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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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PUBLIC MEETING

+ + + + +

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
OF THE SUBSEQUENT LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION FOR
TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR PLANTS UNITS 3 AND 4

+ + + + +

THURSDAY,

MAY 31, 2018

+ + + + +

The meeting was convened in City of
Homestead City Hall, 100 Civic Court, Homestead,
Florida 33030, at 1:00 p.m., William Burton, NRC,
facilitating.

NRC STAFF PRESENT:

WILLIAM BURTON, NRR/DMLR/MRPB

LOIS JAMES, NRR/DMLR/MRPB

MICHELLE MOSER, NRR/DMLR/MENB

GEORGE WILSON, NRR/DMLR

SCOTT BURNELL, OPA

EDWIN LEA, Region II

ARACELI BILLOCH-COLON, NRR/DMLR

KEVIN FOLK, NRR/DMLR, MENB

DARRELL ADAMS, OCA

BEN BEASLEY, NRR/DMLR/MENB

DANIEL ORR, R-II/DRP/RPB3/TPRO

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P R O C E E D I N G S

1:10 p.m.

1
2
3 MR. BURTON: Good afternoon, everyone.
4 Sorry for the delay. The acoustics are so good, I
5 don't know if I even need this, but our court reporter
6 needs it. So, my name is Butch Burton. I'm from the
7 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or the NRC. And
8 I'm in the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation,
9 otherwise known as NRR.

10 I want to welcome everyone to the Public
11 Scoping Meeting for the subsequent license renewal
12 application for Turkey Point Nuclear Units 3 and 4.

13 I'm the Project Manager for the NRC
14 staff's environmental review, but today I'll be
15 serving as your facilitator for the meeting. My role
16 as facilitator is to help ensure that today's meeting
17 is informative, productive, and stays on time.

18 I know we started off a little late, but
19 we'll otherwise try and stay on time. Before we get
20 started, just wanted to take a few minutes to go over
21 some logistics. First of all, no food, beverages,
22 no smoking in the room.

23 If you have anything that beeps, talks to
24 you, rings, if you could either mute it or turn it

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1 off, that would be great.

2 To get to the restrooms, the men's room
3 is just outside the door on this side, ladies' room
4 is just outside the door on this side.

5 If we're asked to evacuate the building
6 for some reason, we will probably follow the
7 direction of the security staff who is here, and
8 please follow their direction and we'll try to keep
9 everyone together and muster outside, to make sure
10 that we can account for everyone.

11 Now, today's meeting is a Category 3
12 meeting. For those of you not familiar with the
13 NRC's meeting categories, Category 3 meeting is
14 typically held with representatives of non-government
15 organizations, private citizens or interested parties
16 or businesses or industries to fully engage them in
17 discussion.

18 These meetings provide an opportunity for
19 the NRC and the public to work directly together to
20 ensure that issues and concerns are understood and
21 considered by the NRC.

22 The objective is to provide a range of
23 views, information, concerns, and suggestions with
24 regard to regulatory issues.

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1 Now, today's meeting will be transcribed.
2 So, when speaking, please use one of the handheld
3 mics that we have here, we'll bring them to you.
4 Please identify yourself and your affiliation, if you
5 are representing an organization.

6 We also have meeting feedback forms
7 available. Hopefully, each of you grabbed one at the
8 registration table. If not, you can still get one
9 later.

10 After today's meeting, we'd like you to
11 take a few minutes to fill out the feedback form and
12 return it us, or you can go to the NRC website to
13 provide your feedback about the meeting and you can
14 do that electronically. We take your feedback
15 seriously and use it to improve future meetings.

16 For those of you who have looked at the
17 agenda, you can see that we have a lot to talk about
18 today and we're going to try very hard to stay on
19 schedule.

20 Looking at the number of participants
21 today, I think we'll be able to hear from everyone,
22 but we do want to be flexible with the time. But
23 when speaking, please be brief and concise with your
24 question or comment.

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1 Although a break is not shown in the
2 agenda, if it looks like it would be good to take a
3 few minutes before we continue, we'll do that.

4 Finally, participants are allowed to use
5 recording devices during the meeting. And though
6 you're not required to do so, we would appreciate it
7 if you would let other attendees know if you are
8 recording. So, at this point, if anyone is
9 recording, could you let me know? Anyone? Okay,
10 seeing nothing.

11 Okay, any questions on anything I've said
12 so far? No? All right. So, let's go on and get
13 started.

14 We have a number of NRC staff here today,
15 but I do want to introduce the presenters for today's
16 meeting. First, Ms. Lois James, off here to my
17 right, who will be providing an overview of the NRC
18 staff's safety review process.

19 And Ms. Michelle Moser, who is right
20 behind her, will provide an overview of the staff's
21 environmental review process. We also have Mr.
22 George Wilson, who is the Director of our Division of
23 Materials and License Renewal, who will be providing
24 closing remarks.

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1 Okay. So, I think we're about ready to
2 get started, so I'll turn it over to Lois. Lois?

3 MS. JAMES: Thank you, Butch. Good
4 afternoon, my name is Lois James and I am the Safety
5 Project Manager for the Turkey Point subsequent
6 license renewal review.

7 Our goals today are to provide you with
8 an overview of the subsequent license renewal
9 process, both the safety and environmental reviews
10 for the Turkey Point Review.

11 Second is to get your input into what
12 environmental issues the NRC should consider in our
13 environmental review. Next slide, please.

14 The agenda for today's meeting begins
15 with the staff providing an overview for the
16 processes, what we're doing. After the presentation,
17 attendees can ask questions about the presentation
18 and the process.

19 In order to maximize the time for public
20 comment portion of the meeting, we will only be
21 addressing questions about the License Renewal
22 process in general, and then we'll leave the
23 environmental comments to the comment section.

24 The final part of the meeting is the most

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1 important. It's when you provide your thoughts and
2 comments on what should be considered in the NRC
3 environmental review. Next slide, please.

4 The license renewal process proceeds in
5 two parallel reviews, the safety review and the
6 environmental review. Across the top of this slide
7 is the environmental review and Michelle Moser will
8 be discussing that a little later.

9 Along the bottom is the safety review.
10 The safety review has two components, the staff's
11 review and the Advisory Committee on Reactor
12 Safeguards. Both do an independent review of the
13 application and the safety evaluation information.

14 The dotted line in the middle of the flow
15 chart highlights the opportunity for a hearing in
16 accordance with the Atomic Energy Act.

17 The last block at the far right is the
18 NRC decision on whether to review the reactor
19 operator licenses. As you can see, it is based on
20 several factors. Next slide, please.

21 The focus of the safety review is to
22 identify aging effects that could impair the ability
23 of systems, structures, and components within the
24 scope of license renewal to perform their intended

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1 functions and to demonstrate that these aging effects
2 will be adequately managed during the period of
3 extended operation. This focus has not changed from
4 the initial license renewal to subsequent license
5 renewal.

6 The first thing the staff did when the
7 application came in was to conduct a Proprietary
8 Review, because the application itself contained
9 proprietary information. We issued our Proprietary
10 Determination on April 3.

11 In order to be more efficient and
12 effective with time and resources, the staff has
13 divided its review into sections.

14 The first section is the Operating
15 Experience Audit, which was conducted between May 7
16 and 18. This audit reviewed the Applicant's
17 operating experience information and Corrective
18 Action System for data applicable to aging-related
19 issues.

20 The second section is the In-Office
21 Review and the In-Office Audit, where the staff will
22 review documents and references in the application in
23 more detail.

24 The final portion, the NRC will conduct

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1 an Onsite Audit of the planned facility and review
2 additional documents as needed.

3 The staff will document its review in a
4 Safety Evaluation Report, or SER. In the past, the
5 staff has issued a Safety Evaluation Report with open
6 items. Starting with subsequent license renewal, our
7 goal is to issue a single Safety Evaluation Report
8 with no open items. Next slide, please.

9 The principles of license renewal safety
10 reviews has also not changed from initial license
11 renewal to subsequent license renewal. They are: the
12 regulatory process adequately ensures the plant's
13 current licensing basis provides and maintains an
14 acceptable level of safety.

15 The second principle, each plant's
16 current licensing basis is required to be maintained
17 during the renewal term in the same manner and to the
18 same extent as during the original licensing term.

19 The NRC ensures the adequate protection
20 of public health and safety and the environment
21 through regulatory processes. This chart shows the
22 different aspects of the regulatory process.

23 The blue arrows and gray boxes show the
24 current and continued regulatory processes. The red

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1 block arrow shows the aging management activities
2 which were added by the initial license renewal
3 review.

4 As part of the subsequent license renewal
5 review, the staff will review the effectiveness of
6 the Applicant's aging management activities.

7 This concludes the staff's discussion of
8 the safety review process. At this point, I'll turn
9 the meeting over to Michelle, and if you have any
10 questions on the process, we'll respond to that in
11 the second portion of the meeting. Michelle?

12 MS. MOSER: Thanks, Lois. Good
13 afternoon. My name is Michelle Moser and I'm a
14 biologist on the environmental review.

15 The NRC conducts the environmental review
16 in accordance with the National Environmental Policy
17 Act of 1969, commonly referred to as NEPA. NEPA
18 requires federal agencies to follow a systematic
19 approach in evaluating the potential impacts from the
20 proposed action and alternatives to the proposed
21 action.

22 Public participation is an important
23 aspect of the NEPA process. Environmental review
24 milestones that include public participation are

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1 highlighted green on the graphic above here.

2 The environmental review begins with the
3 scoping process, which includes today's Public
4 Scoping Meeting. Scoping is the process by which the
5 NRC staff identifies the specific impacts and
6 significant issues to be considered within the draft
7 Environmental Impact Statement.

8 The NRC staff will consider all of your
9 scoping comments provided today, as well as written
10 comments received during the scoping period. We will
11 consider these comments as we prepare the draft
12 Environmental Impact Statement.

13 And we will also conduct an independent
14 assessment, including an environmental site audit.
15 The environmental staff will publish its findings
16 within a draft Environmental Impact Statement, which
17 will be issued for public comment.

18 The public comment period will be the
19 second opportunity for you and other members of the
20 public to participate in the environmental review
21 process. Again, the NRC staff will consider all the
22 comments received when preparing and updating the
23 final Environmental Impact Statement.

24 I'd like to take some time to discuss

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1 what we mean by scoping and your role in this process.
2 The NRC staff uses scoping to determine the range of
3 issues and alternatives to be considered in the
4 Environmental Impact Statement.

5 In addition, scoping comments help
6 identify significant issues that will be analyzed in
7 greater detail. Scoping is also intended to ensure
8 that concerns are identified early and properly
9 evaluated throughout the environmental review.

10 You are an important part of the scoping
11 process. Because you are familiar with your
12 community, your comments will help to facilitate a
13 thorough review.

14 You can assist this process by telling
15 us, for example, what aspects of your local community
16 we should focus on, what local environmental, social,
17 and economic issues the NRC should examine during our
18 review, and what other major projects are in progress
19 or planned in the area. What are reasonable
20 alternatives that are most appropriate for this
21 region?

22 The NRC issues the following documents in
23 association with the environmental scoping process.
24 The NRC initially issues a Notice of Intent to prepare

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1 the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement and
2 to inform the public about the scoping process.

3 The Notice identifies the federal action,
4 the comment period, and the methods by which comments
5 can be provided. We have copies of the Notice of
6 today's meeting at the front table when you first
7 walked in.

8 So, if you would like to see a copy of
9 the Notice and you didn't pick one up, please feel
10 free to ask any of us or pick one up on the table on
11 your way out.

12 The NRC also issues Scoping Letters to
13 federal, state, and local agencies and tribes. And
14 we issue press releases and newspaper advertisements
15 to announce the public meetings and the scoping
16 process.

17 At the conclusion of the scoping process,
18 NRC will prepare and issue an Environmental Scoping
19 Summary Report that describes comments received
20 during the scoping period and identifies significant
21 issues identified as a result of the scoping process.

22 Within the Environmental Impact
23 Statement, the NRC evaluates impacts from the
24 proposed license renewal for a wide range of

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1 environmental resources, such as air quality, human
2 health, wetlands, and threatened and endangered
3 species.

4 The NRC conducts this review by building
5 upon decades of previous experience analyzing the
6 environmental impacts from power plant operations.
7 For example, in 2013, the NRC staff published a
8 generic Environmental Impact Statement, which
9 identified 78 environmental impacts due to the
10 operation of nuclear power plants.

11 The NRC analyzed the impacts to these 78
12 environmental issues based upon the knowledge gained
13 during 40 previous license renewals, as well as new
14 research, findings, and public comments.

15 The staff determined that 59 of the
16 environmental issues were generic, or the same, at
17 all nuclear power plants. For the other 19 issues,
18 the NRC staff determined that these issues were site-
19 specific, or that the impacts depended upon the
20 environment surrounding the plant and the operational
21 conditions.

22 Therefore, the analysis for the Turkey
23 Point license renewal will focus on the 19 site-
24 specific environmental resource issues. The staff

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1 will also review any new and significant information
2 related to the 59 generic issues.

3 The NRC staff has also conducted previous
4 site-specific environmental analyses at the Turkey
5 Point site. As many of you might be aware, in 2002,
6 the staff completed an Environmental Impact Statement
7 for the initial license renewal. And more recently,
8 in 2016, the NRC staff completed an Environmental
9 Impact Statement for the proposed two new reactors at
10 the Turkey Point site.

