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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: Public Meeting to Receive Comments on the
 Waste Confidence Draft Generic
 Environmental Impact Statement and
 Proposed Rule

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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PUBLIC MEETING TO RECEIVE COMMENTS ON THE
WASTE CONFIDENCE DRAFT GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT AND PROPOSED RULE

+ + + + +

MONDAY

DECEMBER 2, 2013

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PERRYSBURG, OHIO

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The Public Meeting convened at the
Hilton Garden Inn Toledo/Perrysburg, 6165 Levis
Commons Boulevard, at 7:00 p.m., Francis "Chip"
Cameron, Facilitator, presiding.

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NRC STAFF PRESENT:

TISON CAMPBELL, OGC

DAVID CYLKOWSKI, OGC

JENNIFER DAVIS, NMSS/WCD

ANDREW IMBODEN, NMSS/WCD

SARAH LOPAS, NMSS/WCD

TIM McCARTIN, NMSS/WCD

KEITH McCONNELL, NMSS/WCD

PAUL MICHALAK, NMSS/WCD

VIKTORIA MITLYNG, Region III/PA

T.R. ROWE, NMSS/WCD

CARRIE SAFFORD, NMSS/WCD

MICHAEL WENTZEL, NMSS/WCD

SUSAN WITTICK, NMSS/WCD

ALSO PRESENT:

FRANCIS "CHIP" CAMERON, Facilitator

MIRIAM JUCKETT, SwRI

JOHN STAMATAKOS, SwRI

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P R O C E E D I N G S

7:03 p.m.

1
2
3 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Good evening,
4 everyone. My name is Chip Cameron, and I'd like to
5 welcome you to the public meeting tonight. And our
6 topic tonight is going to be the Nuclear Regulatory
7 Commission, the NRC's Draft Environmental Impact
8 Statement, or EIS, and Proposed Rule on the topic of
9 Waste Confidence.

10 And my colleague, Miriam Juckett, and I
11 are pleased to serve as your facilitators tonight,
12 and in that role we'll try to help all of you to have
13 a productive meeting tonight. Miriam is from the
14 Center for Nuclear Waste Regulatory Analyses in San
15 Antonio, Texas.

16 I just want to go over some meeting
17 process issues with you so that you'll know what to
18 expect tonight. I'd like to tell you about the
19 objectives for the meeting, the format for the
20 meeting, and some simple ground rules to help us all
21 to have a productive meeting tonight.

22 In terms of the objective of tonight's
23 meeting, it's to give all of you an opportunity to
24 express your concerns and recommendations to the NRC
25 on the Draft EIS and Proposed Rule on Waste

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1 Confidence. The NRC staff is here with you tonight to
2 listen to you.

3 The format for the meeting is tied to
4 the objective. We're going to have two brief
5 presentations by the NRC staff, and then we're going
6 to go on to all of you for comment.

7 Many of you have pre-registered to speak
8 tonight, and some of you have signed up at the
9 registration desk, and I would just tell you that if
10 you do want to speak tonight, sign up at the
11 registration desk and they'll get your name to me.

12 During the comment period, I'll call
13 your name and I'll ask you to come up to the lectern
14 here and please introduce yourself to us and talk to
15 us. I'm going to be going to the pre-register folks
16 first before the people who came in and signed up
17 tonight, but we are going to get to all of you
18 tonight because we want to hear your comments.

19 The NRC staff is not going to be
20 responding to your comment tonight. They're going to
21 be listening carefully to what you say, and they will
22 consider and evaluate all of your comments as they
23 prepare the Final Environmental Impact Statement and
24 Final Rule on Waste Confidence. And those documents
25 will have a comment analysis piece to them.

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1 Note that we're also taking written
2 comments. The NRC is requesting written comments on
3 these subjects, and the staff in their presentations
4 will tell you how to submit those written comments.

5 Ground rules very simple, I would just
6 ask that only one person at a time be speaking; two
7 important reasons. One is that we can devote our
8 attention to whomever has the floor at the moment,
9 and the second reason is that we can get what I call
10 a clean transcript. We have Jim Cordes with us
11 tonight, he's our stenographer. We're taking a
12 transcript and it's going to be hard for him to tell
13 exactly who is speaking if we have a lot of people
14 talking at one time. That transcript will be your
15 record of the meeting, of what transpired tonight,
16 and it will also be the NRC's record of the meeting.

17 Second ground rule, I'm going to have to
18 ask you to be brief tonight so that we can hear from
19 everybody who wants to talk. We have a lot of people
20 signed up to speak, so I'm going to ask you to follow
21 a three-minute ground rule. And we found from doing
22 past meetings, we've been around the country several
23 times already to do these meetings, and we've found
24 that three minutes gives people enough time to
25 summarize their main point for the NRC. Nothing

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1 dramatic is going to happen to you at the end of
2 three minutes. I'll just walk over and ask you to
3 finish up. And we do have a little bit of assistance
4 on this. We have John Stamatakos right here, and John
5 is also from the Center for Nuclear Waste Regulatory
6 Analyses and he's going to hold up this one minute
7 remaining sign so that gives you an idea of maybe
8 it's time to summarize. But we do want you to be
9 calm, and we know that you spent a lot of time
10 preparing your comments, and we appreciate that.

11 Fortunately, there's other ways to
12 amplify on your comments, one of which is, obviously,
13 the written comments that are due on December 20th of
14 this year. There are also sheets, and let me borrow
15 this one from you. There are sheets, these are called
16 NRC Feedback Forms, and it's a way that the NRC tries
17 to get some evaluation of public meetings. And you
18 can evaluate the meeting on these forms, but you can
19 also, if you have a comment on the documents, you can
20 write that on here and either leave it with the NRC
21 staff tonight, or it is already stamped so to speak.
22 It's called franked, and you can just put those in
23 the mail to the NRC.

24 And, finally, the NRC is doing a call-in
25 only meeting on December 9th. And that, again, will

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1 probably be 1:30 to 4:30, three-hour meeting, so if
2 you haven't had a chance to talk, you want to say
3 something else, please call in and the NRC will tell
4 you how you do that.

5 Final guideline is to just for all of us
6 to be courteous to one another tonight. You may hear
7 opinions that you don't agree with tonight, but just
8 please respect the person who's giving that opinion.

9 Let me introduce the NRC staff to you.
10 I'm going to introduce our speakers first, two
11 speakers. We have Carrie Safford, and Carrie is the
12 Deputy Director of the Waste Confidence Directorate
13 at the NRC. Second speaker is Paul Michalak. Paul is
14 the Chief of the Environment Impact Statement Branch
15 in the Waste Confidence Directorate, and that's where
16 all of the technical analysis is done by Paul and his
17 staff.

18 We also have the Director of the Waste
19 Confidence Directorate with us tonight, Keith
20 McConnell, and we have a representative of our Office
21 of General Counsel, David Cylkowski, here. In the
22 back of the room there is Andy Imboden, and Andy is
23 another Branch Chief, the second Branch Chief in the
24 Waste Confidence Directorate, and Andy's branch takes
25 care of planning, communication, and rulemaking. We

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1 also have our public affairs expert here from the
2 Region III office in the back of the room, that's
3 Viktoria Mitlyng, and the two people who really
4 arrange all the logistics for these meetings and all
5 that happens with waste confidence, you probably met
6 them at the desk, and we have T.R. Rowe, who's right
7 here, and Susan Wittick is probably out at the desk.

8 After the NRC presentations we have just
9 a couple of minutes for any questions to make sure
10 that you understand the process for tonight's
11 meeting, to make sure that you understand how
12 comments are to be submitted, so after those
13 presentations we'll just go out for a couple of
14 questions, and then we're going to start going
15 through the list of speakers, and we'll have you up
16 here.

17 And I think I would just say thank you
18 all for being here, and I'm going to ask Carrie to
19 come up and talk to us.

20 MS. SAFFORD: Good evening, everyone,
21 welcome. As Chip said, my name is Carrie Safford. I'm
22 the Deputy Director of the Waste Confidence
23 Directorate at the NRC. Thank you all for coming out
24 tonight and participating in this meeting.

25 The purpose of tonight's meeting is to

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1 obtain public comment on the Draft Generic
2 Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Rule.
3 Both those documents were published on September 13th.

4 As Chip mentioned, we're going to start
5 off with a brief presentation by Paul Michalak, and
6 that will be on the Proposed Rule and Generic
7 Environmental Impact Statement. And that's going to
8 maximize the amount of time that we have tonight to
9 hear from you all.

10 If you've got specific questions on our
11 draft documents, we will have staff out in the open
12 house area, and they will be available all throughout
13 this meeting if you need to get up and go out and ask
14 some specific questions to them and come back in.

15 I just want to start off tonight with a
16 few general comments on our rulemaking process at the
17 NRC. Writing regulations is one of the most important
18 things that we do here. They're our vehicle for
19 implementing national and international policy, and
20 for achieving the NRC's goals of maintaining public
21 health, and safety, and security, and protection of
22 the environment. We take it very seriously, and it's
23 an extremely important activity.

24 Over the past year, the Directorate has
25 been involved in an effort to assess the

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1 environmental impacts of continued storage of spent
2 nuclear fuel beyond a reactor's license life for
3 operations. The Draft Generic Environmental Impact
4 Statement and Proposed Rule are the results of that
5 effort. We have strived to provide an open and
6 transparent process, and now we look forward to
7 hearing your comments here tonight.

8 I also want to point out that in the
9 Proposed Rule there are a few questions, specific
10 areas that the NRC Commissioners have asked for your
11 input. Your feedback on these four areas and other
12 issues will help us improve our final documents, and
13 it will provide valuable input to the Commissioners
14 during their deliberations on the Final Rule and the
15 Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement.

16 And, finally, I'd just like to mention
17 that because of the delay, the government shutdown
18 and the rescheduling our meetings, we have extended
19 our public comment deadline to December 20th. And as
20 Chip alluded to earlier, there is an additional
21 meeting that will be held on Monday, December 9th.
22 That's a teleconference only. There are information
23 sheets out in the open house area that give you the
24 information for the dial-in, and pass code, and the
25 times and date for that meeting.

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1 So once again, welcome, and thank you
2 for joining us tonight. And I'll turn it over to Paul
3 Michalak.

4 MR. MICHALAK: Good evening. I'd like to
5 add to Carrie's welcome, and thank you for
6 participating today.

7 My name is Paul Michalak, and I'm the
8 Branch Chief of the Environmental Impact Statement
9 Branch in the Waste Confidence Directorate.

10 At tonight's meeting, I'll give a brief
11 history of waste confidence, outline key aspects of
12 the Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement and
13 the proposed Waste Confidence Rule, and explain how
14 you can comment on these documents. Then we'll get to
15 the public comment portion which is the heart of the
16 meeting.

17 Waste Confidence accomplishes two
18 things. It generically addresses the environmental
19 impacts of continued storage and makes a
20 determination about the feasibility of safe storage
21 in the time frame for repository availability. The
22 Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement for
23 Waste Confidence satisfies part of the Commission's
24 National Environmental Policy Act obligations for
25 reactor licensing and relicensing, and the licensing

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1 and relicensing of spent fuel storage facilities.

2 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement
3 also serves as the regulatory basis to support the
4 Proposed Waste Confidence Rule. The Environmental
5 Impact Statement and Proposed Rule only cover the
6 time frame after the license life for reactor
7 operation; however, it is important to note that the
8 Proposed Rule on Waste Confidence does not license
9 any particular site or facility, nor does it allow
10 for long-term storage of spent nuclear fuel at any
11 site.

12 The NRC's history with Waste Confidence
13 started when the Commission issued the rule back in
14 1984. Since then, the rule has been updated most
15 recently in 2010. In 2012, the rule was challenged
16 and the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit vacated
17 the 2010 rule. The court identified three
18 deficiencies with the Commission's environmental
19 analysis to support the 2010 Waste Confidence Rule.
20 The court found that the analysis didn't evaluate the
21 environmental effects of failing to secure permanent
22 disposal of the spent nuclear fuel.

23 It also directed the Commission to
24 provide a forward-looking assessment of spent fuel
25 pool leaks, and the environmental consequences of

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1 spent fuel pool fires.

2 The court did conclude that a generic
3 approach, either with an environmental assessment or
4 an Environmental Impact Statement, would
5 appropriately address the issues associated with
6 Waste Confidence.

7 Following the court's decision, the Commission
8 directed staff to prepare an Environmental Impact
9 Statement evaluating these issues with the
10 possibility of issuing an updated Waste Confidence
11 Rule.

12 There are two things that I would like
13 you to remember. The first is that Waste Confidence
14 is just a small part of the overall environmental
15 analysis for reactor or storage facility licensing
16 and relicensing. Secondly, Waste Confidence does not
17 license any facility or authorize storage after the
18 expiration of a facility's license.

19 The draft statement describes the
20 impacts of continuing to store spent nuclear fuel
21 beyond the license life for operation of a reactor
22 whether in spent fuel pools or at independent spent
23 fuel storage installations located at both reactor
24 and away-from-reactor sites.

25 The draft Statement describes why we're

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1 revisiting Waste Confidence. It discusses the
2 alternatives considered. It describes how the
3 environmental impacts were evaluated. It describes
4 what facilities are covered, and the environmental
5 impacts of continued storage at reactor and away-
6 from-reactor sites. It also contains information on
7 the cost of the alternatives to the rulemaking. It
8 describes the cumulative environmental impacts of
9 continued storage, and it contains information on the
10 feasibility of a repository, and the feasibility of
11 safe storage of spent fuel.

12 The draft Statement assessed impacts of
13 continued spent fuel storage for three time frames
14 based on when a repository would become available: a
15 short term, or 60 years beyond the license life for
16 operation of a reactor; long-term time frame, which
17 is 100 years beyond the short term or 160 years; and
18 an indefinite storage time frame where no repository
19 becomes available.

20 The draft Statement serves as the
21 regulatory basis for the Proposed Rule. The Proposed
22 Rule would generically address the environmental
23 effects or impacts of continued storage. These
24 impacts would not be revisited in future site-
25 specific licensing proceedings unless the NRC

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1 discovers something about the site that would make
2 the application of the conclusions in the
3 Environmental Impact Statement inappropriate.

4 The Proposed Rule would revise the
5 Nuclear Regulatory Commission's regulations,
6 specifically the citation is Title 10 of the Code of
7 Federal Regulations, Section 51.23.

8 The Proposed Rule also states that the
9 analysis supports the Commission's determination that
10 it is feasible to safely storage nuclear fuel
11 following license life for operation of a reactor. It
12 also states that it is feasible to have a mined
13 geological repository within 60 years following
14 license life for operation of a reactor. We are
15 specifically seeking comment on whether the Final
16 Rule should contain these last two statements.

17 To ensure that your comments are
18 considered they must be received by December 20,
19 2013. Mailed comments must be postmarked by December
20 20th. All comments, whether submitted in writing or
21 provided orally are considered equally.

22 Of course, we're here tonight so you can
23 tell us your comments on the Generic Environmental
24 Impact Statement and Proposed Rule. Tonight's
25 comments are being transcribed and will be considered

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1 part of the record.

2 You can also leave written comments with
3 the NRC staff located at the registration table, and
4 we will make sure those comments are added to the
5 docket. You may also email, fax, or mail your
6 comments to the NRC. You may also provide comments
7 using the Federal eRulemaking site, which is
8 www.regulations.gov.

9 This concludes the NRC's presentation.
10 I'll turn the mic back over to Chip.

11 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Paul,
12 and thank you, Carrie.

13 Carrie mentioned that there's going to
14 be NRC expert staff out in the lobby throughout the
15 meeting if you have any technical or legal questions
16 about all of this, but we did just want to check in
17 with you on process before we go to comments.

18 Does anybody have a question on the
19 comment submission process, or the process for the
20 meeting tonight? Anything like that?

21 (No response.)

22 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay. Yes, sir.

23 MR. McCRAANEY: I have a quick question.

24 FACILITATOR CAMERON: And introduce
25 yourself, please.

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1 MR. McCRANEY: My name is Richard
2 McCraney. I'm just an interested citizen tonight, not
3 representing anybody but me.

4 The NRC has been in existence how many
5 years?

6 MALE SPEAKER: 1975.

7 FACILITATOR CAMERON: 1975.

8 MR. McCRANEY: 1975, so the whole concept
9 of all this waste activity that's day one, 1975.

10 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Let me perhaps add
11 something on that, is that the NRC was created by
12 statute in 1975. There was another agency before
13 that, the Atomic Energy Commission, who was
14 regulating these types of activities. The Congress at
15 that time decided that they wanted to separate the
16 developmental responsibilities for nuclear energy
17 from the regulatory responsibilities for obvious
18 reasons. The Energy Research and Development
19 Administration was formed later, DOE, Department of
20 Energy, to do the promotional or developmental is a
21 better way to say it, and the NRC to do the
22 regulatory. And good question, so that's the context.
23 Keith, Carrie, anything else?

