



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
July 30, 1979

MEMO

SUBJECT: TMI COMMITTEE HEARINGS - AUGUST 7 AND AUGUST 8, 1979.

TO: MEMBERS - HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE - TMI

FROM: REP. JAMES WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN

Public Hearings of the Committee will be held on August 7 and August 8, 1979 as follows:

✓ AUGUST 7, 1979 10:00 A.M. MAJORITY CAUCUS ROOM

- Mr. A. S. Kinsinger, Chairman, Old Order Amish Steering Committee.
- Mr. Robert Zapsic, Planning Director, Beaver County.
- Mr. Dan Donatella, Director of Emergency Management, Beaver County.
- Mr. Ralph Gerace, Exec. Dir. of Emergency Mgt., Beaver County.
- Mr. Eli J. Corak, Chairman of Beaver County Commissioners.
- Mr. Leslie Jackson, Director of Emergency Mgt., York County.
- Mr. Carl Leppo, Chairman of York County Commissioners.

AUGUST 8, 1979 10:00 A.M. MAJORITY CAUCUS ROOM

- Mr. Jere H. Gonder, Director of Emergency Mgt., Franklin County - Host County
- Mr. Fred Rock, Chairman of Franklin County Commissioners.
- Maj. General Richard Scott, Adjutant General, Commonwealth of Penna.

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE - THREE MILE ISLAND

In re: Three Mile Island Hearing

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Verbatim record of hearing
held in the Majority Caucus
Room, Main Capitol Building,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
on Tuesday

August 7, 1979

10:00 A.M.

HON. JAMES L. WRIGHT, JR., Chairman
Hon. Bernard F. O'Brien, Vice Chairman
Hon. Nicholas E. Noehlmann, Vice Chairman
Hon. Eugene Geesey, Secretary

MEMBERS HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE - THREE MILE ISLAND

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Hon. Stephen F. Freund	Hon. Ted Stuban
Hon. Ivan Itkin	Hon. Noah W. Wenger
Hon. William K. Klingaman	Hon. Paul J. Yahner

ALSO PRESENT:

Hon. Gerald J. McKelvey	Bob Hollis
Fred Taylor, Counsel	Reported by: Dorothy M. Malone
Marshall Rock, Asst. Director of Research	
Peg Foran, Administrative Asst.	

POOR ORIGINAL

Dorothy M. Malone
Registered Professional Reporter
135 S. Landis Street
Hummelstown, Pennsylvania 17036

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CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: The meeting of the House Select Committee on Three Mile Island will come to order. You will recall that at our last series of meetings we talked to the civil defense people and government officials from Lancaster and Dauphin County, particularly in the area of emergency management. We will continue in that vein today by talking to a segment of the Lancaster County community and to the emergency management officials from Beaver County. Our first witness today is Mr. A. S. Kinsinger, who is Chairman of the Old Order Amish Steering Committee, who will present some comments regarding the Amish's viewpoints and the problems they experienced as a result of an accident.

Mr. Kinsinger, I assume that you affirm you will tell the truth in presenting your testimony before this committee today? Do you affirm?

THE WITNESS: I affirm.

A. S. KINSINGER, called as a witness,
having duly affirmed, testified as follows:

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Would you please go ahead and tell us what you would like to tell us?

MR. KINSINGER: Through the invitation of Mr. Rock I happen to be here today. I realize that I am not an expert

on the nuclear end of it. Although I also realize that there is a problem I have prepared a statement here which I will read. After this statement I will be open for any questions which you would wish to ask. I jotted this statement down, just my personal thoughts after a meeting. Knowing that this was coming up, I met with a dozen of our Bishops and church leaders of Lancaster County to get the feeling of the various Amish segments of Lancaster County in regards to the Three Mile Island incident.

I feel very humble to appear before this committee here today, however, I must admit that the Three Mile Island and the nuclear problem is not a minor incident and a concern to the Amish community of Lancaster County as well as Franklin, Cumberland and Dauphin, and we could say Lebanon County where there are also Amish communities. Not at all that the Amish feel that they should have special consideration, but the concern is that these nuclear reactors are located in a county or close by that is heavily populated and some of the most expensive or highest priced farms in the state, being called the garden spot of the United States or of the world.

I am appearing before you today as Chairman of the Old Order Amish Steering Committee-National and in short this is the voice of the Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites

on any major issue, state or federal. The Old Order Amish are not highly excited, nor were they at the time of the TMI incident, as they fear not as people who have no savior but trust that God's will be done. However, for a more clear explanation it is the feeling of the Old Order Amish that it is their responsibility and duty to do for themselves and fellowmen what is possible to do by men, but that God will do what is out of our power to do as human beings. Also, it is the feeling of the Old Order Amish that they should not worry unduly as it is sufficient that each day has its own worries.

I have taken the liberty to discuss this meeting today with a group of Lancaster County church leaders and Bishops on August 6th, which would have been yesterday, and received the following response: "We wish that we would not need have something in the land or county that even the most learned are not fully able to control". Another Bishop, "We wish we would not need have something in the land that we need be afraid of". Another remark, "That I trust that the complete Amish community would desire that the reactor would not need be in such a heavily populated area and also on the Susquehanna below the Lancaster and York area, realizing that these two cities draw considerable water for consumption from this river.

In case of an emergency, you will realize that the

Old Order Amish do not have telephones, radios or TV. Less than one-half of the families receive the daily paper. However, I trust that 90 to 95 percent receive a weekly paper. There are approximately 15,000 Old Order Amish, school age and older, in Lancaster County and slightly less in the other 26 counties throughout Pennsylvania. There are approximately 66 Amish church districts in Lancaster County and also approximately 66 church districts in the balance, 26 counties in Pennsylvania. There are approximately 70 to 75 one-room Amish schools in Lancaster County and approximately 60 to 65 one-room Amish schools in the balance of the state. There are approximately 4,000 Old Order Amish children enrolled in these one-room schools of which somewhat over 2,000 are in Lancaster County. The Old Order Mennonites are in the same position and take the same attitude as the Old Order Amish with the exception that some of them have the telephones in their homes. They also have approximately 45 one-room schools in Lancaster County as well as approximately 25 in other counties in the state. In these one-room Amish schools, it is the Old Order Amish idea that their children be given a good basic education from grades one through eight. After this education, they are placed on a vocational enrollment to fulfill the school code, which is what it would amount to, which consists mainly of learning by

doing, side by side with their parents, learning a trade or business.

In our, the Old Order Amish way of thinking, it would be much more practical, especially for Lancaster County to turn to water power, wind power or the sun or our natural resources, rather than trying to harness the nuclear power at least until it is fully understood and controllable.

My personal thinking is that the nuclear power plant is powerful and possibly practical if properly harnessed, but let us all remember that at times the harness may break, then let us remember how destructive it can be. Could it be possible that people may someday destroy a big part of the world with power which they may be unable to control?

My attention is turned to a recent news release as follows: BOEING TO BUILD GIANT WINDMILL. It states that the Boeing Company is about to put together the biggest and most advanced windmill ever erected. It is scheduled to start rotating as early as next spring. It will be mounted on a 200 foot tower with a generator system directly behind the hub. The turbine is designed to operate at a mean wind speed of 14 miles per hour.

BY CHAIRMAN WRIGHT:

Q. We thank you for your statement and, with your

permission, would probably like to ask you some questions. As you probably know, the decision as to whether we are going to have nuclear power or not is primarily a federal decision and not a state decision. Our concern is primarily in the area of what we call emergency management, civil defense. And I suspect we have got to talk to you about how we communicate with you when we have an emergency. Do you have any ideas and/or suggestions in that area, seeing that you do not have telephones or TV sets or radios? That is one question. How do the civil defense people communicate with you, and I guess my second question would be, has the civil defense people in Lancaster County consulted with you in the past and what were those kind of experiences?

A. Possibly for a very quick emergency communication, we have many volunteer fire companies. I would say we have, I can think of five or six within that many miles from my home. Through Lancaster County being heavily populated, we have quite a few small volunteer fire companies. Most of them have a public addressing system and loud speakers. And I would think probably the quickest way for a real quick word would be using the loud speakers throughout their home communities. They could reach all of them within two hours time probably, if they were organized to go on the job.

As far as I know, there has been no direct communication in line of the Old Order Amish to your second question as to what their attitude would be or how they would approach it.

Q. Assuming that the volunteer fire company could use a public address system to alert, I assume your properties are quite large and at best a volunteer fire company may get the message to your main home, but you wouldn't hear it. You're way out in the field someplace. I assume, of course, normally somebody is in the house. Now, internally, on your own farms, do you have a method of communicating from the house out to the field where you may be working?

A. Not directly except with sending one of the children to the field or the dinner bell.

Q. Do dinner bells exist?

A. Quite a few, not as we had them 20 years ago, but there are still quite a few.

Q. Are the dinner bells used for emergencies in case a kid would fall down and break his leg?

A. Well it is apparent that there is an emergency, that he is wanted in the house or else the bell wouldn't be ringing this time of the day.

Q. Getting back to my second question, have any of the

counties' CD people ever invited your participation, your testimony, when they developed their emergency preparedness plans?

A. To the best of my knowledge, no.

Q. If they did, would you participate?

A. To a limited amount.

REPRESENTATIVE BENNETT: I'm sorry, I didn't hear the answer.

THE WITNESS: To a limited extent.

BY CHAIRMAN WRIGHT:

Q. Can you explain that?

A. Well, the thinking of the Old Order Amish as far back and much further than I can remember has been the least amount of publicity, the least amount of photographing; they contend they prefer to be peaceable, law-abiding, respectful citizens, live and let live and not get into politics too deeply and they just sort of avoid the general public meetings. For this reason, the Steering Committee some years back, maybe 15, 20 years ago, the Bishops of all the various states have set up a Steering Committee as a voice of the Old Order Amish wherever there is a major problem. They prefer not to go to courts if it can be avoided. In these cases, many times, from all benches, both the federal as well as the state, I have had

many round table conferences with anything from the Governor, wherever. I would say 90 percent of the time we can usually sit around the table and end up with a reasonable solution. I have often expressed myself this way. I have found there is very few laws, when we find the will to cooperate and work together, then the major obstacle has been passed and we can pretty near always find a way when the will has been found.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Bob Hollis.

BY MR. HOLLIS:

Q. I have one question, sir. You are primarily from Lancaster?

A. Right.

Q. And you say within the Lancaster area there is sufficient volunteer fire companies to alert. Now we understand that is not the same in lower York County. Do you have an important Amish population or Mennonite population within southern York County that would be involved with the Peach Bottom facility?

A. Right.

Q. Notification, would that be as --

A. Well, it would not be as effective as Lancaster County. We have 26 other counties throughout the state where we have Amish communities which are much more isolated than

what Lancaster County is. And naturally, would be more of a problem in getting word to the Amish families if an emergency would have to be sent out.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Representative Wenger.

BY REPRESENTATIVE WENGER:

Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Kinsinger, being familiar with the Old Order Amish and church and their beliefs to a large extent, I want to express my appreciation to you to come to Harrisburg today to give us the benefit of your testimony in answering our questions. Because I realize this is not something that you do easily because you do shun the publicity and try to avoid that as much as possible. So I do express my personal appreciation and that of the committee for your being here today.

Also, considering the fact that the Old Order Amish do not use the power that is generated by nuclear plants or by any other source of power generation and it does seem to be, perhaps, a burden that is placed upon your people having these plants in your communities, even though you do not benefit from them, at least not directly, so I can understand your concern. I think my first question is, and my main question had to do with during the Three Mile Island incident and during the height of the emergency, I am sure that most of your people

were aware that there was an emergency situation that could develop into something real serious. I wondered did the Amish Church have an official position as to what you would do as far as the evacuation is concerned, if the word were given to evacuate, I have been concerned not only about the Amish people but all the farmers in the area. It is not too easy for a farm family to pick up and leave. They have their animals, they have their livestock and it is pretty difficult to do. Had you personally or the church collectively made any plans as to how you would react to a major evacuation order?

A. There was really no plans made at the time of the TMI excitement I would say. However, I discussed it briefly just to get the feeling of the Lancaster people yesterday when we were together and the conversation, the talk was something like this. One would say, well, if a bus would come along and say all of them get out, what would you do with your 20 or 30 or 40 cattle or 100 brood s o w s or a couple hundred pigs, are you going to get out and let them starve? One of the other said, well, probably one would stay and take care of the stock. One of the others said, well, if one stays it is the loved one and he is gonna stay there in the danger, are you going to leave him there by himself?

So this will give you the thinking of the group as

they were assembled yesterday.

