



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
1100 RAYMOND BLVD.
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY 07102

10/2/80
OAL/LEGAL

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF)
JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT)
COMPANY FOR AN INCREASE IN RATES)
AND AN ADJUSTMENT OF THE LEVELIZED)
ENERGY ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE.)

DECISION AND ORDER

OAL DOCKET NO. PUC 3518-80
BPU DOCKET NOS. 807-488 and
804-285

(Service List Attached)

BY THE BOARD:

On April 29, 1980, Jersey Central Power & Light Company (hereinafter Petitioner) filed a petition with the Board of Public Utilities, requesting an increase in base rates, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 48:2-21 et seq. On July 21, 1980, the Petitioner filed another petition with the Board, requesting an increase in its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause (LEAC), to become effective September 1, 1980. The matter was transmitted to the Office of Administrative Law on July 31, 1980, and was consolidated with the earlier petition for the increase in the Petitioner's base rates.

Hearings were held on the consolidated petitions, both in Newark, and in Toms River, Morristown, and Sparta, during the months of August and September, 1980. By consent of the parties, (with Counsel for Ocean County taking no position), the Petitioner amended the requested effective date of the proposed increased LEAC from September 1, 1980 to October 1, 1980, with corresponding adjustments for recovery over a five, rather than six-month period. The parties submitted briefs or position papers on the issue of the LEAC on September 8 and 9, 1980.

In its initial LEAC filing, the Petitioner requested that the present LEAC of 21.928 mills/kwh be increased by an additional 6.264 mills/kwh (or by approximately 30%), which would increase the Petitioner's annual revenues by \$77.8 million. During the course of the hearings and prior to briefing, the Petitioner reduced the proposed increase to 5.808 mills/kwh, which corresponds to annual revenues of approximately \$72 million.

On September 16, 1980, the Administrative Law Judge submitted to the Board his Initial Decision in this matter. After careful consideration and review of the Administrative Law Judge's Initial Decision and the extensive briefs and exceptions filed by the Staff of the Board, Company, Rate Counsel, and the County of Ocean, the Board is convinced that Petitioner, JCP&L, is not entitled to any increase or modification in its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause at this time.

The Board adopts the adjustments to Petitioner's projected energy costs proffered by Rate Counsel in its well-reasoned presentation before the Administrative Law Judge and in its brief, these adjustments were also recommended by the Boards Staff. However, the Board agrees with Staff that a more equitable result will be obtained with regard to the amortization of "new" deferred energy costs if a twelve-month period is employed. The Board fully recognizes the potential for changing conditions that could adversely affect the level of the Deferred Energy balance. In particular, any unanticipated outage of Oyster Creek, radical changes in OPEC pricing policy, or extended coal strikes which would impair JCP&L's outside purchase power agreements are just a few of the problems we clearly recognize. Further, the Board continues to view with concern the Company's financial condition. In particular, we recognize the current limitation of the Company's access to long-term financing, and its continued heavy reliance on the short-term credit available under the Revolving Credit Agreement. It is the highly dynamic and volatile nature of these relevant cost considerations that leads us to adopt Staff's recommendation to extend the current LEAC for a period of up to six months. During this period the Company shall closely monitor each factor that could adversely affect the Company's Deferred Energy balance and recovery of its energy costs.

The Board wishes to make it perfectly clear to all parties that in the event of any material change in the circumstances of the company, it will, on an expedited basis, entertain a petition to reexamine the Company's LEAC. One such occurrence would be the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's refusal to allow a delay in the implementation of the TMI "lessons learned" modifications to the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station scheduled for November 1980 until at least April 1, 1981.

As a result of our action today, the Petitioner's Deferred Energy balance should significantly decrease during the six months of the clause. It is estimated that at the end of six months the Deferred Energy balance should decrease by some \$45 million. This anticipated decrease will play a significant part in reducing the short-term pressures on the RCA credit limit.

Therefore, based upon the foregoing, the Board HEREBY DENIES Jersey Central Power & Light Company's (JCP&L's) petition for an increase in its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause (LEAC). The Board HEREBY DIRECTS the Petitioner to continue in effect its currently existing LEAC.