24 Okay. Well, let's get started. Thank
25 you, Mr. McCraney. Let's get started with our

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1 commenters. And I just want to introduce Andrew
2 Lorenz to you. He's not going to be speaking, but
3 he's the District Director for Congressman Robert
4 Latta's office, and he's right back there. For those
5 of you who don't know him, that's Andrew Lorenz. And,
6 Andrew, thank the Congressman for sending you over
7 tonight.

8 Our first speaker is going to be Jim
9 Sass from Ottawa County, he's an Ottawa County
10 Commissioner. Then we're going to go to Michael
11 Keegan, Patricia Marida, and Douglas Todd. And this
12 is Mr. Sass.

13 MR. SASS: Good evening. I'd like to say,
14 first of all, thank you to the NRC for offering this
15 forum so folks can offer their input on the subject.
16 I think as far as my perspective as the President of
17 the Board of Commissioners of Ottawa County, I'd like
18 to first of all recognize my fellow commissioners,
19 Commissioner Arndt and Commissioner Regal who are
20 with us tonight.

21 As you're aware, the Davis-Besse plant
22 is in Ottawa County. Any elected official who takes
23 an oath swears to uphold the health, safety, and
24 welfare of the residents, and that is a primary
25 importance of any elected official.

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1 And from what I see, I'm certainly not
2 going to portray myself as being an expert in this
3 field, but I can tell you my experience as a
4 Commissioner, we have a very, very good relationship
5 with the NRC. We meet with them on a regular basis
6 independent of the utility. And, for that matter, we
7 have a great relationship with the utility. If there
8 is an issue they notify us, because we live there,
9 too.

10 And I think, you know, at this point,
11 this form of -- this way of storing this waste
12 probably is the best that's available. At some point,
13 if the Federal government would get their act
14 together and create a repository that would be the
15 next best thing, but at this point, this is, the
16 technology indicates, the research indicates, that
17 this is probably the best way of storing this
18 material. And I can say having personally, first of
19 all, living in Ottawa County my whole life, and also
20 dealing as a Commissioner with the NRC and the
21 utility that they are constantly -- the NRC is
22 overseeing the utility. Big Brother is watching, and
23 I, for one, as the Board of Commissioners, we support
24 the NRC in their efforts in this process as far as
25 the waste, and dealing with the waste. Thank you very

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1 much for your time.

2 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
3 you very much, Jim. And is Michael Keegan -- here
4 comes Michael. And then we're going to go to Pat
5 Marida, and Doug Todd, and then we're going to go to
6 Jessie Pauline Collins.

7 MR. KEEGAN: My name is Michael Keegan. I
8 hail from Monroe, Michigan, that's halfway between
9 Detroit and Toledo.

10 I've been tracking the nuclear power
11 industry for 33 years, and I see this is the Waste
12 Confidence meeting. This is a Waste Confidence game.
13 This is a con game, and I suggest you shorten the
14 name to Nuke Con Game.

15 First backed by the courts to do an
16 environmental impact statement process, which
17 generally takes seven years, is now jammed into two
18 years. We have a series of meetings across the
19 country perfunctorily manufacturing consent that it's
20 okay to go on generating more and more of this. This
21 is a confidence scheme. This is a fraud perpetrated
22 on the taxpayers and the rate payers; a scam.

23 Specifically in this region of the Great
24 Lakes Basin, 20 percent of the world's surface fresh
25 water is in jeopardy from 60 nuclear power plants, 37

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1 of which are directly in the watershed, an accident
2 at any one of which would render 20 percent of the
3 world's precious surface fresh water unusable. And,
4 yet, we go on and do it.

5 Now, when this whole game began, perhaps
6 there were hopes that there would one day be a
7 resolution to what to do with the waste. Seventy-one
8 years have passed as of this week and they still do
9 not know what to do with the first cupful of
10 radioactive waste.

11 Specific to this region, and I'm going
12 to talk about Lake Erie, is flooding potential. There
13 is what is known as a seiche where you have straight
14 line winds which blow the water out to Buffalo, and
15 the water sloshes back. In 1972, the Davis-Besse site
16 was flooded for over a month. If the plant had been
17 operating at that time, it would have been a
18 disaster.

19 This is not just a matter of trust, or
20 lack of public trust, lack of confidence. This is a
21 criminal enterprise being perpetrated on the public
22 by the nuclear power industry --

23 (Applause.)

24 MR. KEEGAN: -- and the captured
25 regulator. This meeting is a fraud, this process is a

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1 fraud. I believe this to be criminality. There are
2 five Nuremberg principles. I don't have them with me
3 today, but I will be submitting them in writing
4 because it does not get one off the hook just because
5 they're following directions of the government,
6 following orders. I was just following orders.

7 Everyone in this room has been pleasant
8 on the phone setting up the meeting, so on and so
9 forth. I thank you for that. I have nothing against
10 any one of you, but you are engaged in a criminal
11 enterprise and you need to recognize that, and cease
12 and desist. Stop making it period.

13 (Applause.)

14 MR. KEEGAN: Do not relicense, do not
15 license new ones. You don't know what to do with what
16 you have.

17 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you, Michael.
18 Thank you very much.

19 MR. KEEGAN: Thank you.

20 (Applause.)

21 FACILITATOR CAMERON: I think we have
22 Patricia, and we have Douglas. Are you going to come
23 up together?

24 MS. MARIDA: Yes.

25 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay, please do.

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1 Please join us. This is Patricia Marida and Douglas
2 Todd.

3 MR. TODD: First, I want to thank the NRC
4 for having this meeting. It's good to have a dialogue
5 but we need to talk about the truth, too.

6 As I said, my name is Doug Todd. I live
7 in Columbus, Ohio. Today, I am making a joint
8 statement with Patricia Marida. I will begin our
9 statement on Waste Confidence and she will finish it.

10 Many of us feel these hearings are a
11 waste of our time. We do not have confidence that the
12 NRC is listening. In the hearings so far, most of us
13 who have testified in favor of the Draft Generic EIS
14 are people who have a vested monetary interest in the
15 nuclear industry. Most of these people with industry
16 ties have not actually addressed the specifics of the
17 EIS. What they have to say is mostly platitudes and
18 praise for the NRC and for the future of nuclear
19 power.

20 So, we are going to take liberty of also
21 not directly addressing the EIS or repeating the many
22 excellent points that have been made on its serious
23 shortcomings. Instead, we will address the morality
24 of passing on our responsibilities to future
25 generations.

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1 The NRC is overseeing the production of
2 deadly poisons that will affect so large a number of
3 generations in the future that the human mind has not
4 evolved to comprehend the magnitude of the figures.
5 All of this to boil water in the last half of the 20th
6 century. How outdated will the technology appear in a
7 couple of generations, let alone hundreds of
8 generations, and who will want to pay to get rid of
9 the waste?

10 We offer a plea to the members of the
11 NRC to take a step back from the life of the
12 everyday, and look at the bigger picture that
13 humanity is now facing. You are all interested in
14 having a nice home, putting your children through
15 college, having social dignity. If the jobs that you
16 and many of the most of the rest of us are taking are
17 increasingly controlled by a small percentage of
18 individuals and corporations which has been referred
19 to as the 1 percent.

20 The jobs they offer us are rarely about
21 fairness to the 99 percent. The 1 percent are
22 stealing the natural resources that should belong to
23 all of humanity. They are selling our own resources
24 back to us, exploiting them, and depleting them for
25 short-lived personal gain.

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1 Extractive processes, including uranium
2 mining and milling are occurring at the expense of
3 clean air, clean water, and healthy food. Decisions
4 about resources of energy, about sources of energy
5 and wars to control them are being made outside the
6 democratic process. A major portion of the U.S.
7 economy goes into making weapons of war, including
8 nuclear technology whose destructive power the human
9 mind can scarcely comprehend. Technology and whether
10 or not it serves humanity is out of the control of
11 our democratic process.

12 If World War II were reenacted today,
13 all of Europe would be uninhabitable due to the
14 presence of nuclear reactors and their waste pools.
15 And what happened to the democratic process when it
16 was decided that the public would take responsibility
17 for the waste and take it off the hands of the
18 industry?

19 Okay, thank you. I now present Patricia
20 Marida, and she will make related comments. Thank
21 you.

22 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you.
23 Patricia?

24 (Applause.)

25 MS. MARIDA: Yes, I'm Patricia Marida. I,

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1 too, live in Columbus, and Doug Todd and I are making
2 the joint personal statement.

3 We are making a plea to the NRC to step
4 back from their political positions today and look to
5 the future. We are in the midst of a major geological
6 extinction. The world's major fisheries have
7 collapsed, honeybees that pollinate one-third of the
8 world's food crops are declining even more rapidly
9 this year. Rising sea levels are killing the world's
10 corals and threatening low-lying coasts. The
11 intensity of storms and floods, droughts and fires is
12 increasing. Ash trees are gone, and oak and pine are
13 succumbing to imported diseases. The very fabric of
14 our society is threatened from communities, to
15 government, to banking systems, to civilization
16 itself.

17 How long has the longest civilization in
18 history lasted? The Roman Empire lasted around 2,000
19 years. How will nuclear waste be guarded when
20 civilizations collapse?

21 Now is not the time for business as
22 usual. We are all in this together. Whether or not we
23 realize it, we are all on the same side here. There
24 is no such thing as something that is bad for one
25 person and good for another. If something is harmful

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1 for even one person, we are all connected and,
2 ultimately, it harms humanity.

3 So, I make a plea that the NRC stop for
4 a minute and take responsibility along with the rest
5 of us for standing up to the 1 percent that controls
6 our paychecks. We have a responsibility to protect,
7 not endanger, future generations. We have confidence
8 that the first solution to nuclear waste is to stop
9 generating it.

10 (Applause.)

11 MS. MARIDA: Continuing to generate
12 poisons that must be isolated from the biosphere
13 forever is not in the interest of our progeny. We
14 cannot pretend that future generations will somehow
15 invent alchemy to turn lead into gold. As the song
16 goes, "Plutonium is forever," but I won't sing it
17 here.

18 Members of the NRC with the help of the
19 rest of us must quickly begin the process of
20 adequately isolating the inventory of irradiated fuel
21 rods. Because we do not have the capability of
22 forecasting geologic changes over millions of years,
23 radioactive waste must not be put in inaccessible
24 places, certainly not at this time.

25 A decision to do nothing now is not a

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1 solution, so I'll say that again. A decision to do
2 nothing now is not a solution. What we actually have
3 is the capability of doing now is the best technology
4 we have to put sufficiently cooled fuel rods into
5 state-of-the-art hardened canisters.

6 How can moving this most deadly of all
7 materials around the country with no solution be a
8 solution? Canisters must be stored as close as safely
9 possible to the sites of generation. Moving it for no
10 purpose is not a solution.

11 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Could you finish up
12 for us, Patricia?

13 MS. MARIDA: Yes, I just have one more
14 thought.

15 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay.

16 MS. MARIDA: Whether or not we wish to
17 speak it, there will be a rolling custody of the
18 waste and the canisters through the generations to
19 come. They will have to deal with it in the manner of
20 their best technology as radioactivity and time
21 weaken the canisters and the rods must be placed in
22 new isolation. For this to happen, we must also make
23 every effort to ensure that civilization itself does
24 not collapse.

25 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay, thank you.

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1 MS. MARIDA: Thank you very much.

2 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you,
3 Patricia.

4 (Applause.)

5 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you, Douglas.
6 We're going to go to Jessie, Jessie Collins now. And
7 she's coming up, and then we're going to hear from
8 Mike Leonardi, Keith Gunter, and Katherine Barnes.
9 This is Jessie. Hi, Jessie.

10 MS. COLLINS: My name is Jessie Pauline
11 Collins and I live in the Detroit area within the
12 Fermi 2 evacuation zone.

13 I've been closely following the
14 Fukushima Mark I reactor disaster for almost three
15 years now. Fermi 2 is the largest Mark I reactor in
16 the world, and it has accumulated a lot of deadly
17 waste in its years of operation. And without any plan
18 for the waste, removing the waste, Detroit Edison
19 seeks a license for another reactor, Fermi 3.

20 We already have too many reactors and
21 radioactive dumps at every operating reactor in the
22 country. More than that, if a truck driver told me
23 the truth when he said he had hauled radioactive
24 waste and dumped it in the former Cold War missile
25 silos and dumped it.

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1 But this hearing here tonight is about
2 sorting out the laws and/or making new laws. I hope
3 it's also about protecting the future, making good on
4 the NRC logo that states they are promoting,
5 protecting the people and the environment.

6 I have lived through the Fermi 1
7 meltdown, Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, and now
8 Fukushima which is not over yet, so I try to educate
9 myself on the dangers of living near a possible
10 Fukushima-type accident. I say try because most of
11 the information I review is labeled proprietary and
12 not available for me to review.

13 I certainly hope all you officials have
14 full review of documents, proprietary or not. For
15 example, let me refer to the Fermi 2 NRC Integrated
16 Inspection Report dated October 22nd, 2013. It states,
17 "selected CARDS were reviewed." At first I thought
18 how appropriate since they're gambling with our
19 lives, but then I found out CARDS stood for Condition
20 Assessment Resolution Document.

21 One CARD Fermi received was for
22 foundation damage below several radial beams. The
23 report goes on to say, "proprietary information was
24 examined during this inspection, but is not discussed
25 in this report." Endangerment to the bio region is

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1 proprietary? Shouldn't foundation damage below
2 several radial beams be made public knowledge? Damage
3 to Fermi 2's foundation is a danger to our lives.

4 The same inspection report vaguely
5 discussed and approved problems associated with the
6 radioactive waste, but they were properly addressed
7 for resolution in the corrective actions. What
8 problems associated with the waste? More proprietary
9 dangers?

10 And isn't NRC's oversight of these
11 facilities a bit too lenient? For example, in March
12 2012, NRC issued an order to require Edison to have a
13 reliable indication of the water level in the spent
14 fuel pool. A year later, Detroit Edison responded
15 saying that they would do that by the fall of 2012.

16 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Jessie, could I get
17 you to wrap it up for us? Thank you.

18 MS. COLLINS: Okay, I'll wind it up.
19 However, the officials gathered here tonight have
20 come to hear our input, so I'm giving mine. I defer
21 to my esteemed colleagues' impeccable research while
22 I just rely on my common sense.

23 Each reactor continues to endanger an
24 entire bio region. In our modern world, nuclear
25 produced electricity is totally unnecessary other

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1 than to extract the plutonium for powering nuclear
2 triggers which I'm told need to be pepped up each
3 year.

4 I urge the officials here to uphold the
5 law, not to renew an existing license, and not to
6 license any new reactors, and shut down all operating
7 reactors for the sake of humanity. We have passed
8 through the deadly nuclear age, and found it wanting.

9 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you.

10 (Applause.)

11 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you, Jessie.
12 Let's hear from Michael Leonardi, Keith Gunter, and
13 Katherine Barnes. And here comes Michael, and we're
14 going to go to Michael first. This is Mike Leonardi.

15 MR. LEONARDI: Hi, everybody. Hey, David,
16 good to see you, glad you made it.

17 I didn't prepare any remarks tonight,
18 and I find this whole process to be extremely
19 demoralizing and futile. I've been through it many
20 times on the protesting side, or on the conciliatory
21 just testifying without making a ruckus sort of
22 thing.

23 I think the whole -- this whole process
24 is a sham and a fraud, as Mike Keegan stated. It's
25 quite clear that we're at this point again because

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1 there is no solution to disposing or maintaining
2 nuclear waste safely for an eternity, and it's absurd
3 to think so. So, we can say over and over again as
4 the public does, that we need to stop producing it,
5 we need to stop relicensing nuclear power plants, and
6 we need to shut down the existing ones now. And
7 that's what people say over, and over, and over again
8 like a broken record to the NRC. The vast majority of
9 the public over, and over, and over again at these
10 meetings says the same thing. And here we have -- I
11 think over here there's a small group of young
12 indoctrinated nuclear -- future nuclear industry
13 practitioners. I see you, how are you doing? I can
14 spot you every time. You all look similar and dress
15 similar, and have the same smiley little faces, and
16 nodding your heads nervously when we address the
17 issues that you seem so gullibly in tune, paid for by
18 the Nuclear Energy Institute to indoctrinate a future
19 generation of automatons to march forward.

20 Nuclear power is the solution to global
21 warming, and all this other BS put forward, so we
22 have this ménage à trois , I like to call it, between
23 the nuclear industry, the Nuclear Regulatory
24 community, and our sad and pathetic politicians. We
25 have a couple represented here tonight, Bob Latta's

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1 representative here tonight. Bob is a real politician
2 to be proud of. And then our Ottawa County
3 Commissioner who talks about Big Brother overlooking
4 Davis-Besse as they were doing when a hole in the
5 reactor had happened. They were really looking over
6 their shoulder then, weren't they?

7 (Applause.)

8 MR. LEONARDI: Give me a break, buddy.
9 Thanks. Thank you, everybody, for coming out and
10 breaking the record again. Wonderful.

11 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay. All right.