Q. I think I understand that reply, being a farmer myself. I think I would have -- it would be a tough decision, when do you leave the livestock behind and abandon them?

I guess another question I would have then would be do you feel that there is anything that the State Government could do to assist you, things that we are not doing now to assist in any emergency like this to not only protect your families but your farms, your livestock and your property?

A. I would have no particular thought as to help outside. It would seem to be practically a 100 percent thought that nuclear power should be placed in not such a populated area.

Q. Has the Steering Committee of which you are chairman taken a position, an official position, on the construction of additional power plants on the Susquehanna in lower Lancaster County? Do you have an official position on that?

A. Not really official. It is our thinking that we, as farmers, should have confidence in our officials that they will do what is best for the county and the community.

Q. Do you feel that the power plants are a threat to the agriculture economy and agriculture society in Lancaster

and surrounding counties?

A. We feel that nuclear power plants could be, by contaminating, if worse would have come to worse, look at the expensive land that could have been contaminated plus all the people within that radius. I should add that we have a lot of confidence in the state, but realizing that many of these plants are federal, why, naturally we wish to have confidence in federal also as far as that is concerned.

REPRESENTATIVE WENGER: Thank you, Mr. Kinsinger.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Fred Taylor.

BY MR. TAYLOR:

Q. Mr. Kinsinger, the committee, which is meeting today and which we are very happy to have the opportunity for you to appear before them, has been charged with the obligation of looking into what happened at Three Mile Island and subsequent events thereafter. In the process of having these hearings over the last several weeks, it has become apparent that one of the things that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has to do as a government and as an operation, which is supposedly provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people, is to make sure should another incident occur at Three Mile Island or another emergency occur which requires immediate evacuation of people, that we have a communication system that

works. Now, I understand as you testified earlier, you have a very limited use of radios and no telephones, etc. My question is should an incident like this occur again would there be any way within your own church community for you to pass the word from one family to another in a reasonably short period of time? In other words, do you have a communications system set up? You mentioned the dinner bell in response to Representative Wright's question.

A. Well, we have a leader for each church district. We have a leader to contact the leaders, if you would state it that way also. It would be, if it is not an emergency matter of an hour, it would be the surest word from one of the leaders would be followed pretty well, I'd say definite. Where a public addressing system would cause a lot of confusion and some would follow it and some would try to use their own judgment and think of their property or their cattle. It could cause considerable confusion.

Q. You are saying then that should word be passed down from yourself or someone from within your community the members would probably go along with it?

A. That is right. The word would be followed much more closely.

Q. Is it practical or would it be practical for you

to consider or for your church community to consider establishing a communications system within your own group so that should the word be passed to you, for example, you could pass it down to the leaders in each district, who would then pass it down to the members?

A. Since that enters into religion, I think that they would not approve of establishing a communications system which is not within the church regulations.

Q. I am not talking about a mechanical system, I am talking about word-of-mouth transcription.

A. Naturally that would be. I had in mind you were thinking setting up some kind of a TV set or something or other.

Q. No, I am saying word-of-mouth system where you would transfer the information from family to family or farm to farm?

A. Yes, that could be followed closely.

Q. Would that be practical?

A. It would be practical. I think the attitude at this point would be that many of the Amish, as they look at it, they would say we are crossing the bridge before we get there. They would be reluctant to take any real action because they felt we will never be needing it.

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you very much.

BY CHAIRMAN WRIGHT:

Q. How did you learn of the accident at Three Mile Island?

A. Well, it so happens that I receive a daily newspaper and I could follow through with that. On the other hand, I have daily callers quite often. This was usually a general discussion for each one that come in, whether you are posted as to what is happening.

Q. How did the typical Amish farmer learn of the accident at Three Mile Island?

A. I would say less than 50 percent received it through the newspapers, the others through gatherings as they got together and discussed this.

Q. So it conceivably took a couple of days?

A. I would say some of them it was a week gone by before they knew that there was a disturbance at Three Mile Island.

Q. Now I assume you have non-Amish neighbors?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Is there communication, normal neighborhood conversation?

A. Yes.

Q. So that is probably one source of information?

A. Yes, they would be very concerned.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Representative Bennett.

BY REPRESENTATIVE BENNETT:

Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Kinsinger, just a follow-up on one of the previous questions when you were speaking about the evacuation and how it might be handled. Let's think for a moment, sir, that if it were not a nuclear accident but some other kind of a catastrophe, whatever it might be. Correct me if my thinking is wrong, is it against your religion to travel in motor vehicles?

A. No, that is correct. We use motor vehicles where the horse and buggy is not practical.

Q. I see. So then you would not be adverse to traveling in a motor vehicle in case of some kind of an emergency?

A. That is correct.

Q. I just wanted to get that clear in my own mind because it would seem to me that it would be, at the least, cumbersome to try to move the Amish buggies out of the area in any great haste and I do have some in my own district. I am from Mercer County, way out in the other end of the state, and we do have some Amish families there.

REPRESENTATIVE BENNETT: That is all, Mr. Chairman.

I just wanted to know if it would be okay for them to travel in a motorized vehicle in case of an evacuation. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Any other members of the committee or staff who have got questions or comments?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: I guess not. So we thank you very much for coming to us today with your message and answering our questions. You have posed a rather difficult problem that we have got to try to attempt to solve at some point. Thank you very much for coming.

MR. KINSINGER: Yes and thank you.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: We now have I guess two, three people from Beaver County, Mr. Robert Zapsic, Planning Director of Beaver County; Mr. Dan Donatella, Director of Emergency Management from Beaver County; Mr. Ralph Cerace, Executive Director of Emergency Management, Beaver County. Perhaps all three of you would like to come up and sit at the table together.

MR. ZAPSIC: With the Chairman's permission, Mr. Donatella will speak first on what preceded and what has taken place up until about May of this year.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Did I pick the right three

people?

MR. ZAPSIC: Correct.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: And I have got the names?

MR. ZAPSIC: Correct.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Now would you gentlemen raise your right hand?

ROBERT ZAPSIC, DAN DONATELLA, RALPH GERACE,
called as witnesses, being duly sworn, testified
as follow:

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Who is going to lead off?
When you do will you give your name and position for the
stenographer please?

MR. DONATELLA: My name is Dan Donatella. I am
the Civil Defense Director for the County of Beaver.

To put what we are about to testify on into
perspective, I wanted to give the committee sort of a
chronological order of events that happened in Beaver County
with our particular nuclear plants. Of course, Beaver County
has had the distinction of having not only the first nuclear
plant in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but the very first
one in the nation because the original plant was constructed
in 1957, some 22 years ago. At that particular time there was

a plan that was developed, a joint effort by the utility company, the Westinghouse Atomic part of the Bettis Plant, the Naval Reactor Division of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Beaver County Office of Civil Defense. This plan was based upon information obtained from various government sources such as the following: 1. The existing disaster plans used at the government owned and operated nuclear facilities, particularly those engaged in nuclear weapons programs at the time. 2. The basis for the potential off-site radiological dose estimates was an ATC technical publication and this document estimated maximum radiological dose rates at various distances from the plant that might possibly occur with the effects of a major loss of a coolant accident. This accident was determined to be the accident that could yield the greatest possible off-site radiological consequences.

The Beaver County Office of Civil Defense developed plans for the notification and protection of the general public living within the vicinity of the plant. These included plans for the evacuation of all individuals within a three and a half mile radius of the plant and the establishment of road blocks to prevent entry into the three and a half mile area by motor vehicles. The plant did include the establishment of road blocks and the use of portable survey radiation instruments to

determine the radiological dose in preselected locations in a downwind direction from the plant; use of radio and television stations to make any necessary public announcements.

There were outside agencies that were called upon in order to render assistance and they were contacted and familiarized with the emergency plan. These agencies include the United States Weather Bureau, Pennsylvania Railroad for control of railroad traffic, since our plant does have railroad traffic nearby, U. S. Corps of Engineers for control of river traffic and Pennsylvania State Police.

Radio communication between the control center located at Shippingport Atomic Power Station and an alternate control center located in Beaver County Civil Defense Headquarters was established. Over the years, the utility company participated in the industrial Civil Defense Council at Beaver monthly meetings; the employees from the utility company were helpful in training members of the Civil Defense in use of a portable radiation monitoring instrument. Because I want to be on record certainly that I am not, in any stretch of the imagination, a nuclear expert. I am here, of course, giving testimony as to only what has taken place over the past 22 years in Beaver County. I might further point out, that I have only been Civil Defense Director in our county for the

last several years. There were people that preceded me that did work on the present evacuation plan as we know it in Beaver County.

In early 1970, the utility company prepared a draft of the plan for the Beaver Valley Power Station. The utility company was applying at the time to the Atomic Energy Commission for the construction permit to begin building the Beaver Valley Power Station. This draft was discussed with the advisory committee on reactor safeguards in early 1970.

Aside from the original Shippingport Plant that was constructed in 1957, there is presently what is known as Beaver Valley Power Station Number One and Number Two under construction presently. Now, the responsible utilities companies' personnel had discussions with myself, and of course the Beaver County Commissioners, and present today in the room is the Chairman of our Board of Beaver County Commissioners, Mr. Eli J. Corak. I wanted that noted for the record.

We began to work on the development of a plan for Beaver County. The Beaver County Commissioners understood the need to provide and maintain a plan that was designed to assure that the citizens of Beaver County would be informed of an existence of an emergency situation and be provided guidance concerning what action they should take to minimize the potential

threat to themselves and their families. They instructed the director, the Civil Defense Director, which is myself, to continue to cooperate with the utility company and with the existing state and federal agencies in revising and updating the existing emergency plan to include their recognition that another nuclear facility was under construction in the borough of Shippingport at the time.

During the years of 1971 through 1975 the plan for Beaver Valley was developed and agreements had been entered into from several of the agencies that might be involved in rendering assistance for any emergency that may arise. Then I have here, of course, a list of some of the agencies which were involved such as the United States Weather Bureau, the Beaver County Police Communications Center, the number of industries in the area and these agencies include responsible people that would respond should we need them in the event of a nuclear accident at the Shippingport Plant.

Now, the plan includes actions that might be required in the event of a release of radioactive materials through the air or water of one of the nuclear plants located at Shippingport. Meetings have been held with representatives of some of the people I have mentioned to discuss the actions that might be required in the event that the plan is required

to be implemented.

Never before did Beaver County ever have occasion to test the plan such as what you people have here at Three Mile Island. But we do have in effect the plan and this is one reason why Mr. Zapsic, you will be hearing testimony from him later. He will bring the committee up to date as to where we stand presently, because he was involved in extension of the plan. Now, it was formerly established and recognized that a nuclear incident of any kind that resulted in ^{a release of} radioactive materials would receive widespread attention by the news media and that a clear understanding of the division of responsibility in accord with each agency that might be involved was, of course, essential. Using these groups that had been involved in attempting to implement the plan and of the radiological emergency plan, the following understandings were formalized, that is, in Beaver County.

The utility company, as operators of the facility, were responsible for the following: there were clear guidelines established in Beaver County as to who would be responsible for what. The utility company's responsibility was the notification to other previously mentioned agencies that a situation occurred that had already released or has the potential to release radioactive materials. In this particular case, the Shipping-

port Plant is operated by the Duquesne Light Company. They would take action, of course, to bring the situation under control and assess the concentration and duration of radioactive material released and terminate the future release of radioactive material.

Also, the radiological survey teams would be dispatched to determine the levels of radioactivity in the environment, in the affected area and the downwind direction or downstream water treatment plant.

Number two, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, the Bureau of Radiological Health, would determine the magnitude of the threat to public health and safety and provide recommendations to state and local civil defense headquarters and local water works concerning what action should be taken to protect the health and safety of the public.

It was concluded that all press releases concerning conditions of the plant would be issued by the utility company and all press releases concerning the radiological conditions external to the plant would be issued by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Radiological Health. The Bureau of Radiological Health would, as quickly as possible, dispatch their own monitoring teams to the affected areas to obtain independent

radiological readings upon which they would base their future recommendations.

Number three, Beaver County's Civil Defense organization, working in cooperation with the Beaver County Police Radio Headquarters, which happens to be located in the same building, would be responsible for the notification of all local municipal authorities of the existence of an emergency. They are also responsible for the establishment of road blocks for directing all actions involving the relocation and care of citizens in the event that an evacuation had to be required.