11 Although both of these activities are
12 separate federal actions, the NRC staff will build
13 upon any relevant information contained within these
14 previously issued Environmental Impact Statements to
15 make this review as efficient and as straightforward
16 as possible.

17 In conducting our environmental review,
18 we will be coordinating with other federal, state,
19 and local agencies, as well as tribal leaders. This
20 coordination helps to ensure that local technical
21 resource specialists are involved in the review.

22 Some of the agencies that we have been
23 coordinating with and we will continue to coordinate
24 with include the U.S. National Park Service, the U.S.

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1 Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Environmental
2 Protection Agency, the Florida State Historic
3 Preservation Office, the Florida Department of
4 Environmental Protection, and Miami-Dade County.

5 Ultimately, the purpose of the
6 environmental review is to determine whether or not
7 the environmental impacts of license renewal could be
8 so great that preserving the option of license
9 renewal for decision makers would become
10 unreasonable.

11 The Environmental Impact Statement will
12 be considered in conjunction with the NRC staff's
13 safety-related reviews in recommending to the
14 Commission whether to renew the Turkey Point
15 operating license. Next slide.

16 In summary, these are the factors that
17 will be considered by the Commission in deciding
18 whether to renew the Turkey Point licenses. It is
19 the goal of the NRC staff to complete its license
20 renewal review and reach a decision on renewing the
21 operating licenses within 18 months from the time the
22 application is accepted. The schedule can be
23 extended to accommodate a hearing, if granted.

24 This slide shows important milestones for

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1 the safety and environmental review process. It is
2 important to note that these dates are tentative.
3 I'd also like to note that the Safety Evaluation
4 Report will be a publicly available report.

5 And you are also welcome to attend the
6 Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, or ACRS,
7 meetings, which are open to the public. These
8 meetings are held at our Headquarters in Washington,
9 D.C.

10 This slide has information on how you can
11 submit comments after the meeting concludes.
12 Comments, written comments will be accepted through
13 June 21 and can be submitted by mail or through
14 regulations.gov.

15 Lastly, this slide shows the website
16 where you can find additional information regarding
17 the Turkey Point review, including FPL's application.
18 I've also listed the contact information for the
19 Project Managers if you have any follow-up questions
20 at the end of today's meeting.

21 And again, there are copies of these
22 slides at the front table in case you need any of
23 this information.

24 This concludes the staff's formal

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1 presentation. I'm now going to turn this back to
2 Butch, our facilitator.

3 MR. BURTON: Okay. Thank you, Lois.
4 Thank you, Michelle. Hopefully, that gives you a
5 pretty good overview of what we do and how we do it.

6 What we want to do right now is take a
7 few minutes to entertain any questions you might have
8 about anything that you just heard and about our
9 safety and environmental review process. People, if
10 anyone -- oh, no, that's right.

11 So, if anyone has comments, you can
12 either come up to the podium and ask your question or
13 we have, as you can see, we have a couple of handheld
14 mics and we're happy to come out to you, but
15 understand, I'm old and I have bad knees, so just
16 give me a second to get to you.

17 Okay. Questions on anything?

18 MR. WHITE: Thank you. Barry White,
19 Citizen Allied for Safe Energy. The comments
20 following your draft EIS, do those have to be
21 submitted as a petition to intervene and request for
22 hearing or submitted simply as comments?

23 MR. BURNELL: My name is Scott Burnell,
24 I'm one of the spokespeople for the Agency. A

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1 petition to intervene is separate from the ability to
2 comment in the environmental review process.

3 The NRC has already issued in the Federal
4 Register an opportunity to submit petitions to
5 intervene and I believe one of the earlier slides
6 showed the deadline for submitting those petitions.

7 MS. MOSER: So, the comments on the draft
8 Environmental Impact Statement, they would need to be
9 submitted as comments through regulations.gov or
10 however other methods are available.

11 And we will be publishing a separate
12 Federal Register Notice at that time. So, that's a
13 separate comment period than the current comment
14 period we're in now.

15 MR. WHITE: Thank you.

16 MR. BURTON: Okay, does that help to
17 answer your question? Others? Questions or
18 comments on the process? Oh, okay, got a couple
19 here.

20 MS. REYNOLDS: Laura Reynolds,
21 representing Southern Alliance for Clean Energy,
22 Tropical Audubon, and Friends of the Everglades.
23 Along the same lines of Barry White, my question is,
24 you have a 60-day period that supposedly the public

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1 has for the hearing request for the intervention.

2 I'm not sure that April 24, that the
3 public really knew that you had accepted an
4 application. How do you let the public know about
5 that process?

6 MS. JAMES: We issued a Federal Register
7 Notice that went public and official on May 2 and
8 that was the official start of the opportunity for
9 hearing.

10 MS. REYNOLDS: Okay. So, how does that
11 get circulated or do you publish it in a paper or is
12 it put online? What is the --

13 MS. JAMES: We issued -- we signed a
14 letter on April 26 where we informed the Applicant
15 that we had accepted the application and we included
16 the Federal Register Notice as an attachment to that
17 and it was listserved through our normal listserv
18 process. So, anyone who was attached to the plant
19 in our distribution would get it.

20 MS. REYNOLDS: Okay, thanks.

21 MR. BURNELL: And the Agency also issued
22 a press release and redistributed that through social
23 media.

24 MS. REYNOLDS: Thank you.

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1 MS. ARONOWITZ: Hello, Karen Aronowitz,
2 public. Am I to conclude that the safety review has
3 already been concluded, then?

4 MS. JAMES: No, ma'am. The safety review
5 has just started. We finished our first audit, is
6 what we've done.

7 The safety review ends, I think
8 officially when we receive a letter from the Advisory
9 Committee on Reactor Safeguards. So, that's May of
10 next year. We have a lot of steps that need to be
11 done between now and then.

12 MS. ARONOWITZ: Thank you.

13 MR. GOMEZ: Is there a -- this is Albert
14 Gomez, I'm a citizen, Miami. And I'm asking, on the
15 Safety Evaluation Report and the public comment
16 applications, is that merged into the EIS? Is there
17 a hierarchy with regards to what reporting connects
18 to what?

19 I see a lot of correlations between
20 safety and EIS and I'm wondering what's the
21 hierarchy, at least with regards to assessment and
22 public comment? Are they unified, are they part and
23 parcel to the same report? Is it independent
24 comments that the public can make to individual

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1 reports, i.e., the EIS and the SER?

2 MS. JAMES: There are two separate
3 reports. Under the environmental process, we ask
4 questions and for comments and then, we address those
5 comments. We do not ask for comments on the safety
6 side, that is done by the staff's review.

7 Priority or hierarchy, both need -- a
8 decision needs to be made in both areas before
9 something can proceed.

10 MR. GOMEZ: In your flow chart, you point
11 to the SER having a public comment period, is that
12 online or is that here? One more, keep going. Right
13 -- one more. There.

14 MS. JAMES: Oh, this was trying to show
15 the entire process. And did we -- I guess I'm not -
16 -

17 MR. GOMEZ: See the dotted arrows coming
18 together on the hearing?

19 MS. JAMES: Oh, that's the hearing? Yes.
20 Well, depending on what is submitted as part of the
21 hearing process, there may be environmental parts
22 that go into the hearing, there may be safety parts
23 that go into the hearing.

24 And then, that will be dealt with under

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1 the Atomic Safety Licensing Board. So, there could
2 be safety parts, there could be environmental parts
3 that go into that.

4 MR. GOMEZ: Are there any inputs from the
5 public on the safety review process?

6 MS. JAMES: Well, as part of the hearings,
7 yes. You can submit a contention as part of the
8 hearings. And then, if it gets, it will get reviewed
9 and if it gets accepted, the staff will have to
10 address the public.

11 MR. GOMEZ: Not in this scoping format?

12 MS. JAMES: Not in this scoping format.

13 MR. GOMEZ: Thank you.

14 MR. BURTON: And again, Lois, what's the
15 date for people who, if they wanted to file --

16 MS. JAMES: July 2 is the final day to
17 submit the hearing requests.

18 MR. BURTON: So everyone can see that,
19 July 2. Okay. Other questions on the process?
20 None? Okay. Normally, I would ask if we needed to
21 take a break, but I think we're moving through fairly
22 quickly, so if I make a decision to move on, is there
23 anybody who would have a problem with that? Okay,
24 good. All right.

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1 So, we are now going to go into the heart
2 of what this meeting is all about and that's really
3 to take your comments and input to help us determine
4 the significant environmental issues we need to
5 consider during the review.

6 So, those of you who filled out the
7 yellow cards, this is going to be your chance. What
8 I'm going to do, again, you can either come up to the
9 podium to make your comment or statement, or if you
10 raise your hand, we can bring you the handheld mic.

11 Given the number of people who actually
12 signed up to make a statement, I think we can be a
13 little flexible in terms of the time we can give you.
14 So, I think we'll try and make maybe four minutes or
15 so, if people need to make a statement.

16 Also, if you have any physical material
17 that you want to submit, you can give that to us now
18 and that will also be included as part of the record.

19 So, what I'm going to do is, I am actually
20 going to call off speakers by threes, so people know
21 where they are in the queue. Okay? And people can
22 be ready.

23 So, first three speakers are going to be
24 Lisa Tennyson, followed by Brian Stamp, and then,

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1 Adrian Moreira. And I want to apologize up front if
2 I mangle anyone's names, but I'll do my best. Okay?
3 All right. Ms. Tennyson?

4 MS. TENNYSON: Good afternoon. Thank you
5 for hosting these meetings for our community. My
6 name is Lisa Tennyson. I'm the Director of
7 Legislative Affairs for the Monroe County Board of
8 County Commissioners. And I'm here today with Monroe
9 County Pro Tem, Mayor Pro Tem, Sylvia Murphy.

10 We're here today to convey to you the
11 County Commission's concerns with the current cooling
12 canal system associated with Units 3 and 4, the
13 subject of the license renewal.

14 We have watched closely and watched with
15 concern the situation of the advancement of the
16 saltwater plume to the west, toward our well fields,
17 and to the east into Biscayne Bay for the past several
18 years.

19 In April 2016, the County Commission
20 passed a unanimous resolution expressing its concerns
21 that the CSS, the cooling canal system, the CCS,
22 presents a serious concern to our drinking water and
23 to the Biscayne Bay.

24 In February 2017, the County Commission

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1 passed another unanimous resolution calling for the
2 decommissioning of the cooling canal system as soon
3 as possible.

4 Intended to be a closed system, the
5 leakages to the east and the west tell us that the
6 cooling canal system is not functioning properly or
7 as intended.

8 For us, the renewal of the license for
9 Units 3 and 4 for 20 years beyond 2033 means the
10 continuation of the struggling cooling canal system
11 for the next three decades. This is the concern of
12 the County Commission. That's it. Thank you.

13 MR. BURTON: I understand my mic carried.
14 We have Brian Stamp, Adrian Moreira, and then,
15 Gabriel Ignetti.

16 MR. STAMP: Hi, good afternoon, everybody.
17 My name is Brian Stamp, I'm the plant manager out at
18 Turkey Point. I have been at Turkey Point since
19 1987. I came here directly out of the United States
20 Navy.

21 I started out as an operator. Myself and
22 Bob Hess (phonetic) back there, we were both licensed
23 on the plant for a number of years, in fact, Bob still
24 is. And then, I continued on and then, currently,

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1 work with a bunch of the folks that are sitting in
2 the back.

3 So, I just want to take a couple minutes
4 to talk a little bit about what the plant is doing
5 and where it's headed. So, Turkey Point has been out
6 there now for 45 years. We power approximately
7 900,000 homes here in Dade County.

8 We have eliminated and continue to
9 eliminate over ten million tons of greenhouse gases
10 every single year. This subsequent license renewal
11 will save our customers over \$2 billion, compared to
12 the alternative energies.

13 We currently have 800 people at the site
14 on full-time staff. We have a number of contractors,
15 we call them vendor partners, routinely between 100
16 and 200. During outages, it can go as high as 1,000.

17 We actually input into the economy every
18 year over \$1.7 billion between the salaries and the
19 taxes that we pay. Roughly five years ago, we did a
20 major overhaul of a number of the plant's systems and
21 during that time, we spent nearly a billion dollars
22 on both of those plants.

23 We currently have plans to do another
24 upgrade over this year and into the spring of next

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1 year that will increase the output roughly 40
2 megawatts, which equals another 26,000 homes here in
3 Dade County.

4 Some other things that we've got
5 continuing to go is that we are partnering with the
6 County to use some of the wastewater that currently
7 goes out into the Bay to actually continue to drive
8 improvements of the canal system.

9 There are plans being put together now to
10 build a project that will bring 60 million gallons of
11 the treated wastewater to the site and that will be
12 used in part to continue to refresh the canal.

13 And we've had success over the last few
14 years with the canals. Their salinity is improving.
15 We've met all the requirements that the government
16 action has put in place.

17 We continue to add fresh water into the
18 canals, as well as we have just started up the what
19 we call the refreshment well system, that is actually
20 pumping out the high-salinity plume and putting it
21 back into the ground.

22 And then, finally, we're also partnering
23 and planning to build some solar panels, all within
24 the County, as well as some advanced battery

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1 technology.

2 And then, finally, there is 13,000 acres
3 of wetlands around the site that has been restored to
4 the Eastern Everglades Wetlands. And in part, that
5 is what contains the American crocodiles. And
6 recently, we had the least tern birds.

