UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING PROCESS FOR DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR STATION LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION

EVENING SESSION

THURSDAY,

NOVEMBER 4, 2010

PORT CLINTON, OHIO

The Public Meeting convened at Camp Perry Lodging and Conference Center, Camp Perry Military Reservation, 1000 Lawrence Road, Port Clinton, Ohio.

Present on behalf of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

RICHARD BARKLEY
BRIAN HARRIS
PAULA COOPER
SCOTT BURNELL
ALLAN BARKER
JOHN RUTKOWSKI
DAN KIMBLE

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com
(202) 234-4433
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Adjourn
MR. BARKLEY: We appreciate your coming out this evening. It's not the best of weather. I'm the meeting facilitator for the meeting this evening. My name is Richard Barkley, and I want to go over a few ground rules for the function of this meeting. We had the same ground rules this afternoon, and the meeting went very, very smoothly. So, hopefully, the same will occur this evening.

I would ask if you are interested in speaking that you sign up on the yellow speaker card. I have eight people so far who have been signed up. If you want to sign up, please do so. We have plenty of time this evening to take your comments.

To be fair, the amount of time allotted will be limited, and based on the number of speakers who have signed up, I generally allowed the people five minutes this afternoon, and that seemed to work well. We have a slightly smaller number of speakers this evening. If you can be concise with your remarks, I would appreciate it.

I will call three speakers at a time to allow you time to prepare. This afternoon some of the speakers actually stood up here in front. You don't...
need to stand up here if you don’t want to. I just want you to be aware that you will be the next person that’s going to be called to speak. You can speak from either this microphone in the center stage or from the podium, whichever you feel comfortable with.

Please silence all your cell phones. I’ll have to do it myself so mine doesn’t go off. Please speak clearly into your microphone as your remarks are being transcribed. We had a couple problems this afternoon with people not speaking clearly into their microphones. I would ask you as a courtesy, do not interrupt the speaker who is speaking at the microphone.

Written comments are welcome during the meeting or after the meeting. You can see Paula Cooper at the front, you can provide your comments to me, and there is also a comment period that runs until the latter part of the next month that you can submit written comments.

Finally, if you have any questions or concerns regarding the conduct of this meeting, we’ll be glad to work through them.

I would like an introduce the NRC staff in attendance this evening:

Dave Wrona, Branch Chief, License Renewal.
Brian Harris, the Safety Project Manager for this project.

Paula Cooper, the Environmental Project Manager.

Scott Burnell, who is the Public Affairs Officer with the Agency.

Allan Barker, who is the Region III State Liaison Officer.

John Rutkowski, who is the Senior Resident Inspector at Davis-Besse, and Dan Kimble, who will be the replacement Senior Resident Inspector here very shortly.

And, Adam who is not here this evening. Adam Wilson was with us this afternoon. He’s the resident inspector at Davis-Besse.

At this point, I would like to turn the meeting over to Brian to make his presentation.

Thanks very much.

MR. HARRIS: Good evening. My name is Brian Harris, and I would like to thank each and every one of you for coming out to this public information session. I’m NRC’s Safety Project Manager in charge of the Davis-Besse license renewal application.

So this meeting will serve two purposes:

To explain the license renewal process and to gather
your comments on environmental scoping. This slide points out two parts of the meeting where you can get involved. We’ll have a question and answer session on the license renewal process, and later we’ll officially record your environmental scoping comments.

Now, the first topic on the agenda today is the license renewal process overview. As I said earlier, we’re here to help you understand the license renewal process. I’ll describe the safety review, and Paula Cooper will describe the environmental review.

Before I get into the discussion of the license renewal process, I would like to take a minute to talk about the NRC in terms of what we do in our mission. We protect the public health and safety, promote the common defense and security and protect the environment from radioactive materials that are used for civilian purposes.

