country,
21 obviously.

22 A few points I'm going to highlight to
23 save some time and avoid a little bit of redundancy.

24 We've heard a lot about Turkey Point's
25 safety, history and everything. Just last week the

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1 NRC fined Turkey Point for three infractions
2 concerning the storage of their waste. With vast
3 amounts of radioactive waste already onsite, allowing
4 more reactors to be built, will generate more waste.
5 That is irresponsible as FP&L cannot safely manage the
6 waste that has already been produced. Despite the
7 NRC's Waste Confidence Rule, communities in South
8 Florida do not have confidence in FP&L's ability to
9 manage this toxic waste.

10 Looking at reports that have been done in
11 the name of efficiency, and we've heard a lot of about
12 efficiency and renewables, there were a couple -- the
13 Southern Alliance for Clean Energy and the Natural
14 Resource Defense Council both testified to the Public
15 Service Commission last year that simply increasing
16 energy efficiency goals by 1 percent could negate the
17 need for any nuclear power reactors.

18 I think the NRC should really look at this
19 option while they're doing the consideration of the
20 scoping process.

21 Obviously, renewables in conjunction with
22 that would even further negate the need for new
23 nuclear reactors. The NRC must evaluate updated
24 information using a combination of this sustainable
25 energy choices, including energy efficiency, before

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1 allowing FP&L to commit billions of dollars, billions
2 of gallons of water, and nearly an entire decade to
3 building these reactors when that time and money could
4 be better spent on less risky options.

5 Again, we've talked a lot about
6 renewables. One of the things that you often hear for
7 the argument for nuclear power is that we need nuclear
8 to replace coal. This is a false dichotomy. It's not
9 really an option between coal and nuclear. This is
10 all based on the archaic assumption that we need
11 baseload power.

12 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
13 Chief Jon Wellington, last year told the U.S. Energy
14 Association that saying we need baseload energy is
15 like saying we need mainframe computers. We currently
16 have the technology for distributed energy, just as we
17 do for distributed computing. We do not need nuclear
18 power for baseload energy.

19 The last bit I'm going to kind of read
20 through this prepared statement because I think the
21 water and cumulative impacts are important for
22 everyone to hear.

23 The NRC needs to acknowledge that this
24 area is an extremely sensitive hydrological
25 environment. The history of the Everglades and the

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1 current costly restoration projects illustrate a
2 long-term shortsightedness that has scarred Florida's
3 waterways.

4 When comparing types of energy generation,
5 nuclear power has higher rates of both water
6 withdrawal and consumption than coal and natural gas
7 and far more than renewable energy sources, such as
8 wind and solar.

9 The April 2010 report I mentioned earlier
10 -- which I didn't because I skipped that part -- by
11 Georgia Tech and Duke University -- the same report
12 that Katy Sorenson mentioned earlier -- examined
13 energy efficiency in the South and illustrated ways to
14 substantially reduce energy needs while simultaneously
15 reducing water consumption. According to the report:

16 "In the North American Electric
17 Reliability Council regions in the South, 8.6 billion
18 gallons of freshwater could be conserved in 2020,
19 which is 56 percent of the projected growth in cooling
20 water needs. And in 2030 this could grow to 20.1
21 billion gallons of conserved water, which is 45
22 percent of projected growth."

23 Instead, we see FPL's projected figures
24 for water demand in 2025 to include a 35 percent
25 increase for public and commercial needs and a

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1 whopping 3,224 percent increase for thermoelectric
2 generation.

3 In this sensitive hydrological environment
4 I can't see that that's a viable option within the
5 scope of this project.

6 The NRC needs to fully evaluate less
7 water-intensive energy alternatives -- efficiency and
8 renewables again -- including using a combination of
9 these energy sources. In the environmental report it
10 says that there is no renewable technology that can
11 negate the need for nuclear power. Nowhere in the
12 alternative scenarios does it include a combination of
13 these sources with efficiency. We think this needs to
14 be considered.

15 Cumulative Impacts. As the NRC is aware,
16 FPL already operates three reactors here in Florida
17 and is proposing to build two more. FPL also proposes
18 to build an onsite storage facility to deal with the
19 high level radioactive waste already overflowing in
20 the spent fuel pools. This amount of radioactivity
21 clustered in such a population-dense, hurricane-prone
22 area could create significant safety and health
23 concerns for Floridians. The NRC must address these
24 cumulative impacts to water and human health before
25 they consider this project.