7 So, I've been in the community a long
8 time, I plan on retiring here. I have absolute
9 confidence in the ability of Turkey Point to continue
10 to operate and to continue to manage the wells and
11 ensure that they do not damage the environment.
12 Thank you.

13 MR. BURTON: Thank you. If there is
14 anyone who maybe didn't sign up to speak, but has
15 changed their minds, let me know and I'll get you a
16 yellow card that you can fill out. So, we're going
17 to have Adrian Moreira, followed by Gabriel Ignetti.
18 And then, after that, Mark Short.

19 MR. MOREIRA: Hello, my name is Adrian
20 Moreira and I work at FPL's Turkey Point as an
21 Instrument and Control Technician. I've been working
22 there at the plant for about 12 years now.

23 Part of my responsibility is I perform a
24 lot of work in the control room. Over the years,

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1 I've had a firsthand look at our safety practices and
2 developed relationships with other reactor operators.
3 I can confidently say our plant is managed safely and
4 responsibly.

5 As an FPL employee, I'm excited about the
6 opportunity to work at Turkey Point an additional 20
7 years. The plant provides thousands of jobs for many
8 of us who live here locally. The electricity
9 supplied by the plant is clean and emission free.

10 And behalf of my coworkers and I, which
11 includes members of the IBEW, we support the
12 subsequent license renewal of Turkey Point 3 and 4.
13 Thank you.

14 MR. BURTON: Thank you. Next, we'll have
15 Gabriel Ignetti, followed by Mark Short. And after
16 that, Caroline McLaughlin.

17 MR. IGNETTI: Hi, everybody. My name is
18 Gabriel Ignetti, I'm a longtime environmentalist.
19 I'm very concerned about climate change and I'm here
20 to speak on behalf of nuclear power, for the reason
21 I hope that there is no fear of a problem with Turkey
22 Point.

23 Because, actually, it is an urban myth
24 that nuclear is so dangerous, it's actually the most

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1 safe form of power on the planet. And solar power
2 will not work as a substitute.

3 I believe it's in Puerto Rico, in the
4 last two storms, they had a massive solar farm, and
5 if you go on YouTube, it's a mashed up wreck of glass
6 and debris. It cannot happen in Florida, that cannot
7 work, it will not replace nuclear power.

8 And I hope they also -- I'm looking
9 forward to the building of the AP1000 reactors.

10 I want to mention another thing about the
11 safety and concerns of evacuation. When they had the
12 Fukushima accident, no one was killed from the
13 radiation, but there was tremendous death from
14 evacuation and it was unnecessary.

15 And the thing is this, I mean, the
16 science on radiation is that below 100 millisieverts,
17 you can be in an environment -- that's of radiation
18 -- you can be in an environment and there's no
19 evidence that anything will happen.

20 So, when people were evacuated,
21 forcefully evacuated out of areas that had 20
22 millisieverts, and are still at 20 millisieverts.
23 And what happened is people died from that.

24 So, I want you to be more rationale than

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1 the Japanese were, please, because God forbid if
2 anything happened, that's where we would have a
3 problem. And that's about all I have to say. Thank
4 you, everybody.

5 MR. BURTON: Thank you. Next, we're going
6 to have Mark Short, followed by Caroline McLaughlin.
7 And then, after that, Andrew Carter.

8 MR. SHORT: I'd first like to thank you,
9 ladies and gentlemen, for this opportunity to speak
10 before you. My name is Mark Short. I'm an engineer
11 at Turkey Point.

12 I'd like to add just a little bit of a
13 personal element to this discussion. About 11 years
14 ago, myself and my wife graduated from college in
15 Northern Utah. And as all college students do, we
16 started to looking into where we're going to work,
17 where we're going to live, what are we going to do?

18 An opportunity arose to interview with
19 Florida Power and Light, so we started looking at the
20 company and looking into what they do. And being an
21 electrical engineer, I wanted the opportunity to make
22 power, and nuclear power, clean, safe energy
23 attracted me.

24 So, 11 years ago, my wife and I moved

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1 here to this community. We live in Keys Gate, which
2 is probably the closest community to Turkey Point.
3 We've lived there for 11 years.

4 We've started raising a family. I have
5 four children. Two of them attend Keys Gate Charter
6 School, which is also probably the closest school to
7 Turkey Point.

8 I have the opportunity to work with those
9 800 people. These are really good people. These
10 are operators, these are engineers, these are
11 mechanics, these are people that care about their
12 families, these are people that do their jobs, and
13 they do their jobs safely and they do it well.

14 I have no problems with my family being
15 so close to the station. I intend on being here a
16 long time, as Brian does. I look for the opportunity
17 to come and speak to, because license renewal is
18 important to me and my family.

19 If we don't, well, I've got to find a new
20 place to live. I'll have to start looking, as well
21 as all those other workers. I don't want to do that,
22 I'd like to stay here, we enjoy it here, even though
23 our family is out West.

24 So, I'm thankful for the NRC and them

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1 taking this application and looking into -- and
2 ensuring that we're safe, ensuring that the
3 environmental things are taken care of.

4 But as a community here, as a community
5 in Homestead, we gain a lot from all those that work,
6 from the economy being helped, for all that we receive
7 from the station being here. And I appreciate you
8 letting me share this time with you. Thank you.

9 MR. BURTON: Thank you, Mark. And next,
10 we have Caroline McLaughlin, followed by Andrew
11 Carter. And then, Kelly Cox.

12 MS. McLAUGHLIN: Good afternoon, Caroline
13 McLaughlin on behalf of the National Parks
14 Conservation Association.

15 NPCA is dedicated to the protection and
16 preservation of America's incredible system of
17 National Parks on behalf of its 1.3 million members
18 and supporters around the country.

19 Biscayne National Park is our country's
20 largest marine National Park and the aquatic
21 equivalent of Yellowstone or Yosemite. It protects
22 abundant wildlife and a variety of ecosystems, in
23 addition to supporting a number of economically
24 valuable recreation opportunities.

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1 Biscayne National Park also sits directly
2 adjacent to Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. Over
3 the years, we have seen a number of environmental
4 impacts stemming from the operation of the plant.

5 The plant's unlined system of cooling
6 canals released an unprecedented amount of
7 contamination into the Biscayne Aquifer, threatening
8 the drinking water supply for millions of people and
9 hastening rates of saltwater intrusion.

10 This contamination has also made its way
11 into surface waters that are connected to Biscayne
12 National Park.

13 Before FPL is given the green light to
14 extend the life of Turkey Point's two new reactors by
15 another 20 years, we have a number of questions and
16 concerns that need to be addressed within this
17 process as it moves forward.

18 And some of these questions are: what is
19 the status of FPL's remediation efforts and cleanup
20 activities? Will FPL be able to draw the plume back
21 to within its boundaries of the plant and by what
22 time? And what happens if they don't?

23 What plans are in place to address the
24 eastern side of the plume that currently extends

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1 beneath the waters of Biscayne Bay and Biscayne
2 National Park?

3 How will the future operation of the
4 cooling canals differ from the way they are currently
5 operated? Meaning, how will you ensure that the
6 cooling canals stop polluting the Biscayne Aquifer
7 and Biscayne Bay?

8 How will adding additional fresh water to
9 the canals get rid of contamination that is currently
10 in them? The nutrients and salt have to go
11 somewhere, if they're not going into the Aquifer, if
12 they're not going into the Aquifer, where are they
13 going?

14 How will we ensure that any additional
15 fresh water added to the canals does not increase the
16 level of nutrients in the system? What measures will
17 be put in place to address increasing threats from
18 storm surge and sea level rise?

19 How will FPL mitigate impacts from the
20 continued operation of their units? Will mitigation
21 benefit efforts to restore Biscayne National Park?
22 What measures will be put in place to ensure Biscayne
23 Bay and Biscayne National Park are protected from any
24 damage associated with the current and future

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1 operation of Turkey Point?

2 Thank you so much for your time and we
3 look forward to your response to these concerns as
4 the process moves forward. Thank you.

5 MR. BURTON: Thank you, Caroline. All
6 right. Next, we have Andrew Carter, followed by
7 Kelly Cox. And then, George Cavros.

8 MR. CARTER: Good afternoon,
9 Commissioners. Thank you for the opportunity to
10 speak today. My name is Andrew Carter and I'm the
11 Research Director at Miami Waterkeeper, a Miami-based
12 nonprofit dedicated to defending and protecting South
13 Florida's watershed.

14 Today, I would like to voice Miami
15 Waterkeeper's opposition and that of our membership
16 to the license renewal as written for Turkey Point
17 Units 3 and 4.

18 First, we do not feel that the license
19 application considers existing contamination issues
20 within the cooling canal system at Turkey Point.
21 Current operations already pose risks to the
22 ecological integrity of Biscayne Bay and Biscayne
23 National Park.

24 Presently, water from the cooling canal

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1 system is seeping into our groundwater, creating a
2 hypersaline plume emanating out in all directions,
3 towards drinking water wells and Biscayne Bay.

4 This plume moves at a rate of more than
5 a foot a day and has migrated westward over five miles
6 since the canals were instituted. The plume is fast
7 approaching our drinking water wellheads,
8 compromising our sole source of drinking water in
9 Miami-Dade County, the Biscayne Aquifer.

10 Despite being described by FPL as a
11 closed system, the cooling canal system is unlined
12 and is actively contaminating the Aquifer and Bay, as
13 indicated through the presence of the tracer,
14 tritium.

15 The existing conditions of the cooling
16 canals have already created algal blooms and
17 extremely high temperatures, both of which are
18 contaminants in their own right. These issues will
19 exist or be exacerbated should the license for Units
20 3 and 4 be renewed.

21 We feel like this industrial waste
22 facility should be remediated and the canals
23 decommissioned in favor of cooling towers. However,
24 this application does not reflect such a change.

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1 Instead, it seeks to use the canals for
2 the extended life of the plant, ultimately
3 contributing to additional pollution issues in our
4 Bay and Aquifer.

5 As such, we cannot support this plan and
6 urge the Commission to reject the license extension
7 application as written in support of a cooling system
8 that more adequately protects our drinking water and
9 the unique ecosystems that Biscayne Bay supports.

10 Finally, we feel that the use of nuclear
11 power in general is not sustainable as this region
12 grows. We're not opposed to nuclear power, however,
13 this location is not a good spot for aging reactors
14 and continued reliance on an outdated and
15 contaminated cooling system.

16 To date, there is no sufficient plan for
17 long-term storage of radioactive waste for Turkey
18 Point. This waste is stored onsite, where it may be
19 compromised by storms or other threats. We feel that
20 this is not a sustainable solution for waste disposal
21 and would urge the Commission to reject this plan for
22 radioactive waste storage.

23 For this and the reasons stated by my
24 colleagues, I urge you to reject the license renewal

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1 for Units 3 and 4. Thank you for the opportunity to
2 comment.

3 MR. BURTON: Thank you, Andrew. Okay.
4 Next, we'll have Kelly Cox, followed by George
5 Cavros. And then, Laura Stinson.

6 MS. COX: Hi, everyone. Thank you so much
7 for the opportunity to come in today. My name is
8 Kelly Cox, I am the Staff Attorney and Program
9 Director at Miami Waterkeeper. As Andrew mentioned,
10 we're a nonprofit that's dedicated to defending and
11 protecting South Florida's watershed.

12 Today, I'd like to voice a few concerns
13 that we have about this license renewal application
14 for Units 3 and 4. First and foremost, I'd like to
15 refer you to a set of maps that we've generated here
16 depicting sea level rise risks at Turkey Point.

17 We're concerned that the license renewal
18 application as written does not adequately consider
19 the impacts of sea level rise on the operation of the
20 plant and ancillary facility throughout the 20-year
21 extension horizon.

22 Over the last 100 years, sea level in the
23 area of Turkey Point has risen approximately nine to
24 12 inches. By 2050, sea level rise could be between

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1 1.5 and five feet in this area.

2 Using the University of Florida's sea
3 level rise sketch planning tool, we generated this
4 map, which shows the best-case scenario when
5 selecting the most optimistic variables for sea level
6 rise at Turkey Point, using data from the Army Corps
7 of Engineers. And we all know they're pretty
8 conservative.

9 So, you'll see that the site of the
10 reactors and aspects of the cooling canal system will
11 be inundated by 2040, 12 years before the end of the
12 proposed reactor extension.

13 We urge you to incorporate these
14 projections and incorporate maybe even more
15 conservative projects, such as those from NOAA, in
16 consideration of this license renewal. We also urge
17 you to use worst-case scenario modeling, to ensure
18 the complete safety of this region and our
19 communities.

20 In addition, the license extension
21 application does not consider the increased
22 vulnerability of 3 and 4 to storm surge as a result
23 of sea level rise. While sea level rise occurs
24 slowly, impacts from storm surge can be sudden and

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1 immediate.

2 Turkey Point could be exposed to storm
3 surge from Florida Bay, for example, in future
4 scenarios. Elliott Key, which currently acts as a
5 barrier to impacts of storms, may be underwater,
6 which would leave the facility even more vulnerable
7 to storm surge, high tides, winds, and ocean swell.

8 Given projections, it's extremely likely
9 that water from Biscayne Bay will rise to or about
10 levels of the cooling canal system at some point
11 during the project's life time.

12 During storm events, it's possible that
13 water levels may breach the height of the berms
14 surrounding the cooling canal system, causing Bay
15 water to mix with the cooling canal water before the
16 water returns to the Bay.