We accomplish this mission by establishing rules and regulations, conducting inspections, issuing enforcement actions, assessing licensing performance, and evaluating operating experience for nuclear plants across the country and around the globe.

One of the ways we can protect health and safety is through our ongoing regulatory oversight of nuclear power plants. The NRC’s nuclear power plant
oversight covers topics such as emergency planning, security and current safety performance every day through our resident inspectors and additional staff in our regional and headquarters offices.

An example of ongoing oversight, the recent NRC mandated inspection of the Davis-Besse's reactor vessel head which revealed cracks in the nozzles on the head. While the cracks do not affect safe plant operation, the NRC oversaw First Energy's repairs of the head and ensured that the plant did everything necessary to keep the plant operating safely before Davis-Besse started this summer.

The NRC will continue to oversee these sorts of inspections, maintenance and repair activities for every operating plant regardless of whether the plant has entered the period of license renewal.

The Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station was originally licensed on April 22, 1977. The Atomic Energy Act authorizes the NRC to grant a 40-year operating license to nuclear power reactors. The plant has been operating for 32 years under its 40-year license. Congress decided on the 40-year term for economic considerations and antitrust factors, not on safety or technical limitations. If the license is
renewed, it will then be valid until April 2037.

The license renewal involves two parallel processes: A safety review and an environmental review. These reviews evaluate separately the various aspects of the license renewal application. The safety review focuses on the aging of components and structures that the NRC deems important to plant safety.

The staff's main objective in this review is to ensure the applicant can adequately manage the effects of aging on the plant. We will document the results of our safety review in the Safety Evaluation Report or SER.

For the environmental review, the staff considers, evaluates and describes the environmental impacts of operating the plant for an additional 20 years. The objective of the review is to determine if the environmental impact of the license renewal are so great that license renewal would not be a reasonable option. The staff prepares an Environmental Impact Statement, or the EIS, to document its environmental review.

This slide, this diagram lays out the two review paths as well as three other inputs to the Commission's decision on whether or not to renew an
operating license. One of the considerations is an independent review of the staff’s safety report by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, or ACRS.

The ACRS is a group of scientists and nuclear safety experts who provide professional advice to the Commission. After reviewing the application, the Safety Evaluation Report and inspection findings, the ACRS reports their findings and recommendations directly to the Commission.

Hearings may also be conducted if interested stakeholders submit concerns or contentions, and their request for a hearing is granted. The Commission considers the outcome of the hearing process in its decision on whether or not to issue or renew an operating license.

As part of the environmental review, the staff consults with local, state, and travel officials.

Now, I’m going to describe the license renewal process in a little more detail, and Ms. Cooper will later describe the environmental review.

The regulations governing license renewal are based on two principles: The first principle is that the current regulations ensure that the current licensing basis of all operating plants provide and
maintain an acceptable level of safety.

The second principle is that the plant's current licensing basis must be maintained during the renewal period. In other words, the same rules that apply to the current license will apply to the renewed license. In addition, a renewed license will include conditions that must be met to ensure aging is adequately managed so that the plant's current licensing basis is maintained during the extended period of operation.

The staff performs rigorous reviews of the applicant's application and supporting documentation, and this review includes evaluating new and existing programs and surveillance activities to determine whether the effects of aging concerning the plant structure and components will be adequately managed and monitored.

The safety review also includes on site audits to verify the applicant's technical basis and to verify and confirm the application accurately describes the applicant's aging management programs and its activities. The staff documents the basis and conclusions of its review in a public safety evaluation report.

In addition, a team of specialized
inspectors travel to the reactor site to verify aging management programs are being implemented, modified or planned consistent with the license renewal application.

The Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards independently reviews the license renewal application and the staff’s safety evaluation report before making a recommendation to the Commission regarding a proposed action to issue a new operating license.

Now, Ms. Cooper will discuss the environmental.

