



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555  
16 November 1982

DOCKETED  
USNRC

OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY

'82 NOV 17 P3:21

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman Palladino  
Commissioner Gilinsky  
Commissioner Ahearne  
Commissioner Roberts  
Commissioner Asselstine

SERVED NOV 17 1982

FROM: John C. Hoyle *JCH* Acting Secretary

SUBJECT: Public Comments in TMI-1 Restart Proceeding

Enclosed for your inspection, in accordance with the Commission's order of October 20, 1982, are the public comments on TMI-1 restart received in Harrisburg, as well as those mailed to the Commission itself. These comments have also been served on the parties to the TMI-1 restart proceeding.

cc: Parties to proceeding  
TMI Program Office  
OGC  
OPE  
PDR  
LPDR

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PDR ADOCK 05000289  
G PDR

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**THIS WILL BE YOUR LAST CHANCE TO MAKE YOUR VOICE BE HEARD**

**ALSO, WRITE** to voice your concern to the NRC Commissioners.  
Their Decision Will Be Made By Dec. 10th.

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name Mr. & Mrs. John & Loretta Jones  
Address 328 Garfield St - York, Pa. 17404

ORLISTED

NOV 15 P2:49

BRANCH

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name M.M. Melvin E. Noffs  
Address 396 Tyler Run Rd. York Pa 17403

**U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name BEVERLY A. ULINE  
Address Redwood Rd - York Pa

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Karavellas  
Address RD 2, Box 5116 Red Lion, PA 17354

GLORIA STEPP  
CRESTVIEW MANOR RT  
HUMMELSTOWN, PENN.  
17036



# The Patriot-News Co.

Raymond L. Gover  
PUBLISHER

Edwin F. Russell

PRESIDENT

Saul Kohler  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

A Free Press — Armor of the Republic

NOV. 9, 1953

## NRC will hear, but that's all

**NOT WANTING** to repeat the heated confrontations that have marked its previous appearances in the area, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission returns tonight to the vicinity of its biggest failure as a guardian of public safety in a format carefully designed to protect it from responding to the questions raised by its conduct and priorities in the wake of the accident at Three Mile Island.

Of course, we should be grateful that the NRC has chosen to put in an appearance prior to making its decision on the restart of Unit 1. It is not legally obligated to do so and it was only the appeal of Dauphin County Commissioner John Minnich, chairman of the NRC's citizen advisory panel, that the commission hear what the people affected by the decision have to say one more time which made tonight's meeting at Central Dauphin High School possible. Better a one-way exchange on the fate of Three Mile Island and surrounding residents than no exchange at all.

**THOUGH** we suspect that tonight's public hearing is little more than an empty gesture by the NRC (it has given every indication it intends to permit the restart of Unit 1), it does offer one more opportunity to plead the case against restart.

It is symptomatic of the NRC's misplaced priorities that so much time, energy and urgency have been attached to putting the undamaged reactor back into operation while nearby the cleanup of the worst nuclear accident in American history proceeds at a crawl. One can make an argument — as fraught with peril as it is — that the restart of Unit 1 will help provide the revenues needed to insure that the cleanup of Unit 2 continues, but it suggests a set of values at odds with the NRC's primary mission to see to it that nuclear plants are safe irrespective of other considerations, such as money.

That the current state of Unit 2 poses a potential hazard to the public of increasing risk the longer it sits is confirmed by the NRC and disputed by no one. Yet, the NRC has acceded to the slow pace of GPU Nuclear's cleanup effort and permitted it to concentrate on putting Unit 1 back on line. By the NRC's own account the cleanup could be proceeding at least twice as fast as is currently the case if the funds were available.

**UNABLE** or unwilling to come to grips with the full dimensions of a major nuclear accident, the NRC has shrouded its lack of resolve concerning the cleanup by concentrating its energy on what it does best — licensing and relicensing nuclear plants to operate. But the responsibility to oversee the safe operation of nuclear plants surely extends to providing vigorous resolution of the problems posed by a nuclear plant that is unsafe. What good is having a regulatory body solely responsible for the safety of nuclear plants when it fails to respond adequately to the most significant breach of safety it has ever confronted? Its responsibility doesn't end by issuing new regulations requiring additional safety measures at other nuclear plants. It has a responsibility to see that the mess is cleaned up as rapidly as possible.

The failure of the NRC, the federal government and the nuclear industry to fashion an effective plan to deal with the cost and technical difficulties of cleaning up Unit 2 is the best reason why Unit 1 should not be allowed to restart. The simple truth is this area cannot afford another nuclear mishap or worse. It just doesn't make any sense to risk another nuclear accident when no one — even after three and one-half years — has figured out how to address all of the ramifications of the first accident.