The Beaver County Commissioners at that time, who is presently Senator James Ross, was the Chairman, at that time included the present Chairman of the Board of Commissioners Eli Corak, who is present and also Mr. Corak is Mayor of the Borough of Midland and, of course, the present commissioner, George Pettibond, and was kept informed to the best that we could of the development of the plans concerning the plans designed to protect the citizens of Beaver County. Now, at that time when we were developing this plan, there was not the attention, of course, of the activity at Three Mile Island. There were a number of meetings held by agencies, local governments, some of the local industry, and we met almost on a regular basis putting this plan together. And again, the

plan never really hit the media because we did not have a Three Mile Island incident, but we do like to feel that the County of Beaver was working on it in anticipation that there could be some kind of a nuclear accident.

The present commissioners, the Beaver County group, Commissioners Corak, Pettibond and Camp, and my instructions from them as Civil Defense Director of Beaver County came from the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Corak. Thus I was to cooperate fully with all agencies and groups to assure that the required plans and procedures are maintained in a state of readiness to the best of its make-up and insure that any actions required to protect the health and safety of the citizens of Beaver County are constantly available and current. In March of 1979 prior to the incident at Three Mile Island, Beaver County Civil Defense Agency and the utility company had discussed providing better facilities at the Civil Defense Headquarters for an ultimate emergency control center which is to be used in the event that a radiological emergency response plan was activated. The plan at this stage has been manageable due to the fact there is a relatively low population in the current plan of three and a half miles. Presently, our plan that had been developed over the years and is continuing to be revised, only covered, of course, a three and a half mile radius. All state

and federal guidelines that we had coming down from the state level, from the federal level, only suggested a three mile radius. We went a little beyond that in an ultimate plan that encompassed a three and a half mile radius in that particular area. The three and a half mile radius, of course, wasn't too difficult to manage because within that particular radius we only had approximately 10,000 people that encompassed the three mile area.

Of course, now because of Three Mile Island we are presently developing a plan that would reflect a ten mile radius which magnifies the problem, of course, because in the projected ten mile plan that we are now presently developing we are probably engaging over 300,000 people. So that it does become a lot more complicated logistically when you move out of the plan. Mr. Zapsic will address you on that to bring you up to date where we stand on that plan as soon as I finish my presentation.

An evacuation plan had been prepared and it is on file. Nobody has disputed it on how good or bad it was. We, of course, do have a plan that is in effect. As a result of the incident of Three Mile Island, the existing emergency plan, as I had stated, is being revised to include the possible evacuation of people within the ten mile radius. The inclusion

of several fair size towns increase the number of population, as I had indicated, from approximately 10,000 to 300,000 people.

Now, I have come to the conclusion that some areas should receive special consideration from both the state and possibly the federal government agencies. It is my understanding probably the reason why we are here offering what had happened in Beaver County, this committee, of course, would put together that people came before to testify and, hopefully, would send down to the county level some solid guidelines that we could certainly base our plan on. And we, of course, look to state government as well as federal government for help in revising these plans. At the time we began working on the plans and my predecessors, there wasn't too much, of course, coming from the federal or state level, and I have to say that probably the best job was done at the time working with, let's say, solely through the utility companies. We had to depend on them, their technology, to tell us about the nuclear plant in order to put the plan together.

The expanded area encompassed hostels and homes for the aged, of course, in Beaver County. I don't want to get into it because Mr. Zapsic will cover some of that. But the problem was magnified by the ten mile radius. We are presently developing the ten mile plan in Beaver County. Mr. Zapsic will

speaking to that, but I do want to make several comments and I will conclude my presentation and I will, hopefully, turn it over to Mr. Zapsic.

But it seems to me that there must be a clear understanding concerning whether or not any individual is free to choose to remain in an area to be evacuated should that be necessary. There is some confusion on the local level whether or not we can order somebody to leave his dwelling, his home, his place of business, or anything else. There is no crystal clear guidelines that I know of from the State Government or from a federal level that either compels an individual or that we have the authority to order him out of there. If we ran into that situation, which probably they did at Three Mile Island, by refusal of some of the public to vacate the area could be a problem.

Also, I think that arrangements for the cooperation of the National Guard to assist in such things as traffic control, maintaining the peace, prevention of looting in evacuated areas should be made. Presently our plan calls for the evacuation of segmented areas. We probably could, with the assistance of the Sheriff's Department, control traffic up to a point. But who goes into the community to prevent looting and what have you in the event of such an emergency.

It also appeared, from the Three Mile Island situation, that a clear understanding concerning when the public should be evacuated and who represented the ultimate authority had not been determined in advance. These matters should be clearly identified as early as possible to avoid confusion should any event occur at another nuclear facility. When the final radiological emergency plan and the previously mentioned matters are resolved, descriptive pamphlets, of course, this falls on the responsibility of the Civil Defense Office, is to make the public more aware that there are plans in effect and perhaps even working through the school districts to get them acquainted and knowledgeable and sort of warn them that there could be an accident at any nuclear plant, and if you do, this is what you should do. One of the situations proposed to me as Civil Defense Director for the short time I had been there, if a man is, of course, employed with his employer and his wife is at home and there is a child in school does a guy run home to his wife and try to get to his family, does he go to a pre-determined selected site hoping to meet them there. And I think that this kind of information could be disseminated through the local Civil Defense Office to make the public more aware of what to expect if, in fact, there were some kind of an emergency. We have operated, of course, in the county, have

been fortunate for 22 years and to my knowledge there has never been any major type of nuclear accident in Beaver County. So we have been somewhat fortunate.

The local and county officials should be informed concerning who will release the official announcements on emergency conditions. I think presently it is vague, coming from the state level, as to even my orders of informing me of what to do in the event that there was an evacuation.

This sort of puts into perspective what has happened in Beaver County for the last 22 years. We have a plan, I don't think it is the best plan. We can all learn something from Three Mile Island. The three and a half mile plan that most nuclear plants are operating is not sufficient. Nuclear accidents can happen. I think that we need to be prepared. And the reason why Mr. Zapsic is here today, we were working with PEMA, the Department here, we were asked to expand that plan and upgrade it. We were given a deadline to complete the plan for Beaver County within a reasonable period of time.

We engaged the services of Mr. Zapsic, who is our Planning Director, simply because of the technical experience involved his planning staff, the logistics involved, it was too much of a project for any County Civil Defense Director

certainly to take on himself. Because, in fact, when you are talking about the possibility of evacuating up to 300,000 people, it would be beyond my ability to do that.

So Mr. Chairman, if you don't mind, I would like to call on Mr. Zapsic to bring the committee up to date on what he has done in developing our ten mile plan.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: I would like to interrupt for a second by pointing out that it is quite warm in here. Those of you who don't have your jackets off like I do, please feel free to do so.

Would you identify yourself?

MR. ZAPSIC: I am Robert Zapsic. I am Executive Director of Beaver County Planning Commission. As a citizen of Pennsylvania, I am pleased to see how this select committee is looking into the accident of TMI nuclear plant. As a planner, I am even more pleased that an examination is being made into the planning process concerning a mass evacuation that varies with nuclear plants before another incident or accident happens.

This flurry of activity out of Washington and Harrisburg indicates the governments' responses as generally after the fact. Let's have an accident and then we will prepare our plans.

Now, the nuclear plant at Shippingport in Beaver County has been in operation for over 20 years. When it was first started, little thought was given to the would-be hazard of peacetime use of nuclear power. Having a nuclear power plant is not something to be feared, but rather a thing to be encouraged as a sign of a progressive, forward community. Indeed, in Beaver County the presence of Shippingport nuclear plant was touted as a positive point of interest for outsiders. Expectations were very high at the safe, economical energy that we would have. There was very, very little, if any, discussion of any evacuation that would be necessary. There were safeguards built into the plant and from that particular point there wasn't much at the local level that was to be done. What was done was in conjunction with the Civil Defense and the local power plants.

Needless to say, recent events have caused about a 180 d e g r e e turn in the public's perception and attitude towards nuclear power and whether or not to have a nuclear power plant in your backyard as an asset.

Concerns over the environment have begun to erode some of the once nearly universal support of peaceful nuclear use. Last spring, the accident at Three Mile Island completely ripped apart any shred of consensus that there is a peaceful

use of nuclear power. Public consciousness has now raised the point that planning for a nuclear emergency has taken place in a fish bowl of publicity. These hearings are one facet of the concern arising from governmental bodies, consumer groups, anti-nuclear organizations and people really fed up over the energy crisis and energy prices. This makes the planning process a little difficult in itself.

In 1975, Beaver County Civil Defense Office prepared its evacuation plan for a 3.5 mile radius of the plant. Of course, you have heard that that is not enough and we must go to ten miles. Since June of this year, the county has been at work on a ten mile evacuation plan. This plan will provide for the evacuation of approximately 200,000 in Beaver County, also, it crosses the ten mile circle into the state of West Virginia and into the state of Ohio. And agreements must be worked out with those particular states.

Looking at the overall plan it is one massive coordinated effort to try to get all of the agencies and all of the persons involved to look up to and say if there is an emergency, if there is an incident what and whose responsibility is it to do what.

Now several areas of concern other than the expected technical difficulties, I would like to go over these,

because I think the answer is at the federal or the state level. I am not going to say it's the state, I am not going to say it's the federal, but one that comes up repeatedly is communications, the need for a single source of information. It must be factual and authoritative because in this particular day and age the rumors run rampant and that would destroy the very fabric of any collective type of cohesive movement that one may have. It might even think in terms of rumor hot lines where people can actually get an answer to a particular question at a particular time and that one voice should be a coordinated voice on the federal, state and county. But be it whichever, there should be one voice talking.

You know the perspectives, when we say that the company from the inside would be making the statements and someone from the outside would be making the statements, one must realize that two perspectives are entirely different and this is why I would encourage that thought be given to this idea of one particular voice.

Also, the communications to the citizens of the county, we are working on that. The idea of the preceding witness insofar as people in the field, etc., we will come up with some type of communications system to attempt to get to all citizens. However, Mr. Donatella did point out the very,

very pertinent question is is what force does notification have.

The second area is technical assistance. The state has come in, especially since the passage of the 1970 Act, the Emergency Management Act, and has offered much assistance, and this technical assistance is needed by local and county municipalities. It is needed to evaluate information minimizing the interpretation or interpretive process of non-technical persons or individuals.

Now I have here a 1974 safety evaluation of the power plant of Duquesne Light. In reading it, I would have thought that that thing was pretty darn safe. Now, I am sure at the time that the Atomic Energy Commission made that particular determination, that they thought it was safe. But I think the difficulty comes in in many instances when the regulator and regulatee is the same. I think there should be checks and balances in relation to this type of information. Any conflict of purpose or interest should not be allowed to happen and therefore there has to be one particular governmental agency monitoring the situation. Knowledge is the best antidote for panic. And in Beaver County we would have a different type of situation if there was a need for or a need for a decision to evacuate and it must be based on strong technical knowledge. Because in the immediate vicinity of the, well, not the immediate

vicinity but within the five, six, seven mile area, there are many, many industrial plants, large ones, which when someone says shut down is going to cost an awful lot of money. Because you must bank blast furnaces, you must shut down in an orderly manner. And of course, in a panic situation, this is going to be extremely difficult to do. So the decisions are going to have to be well thought a n d, of course, going back to communications with the emphasis and the power of the government behind them.

The third area, and I believe the state is best to handle this, is the assistance and general persuasion needed to obtain cooperative agreements. Not hammering them out over years, but there must be a way to say to certain involved agencies that this must be done. You may not like to do it. Also, with municipalities it would be nice if you could get all of the municipalities to agree. But all of the municipalities in Beaver County, there are 54, 53 and a part of another one, but they do not all have the same levels of expertise or governmental management. So therefore there is going to have to be an override and it is easier to get cooperation with clear and definitive responsibility and obligation before the fact rather than stumble around when the need arises. The state, also, I feel should be concerned with the longer range

implementation, the location and the allocation of resources which may be needed in a particular emergency.

One other thing I would like to touch upon, and it may or may not be a part of this committee's charge, however, I think that one cannot overlook the idea of the nuclear waste problem. Because someday that may turn into a particular larger problem and we will be responding to that. So, while we're looking into the entire incident, can a problem be presently developing that someone is unaware of. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Thank you. Do you have a statement you would like to make?

MR. GERACE: I only have a few comments. And Beaver County --

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Can we have your name?

MR. GERACE: My name is Ralph Gerace. I am Executive Director of Beaver County. I work under the Beaver County Commissioners plus Dan Donatella.

In my office we have all set up, we work with police centers where everything can go out from the police center if anything happens. We cover 54 municipalities and I have 54 directors, a director in each municipality. I meet with them, being, that everyone knew what happened at Three Mile Island. I sat down with the directors. Right now, at the

present time, each director in the 54 municipalities is meeting with their supervisors, their commissioners or their Mayor. We are sitting down right now and discussing a plan of evacuation. They meet with the commissioners, whatever you have, fire chiefs, fire police. Lately, I have been meeting with hospitals. We meet with the Salvation Army plus Red Cross, etc., in Beaver County.