DATED: October 7, 1980
(SEAL)

BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
BY: (SIGNED)

GEORGE H. BARBOUR
PRESIDENT

EDWARD H. HYNES
COMMISSIONER

BARBARA A. CURRAN
COMMISSIONER

ATTEST:
(SIGNED)

Phil Fine
Upon Receipt

EXHIBIT 3

November 7, 1980
#28-80N

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- General Public Utilities today advised the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that the Company expects cleanup from the accident at Three Mile Island will take more time and cost more than earlier estimates.

Revised preliminary schedules were submitted as part of GPU's extensive comments on the NRC's draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS), which deals with plans for decontamination and disposal of radioactive wastes from the March 28, 1979 accident at TMI Unit 2.

A GPU spokesperson said the base schedule, originally developed late 1979 and early 1980, is expected to be extended two to three years. This reflects slippage that has already occurred as a result of regulatory and financial constraints, as well as expectations that those constraints will continue.

- - MORE - -

In November, 1979 an NRC policy statement called for completion of a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement prior to authorizing major cleanup efforts on TMI-2. The draft of that report is currently available for public comment and is not expected to be finalized until the end of March, 1981. Faced with this and related regulatory decisions, the current rate of progress of the cleanup and the limited cash resources, the Company in September announced a substantial reduction in the level of effort for the cleanup.

Earlier this year the projected date for removal of the damaged core was April, 1983. That is the final, significant milestone needed to reduce the level of risk for any new emergency. In the PEIS comments submitted today, that milestone is now predicted for August, 1985.

Last August the Company estimated that cleanup costs would total about \$500 million for the period 1980 through 1985 if the base schedule could be followed, and without any allowance for inflation. The Company expects the two to three year schedule extension to increase cleanup costs by about \$150 million. That gives a new total of \$750 million, without any adjustment for inflation and including the 1979 expenditures. If the inflation rate is assumed to 10 per cent per year, costs would grow further to close to \$1 billion.

After deducting \$300 million of insurance, the GPU spokesperson estimated that the Company would have to find \$700 million from other sources to pay for the remaining cleanup costs. GPU and others have been exploring various forms of federal aid to ease the burden on ratepayers.

The cost estimates do not include ordinary, non-accident levels of operation and maintenance costs, or fixed charges on the investment in plant.

Meanwhile, GPU, in its comments to the NRC, said "it should be a source of considerable reassurance to everyone that the analyses conducted (by the NRC) to support the draft PEIS clearly indicate the cleanup can be conducted with negligible releases to the environment... (and) less radiation exposure to the public than would occur from normal plant operations."

However, GPU said the draft was "seriously flawed" by the NRC's failure to assess which of the various alternative cleanup methods are environmentally acceptable. GPU said it is essential to a timely cleanup operation for the NRC to establish which criteria, if fulfilled, are sufficient for the cleanup to proceed.

News Release

General Public Utilities
Corporation
100 Interpace Parkway
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054
201 263-6500



Further information Joseph M. Benish
(201) 263-6779

For release Immediately

Date: November 6, 1980
80-072

GPU BOARD CANCELS FORKED RIVER

PARSIPPANY, NJ, NOVEMBER 6 -- Responding to continuing financial pressures and regulatory uncertainties, the board of directors of General Public Utilities Corporation (GPU) voted today to cancel the Forked River nuclear project.

"The GPU board, meeting with the Jersey Central Power & Light Company's (JCP&L) board of directors, cancelled the Forked River plant because of the regulatory and cost uncertainties associated with the project," said William G. Kuhns, GPU chairman and chief executive officer.

JCP&L, a GPU subsidiary and owner of the plant, started construction on the 1168 megawatt station in 1973 after receiving a construction permit from the Atomic Energy Commission.

"In 1978 the plant was forecast to be on-line in the mid-80's at a cost of about \$1.2 billion. Financing limitations, environmental and nuclear regulatory delays and uncertainties, coupled with an anticipated high rate of inflation, made continuation of the project imprudent," Kuhns said.

According to Kuhns, the utility will seek approval from the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities to have the project investment of \$394 million recovered over a reasonable period of time through the Company's rates.