At  
TMI



## Blasting Repair Technique Might Cause Catastrophe

Three Mile Island Alert has called on Governor Richard Thornburgh to investigate immediately why GPU is spending millions of dollars to repair 31,000 steam generator tubes at TMI-Unit 1, using a technique which as no assurance of success and may create extraordinarily hazardous conditions should the plant resume operation.

At the same time financial constraints have forced the company to short-cut on implementing certain safety features at TMI-1. The group also asked Governor Thornburgh to assist TMIA in investigating why the NRC unilaterally approved GPU's use of such a repair process without first providing any opportunity for a Public Hearing, and assistant in insuring that a Hearing be held at least BEFORE a restart decision is made to examine the safety consequences of the repairs.

The repair process, which involves expanding the tubes with explosives, began last weekend and is expected to take two to three months.

"We have obtained an internal NRC document wherein the NRC Staff itself seems to recognize that the technique has a strong potentiality for failure," commented Louise Bradford on behalf of TMIA. "The Staff is particularly concerned about 'rapid failures occurring upon plant restart.' This is an extraordinary statement. If the steam generator tubes should fail under normal operations, let alone during another accident, the public health and safety consequences would be enormous.

"In addition, other NRC documents indicate that the company cannot afford to make certain safety improvements at TMI-1. We suspected all along that this would eventually happen, and we suspect it will continue to happen. Since the NRC has denied our right to litigate the question of GPU's financial capabilities, we have asked the Governor to immediately investigate GPU's financial picture. Twice last year we asked the Governor to conduct such investigation, but we have never received a response from him. Maybe this time he will recognize his responsibility to the people of Central Pennsylvania to insure that their health and safety is protected, despite what a totally irresponsible federal agency like the NRC decides."

The NRC Commissioners have promised to make a decision on restart by December 10, although questions concerning the steam tube repairs, as well as issues dealing with psychological stress must be resolved before actual restart can occur. The Commissioners will be coming to Harrisburg for a public meeting on November 9 to obtain public input before making this decision.

## Citizens Group Irate Over Lies Involving TMI

TMLA has called on the NRC Commissioners to insure that an internal investigation (currently underway examining GPU's submission of a material false statement to the NRC in connection with the license certification of the then TMI-2 Supervisor of Operations who had cheated on his license requalification exam) thoroughly resolve certain matters which heavily implicate top GPU management. The investigation was ordered by the Commissioners after the NRC's Licensing Board concluded that the then Station Superintendent Gary Miller, with the assent of then Met Ed Vice President John Herbein, falsely certified certain exam scores to the NRC, fully aware that they had been obtained through cheating.

"This incident raises some of the most serious questions regarding management competence and integrity as we have seen in the NRC's TMI-1 restart proceedings," commented Louise Bradford on behalf of TMLA. "We have asked the NRC Commissioners to make sure the role of GPU Nuclear President Robert C. Arnold is thoroughly investigated. TMLA believes that Arnold was much more involved in the company's decision to send the letter than he admits.

"Miller and Herbein are the same individuals who are the focus of numerous investigations concerning whether information was intentionally withheld from government officials and the public during the TMI-2 accident. The NRC has consistently avoided dealing with 'information flow' questions and the company has never admitted any wrongdoing. Now that problems with both Miller and Herbein's ethical judgements have been clearly revealed, we have asked the Commissioners to insure that the conduct of Miller and Herbein during the accident be examined in light of this new evidence of their lack of integrity and poor ethical judgement."

It is not known whether the investigation on critical matters involving TMI will be completed before the scheduled November 9 public meeting in Harrisburg regarding restart, or even whether it will be completed before the NRC Commissioners make their promised final restart decision before December 10, 1982.

The matters under investigation were litigated by TMIA, a citizens' group, during the restart proceedings under the broad topic of "management competence."

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name

Jean A. Fix

Address

2050 Deininger Rd.  
York, PA 17402

*Jean A. Fix*

32 15 P2:04

BRANCH

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name

*Mr. & Mrs. John J. Schwartz*

Address

*1920 Duella Ct., York, PA 17404*

02 NOV 15 P1:53

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
 Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
 1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name Virginia E. Markel  
 Address 323 2nd St. Mt. Airy, PA 17347

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
 Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
 1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name Mrs. Peppy Conway  
 Address 1974 Alcott Rd. York, Pa. 17402

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
 Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
 1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name Mrs. Joan K. Epley  
 Address 1735 North Hills Rd. York, PA.

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
 Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
 1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name Mrs. Jean E. Lehe  
 Address R.D.#1 Box 625K, Wrightsville, PA, 17368

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
 Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
 1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!

Name Charles & Annalise Gerlach  
Address 219 Reynolds Mill Rd. York, PA

32 10 15 P1:46

TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!