MS. COOPER: My name is Paula Cooper. I’m the Environmental Project Manager for Davis-Besse. As you can see from the diagram, Mr. Harris briefly described the upper leg, safety review, and I’m going to describe the bottom leg, the environmental review.

The environmental review follows the guidelines set by the National Environmental Policy Act, also known as NEPA. NEPA provides the basic aspects of federal environmental review requiring a systematic approach, advising the potential impact of major federal actions.

At the NRC, license renewal is classified as a major federal action. The environmental review
considers the impact of the proposed action and any mitigation for those impacts it considers to be significant. We consider alternatives to the proposed action, even impacts associated with not issuing a renewed license, referred to as a no action alternative.

As you can see, you have several opportunities as the public to participate in the license review process. A Federal Register notice and press release will be issued for most of these opportunities. The environmental review begins with today's meeting, scoping that reveals important issues that need to be analyzed. During scoping, we want your comments on the scope of the environmental review.

The public's input is the second half of today's meeting and will be discussed in more detail later on.

After studying the range of environmental impact, we publish a draft Environmental Impact Statement. After issuing the draft, we will have another public meeting to obtain your comments on that draft. Those comments will later be fed into our final Environmental Impact Statement prior to the issuance of the final Environmental Impact Statement.
The opportunity for a hearing permits those who are directly affected by the licensing qualification. A hearing will be conducted by the panel of administrative law judges who are called the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, or the ASLB.

This slide is an important milestone to the environmental review process. The notice of opportunity to have a hearing was published on October 25th, followed by the notice of intent to prepare an EIS and conduct scoping on October 29th.

The opportunity to submit contentions for a hearing have to be received by December 27th.

In summary, before deciding to issue or renew an operating license, the Commission considers various factors: The staff safety review which is documented in the SER, the staff environmental review which is documented in the Environmental Impact Statement, NRC's inspector's findings and conclusions, and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, or the ACRS.

If a hearing is conducted, the absence of that process is considered as well. The typical time frame for completing the license renewal is 22 months, provided a hearing is not involved; 30 months if a hearing is involved.
We have also made available hard copies of the license renewal application at Abigale Public Library and Toledo Lucas County Public Library. The draft of the Environmental Impact Statement will be made available at those libraries.

In addition, several documents that have been previously gathered and can be found on the CD located on the table here to my right. They include a copy of the frequently asked questions for license renewal, the general Environmental Impact Statement, the three Federal Registers and the license renewal application in that one CD format.

You can also access the licensing application on the NRC website. For information relating to aging, scoping, storage, you can review the regulations on site and additionally to keep informed on aspects related to the NRC.

This concludes the presentation, and I’ll turn it back over to the facilitator.

MR. BARKLEY: Thank you. This is your opportunity to ask questions regarding this process; not to make statements on the Environmental Impact Statement but to actually ask questions regarding this overall process of the NRC staff. If anyone has any questions, you’re welcome to come to this microphone...
at this time.

MR. DEMARR: Is it possible that additional scoping meetings such as this one will be held if someone requested it?

MR. WRONA: This is Dave Wrona, and I will answer the question for you. Thank you, Rich.

The regulations actually require us to do a scoping, and it does not require us to do scoping meetings. In general, we hold one meeting. If a member of the public requests it and has a good reason, we would consider it; but I couldn’t say now with any certainty we would have additions to the scoping meeting. But, we do take comments, written all the way up to December 27th.

In fact, if you’re beyond that time, we will accept the comments and review them and incorporate them into our review if we’re able, depending on where we are at that time.

MR. BARKLEY: Okay, thank you.

Any other questions?

(No Response)

MR. BARKLEY: All right, let’s move on with our presentation. Thank you.

MS. COOPER: We previously presented the license overview process. Now, we’re going to go
into the environmental scoping.

This slide was presented in the previous presentation, and what I would like to point out is we’re on the second section of that, the public scoping meetings. The scoping period started October 29th when the notice of intent to prepare an EIS was published in the Federal Register.