At the present time we are set up right now with the hospitals, Red Cross, Salvation Army, whatever we have right now on a different type of plan. On mass care, on your traveling, how you get evacuated, what routes, etc. I brought a map here, drew up of each municipality in Beaver County, population, routes, etc. I have right here with me the directive of the 54 municipalities if you gentlemen care to look them over, you are welcome.

Like I say, the Beaver County Commissioners, Mr. Donatella, we are working in Beaver County in setting up these plans and whatever we can do. But the most important thing I always did say, the public right now, and I don't care where it is at, Harrisburg or wherever you go, they get panicky. I say, being that they get panicky, naturally, we get calls down in Beaver County, believe it or not even on the radios, people day after day get on this radio and say, do we have an evacuation?

That is lack of communication. Right now, like I say, my 54 directors in Beaver County, we have met two, three times already. I want them to go back to their own municipalities or borough or whatever they have, sit down with their councils, set up an evacuation, set up mass care. That is a very important thing right now in Beaver County. That is all I have to say.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Thank you.

BY CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: (To Mr. Donatella)

Q. I think some of us who do not live in western Pennsylvania need a little basic education to start with. Is there three reactors in Beaver County, Shippingport I gather, is there Beaver 1 and Beaver 2?

A. Yes, Beaver Valley Number 1 and Beaver Valley Number 2 is presently under construction. Shippingport is one that has been there since 1957.

Q. So there is only one in operation?

A. Yes, did the committee not receive the photos that we sent down? If you will look there, this one here is the initial one, this is Beaver Valley Number 1 and 2 presently under construction. This is where the stacks will go for the ones under construction presently.

Q. What power company is operating what station?

A. Duquesne Light Company.

Q. What is the rating capacity at Shippingport which is under operation?

MR. ZAPSIC: Approximately 60,000 in the larger one is 862 megawatts. I believe that is the numbers.

BY CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: (To Mr. Zapsic)

Q. Now the one that you see the beginning of the construction will that be another 850,000?

A. I understand it will be, sir. Then right across from it are two fossil plants and it is quite a power center.

Q. Are those two fossil plants, are they coal burning fossil plants?

A. Yes, Bruce Mansfield, Pennsylvania Power, operates it.

Q. Who does?

A. Pennsylvania Power.

Q. Pennsylvania Power?

A. So there is concentration, that is, power.

Q. Are those two fossil plants under citation by EPA, do you know?

A. I believe they are free of citation. I understand that there are citizens' complaints.

Q. As far as you know they are not now being threatened

with fines, installation of scrubbers?

A. As of right now, to my knowledge, they are not.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Fred Taylor.

BY MR. TAYLOR: (To Mr. Donatella)

Q. Just for purposes of clarification, Mr. Donatella, in your testimony you said, and I assume from you what said, also, you were not on board back in 1957?

A. That is correct.

Q. But from your recollection, from your recollection of facts, you did say at that point in time you developed a plan at the request of the company. It is Duquesne Light, is that right? Did the company initiate the moves for you to start preparing your original plan?

MR. ZAPSIC: If I may answer that, the first power plant was built.

MR. DONATELLA: It was a joint effort.

MR. ZAPSIC: By the Federal Government and Westinghouse presently is operating that on a contract. And the, if I can dig through here, the plan that was put together, as my understanding of going back historically, was the nuclear, it was a nuclear evacuation plan, Shippingport, Shippingport atomic emergency evacuation plan. That was put together by Westinghouse, AEC and Duquesne Light.

BY MR. TAYLOR: (To Mr. Donatella)

Q. I guess that was in cooperation with what was then, now the NRC, AEC at that time?

A. Right.

Q. And you have been updating that as you have gone along as I understand from what you said?

A. Yes. What had happened, there was no requirement for the civil defense people to be involved in a plan. It was the first one in the nation. There were no guidelines at the time and the plan that was developed was by the utility company, the Westinghouse Atomic Power Division, the Bettis Plant, and they brought in the Naval Reactor Division of Atomic Energy. At that time they were devising a plan based on nuclear weaponry and what the state of the art was at the time. Therefore, they developed a plan. The county nor the civil defense office at that time, I do not believe, was involved.

BY MR. TAYLOR: (To Mr. Zapsic)

Q. Thank you. One more question for Mr. Zapsic, for the record again. You mentioned that you now have, well, you had in effect, you still have in effect the three and a half mile plan and you are now going into a ten mile plan, I assume possibly a 20 mile plan and you said the ten mile plan would include parts of West Virginia and Ohio?

A. Yes, sir, Hancock County and Columbia.

Q. My question is where do you feel that you fit in as far as responsibility is concerned in telling West Virginia and Ohio on what to do?

A. I feel I do not. However, I feel that the responsibility, and we do have, as a matter of fact, this Thursday, through the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, we do have a meeting with persons from Hancock in Columbia County to let them know what we are doing. They can piggyback, plug in or be made aware of what is transpiring across our line.

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Representative Reid Bennett.

REPRESENTATIVE BENNETT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BY REPRESENTATIVE BENNETT: (To Mr. Donatella)

Q. Mr. Donatella, in your testimony you indicated to the committee, if I understand your comments, that some areas should have special consideration from the state and federal. Would you elaborate on that?

A. Okay, I'll have to dig it back out here. I had made some recommendations at the conclusion. I think this is what you are referring to.

Q. Yes.

A. Yes, I state here that I come to the conclusion that some areas should receive some special consideration from both the state and federal. And I itemize about four or five statements. One was the clear understanding concerning whether or not an individual can be evacuated from the area without him wanting to be. I think that they ran into several problems at TMI, that the people did not want to leave the area. I don't think it is crystal clear whether we could compel a resident to leave his dwelling by law or force him out. So what I am saying is that there should be some understanding on the local civil defense level that if we run into a situation where we are evacuating the area and persons refuse to leave, do we have the authority to make them leave?

Q. You might just then leave that list with the committee.

A. I would be happy to do that.

Q. One other question, I'm impressed with what you have told the committee about your plans, your evacuation plans and all the other things. I would be interested in knowing if you have, how often you might test your plan? Do you run periodic tests, do you have dry runs of any kind?

A. This is what I had pointed out earlier. We have a plan in effect. The Civil Defense Office, along with some of

the other agencies, meet and discuss the plan periodically. We revise it, but I said, fortunately, we had never put it to test. We meet on the plan in setting up some of the problems that we could foresee such as routes of evacuation, being in contact with the communications center. We have, you know, the monitoring stations, etc. But the plan was never tested, to answer your question.

Q. No offense intended, but the best laid plans of mice and men often go astray. If you do not test your plan, why don't you?

A. It would be pretty difficult to test the plan just because of the sheer numbers involved. I would like to clarify that the plan has been tested as far as the line of communication is concerned.

Q. That is what I am interested in.

A. I'm sorry, yes. The plan has been tested as far as the line of communications is concerned, who is to be contacted, and so on and so forth. But actually, the plan does call for an evacuation and we have never gotten into that. We have never attempted to evacuate a segment of the three and a half mile circle. But certainly, yes, we are in contact with some of the major industries there and some of their people attend meetings on a regular basis and the communication lines are tested, to

answer your question, yes.

Q. Do you think it might be advisable, sir, to test in certain areas an actual evacuation? I don't suggest that you would bring those 10,000 people out of that area, we are now to 300,000, I am not suggesting that at all. But perhaps a small percentage of perhaps a volunteer group at a certain time and set up something and say, okay, these, out of these 500 people in these areas, we are going to take 5 people out of there and see how this would work. Had that thought occurred to you?

A. No, up until the attention that has come about with Three Mile Island, we were sitting there thinking we were in pretty good shape quite frankly. We had a plan in effect and some of the problems that have now surfaced because of that weren't tested and we depended upon what we had in effect, but we never did attempt to try to evacuate anybody in Beaver County.

Q. I would repeat then, do you think it might be a good idea to actually try to evacuate a certain percentage of the population of a certain area?

A. Yes, under the circumstances presently I think it probably would be a good idea. It probably, what Bob is putting together, what he is doing right now, that might very well be

the case.

Q. Who would stand the cost of that?

A. This is another unanswered question. Some of the things we are a little leery about also, it is not clear who would stand the cost of that. We don't know. Bob, do you have a comment on that?

MR. ZAPSIC: This is one of the discussions that we had with the State Emergency Management Agency that when you begin to move people across county lines into these mass care facilities, we ask them, whose responsibility does this become? If you move 10,000 people, hypothetically, into Mercer County where you, I believe, are from and they stayed there as an evacuee from the county and let's put a price on there of \$100, we are talking about a million dollars. Where is that money going to come from? At this particular time the answers are, well, it will come out of the emergency fund or some type of thing, the Federal Government disaster. But that is a very basic question and we have asked that that be clarified. This is very, very true. Of course, you're not going to be concerned when you get out about who is going to pay for it, but here again, if you do look at it beforehand, the resistance that may pop up in host counties or in host schools or host municipalities may be gotten out of the way beforehand.

REPRESENTATIVE BENNETT: Thank you, Mr. Zapsic.

BY REPRESENTATIVE BENNETT: (To Mr. Donatella)

Q. Again, Mr. Donatella, if you were to run a test of your emergency plan and if you were to evacuate a small number of people as a test, again, that probably would be costly. Do you think that the State Government ought to foot the bill for these kinds of tests or do you think the county ought to do it? Really, who ought to pick up that tab?

A. If, of course, the Commonwealth is going to make it a requirement, and no doubt some forthcoming legislation compelling us to test the plan in that manner periodically, they should consider some of the costs that are going to be involved. I don't believe that the counties, presently, are in any kind of position with the way funding is to forego any expenses. We depend largely on revenue sharing presently to operate the county government with. I know there would be no funds available to get into those kinds of tests.

Q. Unfortunately, most of us in public office, at whatever level, is at the mercy of the taxpayer who keeps saying to us give me this but don't raise my taxes. You get it and we get it and all of us in public office at whatever level. I don't want to harbor on the cost here, as Mr. Zapsic said in his testimony, once it is done somebody is going to pay for it,

it will come from some place. But I am concerned, really, and again, no offense against your plan, I think from what you have described you do have a good one. But it really never has been tested and that bothers me somewhat. Not just your county, but all the other counties in the state that have nuclear reactors. So therefore my question as to how we might implement these test runs and where the funds are going to come from, Mr. Zapsic?

MR. ZAPSIC: May I comment? Because insofar as kicking these things around, and I am not going to suggest that this be done but I think it may be looked into, that a portion of the utility tax be set aside in escrow for any particular type of incident, costs, because it would appear that the Commonwealth, the citizens of the Commonwealth must bear the burden if it is not coming out of a particular fund. Now, of course, everyone uses the utility, but I think you're getting into a very, very fine line and it may be that portions of this money should be set aside because the TMI incident, they talk overwhelming numbers. I don't know how much a hundred million dollars is and things of this. Maybe the House does --

BY MR. BENNETT: (To Mr. Zapsic)

Q. I don't know either.

A. You talk about them, I don't even talk about them.

What I would suggest is that there be some type of a fund established or mechanism established because, for instance, why should Beaver County foot the bill for a particular nuclear plant of this type when much of the electricity goes into Ohio. It goes into Lawrence County and things of this nature. I think we are talking about power being on a regional basis rather than on a county basis. And so to say, to saddle the county with the burden because the fact is the plant is there, it's the same as a roadway and an expressway when you're going through a particular county and saying that that is that county's expressway.

Q. Just one more question, Mr. Chairman. Along the lines of your possible suggestions of having the utilities' tax pay a part of this, do you think we might break that down only to nuclear power rather than fossil fuels and all the others picking up the tab for the evacuation plans?

A. I have not given it that much thought, but I would make an assumption that this part, in all probability, I would say all because the increasing use of nuclear power, which I understand would be at about 12 percent and going to 25 percent in 1985, 1990, whatever numbers you want to use, will permeate all of the power industry. And as I said, it was the suggestion of where are you going to latch onto the money? And so it

would seem the best place for it would be at the source.

REPRESENTATIVE BENNETT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Representative O'Brien.

BY REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: (To Mr. Donatella)

Q. I see you have a plan. In the case of an emergency, say, in your area you have an accident. Who do you wait to give the order, the Mayor, your local Civil Defense, your State Civil Defense or do you wait until the Governor declares an emergency?