JCP&L will also continue investigating the possibility of developing a coal-fired generating station at Forked River and other locations in both New Jersey and western Pennsylvania, said Kuhns.

BOARD VOTES TO OMIT DIVIDEND

The GPU board today also voted to omit the fourth quarter common stock dividend, the fourth consecutive omission by the utility.

Kuhns concluded, "We regret that a dividend again could not be declared. We continue to have a critical need to conserve cash as a result of the TMI accident, and until the severe financial circumstances facing the GPU System significantly improve, we do not expect we will be able to resume common stock dividends."

**Three Mile Island
Nuclear Station**

Post Office Box 480
Middletown, PA 17057
717 948-8197

For Further Information
Contact: John Fidler

For Release: Upon Receipt

News Release
GPI Nuclear

Public Information Services

Date: November 4, 1980
#26-80N

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- A small amount of krypton 85 is scheduled to be vented from the Unit 2 Containment Building at Three Mile Island beginning Friday morning at about 10.

The venting, expected to release between 10 and 15 curies of krypton during a six-hour period, is to prepare for the fourth manned entry into the Containment Building, tentatively set for late next week.

Plans for the entry are still being developed. Details will be released shortly.

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**Three Mile Island
Nuclear Station**

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For Further Information
Contact: Dave Delzingaro

For Release: Upon Receipt

News Release
GPU Nuclear

Public Information Services

Date: October 31, 1980
#24-80N

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- Three Mile Island environmental monitoring personnel reported no radioactive fallout has been detected from the first pass of nuclear fallout from the Oct. 16 Chinese atmospheric nuclear weapon test.

TMI monitoring was conducted at six locations within a 16 mile area. The Chinese fallout passed over the TMI area on Monday, Oct. 20, at an altitude of 40,000 feet.

The Environmental Protection Agency, Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources also have reported no radioactive fallout from the Chinese bomb test.

A second pass of the Chinese radioactive fallout is expected over the TMI area during the Nov. 4-6 period. TMI will continue its monitoring.

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**Three Mile Island
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For Further Information
Contact: Dave Delzingaro

For Release: Upon Receipt

News Release



Public Information Services

Date: October 31, 1980
#23-80N

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- Ongoing testing by TMI Environmental Impact Assessment technicians has recorded some increase in tritium at monitoring stations on Three Mile Island.

The monitoring stations were installed earlier this year to watch for leakage from the Unit 2 Containment Building. Tritium has been above normal background levels at several monitoring points and technicians believe it is coming from the Borated Water Storage Tank.

The recent tritium readings at these monitoring points ranged between 1,320 and 4,940 picocuries per liter, compared to a previous high of 2,160 picocuries. All of these readings are well below the 20,000 picocuries per liter established by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as the maximum permissible concentration of tritium in drinking water.

Technicians believe the recently higher levels of tritium can be traced to extensive pumping tests performed during late August in the monitoring stations.

The tritium levels are expected to return to their previous range after the disturbance caused by the pumping tests subsides.

-more-

Leaks from piping systems associated with the Borated Water Storage Tank, believed to be the source of the tritium, have been repaired and additional modifications are being completed which will collect water from future leaks.

Regular sampling of Susquehanna River water near TMI indicates no change in the background amounts of tritium normally present in the river. The slight increase in tritium levels at the on-island monitoring stations represents no danger to the environment or to the public, and does not affect off-site drinking water supplies.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, EPA, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources and other agencies were advised of the monitoring results.

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**Three Mile Island
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For Further Information
Contact: Phil Fine

For Release: Upon Receipt

News Release

GPU Nuclear

Public Information Services

Date: October 29, 1980
#22-80N

General Public Utilities today released the findings of a poll on public opinion in Pennsylvania since the March 28, 1979 nuclear accident at Three Mile Island.

The poll, conducted for GPU by the Field Research Corp. of San Francisco, was done in two waves -- the first in late June just prior to and during the venting of krypton gas from the damaged Unit 2 reactor, and the second in late September.

The poll showed overwhelming public agreement on the need to clean up Unit 2 as soon as possible. Better than 80 percent agreed that "if repairs are not made to the damaged reactor there could be further equipment failures which could cause new dangers".