Name Sandy Scheppler  
Address 158 W. Jackson St. York PA 17403

I oppose the restart of TMI Unit No. 1

John H. Doll  
1900 Garnet Rd, York, Pa. 17403

TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!

Name Shelley S. Dool  
Address 1906 Garnet Rd. York, Pa. 17403

TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!

Name Harold R. Tom  
Address 219 Reynolds Mill Rd. York, Pa. 17403



82 NOV 15 09:42

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
 Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
 1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name Richard S. & Helen E. Smith  
 Address Gay Meadow Rd York Pa 17404

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
 Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
 1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name Georg R. Sheets  
 Address 17 W. Market Street, York, Pa. 17401

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
 Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
 1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name JANE S. WOODRICK  
 Address R.D.#9 YORK PA 17402

**ALSO, WRITE** to voice your concern to the NRC Commissioners.  
 Their Decision Will Be Made By Dec. 10th.

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
 Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
 1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name Mr & Mrs Norman Crider  
 Address RD. 1 Box 338 Mt Well Pa 17347

Remark: Concerning General Public Utilities Co.

DUPLICATE  
USNRC

From: MARTIN FORYS; YORK, PA.

'82 NOV 16 P2:47

From the onset of their nuclear fuel releases into the atmosphere until now their attitude has been, we have not harmed a living thing. How sure you are; an organization noted for lying to the public, cheating on safety →  
over

Remark: Concerning the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

From: MARTIN FORYS, YORK, PA.

At the brink of the TMI Accident this governing body voted to evacuate areas near the atomic plant. Later that day the vote was rescinded. I protest this un-caring policy toward human life. What was their rationale? NOT to evacuate thousands of →  
over

exams. Your only concern is to make a profit in terms of dollars. The slick, smug, commercials on T.V. will not work; intelligent people of this area are worried about your next mis-management mistake. GPU due to its problems must not be given a second chance. WE ARE DEALING WITH HUMAN LIVES!

people?

Later that Friday evening, Harold Denton, and other government officials could not say if Three mile Unit #2 would melt down or not.

This flip-flop policy has me worried, and wary of NRC decisions concerning human safety in the TMI Area. I MAY HAVE TO MOVE AWAY!

Dear NRC Commissioners; Due to the 4  
following reasons I urge you not allow  
TMI to restart: TMI-2 has not been  
cleaned up yet; the court case on psycho-  
logical stress which would occur in 1982  
has not been settled; TMI-1 is not in good  
condition & is undergoing massive repairs;  
a large cheating scandal by TMI oper-  
ators on exams & G.P.U.'s falsification  
of scores, even tho they seemed to know  
about the cheating.

Thank you for your consideration in  
this very important matter.  
Lesley Lathrop  
13 Capitol  
Close NJ 07024

LETTER

NOV 16 P2:47

SERVICE



NRC Commissioners  
40 TMI ALERT  
315 Peffer st  
Harrisburg, Pa 17102

Colona Md 21917

'82 NOV 16 P2:47

Meetings in Energy Safety

I repeat my firm objection on one of the  
against the restart of TMI 2 especially before it  
is repaired/reconditioned - as a hazard - and since  
C.P.D. admit extensive damage to cost \$30 million  
and since the energy is not vitally important (2 years  
idle) - that P.E. admitted they wanted to prove they  
could operate safely!! Its all foolishness and  
the cost will be reflected in Rate increases  
'Trustee without representation' increase dishonest

Thank you Sincerely - Samuel Cooper

S. & C. B. COOPER  
P.O. Box 16  
Colona, MD 21917



Nuclear Regulatory Board  
1717 H Street NW  
Washington D  
20555

REGISTERED  
NOV 16 P2:47

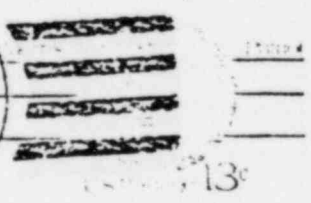
Excerpts in Goodwill

462 52  
Colonial  
2191782

I wish to enter firm protest against the  
cost of TMI I - (and out clear upon TMI 2)  
The money has not been needed for over 24rs  
and P&E admitted that they wanted to be started  
to <sup>PROVE!</sup> ~~proving~~ they could operate safely, when it is  
revealed that extensive damage to the "tubes"  
with cost of 30 million to come back or increased  
Rates - immoral unfair - against public protest.  
Please don't let P&E restart!  
Samuel Cooper  
Thanks

16  
SERVICE  
24

S. & C. B. COOPER  
P.O. Box 16  
Essex, MD 21917



Samuel J. Chalkley -  
Member Regulator Comm.  
Washington DC  
20555

BOOKETED

'82 NOV 16 P2:47

SERVICE

Mr. Fouchard

November 14

I am one of the mothers forced to flee in the safety of my tent. I wish did not during March of 1975. I say does NOT go by that I do not wonder what health costs she may have to pay years down the road.