A. I am assuming that you are making reference to a nuclear accident of some kind?

Q. Right.

A. Presently right now, it is the utility company who determines that they have a problem and there would be no way for us to know. That is, the company that operates the plant, that they would have a problem other than them telling us and the chain of events in our plan calls for them to notify the Pennsylvania Bureau of Radiological and we are called in, of course, not only by them but also by the utility company that they have a problem.

Q. What if, and I am hoping in the future that we get federal people there from NRC, the NRC says I think you should evacuate. Do you wait for an order to come from the Governor,

the Mayor, your local Civil Defense or your State?

A. Okay, we have even run into that problem in discussing the plan even on the local level. In talking to some of the Mayors, there is the assumption that they are the only ones that can order an evacuation for their community. You may hear some other talk that only the Governor could declare an emergency. There is some confusion and this is what we were talking about earlier. We said that we need some crystal clear guidelines as to who would absolutely have the authority. As I told the gentlemen here, the plan is in effect, it has never been tested. We have never had to evacuate and make these kind of decisions. So if you looked at the plan, it's real nice, the utility company notifies us by land line communications, they notify the Bureau of Radiological Services, they in turn confirm and call us back and say that they have a problem and we are to begin to implement the plan. Now, you come down to who makes that decision to evacuate a community or any portion of that. This is where you get into the problem, you may run into somebody that don't want to go, the Mayor may think he does not have an emergency, he is not compelled to take orders from the Civil Defense Director or anybody else. And this is where the problem I could see that that could come into play. This is why we need this type of

guidelines coming down that says if there were an emergency, then that county, that commissioner, that civil defense director or the state or somebody has the authority to order that evacuation.

Q. In other words, to get the record straight, right now you don't know where you're going?

A. Presently right now all I could tell you is what is in our plan. I take the orders from the Bureau of Radiological Services, who tells me that they have a problem, and we notify the community and we follow up in accordance with the existing plan. Presently, you know, it is geared into a system in the problem if that is a community to be evacuated. Now, when you come down to the bottom line who makes that decision to evacuate that community, I would assume if there were a problem in Beaver County presently that would be a joint decision by that Mayor of that community and the authorities in charge.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Bob Hollis.

BY MR. HOLLIS: (To Mr. Donatella)

Q. I have one question. You are working now on a ten mile plan?

A. Yes.

Q. On a ten mile plan, that just about encompasses all

of Beaver County?

A. Yes, three-quarters.

Q. What coordination have you done so far with Allegheny County, Lawrence County, Washington County, particularly as host counties?

A. We have been in contact with Commissioner Dan Zilty (phonetic) from Allegheny County, as you know. He has attended a couple of the meetings, he is aware of this because at the time Mr. Dan Zilty became alarmed was the fact that they were talking a 20 mile plan. When you talk a 20 mile plan, you are talking about evacuating almost western Pennsylvania. You take the City of Pittsburgh and it really becomes a real mess, no question about that. He does send staff down to our meetings, they are in contact with us, we keep him appraised the best we can so far. Mr. Zapsic, maybe you want to comment on that.

MR. ZAPSIC: Contact has been made and has been in the process. The Red Cross has also offered their assistance and in effect we have the nucleus of a very small committee, which is enlarging as need prescribe.

BY MR. HOLLIS: (To Mr. Zapsic)

Q. What I was getting at is ten miles you are into the host counties for handling people and that is where a lot

of the time it has only been done in the one county because it had been advised to handle a specific county. Now at ten you cannot handle the people within the specific county.

A. PEMA, the Emergency Management Agency, has indicated that they would assist us in working out those particular cooperative agreements. But I think what we say and what we do sometimes go a little bit askew. And that is why I made the particular point there has to be some external force pushing towards these types of agreements.

MR. HOLLIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Representative McKelvey.

BY REPRESENTATIVE MCKELVEY: (To Mr. Donatella)

Q. Mr. Donatella, you indicated that you felt if you got into an evacuation you would need help from the National Guard. Has there been coordination, continued coordination with the National Guard element?

A. In our plan, of course, the law enforcement agencies that we have included presently was the Sheriff of Beaver County and, of course, the Pennsylvania State Police. There had been no thought of getting involved the National Guard or anybody else until TMI because of the realization that an evacuation of a community, people leaving, that there could be looting, and so forth. Bringing it onto the ten mile scope

that Mr. Zapsic is presently working on, there would not be enough personnel to patrol and control a ten mile radius with existing personnel beyond the Pennsylvania State Police and the Sheriff's Department. It would take a large number of people to patrol that. And, of course, this is the thinking for the National Guard or some military agency getting involved. As Mr. Zapsic whispered in my ear, of course, the cost factor.

MR. ZAPSIC: This is one of the concerns. Anyone staying in an area that may be possibly contaminated will need protective clothing, will need protective -- all kinds of protections. Who is going to bear the cost of that? These are some of the things that we bounce around now.

BY REPRESENTATIVE McKELVEY: (To Mr. Zapsic)

Q. Are you required by law to set up this plan? Were you required by law, federal regulation?

A. Right at the present time with the passage of the Emergency Management Act, the state is required to come up with a plan and then we, as a county, are required to tie in. As I understand it right at the present time, at the federal level I believe it has passed one House or Committee of the House that any nuclear plant that is located in a state that does not have a plan will not be allowed to operate after, I believe, it

is June 1st, 1980. That is the closest thing to any federal mandate that we have seen. The other authority, what we are planning is under the 1973 Emergency Management Act and it is being tied in and well-coordinated with the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency. Since, I would say about May, they have been extremely, extremely energetic, cooperative, helpful.

Q. In your 3.5 and your ten mile plan, do you have levels of evacuation? In other words, upon notification of the company that they have a problem do you have a status line that you could go to? In other words, what I am saying is if the company indicates there is a problem do you go to a certain level to activate the people involved?

A. This is the type of thing that where the technical, when I asked for technical assistance, you know, if the company says they have a problem, of course, the start would be the Civil Defense Director or whatever is the central head in the county. Now from there on, there is going to have to be some type of technical expertise which is not available at the county level and it may be the Rad Department out of the Department of Environmental Resources or the State Department of Health, but there is going to have to be someone who can get there quickly and assist the particular coordinator or the

director in making decisions because, as you say, there is things like wind factors, there is things like shifting winds. We have a ten mile plan, but, you know, the ten mile line is right in the middle of the river. And you are not going to forget about the towns on the other side of that river because a ten mile dotted line is in the middle of the river. So you are going to go over to the next hill. So there is, we are developing, the evacuation routes, of course, have been developed, but we are developing in line with what you're saying. There is going to be steps. You are not going to take out ten miles all at one time. It would appear that that would not happen. The situation would have to be monitored, the directors with proper technical advice would have to make the decision of when, how and where.

Q. Mr. Donatella indicated that DER would make the initial survey after the company is notified. Would you go on whatever DER said?

A. I would think at the -- I think at a time like that you have to go with the best available information you have and DER would be the best available information that we would have.

REPRESENTATIVE McKELVEY : Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Representative Ivan Itkin.

BY REPRESENTATIVE ITKIN: (To Mr. Donatella)

Q. Mr. Donatella, you mentioned the three and a half mile plan. What was the bases for choosing the three and a half miles as radius evacuation?

A. The three and a half miles, as I understand it, goes back, again, to 1957 when they put the original plan together based on the state of the art at the time. That three miles, actually, is what they said, that the three miles would be a safe limit. So to answer your question, that three miles apparently was established by the AEC and the utility company.

Q. What has made those that are knowledgeable in this area change that decision, have they changed the decision or is it your interpretation because of what has been said relative to Three Mile Island that you ought to plan for greater areas of evacuation?

A. Because of T and after TMI, PEMA, the Emergency Management, came to us recently, I think Bob mentioned back in June, and said that you will prepare a plan that would evacuate at least ten miles. So that came from the State level to us, that we would have to comply and develop the plan. The three and a half miles is now obsolete.

Q. So you don't know what bases that PEMA used to

adopt that?

A. No, I can't answer that, no, sir.

Q. It could be arbitrary, for example, it could be seven miles?

A. It could be very arbitrary because I think even the ten miles depends on a lot of things. Everybody talks about the plume that was floating around, it could have gone beyond even ten miles, the topography of the land, the weather the day the incident happened. There are many factors to be taken into consideration. Apparently, and I have to assume, that PEMA arrived at a medium and began utilizing the ten mile criteria.

Q. Are there any special meteorological effects that occur in Beaver Valley, for example, most of the winds are coming from the west?

A. Yes, we have westerly winds almost constantly. Of course, when you get into the adverse weather, then you have a wind shift, but normally it is a west to east flow, very definitely. I would think that probably, and I am no meteorologist by any stretch of the imagination, but if there were a problem, we would probably be evacuating either north or west, of course, because the wind flow would be coming from the west to the east. It is almost predominant.

Q. You mentioned that the three and a half mile evacuation plan is now going to be discarded?

A. That is correct, expanded I should say.

Q. Expanded?

A. Yes.

Q. In the event of an evacuation, and you were advised that persons could be evacuated, let's say, from three miles within the vicinity of the plant because under existing conditions only three miles would be necessary, could you accomplish that with your ten mile plan, would you have to evacuate under the plan everybody within ten miles?

A. The information we have, I will let Mr. Zapsic comment, since he is working on that, it would be doubtful as to whether or not we would evacuate the entire three mile radius. Because we are thinking in terms of, okay, get everybody in the three mile area, but what we have learned from TMI is if you are talking about radiation and the fallout effect getting up into the atmosphere, this is going to be based again on the wind flow. So I would doubt that we would evacuate 360 degrees of the three and a half mile circle.

REPRESENTATIVE BENNETT: Excuse my interruption, and I don't mean to put words in Ivan Itkin's mouth, I think what he is asking, at least what I would like to know, is your

plan calls for ten miles. Now if they said only three miles, would you have to go the whole ten miles or could you just do three miles?

MR. ZAPSIC: May I answer? The intent is we are breaking it down by municipalities and natural boundaries which would be identifiable. So that someone would not have to look and say, am I within this area or am I not. And we are trying to pool that plan. It is not going to be a complete circle of ten miles. Some places that might go 12 miles, some places that might be compressed to nine miles or eight miles. But it is our intention at the time when we put this into effect that the municipalities will be dealing on a municipality-by-municipality basis and it will be more manageable rather than saying, all people within three miles. We will identify those that would go in the first stage or the second stage or possibly the third stage in an alert.

BY REPRESENTATIVE ITKIN: (To Mr. Zapsic)

Q. Have you discussed any change in plans with the utility company, Duquesne Light, operating Beaver Valley?

A. Dan has talked to them in generalizations. Next Monday, I will be talking to Dr. Connors, who is the Shippingport, he is with Westinghouse Shippingport 1957 installation and the Duquesne Light representatives about how we are

proceeding with the plan.

Q. So far in the limited conversations, are they supportive of changing the plan for Beaver Valley?

A. I would say that they are supportive of changing and they seem to be very cooperative.

REPRESENTATIVE ITKIN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Let's take a break for a few minutes. I forgot all about you, I'm sorry. Let's relax, and get a cigarette.

(Brief recess.)

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: May we resume the meeting. Representative Itkin, my apologies for breaking in. Would you like to resume?

REPRESENTATIVE ITKIN: I have no further questions.

BY CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: (To Mr. Zapsic)

Q. I thought of another question I would like to ask, and for the one of a better terminology I would like to know about the approval procedure. You are in the process of developing a plan for the ten mile radius?

A. Yes.

Q. At the point you have this on paper and you think it is a final document, you submit it to who? Let me give you

some hints. I'm talking about county commissioners, I'm talking about PEMA, I am talking about the NRC. Now, you know, give us the first, second and the third step?

A. It is our understanding that when the plan is completed and it is finalized, the Board of County Commissioners, it becomes the Board of County Commissioners' plan. It is my understanding that it will be submitted to the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency which will incorporate our county plan into their larger plan which they are, I believe, mandated to put together. At that time I do not know what they must do from thereon. But from our particular point, after the Board of County Commissioners accepts the plan as the county plan, then that is to be forwarded to PEMA.

Q. In your initial putting together the plan I would assume the utility company is involved in the development of the plan?

A. Do you mean at present, sir?

Q. Yes.

A. Right at the present time, since June, when the Planning Commission got involved we sent out many, many requests for plans from various places. We received plans from California and any place that we could find any information. We are putting that together prior to the final, and I call it

a final draft. It is the intention absolutely of having the power plant involved in the planning process because they are an integral part, maybe even a causitive factor insofar as being the catalyst of any activation.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of the procedure on the part of the utility company in reporting to PEMA relative to a plan and also reporting to NRC relative to a plan?