A majority of the 2,849 people polled were confident that problems of the cleanup will be solved safely, but expressed dissatisfaction with the handling of the cleanup thus far.

Bare majorities favored restarting the undamaged Unit 1 while Unit 2 cleanup continues --- providing that Unit 1 is operated under improved safety standards. A slightly larger majority favored restarting Unit 2, if it can be repaired and rebuilt to improved safety standards.

A narrow majority of the people polled believe they stand a chance of receiving dangerous doses of radiation in the future. One in five believes they received a dangerous dose during the TMI accident.

- MORE -

Seven out of ten people thought Metropolitan Edison did a fair to excellent technical job of venting krypton from Unit 2 containment building, and an equally high number felt Met Ed did a good job of keeping the public informed on the venting.

But Met Ed, the GPU subsidiary that operated TMI at the time of the accident, continued to have low credibility problems, scoring the lowest among 10 informational sources tested in the poll. Met Ed's rating was followed closely by low credibility ratings for anti-nuclear groups and newspaper editorials. Scientists from the nuclear industry, universities and independent laboratories all scored highest as reliable information sources.

Robert C. Arnold, chief operating executive of the newly formed GPU Nuclear group, said, "What the poll seems to be telling us is that we still have a way to go before we regain sufficient public confidence. And that's not too surprising, considering all that has happened in the past 19 months. But I'm confident we'll continue to make progress."

The Field poll was taken, primarily, among two groups of Pennsylvania residents --the first those living in the "primary region" within a five-mile radius of Three Mile Island, and the second, residents of the "secondary region" within a radius of five to 25 miles of the nuclear power plant. People living in remaining areas of Pennsylvania were questioned during the first round of polling, but not the second one.

In September 46 percent of the residents in the primary region rated Three Mile Island as the most serious problem facing their county--ahead of such issues as inflation, unemployment, taxes and crime. In the secondary region, 27 percent in June and 20 percent in September ranked TMI -- in a tie with unemployment --as second in their concerns after inflation and the cost of living.

Other findings included:

-- Restarting the undamaged Unit 1. Fifty-one percent of the people in the primary region and 55 percent of those in the secondary region in September approved of restarting Unit 1 while the cleanup of Unit 2 continues, assuming that improved safety standards are met.

-- Restarting a rebuilt Unit 2. Fifty-six percent of the residents of the primary region and 59 percent of those in the secondary region in September approved of restarting Unit 2 if it is repaired under improved safety standards.

-- The safety of nuclear power. Three-quarters of the people who were polled in both regions felt that "residents living in the vicinity of nuclear power plants will be much safer in the future as a result of the lessons learned at TMI".

-- Costs of the Unit 2 cleanup. Forty-five percent of the people in the primary region and 41 percent of those in the secondary region in September felt that Met Ed's stockholders should pay all or most of the costs of the cleanup. Seven in ten said Met Ed customers should pay none of the cleanup costs, Sixty Eight percent said the Federal government should pay some part of the costs of cleanup.

-- Fears of radiation. Twenty-two percent of the residents within five miles of TMI and 14 percent of those between five and 25 miles in September believed they got a dangerous dose of radiation during the TMI accident and about 50 percent of both groups thought they might get a dangerous exposure from TMI in the future. Those feelings, however, run counter to the Kemeny Commission's report on the TMI accident. The Kemeny Commission found that "the radiation doses were so low that we conclude that the overall health effects will be minimal. There will either be no case of cancer or the number of cases will be so small that it will never be possible to detect them."

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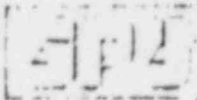
**Three Mile Island
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For Further Information
Contact: Dave Klucsik

For Release Upon Receipt

News Release



Nuclear

Public Information Services

Date: October 28, 1980
#21-80N

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- Two Nuclear Regulatory Commission investigations found no grounds for a series of charges criticizing Metropolitan Edison's operations at Three Mile Island.

The reports, received by Met-Ed from the NRC staff, cover charges related to issues raised by the anti-nuclear group Three Mile Island Alert (TMIA). These issues are being considered this week before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. The Board is conducting hearings on the restart of TMI Unit 1.

NRC investigators reported they found "...no items of noncompliance with regulatory requirements and no facts to substantiate the allegations..."