The book that BPL has produced is little to quell the memories of incompetence. Lies and coverups that forced me out of my home. It seems inconceivable that your Commission would allow the reactor at TMI while the cause of the biggest accident in nuclear history sits smoldering in unresolved controversy. I didn't get to vote on the building of those reactors on the notes in my backyard. So the road to keep...

51 S. Newberry St.  
York, Pa. 17404



US Nuclear Reg Commission  
Mr. Joe Fouchard  
Public Affairs Dept  
1717 H Street  
Washington, D.C. 20555

DOCKETED  
2080

'82 NOV 16 P2:47

PHONE & SERVICE  
BRANCH



NRC  
1717 H. Street N.W.  
Washington D.C.  
20555

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11/14/82

Dear Sir:

1. I do not support re-start of TMI Unit 2.
2. I do support clean-up of unit 2.
3. Please phase TMI out.

Thank you.

Raymond A. Samson  
1473 Lutztown Road  
Boiling Springs, PA 17007



ARLINGTON, VA

I oppose the  
restart of TMI  
Unit #1!!!!!!  
!!!!!!  
!!!!!!

Carla Castle  
2475 S. Georgetown  
York, Pa 17403

DOCKET

JOHN F. KENNEDY  
13c UNITED STATES

STAMP  
OUT  
NUKES!

22:46

u.s.n.r.c.  
Nuozia Palladino  
1717 H Street  
Washington, Dc  
20554



KEEP TMI CLOSED...FOREVER!!

BOOKETED

'82 NOV 16 P3:09

MAIL ROOM SERVICE

Watkins Hill

Walpole, N.H. 03608

9 November 1982

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

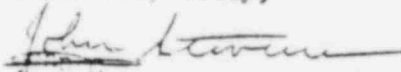
Before you decide to allow the TMI unit to re-open I hope you will read The Cult of the Atom by Daniel Ford in the October 25th and November 1st New Yorker. It recounts in some detail the mistakes and the lies and evasions of the industry and the A.E.C and N.R.C. in the past.

The impression that comes across most strongly is that the atom in fission is too dangerous for man, flawed as he is, to manage on a routine day-to-day basis.

I hope you will not allow the TMI unit to restart. Indeed I hope you will not allow any more nuclear power plants to go into operation.

John C. Stevens  
Watkins Hill  
Walpole, NH 03608

Yours very truly,



UNRECORDED

NOV 15 1982 3:20

DICKET

310 17th St. N.  
Texas City, TX 77590  
November 1, 1982

NRC Commissioners  
c/o TMI Alert  
315 Peffer Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17102

Dear Commissioners:

I am writing to strongly oppose the restart of TMI-1. Restart should certainly not be considered before TMI-2 is cleaned up. Secondly, the court case has never been settled on the psychological stress that would be caused by a restart.

In addition, the substantially degraded steam generator system of TMI-1 poses too great a risk for restart. And finally, in the light of the cheating scandal uncovered concerning TMI-1 operators on exams and falsely certified exam scores by GPU officials, operator and management competence and integrity should have to be proved before a restart is even considered.

Sincerely,

*Francine Kelley*

Francine Kelley

15 P3:19

Nov. 2, '82  
Tuesday

Please do not allow  
the operators of the TMI-1 plant  
to restart.  
The accident released  
smoke, which will effect  
our precious ecosystem,  
damaging the earth.

Consider carefully  
what will be best for  
the future generations. We  
must always think of  
their safety.

In peace,  
Diana Mendelsohn

1044 West Colfax Avenue  
South Bend, IN 46616

02 15 P3:21

**TO: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
 Mr. Joe Fouchard, Public Affairs Dept.,  
 1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20555

**I OPPOSE THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT NO. 1!**

Name Andrew Grimm  
 Address 1455 W. King St York, Pa 17404

Nov. 4, 1982

Mr. Joe Fouchard

Sir,

The feeling of the overwhelming majority of people in this area is that TMI could never be operated safely again.

When a nuclear power plant breaks down, you cannot just patch it up like you can an old car.

If TMI Unit 1 were ever started it would have a definite effect on everyones well being.

TMI unit 1 should be closed, and sealed over so we can forget about this death threat hanging over us.

Thank you  
Andrew M. Grimm

Andrew Grimm  
1455 W. King St.  
York, Pa. 17404

12 11 15 93:25

R.D. # 9 Box " 461  
Witmer Rd.  
York, Pa. 17402  
Nov. 4th, 1982

Dear Mr. Fouchard,

Have you ever left your house in such a hurry, that you just could not take things of great value with you? Have you ever left your house, not knowing what shape it would be in, if you ever came back to it?