We were looking for sources of information about the environmental impact of continued operations with the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Plant that we should consider when we prepare our EIS.

You can assist in this process by telling us, for example, what aspect of your local community we should focus on, what local environmental and economic aspect that the NRC should examine during our environmental review and what reasonable alternatives are most appropriate for this area.

These are just some of the examples of the input we’re looking for, and they represent the kind of information we’re seeking from the environmental scoping process. Your comments tonight should be helpful in providing insights in this manner in the future.

Through the environmental review, the NRC has established a team of staff and contractors who
are experts in their various fields and disciplines.

This slide gives you an idea of the various areas we are looking at during the environmental review. They include terrestrial and aquatic policies, environmental justice and hydrology.

For license renewal, the NRC environmental staff looks at a wide range of impact. Additionally, we consult with various federal, state and local officials as well. We gather pertinent information from these sources and ensure it’s considered in our analysis. These include the Environmental Protection Agency, U. S. Wildlife, and State and Preservation.

This slide represents the different methods for receiving public comment. This shows how to mail, fax and use the internet. Scoping comments are due by December 27, 2010.

We know you’re the experts in your community so your comments tonight will help to ensure a thorough review of the environmental and economic issues that the NRC should consider. You are the primary contact with regard to issues with Davis-Besse, the project manager, Brian Harris and myself. If you have any questions on today’s meeting, we will be around to answer the questions following the meeting. But, if you have any questions after you
leave here tonight, please do not hesitate to contact us.

This concludes my presentation. Mr. Barkley?

MR. BARKLEY: Okay, thanks very much.

The first three people I would like to call are Mark Stahl, Ottawa City Commissioner; Jere Witt, Ottawa County Commissioner; and Mike Drusbacky of Ottawa County EMS. Thank you.

MR. STAHL: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, and thank you for coming out on such a rainy night. My name is Mark Stahl. I'm the President of the Ottawa County Board of Commissioners.

And, the county isn't successful unless you're surrounded by successful community partners, and I can tell you that Brush-Romley (ph) is one of those partners. They contribute tremendously to the good of this community. We also cherish the NRC's partnership that we have. You are our eyes and our ears. You are what helps us maintain the public safety here, and we appreciate that as well.

With that said, we're going to have a few people from the Agency describe what Davis-Besse does for Ottawa County, and on behalf of the Ottawa County Commissioners, I would like to extend our full support.
in regards to their application.

Thank you.

MR. WITT: Thank you, Mark. It's not proper to correct your boss, but you meant Davis-Besse.

Now, most of you were here at the first session, so I will make my comments brief and not repeat everything I said. The one thing I think I want to make sure everyone understands, and for those of you who were not here, I am the County Administrator for Ottawa County. I also serve on the County Nuclear Review Board for Davis-Besse, I also was a part of the restart overview panel when they had the head issue.

So I've had some broad experience with the Davis-Besse people and with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and I think this process and the processes that the NRC uses are great processes, but I think it's important to know that when we look at what Davis-Besse has done over the years and how they have responded to Ottawa County as a community, we couldn't have asked for anything more.

And, we certainly fully support how they have changed their safety culture; frankly, how they have changed many, many personnel from the days when
they had issues, and those people are not there any longer. This is a new company. It has better oversight from the corporate level, and I think most importantly as we urge the NRC to approve this process, let's remember that this is the lives of people in Ottawa County and not let people with political agendas somehow impede that process. The people in Ottawa County have and will support Davis-Besse, and we as a county on behalf of the Board of Commissioners certainly do support them.

Thank you.

MR. DRUSBACKY: It stinks to get old. My name is Mike Drusbacky, Deputy Director of the Ottawa County Emergency Management Agency. Commissioner Stahl and Jere Witt are a couple of my bosses.