12 (Applause.)

13 FACILITATOR CAMERON: And this is Keith
14 Gunter.

15 MR. GUNTER: Good evening. My name is
16 Keith Gunter, and I'm co-chair with Alliance to Halt
17 Fermi 3, a new network of concerned citizens, and 15
18 Southeast Michigan organizations who feel that a
19 third Fermi reactor is a gamble we can't afford.

20 I really do appreciate the opportunity
21 to speak to you all tonight. I find that it is truly
22 the irony of ironies that this meeting is being --
23 this nuclear Waste Confidence meeting is being held
24 on the 71st anniversary of the first fission chain
25 reaction induced by humankind on the planet.

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1 I would like to take note that \$500
2 billion or more of U.S. tax payer subsidy has helped
3 to create a nuclear industry, a fantasy world where
4 nuclear power is too cheap to meter, where nuclear
5 accidents are literally impossible, and where nuclear
6 waste is not only not a problem, but is considered a
7 resource and an inexhaustible source for future
8 power.

9 (Applause.)

10 MR. GUNTER: How can we be confident when
11 we have these myths on one hand, and on the other
12 hand we have a reality where we have 70,000 tons of
13 the most radioactive material on the planet that
14 already exists in temporary storage with no permanent
15 repository in sight, and with 56 years of commercial
16 nuclear electricity generation already past.

17 The fact is that reactor site fuel
18 pools, dry cask storage, interim away-from-reactor
19 storage facilities are nothing more than a
20 radioactive shell game designed to manage the
21 thinnest membrane of time that these wastes will be
22 radioactive compared with the longevity of our human
23 created institutions and technological creations.

24 In the past 56 years, the U.S.
25 Government, the nuclear industry, and the world's

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1 scientific establishment has examined every possible
2 disposal option imaginable, including deep geologic
3 disposal in salt, shale, volcanic tuft, crystalline
4 granite, and even possibly in Antarctica. Seabed
5 disposal has been discussed and rejected. Outer space
6 disposal was discussed until January the 28th, 1986
7 when space shuttle Challenger blew up over Florida
8 and all such ridiculous conversation came to a halt.

9 I say to you tonight that after over a
10 half century we, the public, have seen too much to be
11 fooled any longer. Fukushima Daiichi epitomizes the
12 hazards of GE Mark I irradiated fuel storage, and any
13 loss of onsite and offsite power could lead to a very
14 bad day. You don't need a earthquake or a tsunami.

15 In closing, I will say this. We are long
16 past due in banishing somehow, some way, the nuclear
17 power fantasy to the dust bin of history in favor of
18 truly clean, renewable, and affordable forms of
19 power, and that finally placing human health and
20 public safety above the interests and profits of
21 gigantic corporations. The time has come.

22 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you.

23 (Applause.)

24 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you very
25 much, Keith. Katherine, this is Katherine Barnes,

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1 then we're going to go to Ed McArdle, Kevin Kamps,
2 Connie Kline, and Mike Knisley.

3 MS. BARNES: I've lived in Michigan most
4 of my life, and I can remember times when I was a
5 child I'd go swimming in Lake Michigan. I could drink
6 the water. It didn't taste like chemicals, it tasted
7 like tap water. It was pure. And there weren't very
8 many people living on the lake at the time, and there
9 were no nuclear reactors. And we were never afraid of
10 the water, but now I don't like to swim in Lake
11 Michigan. It doesn't taste the same, get rashes. And
12 you think about well, they just had a spill, 91
13 gallons of radioactive waste went into the lake from
14 Palisades, you know. And there's leaking tritium, and
15 we have tremendous problems right now with nuclear
16 waste.

17 Do I have confidence? No, I have no
18 confidence because the nuclear waste we have right
19 now is not being handled properly.

20 At Palisades there's a cask that's got a
21 bad weld. I've been at meetings in the past like many
22 others, and I say well, why don't you take the
23 nuclear waste out of this cask with the bad weld
24 which could deteriorate and break, and leak, and
25 contaminate the lake? Why don't you take the fuel

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1 rods out of it and put it in a good cask, you know,
2 and monitor it?

3 Well, instead, they've kind of like put
4 casks up around it to kind of buffer it. And they say
5 it's too dangerous, we can't take those rods out.
6 Well, come to find out it's never been done. Those
7 casks were not licensed when they were loaded. And
8 the company got away with that.

9 I mean, do you put a car on the road
10 that might be dangerous - thanks for the one minute -
11 and just run it down and see if it blows up, or if
12 your engine blows 300 feet out ahead, or whatever.
13 No, you don't do that. They don't let anybody do
14 that, but the NRC has let the nuclear industry get
15 away with a lot, and part of it is in the storage of
16 nuclear waste. It's just not safe right now. And I
17 can't see it being safe in the future.

18 Now we have a problem with Canada.
19 There's this big, huge nuclear waste depository where
20 they're going to bury it near Lake Huron, seal it up
21 in an underground chamber. There is just some really
22 ridiculous answers to what to do with nuclear waste,
23 and I don't think anybody's got a solution yet. I
24 think the best answer is to keep working on
25 solutions, but stop making it. Thank you.

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1 (Applause.)

2 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
3 you, Katherine. Ed, Ed McArdle. And then we'll go to
4 Kevin, and then Connie.

5 MR. McARDLE: Good evening. I'm Ed
6 McArdle. I'm Conservation Chair for the Michigan
7 Sierra Club, and I'm going to be repeating some of
8 the same comments that other people have because I,
9 too, don't have confidence in the Waste Confidence
10 decision.

11 We all know there is no good final
12 solution to the problem of creating nuclear waste
13 that must be isolated from the environment and all
14 living things for millions of years. If we ever come
15 to a decision on a deep underground depository, that
16 would mean thousands of shipments moving through
17 towns and cities, endangering populations in the
18 likelihood of accidents. Highways, railways, and
19 water courses would have to be militarized, and
20 shipments would have to be secretive to prevent
21 terrorism.

22 Even if a suitable place could be found,
23 it would be decades before any waste would be
24 interred, and we're producing this waste at more than
25 2,000 tons per year. We already have well over 70,000

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1 tons of nuclear waste.

2 The proposed interim storage sites until
3 a final solution is found makes no sense either. It
4 would just double the shipments and exposures to
5 accidents. And this temporary solution would also
6 take decades to implement.

7 Keeping waste onsite in dry casks also
8 is not a good solution, but seems the best
9 alternative for now to moving the waste multiple
10 times. Hardened with concrete, the casks could be
11 safe against hopefully most disasters and terrorism.
12 For instance, the casks at Fukushima were undamaged
13 during that event.

14 Of course, some sites are not
15 appropriate for cask storage, such as a previous
16 speaker pointed out, Palisades Nuclear Station where
17 they were placed in unstable sand dunes. And it
18 should be realized there is a special problem with
19 Fermi 2. They are unable to transfer irradiated waste
20 from fuel pools to casks because of defects in
21 original construction. Meanwhile, the NRC continues
22 to allow waste to be stored in the fuel pools at
23 Fermi 2 way beyond the design capacity. There is now
24 over 620 tons of the most dangerous substances on
25 earth stored in the pool five stories above the

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1 reactor. This is more irradiated fuel than all the
2 Fukushimas put together.

3 The most obvious and moral solution is
4 not to make more waste in the first place since,
5 especially now, it is unnecessary. Nuclear electrical
6 generation comprises only 20 percent of our power
7 supply, and there are now less expensive and safer
8 alternatives. We should not as a civilization
9 endanger generations far into the future because
10 nuclear waste is forever. Thank you.

11 (Applause.)

12 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you, Ed.
13 Thank you. Kevin.

14 MR. KAMPS: Good evening, everyone. My
15 name is Kevin Kamps. I serve as Radioactive Waste
16 Specialist at Beyond Nuclear, and I also serve on the
17 Board of Directors for Don't Waste Michigan
18 representing the Kalamazoo chapter.

19 And regarding West Michigan, I wanted to
20 mention since this is kind of the midwest, one of the
21 two midwest public comment meetings on Nuclear Waste
22 Confidence, that in October of 2005, the Palisades
23 atomic reactor had a cask dangle accident where the
24 107 ton waste transfer cask was suspended over the
25 fuel pool for a couple of days. The workers,

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1 inexperienced as most of the experienced workers had
2 been dismissed by the company to save money, tried to
3 override the emergency brake on the crane which could
4 have sent the 107 ton weight plummeting through the
5 floor of the pool, which could have drained the water
6 away. And the worst case scenario is a partial drain
7 down where there's water in the bottom of the pool,
8 it blocks airflow, and the radioactive waste in the
9 pool could catch fire. If that were to happen at
10 Fukushima Daiichi Unit 4, for example, it would dwarf
11 the radioactive releases that have occurred thus far
12 in that global catastrophe.

13 I just wanted to echo what Keith Gunter
14 mentioned earlier, that this is the 71st anniversary
15 of Enrico Fermi with his prototype reactor splitting
16 the atom, a chain reaction, the first high-level
17 radioactive waste in human history, and we don't know
18 what to do with the first cupful of radioactive waste
19 that Fermi generated. It's still, in a sense, in
20 interim storage.

21 So, of course, just up the road from
22 here we have the Fermi 2 atomic reactor, and Ed
23 McArdle just mentioned that Fermi 2 has way too much
24 in common with Fukushima Daiichi Unit 4.

25 I wanted to say some site-specific stuff

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1 about Davis-Besse. We knew as early as a decade or 15
2 years ago that the NUHOMS casks manufactured by
3 Vectra Technologies, which are now owned by
4 Transnuclear, which is Areva, which is the French
5 government, and fully loaded with high-level
6 radioactive waste at Davis-Besse were discovered to
7 have been built below technical specifications. The
8 aggregate used to fabricate the cask's outer concrete
9 shells was poor quality, and the shells themselves
10 were ground too thin.

11 And then another Transnuclear cask
12 located in Virginia at the Surry Nuclear Power Plant
13 had developed six-inch-long cracks in its outer
14 concrete shield, had loose bolts, and had a helium
15 leak, the same cask model. So, in the NRC's Nuclear
16 Waste Confidence Draft Generic Environmental Impact
17 Statement, they have confidence in essentially dry
18 cask storage forever, when we haven't gotten it right
19 yet in this country due to massive quality assurance
20 violations on the design and manufacture.

21 Another site-specific issue at Davis-
22 Besse is a pool leak which is listed in one of the
23 tables in this draft GEIS in Appendix E, radioactive
24 water leaking out of the pool, borated water which is
25 corrosive. Davis-Besse seems to have a problem with

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1 leakage of borated water, so what you've got is a
2 reactor pressure vessel that has continual lid
3 corrosion and near breaches, the worst accident since
4 the Three Mile Island meltdown happened at Davis-
5 Besse with the hole in the head fiasco.

6 You've got corrosion of the inner steel
7 containment vessel, and you've got significant severe
8 worsening cracking of the shield building. So, it's a
9 recipe for disaster at Davis-Besse.

10 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Can I ask you to
11 sum up, Kevin, please?

12 MR. KAMPS: Yes. There should be no
13 license extension at Davis-Besse. The reactor should
14 be closed today. Certainly, it has to be closed by
15 Earth Day of 2017, when the 40-year license expires.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. KAMPS: I just wanted to give the
18 figures for how much waste there is. By spring of
19 2010 there were 505 metric tons of high-level
20 radioactive waste at Davis-Besse, so by spring of
21 2014 that'll be 585 metric tons. By 50 years of
22 operations, 825 metric tons; 60 years of operations
23 over 1,000 metric tons.

24 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay. Kevin, could
25 you just wrap it up? Thank you.

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1 MR. KAMPS: Final site-specific things
2 I'd like to mention, here we are in the Commodore
3 Ballroom, Commodore Perry, Perrysburg, War of 1812,
4 200 years ago there was a war raging in this neck of
5 the woods. What's going to happen in the next 200
6 years, the next million years that this waste will
7 remain dangerous.

8 And natural disasters, you know, often
9 you hear tsunamis can't happen on the Great Lakes.
10 Well, speaking of Tecumseh, War of 1812, some of the
11 worst earthquakes in North American history, 1811,
12 `12, `13, 8.0 magnitudes --

13 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Kevin, I'm going to
14 have to ask you to finish up.

15 MR. KAMPS: Giant waves.

16 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay.

17 MR. KAMPS: Giant waves on the Great
18 Lakes.

19 FACILITATOR CAMERON: And thank you,
20 thank you very much for the history, too. Thank you.

21 MR. KAMPS: Thank you.

22 FACILITATOR CAMERON: All right. Thanks,
23 Kevin.

24 (Applause.)

25 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Connie, we're going

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1 to go to Connie Kline, and then we're going to go to
2 Mike Knisley, and then to Terry Lodge. This is Connie
3 Kline.

4 MS. KLINE: Well, they say a picture is
5 worth a thousand words, so this pretty much sums up
6 C-

7 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay, I'm going to
8 get to you.

9 MS. KLINE: -- about Waste Confidence.

10 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Use the mic, please.

11 MS. KLINE: The first picture says -- oh,
12 the title of the cartoon is "The Three Biggest
13 Whoppers." It's from 1989, so speaks to how long this
14 has been going on. The first picture says, "The check
15 is in the mail." The second says, "Of course, I'll
16 respect you in the morning." It's two kids making out
17 in a car. And the last one says, "I'm from the NRC,
18 DOE and I just need to leave this here temporarily."

19 (Applause.)

20 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay. Connie is
21 passing out material to the NRC staff.

22 MS. KLINE: I cut my teeth on Davis-Besse
23 in 1972, so I've been doing this for a very long
24 time. And as much as things change, nothing really
25 changes.

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1 Mike Keegan mentioned the storm that
2 occurred on Lake Erie in October of 1972 when 300
3 feet of dikes collapsed. They were washed away by the
4 storm, flooding the Davis-Besse site which,
5 fortunately, was not operational at the time.

6 These are aerial photographs that were
7 taken three days after the site was flooded. People
8 had to be air lifted out from the site, cars were not
9 salvageable. You cannot keep these. I will probably
10 be submitting these with my --

11 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Connie, we need to
12 get you on the transcript. Okay?

13 MS. KLINE: Okay. I just presented aerial
14 photographs of the Davis-Besse site three days after
15 this storm. It's pretty unbelievable. All you can see
16 are the tops of the trees.

17 All right. I'm going to make this short
18 because most of my testimony, or my comments will be
19 submitted electronically.

20 If U.S. or foreign operatives
21 contaminated 75 sites in 33 states with eternally
22 lethal radioactive waste we would call them
23 terrorists. Instead, we call them the nuclear
24 industry, the NRC, and the DOE.

25 (Applause.)

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1 MS. KLINE: Rarely have I perused,
2 because I certainly couldn't read all 600 pages of
3 the draft Environmental Impact Statement, but rarely
4 have I perused something that spoke in more
5 generalities and was less substantive -- I've rarely
6 seen documents that were less substantive. The GEIS
7 speaks in terms of 100, 150 years. The longevity and
8 the hazard of this waste is measured in millions of
9 years. There's a real disconnect there.

10 It's unconscionable that despite the
11 Federal Court ruling of no confidence, the NRC
12 continues to arbitrarily and capriciously pretend
13 that there is a storage disposal solution for the
14 existing 70,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive
15 waste generated by continued operation of commercial
16 reactors. Since each reactor produces 2,000 metric
17 tons of radioactive waste a year, by 2050 there will
18 be 150,000 metric tons sitting on the least suitable
19 sites possible.

20 I think the jig is up, NRC. The smoke
21 and mirrors have cleared. Your solutions are
22 delusions.

23 (Applause.)

24 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Connie, if I could
25 ask you to finish up for us, please.

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1 MS. KLINE: Okay. Just to kind of wind
2 this up, I wish I had more time. One thing I might
3 suggest, if this happens in the future, I think at
4 each location that's chosen for public comment there
5 should be two days of public comment, just a
6 suggestion.

7 10 CFR 61, which deals with low-level
8 radioactive waste has much more site-specific
9 requirements than anything that is contained in these
10 documents, either the GEIS or the rulemaking.

11 The NRC must finally act responsibly and
12 phase out nuclear power as quickly as possible, and
13 manage the mess you've enabled as diligently, as
14 possible.

15 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you, Connie.

16 MS. KLINE: Thank you.

17 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you.

18 (Applause.)

19 FACILITATOR CAMERON: I think Mike
20 Knisley.

21 MR. KNISLEY: Knisley.

22 FACILITATOR CAMERON: This is Mike
23 Knisley, and then we'll go to Terry Lodge and David
24 Ellison.

25 MR. KNISLEY: Good evening. My name is

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1 Mike Knisley. I'm President of the Ohio State
2 Donating Construction Trades Council, which
3 represents 90,000 skilled union construction
4 professionals across the State of Ohio.

5 Many of our members, especially those
6 from the International Brotherhood of Electrical
7 Workers and the United Association of Plumbers and
8 Pipefitters work in the nuclear industry. Our members
9 perform routine maintenance and are a critical
10 element of capital projects at nuclear facilities.
11 Our members are there to ensure the nuclear industry
12 remains a vibrant segment of America's energy
13 portfolio.