17 The end result could be an increased
18 presence of contaminated cooling canal water in
19 Biscayne Bay, which contributes to nutrient loading
20 and potentially devastating algal blooms for the Bay
21 and the ecosystems that it supports.

22 For these reasons and those stated by my
23 colleague, Andrew, we urge you to currently reject
24 the license renewal application as written for 3 and

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1 4. Thank you for your time.

2 MR. BURTON: Thank you, Kelly. Next, we
3 have George Cavros, followed by Laura Stinson. And
4 then, Bonnie Ripplingille.

5 MR. CAVROS: Good afternoon. Thank you
6 for the opportunity to provide some comment to you
7 tonight. I'm George Cavros, speaking on behalf of
8 Southern Alliance for Clean Energy. I'm also a
9 nearby resident of Broward County, longtime resident
10 of South Florida.

11 Southern Alliance for Clean Energy is a
12 regional nonprofit clean energy organization that
13 advocates for responsible energy choices that ensure
14 clean, safe, and healthy communities here in Florida
15 and throughout the Southeast. I'll provide some
16 short comments, but we'll file detailed written
17 comments later.

18 We have an active presence in South
19 Florida and have engaged on the Turkey Point 3 and 4
20 issue, both at the Florida Public Service Commission
21 and in federal court, in order to hold FPL accountable
22 for damaging groundwater and surface water resources
23 and seek appropriate remedies.

24 FPL operates a ten-square mile cooling

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1 canal system for its aging Turkey Point 3 and 4
2 reactors, and it's the only utility in the country to
3 use this antiquated system for cooling water for
4 power generation.

5 And there's a good reason for that. The
6 cooling canal system essentially works as an open
7 industrial sewer.

8 The miles of canals are unlined, and due
9 to the porous geology of South Florida, water from
10 the canals has leached underground to form a plume of
11 hypersaline and contaminated water, spreading
12 westward into the Biscayne Aquifer, towards drinking
13 water wells, and east towards Biscayne Bay and
14 National Park. The Biscayne Aquifer is the sole
15 drinking water source for Miami-Dade County and the
16 Florida Keys.

17 The canal system has been mismanaged for
18 decades. FPL failed to address the growing
19 contamination plume, not until 2013, when temperature
20 and salinity spiked in the canals.

21 And as you all may know, water is the
22 lifeblood of South Florida. While we have millions
23 of residents here and we're surrounded by water, none
24 of it is suitable for drinking. Fortunately, we do

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1 have a really prolific drinking water aquifer, the
2 Biscayne Aquifer.

3 There are federal, state, and local laws
4 designed to protect that drinking water resource.
5 FPL has violated and continues to violate several of
6 those laws and regulations.

7 The cooling canal system dumps up to
8 three million pounds of salt a day into the Aquifer.
9 That's equivalent to roughly 100 dump trucks of salt
10 per day.

11 FPL has violated its federal NPDES permit
12 and state water quality standards, as well as local
13 water quality standards. Now, it's coming to you
14 with a subsequent license renewal application that
15 proposes to continue business as usual, and that's
16 simply unacceptable.

17 If approved, this could bring the total
18 service life to an unprecedented 80 years, and that
19 would mean that the two reactors and the leaking
20 cooling canal systems will operate until 2053.

21 Just a couple points. Based on the sheer
22 volume of salt and other contaminants being loaded
23 into the Aquifer, the continuing operation of the
24 cooling canal system has a large environmental effect

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1 when considering both context and intensity.

2 The known impacts of the cooling canal
3 system postdate the general Environmental Impact
4 Statement that you're going to rely upon and Turkey
5 Point's first license approval back in 2002.

6 So, the NRC must take a hard look at
7 plant-specific characteristics, such as how the
8 current operation of the cooling canal system is
9 damaging water resources, both the Biscayne Aquifer
10 and the surface waters of Biscayne National Park.

11 Even though FPL has entered into a
12 consent order with state regulators and a consent
13 agreement with Miami-Dade County to remediate the
14 contamination plume, evidence filed both at the
15 Florida Public Service Commission and in federal
16 court suggests that that remediation will not work.
17 And we will provide that evidence to you.

18 Also, we expect the NRC to consider
19 reasonable alternatives, such as an alternative where
20 the plant may receive its subsequent license renewal,
21 but it would be contingent on the use of current
22 closed-loop cooling technology, such as mechanical
23 draft cooling towers, while moving to decommission
24 the cooling canal system to mitigate environmental

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1 impacts.

2 FPL included a mechanical draft cooling
3 towers in the design of the proposed Nuclear Units 6
4 and 7. Retrofit cooling towers for Units 3 and 4 are
5 technically feasible and cost-effective. The
6 approximate capital cost of wet cooling towers for
7 Units 3 and 4 would be in the range of \$220-310
8 million.

9 So, in short, business as usual is not an
10 option. If FPL wants to continue to run the aging
11 reactors, the use of cooling towers and the eventual
12 decommissioning of the cooling canal system should
13 not only be an alternative that you look at, but it
14 should be the preferred alternative in your final
15 Environmental Impact Statement.

16 Our quality of life in this region
17 depends on it. Thank you for the opportunity to
18 comment.

19 MR. BURTON: Thank you, George. Okay.
20 Again, I just want to remind you, if you have any
21 documents or anything you'd like to submit to us for
22 the record, please leave them with me or any member
23 of the team here in the front and we'll be happy to
24 take that.

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1 So, next, we have Laura Stinson, followed
2 by Bonnie Rippingille. And then, after that, Steven
3 Schoedinger.

4 MS. STINSON: Good afternoon. My name is
5 Laura Stinson. I am a Senior at Florida Atlantic
6 University in Boca Raton, where I am pursuing a degree
7 in marine biology.

8 I am 20 years old and have a stake in the
9 outcome of this proceeding. I am a resident of
10 Monroe County and have lived in Key Largo my whole
11 life. I have had so many fond memories of water
12 skiing, sailing in Cardstown (phonetic) Bay, and
13 diving in the creeks.

14 This is my home and I'm passionate about
15 the marine ecosystem of the Florida Keys, which is
16 currently in distress. I plan to dedicate my career
17 as a marine biologist to preserving our beautiful
18 ecosystem, so that me and my family, future husband
19 and children, can continue to enjoy this beautiful
20 place in the years to come.

21 The problem with the TP cooling canal
22 system is it does not work in the manner in which it
23 was intended to work, as a closed-loop system. The
24 cooling canals are not only leaking into the Biscayne

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1 Aquifer and surface water outside the boundaries of
2 the TP plant in all directions, but also through the
3 hydraulic connection with the Bay.

4 Have you considered whether these cooling
5 canals will survive the upcoming climate changes to
6 make South Florida ground zero for sea level rise?
7 Three of the top ten vulnerable zip codes for seal
8 level rise are in Homestead.

9 Are you aware that a study done in 2014
10 described Turkey Point Power Plant was one of eight
11 U.S. power plants expected to be affected by flooding
12 from sea level rise by the end of the 21st century?

13 FPL, in its application to build Reactors
14 6 and 7, did not mention climate change and used a
15 one-foot sea level rise per century calculation, far
16 less than NOAA's 5.6-foot worst-case scenario.

17 If you keep the cooling canals in
18 operation through 2053, they will be eliminated by
19 sea level rise. It is imperative that these canals
20 be closed and a closed-loop system established with
21 cooling towers that can reside above the impending
22 rise of sea level, and not rely on the outdated design
23 that is used today.

24 The future of the South Florida community

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1 and ecosystem as a whole resides in the need for these
2 cooling canals to be terminated as soon as possible
3 and for new cooling towers to be built. Thank you
4 for your time.

5 MR. BURTON: Thank you, Laura. Okay.
6 Next, we're going to have Bonnie Ripplingille,
7 followed by Steve Schoedinger. And then, Laura
8 Reynolds.

9 MS. RIPPINGILLE: Hello. Here we all are
10 on a rainy day trying to determine the future of our
11 beautiful aquifer, which provides us with, right now,
12 with so much water for drinking water and our Floridan
13 Aquifer that provides water for irrigation.

14 I am a former Miami-Dade County judge,
15 but I reside in the Florida Keys now. And I am still
16 a lawyer and I do a lot of pro bono environmental
17 work, because I live here now, I live in the Keys,
18 and we are dependent on our water wells and our well
19 fields.

20 Our water comes from Miami-Dade County.
21 So, I adopt fully the position of George Cavros, the
22 attorney for advocacy for the Southern Alliance for
23 Clean Energy. I'm not going to repeat a similar
24 speech right now, but rely on what he said with regard

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1 to the technical aspects.

2 There are some things I do want to review
3 with you, that affect our safety and our environment.
4 And I know that you want to make sure that we are
5 safe and that our environment is not destroyed.

6 And I also want to thank the FPL
7 employees that came out, we appreciate what you do,
8 we appreciate the fact that you're willing to work in
9 the nuclear power industry. And we want you to know
10 that what we're suggesting doesn't take any of your
11 jobs.

12 And what the representative said with
13 respect to, I don't remember his, I didn't hear his
14 name, but what he said with respect to the investment
15 that Florida Power and Light is making, we want you
16 to know that the rate payer has been paying for the
17 cleanup that FPL caused with respect to the
18 hypersaline plume and pollutants.

19 And the PSC in Florida has required us to
20 pay for it. And we're all rate payers, because we
21 all use Florida Power and Light electricity.

22 So, without talking about the technical
23 aspects of this, I do want to comment on the global
24 warming. This is of great concern, this climate

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1 change issue, this issue of rising waters and the
2 fact that there's such a discrepancy between the
3 amount of sea rise that is being predicted by NOAA
4 and the amount of sea rise that is being predicted by
5 others.

6 And NOAA is saying, by the end of this
7 century, it'll be 5.6 feet, worst-case scenario. We
8 certainly don't want those cooling canals to be
9 underwater.

10 And that will affect everything. It will
11 affect the operation of the plant, because we don't
12 want water in the plant. And I know the NRC doesn't
13 either.

14 We are advocating cooling towers. And
15 the reason we're advocating the cooling towers is
16 because they are affordable and will not materially
17 affect our electric bills.

18 The system as it exists is not as it was
19 permitted, which was a closed-loop system. We want
20 you to close the loop, because that is the only way
21 to ensure our safety and the safety of our
22 environment.

23 And we believe the cooling canal system
24 is an integral part of the operation of the nuclear

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1 plant, with respect to safety and environment. And
2 the cooling canal system is not sufficiently
3 protected against sea level rise and hurricanes. And
4 it can only worsen in coming decades.

5 The cooling towers would make Turkey
6 Point a closed-loop system and make it more resilient
7 to weather and climate change impacts. Water usage
8 could go down with the cooling towers, because
9 there's less evaporation.

10 The need for water has increased in the
11 CCS, FPL is using millions of gallons of water that
12 we will need to use in coming years as a growing
13 Miami-Dade Community and growing Keys community.

14 The cooling tower technology was approved
15 for use by the NRC on Reactors 6 and 7. That's the
16 best technology, and they approved it and that's what
17 they were going to use on 6 and 7.

18 Now, because they've admitted that it's
19 not economically feasible to build 6 and 7, that they
20 are going to go ahead and try to extend the permit,
21 the license for Reactors 3 and 4.

22 Well, that's interesting, because
23 Reactors 3 and 4 could be upgraded if you're going to
24 permit them to operate for another 35 years. And it

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1 certainly is effective from a cost standpoint as
2 well, now that they know they're going to use them
3 for 35 years.

4 Cooling tower technology will prevent
5 leaking, prevent the buildup of salt and heat, which
6 occurs in the CCS. Cooling towers, as I said, are
7 affordable and there have been many retrofits, and
8 we're providing you with a printout that shows how
9 certain nuclear plants have been retrofit to include
10 the cooling towers.

11 We have an expert witness, Bill Powers
12 (phonetic), whose expert report is being described to
13 you today by Laura Reynolds.

14 I -- oh, FPL has also assured us that
15 they've upgraded Reactors 3 and 4 several years ago
16 and they're in great condition. Nonetheless, the
17 situation since the renewal of the permit, the
18 existing permit, the situation has really changed.

19 Because we've discovered the hypersaline
20 plume that's out almost ten miles and going closer
21 and closer to the water plants, to the point where
22 there's real concern about that.

23 We've found out that there are upwellings
24 in the Bay. And I personally went on dive trip with

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1 SACE consultant, Laura Reynolds, and we located
2 caves, we call them caves, but they're really
3 upwellings. Which means that the water from the
4 Aquifer is coming up into the Bay.

5 And that water was ten times hotter at
6 the bottom level. There was tritium in that water,
7 there were nutrients in that water, and they were
8 coming right out of the Aquifer. And we do know that
9 the Aquifer is a part of the problem with Turkey
10 Point.

11 We didn't create the mess. Florida Power
12 and Light has admitted many times in conferences that
13 I've attended with their representatives that they
14 failed to adequately maintain the cooling canals.

15 In 2010-2011, the seagrass system
16 completely collapsed. The seagrass was necessary to
17 clean those canals. Then came the algae. Today,
18 flying over those canals and you will see brown,
19 chocolate brown and green, they are covered with
20 algae.

21 Two years ago, FPL told me, we're going
22 to clean those up. We live in Ocean Reef and a lot
23 of people fly over those canals and they're going,
24 why are they green, why are they brown? What are

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1 they doing out there, why aren't they maintaining the
2 canals?