We did and while we were gone, we did worry a great deal about it. We did not know if the house would be broken into or destroyed by fire or what have you.

Have you ever gone to your local bank, where you have done a lot of business for many years, to be told, right out, that you could only withdraw a certain amount of money in cold cash, period??

That has happened to us and many others the day we came back into York to withdraw more money to extend our stay away from York during the TMI crisis. Let me tell you, that really did give us such an eerie feeling. At times, I felt like we were not really living here in the USA, but some far away foreign country. It is pretty hard to cash a check in other states and if TMI blew up, we would be up that creek P.D.Q. I still re-live those days and the chill and fear come back all too clearly. I just do not want to go through such a thing again and the only way my mind will be at ease is, if they never restart TMI Unit # 1.

Thank you very much,  
*Mrs. Mary R. Richard*

Mrs. Mary R. Richard

Hoke  
RB#7  
Oruck Valley Rd  
York, Pa 17402

NOV 16 1982 P2:54

Dear Joe Fouchard,

I strongly oppose the restart of  
units 1 and 2 permanently. I support a  
total phaseout of nuclear fission power  
production and nuclear weapons production.  
There are alternatives which, if they would  
have had equal financial backing could  
now be providing safe, renewable energy.  
I resent someone else making evacuation  
plans so if they blow it we have to  
leave our homes, possibly forever. I  
want Price-Anderson Act Repealed, so  
the true nature of this beast is revealed  
to all.

Thankyou,  
Bob Hoke

Hoke  
RFB#7  
Oruck Valley Rd  
York, Pa 17402

NOV 15 1982 10:15 P3:25

11/5/82

Mr. Joe Fouchard,

I am opposed to the restart of Three Mile Island Unit I - I also feel Three Mile Island Unit II should be sealed in concrete as a lasting reminder to the rest of the world the consequences of nuclear energy. The billions of dollars being wasted on a futile clean-up should be spent on alternate energy sources so the earth can be safe and clean for future generations.

MaryAnn Hoke



62 NOV 15 P3:20

Tom M. ...  
Westbrook, Ct.,  
06498  
Nov. 1, 1982

N. R. C. Commissioners  
% TMI Alert  
315 Peffer Street, Harrisburg, Pa 17102

Dear Sirs;

Being apprised that you consider restarting  
Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant, I am making  
my strong opposition known.

All nuclear plants, and TMI especially, are a  
cost and burden too great to endure. The  
beginnings, from the mining of the necessary  
materials, through the whole process, to the  
final dismantling of an atomic installation  
is a symbol of the folly of mankind.

Energy from other and renewable sources is  
less apt to end in devastation.

There are many and powerful reasons why the  
Administration and the American people  
should phase out all nuclear attempts. It  
would be more to the safety and cleanliness  
of our air, water and ground, if there were  
no nuclear activity.

Yours Very Truly,

*Adelaine S. McGarry*  
Adelaine S. McGarry

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D. C.

11/9/72  
226 Miller St.  
Strasburg, Pa.  
17579

Re: Restart of TMI  
Gentlemen:

We vehemently oppose the restart of Three Mile Island now or in the future. The units at TMI have been proven unsafe, the management of TMI incompetent, and the powers that are supposed to regulate installations such as TMI ineffective!

The imminent and long term danger of TMI is not worth the small amount of energy which it may be able to produce for a few years. When TMI has another "accident", who is going to restore the area to it's state before the accident? Are the owners of TMI going to have to live within the contaminated area? The federal government tacitly acknowledges the enormous catastrophe that such a nuclear plant "accident" would cause by the paltry amount of the federal insurance to ~~cover~~ cover the damages of a nuclear plant "accident". Has there been a rush to increase this insurance to a realistic and full coverage? The insurance and the ineffective actions of the N.R.C. are a very good indication of the federal government's concern for people who are forced to live near nuclear plants.

"Let them eat cake", this seems to be the federal government and the NRC attitude toward the people who live in the danger zones of Nuclear power plants. TMI, like the threat of nuclear war; is something that people do not have to tolerate in their lives!

There are other ways to generate energy that do not pose the potential danger of nuclear power plants. A priority should be given to sun, wind, and sea power. Nuclear power cannot be safely used until the profit motive and the human element for greed are removed from it's operation. Even without the above two factors, an accident has the potential for damage that in no way justifies its possible benefits.

TMI must be cleaned up and closed down now!

Thank you,  
John C. Housher  
Marylyn R. Housher

11/9/82  
7:30 pm

To the NRC:

As a citizen of Middletown & the Greater Harrisburg area, I wish to express my viewpoint on the restart of Unit 1. Don't

When I returned home on April 4, 1977, to a community of 250 Townhouses, my car, the car of the husband of a worker at the Island and an occasional Police car were the only ones visible. I lived with that.