NRC's Office of Inspection and Enforcement examined records, made unannounced inspections and conducted extensive interviews with present and former TMI employees.

The investigation dealt with the following accusations: improper testing of equipment; improper maintenance of pump seals; delays in performance of maintenance work; inadequate quality control surveillance and other alleged maintenance inadequacies.

Since the hearings began Oct. 15, the ASLB has rejected many of TMIA's requests to enter certain exhibits in the case. The Board ruled that certain of these exhibits were unreliable or irrelevant to nuclear safety.

TMIA was directed to present its case first on these issues in the restart proceedings because of its failure to provide information supporting its general allegation of improper maintenance.

MORE

The hearings are chaired by Ivan Smith, an attorney who serves full-time with the ASLB. The other ASLB members are Dr. Walter Jordan, a retired nuclear physicist and professor, and Dr. Linda Little, an environmental scientist.

The second full week of hearings begins today with TMIA presenting more of its case. One of its witnesses is expected to be a former TMI employee who is to testify on charges of abuse of overtime.

Unit 1 was shut down for refueling at the time of the accident at TMI-2, and has not been permitted to resume operations pending the current hearings before the ASLB. Meanwhile, extensive modifications are underway at Unit 1, based on what has been learned from Unit 2, extensive studies by GPU Nuclear and orders issued by the NRC.

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NOTE: Updated information on the restart hearings or related activities is available from the TMI Communications office at (717) 948-8197.

News Release

TMI Nuclear

Public Information Services

Three Mile Island Nuclear Station

Post Office Box 480
Middletown, PA 17057
717 948-8197

For Further Information
Contact: John Fidler

For Release: Upon Receipt

Date: October 27, 1980
#20-80N

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- Pennsylvania State Police today charged two contractor's employees at Three Mile Island with running an illegal gambling operation.

Paul Whelski, 41, of Tower City, a labor foreman, and Norman E. Beaver, 28, of Middletown, a laborer, both employees of Catalytic Inc., were charged with gambling, lottery and conspiracy. The charges were filed before District Justice Truman B. Peters of Middletown.

The investigation began several months ago when the alleged gambling operation came to the attention of the TMI security department. After conducting its own investigation, the security department called in the state police.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has been advised of the investigation.

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News Release

Metropolitan Edison Company
1000 Locust Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104
215-381-3101



A Member Company of the
General Public Utilities System

Further information: COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

For release IMMEDIATELY

Date: October 23, 1980
News Release #155-80C

NEW STATE TAX SURCHARGE REQUESTED BY MET-ED

A request for approval of a revised State Tax Surcharge was filed Wednesday by Metropolitan Edison Company before the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC). The revision will result in a change of the State Tax Surcharge from 7.29 percent to 6.12 percent for service rendered on and after November 1.

The new surcharge will result in a 24-cent reduction on the bill of a typical residential customer without electric water heat, using 500 kilowatt-hours per month. That bill will change from \$35.21 to \$34.97, a reduction of just under one percent.

New State Tax Surcharge Requested By Met-Ed
Add One

Ernest W. Schleicher, vice president of consumer affairs for the utility, explains the recent history of the surcharge: "In the spring of 1979, in response to an appeal by utilities, certain kinds of property were ruled to be non-taxable under the Pennsylvania Utility Realty Tax Act (PURTA). As a result, the Pennsylvania Board of Finance and Revenue ordered the Commonwealth to grant Met-Ed a refund for PURTA overpayments in the years 1972 through 1976. In July, 1979, Met-Ed began to refund some \$11.8 million through credits on customers' bills.

"In an extraordinary session on July 4, 1979, the Pennsylvania legislature passed a bill which had the effect of reversing the PURTA tax ruling by broadening the class of property normally taxable. At the same time, they also imposed an additional one-time surtax to offset the monies refunded by the state as a result of the Board of Finance and Revenue decision. To minimize the effect on electric rate payers, the PUC ordered utilities to recover this surtax over a 12-month period; for Met-Ed this period ends October 31, 1980."