3 Well, guess what? They haven't been
4 maintaining the canals. And now that they're
5 starting to, it's been three years and even though
6 they've reduced the salt level, the hypersaline level
7 of the canals somewhat, they still, in three years,
8 with all that water from the Floridan Aquifer have
9 not been able to reduce the canals to the acceptable
10 level, which is 35 based upon current seawater.

11 One more minute? Okay, let me finish up.
12 All right.

13 The plants have been -- the water has
14 been overheating. It overheated two times. The
15 temperature went up to 104 degrees. That was a
16 problem, they almost had to close the plants down.

17 How can we approve a renewal of
18 licensing, which we really want, because we want our
19 electricity, I mean, we live in South Florida, it's
20 very warm here most of the time, how can we approve
21 that when there are so many problems with this system?

22 And make them fix it, this will create
23 jobs, this will create a good neighborly feeling
24 amongst people that live in this area and Miami-Dade

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1 County.

2 Show us that you're doing something and
3 you're willing to do something that we are willing to
4 pay for. We're not asking them to pay for it, we'll
5 pay for it. And our estimates show that it's not
6 going to cost more than one or two percent of our
7 current electric bill.

8 Would you go to a doctor that was a
9 podiatrist for cancer? Would you use a system that
10 doesn't work for something that's very dangerous,
11 which is nuclear energy, that we all need?

12 Because basically, we're not opposed to
13 nuclear energy, we've been the beneficiaries of the
14 FPL work for years, but now, the tide has turned and
15 the tide is coming up and we want you to close the
16 loop and we want you to exercise your regulatory
17 authority and hold that this is a safety issue, not
18 just an environmental issue.

19 And we thank you very much for coming
20 down here to talk to us. I represent Ocean Reef
21 Club, where I reside, it's a homeowners association
22 of 2,000 residents.

23 And we want something done about this and
24 we're feeling the same way as the County does, the

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1 FKA does, Miami-Dade County, we want the cooling
2 towers, we want the updated technology. Please help
3 us, you're the people who can do that. Thank you
4 very much.

5 MR. BURTON: Okay. Thank you, Bonnie.
6 Next, we're going to have Laura Reynolds, followed by
7 -- oh, I'm sorry, yes, Steve Schoedinger, followed by
8 Laura Reynolds. And then Karen Aronowitz.

9 MR. SCHOEDINGER: Thank you for holding
10 this scoping meeting today. My name is Steve
11 Schoedinger, I'm a resident of Key Largo.

12 I am also the chair of the North Key Largo
13 Utility District Water Resources Management and
14 Planning Committee.

15 Yes, I have resided in Monroe County for
16 the last 20 years. I'm a registered professional
17 engineer in six states. I've been practicing
18 registered professional engineer for 45 years. Much
19 of it in Miami-Dade County and the Florida Keys.

20 My skill sets specialize in water
21 resource and coastal infrastructure, studies design,
22 construction and asset management.

23 And my comments today basically are going
24 to focus, just squarely on the cooling canal system

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1 and its ability to meet the current and future needs
2 of cooling the reactor water that is discharged into
3 the canals according to industry standards.

4 And also addressing some of the design
5 flaws that have existed since 1972, when it was
6 designed, as it pertains to the environment.

7 But I also want to say I am supporting
8 the approval of the proposed licenses for Nuclear
9 Reactors 3 and 4, but I implore the NRC and FP&L to
10 consider the design and construction of mechanical
11 draft cooling towers to replace the 6,000 acre, 44
12 year old failing open-loop, not closed-loop, as far
13 as total system, cooling canal system, as a condition
14 of granting the license to operate the next years,
15 onto 2053.

16 I would ask the NRC Staff not to rush the
17 license renewal process. I know it looks like if
18 it's an 18 month process, I think sometimes that
19 normally takes 24 months or longer when a real
20 thorough review is performed.

21 There is more than 14 years on the
22 current licenses. So please slow down and perform a
23 complete review of all current information about the
24 Turkey Point Plant cooling canal system and the

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1 impacts on the environment.

2 It's been 16 years since the NRC last
3 performed a full NEPA EIS for this facility, as part
4 of a first 20 year license renewal.

5 So I'd ask again for the NRC to take a
6 hard look at all the current information and opinions
7 by recognized nuclear and water environmental experts
8 and local government authorities, not just what FP&L
9 has provided in their application and in their
10 environmental report.

11 I urge them not to rely on the outdated
12 original, information in the outdated original NEPA
13 EIS that was performed for the 2012 license renewal.
14 Because in the last ten years, since 2009, there's
15 been a significant, there is significant events that
16 have occurred at Turkey Point, significant data and
17 evidence that's been revealed, which shows the design
18 inadequacy and the operation and maintenance
19 inadequacies that have existed at Turkey Point.

20 And have caused us noticeable
21 environmental and adverse impacts to the surface
22 water and ground water environment. And I'd like to
23 focus specifically on Biscayne Bay and Card Sound.

24 Because there is a daily exchange of

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1 tidal water that occurs between the canals and the
2 groundwater beneath and the surface water. Because
3 it's right next to Biscayne Bay.

4 So, it basically may be defined as a
5 closed-loop system as it was in '74 but it really
6 doesn't function as that, as the whole cooling system
7 for the plant. Because the water from the canal does
8 leak into the surface water of the bay.

9 And, again, the information and the data
10 that's been collected by local organizations and the
11 interested parties the past ten years is available to
12 NRC. And I really urge you to take a thorough look
13 at all this data, which will demonstrate that there
14 have been adverse impacts.

15 And there are continuing to be adverse
16 impacts and will continue to be adverse impacts
17 through 2052 if you continue with this cooling canal
18 system which has serious design flaws with the
19 ability to cool the water, according to industry
20 standards, and the ability, and the fact that it's
21 not closed-loop it continues to leak in Biscayne Bay.

22 So, there are a lot of things,
23 environmental, weather wise, that are beyond FPL's
24 control, that cause upsets in these canals.

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1 And again, if they continue to operate
2 and maintain it in the fashion that they have over
3 the last 30 years, it's going to be an ongoing cleanup
4 of damage to the groundwater supplies and the surface
5 water supplies. And the public will be the ones that
6 bear that cost.

7 So I would also want to mention that
8 local government state authorities, Monroe Country,
9 Florida Keys Aqueduct, Miami-Dade County, have all
10 issued correspondence and passed resolutions in the
11 last two years expressing serious concerns about the
12 Turkey Point cooling canal system and its operation
13 in the population leaking from the site into the
14 surrounding environment.

15 And they support the replacement of the
16 failed 44-year-old open-loop cooling canal system
17 with a proven technology and a safer technology of
18 the cooling towers.

19 So, I have copies of the resolutions and
20 other evidence and I'll leave that with you today.
21 And I just would, one more comment regarding costs.

22 I think that, I have been told several
23 times by FP&L that this is, cooling canal retrofit is
24 too expensive and I don't understand whether that's

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1 too expensive to the rate payer and the shareholder,
2 but I don't think that their cost analysis has
3 included all the cleanup costs that the public is
4 going to have to bear and other organizations will
5 bear, due to the design flaw and the inability of the
6 cooling canal system to operate as a contained
7 facility.

8 And I think if they look at the cost of
9 operating it properly for the next 35 years and
10 maintaining it properly and add in these related
11 costs, then I think the lifecycle cost of the cooling
12 canal system through 2052, will be less than, excuse
13 me, will be great than, or equal to, the cost of
14 putting in and operating new cooling towers, which
15 are truly a closed-loop system and have little or no
16 impact on the environment.

17 And I think it would be a lot easier for
18 the operators who are here today, to operate that
19 system than to have to deal with 6,000 acres of open
20 canals. So thank you for your time.

21 MR. BURTON: Thank you, Steve,
22 appreciate it. Okay, next we're going to have Laura
23 Reynolds followed by Karen Aronowitz and then Barry
24 White.

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1 MS. REYNOLDS: It's kind of strange being
2 at the back of the podium but I'll try my best. Laura
3 Reynolds and I'm here representing Southern Alliance
4 for Clean Energy, Friends of the Everglades and
5 Tropical Audubon, all of which are parties and
6 plaintiffs in the Clean Water Act.

7 And I just wanted to point you to this
8 blue folder. Inside of it you have a disc with all
9 of the expert reports in that case, in addition to
10 the amended complaint.

11 And I'll refer to the figures on the
12 right side during my presentation, so that's why I
13 wanted to make sure you had it in front of you.

14 A lot of my comments will be repetitive
15 but hopefully, because it's such a complicated issue,
16 you will leave here with a greater understanding of
17 the concerns.

18 So, the organizations I represent
19 collectively have about 8,000 members in the affected
20 area, all concerned with the health and well-being of
21 the regions habitat, fish and wildlife, water, water
22 quality. And of course, the park and protected areas
23 for future generations as well as a great state in
24 Everglades Restoration.

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1 For years, Florida Power and Light
2 cooling canal system at Turkey Point Facility has
3 been leaking. You've heard that before.

4 This massive pollution plume has built up
5 under the plant over 45 years. It's been spilling
6 into Biscayne Bay and into the aquifer.

7 A lot of that information is new. We
8 didn't really know that when you first evaluated this
9 in 2002 for your previous extension. So it's
10 important to really make sure that you understand
11 that it wasn't basically until 2005 that we started
12 to sort of see concerns in this area.

13 FPL has known about these issues as
14 evidence by changing the boundary of the industrial
15 waste facility in the '80's. We do see evidence that
16 the company sort of knew there were issues.

17 So, basically there is a boundary around
18 the plant that delineates the G2 and the G3 boundary.
19 That was expanded in 1983.

20 Yet the company, instead of deciding to
21 fix that situation, decided to apply to upgrade the
22 facility. And as I learned today, I'm not sure of
23 the gentleman who spoke on behalf of FPL, it sounds
24 like they're planning to upgrade the system again.

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1 Which I think is irresponsible given the fact that we
2 now see the impacts from the upgrade.

3 So please take that into account when
4 you're reviewing this application. If there are
5 truly plans for an upgrade again, you need to get
6 that information from FPL and demand that they
7 include it in their environmental report. Which I
8 didn't see in there.

9 So, at the time the agencies were
10 reviewing the upgrade application, they knew there
11 were issues. Sentinel Wells in front of Miami-Dade's
12 potable wellfields went salty.

13 Agencies were looking at this area, why
14 is salt water intrusion moving so fast in this area.
15 That was 2005, '06, '07 time frame. And at the time
16 of that upgrade application, the agencies decided to
17 require a robust monitoring plan.

18 That is how we know what's going on with
19 the plant. Without that we wouldn't have any idea
20 that this plant was leaking. And the reason why in
21 2002 you likely didn't have anybody talking about it.

22 So, at that time, with that information,
23 we were able to see the extent of the plume. So by
24 2012 we knew the delineation of the plume.

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1 So that's an important time marker for
2 you to understand. And a lot of the information, for
3 example, in the expert reports, is based on the data
4 that agencies have collected in FPL themselves. And
5 their consultants. So, much of that data wasn't
6 collected by anyone else.

7 Now, Dade County recognized that there
8 were other places that need to be monitored. So,
9 they required additional monitoring. And that
10 information has led to the information we have about
11 Biscayne Bay.

12 So, again, this is a little repetitive,
13 but FPL leadership continues even after these issues
14 occurred, continues to insist that, and convince
15 government officials and some agencies, that they
16 know how to fix this problem.

17 And my question is, why should we trust
18 them since the uprate caused so many issues, and
19 that's been shown through reports that have been
20 published, by David Chin for example, that was
21 commissioned by Dade County.

22 I don't have a copy of that here but we
23 certainly can provide it to you. Those reports show
24 that the uprate caused damage.

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1 So the question I have for you is, why
2 would we trust them with their remediation plan that
3 it will work, that they'll be able to retract the
4 plume and operate these cooling canals without a
5 problem, if they continue to show a pattern of
6 failure?

7 So, again, what their plan is, and I just
8 want to kind of go through that a little bit, they
9 have a series of extraction wells and freshening
10 activities. And that's their term for this.

11 But what that is really is a delusion
12 scheme for the pollution that currently exists.
13 Basically, if you add in a lot of water into the
14 cooling canal system, you're taking that high
15 salinity and high temperature water and you're
16 diluting it and you're forcing it into the aquifer
17 and from the groundwater into the surface water of
18 the bay.

19 It's very important to understand that
20 the amount of extraction capacity they have permitted
21 could never remove the amount of the plume that has
22 built up over 45 years. That is very important to
23 understand.

24 And the issue that you should all

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1 understand too is, that there's multiple agencies
2 trying to make this situation better. For example,
3 we have Miami-Dade County who first challenged, I
4 think it was the administrative order, and settled
5 out and have a consent agreement.

6 In that consent agreement, you can tell
7 that one of their chief concerns is their potable
8 water supply to the west. And then once information
9 came out about the bay, they were concerned about
10 nutrient pollution.

11 So, that's one of the orders, local
12 orders. And then there is the state order. The
13 state order basically requires a threshold of 34 psu
14 within the cooling canal system that would require
15 the addition of water.

16 The addition of water is actually what
17 causes that nutrient pollution. So we have two
18 conflicting agencies telling us how to fix this
19 problem.

20 Because if you meet that 34 psu, you are
21 going to pollute the bay and the aquifer. That
22 driving head of water pushes it into the surface.