14 Additionally, our members and their
15 families live in the regions which Ohio nuclear
16 facilities are located and, thus, have a profound
17 interest in ensuring that these plants operate
18 safely.

19 The United States Nuclear Regulatory
20 Commission, NRC, has asked for public comment on the
21 Proposed Waste Confidence Rule. The State Building
22 Trades believes it is important that the NRC more
23 efficiently conduct its licensing process by adopting
24 a Waste Confidence Rule which provides a generic
25 analysis of the environmental impact of the continued

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1 storage of spent nuclear fuel beyond the licensed
2 life of the operation of the nuclear reactor.

3 The adoption of the Waste Confidence
4 rule, which states that used nuclear fuel can be
5 stored at nuclear power plant sites safely and
6 without significant environmental impact, provides
7 the nuclear industry with a certainty regarding the
8 management of the spent fuel. Providing this clarity
9 is critical towards ensuring operations and capital
10 investment at these nuclear facilities continue which
11 means jobs for our State Building Trades.

12 Onsite storage facilities for spent
13 nuclear fuel have been designed to withstand
14 potential natural disaster events or terrorist
15 attacks by durable design and construction, ongoing
16 surveillance, inspection, and state-of-the-art
17 security measures. The two methods for storage of
18 spent nuclear fuel have proven to be extremely safe.

19 Dry storage systems used to store spent
20 nuclear fuel have more than 100 tons of concrete and
21 steel forms, precisely engineered, to protect every
22 10 tons of fuel. And in the past 30 years, over 1,700
23 dry storage systems have been used by the industry,
24 and there's never been a release of any potential
25 radioactive material.

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1 Fuel pools used to store spent nuclear
2 fuel are large structures with reinforced concrete
3 walls and steel liners. At Japan's Fukushima Daiichi
4 site, used fuel was stored in seven fuel pools, and
5 after the severe earthquake, tsunami, and subsequent
6 explosions which occurred none of the spent fuel was
7 compromised.

8 The State Building Trades supports the
9 inclusion of a specific policy statement regarding
10 the safety of the continued spent fuel storage of the
11 Waste Confidence Rule. As previously detailed, these
12 storage methods have been proven to be safe and,
13 therefore, the Proposed Rule should reflect those
14 findings.

15 In summation, the State Building Trades
16 supports adoption of the Waste Confidence Rule which
17 provides the nuclear industry with long-term
18 stability on this issue, and which will likely
19 continue for significant work opportunities for our
20 members. Thank you.

21 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
22 you, Mike.

23 (Applause.)

24 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Next we're going to
25 hear from Terry Lodge, then David Ellison, Gary

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1 Border, and Paul Padot. This is Terry.

2 MR. LODGE: Yes, good evening. I have
3 several things to say. One of them is, this is an
4 absurd site to have a public hearing. It's nearly
5 half a mile from the nearest right-of-way. There were
6 30 people or so who attempted to express themselves
7 with their feet, with their presence, but they
8 couldn't make a very effective message because it's a
9 half mile away. It's sort of like having NRC hearings
10 at Camp Perry, which is also very quite commonplace.

11 I'm an attorney, and I've had the
12 pleasure over years of representing the Michigan
13 Sierra Club, the Ohio Sierra Club, the Ohio Green
14 Party, and many other grassroots organizations and
15 individuals in numerous interventions before the NRC.

16 In 1994, a couple of good friends of
17 mine, Bill and Alice Hurt, long-time anti-nuclear
18 activists were plaintiffs in a law suit that I filed
19 in the District of Columbia challenging the
20 permission, the rulemaking, that the NRC implemented
21 to allow an exception for the use of the three
22 defective casks that Kevin Kamps mentioned a little
23 while ago.

24 There were three dry casks up for use as
25 storage modules that were defectively ground. They

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1 were too thin, they weren't up to spec, and in
2 classic traditional response, the NRC simply made the
3 exception into the rule. We challenged the rulemaking
4 and ran into a brick wall, figuratively, at least.
5 But therein lies the message. Here we are about a
6 generation later and these three casks are sitting
7 there, and the NRC now expects them to last forever.

8 Let me explain. 10 CFR 51.23, it's a lot
9 of gobbledygook, that refers to the proposed
10 regulation that was mentioned at the outset. That
11 regulation effectively accepts onsite storage forever
12 if that becomes necessary. The NRC has very craftily
13 used this court remand that was won by the hard
14 fought environmental warriors that took them. The NRC
15 is using the rulemaking as a means of cutting out the
16 public.

17 Generic Environmental Impact Statement
18 means here in 2013-2014 they're making a decision
19 and, essentially, forever. Let's say if forever only
20 means a couple of hundred years, so long after we're
21 dead, no one will be able to challenge the
22 environmental effects as these casks deteriorate,
23 have to be replaced, are bombed, are destroyed by
24 elements, are flooded. No one will be able from the
25 public to meaningfully question and legally attack

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1 the sufficiency of the storage scheme.

2 So make no mistake, folks, this is about
3 a solution now when we are the most information-rich
4 and resource-rich for all time, because I have a
5 feeling future generations will not live as well, nor
6 be as educated, and be as understanding about what to
7 do with this enormous problem.

8 There's one alternative that wasn't
9 discussed, isn't being discussed, in the proposed
10 Environmental Impact Statement. That is the
11 alternative of stopping now.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. LODGE: It's the only sane
14 alternative, and it's not being considered. My strong
15 recommendation is that the NRC go back to the drawing
16 board, get real, and treat us like adults, and treat
17 as though this is a democracy. Thank you.

18 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
19 you, Terry.

20 (Applause.)

21 FACILITATOR CAMERON: David, and then
22 Gary Border, and Paul Padot. This is David Ellison.

23 MR. ELLISON: Good evening. My name is
24 David Ellison. I'm an architect, and I can attest
25 that humanity has never built anything that lasted

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1 this long no matter how many plumbers and
2 electricians were involved. And if you give me \$500
3 billion, we'll have as many jobs as anybody needs,
4 and they won't involve nuclear pollution.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. ELLISON: I think there's a dangerous
7 presumption that's being made, and that is that we
8 will have ongoing agency, government, corporate, or
9 public competence. I think that there's an incorrect
10 assumption that the NRC's mission is to enable
11 licensure in an efficient manner, or to make
12 licensure easy, efficient, or desirable for for-
13 profit entities.

14 I'm opposed, and I think that I speak
15 for many people that we're opposed, to any aspect of
16 this rulemaking which would facilitate, or make more
17 efficient, or enable licensure of any new facilities,
18 or the extension of any licenses at existing
19 facilities.

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. ELLISON: Nuclearism is corrosive to
22 democratic forms of human governance and, in fact,
23 the mere existence of high-level radioactive waste
24 provides the only rational justification for the
25 permanent imposition of martial law that exists. If

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1 there's any doubt about this, it was only the
2 falsified mention of yellowcake that allowed the
3 government to go into Iraq and be in this
4 interminable war that is still affecting the people
5 of Iraq, the Middle East, and the rest of the world.

6 The Patriot Act was a result of this,
7 the NSA spying is a result of this. This is
8 nuclearism, and it's the denial of democratic forms
9 of human governance.

10 I'm a member of the Cuyahoga County
11 Central Committee of the Green Party of Ohio, a
12 political --

13 (Applause.)

14 MR. ELLISON: Okay. A political party
15 that the State legislature and governor abolished in
16 legislature last month. If that's not pretty
17 repressive of democracy, I don't know what it is.

18 I think I'll leave it at that since I
19 could go on and on. Thank you very much.

20 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
21 you very much.

22 (Applause.)

23 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay. We'll put
24 Susan Miller on right now. Go ahead, you go ahead.
25 And then we're going to go to Gary Border and Paul

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1 Padot.

2 MS. MILLER: Thanks. I'm going to be
3 really brief because I think that my colleagues are
4 more well-researched and can say it much better than
5 I can. But as a mother, I just want to say that I'm
6 scared. I'm scared for my children. I'm scared for my
7 potential grandchildren. I'm going to be dead, and
8 I'm looking at all of you and so are you, 160 years.
9 What are you thinking?

10 Let's stop while we're ahead. Let's not
11 put this on our grandchildren and our great-
12 grandchildren any more than we already have. I want
13 you to stop now.

14 (Applause.)

15 MS. MILLER: I don't want to have my
16 great-grandchildren, or my grandchild, or my son say
17 well, there went the Great Lakes. People, human
18 beings, operate these plants, and you all make the
19 rules. And humans, I've got to tell you, we are not
20 infallible. We make mistakes. This is dangerous stuff
21 to be making mistakes with.

22 I just want to have future generations.
23 Please, stop making the waste and turn attention to
24 safely isolating it, because that's the problem that
25 we've already created. Thank you.

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1 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
2 you, Susan.

3 (Applause.)

4 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Is this Gary, Gary
5 Border? And then Paul Padot and Dave Schonberger.
6 This is Gary Border.

7 MR. BORDER: My name is Gary Border, and
8 this isn't about me, but I think I should tell you a
9 little bit about who I am. I have Ph.D. in electrical
10 engineering from the University of Toledo, a couple
11 of Master's degrees, and started my college career at
12 Case in Cleveland.

13 I have mixed feelings on what I've heard
14 thus far, but I think we've got to be realistic,
15 folks. We've got a society here that has an appetite
16 for electricity.

17 I was on the Coast Starlight Train a
18 couple of years ago on family vacation and early in
19 the morning the train stopped at Klamath Falls,
20 Oregon, and a guy got on and asked if he could sit
21 across from me at the club car. And he turned out to
22 be a rail buff, and I had a just mile by mile tour of
23 look at this, look at that. It was fantastic. He
24 turned out to be an IBM systems engineer from Salem,
25 Oregon, and after about 10 or 15 minutes of that, we

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1 got talking about other things, which I think is
2 normal. And he said, "You're an electrical engineer.
3 What do you know about power?" And I said, "Well, I'm
4 digital but I've been involved with power." He said,
5 "Well, can you tell me where we're going to get power
6 over the next 10 to 20 years?" And I said, "What do
7 you mean?" He says, "We're running out of power
8 here." I said, "Well, I recommend nuclear." And he
9 laughed. He said, "We tried that and we built one
10 plant, had some problems with it, just shut it down,
11 turned off the lights, and locked the door."

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. BORDER: He said, "What do you think
14 of wind power?" Well, I live in Bowling Green and I
15 can tell you that wind turbines have their own set of
16 problems. One of them is very simple, once you get
17 over about 20 percent of your power coming from wind
18 turbines, the days that the wind doesn't blow is a
19 real problem. You're killing birds, there's all sorts
20 of problems with wind turbines.

21 Then he said, "How about solar cells?" I
22 said, "Yes, maybe in 50 years there'll be
23 affordable." I said, "How about coal, they say with
24 scrubbers." And he just laughed, he said, "No, they
25 won't do that." He says, "They want to tear down

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1 Grand Coulee Dam and Bonneville Dam." Where are we
2 going to get power?

3 I just encourage everybody here to think
4 about that, think about global warming. We've talked
5 about all this radiation. Okay? But global warming
6 could kill everybody on this planet in 100, 200, 300
7 years. And if we keep putting greenhouse gases into
8 the atmosphere, and I'm not convinced that will
9 happen, but it could, so you've got to look for clean
10 power.

11 Right now, I don't see any choice. And I
12 want to commend the NRC for working with a very
13 difficult problem, and I encourage the NRC in
14 whatever is produced to produce something that allows
15 for the responsible licensing, construction, and
16 operation of nuclear power plants. Thank you.

17 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you, Gary.

18 (Applause.)

19 FACILITATOR CAMERON: And I'll just --
20 this is Paul Padot, but I'll ask everybody to
21 introduce themselves to make sure we get the names
22 correct.

23 MR. PADOT: Yes, thank you. My name is
24 Paul Padot, close. I'd just like to thank the NRC for
25 facilitating this meeting. Instead of repeating prior

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1 comments or spouting a bunch of statistics, I would
2 just like to say that I live in Temperance, Michigan,
3 which is not very far from here. I live close to both
4 Fermi and Davis-Besse, and I am in favor of, and have
5 confidence in, these fuel storage options. Thank you
6 for this opportunity.

7 (Applause.)

8 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay, thank you.
9 Dave Schonberger, Lou Szabo, and Victoria Clemons.

10 MR. SCHONBERGER: Hello, everyone. My
11 name is David Schonberger, D-A-V-I-D, S-C-H-O-N-B-E-
12 R-G-E-R, and I am a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan,
13 home to a Department of Nuclear Engineering at the
14 University which needs a shift in consciousness.
15 Thank you for the three-minute opportunity to speak
16 on the record today. I intend to submit detailed
17 extensive written comments to the NRC prior to the
18 December 20th deadline, and I sincerely hope that the
19 NRC staff will thoughtfully consider my perspective.

20 The oral comments which I am providing
21 today are a brief summary curtailed by the time
22 constraints of this forum. All of my comments are my
23 own, and not endorsed by any other individual or
24 organization. I'm representing myself and my own
25 point of view as a concerned individual citizen, and

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1 am not representing any particular group or
2 organization with which I may be affiliated. My
3 comments at today's public meeting, December 2nd, 2013
4 in Perrysburg, Ohio pertain specifically to the U.S.
5 NRC's Waste Confidence DGEIS and Proposed Waste
6 Confidence Rule, 10 CFR 51.23.

7 So, I do not support the proposed NRC
8 Rule that is the subject of this meeting, and I
9 emphatically dispute both the premises and the
10 conclusions of the Waste Confidence DGEIS which are
11 codified in the Rule and form the regulatory basis
12 for promulgating it.

13 I also have serious doubts and concerns
14 about the independence and integrity of the NRC's
15 administrative rulemaking process. As Abe Lincoln
16 famously said, "You cannot fool all of the people all
17 of the time."

18 In reverse order, I would like to
19 address each of the supplemental additional issues
20 that have been -- the NRC is requesting public
21 comments on. First, regarding the additional issue
22 number 4, I believe the term "Waste Confidence Rule"
23 is a poor choice of words, and should be changed. It
24 is an inelegant and anachronistic nomenclature from
25 the 1980s based on predictions and assumptions which

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1 have proved to be erroneous and absurd. Thus,
2 subjecting the Rule, the Proposed Rule to well-
3 deserved mockery, derision, and ridicule.

4 (Applause.)

5 MR. SCHONBERGER: Furthermore, the
6 provenance of the revised rule is unusual in that it
7 has emerged in response to, and as a result of, the
8 unanimous decision of a Federal Court of Appeals
9 which vacated and remanded the previous 2010 version
10 of the NRC Waste Confidence Rule.

11 Secondly, regarding supplemental
12 additional issue number 3, I believe that it is a
13 good idea to streamline the Federal Register to
14 remove redundancies and anachronisms. Conversely, I
15 also believe that the NRC should increase and
16 maximize redundancies in the "real world." In other
17 words, generally speaking, the NRC should not be in
18 the business of eliminating redundancies,
19 redundancies should be augmented.

20 Thirdly, regarding both supplemental
21 additional issue number 1, and additional issue
22 number 2, I believe that it is duplicative and more
23 than a little duplicitous and deceptive to include
24 inside an official CFR Rule, policy statements and
25 language that are out of bounds of the force of law,

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1 as well as beyond the scope and authority of the
2 Agency, NRC, to guarantee, implement, or enforce.

3 FACILITATOR CAMERON: David, I'm going to
4 have to ask you to finish up.

5 MR. SCHONBERGER: I'll wrap up. Thank
6 you. I believe that such disingenuous language,
7 policy statements in the Proposed Rule regardless of
8 previous tradition, unintentionally invites the NRC's
9 critics to correctly characterize the Proposed Rule
10 as a con, and as a false assurance based on a
11 foundation of uberous fantasy and delusion. Thank you
12 for your attention.

13 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you very
16 much. We're going to go to three more speakers, and
17 then we're going to take a break. And we're going to
18 go to Lou Szabo, Victoria Clemons, and Jessica
19 Miskena.

20 MR. SZABO: Good evening. I, also, will
21 keep this short. My name is Lou Szabo. I'm the
22 Business Manager for Plumbers and Steamfitters Local
23 50 here in Northwest Ohio, lifelong resident of
24 Northwest Ohio.

25 I support the adoption of this Proposed

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1 Waste Confidence Rule. We need a safe, secure, and
2 commonsense way to store this waste until a permanent
3 facility is available.

4 Many of my members help maintain and
5 service the Davis-Besse powerhouse in Oak Harbor, and
6 I will say it is one of the safest and most secure
7 job sites there is for them to have an opportunity to
8 work at. Thank you for allowing me to comment
9 tonight.

10 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you, Lou.
11 Thank you very much.

12 (Applause.)

13 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Victoria.