Later, as people began to return, stories were exchanged including those with a neighbor who had worked for the now infamous Jack Herbein. What was relayed by this person was frightening... "Now I understand all those reports that were being sent to the N.R.C." (In fact that person - then an employee evacuated).

Within 3 years, this scenario was to be repeated when Krypton was released. That day I sat in my living room and listened to the radio. Within 5 mins - 9:04 am of the start of Krypton release, the effort was stopped. I RAN. I was one of the last to leave, again the car of the TMI worker & this time perhaps the POLICE.

Later, we discover the release without public hearing was illegal.

Tonight, we are sitting here once again debating over TMI. Why?

You heard us say NO to Krypton - and GPU went ahead anyway. (Met Ed)

We have written, we have appeared in Washington, we have testified time & time again, we have

demonstrated on our capital steps, we have tried to educate ourselves about nuclear power, we have debated the issues in many forums. We have (some of us) begun to make plans to move from our homes.

You know of all of this. You know about the NOTE, the referendum - We SAID NO to restart

So, why are we here tonight?

Surely, you cannot enjoy the abuse & the long hours.

I know I'm ~~is~~ exhausted, disturbed, disenchanted, dismayed and angry.

All I can promise if the decision is for restart is two things:

- 1) I'll try to sell my house and move
- 2) I'll redirect all of my ~~disturbance~~ <sup>unspent energy</sup>, disturbance, disenchantment, dismay, and anger toward the NRC since you will have caused me ~~to~~ to take the first step.

<sup>so</sup> I am willing to get on my knees if that is all it will take. Be that the case I can be reached at 2076 Lexington Ave., Middletown, PA. Send a ~~telegram~~ telegram collect. It will take me 2 1/2 hrs. to reach Washington.

Thank you,  
Barbara J. Schiffer

Nov. 9, 1972

to the commissioners,

This is the first time I've ever knowingly written to a non-human, but here goes. If you five fucked up idiots were to decide on lifting the shut down order on unit 1, it would be a clear sign of your Carter mentality. As a human I have no faith in your ideology and will fight forever against you. I could tell you my reasons for wanting TMI to stay shut down but you've proven from past disasters (bomb test fallout, nuclear waste etc.) that you can't understand human values and rights. Your god is the dollar bill. Mike is real and has a way of evening the score, no no matter how you justify a restart decision, you'll get yours someday. People died from TMI-2, animals died from TMI-2 and every government official lied and covered up. Now you want to decide that more of us should die from TMI-1. You belong in

the same class of non humans as  
Hitler and Idi - Amin. No matter what  
you decide on Dec. 10, I've made my  
decision years ago and TMI will not  
reopen.

Susan Rankin

1-  
7, November 7, 1962

To The Commissioners of the NRC

Simply - I do not want in what I  
at T.M.I. I have many reasons for my  
feelings, but mainly because I fear for the  
health and safety of my son (4 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> yrs) and my  
daughter (18 months).

In the May primary election - the area residents  
overwhelmingly voted NO to restart Unit 1 at T.M.I.  
Do you people at the NRC care? I truly  
believe you don't give a hoot about the safety  
and welfare of the American public.

I was very actively involved with the T.M.I. Unit  
Organization directly after the accident at T.M.I. I am  
so sick of voicing my opinion, writing letters, and  
attending meetings - it seems to get us to no where  
(which is what the NRC wants, I suppose) I have  
lost all faith in government officials. It seems to me  
you people care <sup>ONLY</sup> about the "big bucks" you can and  
will care less about the dangers of Nuclear Power Plants.

The propaganda the Nuclear industry put on TV  
is so disgusting I could cry. I don't know who you



people think you are when you play "God" with people's lives I honestly believe you people lie to us constantly about "how safe" nuclear energy is. You don't care if a few or a thousand or few lives are affected by radiation or for that matter psychological stress just living around a nuclear power plant.

I could go on and on but in plain simple English:

No restart of Unit 1

NOW OR EVER.

I am totally against nuclear power plants.

Let it be on all of your consciences some (if you have consciences) day!!

Disrespectfully submitted by  
Mrs. Mary Kay Enterline  
Harrisburg, PA.