23 And so it is your job, I hope, to really
24 evaluate all the conflicting information that you

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1 have. And the reason its conflicting is because we
2 have compartmentalization of all of these issues
3 between the different agencies pointing the finger
4 saying, you fix this part.

5 Even today when I walked in I said, can
6 you guys require conditions such as cooling towers?
7 And I was told, we don't really have jurisdiction
8 over the cooling.

9 Well, that's a problem because the
10 facility cannot operate without cooling units that
11 function appropriately. And we all know, at this
12 point after a decade of looking at this, that those
13 cooling canals are broken. They're not working.

14 So I ask you to focus in on the cooling
15 where the environmental problems are. And I know
16 that I've got a minute left, is that right?

17 MR. BURTON: Actually, no, but --

18 MS. REYNOLDS: No time left. I do plan
19 to stay for the second session and walk you through
20 some of these graphics and go into detail.

21 But what you can do is just at least look
22 at the first graphic there which illustrates that
23 driving head of water and what happens. You see that
24 little green line, that little green line shows the

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1 pollution exiting into Biscayne Bay.

2 And so this is a graph that was created
3 by FPL. So, I'm not providing you with data that's
4 something else.

5 And my concern is no of this was in their
6 environmental report. They omitted it. And so, at
7 the very least, please make them supply all of the
8 facts in this case. Thank you.

9 MR. BURTON: Thank you, Laura. And
10 again, if anyone has any material that they want to
11 submit in hard copy, please leave it with any of the
12 NRC Staff and it will be on the record.

13 Next is Karen Aronowitz. I hope I'm
14 pronouncing that correctly, followed by Barry White
15 and then Laura Sue Wilansky.

16 MS. ARONOWITZ: Good afternoon to all
17 you. I'm Karen Aronowitz, a member of their public
18 and deeply concerned about this application for an
19 extension on the renewal of the nuclear power plant
20 as currently operated.

21 I would like to bring your attention to
22 the Fukushima accident of March 11th, 2011 in Japan
23 where there was an earthquake. I understand we're
24 not subject to earthquakes yet, but there was a

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1 tsunami.

2 And we have to consider the fact that we
3 are in hurricane area. And many times, they are
4 water events. So, there could be such a degree of
5 water from a hurricane, including a tsunami or tidal
6 wave, that it would overflow the cooling canals.

7 I don't understand, and I guess I'm going
8 to just ask a series of questions and then I'll be
9 seated because people have much better science than
10 I'm able to even express to you right at this moment.

11 But I don't understand why we would allow
12 a continuation of a system that has been shown to be
13 environmentally damaging and antiquated. Why
14 wouldn't FPL be required to update their plant to
15 include the cooling towers that many have spoken
16 about, in order to continue their operations?

17 Secondly, why or what plans does FP&L
18 have to decommission the plant should anything happen
19 that would not allow it to continue its operation,
20 including destruction of environmentally sensitive
21 waters for this area?

22 So, they need to have in place also,
23 plans for a different location or a different aspect
24 of running a nuclear power plant, not in its current

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1 location. And I don't see anything that shows FP&L,
2 that they have to keep up with, first off, the science
3 connected with running these plants, in terms of
4 safety, and bringing their equipment to the current
5 scientific codes and standards as opposed to what was
6 put in place originally.

7 So, many of spoken now about those
8 cooling canals. The cooling canals are dangerous and
9 destructive on so many levels. But please consider
10 where we are and the fact that there can be a
11 hurricane that would overflow those cooling canals to
12 such an extent that you would be forced to
13 decommission the plant.

14 I don't understand how FP&L, which
15 provides me with a great deal of service, and I'm
16 appreciative of it, does not look to the future in
17 terms of its systems.

18 Because they have tried to sell us on
19 burning coal tar for a source of energy, they have
20 looked to our nuclear plant, and I'm not even opposed
21 to nuclear energy, but I do think that it must be
22 operating at the current standards of systems, not at
23 a system that is already out of date. There is no
24 other system of nuclear production that uses cooling

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1 canals.

2 Thank you all for your attention. Thank
3 you to my FP&L brothers and sisters, especially those
4 of you who are Union. And I want to thank everybody
5 who has shown up from the public to speak on this
6 issue.

7 MR. BURTON: Thank you, Karen. Next,
8 we'll have Barry White. Those of us of a certain age
9 know another Barry White. Laura Sue Wilansky, and
10 then Rhonda Roff.

11 MR. WHITE: Good afternoon. My name is
12 Barry J. White, I'm the president of CASE, Citizens
13 Allied for Safe Energy, a for and not for profit
14 corporation. Welcome to South Florida and thank you
15 for providing your support.

16 CASE is not challenging the basic
17 operational safety of the present Nuclear Reactors 3
18 and 4 at Turkey Point. They're complex operations
19 of technological marvel.

20 But the members of CASE and the many
21 local citizens who come here today, and those who
22 could not make it or challenging it, is the
23 unconscionable notion that the disastrous and harmful
24 impact of the operation of those reactors on the

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1 ecology of the area, might continue for another 20
2 years.

3 The ill-conceived dysfunctional cooling
4 canal system in Turkey Point has wreaked havoc
5 spilling over 600,000 gallons of hypersaline and
6 toxic chemical laden water into Biscayne Aquifer
7 every day. It has, and is, polluting the aquifer for
8 many miles around with saltwater intruding over four
9 miles westward, forcing the closure of public and
10 private freshwater wells and impacting the sole
11 freshwater source of the entire Florida Keys. We've
12 had to resort to expensive desalinization.

13 The canal system is classified by the
14 State of Florida as an industrial waste facility and
15 it fully deserves that title by receiving every
16 manner of toxic waste from the reactors, including
17 harsh cleaning chemicals, radioactive tritium, cesium
18 and strontium-90, which is all discharged into the
19 aquifer.

20 October 2nd, 2015, Miami-Dade County
21 issued a notice of violation to FPL for polluting the
22 area outside the canals. To date, FPL has not fully
23 complied with the subsequent consent decree.

24 The pollution, while mitigated in some

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1 aspects, basically continues unabated. Ammonia from
2 dying cyanobacteria is killing seagrass, even its
3 roots, and mangroves. Crocodiles have abandoned the
4 canals.

5 Current fixes include injecting
6 hypersaline water into the Floridan aquifer 3,000
7 feet, with potentially drastic impact on the 4,000
8 square mile water source for six million people,
9 without fully analyzing the nature of the water being
10 injected. Toxic chemicals in the canals are also,
11 and the hypersaline water being injected.

12 Ironically, the almost 6,000 acre canal
13 system was built because the initial operation of the
14 reactors killed 500 acres of seagrass. Now the
15 canals are killing seagrass and mangroves wholesale
16 for miles around, including Biscayne Bay.

17 A main breeding ground for the \$20
18 billion annually commercial and recreational fishing
19 industry. And situated on originally pristine
20 everglades wetlands between two national parks. The
21 canals are unbelievably harmful and destructive to
22 them.

23 In several petitions to intervene before
24 the NRC, our organization challenged many aspects of

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1 the present and possible future operations at Turkey
2 Point to no avail.

3 For example, we held a timely emergency
4 evacuation of homesteads in the Florida Keys was
5 impossible. The common safety licensing board and
6 the NRC's house judiciary body rejected our
7 contention.

8 Recent experience with hurricane Irma
9 proved beyond any possible doubt that we were right.
10 Timely emergency evacuation of the area is
11 impossible. Should a major nuclear event occur, our
12 citizens and FPL employees can fry in place.

13 Cooling canal system was an experiment.
14 It failed. If in 46 years FPL has not shown that it
15 can operate the cooling canals without catastrophic
16 impact on the environment, licensors for another 20
17 years must require that FPL employ another cooling
18 method.

19 The cooling canals started failing the
20 day they began operation and have continued to be an
21 insult to the land and to the citizens of the area in
22 many unimagined and unanticipated ways. To even
23 consider the continued imposition of the Turkey Point
24 canal system on the land and our citizens for another

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1 20 years defies credulity and smirches the concept of
2 responsible and responsive governance.

3 Please do not approve the canal system
4 for another 20 years.

5 I want to tell you a story. People I
6 assume flew in for a few days and you're here. I've
7 lived here since 1969. Always within 25 miles of the
8 canal. Of the reactors.

9 Thursday before Irma hit on September
10 10th, at sundown, which happens to be the technical,
11 the actual peak historically of the hurricane season.
12 September 10th.

13 Thursday before in the morning, put up
14 all the shudders, brought in the plants. And by 2
15 o'clock I'm looking, and we're looking at a Category
16 5 hurricane heading directly for us. No doubt about
17 it.

18 The weather services, that was it. I
19 said to them, I'm like you know, Turkey Point has
20 never had a Cat 5 hurricane, despite what they say in
21 their literature.

22 Andrew was in '92, was a Cat 3. Was a
23 Cat 5. But at Turkey Point, the storm surge was four
24 feet. That's not from a Cat 5 hurricane. And there

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1 were no winds reported there at the Cat 5 level.

2 The big surge took part, took place like
3 15 miles to the North, in downtown Miami. So I knew,
4 and I've known from the filings that I have done,
5 Turkey Point cannot take a Cat 5 hurricane. Forget
6 it, it's not going to happen.

7 I looked at my wife and I said, you know
8 what, I think my brother in New Orleans needs some
9 company. And we joined two million people driving
10 out of here. Because I knew that Cat 5 hurricane
11 coming here, I didn't want to be another Fukushima
12 powder, because that's what would happen.

13 And by the way, following Fukushima the
14 NRC said, we're going to do a two-step review. We're
15 going to review the safety aspects of lessons from
16 Fukushima and then we're going to look at the
17 ancillary implications. That second review never
18 happened.

19 We've never gone back and evaluated
20 Fukushima from the implications other than the
21 functional, physical side of it. The ancillary
22 implications for it were never evaluated, to my
23 knowledge.

24 Thank you for your time, do the right

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1 thing.

2 MR. BURTON: Okay, thank you, Barry.
3 Next we have Laura Sue Wilansky followed by Rhonda
4 Roff and then Albert Gomez.

5 MS. WILANSKY: Thank you very much for
6 the opportunity to speak today. I'm Laura Sue
7 Wilansky.

8 I live two counties away, it took me a
9 long time to get here just to say this is how
10 important it is to me to be heretoday. I'm a private
11 citizen not representing any organization or
12 employer.

13 In the interest of time, I'm going to
14 condense some of my introductory remarks, some of the
15 things that have been addressed already. The extreme
16 environmental damage done by the Fukushima accident
17 and the overall danger to the environment are the use
18 of nuclear energy.

19 I really want to focus today on the issue
20 of sea level rise. I think the information that I
21 have to present is going to, not repeat, but augment
22 some of the other things that have been said,
23 especially by Kelly Cox from Miami Waterkeeper's.

24 It's completely obvious and undeniable to

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1 those of us who live here in South Florida that sea
2 level rise is happening, is increasing and is already
3 effecting our area.

4 I want to share with you some of the most
5 relevant conclusions from the unified sea level rise
6 projection for Southeast Florida. Which is a 35 page
7 document that was published in October 2015 at the
8 Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact.

9 And I quote, "this unified sea level rise
10 projection for Southeast Florida projects the
11 anticipated range of sea level rise for the region,
12 from 1992 to 2100." The projection highlights three
13 planning horizons and these figures are all above
14 1992 mean sea level.

15 Short-term by 2030, sea level rise is
16 projected to rise six to ten inches. Medium-term by
17 2060, sea level rise is projected to rise 14 to 34
18 inches. Long-term, by 2100, sea level is projected
19 to rise 31 to 81 inches.

20 Forward thinking risk management is
21 critical to avoiding loss of service, loss of asset
22 value and most importantly, loss of life or
23 irrecoverable resources. An understanding of the
24 risks that critical infrastructure will be exposed to

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1 throughout its life cycle, such as sea level
2 inundation, storm surge and nuisance flooding, must
3 be established early on in the conceptual phase. Too
4 late for that.

5 If incremental adaptation is not possible
6 for the infrastructure proposed, then inundation is
7 likely designing to accommodate the projected sea
8 level rise of inception, or selection of an
9 alternative site should be considered.

10 Projects in need of a greater factor of
11 safety related to potential inundation, should
12 consider designing for the upper limits. Examples
13 of such projects may include evacuation routes, plan
14 for reconstruction, communications and energy
15 infrastructure and critical government and financial
16 facilities.

17 Due to the community's fundamental
18 reliance on major infrastructure, existing and
19 proposed critical infrastructure should be evaluated
20 using the upper curve of the projection.

21 Critical projects include those, or
22 projects which are not easily replaceable or
23 removable, have a long design life more than 50 years
24 or are interdependent with other infrastructure or

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1 services.

2 The failure of the critical
3 infrastructure would have catastrophic impacts, it is
4 considered to be high risk. Due to the community's
5 critical reliance on major infrastructure, existing
6 and proposed high risk infrastructure should be
7 evaluated using the upper curve of the projection.

8 Examples of high risk critical
9 infrastructure include nuclear power plants.

10 Sea level will continue to rise even if
11 the local mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gas
12 emissions are successful at stabilizing or reducing
13 atmospheric concentrations. Or Co2.

14 And, I will submit this to, into the
15 record. There's more comments, but I just want to
16 emphasize that we're talking about an 81 inch rise in
17 sea level. And honestly, based on the acceleration
18 of all of the factors that this is based on, that's
19 probably conservative.