14 MS. CLEMONS: My name is Victoria
15 Clemons, and I'm here today to voice my opinion on a
16 new concept called "consent-based siting approaches"
17 that you're moving towards for nuclear waste-
18 management facilities, for interim storage and for
19 geological repository.

20 The idea of local communities forming
21 partnerships with the implementers under the auspices
22 of a national government appears to be gaining a lot
23 of traction in countries that are opting for
24 voluntary siting. Some version of this idea has been
25 found in Sweden, the UK, and Canada.

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1 The only catch here is that there must
2 be a community that has infrastructure, that has real
3 estate, that has a knowledgeable workforce, that has
4 educated citizens that understand both science and
5 risk. I'm not sure that that community exists at all.

6 In the UK, as well as in Canada the
7 nuclear waste leadership role has been removed from
8 the scientists and being handed to prominent
9 citizens, and using philosophical and social science
10 knowledge to gain their approvals. Upon a formal
11 adoption of any new policies, then implementation is
12 done by another authority.

13 The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
14 the regulators, the stakeholders all seem to be
15 waiting on the sidelines, as Canada is inching closer
16 to a deep geological repository in the next few
17 months. The entrance that repository is less than
18 one-half mile from Lake Huron, and the possibility of
19 radioactive contamination of Lake Huron and other
20 waters downstream, including Lake Erie, Lake Ontario,
21 and the St. Lawrence River are frightening.

22 In Kincardine, Ontario, approximately
23 8,000 voters approved to host such a facility, and
24 you call it volunteeristic siting, but the definition
25 of a community for this planned burial requires the

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1 engagement and acceptance of 40 million other people
2 that live on the Great Lakes, that live, work, eat,
3 and drink from the Great Lakes. Consent-based
4 management in this instance is a failure, and it's
5 sitting on an international body of fresh water, the
6 largest in the world.

7 I have been working with my county
8 commissioners. I am thankful that they are here, and
9 keeping themselves informed, Mr. Sass, Mr. Arndt, and
10 Ms. Regal. I hope that my hometown of Port Clinton,
11 Ohio will be the third Ohio city to pass a resolution
12 opposing the Canadian dump, and any dump on the Great
13 Lakes watershed.

14 (Applause.)

15 MS. CLEMONS: The Lake Eric Caucus of the
16 Ohio House of State Representatives will be writing a
17 resolution soon. Anyone in Ohio, please contact your
18 state rep to approve this message.

19 At this time, I also would like to
20 discuss--

21 FACILITATOR CAMERON: I'm going to have
22 to ask you to wrap up for us, Victoria.

23 MS. CLEMONS: Rolling stewardship of the
24 radioactive mess we made should not be an option. It
25 is a requirement. This requirement is best stopped by

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1 stopping production of nuclear waste, and the second
2 would be hardened onsite storage. Hardened onsite
3 storage has been endorsed by hundreds of
4 environmental groups, and densely packed, vulnerable,
5 high-level radioactive waste-storage pools that are
6 at risk for fire and radioactive releases should be
7 emptied onto onsite dry cask storage that is
8 hardened, that is designed and built well,
9 safeguarded against accidents, and fortified against
10 attacks, and protected against leakage into the
11 environment.

12 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you.

13 MS. CLEMONS: Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you,
16 Victoria. And Jessica, Jessica Miskena. Then we're
17 going to take a break, and we're going to come back
18 after that.

19 (Off microphone comment.)

20 FACILITATOR CAMERON: We're going to get
21 to you. Okay? Believe me. Jessica.

22 MS. MISKENA: Hello, my name is Jessica
23 Miskena. Ladies and gentlemen of the NRC and the
24 public, as a young person I need to say to you I have
25 no confidence in the NRC's radioactive waste policy.

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1 (Applause.)

2 MS. MISKENA: For the many generations to
3 come, I am angry that I get to inherit along with my
4 future children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren,
5 and so on, and so on, and so on, and so on the
6 problem of deadly permanent nuclear waste.

7 Nuclear waste, as we all know, comes
8 from reactors. This is an unnatural type of energy.
9 The further we move away from natural types of
10 energy, like wind, solar, geothermal, hydro the more
11 consequences that we are going to have. The enormous
12 consequence of the most deadly manmade material on
13 the planet is what we are faced with when we have
14 nuclear energy.

15 We cannot relicense or license any more
16 reactors. We don't know what to do with the 76,000
17 plus tons in this country alone. We have nowhere to
18 put this.

19 The mass transportation of nuclear waste
20 is a threat to the public. You cannot transport
21 nuclear waste without accidents or spills. You cannot
22 guarantee the public's safety while doing so, with
23 this protecting people and the environment mission
24 statement that you have.

25 The probability of accidents are not

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1 low, as you say in your DGEIS, which Connie so
2 greatly put it, has no substance, and it's been
3 designed that way. It is inaccurate to say that the
4 probability of accidents are low and dismiss it like
5 this, because the consequences of the accidents are
6 not low. Look at Three Mile Island, look at
7 Chernobyl, look at Fukushima.

8 "One nuclear accident can wipe out half
9 the globe," to quote Yablokov and Nesterenko's book
10 on the catastrophe of Chernobyl. That's one nuclear
11 accident such as the ongoing disaster of Fukushima
12 Daiichi with all of its spent nuclear fuel rods that
13 are a million times more radioactive than when we put
14 them in the core. This can wipe out the globe. This
15 is not science fiction, this is the reality that we
16 are dealing with, and this is the insane risk that we
17 are taking when we allow the reactors to operate and
18 produce radioactive waste.

19 If you hold up to your mission statement
20 then you would see that nuclear energy is immoral. We
21 are killing people with this type of energy. We are
22 causing DNA mutations, we are causing horrific birth
23 defects. Please research them. We are causing
24 infertility, heart problems, immune deficiencies, and
25 cancer especially among the youngest of our

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1 population. That is immoral.

2 Nuclear energy is an incalculable danger
3 to the whole of creation for historic and geological
4 ages. It is a transgression against life itself. It
5 is infinitely more serious than any crime perpetrated
6 by man. Nuclear energy is an ethical, spiritual, and
7 metaphysical monstrosity. It means conducting
8 economic affairs as if people didn't matter, and you
9 will be seeing me again, I'm sure.

10 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you.

11 (Applause.)

12 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Okay,
13 we're going to take 10 minutes and then we're going
14 to come back and start with Mary Muser, Leatrice
15 Tolls, Alicia Rivers, and Valerie Crow. Let's go to
16 five to 9:00.

17 (Whereupon, the proceedings went off the
18 record at 8:45 p.m., and went back on the record at
19 8:57 p.m.)

20 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Is Mary Jo here?
21 Come on up, Mary Jo. And I know we have you on the
22 list somewhere. Go ahead, Mary Jo.

23 MS. MUSER: If everybody could settle
24 down, I've got a few words to say and I keep it real.

25 FACILITATOR CAMERON: We need her up

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1 here all the time. Go ahead, Mary Jo.

2 MS. MUSER: I'm a member of the human
3 race. I live on the planet Earth. I'm also a mother
4 of three, a grandmother of eight, and I'm pissed off.
5 I'm Irish. I'll try to be nice. I'm liking the
6 words that the NRC are throwing around. Confidence.
7 I feel better, don't you? This new green program.
8 Decontamination, recycling, which is real special.
9 Harmonize, water down.

10 A few things stick out in my mind. One
11 of this recycling things, it says in 2012, along
12 bicycle baskets, tissue holders, pet food bowls that
13 were constructed unknowingly with radioactive metals
14 were pulled from the U.S. global markets. Isn't that
15 nice? It was unknowing. So it's floating around,
16 and nobody knows where the hell it's going. But,
17 whatever, that's cool.

18 So they're going to handle all the
19 decontamination of large nuclear equipment, millions
20 of pounds of metal can be reused. And it's already
21 secured two large contracts, this new green, and has
22 plans for future development. So there's jobs there.

23 I live in Cleveland. I worked on the
24 Davis-Besse campaign with Ohio Citizen Action from
25 the beginning to the end of that campaign. I also

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1 know about FirstEnergy, I call them worst energy's
2 safety problems and their culture of safety. Culture
3 of safety. That's special. And I also know very
4 well about the goings-on inside the plant. I'm not
5 going to repeat all this stuff because you guys are
6 on it, and I love you all for coming out.

7 I'm just going to touch on the subject
8 of nuclear power plants are huge plutonium factories.
9 Electricity is a byproduct. It's not the other way
10 around. And there's a lot of environmental racism
11 going on, which nobody has mentioned, going on with
12 the uranium because if you notice the open pits in
13 the Navajo country, Africa, the mineral conflicts in
14 the Congo, I mean, it just goes on and on and on and
15 on.

16 And even in their own statement, they
17 mention the communities of color and low income as
18 actually looking closer at the contamination. Why,
19 you know -- okay, so you just can't trust them.

20 What about depleted uranium? Does
21 anybody know about depleted uranium? Our soldiers
22 are being irradiated, just getting blasted with this
23 stuff, and we're spreading it all over the planet.
24 All over. And in Iraq, babies are being born with
25 two heads and eyes in the center of their forehead.

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1 It's a nightmare. So this is also a product of this
2 industry. And it goes into the war machine. No more
3 war. Let's stop this crap. We don't want it. And
4 to keep it real and be Irish, they're all sons of
5 bitches.

6 FACILITATOR CAMERON: That wasn't the
7 Irish. Leatrice. Leatrice, Alicia, and then
8 Valerie, and then Dan Myers.

9 MS. TOLLS: Hi. My name is Leatrice
10 Tolls. I'm here also representing the citizens of
11 Earth. I find it really ironic that you've changed
12 your name to the Waste Confidence Directorate. It
13 rings a little too true to the Clean Air Initiative.
14 With a dwindling EPA, corporate greed seems to always
15 win. You guys, your industry, can't win this one.
16 We have to.

17 At nine years old, I received a
18 presidential award for environmental activism for
19 saving a river system in Fairfield, Connecticut. All
20 I had to do was ride my banana-seated bike with a
21 sign and get my teacher on board to have Gerald Ford
22 bring me to Washington and thank me. The Mill River
23 is now an Audubon sanctuary. And now I'm getting
24 emotional, so I don't have a clue what I'm going to
25 say.

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1 I find it ironic that now to save the
2 water I have to get arrested. I find it ironic and
3 disgusting that the NRC can, in the face of what I've
4 lived through, Three Mile Island -- my father worked
5 for General Electric. The year we moved to Ohio, the
6 Perry spent rods were a problem. My dad and mine's
7 relationship ended when I was 13 and I was protesting
8 at the Perry plant against General Electric.

9 I find it ironic and disgusting that we
10 have an entire ocean right now in trouble. We have
11 children on the West Coast of California that are at
12 major risk for thyroid issues, and they're testing
13 positive in the milk for nuclear radiation. And the
14 tuna that we all like and the sushi we all like
15 really shouldn't be eaten ever again.

16 I find it really ironic and disgusting
17 that we have to, as citizens, come before you again
18 and again and again and again. Our water is our
19 lives, okay? Water is life. Your bodies are made
20 out of it. The planet depends upon it and, yet, we
21 are having these conversations over, and over, and
22 over. Your dystopian bullshit for the Waste
23 Confidence Directorate that -- Aldous Huxley would
24 have loved this. He would have eaten this up, Mr.
25 Director of God knows what you call yourselves these

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1 days.

2 It's got to stop. We are at a period in
3 world history where we are ruining the water, between
4 the fracking industry going into our water tables all
5 over this country and all over the world and now
6 this, on the largest body of fresh water, you are
7 talking about more? Really? Really? We're done if
8 it continues, and you all will be to blame, not me.
9 But I'll be equally as dead, as will my son and my
10 children and my grandchildren and everyone else's,
11 because this stuff, it needs to be contained and you
12 need to stop producing it. We need to contain it
13 onsite, but not at Perry on top of a nuclear fault
14 line, for God's sake. Who's the brain surgeon that
15 built that? God only knows.

16 At 24, I found out that I'm Native
17 American. I met my birth mother. My father's people
18 were Cree, and they came up with a statement, and I'd
19 like to say it now: "When will you all realize you
20 cannot breathe, eat, or drink money?" We need to
21 come up with better sustainable energy solutions that
22 will provide jobs, that will ensure our children's
23 future into seven generations, that will stop this
24 stupid mental masturbation of these hearings in
25 perpetuity, to bring about a change of good news

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1 because when there is a solar spill, we just have a
2 nice day. And I want you all to have nice days ahead
3 of you. Thank you.

4 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
5 you, Leatrice. Alicia, and then we're going to go to
6 Valerie and then Dan Myers and Vic Macks.

7 MS. RIVERS: Good evening. I'm Alicia
8 Rivers from Columbus, Ohio, and I'd like to take a
9 long and generic view tonight by going back to a myth
10 that we know was first written down 2,500 years ago.
11 And I am going to use the word "Pandora," but let's
12 not confuse that with the most recent Pandora's
13 Promise. This is the Pandora who was fashioned by
14 Greek gods who wanted to punish humans for having
15 discovered fire and made good use of it. And what
16 Pandora made the mistake of doing was opening the
17 bottle of the gifts that the gods had given her,
18 which were really to be punishments for humankind.

19 We seem to have found one of those gifts
20 in nuclear energy, and we seem to be reaping the
21 consequences as punishment. But not all of us
22 realize that it is punishment yet. It's happening
23 slowly to our species, as our genes are damaged, as
24 we find ourselves afflicted with diseases that, you
25 know, they can't quite put their fingers on the

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1 causes of. Those are the kinds of consequences, I
2 would use that word, today for what we are undergoing
3 as a result of these gifts of nuclear energy.

4 In the Pandora myth, she ended up
5 keeping hope. She did not release hope from her jar
6 when she let out all the consequences, the
7 punishments that were held inside that jar. And
8 there's always been some ambiguity in interpretation
9 of what it means that the hope was not released.
10 Does it mean that hope has been held captive, or does
11 it mean that there is hope to be had in that jar
12 still?

13 I would say that when the NRC, which is
14 tasked to protect people and the environment, does
15 things like saying that the environmental impacts of
16 continued storage are generically addressed and will
17 not be revisited in future site-specific licensing
18 proceedings, that is holding hope captive in ways
19 that we'll still be regretting and suffering from
20 generations upon generations from now.

21 And so Pandora is still with us. And I
22 don't know how we can continue to leave in the hands
23 of people, who do not have humanity's best interests
24 always at heart, the future of our species.

25 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank

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1 you very much. And Valerie, then Dan, then Vic
2 Macks, and then we're going to go to John Greenwood,
3 Joseph DeMare, and Bob Parker. And this is Valerie
4 Crow.

5 MS. CROW: Good evening. My name is
6 Valerie Crow. I live in Temperance, Michigan. I'm
7 between Davis-Besse and Fermi 2.

8 We wouldn't even be having this
9 discussion tonight. In our American Indian ways, we
10 were taught that any important decision affecting
11 community must take into consideration how it will
12 impact the next seven generations coming behind us.
13 It's our responsibility to protect the earth, and we
14 take that responsibility very seriously.

15 Obviously, that consideration was not
16 taken, or we wouldn't be here tonight, because we
17 would never have started nuclear energy projects in
18 the first place until the subject, until the subject
19 of waste and safety were satisfied. Consequently,
20 nuclear waste is now going to be impacting many more
21 than those seven generations, given that some
22 components of nuclear waste will remain dangerously
23 radioactive for tens of thousands of years into the
24 future.

25 I've heard some people talking about the

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1 need for more power, but I have yet to hear one
2 person talk about conservation. I lived in Port
3 Clinton when Davis-Besse was being built, and I knew
4 engineers and laborers who worked during the
5 construction phase and the startup. I'm intimately
6 aware of the ongoing problems of Davis-Besse,
7 beginning when the reactor was started up initially
8 and it did not go as expected right through to
9 include what to do with the nuclear waste that's been
10 generated all these years.

11 We were assured that we'd have a
12 national repository for all this nuclear waste when
13 the plant was being planned. These promises have
14 turned into lies. We are no closer to finding
15 somewhere to put all this radioactive waste than we
16 ever have been. The solution seems to be storing it
17 right where it is, and that option certainly isn't
18 without a whole new set of problems, especially when
19 the casks were substandard, as some at Davis-Besse --
20 as one at Davis-Besse -- was, and it was only one of
21 13 other plants that had dry cask issues. And
22 storage onsite is not a solution. It's kicking a
23 very dangerous can down the road.

24 My objection is the same now as it was
25 back in the early 70s: what are you going to do with

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1 the nuclear waste? How ironic that 71 years ago
2 today Enrico Fermi split the atom, creating the first
3 nuclear waste. No waste has moved anywhere for those
4 71 years, yet you want us to believe that something
5 is now magically changing and we should keep going
6 along the same path we've been on for 71 years?
7 Ridiculous.

8 I give the NRC a no real confidence vote
9 and demand that no new or extended licensing be
10 granted, which seems to be the very same finding that
11 the courts had. The NRC has an obligation to
12 citizens first and not the nuclear industry.