Schleicher continued, "We are pleased to be able to reduce customers' bills, even though the amount in this case is slight. This occasion gives us the opportunity to point out some of the impact of taxes on our customers' bills. For example, the Public Utility Realty Tax and a 4.5 percent gross receipts tax are imposed only upon utilities. In addition to these special taxes, utility bills also include other taxes paid by non-regulated businesses."

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News Release

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Further information Joseph M. Benish
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For release IMMEDIATELY

GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITIES



Date October 21, 1980
80-068

GPU POSTS THIRD QUARTER EARNINGS

PARSIPPANY, NJ, October 21 -- General Public Utilities Corporation (GPU) today reported third quarter earnings of 17 cents per share, down 60 percent from the 42 cents per share reported for the third quarter of 1979. Net income was \$10.5 million, down 59 percent from the \$25.6 million reported for the same period a year ago.

Last quarter GPU reported a loss of 14 cents a share, the only quarterly loss in the corporation's history.

-MORE-

"Our earnings continue to be severely affected by the removal of both Three Mile Island units from our rate base," said William G. Kuhns, GPU chairman and chief executive officer. "Stated simply, we are continuing to reflect in our financial statements the impact of capital and operating costs associated with both TMI units, while we are not recovering any of these costs from customers," he said.

A 13 cents per share drop equalling about \$8 million in third quarter 1980 earnings, as compared to the same period in 1979, resulted from the removal of the undamaged Three Mile Island Unit 1 (TMI-1) from the GPU operating companies' base rates in the first half of 1980. During the second quarter of 1979 TMI-2 was removed from customers' rates by both the Pennsylvania and New Jersey public utility commissions.

"Earnings improvements from the \$60 million of annual emergency rate relief granted to GPU subsidiary Jersey Central Power & Light Company (JCP&L) last May, and approximately 5 cents per share from increased sales of electricity during the quarter were more than offset by the suspension of credits to income (AFUDC) for the carrying costs of funds associated with the Forked River nuclear project, increased expenditures at TMI-1 (the undamaged unit), the effects of a recently-settled strike at Pennsylvania Electric Company and other increases in operating costs," Kuhns explained.

The financial tables follow:

GPU Third Quarter Earnings
Add 2

<u>THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 30</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Sales of electricity (Thousands of MWH)	7,785	7,649	2
Total revenues (000)	\$ 490,201	\$ 383,926	28
Revenues other than those related to energy costs (000)	\$ 261,865	\$ 240,106	9
Net income (000)	\$ 10,458	\$ 25,592	(59)
Average common shares outstanding (000)	61,264	61,264	-
Earnings per average share	\$.17	\$.42	(60)
<u>NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 30</u>			
Sales of electricity (Thousands of MWH)	24,072	24,327	(1)
Total revenues (000)	\$1,363,925	\$1,104,180	24
Revenues other than those related to energy costs (000)	\$ 750,978	\$ 735,108	2
Net income (000)	\$ 19,172	\$ 81,271	(76)
Average common shares outstanding (000)	61,264	61,203	-
Earnings per average share	\$.31	\$ 1.33	(77)
<u>TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 30</u>			
Sales of electricity (Thousands of MWH)	31,741	32,105	(1)
Total revenues (000)	\$1,749,900	\$1,433,400	22
Revenues other than those related to energy costs (000)	\$ 983,135	\$ 958,374	3
Net income (000)	\$ 33,684	\$ 116,190	(71)
Average common shares outstanding (000)	61,264	61,096	-
Earnings per average share	\$.55	\$ 1.90	(71)

-MORE-

GPU Third Quarter Earnings
Add 3

Note: Since the March 1979 accident at the TMI Nuclear Generating Station, the future earning power of the GPU System is dependent upon the regulatory responses to a number of major continuing uncertainties created as a result of the accident, the outcome of which is not now determinable.

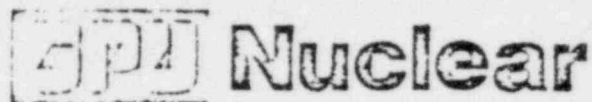
**Three Mile Island
Nuclear Station**

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717 948-8197

For Further Information
Contact: **John Fidler**

For Release: **Upon Receipt**

News Release



Public Information Services

Date: **October 21, 1980**

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- A contractor's employee at Three Mile Island was charged with possession of marijuana today. Charges were filed by the Pennsylvania State Police before District Justice Truman B. Peters of Middletown.