20 If sea level rises another 81 inches, how
21 high is storm surge going to be during hurricanes.
22 And who is going to be living here at that time to
23 maintain these plants.

24 So I invite you to picture the water

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1 lapping around and overcoming these plants, the
2 nuclear waste, the cooling canals, all of this that
3 has been mentioned. This is not a fantasy, this is
4 a realistic scenario.

5 There is no way to guarantee that the
6 deadly dangerous materials used in nuclear plants can
7 be kept out of the environment.

8 This is not the time to be re-licensing
9 this plant for another 20 years, now is the time to
10 think about what can and should be done to keep all
11 of the deadly dangerous toxic material out of the
12 environment. Because re-licensed or not, this plant
13 and its nuclear waste are going to be sitting right
14 there, by the ocean, when the sea level rise occurs.

15 Therefore, I strongly urge you to say no
16 to the re-licensing the nuclear plants at Turkey
17 Point. Thank you very much.

18 MR. BURTON: Okay. Thank you, Laura.
19 Just so you know, it looks like we're going to go a
20 little over 3:00. We have seven or eight speakers
21 left, so we'll try to move through and get those.

22 Next is going to be Rhonda Roff followed
23 by Albert Gomez and then Orpha Harper.

24 MS. ROFF: Thank you so much for

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1 everybody coming out today. My name is Rhonda Roff,
2 I live in Broward County.

3 And I am a chemist by training. I've
4 done environmental monitoring, water, air, soil,
5 hazardous waste professionally. But that isn't
6 really what I want to talk about today.

7 I'm a mom and there's a quote that I use
8 as the tag line for my email. It's in Upton Sinclair.
9 It says that, "it is very difficult to get a man to
10 understand something if his salary depends on him not
11 understanding it."

12 And, with all due to respect for FPL,
13 their employees, NRC Staff, 95 percent of NRC's
14 budget, I believe, comes from the industry that you
15 regulate. And I think that, that sets a little bit
16 of a tone in terms of our motivation for approving
17 and not.

18 Within that you exist as a safety
19 culture, you exist to keep people and the environment
20 safe. It says it right at the bottom of your logo.
21 Protecting people and the environment.

22 The safety oversight is constant with
23 relentless and we're very grateful for that. But it
24 belies the fact that nuclear energy is a very

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1 dangerous business.

2 And it is odd, I find, that the safety
3 review happens separately, and even after, time wise,
4 from the environmental review. Because it's the
5 environmental impact, consequences to the environment
6 and human health that the safety review is trying to
7 prevent harm, right. That was a really bad sentence.

8 So, nuclear power is dangerous, it's
9 costly. We know that, it's very costly. It's one
10 of the reasons that Florida Power and Light chooses
11 to use that as a main focus for future power
12 generation because it's an unregulated cost that they
13 can, under Florida's regulated utility business, can
14 recover their costs in advance under early cost
15 recovery.

16 So it's a good, good business for them.
17 We understand that. And we understand that they're
18 a very good employer and they're very good for
19 employees, I'm sure their shareholders. So we
20 understand the goals and motivates for wanting to do
21 this.

22 But as well as being costly, it's
23 polluting. And I won't repeat all of the groundwater
24 contamination, tritium, the bay, the aquifer, any of

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1 those considerations.

2 But please recognize that all of these
3 casts the unsustainability and the dangers will be
4 exasperated under a moving target, with the
5 uncertainties of climate change and the uncertainty
6 of the structural integrity of the aging parts. We
7 don't have any experience with 80-year-old reactors.
8 Oh, maybe you do. I heard that we don't.

9 But, I think that we've seen dangers,
10 we've seen accidents happen. We've seen cracks at
11 Crystal River, we've seen Three Mile Island. We've
12 seen things happen that are a result of aging or a
13 failing parts.

14 So, I think that climate change and the
15 aging parts both form a moving target that adds an
16 uncertainty and adds an extra danger to the costs and
17 to the dangers.

18 My daughter is 15, and I was thinking
19 about, as the EIS is required to consider the issues
20 of health, historic, cultural, geologic, water, I was
21 thinking that maybe we need to, if it doesn't already,
22 go a certain number of generations.

23 Our children live in a world where they
24 don't have any leadership, they don't have a way that

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1 they do things. So, when they have to make a decision
2 of whether they go this way or that way when they hit
3 the fork in the road, there is no stress on them for
4 change. But change does not cause stress because
5 they aren't changing.

6 My daughter is one of the eight few in
7 the climate lawsuit against the State of Florida
8 right now. And while so many people are in denial
9 over climate change because it's very stressful,
10 because we have to change, we have to go back and re-
11 tool and put solar panels on houses, put windmills
12 out in the ocean, kids don't feel that way.

13 Kids don't have to change because they
14 don't have already their habits established. So, why
15 don't you look at the world from their perspective
16 and take this safe route that they would perceive to
17 be the smart thing if only for their futures. Thank
18 you.

19 MR. BURTON: Okay, thank you, Rhonda.
20 Because of the limited time left, I'm going to ask
21 the remaining speakers to try and limit their
22 comments to no more than two minutes, if possible.

23 Yes. Albert Gomez followed by Orpha
24 Harper and then Bob Bertelson.

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1 MR. GOMEZ: I'm versed in photo quality
2 management and I represent manufacturers in ISO
3 certified different levels, ISO 1345, 1900, AS9100,
4 I'm a supplier, indirect supplier FPL, both for
5 nuclear and for solar.

6 I am also a local advocate. I am a
7 cofounder of the Miami Climate Alliance. I recognize
8 a lot of the NRC folk, I recognize some of the FPL
9 folk, even their committee relations manager, which
10 unfortunately left.

11 This is a very interesting dynamic for me
12 because I find myself in a very similar situation
13 then the NRC finds themselves in, in that you do get
14 your funds from, a large portion of it from the
15 industry. And you are the nuclear regulatory
16 commission.

17 So, you're not regulating the sun
18 necessarily, but you are regulating nuclear power.
19 And that's a difficult predicament to be in, in any
20 given case for whatever industry you're in. It's who
21 you're regulating it to, financing.

22 And regardless of your stance on nuclear
23 per say, there is, you guys are required to follow
24 protocol in management standards. I believe it's in

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1 one of your protocols.

2 And I've been trained on operational
3 excellence and continuous improvement. And frankly
4 I have not seen that at Turkey Point.

5 I understand the value of jobs, I create
6 jobs every day. And I support, like I said,
7 suppling, I've been to many supply events for Turkey
8 Point, and I've had buyers tell me, just get me pumps,
9 as many pumps as you can find. Because they know
10 their issue.

11 There's scarcity in certain things that
12 if they fail, the plant would fail. With that point,
13 the point earlier that was made that safety is
14 somewhat disjointed, there is a hierarchy there. And
15 failure and safety would drive other environmental
16 impacts that should be considered.

17 Like the vessel metallurgy, things of
18 that nature. Things that have to be addressed in an
19 intersectional way, not just separated.

20 Furthermore, I'm on the Sea Level Rise
21 Committee for the City of Miami. I'm speaking as a
22 citizen here.

23 But the compact compels us to adhere to
24 the sea level rise standards that are registered

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1 under Miami-Dade County, under the state, under NOAA.
2 And it's a little disheartening to see that they're
3 referencing NOAA tidal gauges for their sea level
4 rise standards in this application when NOAA is
5 clearly stating a much higher sea level rise.

6 That discrepancy needs to be reconciled
7 in how it applies to the data that's submitted within
8 their application.

9 Also, some comments were made about solar
10 panels not being able to handle the five, a Category
11 5. Actually, I supply a lot FPL's solar panel
12 components. And Cat 5 solar panel components and
13 systems are available.

14 I am going to present a formal written
15 document and submit it before the deadline.
16 Conservatism aside, I would say that your, the
17 commonsense approach to common defense, which is your
18 core directive, should be considerate to the changing
19 dynamics of the natural hazards.

20 You guys are required now to implement
21 the POANHI, I believe, in any review. And the
22 ongoing hazards and the lack of accurate information
23 included in this application is, I don't want to call
24 it a poor, it's a negative statement, I want to call

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1 it, it doesn't meet the requirement for the cause.
2 The cause is to get this reactor renewed.

3 And your regulatory initiative is
4 required, tasked to that. So I'd ask you to please
5 review that. There are too many discrepancies in
6 this application.

7 Obviously best practices, which you are
8 also required to implement, would require them to a
9 close-loop system.

10 MR. BURTON: I'm sorry, Albert --

11 MR. GOMEZ: I understand.

12 MR. BURTON: -- I don't mean to cut you
13 off.

14 MR. GOMEZ: I understand.

15 MR. BURTON: We want to be fair to other
16 speakers.

17 MR. GOMEZ: Yes, I understand. I
18 understand. There are a variety of different things
19 that I would like you to address.

20 I know that we can have an ongoing
21 conversation about this. I look for that and I will
22 be submitting documents. And if you have any
23 questions whatsoever on those documents, please, by
24 all means, please contact me. Thank you.

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1 MR. BURTON: Great, thank you. Next is
2 going to be Orpha Harper followed by Bob Bertelson
3 and then Tiffany Grantham.

4 MS. HARPER: Good afternoon, my name is
5 Orpha Harper and I work for FPL. And I'm also a
6 member of the IBEW, which stands for International
7 Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

8 I've been with FPL for 13 years as an
9 electrician. My husband also works in Turkey Point
10 as a chemist.

11 I reside in the wetlands area, I'm also
12 a beekeeper and a lover of nature. With that being
13 said, yes, I love the environment and I'm constantly,
14 with our own workers, rescuing ever little animal
15 that is left by their mom in our area.

16 I employ you to please extend our
17 license. Not just for me to be able to retire at a
18 place that I enjoy working, but also for those that
19 are going to follow us.

20 All those nuclear students that are
21 looking to improve their knowledge, because there is
22 so much to learn. There is so much to learn there.

23 And I want, also to those that are
24 worried about hurricanes, where they weren't prepared

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1 for four or five, Category 4 or 5, I ask you to come
2 in, I invite you to come and have a tour. We give
3 tours. And you'll see how prepared we are for these
4 hurricanes. You'll be surprised.

5 And also, constructing the cooling towers
6 does nothing to improve our conditions at all, it
7 just increase the taxpayers to pay more.

8 So, again, why trust us? Because our
9 main concern is not only our safety, but the safety
10 of the public. Thank you so much.

11 MR. BURTON: All right, thank you, Orpha.
12 Next is Bob Bertelson followed by Tiffany Grantham
13 and then Patricia Mann.

14 MR. BERTELSON: Good afternoon. My name
15 is Bob Bertelson, I work for the company. I work,
16 I'm the land utilization supervisor so I manage all
17 the activities that are outside the protected area,
18 including the cooling canal system and protected
19 species.

20 We've heard a lot of information,
21 questions, comments, concerns. I welcome that. I
22 believe in science. I'm part of the scientific
23 world. I also believe in process.

24 But I don't want to talk about the things

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1 that we've already talked about, what I really want
2 to do is share 38 years of employment out at Turkey
3 Point.

4 FPL has had a history of environmental
5 stewardship. Back when I was a child, the vision of
6 our president, McGregor Smith, was an interactive
7 communal retreat at Turkey Point, not only fossil and
8 nuclear energy, but deer and duck pond, Boy Scout,
9 Girl Scout camps. We welcome the community out to
10 Turkey Point, still do. I go to outreach programs
11 to talk about protected species.

12 So, one of the things that we're most
13 proud of at the plant is the crocodile conservation
14 effort. Back when I started working for the
15 conversation program in '96, the story goes, that the
16 civil engineer maintaining thermal efficiency had to
17 have the berms cleared off.

18 The biologist for the crocodile program
19 needed some of the vegetation, such as buttonwood and
20 mangroves, for protection of the babies. So they
21 kind of fought over that because it was a conflict of
22 interest.

23 Well, when the heavy equipment operators
24 started knocking over invasive exotics, such as

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1 Australian pines, in the summertime it leaves a root
2 ball in the muck. And overnight it rains, and the
3 next morning when he fires up that equipment, little
4 heads pop out of that little pond, freshwater pond
5 that was created.

6 And so, the biologist and the civil
7 engineers say hey, if you build it, they'll come.
8 So, we started creating crocodile habitat digging
9 freshwater ponds. And doing it in such a manner that
10 was away from the plant.

11 And so at that time, we had 40, in 1996,
12 we had 40 adult, sub-adult, populations at the plant.
13 When we started creating that habitat, the numbers
14 went up tenfold in ten years. And in 2006 the state
15 down listed the species from endangered to
16 threatened. And today the crocodiles continue. As
17 well as the lease terms.

18 We continue to eradicate invasive exotics
19 which is found in Florida. And we love to talk about
20 more the good environmental stewardship that we have,
21 but I'm being told I'm done.

22 But, one rule that I've always lived by
23 is that, if you love what you do, you never work one
24 day in your life. I've had the honor and privilege

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1 for working for the company for 38 years doing just
2 that. Thank you for your time.

3 MR. BURTON: All right, thank you, Bob.
4 We have four more speakers. Tiffany Grantham
5 followed by Patrician Mann and then Matt Schwartz.

6 MS. GRANTHAM: Good afternoon, my name
7 is Tiffany Grantham, I'm with the Broward Chapter
8 Democratic Parties, the Environmental Caucus of
9 Florida.