→ Public meeting - Nov. 9, 1982 Central Dauphin High School, Hwy.  
Topic: Restart

Commissioners

Let me, Michael B. Mussa, be another to cast my vote for NO Restart. It's difficult for me to see why you are trying to save a ~~damn~~ way of generating electricity that has proven to be too costly. I feel insulted when I hear the ads describing cheap nuclear power. Who is kidding who? I haven't seen rates in general dropping with the advent of nuclear generation. You see, this is about the only way I can agree with you, when we talk about economics, but I don't want to argue economics, I want to argue on the morality of generating electricity with nuclear explosion. I wouldn't care if my utilities\* doubled if I knew this was the cost for a clean environment. I can't stand to pay to poison the earth due to my ~~ignorance~~ <sup>ignorance</sup> or laziness. Let's spend our monies and energies to produce good electrical power from non-polluting sources, like solar which ~~embarrasses~~ others. But cost down to reality, houses could heat and cool themselves and vehicles could go many more mpg. Just who are those who make this world such a mess? People hungry for power, wealth. I'm sure they have much more influence on the future of nuclear power than that of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. I don't mean to

(\*bills)

insult, but we know yours (the NRC commissioners)  
voice or vote is just another to add to  
the collection, but who really makes the  
final decision? I can ~~even~~ guarantee  
you, the people of the Susquehanna Valley  
have a voice here, and a vote, and  
they will be making the final decision  
on Restart — NO RESTART

Thank you.

Michael B. Russel  
R0#2 Box 408  
Conestoga, PA 17576

November 9, 1982

November 9, 1971

To the NRE Commissioners

I am writing to tell you that I am profoundly opposed to the start of Unit I at Three Mile Island. We, who have been fighting the re-opening of any part of TMI, have been "too nice" for over 3 1/2 years. We wish to have a few NRE people out to see my of life. We will not live with this threat to our lives, the safety of our future generations in question.

I am a mother of three and the grand-  
mother of two little boys. I love them all.  
Lebanon County is my home. The  
Susquehanna River is the source of my  
drinking water. Why should I have to  
live in the shadow of the Three Mile  
island cooling tower? Would you?

RP1 nuclear is emitting millions  
of dollars in repairs for the rusted  
and cracked cooling pipe at Unit I.

How can the NRC condone this when the damaged reactor is sitting practically as it was 3½ years ago? It is incredible and unthinkable! The wastes are still piling up on the island. Evacuation plans are ridiculous and unworkable.

I will not let the restart happen!

I refuse to live in fear of another melt down just 30 minutes away! The lives of my family and friends are at stake. Can you really comprehend how we feel - we the PEOPLE?

We are speaking - the time to hear us is NOW!!

Mrs. Brenda A. Witmer  
Lancaster, PA. 17603

TMI CLEAN IT UP!  
CLOSE IT DOWN!

Oct 2, 1982

DOCKETED  
USNPC

Page 1

U R C Commissioners

'82 NOV 16 P1:57

REGISTRATION SERVICE

Dear Commissioners

I being a resident in the TMI area, I would like to share with you some of my concerns.

I've lived here all of my life - have a beautiful family here, a home and a job. I love my home and the state of Penna. very much.

But living here becomes harder and harder to cope with - it is a never ending nightmare, that started in March, 1979.

Three Mile Island towers over our homes & they are constantly having accidents at that plant. (which always brings back to mind the worst nuclear accident, that was never to happen) We always have a constant reminder & they call these accidents unusual events. But they are so routine, they should call them the Usual Events.

They have problems with their valves, corrosion in their pipes, malfunctions of all sorts, Defective

instruments, defective sirens, and most important all the defective information the public gets.

Then of course we get our daily doses of venting. End of Sept., Beginning of Oct., Out of a 34 day check. They vented 27 of those days. Oh yes our doses were within the N.R.C limit. Big deal! You make it sound like well you got rid of yesterdays dose so we will zap you with a new one today. What keep accumulating in our bodies!

For God's sake. Please Stop Tampering with our bodies, and our children. We are human beings

There are other ways to remove those gases, but it's more costly. Once again the buck before the people. G.P.U. doesn't have the funding for clean-up. But they sure have it for all their advertising, to brainwash the public on how safe it will be. And if they are low in funding, they haven't the money for clean up.

then now in the bill, will they have the money to run Unit one safely.

There is also the question of G.P.U. itself. They are not competent to run T.M.I. Past maintenance policies at T.M.I. are so poor that the public health and safety are constantly being risked and management doesn't take any steps to correct these deficiencies.

G.P.U. management personnel found by Congressional and N.R.C. investigations to have been incompetent and unable to cope with the March 28, 1979 accident at Unit 2. They deceived and misled State and federal officials as to the severity of the accident. These people are still in top management positions within the company today.

We do not trust G.P.U. They try to tell us that our Utility rates will go down if Unit one goes back on line. But they have a different story for the Public Utility Commission. They have asked for the largest increase in history.



I have friends that have Utility bills larger than their house payment. We don't even get a single watt of electricity from it.

Correct the design changes on safety equipment that caused the first accident, and complete clean-up of Unit 2 before ever restarting Unit 1. S.P.U. has done neither.