A. No, sir, I do not.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Any question from any members of the committee?

REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Representative Foster.

BY REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER: (To Mr. Donatella)

Q. I don't know to whom I should direct the question, but I believe you had said that initially the emergency would be declared by the utility and then subsequently DER would determine really your evacuation plan would be triggered by DER, am I correct in that?

A. Let me comment on that. Presently, that is true because we would have no way of knowing because of technical inability that there is even a problem unless the utility company proclaims that they have a problem. The chain of command in the present plan requires them to report to DER that

they have a problem and the second call that they make is to us that is, the Civil Defense. But still sort of a built-in safeguard is the DER people to confirm that there is a problem and, of course, we get telephoned by them that they confirm what the utility company is saying.

MR. ZAPSIC: May I go one step further that it may not be a bad idea for someone to consider putting someone with radiological experience in the Pittsburgh office of DER because there is a four mile travel time between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh or maybe, depending upon the airline, but I think that is a consideration. Because there are outside monitoring stations, but someone is going to have to be there to help interpret the information.

BY REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER: (To Mr. Zapsic)

Q. Where does the NRC fit into that picture or do they fit in at all?

A. It is my understanding that the NRC works in conjunction with DER and the plant site.

Q. As we said earlier, I think there may well be the time that you will have NRC officials in the plants I would hope on a 24-hour basis?

A. Yes, that is the indication. But there, again, that is also the concern of the regulator and the regulatee.

that gets a little bit touchy.

REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BY CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: (To Mr. Donatella)

Q. Communications, when there is a problem at the plant, the plant officials are suppose to call DER. Do they call DER in Pittsburgh or do they call DER in Harrisburg and is there a direct communications link or do they have to go through the normal commercial channels you and I would go through to talk to each other?

A. No, they have a direct contact line right into DER.

Q. Pittsburgh or Harrisburg?

A. Harrisburg. All the people I had talked to at the meetings, I do know that the people from DER that attended our meetings, I guess, as a review of the plan came from Harrisburg office. I think Margaret Reilly was t e person who attended our meetings.

Q. That direct telephone line between the plant and Harrisburg, does that go into DER's office or PEMA's office or both?

A. It goes into the Bureau of Radiological Radiation. But that is where the phone call goes to. They are the ones that dispatch personnel to the site to confirm the problem.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Questions? Representative

McKelvey.

BY REPRESENTATIVE McKELVEY: (To Mr. Donatella)

Q Is the line monitored for 24 hours a day to DER?

A There are several lines and I do know, I am not that knowledgeable about the back-up systems, I know they have microwave, they have land lines, they have regular radios, there are four back-up systems even to our office. We maintain the 24-hour communications center and, of course, it is monitored in our police center, which happens to be our Civil Defense Office, on a 24-hour a day basis, yes.

Q I'm asking about DER, does DER monitor their communications?

A I can't -- can you answer that, Bob?

MR. ZAPSIC: No.

MR. DONATELLA: I do not know that.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Bob Hollis.

MR. HOLLIS: DER, they have it on call, it is a flip off to the person or else it goes into PEMA where they answer it. They have an automatic switchover for a duty officer. That's the answer.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: PEMA has a 24-hour a day duty

officer.

MR. HOLLIS: Right.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: We thank you very much for providing testimony. We compliment you on the quality of your testimony. We very much appreciate you being with us.

MR. DONATELLA: Thank you, gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Our next witnesses are from York County. I would point out that prior to their being sworn in that Representative Foster has distributed to the members of the committee a resolution. It will be worthwhile for you to read it and we will get into a discussion and a possible vote on that a little bit later on today or the first thing tomorrow morning.

From York County, we have Mr. Leslie Jackson, Director of Emergency Management and Mr. Carroll Leppo, Chairman of the York County Commissioners. Before you gentlemen sit down, would you like to raise your right hand?

LESLIE JACKSON and CARROLL LEPPPO, called as witnesses, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: You may take any order you want to make a statement and then we'll ask questions.

MR. LEPPPO: Mr. Chairman and members of the

committee, the first correction is that the first name of the President of the Board is Carroll. I am Mr. Carroll Leppo, President of the Board of Commissioners of York County.

We do not have a prepared statement, but we welcome the opportunity to come here and discuss what transpired in York County with the members of the committee in the hope and the desire that our experience might benefit us in the future. Having met the requirement of the five mile evacuation plan in York County and remembering the events which transpired with the problem at Three Mile Island, our alert began with the partial initiation of that five mile plan, which as days went on, obviously, became inadequate and we were asked to prepare a ten mile plan and very shortly thereafter a 20 mile plan.

The consideration of those plans very quickly went from the evacuation of 10,000 people to 30,000 people to 230,000. I am very pleased to report what I consider extreme cooperation by members of the State Emergency Management Office, the Federal Emergency Preparedness Office and all of our local officials in York County for the preparation of that evacuation plan.

When we were called in, that is the Board of Commissioners and myself, by Mr. Jackson, our Emergency Operation Director, it became obvious that it was rapidly

necessary for us to develop this plan. Our operation is based strictly upon the advice from the Office of the Governor. It is the Governor, in our opinion, who has the responsibility and the authority to order an evacuation and it was our responsibility and authority as commissioners of York County to carry out that evacuation, to prepare the plan for that evacuation would it be necessary and when the Governor so so ordered it.

I believe what we have prepared in York County and the 20 mile plan is being used as a model throughout not only the state but other areas and I am very, very proud of the people who worked with it. I mention particularly Mr. Stimmel from the State Office who was with us throughout the entire time. Mr. Beck from the regional office of the Federal Emergency Preparedness group, Mr. Greg Beatty, who was the federal representative, without taking anything away from our local personnel who participated in the preparation of the plan.

The five mile plan did not present any great difficulty. Even going to the 20 mile plan allowed us to remain within the confines of the geographical area of York County. We have a hospital in Hanover, which is less than -- which is more than 20 miles from the Three Mile Island area and therefore that was used as that center.

The only concerns that I really, really had during that time was in communication. I felt that, you know, we might have had a closer communication with the state offices and a little bit more information. However, the information we did receive was accurate. We felt that the dissemination of any information, inaccurate or -- we would not disseminate any information which was not absolutely accurate and unnecessary, and I believe just a closer tie in that communication problem would have assisted us during that period of time.

The second concern I had was, as the other two members of the Board of Commissioners were at my side and participated in the decision making process all the time and were constantly available, during the development of our plan it became extremely important for us to know what the situation would be relative to school closing, if necessary, on Monday. We had a bit of difficulty getting an answer from the state offices as to whether or not the schools would be closed. The reason for that concern was because we were utilizing some of the schools in the southern end of our county for evacuation centers and the buses for transportation purposes. We did get that answer, the schools were not closed. Because it is not within our authority to do that. We worked around that necessity. We feel that we now have, and we have adopted, a

20 mile plan not only for Three Mile Island but also for the Peach Bottom area. We think the plans are very, very good. The first 50 copies were requested by the state office here and I believe disseminated to some of the other counties and I think they are being used there. We are preparing additional copies all the time for dissemination wherever they are needed, required and useful.

I have asked the Federal Agency and the State Department if men could be made available, at that leisure and their opportunity, to come back to York County to further investigate the plans which we have adopted and to certainly further refine and improve upon it.

I believe that given the five hour notice, which we were told would be a minimum amount of time required, that we could have evacuated York County successfully. I am very glad that that did not become necessary. Thank you.

MR. JACKSON: I have no prepared statement.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: You are Mr. Jackson?

MR. JACKSON: Right, I have no prepared statement. I have been following the committee's activities quite closely in the newspapers and any prepared statement that I would give would be merely repetitious of what has gone on before here.

As the Emergency Management Director of York County,

in early 1958 we were asked by the Nuclear Regulatory Agency to prepare a five mile plan for Peach Bottom and for Three Mile Island. We prepared a five mile plan, which is a comparatively easy plan to prepare at the time due to the low population involved

On Friday morning, we did have the opportunity of a test of this was the decision that Paul Leese of Lancaster County and I had to make in York County that was due to a panic condition in the Goldsboro area and also on the east side of the river. Paul called me and said what can we do to help our people up there? The emergency people were calling in for help. It was when the helicopter had picked up 1,200 reading of milliroentgens above the plant. Somehow a radio station had gotten a hold of it and was broadcasting it and was creating a problem.

So our phase one of the five mile plan is to use our emergency people, the police with loudspeakers in their cars, fire companies with loudspeakers, etc., in asking the people to go inside and stay inside until they receive further notice, listen to their radios. We took that upon ourselves to do that in York and Lancaster County 9:20 that morning and it worked very well. And then at 10:00, of course, the Governor came on and requested everybody in the ten mile zone to stay inside and for pregnant women and preschool children to leave.

So that section of the five mile worked real well.

But then when we got the 20 mile zone, we are going into a whole new ball game because that includes the city of York now. And as the commissioner said, the population soared from 13,000 to 230,000.

Well, I am glad to say that help came in. We had over 100 people working on this plan. The head of each committee was a specialist in their own field. June Snyder of the State Health Department headed the medical survey people, doctors from the hospitals. As each section came in, we gave them tables, telephones, etc., took over the whole basement of the Courthouse and said go to work. The National Guard came in, the Pennsylvania State Police came in, DER came in, the American Red Cross came in, Transportation people came in. We brought our own 36 members of the County Planning Board in. We began working Friday and we worked straight through until Sunday night, 72 hours, and I don't think anybody got over six hours rest, but we came up with this evacuation plan. This is the York County Three Mile Island Evacuation Plan and it is considered to be excellent.

We did have a few problems. One which annoyed me greatly was from about, oh, 10:00 Wednesday, the 28th until all heck broke loose 9:00 Friday morning, we were practically

in limbo in getting information from the state and from anybody else. Although we were getting phone calls from Portland, Oregon, Houston, Texas, and even Paris, France on what was happening, we knew something was happening but as far as any authentic information getting to us, it just simply was not getting to us and we didn't know just which way to go.

In my public career, I have been in the forefront of seven major disasters in this state, many minor ones, but this was different. We couldn't see it, we couldn't hear it, we did not know how to fight it and we were not getting any information to help us fight it those first two days. And that was one of my very annoying situations.

So I will just open myself up for any questions you may have.

BY CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: (To Mr. Jackson)

Q. As I remember the situation, the wind was blowing from the east to the west and York County was the recipient of the initial result of the accident?

A. Right.

Q. What was the first contact that you had from outside York County that you had a problem and when did you receive that contact and who made it?

A. I was notified at seven -- 0727 hours on Wednesday

March 28, 1979. We received a teletype message from Hackman, Chief Dispatcher, Lancaster County Emergency Center. The teletype stated, "Information received at 0720 hours this day from Mr. Deller, Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency Duty Officer stating that Three Mile Island reported on-site emergency reactor room. Reports high level radiation. Reactor number 2 has been shut down. No off-site release. Acknowledge this message."

And that is when I got the first message.

Q. You received that from Lancaster County?

A. I received that from Lancaster County.

Q. Yet the plant is located in Dauphin County?

A. In Dauphin County.

Q. What time was that now?

A. 7:27 Wednesday, March 28th.

Q. What was your next communication?

A. At 8:05 hours I received a telephone call from Mr. Lothrop (phonetic) of PEMA, asked if word was received from DER. Could we put out the word and get an evacuation of the five mile area of TMI under way in 15 minutes.

Informed Mr. Lothrop we could immediately begin to prepare.

I then placed radio station WSBA on standby for

emergency broadcast and then I had the dispatchers call the key emergency people in York County because they had the key relayed down, starting with the commissioners to all the officials. At 0835 hours, I received a telephone call from Mr. Laminson (phonetic) of PEMA informing us that they had isolated the problem at TMI and contained it within the steam generator and they were working on the problem at the present time. However, all emergency people should remain on standby until given final clearance word from authorities at Central Office of PEMA or DER.

At 9:25 hours I received a call from Mr. Laminson, PEMA, stating that the problem at TMI is now contained and we can release our emergency standby people.

We released our emergency standby people and we were in limbo until Friday morning.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Representative Lehr.

BY REPRESENTATIVE LEHR: (To Mr. Jackson)

Q. Mr. Jackson, your evacuation plans, were they drawn up before the accident or afterwards?

A. Afterwards, Representative Lehr, except for the five mile plan. The five mile plan was drawn up and delivered in June of 1978.