13 When you don't know what to do with the
14 waste, stop making more. Thank you.

15 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
16 you very much. Dan, Dan Myers, and then Vic Macks
17 and John Greenwood. Dan Myers.

18 MR. MYERS: Good evening. I'm Dan
19 Myers. Maybe we all remember Fukushima, Three Mile
20 Island, and Chernobyl. According to the Union of
21 Concerned Scientists, there are continuing safety
22 concerns, including where to store nuclear waste.

23 In the absence of an interim or
24 permanent repository for spent nuclear fuel, which
25 remains dangerously radioactive for hundreds of

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1 thousands of years, plant owners keep it onsite,
2 mostly in overcrowded, relatively unprotected cooling
3 pools. Nearly 75 percent of all spent nuclear fuel
4 sits in these pools.

5 About 120 million United States citizens
6 live within 50 miles of a nuclear plant and continue
7 to be at risk, and we are among them here. And more
8 owners of aging plants just may decide that these
9 stations aren't worth continuing to operate.

10 The 2005 Energy Policy Act provided a
11 whopping \$18.5 billion in loan guarantees to the
12 nuclear industry. But perhaps we should consider
13 Germany, an economic powerhouse. Haven't they
14 decided that the prudent way to get energy is to stop
15 using nuclear and instead support the use of solar
16 and wind? Thank you very much.

17 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
18 you, Dan. Is Vic still here, Vic Macks? Here he
19 comes. And then we're going to John Greenwood,
20 Joseph DeMare, Bob Parker, Rob Dorans.

21 MR. MACKS: My name is Vic Macks, and I
22 live in St. Clair Shores, Michigan. There's no basis
23 in science engineering, the behavior of the nuclear
24 industry, and the NRC for confidence that high-level
25 radioactive withdrawn fuel rods can or will be

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1 managed with no risk to the biosphere for as long as
2 the radioactivity lasts. For the NRC and the nuclear
3 industry to assert probabilistic assessments of what
4 will happen to radioactive material over 240,000 to a
5 billion years is a fraud and a con game.

6 There's a consensus between the U.S.
7 government and the nuclear industry for about 70
8 years now that withdrawn fuel rods are lethal unless
9 shielded. To continue to produce them and intent to
10 abandon them into the biosphere is profoundly immoral
11 and a burden and a curse on future generations into
12 eternity. It is premeditated murder.

13 Seventy-five percent of spent fuel is in
14 fuel pools and allowed to remain there for as much as
15 60 years, often in overcrowded pools. The GEIS
16 underestimates the risk of fuel pool fires and
17 ignores safer alternatives of hardened onsite storage
18 at the plant sites.

19 Dry cask storage at Daiichi survived the
20 number nine earthquake much better than reactors
21 there and the fuel pool. The NRC assumes that
22 surrounding populations will be successfully
23 evacuated in the event of a fuel pool fire. After
24 the Daiichi explosions, the U.S. advised any
25 Americans within 50 miles to leave.

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1 The head of the Japan Atomic Energy
2 Commission warned that if cooling pool number four
3 collapsed, and that risk continues today, an
4 evacuation of 10 million people within 250 kilometers
5 might be required. If that were undertaken in Japan
6 or, similarly, at Indian Point in New York or at
7 Fermi 2 or at Davis-Besse or anywhere in the U.S., it
8 would be impossible to achieve in a necessary timely
9 manner.

10 Furthermore, we would need an evacuation
11 plan with routes, destinations, immediate
12 notification, long-term housing facilities, competent
13 medical care for radiation exposures, funding for
14 large displaced populations, and full disclosure of
15 the realtime radioactive release measurements. None
16 of that is or has ever been available in the U.S.
17 The de facto plan of the nuclear industry and the NRC
18 for the public is shelter in place and suck it up.

19 Fermi 2 has an overcrowded fuel pool.
20 It is at risk for weather-related events, loss of
21 coolant, or terrorist attack. An accounting of
22 public costs of reactors, from uranium mining through
23 shielding and monitoring of nuclear waste forever,
24 has not been done and must be included in the Generic
25 EIS. That will demonstrate the better alternative:

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1 energy efficiency, conservation, wind, solar, and
2 hydro. Thank you.

3 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
4 you, Vic. John Greenwood, and then we're going to go
5 to Joseph DeMare. John Greenwood.

6 MR. GREENWOOD: I'd like to express my
7 thanks for this public platform to speak my concerns.
8 I've reviewed the GEIS and the proposed rulemaking,
9 and I want to voice my support. However, I do have
10 certain concerns that I'd like to raise, especially
11 in light of your issues.

12 First, with issue one, I think it's
13 important to maintain discussion of timeline for a
14 repository. I see that as a contract that we
15 initiated with the nuclear industry, and it should be
16 repeated throughout.

17 Issue two, the safety of continued spent
18 fuel storage to be made in the real text, I also
19 support this. I believe it should be within the
20 text, again, to, well, give people that are opposed
21 to industry basis to make opposition.

22 Issue three, streamline of the Federal
23 Register. I am in high support of that because I
24 search the Federal Register quite often, and when you
25 dump extra explanation into it, it makes it a burden

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1 to search.

2 In further support of this rulemaking, I
3 believe firmly in the nuclear industry because I see
4 life within infrastructure. And it's key to our
5 infrastructure to maintain integrity of our
6 electrical grid. I've traveled abroad and have seen
7 places without that infrastructure that have
8 desolation and the poor living standards that are
9 there. Our country is rich. We want to maintain
10 this tradition. If we want to support our education,
11 if we want to support the growth of our future, we
12 need to maintain critical infrastructure, which is
13 the electric grid. Thank you.

14 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you, John.
15 Thank you. Joseph?

16 MR. DEMARE: I'm assuming you mean me.
17 My name is Joseph DeMare, D-E-M-A-R-E.

18 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Oh, Joseph DeMare.

19 MR. DEMARE: Yes.

20 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Sorry, Joseph.

21 MR. DEMARE: If we were speaking
22 Italian, it would be DeMare. When I was 18 years
23 old, I took the family car for my first solo trip,
24 and I went to the Rochester Institute of Technology
25 where there was a symposium on nuclear energy. There

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1 was a pro-nuke person and an environmentalist, an
2 anti-nuke person. They were having a debate. At one
3 point, the environmentalist brought up the problem of
4 nuclear waste. The pro-nuke position, the man up
5 there, got up there on the stage and he said, "We
6 have a solution now for the nuclear waste." And the
7 environmentalist said, "Well, what is it?" and he
8 said, "I can't tell you right now, but we have one."

9 And at 18, I felt compelled to stand up
10 and say it's obvious he's lying. The whole industry
11 is built on a lie, and the fundamental lie is that
12 you know what you're doing.

13 The official story is wrong very often,
14 time and time again. For example, here at Davis-
15 Besse we have cracks in our containment dome. The
16 official story is those were caused by the blizzard
17 of `77 and that they've fixed them now and they
18 haven't gotten any bigger. Yet, the last time they
19 looked the cracks grew. This means that the cause
20 was not the blizzard of `77 and that their solution
21 is inadequate and wrong. So the official story was
22 wrong.

23 We were also officially told, for
24 decades we've been told, that a meltdown is
25 impossible and, yet, we all saw them happen. We were

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1 also told that a nuclear power plant can't blow up
2 like an atomic bomb, but the whole world saw the
3 mushroom cloud over Fukushima.

4 And here is my explanation for that, and
5 I'm sorry I have to go quickly because I only have
6 three minutes, but plutonium and uranium are often
7 soluble in water that has oxygen. However, if you
8 remove the oxygen, the plutonium and the uranium
9 precipitate out. This forms a layer of reactive
10 substance on the bottom of your container. This is
11 what I believe happened in the reactor that had the
12 mushroom cloud over it, as opposed to the hydrogen
13 explosions. So this plutonium and uranium built up
14 on the bottom and they were held in pressure by the
15 containment dome, and they started reacting nuclearly
16 and there was an atomic explosion.

17 This is also supported by the water
18 tanks in Fukushima right now. They had water tanks
19 where they put water in. They knew it was
20 contaminated. They were monitoring the radiation
21 and, suddenly, one of the tanks or many of the tanks,
22 there were radiation spikes. Well, how is this
23 possible? They didn't put more radioactive water in.
24 How did it get more radioactive? Well, again, if you
25 set a container and set it for a long time in water,

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1 the oxygen bubbles out. It becomes anoxic. At that
2 point, the plutonium and the uranium precipitate, can
3 precipitate out and cause a nuclear reaction on the
4 bottom of the container, which can melt the container
5 and cause radiation spikes, which is maybe what's
6 happening at Fukushima.

7 Is it what's happening at Fukushima? Is
8 that what caused the mushroom cloud? You don't know.
9 You don't know if I'm wrong. You don't know what
10 you're doing.

11 The only thing we can do at this point
12 is to re-purpose the NRC. I heard at the beginning
13 Keith said that this is only a small part of the
14 relicensing and the regulatory proceedings at the
15 NRC. This should be the main purpose of the NRC:
16 protecting us from this radioactive waste and
17 protecting our future generations. And, please, re-
18 purpose yourselves. It would be a boon to mankind if
19 that became the main mission of the NRC. Thank you.

20 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
21 you, Joseph. Bob Parker and then Rob Dorans. This
22 is Bob Parker.

23 MR. PARKER: My name is Bob Parker from
24 Cleveland, Ohio. Everyone is familiar with the Seven
25 Wonders of the Ancient World. Six no longer survive.

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1 Only the pyramids are still standing, but they have
2 been dealing with problems from erosion, even though
3 they have been in a mostly dry environment over their
4 four- to five-thousand-year existence. Now, we, as a
5 society, are talking about constructing facilities
6 that must last 50 times as long, a minimum of 240,000
7 years -- that's ten plutonium half-lives -- probably
8 longer to contain plutonium, one of the most
9 poisonous substances on earth. We cannot afford
10 errors, even minor errors, if future generations are
11 to live normal lives as we have. We must be
12 absolutely sure that such waste containment will
13 succeed.

14 Here are a few questions that I have.
15 What evidence do we have that waste-containment
16 structures will survive for 50 times as long as the
17 longest surviving structures, especially when they
18 are continuously bombarded by radiation and extreme
19 heat? How can we be sure that for the next 7,000
20 generations that people will, at all times, be able
21 to maintain waste-storage casks as needed? With
22 climate change and geological changes over this
23 period, will there be geological changes that we
24 cannot foresee now that will affect the integrity of
25 waste containment or geological repositories?

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1 Nuclear waste can be reprocessed into
2 nuclear weapons or into dirty bombs used by
3 terrorists. How can we guarantee that these
4 facilities will be continuously guarded for 7,000
5 generations? What is the cost of constructing
6 nuclear waste facilities and maintaining them for
7 200,000-plus years? Are these costs included in the
8 calculation of today's nuclear energy?

9 In the 1950s, the nuclear energy agency
10 promoted nuclear power as too cheap to meter, meaning
11 atomic energy was so cheap that there would be only
12 installation costs, not usage fees. This turned out
13 to be far from the truth. Today, we cannot accept
14 the proclamations of safe nuclear disposal by
15 proponents of nuclear power who have a vested
16 interest in the construction of more nuclear plants.

17 Already at the Hanford Reservation,
18 radioactive waste containers are weakening after only
19 70 years or less. Of course, there have been fixes,
20 but will they last 200,000 years?

21 There are alternative methods to produce
22 non-greenhouse-emitting energy that are already being
23 developed now. Remember, first do no harm. Do not
24 continue to produce more nuclear waste, hoping for a
25 solution. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission should

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1 not assume that proper nuclear waste facilities will
2 be developed. Instead, you should stop the
3 construction of new nuclear plants unless and until
4 we have a failsafe containment system.

5 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
6 you, Bob. This is Rob Dorans.

7 MR. DORANS: First of all, I'd like to
8 thank the NRC and everyone in attendance this
9 evening. Regardless of people's viewpoint, I think
10 it's important that they voice their concerns to the
11 government.

12 Good evening. My name is Rob Dorans.
13 I'm the legal counsel for the Affiliated Construction
14 Trades Foundation of Ohio. ACT Ohio is a 501(c)(5)
15 organization created to encourage economic and
16 industrial development opportunities and to
17 facilitate utilization of industry best practices for
18 Ohio's public and private sector construction
19 industries. Our members make up the organized
20 skilled construction trades industry.

21 The NRC has asked for public comment on
22 the Proposed Waste Confidence Rule. ACT Ohio is in
23 full support of a Waste Confidence Rule which
24 provides a generic analysis of environmental impacts
25 of the continued storage of spent nuclear fuel beyond

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1 the life of the license of the operation of the
2 nuclear reactor. The adoption of such a Rule would
3 provide the nuclear industry with a long-term
4 stability and allow it to make capital improvements
5 to its facilities, which helps leads to increased
6 work opportunities for the skilled construction trade
7 industry and the safety of our local communities.

8 The two types of storage facilities for
9 spent nuclear fuel have been designed to withstand
10 natural disasters and terrorist attacks. Both fuel
11 pools and dry storage systems have never allowed the
12 release of radioactive material.

13 ACT Ohio also supports the inclusion of
14 a specific policy statement regarding the safety of
15 these storage methods. Additionally, ACT Ohio
16 supports streamlining the statement of considerations
17 by removing the content repeated in the Generic
18 Environmental Impact Statement, which will provide
19 additional clarity to the nuclear industry and the
20 public on the Proposed Rule.

21 The adoption of a Waste Confidence Rule
22 will allow the NRC to operate more efficiently. Both
23 fuel pools and dry storage systems have repeatedly
24 been shown to have no impact on the local
25 environment. Thus, it makes little sense to delay

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1 licensing or renewal of licensing of nuclear
2 facilities by requiring environmental impact
3 statements for every plant and storage facilities.

4 Nuclear facilities have already been
5 required during license renewals to have stringent
6 storage standards and management programs in place to
7 ensure adequate inspection and maintenance of these
8 systems. These requirements ensure that any issue
9 which could have safety ramifications are detected
10 and helps keep our communities safe.

11 In summation, ACT Ohio supports the
12 adoption of the Waste Confidence Rule, which provides
13 the nuclear industry with long-term stability on this
14 issue and will help lead to work opportunities for
15 the skilled construction trades industry. Thank you.

16 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thanks, Rob.
17 Thank you very much. Paul, Paul Lamberger? How
18 about Greg Pace? And then we're going to go to
19 Corinne Carey and Richard McCraney.

20 MR. PACE: Hello, everybody. My name is
21 Greg Pace. I come from Columbus, and one of the
22 organizations that I'm involved with is called
23 Radioactive Waste Alert. We're a grassroots
24 organization who does not believe that any amount of
25 radioactive contamination is safe for anybody. And

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1 our society, our society is moving in a dark
2 direction. But rather than using our resources to
3 make our mechanized industrial complex of energy and
4 manufacturing safer for all of us, we are all
5 following a path to the bottom. Profit and
6 mediocrity take the place of commonsense and safety
7 for all of our lives. The easiest road seems to be
8 to maintain the status quo, even when common sense
9 tells us that it will not lead to the best results in
10 the long term.

11 This road is supported and fed by those
12 who are most vested in the shorter-term outcomes
13 without concern for the long-term outcomes. The more
14 difficult road is that which takes the most short-
15 term resources to form because it looks at the long-
16 term outcome and forms its basis therein.

17 The easy road is the road to oblivion
18 over time. We are now seeing the consequences of
19 taking the easy road for generations, and
20 skyrocketing cancer and disease rates in our country,
21 super storms that are just beginning to reveal the
22 onset of symptoms of climate change. The scientific
23 consensus is overwhelming that it is manmade. And
24 investing our collective focus on economic profit
25 motives over protection and safety considerations

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1 that result in all of the aforementioned
2 consequences.

3 It is time that our mode of corporate,
4 legislative, regulatory, and social behavior and
5 priorities put priorities where we all know that they
6 must preside: safety of human life, safety of human
7 social interaction next, safety of human economics
8 next. In other words, all the money in the world
9 will not accommodate a wish for millions of unhealthy
10 lives into healthy lives.

11 The direction the NRC is taking with
12 lowballing regulatory considerations for dealing with
13 high level of radioactive waste is shamefully remiss
14 in terms of priority number one. Nuclear energy is
15 not a viable option to continue to supply our vast
16 energy needs in today's civilization because we
17 cannot do it safely.

18 This organization who I represent is now
19 in an effort to stop what is considered to be low
20 level of radioactive waste to be ignored through
21 recent regulation in Ohio that has deregulated shale
22 waste streams from t-norm to norm, invisible
23 basically, and is all going to be dumped in open
24 landfills in the state of Ohio.

25 This issue is dwarfed by the issue we're

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1 here for tonight. The issue of high-level
2 radioactive waste, so dangerous that we cannot even
3 figure out how to dispose of what place it has in our
4 society. We can't even dispose of it. We can't
5 figure it out.