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1 Miami-Dade is an extremely population
2 dense area with 1158 people per square mile. Although
3 FPL and Westinghouse state that the probability of a
4 severe accident is very low for the AP1000, this
5 reactor design has never been built or operated
6 anywhere in the world.

7 Can they guarantee that an accident will
8 never occur? Let's remember that the oil disaster in
9 the Gulf communities, which you've heard about a
10 couple of times, they're now grappling with -- that
11 was also supposed to be a very unlikely event.

12 A recent technical report by Mr. Arnold
13 Gundersen, a nuclear engineer with decades of industry
14 experience, raises serious concerns about the safety
15 of the AP1000 reactor design, concluding that the
16 containment vessel is less safe than current reactors
17 that have a history of containment failures.

18 This concern, coupled with the high
19 population density of the region, should be fully
20 evaluated by the NRC. This is especially urgent in
21 light of FPL's accident analysis scenarios, which
22 assume that 95 percent of the population will be
23 evacuated if an accident occurs. In such a highly
24 populated area, it seems unlikely that 95 percent of
25 the population could be evacuated in a timely enough

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1 manner to avoid exposure in the event of a severe
2 accident. Would this be possible if there was also a
3 hurricane threatening at the same time? I don't think
4 so.

5 In 1982 a Congressional report estimated
6 that if a meltdown occurred at just one of the
7 existing Turkey Point reactors it could cause 29,000
8 peak early fatalities, 45,000 peak injuries, and 4,000
9 peak cancer deaths, and \$48.6 billion in property
10 damage. This is all in 1982 numbers. We all know
11 that money is worth more now and there are a lot more
12 people now. So all of those numbers, let's increase
13 those considering the 30 years that have passed since
14 this report was released.

15 And "peak early" if you all don't know
16 what that mean, it means within one year, 29,000
17 people would die based on 1982 Census figures.

18 In light of the ongoing, devastating BP
19 oil disaster, the last thing Florida and this country
20 needs is to approve another risky energy technology
21 such as the proposed Turkey Point reactors. We demand
22 the utilities utilize technologies to create an energy
23 system that does not threaten public health and
24 safety, nor devour economic, environmental, and water
25 resources.

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1 The inherent power in the Earth's
2 environmental systems, along with measures to reduce
3 overall energy demand, can provide the energy needed
4 without degrading ecosystems and depleting
5 life-necessary resources. There is an opportunity to
6 do things differently and in smarter non-radioactive
7 ways. This opportunity must be seized for the sake of
8 our communities and future generations.

9 Thank you. I have copies of this if
10 anybody needs it. I know I talked really fast. It's
11 all sort of technical and all that. Thank you.

12 MS. FEHST: Thank you. Thank you, Mandy.
13 Mandy, does our court reporter have a copy of that?
14 Okay.

15 Is there anyone in the audience who has
16 filled out a card or who has pre-registered to provide
17 comments who has not been called on yet? Have we
18 missed anyone in those categories?

19 (No response.)

20 MS. FEHST: Okay. If that is the case
21 then, I think what I will do now is turn the
22 microphone over to Tony Hsia with the NRC, and ask him
23 to provide the summary and closing remarks.

24 MR. HSIA: Again, my name is Tony Hsia. I
25 am not going to provide a summary of this evening's

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1 meeting. A lot of you will hate me for doing that, so
2 I will just provide a real short closing remark.

3 On behalf of the NRC staff, I just
4 appreciate this opportunity you guys give us, for us
5 to come here and brief you on our review process,
6 specifically on the environmental impact statement,
7 the scope of the environmental impact statement.

8 So, we thank you for doing that and we
9 thank you for staying so late with us this evening.
10 And most importantly, we have received comments from a
11 diverse group of people and different comments, and I
12 think because of that it will make our environmental
13 assessment a better product, we'll come up with a
14 better environmental impact statement.

15 If there is no other input or comments,
16 this meeting is adjourned. Thank you very much for
17 coming and have a good evening.

18 (Whereupon, at 9:33 p.m., the meeting was
19 adjourned.)
20
21

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