I've been with the Ottawa County Emergency Management for 21 years, and I would like to speak today on what Davis-Besse has meant to us as not only the Emergency Management Agency but what Davis-Besse and what we do affects Ottawa County as a whole, not just on the nuclear side.

Our plans and procedures that we have for Davis-Besse are very thorough, well maintained and tested regularly because of the requirements of the
plant. This ultimately makes us better able to respond to other types of natural disasters, technological hazards.

Unfortunately, we have had our share of natural disasters with tornados in our community, and we had one just this past June. And, we had Davis-Besse’s support in our Emergency Management Agency and our emergency operation center in helping to mitigate and respond to that disaster. We’ve had train derailments, we’ve had electrical outages, and we have had very good support from the plant.

So, the emergency operating center of the EMA are better equipped, we’re better prepared and we have one of the largest staffs than those of other counties in Ohio. This has been very good for our radiological preparedness requirements. We exercise regularly because of these requirements of the plant.

Other benefits also have been a very good working relationship through Ottawa County’s emergency response departments, our local fire departments, our local EMS departments, law enforcement, other organizations because of the training and exercise that we do to meet the requirements that we have for Davis-Besse.

We have a county-wide siren warning system

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that is used for all hazards, not just Davis-Besse, not just for the emergency planning zone, but all our county is covered by alternate warning sirens.

All these I’ve mentioned, the training, the preparedness and responses that we do, all this ends up in that we have a very solid relationship and that relationship has benefited the residents of Ottawa County.

Thank you very much.

MR. BARKLEY: Thank you, Mike.

Okay, the next three people I want to call are Joseph DeMarr, the Green Party at Wood County; Jane Ridenour of OPEIU, Local 19, and then finally Patricia Marida of the Sierra Club.

MR. DEMARR: Good evening. Like most people in the Northwest Ohio area, I first found out about the scoping meeting earlier in the week when there was a story in the Blade. So, I had not had an opportunity to completely read the Environmental Impact Statement that’s been prepared with the application for the license renewal.

But, I think that that is one of the issues that should be dealt with in the scoping process at either another later meeting or perhaps further announcements, and at the very least, I would
like to request a hard copy also be placed in the Wood County Library in Bowling Green, Ohio.

There are several unique aspects of the location of Davis-Besse that should be dealt with in any environmental review and proposed continuation of this plant, most of them having to do with being on the shores of the Lake.

One of them is that we must consider in the case of a worst case scenario, coordination with Canada in terms of the effect of an accident that might occur at this plant.

Another is the possible effect on the seven-billion-dollar fishery in Lake Erie. Specifically, I think you should look at how the wastewater and how the temperature effluent from this plant would affect and possibly affect indicia species such is the Asian carp. In other words, does the operation of Davis-Besse make it more or less likely that indicia species could come in here and ruin our fishing.

There are several safety issues that impact on the environmental questions. First of all, I personally know a first responder. We’ve had conversations about Davis-Besse. He told me that they have been told that in the event of some sort of
accident, the only thing they have to worry about is radioactive iodine, and since they will be given pills for radioactive iodine, they don’t even have to worry about that.

This suggests to me that the front line first responders may not have an adequate idea of how dangerous, meaning the radioactive nuclear heads are, even to neutrons to spot them, and this could lead to bad decision-making in the event of an accident which could lead to increased contamination of the earth.

The siren system, I have lived in northwestern Ohio off and on for 20-some years, and about 24 years when my son was about one year old, there was a short circuit at Davis-Besse, and the evacuation sirens were all sounding, and no one reacted at all in Northwest Ohio. I finally called the state police and asked why the sirens were going, and they told me, "Oh, it’s just a short-circuit at Davis-Besse." I believe the siren system is completely adequate.

The plant has been operating long enough with the nuclear radiation weakening the structure. We’ve learned at Chernobyl that eventually this weakening can proceed to such an extent that the concrete or a portion of the concrete can actually
I think an environmental review needs to look at what would happen if the concrete wall either collapsed from radiation or if the perimeter was destroyed through the attack of a plane or through the attack of some motorist or some terrorist group planting explosives. What would happen to the radioactive dust and the containment structure because of the weakening?