6 If we reach into our hearts, transcended
7 to the place where we have created vested interests
8 in maintaining status quo on this issue, we all can
9 see that really there is no place for more
10 radioactive waste in our society where human safety
11 is the number-one priority. Therefore, we must focus
12 our energy and efforts on shutting down the nuclear
13 power industry and putting resources we have been
14 using to support this industry into fully renewable
15 energy methodologies now. Germany is doing it,
16 Denmark is doing it, as are other countries.

17 The dinosaurs were killed off by an
18 outside force. We do not want to become the
19 dinosaurs who killed themselves off. Thank you very
20 much.

21 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you.
22 Corinne, Corinne Carey, are you still here? Oh,
23 here's Corinne. And then we're going to go to
24 Richard McCraney.

25 MS. CAREY: Yes, I'm Corinne, and I came

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1 here from Grand Rapids, Michigan because this is much
2 the same issue. They are repeated. We've had so
3 many people tell us so many important things today,
4 and that's just exactly why I'm here.

5 I did find out on a recent map of the
6 50-mile evacuation that Grand Rapids is not included
7 in that. Some of our major suburban towns are. So I
8 guess I'm about five miles outside the evacuation
9 zone of 50 miles, and so I can kind of relax in case
10 it happens tonight that my family is not going to be
11 in trouble.

12 I am concerned, though, with the nuclear
13 industry custom of twisting the words. They use the
14 term spent fuel. Spent is not spent. Most of us
15 think of the word spent in a common fashion, meaning
16 it is no longer any useful, any good. And, yet,
17 that's not exactly what this means at all. It means
18 just the opposite. Spent fuel is so highly
19 irradiated that it cannot be used any further in a
20 nuclear fashion. So what happens to it? It sits
21 around for quite a while.

22 For instance, we've had a lot of talk
23 about the long time and that tritium is rather, in
24 fact we know that tritium is being released by every
25 nuclear plant in this country, and we're always being

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1 told, oh, but it hasn't gone offsite. And what kind
2 of a half-life does it have? Twelve-and-a-quarter
3 years. That's the half-life. In order to figure a
4 full life from a half-life, you have to multiply it
5 by at least 10, which would be 120 years, okay?

6 But we've got other ones, too. For
7 instance, radium has a half-life of 1600 years, but
8 you have to multiply, put another zero on that one,
9 and you've got 16,000 years. And that's radium. But
10 the one that's the real topper that I know of that --
11 oh, this list was made out from some, the technology,
12 safety, and cost of decommissioning a referenced low-
13 level nuclear plant. But it does say uranium, which
14 is, oh, let's see, uranium-235 is 710 million years
15 and uranium-238 is 4.5 billion years. Now, I know
16 even my sweet little granddaughter isn't going to be
17 around that long.

18 So it's something that we all have to be
19 considering all the time. How the supposed greatest
20 minds of our nation and the world ever got into this
21 kind of a mess, you know, I have trouble believing
22 it. So do most of the people I know.

23 FACILITATOR CAMERON: And, Corinne, I'm
24 going to ask you to finish up for us.

25 MS. CAREY: All right. Radioactivity,

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1 fracking, water. It's in gasoline. Anything from
2 below 2,000 feet is radioactive. Has anybody checked
3 the Philippine flood to see what the radioactivity
4 that those people are facing as a result of
5 Fukushima?

6 Well, in any case, what can we do? We
7 can talk here. We can write to our congresspeople,
8 who seem to be the ones that are supposed to make the
9 laws by which the agencies are invented, and we can
10 write them over, and over, and over, and over again
11 and demand answers, real answers. Thank you.

12 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. And
13 Richard, Richard McCraney, and then we're going to go
14 to Bruce Dunlavy and Nancy Poprafsky. Richard?

15 MR. MCCRANEY: Well, good evening. My
16 name is Richard McCraney. I'm just an ordinary
17 citizen, and I heard about this yesterday. My
18 comments go back to third grade. I'm at Horace Mann
19 School here in Ohio, Toledo. And I remember pulling
20 out an encyclopedia and finding a statement on atomic
21 power, "Wow, this is pretty cool. I've heard of
22 atomic bombs." Okay. Reactors, a statement in, I
23 think it was the World Book said nuclear power will
24 be so cheap that we will not use the fuels, like coal
25 and oil, to generate electricity anymore. This was a

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1 kids' encyclopedia. I don't know what it was. And
2 I'm thinking, well, that didn't work out.

3 The nuclear fuel cycle we are stuck with
4 flat out is aimed at weapons. That's all it's aimed
5 at. We are using it because it was convenient to
6 develop it for that use, in addition to getting
7 weapon-grade materials out of it. Depleted uranium
8 is not a big deal unless you are an airman loading
9 the rounds into the 30 millimeter canon that fires
10 it. Think about that. I wonder what the outcome has
11 been for those soldiers. Oh, well. I'm sure they're
12 doing as good as they can do.

13 The bad choices have resulted in waste
14 products that are just too devilish to discuss any
15 further. What are other advanced countries doing?
16 The most advanced country, other than the United
17 States, Germany, has quit. Good for them.

18 The weapons-grade fuel cycle is still
19 going to get distributed. We've heard that in the
20 news. Iraq is still going to be able to develop
21 nuclear power. Oh, well. Maybe it's the easiest
22 thing to do.

23 Higher tech fuel cycles are out there.
24 The waste products are the problem. What are we
25 going to do? We can go back to day one, quit doing

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1 anything else, start the new fuel cycle, and maybe
2 also lobby our government for representation of
3 citizens in the government. Wouldn't that be an
4 ironic thing? It's a possibility.

5 I would like to leave you tonight with a
6 book title, Justice by Lottery. Find that book, look
7 it over. A lady from England wrote it. It's years
8 old. It has some interesting societal issues in it
9 that are discussed, and a lottery might be a really
10 good idea for our representatives.

11 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
12 you very much, Richard. Bruce Dunlavy and Nancy, and
13 then we're going to go to Paul Lamberger. Do we have
14 Bruce or Nancy? Okay. Oh, this is Nancy, and then
15 we're going to go to Paul, Paul Lamberger, and then
16 Neocles Leontis.

17 MS. POPRAFSKY: Good evening, everyone,
18 and thank you for letting me comment. Remember that
19 great American story, the Wizard of Oz? Remember
20 when we said that big scary fiery talking head scared
21 me? Pay no attention to that man behind the curtain.
22 The Great Oz has spoken. Think yourself lucky I'm
23 giving you audience tomorrow instead of 20 years from
24 now.

25 The Great Oz has spoken. To that, Dorothy says, "If

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1 you were really great and powerful, you'd keep your
2 promises in the end, Oz."

3 In the end, Oz finds alternative
4 solutions to his promises and admits his scary
5 energy. I mean, scary tactics were wrong. Be great
6 and powerful. Come out from behind the curtain and
7 reveal the scary reality of what to do with nuclear
8 waste.

9 Remember the tornado that started the
10 whole Wizard of Oz story? One major tornado hit, a
11 simple tornado hit to a nuclear reactor could cause a
12 major disaster. And like disasters at Chernobyl and
13 Fukushima, what will we do with the waste then?
14 Throw it somewhere over the rainbow?

15 And, again, famous words from the Wizard
16 of Oz to the NRC: use your brain, find a heart, love
17 your home, and use your courage to abolish nuclear
18 power forever.

19 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you, Nancy.
20 Paul, Paul Lamberger. And then we're going to go to
21 Neocles Leontis, Mark Stansbery, and Carol Izant.
22 And this is Paul.

23 MR. LAMBERGER: I'm Paul Lamberger from
24 Dayton, Ohio. I have degrees in chemistry, chemical
25 engineering. Some people are saying they can't hear

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1 me. So should I start over? Did that get recorded?
2 Okay. I'm a registered professional nuclear
3 engineer, and I've been dealing with radioactivity my
4 whole professional life, starting in 1959.

5 I think the first thing to say to the
6 NRC to this topic with the word confidence that you
7 have used and I think maybe you were forced to use it
8 by the courts, but, anyhow, my confidence in the NRC
9 has significantly decreased since it has become a
10 political, not a technical, organization. And by
11 political, the example that I give is the previous
12 chairman who is no longer there, thank you, is a
13 political appointment with the idea -- by a president
14 and by the consent of Harry Reid from Nevada -- that
15 they didn't want Yucca Mountain. And so there's
16 nothing wrong with Yucca Mountain, from a technical
17 point of view. It's only a political point of view
18 that that thing has stopped. And, hopefully, it will
19 get restarted when the politics changes. The NRC
20 should go back to their idea of citizens first and
21 not the politicians first.

22 Another thing that makes me lose
23 confidence in the NRC is the lack of performance or
24 reaction at Davis-Besse and the significant corrosion
25 of that reactor. Some lazy NRC guy dry labbed the

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1 results of his inspection. He didn't want to go out
2 in the contaminated area. He didn't want to go out
3 in the high radiation area and see for himself. And
4 he took the words, the report of a person who had a
5 vested interest, namely the operator, and said all is
6 well. He should have had his head chopped off for
7 that, but he didn't. And his supervisor should have
8 had the same thing. So there's my problem with
9 confidence.

10 I am a pro-nuclear power person. It
11 does not release CO₂. It does not result in
12 radioactivity being emitted into the atmosphere like
13 coal burning. It does not result in mountaintop
14 removal, and I think it is a very good idea and it
15 can be done safely, has been done safely.

16 Waste disposal. Yucca Mountain is a
17 solution to that problem. There's nothing wrong with
18 that. And I hate to see NRC blowing the future of
19 nuclear power.

20 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay, thank you.

21 MR. LAMBERGER: My minute, is that my
22 minute warning or is that my three minute? I'm
23 sorry.

24 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Why don't you just
25 make a last statement?

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1 MR. LAMBERGER: Okay, one last
2 statement. The time periods that are assumed that
3 there will be institutional controls is quite a
4 stretch to being ridiculous. Remember, the lifetimes
5 of the pyramids and, I'm sorry, the Roman Empire is
6 not very long. Underground storage is the only thing
7 that will come anywhere near close to indefinite
8 containment, and when you lose institutional controls
9 you lose the ability to demand action to re-cask
10 things.

11 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you.

12 MR. LAMBERGER: Thank you.

13 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you, Paul.
14 Is Leontis here from Bowling Green? Oh, great, there
15 he is. And please introduce yourself to us.

16 DR. LEONTIS: My name is Neocles
17 Leontis. I'm also a concerned citizen. I'm from
18 Bowling Green, Ohio. Given the lateness of the hour,
19 I don't want to repeat anything that's been said by
20 anyone else. I just want to address the elephant in
21 the room, and the issue is that everyone should be
22 asking, and I don't have an answer to this question,
23 but it's a question we should all be asking: is this
24 agency really an independent agency? Is there
25 anything that citizens could say here that will be

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1 taken seriously if it contradicts or runs against the
2 interests of the industry that it is supposedly
3 regulating? That is the question that we need to be
4 talking about and not trying to convince people who
5 cannot institutionally be convinced of things, no
6 matter how much scientific, historical, sociological,
7 etcetera, evidence we marshal.

8 Now, this agency is not unusual because
9 almost all of our agencies in Washington, D.C. are
10 now essentially captive agencies. This is the
11 question we should all be putting our efforts to, and
12 then all these disparate issues that are consuming
13 us, we don't know what to work on first. Should it
14 be the food stamps, the fact that people are hungry?
15 Should it be global warming? Should it be the
16 nuclear -- what do we work on first?

17 Well, you know, it might be that if we
18 could get at the root issue, if we could elect people
19 that address the root issue and get at this, we might
20 be able to start solving all of these problems
21 because, fundamentally, we no longer have control of
22 our government. It is governed by corporations,
23 corporatocracies, by special interests. And guess
24 what? The people in those special interests, they
25 may be able to control their little agency, but

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1 they're just as at the mercy of what other agencies
2 are doing. They have to eat the same food that we
3 all have to eat. You know, they may be getting
4 special interest from, special treatment from, their
5 little agency, but they're subject to the same
6 problems the rest of us are. So, in fact, this could
7 be good for everybody.

8 And I want to leave you all with this
9 idea. All this energy in this room, can we get
10 together in the next six months in Michigan, in Ohio,
11 and start thinking about a constitutional amendment
12 to turn back Citizens United?

13 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Mark,
14 Mark Stansbery, and then Carol Izant and Kerry
15 Berlincourt. And here's Mark.

16 MR. STANSBERY: Good evening. The name
17 is Mark Stansberry from Columbus, Ohio. I came up
18 with a group of folks from Columbus, long-time
19 concern on nuclear industry issues. What these
20 series of hearings indicate to me is that the NRC has
21 finally come our way, that confidence is an
22 importance in this process, confidence of the general
23 public to make policy work, okay?

24 So in policy, this rule that we're
25 looking at, the rule changes are about making it more

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1 efficient to relicense operating nuclear reactors and
2 plants, okay? So in all policy formations, you have
3 to not just think of efficiency, but you must think
4 of effectiveness and economy.

5 So I would suggest that we have a no
6 action, no action, no action in this process. The
7 change is not good. The alternatives do not provide
8 any increased efficiency or effectiveness. It may be
9 more cheap, but the cheap is always bad.

10 I work for the City of Columbus. When
11 you go cheap sometimes, they are not good, okay? So
12 I understand this.

13 Now, when we started talking about the
14 changes that are coming up, if this change would go
15 through, any future licensing, any future licensing
16 of a reactor would not have to have an EIS, an
17 environmental impact statement. They would go from
18 this generic non-site specific. So if you would just
19 throw something out, we've been talking about
20 Fukushima today, but, you know, Davis-Besse, all the
21 other site-specific concerns would not be brought
22 into the impacting or influencing the decision for
23 future licensing, which we're talking about future 80
24 years of operation of already several decade-old
25 facilities that we're talking about.

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1 In conclusion, we need to always be
2 concerned about the stakeholders. Stakeholders, not
3 only those that are active that's showing up to these
4 meetings or those that get paid to be here. Many of
5 us were not. We have to be understanding that
6 stakeholders are those that will be with us now and
7 those in the major future. So any policy, we must
8 always be thinking about the short, the long, and
9 then, I'm sorry to say, the indefinite because we do
10 not have the technological whereabouts to look beyond
11 two years when we can't even get a healthcare.gov
12 working, okay?

13 So I'm glad the NRC is starting to think
14 about confidence as being part of this process and
15 help build the confidence. Confidence building is
16 very important, so thank you and let's go no action
17 on this one.

18 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you very
19 much. Carol? Carol Izant and then we're going to go
20 to Kerry Berlincourt. This is Carol.

21 MS. IZANT: Hi. I'm Carol Izant, and I
22 live in Southfield, Michigan within the 50-mile
23 evacuation zone from the Fermi 2 nuclear reactor
24 complex near Monroe. I co-chair the recently-formed
25 Alliance to Halt Fermi 3. You've heard from my other

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1 co-chair, Keith Gunter. I appreciate the opportunity
2 to share some of my thoughts with you today.
3 However, my thoughts are not unique. Rather, I'm
4 here to stand together with my comrades and deliver
5 the message to the NRC that we have no confidence in
6 your draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement.
7 In fact, what we are gathered here together today is
8 to sort of hold up yet another ruse that's been
9 designed to deflect the real issue at hand, and the
10 real issue is, of course, why are we continuing to
11 make this stuff?

12 The ultimate answer to the dilemma of
13 radioactive waste is not to make any more of it.
14 This has been repeated many times this evening. So
15 let's stop digging ourselves in deeper and deeper
16 into a hole that we can't possibly dig ourselves out
17 of.

18 I don't have to tell you that in June of
19 2012 the Federal courts handed down a ruling that
20 required you to take some, take the time to
21 reconsider your efforts to continue to license and
22 relicense nukes based on the fact that there's been a
23 concern that for all these years there has not been,
24 nor will there ever probably be, a repository
25 suitable for the disposal of high-level radioactive

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1 waste.

2 And if it hasn't become perfectly clear
3 from the recent, still-unfolding disaster at
4 Fukushima that nuclear power is simply too deadly,
5 too dangerous, not to mention unneeded,
6 uncompetitive, and obsolete, to be considered as a
7 likely component of the 21st century energy policy.

8 Even if the decision was to phase out
9 all existing nuclear reactors in the United States
10 today, we've still set ourselves up into eternity to
11 require a technical and military elite whose job it
12 will be to guard the 70,000-plus ton mountain of
13 high-level radioactive waste. Isn't that enough of a
14 job for the NRC to oversee into the future?

15 That said, with what's already sitting
16 precariously onsite in spent fuel pools -- and I'd
17 like to say to the legal counsel I think you had it
18 right the first time. It was the spent nuclear
19 fools. Let's get it moved at least into a hardened
20 onsite storage as soon as possible.

21 They say truth is stranger than fiction.
22 And when it comes to the matter of radioactive waste,
23 I couldn't agree more. Let's face it: we built the
24 mansion. We forgot to put in the toilet. You know
25 what? If I was a builder and it got out there that I

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1 was building McMansions without a toilet, my
2 reputation would go down the toilet.