Q. But this was the ten mile plan?

A. This was the ten and twenty mile.

Q. Ten and twenty mile?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had an evacuation been necessary, what routes did you plan to take the people out of the areas? Would that have conflicted with other areas going in the same routes?

A. No, sir, we have it all mapped here. These routes, incidentally, were designed by the Planning Commission of the Pennsylvania State Police and the National Guards.

What we are looking at now, bear in mind, is the twenty mile evacuation plan, the twenty mile plan. This takes this section here. This involves 235,000 people in York County. However, you normally figure that 50 percent of those people are going on their own; they have gone. In fact, our Planning Commission survey indicated that 40 percent of the people had already left York County.

We took I83, divided it that way, all east of I83 would be -- the first stop would be Clearview School at the Brogue. However, there is five large schools in that district and Kennerdale, Middle and Kennerdale High School here. Now, we had been working with Maryland on this. Maryland had agreed that their Whiteford District would take any overflow that we had; the Red Cross and the Emergency Management and the health

Department in Maryland. They agreed that they would take that overflow.

The central area is York City, Spring Garden, West York and that area. Theirs was Susquehannock, the Glen Rock, again, the five large schools in the area but the overflow would go to Timonium Fair Grounds. And Timonium Fair Grounds was ready to take care of 51,000 people at Timonium.

The east flow would come to Spring Grove, again, another large school area, with the overflow going into Manchester, Maryland.

All our medical, our hospitals, etc., our nursing homes, etc., were coming over here to Hanover, which is the only hospital we had left in York County. Patients who had to be hospital treated, who could not get out of bed, etc., were going to be helicoptered and ambulanced to Maryland Hospitals, who were standing by to take care of all of those patients.

The reason we went south, just what the gentleman said here, is the prevailing wind conditions, this way, this way or this way (indicating). This way we are running away. The wind never blows north to south. We are running away and taking our people out of any cloud covering, coming north to south, which is impossible, it never happens. That is the reason we went south plus the fact that we had excellent working

conditions with the State of Maryland authorities.

MR. LEPPA: There is another reason for going south, too, and that is by going north we automatically run into the Cumberland and Dauphin County evacuation possibility. So that we might be flooding roads with our northern evacuees which they had already planned to utilize. So that since we had that 20 mile area in the southern end of our county, the first phase of our plan was everybody with his own vehicle prepared to make that evacuation upon the announcement from the Governor and then through us. And that is why, with 20 miles remaining in York County, we utilized the York County facilities rather than interfere with the Dauphin and Cumberland County plans.

REPRESENTATIVE LEHR: Thank you.

MR. JACKSON: Now, I heard this question asked previously. Yes, we had Major DiMico (phonetic) and Captain Wallace of the National Guard. There would have been five hundred National Guardsmen come to York County and be bivouacked at the fair grounds. They were on standby to come to York County to handle traffic control, along with two hundred State Policemen, who would be coming to York County. They mapped it out and in a master plan every intersection, how many men they had on every intersection, exactly the way the traffic flows, and so forth and so on. Plus tow trucks for anybody breaks

down, plus gasoline trucks for anybody that runs out of gas. This is all part of this and this (indicating). Yes, we did and then, of course, the National Guard and the State Police, after we get the people out, would become the security people for the area.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Fred Taylor.

BY MR. TAYLOR: (To Mr. Leppo)

Q. Mr. Leppo, as attorney and counsel for this committee, it is sometimes presumed that I not only have all the answers, but I can solve the gasoline crisis and cure the common cold, which is not true. In the beginning of your statement you said you would react to an evacuation only on the orders of the Governor, I believe that is correct?

A. (Affirmative nod.)

Q. Is that your own interpretation or is that a legal opinion given to you by your solicitor?

A. Well, this was my understanding from the officials who were there, the State EOC and the Federal EOC people that it was the Governor only who could order an evacuation of a given area like that and that the responsibility to carry out was with the Board of Commissioners. It was not a legal interpretation to the best of my knowledge.

Q. It was just your understanding?

A. Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Bob Hollis.

BY MR. HOLLIS:

Q. I have a couple of question. There was testimony presented to the committee about two weeks ago by the Chairman of the Dauphin County Commissioners that in order to get somebody to listen to them that he, in effect, almost evacuated Dauphin County due to the lack of allegedly credible information. Did you ever reach that point in your career down there in York County, that the information you were receiving was so nebulous that in order to force the issue that you almost ordered an evacuation?

A. Well, not quite. The only incident that I can report on, that was on Sunday night. We were, of course, more than a little bit concerned about the lack of continuous flow of information, as Mr. Jackson pointed out. We felt that we ought to have been more informed. But I, personally, rested my feeling upon the fact that I was sure the Governor was getting more information and more detailed information than we were and he was quite qualified to act upon that particular nuclear information. All right, so, we concerned ourselves with our primary responsibility, which I felt was the safety

and evacuation of the people of York County were it to be necessary.

On Sunday night, as the plan had already been explained to our local political subdivision, we wanted them to know we had a plan, that we did not want it disseminated, because we felt there still might be some refinements and some changes. On Sunday night, a decision became absolutely essential about the closing of the schools with my transportation committee. It was then, with a bit of frustration, I called the Governor's Office and when I identified myself I got as far as the Governor's Chief Information Officer. It was he who then, after continued and repeated questions by me, indicated that only northeastern school district would be closed. That is within the five mile plan, the five mile area. I indicated to him that I wanted to be sure that the Governor was aware we planned the utilization of those other schools for housing sites and that we had concern about utilization of those buses for transportation. And he said that it was the Governor's opinion that only northeastern would be closed. He did indicate to me that I could call the rest of them and they would probably close and I said I was sure that was true, but I did not think it was within my responsibility or authority to close the schools in York County. A couple of them, by the

way, superintendents on their own did order closing.

But the answer was negative in terms of the closing of the rest of the schools and I had a bit of a problem getting that answer, but it did come and we worked around a lack of the closing of the balance of the schools.

Q. Do you not feel that you had the authority, if you so required the school buses, that you had sufficient authority to order those schools closed if you wanted them?

A. No.

Q. You don't feel that you had the authority?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Do you feel you should have the authority? Do you think the law should be if you need those schools? If it is, in your opinion of you and your staff, emergency staff, that the school facility is required or school buses that are owned by the public, and we are talking of the district and not private, that you have the authority to order those schools closed and you have the authority to commandeer those vehicles?

A. No, I don't; I don't. I feel it would work effectively with the information coming from PEMA, the information going to PEMA, working through the state regulatory agencies with all the information presented there and that decision being made by the Governor. It wasn't one which was

very well accepted by my transportation committee, I might add. But nevertheless it was a decision and we accepted it, we worked around it, and I feel, in fact, that is the way it should be handled.

Q. The law specifically, and we are talking emergency management law and not dealing with nuclear incidents, allows the local public official to order an evacuation and declare an emergency. In other words, you can declare an emergency as declared in York County. You don't need the Governor to tell you an emergency has occurred in York County. You can declare that emergency as imperative. What if there was an explosion, being non-nuclear, and you had to evacuate, order an evacuation out of, say, a portion of York and you needed a school building to house those people, you don't feel you had the authority to do that?

A. We would do it.

Q. That is what I am getting at. Because you have the authority, whether or not you want to utilize the authority, that is the difference.

A. Well, it depends on the information. Under that local circumstance and situation you have more information than anyone else. Under these conditions our information was not adequate to make that kind of a decision.

Q. You feel you have the authority if you have local information and it is a local incident or an accident, you have the authority to order and to close?

A. I think so.

Q. The next question is during the meetings that were held in York County, and particularly Goldsboro, many local officials down there, elected officials, have stated they have yet to receive a copy of the evacuation plans. Is this still in fact true?

A. It probably is because the state requisitioned the first 50 copies we printed and the others are off the press right now and will be disseminated within the day. But that is true. But we had 50 copies prepared and the State PEMA Office took them all.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Representative Dorr.

BY REPRESENTATIVE DORR: (To Mr. Jackson)

Q. I have two questions. If I looked at your plan correctly, is it not in fact true that some areas of York County that are within the five mile area of Three Mile Island such as parts of Fairview Township, if they were following the directions that I think you indicated they would follow in your plan, they would in fact go closer to Three Mile Island than their home is in order to take the proper route to their

evacuation center, is that not in fact true?

A. You're talking about I83?

Q. Yeah, for about a mile, Reeser's Summit, coming down that area there, they would.

MR. LEPPA: There is one presumption, there is one basic factor of our plan that you must first consider and that is anyone with private transportation or the availability to it, vehicular, whatever, is to prepare that transportation for evacuation, awaiting the announcement. When that announcement came, I would doubt very much if many people in Reeser's Summit would have stopped. I would think that some of those people might have headed north. However, the remainder of those people who required evacuation, and I doubt there would have been many, we would have brought down 83 to those centers within York County. That is, what you say is true, however, I doubt that very many of those absolutely northern tier people would have evacuated in that direction.

BY REPRESENTATIVE DORR: (To Mr. Leppo)

Q. What you are saying then is that in fact it is probably 50 percent or maybe more than 50 percent of the people in any given area, whether it is five or twenty miles, are virtually not going to pay any attention to the evacuation plan. They are going to pay attention to the evacuation order and

follow their own plan?

A. I think that is true. I think a lot of people would take backroads which would ease the traffic pattern on main roads. As a matter of fact, according to the estimate that we had, approximately 50,000 people on the weekend time were already out of York County at some greater distance away.

Q. Suppose I live in Newberry Township and I have my own car and I don't have any relatives, any hunting cabin or anything else. So my own evacuation plan is to follow your evacuation plan and go to the evacuation center that is set up for me. Now, what is the word that I am going to get? You're going to put out the word, evacuate Newberry Township residents, what do I hear from you?

MR. JACKSON: What you would hear, you're talking about five mile now, are you talking twenty mile?

BY REPRESENTATIVE DORR: (To Mr. Jackson)

Q. Let's just say, I used Newberry Township just as an example, that is five miles.

A. All right, in the emergency center we would do three things. We would hit one button which would put all our radio stations in York County onto emergency broadcast system. We would hit the second button which would put off all the sirens up your way and all the monitors up your way. Then we

would give it two minutes and then we would come on the air and broadcast exactly what is happening. And when we come on the air all your emergency vehicles would be going out through the area, too.

Q. I'm interested in what I would hear from you. I would hear, first of all, evacuate. Okay, let's forget about that now. I am interested in how I evacuate and where do I go? What do you tell me under your plan?

A. Okay, this is the one we used during Three Mile Island. This is an emergency. This is an emergency. An accident has occurred at Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Station. You are advised to take cover and remain indoors until further notice. Please remain in your home with all doors and windows closed. Turn off all fans and air-conditioning. Keep home closed until further advised. Listen to your radio.

The second stage would be, now we're talking about ten miles, an accident has occurred at the Three Mile Island. It is necessary that you prepare to be evacuated to a safe area. Secure your homes, turn off stoves, heaters, air-conditioners and fans. Listen to your radio and stand by for word to evacuate. When requested to evacuate please proceed immediately to northern regional schools, Dillsburg.

Q. Okay, twenty mile area.

A. Twenty mile area --

Q. I still live in Newberry Township, what do you tell me?

A. Go to Spring Grove if you are on the west side of I83.

Q. No, I'm on east, say I am in Goldsboro.

A. Brogue, five miles south of Red Lion.

Q. Is that what you tell me?

A. That is what you would have gotten through your people up there.

Q. Okay, that's my problem. I just moved in from Pittsburgh. You tell me to go to Brogue.

A. Okay --

Q. If that is what I am told, how do you expect people to know where to go?

A. Right, I think with the State Police and the National Guard at each and every interchange and intersection for an even flow of traffic, I don't know how, it would be just flowing, that is all. They keep it going and I83 would be four lanes south.

Q. Would you tell me as much as to go to I83 or would you just say go to Brogue or would you say Newberry Township,

those within five miles of Three Mile Island living east of I83 take I83 south to Brogue? That makes more sense than if you say if you live in Newberry Township go to Brogue. I'm trying to find out how much detailed information you give out?

A. Once you get on I83, there is no way you can turn out. You have got to go with the flow of traffic.

Q. I agree with that. But how would I know to go to I83? Are you going to tell me to go to I83?

MR. LEPPPO: We could announce that.

REPRESENTATIVE DORR: That would be part of the announcement?

MR. LEPPPO: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE DORR: Thank you. That is all.

CHAIRMAN WRIGG: Representative Foster.

BY REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER: (To Mr. Jackson)

Q. Yes, Mr. Jackson, I think you partially answered my question, 83 would be four lanes south, would this be true in general of your evacuation routes, four lanes one direction or two lanes in one direction?