We are in an area of the country that could be affected by the fault if there is a large earthquake, and I think this may not have been examined sufficiently in the environmental impact study.

Also, downwind from Davis-Besse in the local communities here, there is a cancer cluster. The state studied this cluster and it was woefully inadequate. It consisted of dosimeters, given to about a fifth of the families. They went out in the yards and ran the dosimeters themselves looking at the sky. They didn’t find anything, but I’m not sure they -- I believe this happened when Davis-Besse wasn’t actually running, and it doesn’t address the fact that there may have been emissions in the past, and there could be emissions in the future.
So, I think that any federal environmental impact statement would have to look at known emissions from Davis-Besse which are routine, such as I have, and correlate those with the cancer cluster in these local counties and look for cancers that are specifically known to correlate with the nucleates that we know of at least, such as thyroid cancer.

I know I only have about five minutes here. I want to say that I know -- as an environmentalist, I know that the NRC is given an impossible task here. Any process that generates radioactive pollution that will be able to cause cancer, birth defects and hurt people for the next -- for millions of years in some cases, by definition, it can't be done safely.

In this specific case, Davis-Besse has one of the worst operating records in the industry. That's widely known. This will actually be a very interesting test case to see if the NRC is able to deny any license. I think if any license should be denied, it would be Davis-Besse.

But, thank you for your attention and have a good night.

MR. BARKLEY: Thank you, Joseph.

MS. RIDENOUR: Thank you. Good evening.
My name is Jane Ridenour, and I am President of the OPEIU, Local 19. OPEIU stands for Office and Professional Employees International Union, and we represent the clerical support staff at Davis-Besse.

And, on behalf of the Union, I would like to voice our support at this public meeting for a multitude of reasons. The renewal of this license will promote maintaining employment of not only our members who live and shop and send their children to the schools in this area, but it will also ensure the delivery of reliable electric service to all of our customers.

Research has shown that nuclear power is clean, it is efficient and it produces more energy at a lower cost than any other means of generation. So, it is important that we keep this plant in operation.

Local 19 is proud of their safety record and their operations at Davis-Besse as well as the work that we do here and the service that we provide to the public. OPEIU, Local 19, would like to continue to be a part of that team for the next 20 years.

Thank you.

MR. BARKLEY: Thank you, Jane.

We'll call Patricia Marida.
MS. MARIDA: My name is Patricia Marida. I'm the Chair of the Nuclear Issues Committee of the Ohio Sierra Club. And, we had a whopping four days to know about this meeting. I had four days ahead. I learned about it this morning and have come up from Columbus here.

The Sierra Club opposes nuclear energy in its entirety, citing serious environmental health and public expense issues throughout the nuclear field cycle.

The time frames needed to guard the radioactive nuclear waste generated from this process are geologic in nature. Isolating the radioactive nuclear waste will consume all our time and money for generations to come. The only viable solution for radioactive waste is to stop generating it.

Radioactive contamination and waste are a major reason to discontinue the use of nuclear power, and I might add that the environmental effects occur across the United States, and all of this should be come under NRC's consideration.

The risk and reality is that radioactive contamination has occurred, is occurring and will continue to occur throughout the nuclear power cycle.

Mining is leaving radioactive plants exposed to the
air and water of our First Nation Plan in the United States, Canada and Australia. The story in Australia that's devastating.

Contamination occurs throughout the milling, refining, transport and conversion of uranium to uranium hexafluoride and then enrichment in which the gaseous diffusion process took as much energy as a large city to enrich the uranium. Then additional uranium must be formulated to ground.