3 FACILITATOR CAMERON: All right. Kerry
4 and then William Thesling and Kelly Faris. This is
5 Kerry.

6 MS. BERLINCOURT: I'm Kerry Berlincourt.
7 I've lived the last 13 years in Petersburg, Michigan.
8 I spent seven years before that living in Oregon and
9 Ohio. I don't know how many people are familiar here
10 with the industrial wasteland that's in Oregon and,
11 recently, maybe it's been about seven, eight years
12 they wanted to put a coke plant in there. And we had
13 environmental meetings, and at the time I had already
14 moved to Michigan to get away from that environment.
15 And my kids kept saying, "Mom, why do you keep going
16 back there? Why are you going door-to-door trying to
17 get these people to stop this coke plant?" and I
18 said, "We don't live there anymore, but our relatives
19 do, our future generation does," I said, "They cannot
20 keep doing what they're doing."

21 The same is true of what they're doing
22 with these nuclear power plants. I don't think that
23 most people realize they are nuclear waste dumps. I
24 mean, they think they're a power plant. They don't
25 even take into account where all that waste is going

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1 and how it's building up.

2 The attitudes towards people as far as
3 health issues, you know, it won't happen to me or, if
4 it does, it's just an unfortunate thing that happens.
5 You need to connect the dots. And maybe if you were
6 38 years old and diagnosed with cancer from an
7 environment that is killing people, you would realize
8 you have to do something beyond just as you've been
9 doing, as you've been doing, and dealing with it at
10 some future point.

11 Our generations cannot do this. I'm an
12 oncology nurse, and I see the people that are
13 affected by these environments and I deal with them
14 year after year, day after day. I've been out in
15 Oregon for 22 years as an oncology nurse. I see the
16 people that come from Oak Harbor, that come from
17 Davis-Besse. It's heartbreaking to see a mother, 35
18 years old, with three small children dying.

19 And people have to do something not only
20 about the waste but stop producing it. While you're
21 worrying about what you're going to do with the
22 waste, you're continuing to produce more and more and
23 more. You need to realize that this is not a problem
24 that you're just going to try to solve now, and the
25 NRC needs to think not as a government agency, really

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1 you're for the people. You're supposed to be
2 helping, just like the EPA is supposed to be helping
3 and there for us instead of being there for big
4 business.

5 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Is
6 William Thesling here? There he is. And then we're
7 going to Kelly Faris and Eric Everhard.

8 DR. THESLING: Thank you. My name is
9 William Thesling. I'd like to start by thanking the
10 NRC for hosting this event. I am the executive
11 director of The Energy From Thorium Foundation. We
12 are an education and advocacy group. We're basically
13 advocating for the development and licensure of
14 advanced nuclear reactor designs, generation four
15 designs, specifically molten salt reactor designs
16 that have enormous promise to deal with our energy
17 issues in this country and to deal with even the
18 spent fuel that we have today.

19 Variations on the class of reactor
20 designs referred to as molten salt reactors can
21 consume, as fuel, the spent fuel of today's reactors,
22 thus eliminating the 300,000-year lifetime into
23 something far, far shorter. These reactors produce a
24 tiny fraction of the waste that we have today, and it
25 is radiotoxic for far less time. One percent of the

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1 waste, 0.1 percent of the duration.

2 These reactors are far safer. They
3 cannot melt down. They are, in fact, already molten
4 so they cannot undergo that phase change. And they
5 are very promising.

6 A great deal of work was done on these
7 reactor designs back in the 1960s at Oak Ridge
8 National Labs. These reactor designs, for political
9 reasons, the research and development into that line
10 of design stopped. It has not been picked up since.
11 We'd like to see that happen.

12 We are advocating for the advanced
13 research and development of molten salt reactors. We
14 see them as a way to use not uranium but thorium as a
15 fuel source that can last literally billions of years
16 as an energy source for the country and the world and
17 raise up all seven billion people on planet Earth to
18 a Western-style standard of living and increase that
19 standard of living. That is the positive side that
20 nuclear energy has to offer that I think needs to be
21 considered, and we also have to weigh it against the
22 negative.

23 Let's address the negative. The ability
24 to address our problems is part of the American
25 tradition. If we looked at the electronics industry

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1 over 40 years ago, it would be unrecognizable
2 relative to today. If you look at the nuclear
3 industry, it is stagnated relative to today. There's
4 technology out there that can be developed that can
5 address all these problems. Let's look at this as a
6 scientific project, let's undertake it, and let's
7 change the world for the better.

8 I ask you to inform yourself. You can
9 learn more at energyfromthorium.com. Thank you very
10 much.

11 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank
12 you very much. Is Kelly, Kelly Faris here? There's
13 Kelly. And then we'll go to Eric Everhard, Jon
14 Morrow, and Lee Blackburn.

15 MR. FARIS: Thank you for the
16 opportunity to speak. My name is Kelly Faris. My
17 wife and I live at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, an island in the
18 western end of Lake Erie. We raised four children on
19 the island, which is located just outside the ten-
20 mile evacuation zone for the Davis-Besse Nuclear
21 Power Plant.

22 According to the NRC, Davis-Besse has
23 been the source of two of the top five most dangerous
24 nuclear incidents in the United States since 1979.
25 When I read in the Toledo Blade that the NRC is

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1 asking the public what to do about spent nuclear
2 waste, I laughed out loud. Perhaps we should be
3 flattered we're being asked what our opinion is.
4 We're not flattered, we're angry. Is this akin to
5 NASA asking the public the best way to get astronauts
6 back safely from a space mission? Should this
7 problem have been figured out before the first plant
8 was ever built?

9 I attended a number of meetings prior to
10 the construction of the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power
11 Plant. During these meetings, two things were
12 stressed: nuclear power is safe and electricity from
13 nuclear power will be cheap, so cheap, in fact, one
14 expert said that electric meters will become a thing
15 of the past and residents will be just charged a flat
16 rate.

17 They were wrong on both points. Nuclear
18 power is not cheap, and nuclear power is not safe.
19 And when it is not safe, it is catastrophically
20 unsafe. Let us ask the people in Chernobyl, Russia
21 who may not be able to return to their homes for
22 20,000 years, the people of Fukushima, Japan, Three
23 Mile Island, and how close were the residents in
24 northern Ohio to a catastrophic disaster in 2002 when
25 a corrosive hole was found in a Davis-Besse nuclear

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1 plant reactor. The list could go on and on.

2 A former prime minister of Japan has
3 called for the end of all nuclear power generation in
4 Japan. There's nothing more costly than nuclear
5 power, he said. In Germany, all nuclear power plants
6 will be shut down by 2022.

7 And now this gets us to the problem. It
8 appears that the \$30 billion invested by the nuclear
9 power industry to set up Yucca Mountain in Nevada is
10 off the table. But I guess the nuclear power
11 industry didn't really pay for it because the public
12 paid for it with increased electric rates.
13 Apparently, it is not an NRC problem but a public
14 problem now, what to do with spent nuclear waste.

15 I'm appalled by this meeting. Where are
16 the experts in this situation? Are there not people
17 who knew what to do with spent nuclear waste? Our
18 lives, our environment, our world was entrusted to
19 you, the nuclear industry, over the protest of those
20 worried about such matters 40 years ago. How long do
21 we have to figure it out? Forty years? It's not
22 been long enough for the experts, and now it's in our
23 backyard, literally.

24 So here's my solution. You want our
25 input? Close down all nuclear power plants, place

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1 all radioactive waste in the reactor building, and
2 cover it with tons and tons of concrete, as was done
3 in Chernobyl, and hope for the best for the next
4 20,000 years.

5 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you, thank
6 you. Eric? Eric Everhard? How about Jon Morrow?
7 Jon?

8 MR. MORROW: Let's just shut down all
9 the nuclear power plants. What's going to happen
10 then? What's happening in Germany? Germany, now
11 they have to buy a lot of their electricity that's
12 made by coal-fired power plants. What's in coal?
13 It's got radioactive isotopes. It's being put all in
14 the air all across the world. That's a problem.
15 That's what causes cancer, causes diseases. It
16 causes all kinds of problems when you do things like
17 that. You have people that get cancer because of
18 what the air is contaminated with.

19 When you look at how many people nuclear
20 power plants save? Has anybody ever considered that?
21 How many medical diagnostic tests are run every year
22 that help save people's lives, that tell us what's on
23 the inside of you? That comes from isotopes created
24 from a nuclear power plant.

25 China has the world's worst coal

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1 pollution. Look at their longevity after birth.
2 They're living longer because they have power,
3 because they're prosperous and they can afford better
4 healthcare. That's what nuclear energy brings to us.

5 I myself have been affected very
6 horrendously because of nuclear energy, not in very
7 negative terms but not because of nuclear energy,
8 because there was not a certain type of reactor that
9 would produce a certain type of isotope that would
10 have kept my fiancé from dying of brain cancer.
11 Sentence her to death. That's what you happens when
12 you go against nuclear energy.

13 Does it have problems? Yes. Can they
14 be overcome? Yes, they can be overcome. There are
15 new technologies. We are not the old world. We are
16 not the flat earth society. Americans can overcome.
17 Americans do have ingenuity. We can do it if we're
18 allowed to do it.

19 There should not be something that's
20 very negative. I've heard no, I've heard no, I've
21 heard no tonight. Americans are, yes, we can, and we
22 can solve this problem. And I think that we should
23 be able to apply ourselves and we should be allowed
24 to fix the problem. That's all.

25 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Thank you. Thank

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1 you, Jon. And can you just hold the editorial
2 comments down about people? Please. Let's have some
3 courtesy. Why don't you -- listen, this is reality.
4 Why don't you just have some courtesy for people that
5 are talking? Lee, Lee Blackburn? Okay. Lee has
6 left the room. Tim Chavez? David Greene? There we
7 go.

8 MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you for allowing me
9 to comment. I guess the first thing I got to talk
10 about is a long time ago when I was, like, 18 or so,
11 my grandfather told me, he said, you know, if you
12 ever stand up before a commission, stand up before a
13 city council, some type of hearing or something, or
14 even for a judge, he says the decision is already
15 probably made. And, you know, I tried to prove him a
16 liar for many, many years. It's been a long time,
17 and what I found is that he was right. So right now,
18 as far as the agency here, I'm asking you to prove
19 him a liar.

20 You know, I can think about 50 years ago
21 how happy a room like this would have been when they
22 were announcing they were going to build Davis-Besse.
23 Electricity was going to be free, jobs were going to
24 be abound everywhere on all different levels of the
25 community. And, you know, I can see there was

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1 probably a lot of rejoicing on that end. A lot of
2 people got hired, the plant got made, electricity was
3 sold. And then we started having our problems on it.

4 So as far as what everybody spoke out
5 here tonight is -- I pretty much agree with almost
6 every single speaker that was here. There is some
7 benefit in nuclear energy, like as far as, like, in
8 the medical field. And then there's the, and then,
9 on top of that, it is probably the most dangerous
10 type of energy we could ever, ever take on. I mean,
11 when you get down to it, there really is no safe way
12 to mine it. I know that from New Mexico because
13 that's where I'm from. The Navajos got sick.
14 There's no way to mill it. I know that from my wife
15 because she worked at the uranium mines in Grants,
16 New Mexico and she ended up with thyroid disease.
17 There's no way to enrich it because people over there
18 in Piketon, they're all sick. No way to be able to
19 use it for energy because of all the people that,
20 just the safety and the incidents that have happened
21 which we're talking about: Fukushima, Three Mile
22 Island, and all the other places people have been
23 affected. And that's not just with nuclear plants,
24 it's with the way they enrich it and the mines --
25 everything that they're doing -- which turns out,

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1 like in Grants, New Mexico and Piketon. The biggest
2 industry there right now is the healthcare industry.
3 And to have an industry that compensates people that
4 work in the industry is, like, insane. I mean,
5 they're getting sick and they're compensating, and
6 they're saying it's safe. So how could it be that
7 way?

8 As far as jobs, decommission these
9 plants, every single one in the United States.
10 You'll have more jobs than you could possibly think
11 of. First off, decommission would probably take 10
12 years, maybe 20 years to get rid of the plants. On
13 top of that is that then we'd have to move into
14 robotics because it's not safe to deal with and bring
15 in a whole other industry that the community colleges
16 would force in the neighborhoods there and the
17 universities would go into the research of robotics
18 in order to decommission these facilities.

19 So, really, the happy face on nuclear
20 industry, on the nuclear industry, the happy face is,
21 the happy face is energy. Really, you know, this
22 fuel goes into weapons, and that's what's fueling the
23 whole industry. If I had \$500 million in order to be
24 able to, or a billion dollars like it is, it's not
25 \$500 billion. When you take the health aspects on

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1 it, it's trillions of dollars. We could throw that
2 into something that's safe.

3 And you know what? You're right, we are
4 Americans. And, yes, we can come up with better
5 ideas. But there's a lot of other alternatives we
6 could take as far as producing energy. So I want to
7 thank you for letting me speak before you.

8 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Okay. And just
9 let me make sure just for the transcript is it David
10 or Tim? It's Tim Chavez. Sorry. I guess David
11 Greene has probably -- I did, I did. Thanks, Tim.
12 Ernest Guindon? Okay. And I think that covers
13 everybody, but if I've missed someone just please let
14 me know. But, Ernest, talk to us.

15 MR. GUINDON: Okay. Two or three basic
16 points, one relating to -- well, let's just start
17 with the top issue is Citizens United really is what
18 we really have to mobilize behind. That is where the
19 people got cut off from administrative policy in our
20 government. If we can do that and turn that around
21 and then really mobilize behind it, then we have a
22 chance of helping straighten out Congress and the
23 judicial system and the environmental movements. But
24 we have to do that. That's a major power point.

25 And regarding to alternatives, which is

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1 another major area that needs to be developed, as
2 everyone here knows, the major corporations have
3 squelched alternatives and there are alternatives
4 besides wind. Solar. Germany is really powerful in
5 solar and, hopefully, that really will grow. That's
6 a wonderful, passive, peaceful way to generate
7 electricity, but it depends on sunlight.

8 Tesla drove across the U.S. about 70
9 miles an hour, only had to stop every 500 miles to
10 change - - well, it was like a piece of zinc to put
11 in a battery generation unit, in the electric motor
12 sitting up in front. Now, it appears to be a
13 reliable report. But between Tesla and Schauberger,
14 Victor Schauberger, I believe it's S-C-H-O-E-B-E-R-G-
15 E-R, but there's somebody in northern Michigan who
16 developed a turbine, it's a turbine system, and it is
17 wonderful. Once you get it moving, it self-propels
18 itself. And that's usable in transportation, but
19 that's not his interest. He designed a unit to
20 replace a coal-generated electricity plant. And
21 those plants, I tried to find it in the internet.
22 This was ten years ago when I was really into this
23 stuff, and then I kind of got whacked to radionics.
24 I'm starting to come out of it.

25 Okay. There is advanced technology on

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1 more than one level. But, in any case, the
2 Schauberger turbines with Tesla does replace the coal
3 power plants.

4 Tom Bearden, retired military, designed
5 a laser that's accurate to 10,000 miles, developed,
6 invented, got the first U.S. patent on Meg, M-E-G.
7 Look it up. Even with just M-E-G, I think you'll
8 find his website. It's really thick. But it's a
9 motionless electromagnetic generator, about three of
10 these little boxes just sit in your house and it
11 powers it and it's not on anybody's grid, which is I
12 think why he had difficulty. He tried to develop it
13 outside the U.S., couldn't do it here, but he needs
14 money. Nevertheless, that kind of technology exists.

15 Where Bearden is important is, in my
16 mind, he says that contemporary physics at the
17 university level are based on false mathematics
18 regarding electricity. It cuts out, it factors out
19 what is required to make free energy devices. It
20 factors it out, and they just use the straight
21 circuits that we have now. But he points out our
22 existing circuits involve free energy, he just needs
23 a mass that accommodates that. And from that, then
24 you understand how these systems work, and it's
25 throughout the universe and 10 trillion volts go

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1 through us all the time, according to him, which kind
2 of a little bit surprised myself --

3 FACILITATOR CAMERON: Ernest, could I
4 ask you to wrap up?

5 MR. GUINDON: Yes. He says, luckily, we
6 only hold enough for 100-watt bulb.

7 FACILITATOR CAMERON: All right. Thank
8 you. Thank you, Ernest. Did I miss anybody who
9 wanted to talk to the NRC? Well, thank you, thank
10 you all. And I'm going to go to Carrie Safford, the
11 Deputy Director, to close the meeting out for us.
12 Carrie?

13 MS. SAFFORD: Thanks, Chip. Thanks for
14 everyone who stayed to the end of the meeting
15 tonight, and thanks for those folks who have traveled
16 a considerable distance to be with us tonight to
17 share your views. We really appreciate your
18 participation. Have a safe evening. Thank you.

19 (Whereupon, the foregoing matter was
20 concluded at 10:26 p.m.)

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