10 I am so impressed with what I have heard
11 today from these people that care so much about our
12 environment and of course the people who live here.
13 I want to thank, because I know we're not going to
14 take too much time, I want to thank the Miami
15 Waterkeepers, the Biscayne National Park, the Monroe
16 County Commission, the Audubon Society, the Southern
17 Alliance for Clean Energy.

18 These are people that, and I can go on,
19 the individuals who spoke so well. These are people
20 that you have to listen to.

21 I've learned so much in this hour I can't
22 even believe it. I worked for the Miami Harold for
23 25 years also, I'm retired, but I believe that the
24 storm surge was 18 feet with Hurricane Andrew. Just

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1 one more little fact up the road.

2 You've got to listen. You have to have
3 learned as much as I have, if not more. And with all
4 the written material too.

5 This is so important. We don't know what
6 the future is going to be and I just want to thank
7 you so much for letting all these people speak.

8 MR. BURTON: Okay, thank you, Tiffany.
9 All right, next is Patricia Mann followed by Matt
10 Schwartz. And then our final speaker, Zach Cosner.

11 MS. MANN: Hello everyone, my name is
12 Patricia Mann. I am here supporting Turkey Point's
13 renewal of the license.

14 We are, at Turkey Point, we're committed
15 to safety. That's the number one thing. So
16 everybody knows that. It's your safety, our safety,
17 the environment, everything.

18 We are a great community. We treat each
19 other as family. And for this reason, we really look
20 at everything from the inside. We look at the
21 environment.

22 Every little detail that would harm any
23 of us or the environment we look at, we bring it up.
24 They listen to us, you know. When we mention things

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1 that are not right they listen.

2 Some of us are also residents, or former
3 residents, of homestead. Therefore, we know, we get
4 information about the water.

5 In their website, they say we use 300
6 million gallons of water from the aquifer of
7 Biscayne. And there are 210,000 samples that every
8 year exceed the state and federal drinking water
9 samples.

10 Now, talking about the global warming,
11 there was a New York Times article that mentioned
12 that after signing off the nuclear closed back in
13 2013, the carbon emissions increased 24 percent.

14 And then I want to say a personal note,
15 is that I met my husband, sitting right there, at
16 Turkey Point. So there is, we're not the only ones
17 there, there is many of us that have families there,
18 we have children.

19 And at some point, all of us are there in
20 the site. Because there's a child care service. So,
21 it's in our own interest that the water, the air,
22 everything that's around us, is clean.

23 And I want to say that, as the people
24 have mentioned, Hurricane Irma. We spent two weeks

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1 preparing, or more, as well as our homes. Some of
2 us spent Friday here riding the storm.

3 And I'm very proud to work for this
4 company because I could see the preparation and the
5 interest that we have for safety. Thank you.

6 MR. BURTON: Thank you. Next, we have
7 Matt Schwartz, Zach Cosner --

8 (Off microphone comment)

9 PARTICIPANT: Your microphone is off.

10 MR. BURTON: Oh.

11 MR. SCHWARTZ: Good afternoon, I'm
12 Matthew Schwartz, I'm the director of the South
13 Florida Wildlife Association. I've addressed you
14 folks many, many times on many issues regarding this
15 facility at Turkey Point.

16 I just went outside and I felt this warm,
17 wet, humid breeze. We're back in the season. We
18 just had a hurricane, not a hurricane, a little
19 tropical disturbance Alberto come through, killed
20 several people in the panhandle.

21 I want to read from your own report on
22 the onsite damage to Turkey Point from Hurricane
23 Andrew back in '92. This is your report.

24 The onsite damage included loss of all

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1 onsite power for more than five days, complete loss
2 of communication systems, closing off of the access
3 road, one access road, and damages to the fire
4 protection and security systems in warehouse
5 facilities.

6 There was also a tower smoke stack at the
7 plant. One of the fossil fuel plants that were there
8 that was damaged. It ultimately had to come down.

9 It could have fallen on the backup
10 generators. And those backup generators are what
11 separated Turkey Point from Fukushima. And you know
12 that.

13 You know what happened to Fukushima, that
14 it wasn't the tsunami that destroyed and caused the
15 meltdown at Fukushima, it was the lack of the
16 electricity, the damage to the onsite generators that
17 were necessary to pump that water to the reactor core
18 and the spent fuel rods. And we had a disaster. And
19 now you got a no man's land around Fukushima.

20 That easily, easily, could have been
21 Turkey Point. It didn't happen. We dodged a bullet,
22 we got lucky.

23 Let's talk a little bit about what
24 happened in the fall. And I guess I only have one

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1 copy of this, but this was the trajectory, I'm going
2 to hold it up, this was the trajectory of Irma when
3 it was East of San Juan Puerto Rico.

4 And here it is threading a needle between
5 the Bahamas and Cuba, coming at a Cat 5. And here
6 it is, direct ten on Turkey Point.

7 Let's look at the size difference between
8 Irma and Andrew. More than four times the diameter,
9 way more times destructive power. The storm surge
10 would have been tremendous.

11 Take a look at Turkey Point on Google
12 Earth and look at all the pipes, the fittings. You
13 guys put in new regulations after Fukushima.

14 What happened at St. Lucie when they had
15 seven inches of rain fall in a five hour period? You
16 had a flooded auxiliary building. You were supposed
17 to check all those seals.

18 And FP&L said, those buildings are
19 sealed. You okayed it, they okayed it. Guess what
20 happened? That building flooded with 50,000 gallons
21 of water.

22 I don't have a lot of time right now to
23 talk about this in detail. I want to mention, I'm
24 getting a one minute warning.

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1 Here are some of the cars that were
2 around in 1972. Chevy Vega, AMC Gremlin, Ford Pinto.
3 These were the cars that people were driving in 1972.

4 Does the NRC create a plaque, an antique
5 plaque, for nuclear plants like the Florida
6 Department of Motor Vehicles does? They don't.

7 We are vigorously asking you not to
8 extend the lifetime of this plant. Hurricanes are
9 getting bigger, stronger, wetter. We know that's
10 happening.

11 Sea level rise is surely going to
12 inundate these cooling canals, which are six inches
13 above sea level. There is no lower part of Biscayne,
14 not only the Biscayne shoreline but Miami-Dade County
15 where these cooling towers are.

16 The cooling plants or cooling canals are
17 going to be part of Biscayne Bay very, very soon.
18 And everything that's in them.

19 There is no reason to extend the lifetime
20 of this plant. We expect you to spend that time
21 working with FP&L on decommissioning. Thank you.

22 MR. BURTON: Okay, thank you, Matt.
23 Next, we have Zach Cosner. And we had lost one
24 speaker, part for one speaker, so our last speaker

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1 will be Pat Milone.

2 MR. COSNER: Hello there, my name is Zach
3 Cosner, I am a lifelong resident in Miami-Dade County
4 and a recent graduate at the University of Miami.

5 Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant provided
6 the power to my childhood home. I am not here to
7 urge the decommissioning of this plant rather I'm
8 here to urge that the NRC apply a purely appropriate
9 level of scrutiny to the many previous assumptions
10 and highly questionable projections that FPL has
11 included in their environmental report, and their
12 analyses.

13 First, is the assumption FPL will be able
14 to cure the deal to perceive 60 million gallons of
15 treated waste from the cost sharing agreement between
16 Miami-Dade County and Florida Power and Light.
17 First, it's important to consider that even though
18 this deal is in discussion, it's contingent upon FPL
19 showing capacity to withdraw the plume and make
20 significant progress towards withdrawing the plume
21 within a year's time.

22 There's ample reasons to suggest that
23 this task is impossible, that FPL will not be able to
24 withdraw the plume and that this deal is completely

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1 up in the air. Therefore it's appropriate to
2 consider that this is not necessarily something that
3 is set in stone.

4 Second is the assumption that FPL will be
5 able to restore and maintain the pre-2010 seagrass
6 beds in the cooling canal system. Even though rising
7 instance of drought, resulting from climate change,
8 will make this task even less tenable than in the
9 past.

10 We've seen the die out of seagrass
11 already, we know that it's happening, and it happens
12 because of drought. Well, one of the major impacts
13 that climate change will have is increased flooding
14 and increased drought periods.

15 So if it's already happened, what's to
16 say that they'll be able to maintain a healthy
17 seagrass bed as it becomes more and more unreliable
18 to do so.

19 It's important to consider that even more
20 uprates are being considered, this likelihood becomes
21 even more untenable.

22 The cooling canal system out to the
23 seagrass bed is a completely different system than
24 the one you evaluated in 2002. It does not function

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1 in the same way at all.

2 I spent a lot of time on Google Earth.
3 You have to go back into 2011 to find a satellite
4 image that is not neon green of the cooling canal
5 system. As it currently exists, it is not a coherent
6 ecosystem, it is a chemical soup that is leaking into
7 the bay.

8 And finally, the third and most egregious
9 faulty projecting that FPL has relied upon, is their
10 analysis relating to climate change. We've already
11 touched upon the sea level rise issue, however, one
12 other thing that FPL fails to mention in their
13 environmental report, is the instance of ever more
14 powerful storms.

15 Now, one of the influences of climate
16 change is to create possibly fewer storms, but far
17 more powerful ones. As has been stated before, FPL
18 has, or Turkey Point has never been directly impacted
19 by a Category 5, but we're entering on the age of the
20 Category 6 hurricane, and FPL is completely silent on
21 the susceptibility of the plant to the influences of
22 such storms.

23 Finally, as a brief aside, I'd also like
24 to urge the NRC to consider the Biscayne Bay Coastal

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1 Wetlands project, which was not in place, was not
2 authorized by Congress during 2002 as the colossal
3 competing interests with the water input for the
4 cooling canal system and it deserves to be considered
5 in your evaluation. Thank you.

6 MR. BURTON: All right, thank you. All
7 right, our last speak is Ms. Pat Milone.

8 MS. MILONE: Hi. I live in Redland
9 nearby. I wanted to make sure that people knew that
10 Turkey Point and myself, we both have a couple of
11 things in common. We have a lot of energy and we
12 have a lot of aging parts.

13 By the time this, in 2033 when this
14 current property license expires, we'll both be
15 pushing 100. If FPL had the type of competition that
16 social media providers have, we'd be looking at a
17 whole different scenario here.

18 I strongly believe, I'm very disheartened
19 by one of the comments that the FPL representative
20 mentioned was that they are fulfilling the standards
21 of our federal government, when in fact our federal
22 government is failing us daily in the amount of
23 pesticides in our food and water. The increased
24 number of cancers related to that, autism rises,

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1 which I consider a direct result of that.

2 And I live on a freshwater well. One of
3 the reasons I'm still here in Redland, Florida is
4 save agriculture and also because I have clean
5 freshwater. I don't rely on city water.

6 To go to the beech now, I have to check
7 Florida Health Beeches, their website, to make sure
8 that from Virginia Key to John Pennekamp in Key Largo,
9 that there's not contamination and the beech is not
10 closed. I have gone to the beech without checking
11 it and all of a sudden, they say, well, we don't
12 recommend that you swim.

13 Turkey Point, the exposé from the Harold
14 was how I found out about the Biscayne Bay pollution.
15 And the Westward, towards my home, desalination
16 problem.

17 The only people that I've heard
18 information about that on is from the Mining Harold
19 Sierra Club and Audubon and other water agencies that
20 are like food and water watch.

21 So, I highly recommend that you deny this
22 application. They have had plenty of time to come
23 up with solutions and remedy it more aggressively
24 than they have.

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1 I don't feel that they're putting our
2 welfare ahead of their investors. I feel that they
3 should be more much more aggressive in the cleanup
4 process now that it's been exposed. Not from them,
5 but from the Mining Harold and other agencies.

6 And is that it for me or do I have one
7 more minute? Okay.

8 So, again, I think that I'm not reassured
9 at all by the government agencies. The EPA is not
10 protecting us. I'm hoping that your agency will
11 really, really look out for us.

12 Because my house was in the eye of
13 Hurricane Andrew, in the eye. The only reason that
14 my house is still standing probably, is because
15 Andrew went through at 18 miles an hour, did not rest
16 over us like some other hurricanes do.

17 So please be considerate of both of our
18 ages, the Turkey Point, and somehow making it
19 hurricane resistant and definitely cleaning up the
20 act that they have perpetrated. I mean, again, this
21 is moving my way too, not just the bay, it's moving
22 west.

23 And agricultural relies on freshwater and
24 so do I. And everybody else around here. Thank you.

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1 MR. BURTON: Okay, thank you, Pat, I
2 appreciate it. Okay, we had 25 speakers today, we
3 really appreciate it.

4 I know we rushed some of the last few but
5 I really want to encourage you, if you didn't get all
6 of our comments out here, please make sure you submit
7 them for the record. Information on how you can
8 submit the comments are on the screen above.

9 And then we'll ask George Wilson to
10 close.

11 MR. WILSON: Thanks, Butch. I'm George
12 Wilson, I'm the director of division of materials and
13 license from NRC. I want to thank you for attending
14 the scoping and screening meeting for Turkey Point 3
15 and 4 license renewal.

16 I greatly appreciate the comments that we
17 received from you during this meeting. The comments
18 included issues with the cooling canal system effects
19 on potable water and Biscayne Bay, climate change,
20 sea level rise and storm surge and radioactive waste
21 storage.

22 My staff will independently and fully
23 evaluate these issues during their environmental
24 review. With that, I conclude this meeting. And

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1 once again, thank you for attending.

2 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
3 went off the record at 3:28 p.m.)

4