An enormous waste -- uranium hexafluoride which is 99 percent of the original uranium but is not cushionable and, therefore, not useable for energy. However, it is just as radioactive and must be then converted back to the more stable uranium oxide. A newly-operated plant at Piketon will take 25 years running around the clock to deconvert the 40,000, 14-ton canisters containing hexafluoride that are already on the site, and that is not counting how much more that might be generated from other conventional facilities, enormous amounts of energy due to this process.

Added together, the disposal to support the industry's nuclear power also comes with a heavy carbon price, which means that nuclear power will not address the pollution, global warming. Centralized
electric power complete with centralized corporate
profits for the nuclear and coal industry has been
heavily subsidized by corporate for many years.
Without corporate subsidies, loan guarantees and
liability limits for which the public must bear the
burden, no nuclear power plant would ever have been
built.

In Ohio, the use of electricity has been
increasing for a number of years. Now, with
progressive legislation and Ohio Senate Bill 221,
energy efficiency and conservation combined with the
renewable sources of solar, wind and geothermal, these
are providing so much additional and conserve energy
to all plants and new coal plants in our state have
been cancelled, and there's a strong movement to shut
down the old polluting coal-fired plants.

The argument of rising energy is
irrational at best, and at worst, the resulting global
warming would threaten our life support system and,
yes, our way of life.

There is good reason why there are no
nuclear power plants coming on line to replace the old
ones. Wall Street will not support them. The normal
up-front cost and a 12- to 20-year length of time for
completion makes it financially uncompetitive with
wind and solar. On the latter, decentralize, meaning that jobs are being created all over the state. As compared to Davis-Besse’s extended shut-downs, if the wind stops blowing or the sun is behind a cloud somewhere, it is likely not too serious or a long-term power shortage problem.

A 20-year extension of the Davis-Besse operating license is unfounded on the grounds of future electric generating needs. Even without the afore-mentioned problems plaguing nuclear power in general, the Davis-Besse facility is in a tenuous condition to continue operation even at the present. Continuing for 20 years past 2017 would constitute reckless disregard for public safety and environmental integrity.

The history of failures and dangers at this plant is well known and well documented, so I will not reiterate that here. However, the process by which First Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission allowed an inspection of the reactor head in 2002 coming within one-eighth of an inch of a nuclear disaster that would have left the Midwest uninhabitable and the Great Lakes, the world’s largest fresh water supply, filled with radioactive contamination shows that the public should have no
confidence whatsoever in the ability of First Energy
to self regulate or in the NRC to rigorously enforce
and inspect so dangerous an operation of a nuclear
reactor.

They were willing to take these incredible
risks based simply on profit. Not only that, the
corporate culture makes it difficult for any one
person to wreck the system or feel responsible for
anything other than following the order of their
immediate superiors.

So, I live in Columbus, but this could
still affect me. Even the 40-year time frame for
operations of a parkland does not have an engineering
basis, but it was based on the time needed to pay off
construction costs. What happened to the engineering
responsibility to oversee and advise an operation of
this magnitude of danger?

Last but not least, nuclear power is being
used to keep the nuclear weapons industry afloat.
Facilities and research for nuclear power can be
transferred to weapons usage. The USEC, formerly the
United States Enrichment Corporation, now calling
itself USEC, the enrichment plant at Pikeville under
construction is a prime example. More importantly,
however, is the need for legitimating the nuclear
industry. Without nuclear power, the nuclear industry would be only about weapons of mass destruction, taken in a very different light to university research recruiting bright, young scholars to other jobs in research in the industry. The time to protect the current generation from nuclear power plants shutting down approaches. The weapons industry desperate to have a nonmilitary front is the tail wagging the dog in the push for renewed and continued nuclear power.

And, I would like to add also that the pools of radioactive waste are extremely vulnerable to terrorists attacks or to other explosions. So, that certainly should be a consideration of the NRC to look at; that is, how are we going to protect those pools of radioactive waste?