A. They were set up, as I said, Representative Foster, this was all set up with the State Police and the National Guard for an even flow of traffic in the direction of the evacuating point. Yes, I would say that.

Q. For those evacuating to the Brogue area what would be the primary route they would use after departing 83, 74?

A. 74, right and they have another one marked on there. I just can't recall; it is a legislative route.

Q. And 74 would also then be two lanes south at that point?

A. They would probably turn into two lanes because that is what -- they were handling all of that and they said we are going to have an even flow of traffic in the direction of the evacuation plan.

Q. I am thinking in terms of getting through Dallastown and Red Lion on 74, which at five o'clock in the evening, that is no mean feat right now.

A. No it isn't. That is the only way we have.

REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER: Thank you.

BY CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: (To Mr. Jackson)

Q. You have indicated that some 40 or 50 percent of the people had left the area. We have heard similar kinds of comments from your neighbors in Lancaster and Dauphin counties. You said something to the effect that your Planning Commission took a survey. Can you tell us some of the details of that survey? How did they do it, what was the sampling techniques?

A. They did it by telephone from the Courthouse and

they did it by calling stores, service stations, post offices, and various business establishments, even corner bars, etc., and asking how many people are estimated yet to be in those area.

MR. LEPP0: The schools and places of employment.

MR. JACKSON: Right, absentism at places of employment, absentism at schools.

MR. LEPP0: That is an estimate.

MR. JACKSON: Just to give you an example, the afternoon of April 2nd, 1979, in the five mile zone, only 52 percent of the people were still there. In the ten mile zone, 65 percent of the people were still left. That was what their survey indicated.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: In winding up your testimony do you have any recommendations you would like to make to the committee relative to proposed legislation, amendments to existing legislation or any direction that ought to be given to PEMA in regard to their responsibilities?

MR. LEPP0: My only recommendation would be that closer communication ties be maintained and established on more regular, more frequent basis for the proper dissemination of information. The lack of information so often causes misinformation. As a matter of fact, one of the primary factors in our

plan was the individual's preparedness of those people to evacuate themselves, knowing full well they would all be going down 83, for example, and that they would be using back roads and their own vehicles, etc. We heard somewhere that on some sort of a national media or, I am not even sure which media, that someone was told it was disseminated that you shouldn't use your own car. This was the worst possible thing that could have been said to our people in York County because it is absolutely primary to our plan that people who do have their own methods of transportation use them so as not to have to have public transportation or buses provided for them.

I believe a more complete communication and accurate dissemination of information would have been helpful. Other than that, certainly misinformation would be the worst thing that could happen. I would say that we did not get misinformation other than the fact at one time when the information came through that the problem was secure, that was incorrect, improper and caused great concern on my part.

I believe that the system would work as it is currently phased with additional and more close communication between the PEMA Office and ourselves.

MR. JACKSON: I would like to add something to what the Commissioner just said. As I have met with people residing

within the five mile area of Peach Bottom and of Three Mile Island, I find them very much disturbed on how they're going to be alerted, how they are going to be notified within that area if an incident like this should happen again in the middle of the night, for example, etc.

Recently, we received from the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, the Corps of Engineers' studies of eight dams in York County, and we have been requested to prepare down dam evacuation programs in case one of these dams should burst. Incidentally, they include two state dams. But I noticed there that written into the law is that the owners of the dams are responsible for designing an early warning system to alert the people that they may have to evacuate because of a dam break. And I think that this should be given consideration that the owners of the atomic plants should be responsible to give an alert to the people in the five mile area should we have any other incident like this. If we can force the owners of dams to do it, then we should be able to force the owners of others to do such as this.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: You are referring to legislation which requires dam owners to notify. Is this state or federal legislation?

MR. JACKSON: It is state.

MR. LEPPA: There was also no money sent down with that requirement, I might add.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: What else is new? Representative Dorr.

BY REPRESENTATIVE DORR: (To Mr. Jackson)

Q. Mr. Jackson, it occurred to me to ask this question. You mentioned part of the survey was done with the post office. I wonder what other contacts on an on-going basis you have, if any, with respect to the United States Postal Service and with respect to the evacuation plan. The reason I ask the question is to give you some direction. It seems to me that probably the only people who could quickly go through an area, at least a built-up area, and know how to systematically go house to house and find out whether everybody is gone or not, who is lying in their bed yet and not aware, like you said of these plans, would be the railmen. I am wondering if there has been any contact with the Postal Service to see what kind of cooperation you could get from them on that?

A. No, no. We have been working with the volunteer fire companies and volunteer fire police on that, and one of the things they are doing now is like going around and identifying handicapped people, etc. That is who we have been working with. We have wonderful cooperation. There is a large,

large body of people in York County.

REPRESENTATIVE DORR: I have a great deal of respect for those people. I just wondered if they couldn't use some training, perhaps, from the mailmen. I think it is a point to be made in our work, Mr. Chairman, and see whether the United States Postal Service would be amenable to cooperating with i n respect. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Representative Milton Street.

REPRESENTATIVE STREET: I have heard discussion about the five and ten mile radius, I'm from Philadelphia, which is 98, 99 miles. In an extreme emergency we have such a large population, what would be the plan for Philadelphia?

MR. JACKSON: What, sir?

REPRESENTATIVE STREET: What would be the plan for evacuation? How would you evacuate a city like Philadelphia, which is so close to Three Mile Island.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: I might bring in at this point, these officials are from York County and they have no responsibility regarding an evacuation plan for the city of Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE STREET: Would they know if there is an evacuation plan? And if, you know, we haven't gotten any information, materials that have come across my desk, never

indicated or pointed out in any way that there is an evacuation plan.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: I assume we could probably best ask that question of the State Emergency Management people when we have them on board, whether there is one. These are not state officials. These are county officials.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Bob Hollis.

BY MR. HOLLIS: (To Mr. Leppo)

Q. Can I just ask one question? I don't know whether you were here when the Old Order Amish individual was here this morning, Mr. Kinsinger. He mentioned the difficulty of notification of the Amish community, particularly to the Old Order, due to the lack of telephones, radios, television and York in particularly the lower county around the Peach Bottom area, you have few volunteer fire companies or not as many as you would have around Goldsboro. Have you had any communication or any coordination with the members of the Amish community in York County, particularly in notification, due to the fact that they don't have radios, televisions, telephones and there is a great distance between the farms, particularly in that Peach Bottom area. Have there been any thoughts to do it if you haven't done it?

A. We really have not addressed that problem specifically.

However, in Airville, which is in the heart of the Peach Bottom area, we have, just within the past few weeks, installed a new siren in the fire hall. Here again would be an area that the fire police and local fire volunteers might be utilized if not helpful. And, of course, Representative Dorr's suggestion is not invalid in terms of the postal people being very helpful in that area, too. Certainly, the firemen, the fire police, the fire volunteers could be extremely helpful in disseminating the information to people who could not hear the siren or are out in the country areas.

Q. Well this was one of the questions, there was an area of concern to that group of people.

A. Of course.

Q. It has to be addressed and I am just wondering whether or not you had or in your planning you can address it?

A. We thought about that with the request for that additional siren down there, that you could get to certainly more people. To get to everyone is a real problem. Just like I am glad I did not have to answer the question from the evacuation of Philadelphia.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Any additional questions or comments?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: We thank you very much. You have been most cooperative witnesses. We appreciate your being with us.

MR. LEPPA: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Before we break, would Representative Foster like to explain his resolution.

REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My resolution deals primarily with a proposal by Metropolitan Edison to vent into the atmosphere quantities of Krypton 85 gas, a radioactive isotope.

It also deals with the discharge of some 4,000 gallons of water which was probably contaminated or at least had not been thoroughly tested to determine if it was safe for discharge. I, frankly, have just been appalled by the proposal to first dealing with the release of the water, and secondly, with the proposed release of Krypton 85 into the atmosphere apparently on the basis that this is the cheapest and easiest way to deal with the problem. But frankly, I think we better use the technological processes that are absolutely safe in disposing of these very dangerous and toxic radioactive substances.

And with that in mind, I have drawn up this resolution which would memorialize the NRC to do everything

to enjoin Met-Ed from releasing any Krypton 85 into the atmosphere and also to call before the committee the applicable Met-Ed officials to explain the process by which they arrived at decisions to proceed in this fashion. Frankly, I think these are some of the most important matters that this committee might deal with in the decision making process. Apparently insofar as radioactive water is concerned, possibly contaminated water, that the decision making process did in fact break down and this water was released prior to the NRC being aware of it. And we absolutely do not want to take any chances on another episode of this type insofar as the Krypton 85 gases are concerned.

I would ask that the committee adopt this resolution.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Is that a motion?

REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER: I so move, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Second?

REPRESENTATIVE STUBAN: I'll second it.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Representative Stuban seconded it.

Comments, questions. Ivan Itkin.

BY REPRESENTATIVE ITKIN:

Q. Mr. Chairman, I would like to go specifically to the third resolved clause where it now reads that the committee

memorialize the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Commonwealth to take every action necessary to prevent Metropolitan Edison from releasing radioactive Krypton 85 into the environment until the committee has had the opportunity to receive and assess expert testimony relative to potential health and safety hazards.

I take somewhat an exception on the basis of ignorance to take every action necessary because if we take a very long period of time to receive and assess, there may be some other health problems that may materialize because of said inaction.

What I would like to do is seek to amend Representative Foster's resolution to add the word on line two after every and before action the word prudent. So this would not be assumed to indicate to do whatever has to be done irrespective of what subsequent harm would be caused.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Would you like to respond to that, Peck?

REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think Mr. Itkin's amendment, by adding the word prudent, is implied in the resolution itself, but I have no objection to the addition of the word prudent and I would be amenable to inserting that into the point that he had indicated.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Any objections?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: We will add the word prudent.
Any other comments, questions?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: I think it would be my recommendation that we adopt the resolution, assign it to the subcommittee which is dealing with the discharge of water and waste at Three Mile Island for them to report back to us at approximately the same time that we have the Metropolitan Edison officials before the committee which I assume will be sometime in September.

All those in favor say aye.

(All members of the committee present voted aye.)

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Opposed?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: The resolution is adopted.

Now I recommend that the committee terminate its business and be assembled in this room at 10:00 tomorrow

morning.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, on April 24, 1979, the House of Representatives created the Select Committee on Three Mile Island "for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive inquiry into the nuclear accident at the Three Mile Island facility" and "to review the potential health and safety hazards" in connection therewith; and

WHEREAS, Metropolitan Edison Company, which owns and operates the nuclear facility, has discharged 4,000 gallons of potentially contaminated water into the Susquehanna River and is considering the release of Krypton-85 into the atmosphere; and

WHEREAS, Metropolitan Edison Company has discharged this water, which may contain unacceptable levels of radioactive, cancer-causing Strontium-90, without the apparent knowledge and consent of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the Commonwealth and without conducting any tests; and

WHEREAS, the unauthorized release of this water, in disregard for the health and safety of Central Pennsylvania residents, has exposed a glaring defect in the decision-making process of Metropolitan Edison and suggests a serious breakdown

in communications between the utility, the Commonwealth and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and

WHEREAS, it is imperative that Metropolitan Edison be restrained from acting in an equally irresponsible manner with respect to the ventilation of Krypton-85, a radioactive gas, into the atmosphere; and

WHEREAS, the Select Committee has not completed its examination of the potential health and safety hazards associated with the discharge of potentially contaminated water and has yet to undertake a review of the release of Krypton-85; Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that appropriate officials of Metropolitan Edison be called before the Committee to justify the decision to consider atmospheric ventilation of Krypton-85 and to give a full and complete accounting of the unauthorized discharge of 4,000 gallons of potentially contaminated water into the Susquehanna River, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Committee expand its present inquiry into water discharge hazards to include the potential dangers presented by the ventilation of Krypton-85, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Committee memorialize the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Commonwealth to take

every prudent action necessary to prevent Metropolitan Edison from releasing radioactive Krypton-85 into the environment until the Committee has had the opportunity to receive and assess expert testimony relative to potential health and safety hazards; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution be immediately delivered to Governor Richard L. Thornburgh; to the Secretary of Environmental Resources, Clifford L. Jones; to the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Joseph M. Hendrie; to the President of Metropolitan Edison Company, Walter M. Creitz, and to the President of General Public Utilities Corporation, Herman M. Dieckamp.

(Whereupon the hearing was concluded at 1:00 p.m.)

I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence taken by me in the within matter are fully and accurately indicated in my notes and that this is a true and correct transcript of same.

Dorothy M. Malone

Dorothy M. Malone
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