A summons will be sent to Stephanie Spease, 21, of Harrisburg, a clerk with Nuclear Support Services Inc.

A small quantity of suspected marijuana was found in the woman's purse during a routine search Sept. 22. The matter was then turned over to the state police.

Since that date, she has been denied access to the site.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has been notified of the incident.

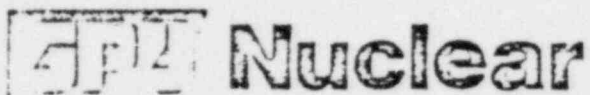
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For Further Information
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For Release: Upon Receipt

News Release



Public Information Services

Date: October 17, 1980 -- 5:00 p.m.
#19-80N

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- A work crew performed additional maintenance and testing of the personnel airlock door in the Unit 2 Containment Building at TMI this afternoon.

The men tested and cleaned the seals to the inner door of the airlock. After yesterday's entry, tests showed that additional work was necessary to maintain the door seals.

The work performed today was on the airlock door used to enter the building yesterday, and not on the airlock to the equipment hatch that was repaired. Additional testing of that airlock is continuing.

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For Further Information:

Contact: Dave Delzingaro

For Release: Upon Receipt

News Release



Nuclear

Public Information Services

Date: October 10, 1980 10:30 a.m.
#13-80N

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- A minor venting of a small amount of krypton 85 from the Three Mile Island Unit 2 Containment Building began at 10:05 a.m. today.

The venting will continue through late afternoon. Less than 20 curies of the gas will be released.

Today's activity will cause no adverse health effects to workers or the general public.

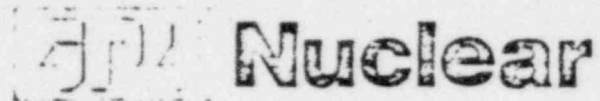
The venting is being done in preparation for a possible third manned entry into the Containment Building next week.

There have been five previous minor ventings since the major venting took place last summer.

TMI officials have reported routine periodic venting would be necessary to remove small amounts of existing krypton that diffuses from the water and other materials in the Containment Building.

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News Release



Public Information Services

Three Mile Island Nuclear Station

Post Office Box 480
Middletown, PA 17057
717 948-8197

For Further Information

Contact: Dave Delzingaro

For Release: Immediately

Date: October 10, 1980

#14-80N

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- A minor venting of a little under 13½ curies of krypton 85 gas from the Three Mile Island Unit 2 Containment Building was completed at 4:06 p.m. today. The venting began as scheduled at 10:05 a.m., and continued routinely.

The venting resulted in no adverse health effects to workers or the general public.

As previously reported, routine periodic krypton ventings are required to remove small amounts of existing krypton that diffuse from the water and other materials in the building.

During the major venting program from June 28-July 11, about 43,000 curies were released. Since that time, minor ventings were conducted on Aug. 1, 8, 14 and 22 and Sept. 19.

The venting was done in preparation for a possible third manned entry into the Containment Building next week.

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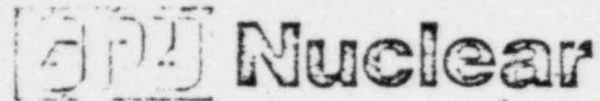
**Three Mile Island
Nuclear Station**

Post Office Box 480
Middletown, PA 17057
717 948-8197

For Further Information
Contact: John Fidler

For Release: Upon Receipt

News Release



Public Information Services

Date: October 16, 1980
#17-80N

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- Five TMI technicians completed a successful entry into the Unit 2 Containment Building Thursday. All five were able to stay longer than planned because radiation levels inside the building were lower than anticipated.

The team completed all its tasks. Afterward the team and support personnel congratulated each other on a mission well done.

The team members were Sam Griffith, 28, a health physics technician with Nuclear Support Services Inc., and a veteran of the second entry; Larry E. Eberly, 44, an instrument and control technician with Metropolitan Edison Company; Guy E. Wise, 45, a Met-Ed machinist; Richard Croll, 28, a radiation-chemical technician with Met-Ed, and Peter Keegan, 27, a Met-Ed senior health physics technician.