And, the Sierra Club believes that on-site storage is the most practical way. Instead of shipping these high, most highly radioactive materials somewhere else in the country, that they should stay as reasonably local as possible and put in canisters that are hidden inside buffers.

Thank you.

MR. BARKLEY: Okay, thank you.

The other two people who have signed up to talk who are Brian Boles, the Davis-Besse plant
MR. BOLES: Good evening. My name is Brian Boles, and I am the plant manager of the Davis-Besse nuclear reactor.

The licensing renewal effort is a current company and safety priority. A number of individuals from the license renewal team are present, and they have worked hard the last year to provide a quality submittal to the NRC.

This effort is important to us for several reasons. This licensing extension will allow us to continue to provide safe, reliable environmentally friendly electricity to our customers for years to come. Davis-Besse is an important asset, and the Company's generation portfolio shows we have a good mix of power generation service.

We have long-term employment opportunities for the surrounding communities. Younger engineers graduating from college need to know that the nuclear power is very efficient and is a great career.

Davis-Besse has a significant impact on the economy of the local area, providing folks, several hundred people employment, providing materials and services in support of the operation of the plant. We have always had a commitment to ensure public
safety and a protection of the environment, and that
commitment continues today.

As you have already heard from several of
those speakers, we enjoy a good relationship with the
surrounding communities, and we look forward to
sustaining this relationship for an additional 20
years.

Thank you.

MR. BARKLEY: Thank you.

Matthew?

MR. HEYRMAN: My name is Matthew
Heyrman. I'm the Director of Lucas County Emergency
Management Agency. I just want to add to the things
that were said by the Ottawa County representatives.

Davis-Besse has -- although my tenure is
not 21 years, it's four. And, the four years that I
have worked with them, they have always been a partner
to us in our planning, our preparedness and our
equipment. I can honestly say that we would not be as
prepared for radiological issues or other emergency
planning issues, nor would we be as equipped as we are
today if Davis-Besse was not there to assist us and
push us in ways we probably wouldn't push ourselves.

I'm not sure but I believe every two years
we test our plans, our emergency response plans.
Throughout the two years, we exercise those plans, we review those plans, and Davis-Besse provides us a liaison to work through those plans at a desk in our office.

So, Davis-Besse has always been a very great partner of ours with regard to emergency preparedness and we look forward to working with them.

Thank you.

MR. BARKLEY: Thank you, Matthew.

That was the last person who had asked to speak. Is there anyone else who still wants to speak?

(No Response)

MR. BARKLEY: Okay, thank you for being very concise with your remarks. We have heard a number of the good comments this evening, and I would like to turn it over to Dave Wrona who will talk to you just for the last minute.

MR. WRONA: Thank you, Rich.

I would just like to thank everybody for coming out tonight and participating in our environmental scoping process. There were a lot of good comments. I would like to reiterate that there was an earlier slide that indicates this meeting is not the only way to give us scoping comments.

There are several methods listed on this
slide, and we have all the way through December 27th. So, if you go home tonight and you think of other comments or something that somebody else said that prompted something in your mind, feel free to use one of these methods give us that information.

What we do with this information is issue a scoping summary report which will address all the comments we receive in the meeting tonight and through all the various methods. That report will be made available to the public. The comments will help us identify what areas we’re going to address in our draft Environmental Impact Statement. Once that’s issued, it will be made available to the public and we’ll be back in the area to receive -- to hold a meeting like this to receive comments on that document.

With that, I would just like thank you again for taking the time out of your busy schedule and participating in the process.

MR. BARKLEY: With that, the meeting is adjourned. Thank you again very much for attending this evening.

(Whereupon the proceedings were concluded at 8:00 p.m.)
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the matter of: Davis-Besse License Renewal

Name of Proceeding: Public Meeting:
   Evening Session

Docket Number: (n/a)

Location: Port Clinton, Ohio

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission taken by me and, thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing proceedings.

Norma Carlin
Official Reporter
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