The team entered the building at 10:30 a.m. Wise and Croll repaired the locking mechanism of a personnel airlock that is a part of an equipment hatch. The doors to the airlock have been sealed shut since the accident.

Wise and Eberly left the building after the first hour, staying twice as long as was planned. Keegan left with them when a camera malfunctioned. He was scheduled to join Croll and Griffith who climbed to the next elevation and continued radiation monitoring and picture taking. Croll and Griffith left the building at noon. They were inside an hour and a half or 30 minutes longer than scheduled.

MORE

Other tasks completed were a radiological survey of the core flood tanks, maintenance on two monitors that keep operators apprised of certain plant systems, and a visual survey of the polar crane, the device used to lift the top of the reactor off during refueling.

The team recorded radiation readings of between 200 and 500 millirems per hour on the entry floor, and an average of 150 millirems per hour on the next higher elevation.

Actual radiation doses to the team members were well below the 625 millirem limit set for the entry; they ranged from 200 to just over 450 millirems. By comparison, the company quarterly limit is 1,250 millirems and the federal quarterly limit is 3,000 millirems.

Team members praised the light weight breathing apparatus they wore: battery-powered air filtration devices with positive flow air masks. In the first entry the team carried oxygen tanks on their backs.

This time the entry team wore cotton coveralls instead of the heavier fireman's coats worn during the first two entries.

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News Release



For further information call:
Public Information Department
Jersey Central Power & Light Company
501 Grand Avenue
Asbury Park, New Jersey 07712
(201) 775-6600, Ext. 261

SUBJECT: Oyster Creek Weekly Status Report

RELEASE: Upon Receipt

LACEY TOWNSHIP--The Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station is presently operating at its rated capacity of 650 megawatts.

The plant power level had been limited by equipment problems in the liquid radioactive waste treatment system. Plant personnel, aided by consultants, have been successful in making the necessary repairs, allowing the facility to return to full power operation. Additional long term efforts will be required to upgrade the system to permit reliable full power operation.

One event was reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission during the past week in accordance with the thirty day reporting requirements. On Thursday, September 11, 1980, while performing a functional test of the containment spray system, three of four high drywell pressure switches were observed to have setpoints slightly higher than those specified in the plant technical specifications. The switches automatically start the containment spray system when the drywell (reactor containment) reaches a specified pressure. The cause was attributed to instrument drift. The problem is being evaluated by the equipment supplier. The safety significance of the event is considered to be minimal since the system would have actuated, if needed, and performed its intended function.

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Jersey Central Power & Light Company is a member of the
General Public Utilities System.

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**Three Mile Island
Nuclear Station**

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For Further Information
Contact: John Fidler

For Release: Upon Receipt

News Release



Public Information Services

Date: October 13, 1980
#15-80N

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- A small amount of krypton 85 will be vented from the Unit 2 Containment Building at Three Mile Island beginning Wednesday morning between 10 and 11.

The venting is to prepare for the third manned entry into the Containment Building, scheduled for Thursday morning.

Approximately five curies of krypton will be vented during the operation, expected to last through the entry.

Last Friday, a little under 13½ curies of krypton were released in preparation for the entry.

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For Release: Upon Receipt

News Release



Public Information Services

Date: October 13, 1980 -- 3:30 p m.
#16-80N

MIDDLETOWN, PA -- A five-man team will enter the Unit 2 Containment Building at Three Mile Island Thursday morning.

To prepare for the entry, approximately five curies of krypton 85 will be released from the building, beginning Wednesday morning at about 10. The venting will continue until the entry is completed.

Two technicians are scheduled to exit the building after approximately 25 minutes, but the other three are scheduled to remain for up to an hour.

The team plans to repair the locking mechanism on a personnel airlock which hasn't been opened since the accident last year. They will also measure radiation levels in several locations, take photographs, try to open an elevator door and retrieve a radiation monitor left behind in the last entry.

This is the third manned excursion into the Unit 2 Containment Building since the accident. The first entry was July 23, and the second, August 15.

A TMI representative will be at the Media Center Thursday morning to provide updates on the progress of the entry.

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