Yes, 3 1/2 years later S.P.U. has the same management, same people running it, and the same disregard for the People of Penna. Also the same people who cheated on exams.

We've taken it into our own hands to do health studies in the area. Please contact a Middletown group called P.A.W.E. I'm sure they would be happy to give you the information. There is a high increase in cancer, thyroid problems, stillbirths and deformities.

In my own family alone my father keeps getting some sort of blood disorder that no-one can

explain. My mother and my sister  
have come down with thyroid problems  
-And now my dog just came down  
with a thyroid problem. Don't tell  
me its natural causes. Because studies  
were done in other areas, but is  
just showing up in the surrounding  
areas of T.M.I.

Not only is health effects  
a major consideration, but so is  
psychological stress. I've gone  
to some of those hearings I've  
seen people get up and shout, and  
cry, as they try to tell their  
story. I've seen people really  
tremble, and cry their eyes out.  
And I know exactly what they  
are going thru. Because everytime  
I'm near that plant, or pick up  
a paper, etc, (another mishap) I  
break down and cry. My heart  
beats so fast, and I'm so very  
frightened.

Do you remember last Feb. 15  
Visual event. It was to do with a

hydrogen gas bubble. I was frightened to death. I followed every newscast I could get. I called a friend to find out the latest information. (somebody I knew would know firsthand) He told me to make sure I had a full tank of gas in my car.

Great, there was something he forgot I like many other people, don't have a car. You know what I did. I got off the phone and cried. Then I proceeded to drink a whole bottle of wine all by myself. (and I don't even drink) And I cried myself to sleep.

I go through this alot, on their usual events. I'm frightened to death, for my family, and friends and myself. It's a horrible way to live.

I also forgot to mention that there are no workable evacuation plans for the people of Penna.

Well, I could go on for ever, but I think that the

Page 4

2 referendum on May 18<sup>th</sup> seems  
it all. The people of Denver  
never want that Plant  
Reopened again. We never  
asked for it, and we sure  
as hell never want it.

Please help us, by  
keeping it closed. We  
have been thru enough.  
Thank you.

Sincerely,  
Barbara F. Wace

Address is:

2639 Boston Ave

Apt. B

Dorchester Pa.  
17103



# The Patriot-News Co.

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## NRC will hear, but that's all

**NOT WANTING** to repeat the heated confrontations that have marked its previous appearances in the area, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission returns tonight to the vicinity of its biggest failure as a guardian of public safety in a format carefully designed to protect it from responding to the questions raised by its conduct and priorities in the wake of the accident at Three Mile Island.

Of course, we should be grateful that the NRC has chosen to put in an appearance prior to making its decision on the restart of Unit 1. It is not legally obligated to do so and it was only the appeal of Dauphin County Commissioner John Minnich, chairman of the NRC's citizen advisory panel, that the commission hear what the people affected by the decision have to say one more time which made tonight's meeting at Central Dauphin High School possible. Better a one-way exchange on the fate of Three Mile Island and surrounding residents than no exchange at all.

**THOUGH** we suspect that tonight's public hearing is little more than an empty gesture by the NRC (it has given every indication it intends to permit the restart of Unit 1), it does offer one more opportunity to plead the case against restart.

It is symptomatic of the NRC's misplaced priorities that so much time, energy and urgency have been attached to putting the undamaged reactor back into operation while nearby the cleanup of the worst nuclear accident in American history proceeds at a crawl. One can make an argument — as fraught with peril as it is — that the restart of Unit 1 will help provide the revenues needed to insure that the cleanup of Unit 2 continues, but it suggests a set of values at odds with the NRC's primary mission to see to it that nuclear plants are safe irrespective of other considerations, such as money.

That the current state of Unit 2 poses a potential hazard to the public of increasing risk the longer it sits is confirmed by the NRC and disputed by no one. Yet, the NRC has acceded to the slow pace of GPU Nuclear's cleanup effort and permitted it to concentrate on putting Unit 1 back on line. By the NRC's own account the cleanup could be proceeding at least twice as fast as is currently the case if the funds were available.

**UNABLE** or unwilling to come to grips with the full dimensions of a major nuclear accident, the NRC has shrouded its lack of resolve concerning the cleanup by concentrating its energy on what it does best — licensing and relicensing nuclear plants to operate. But the responsibility to oversee the safe operation of nuclear plants surely extends to providing vigorous resolution of the problems posed by a nuclear plant that is unsafe. What good is having a regulatory body solely responsible for the safety of nuclear plants when it fails to respond adequately to the most significant breach of safety it has ever confronted? Its responsibility doesn't end by issuing new regulations requiring additional safety measures at other nuclear plants. It has a responsibility to see that the mess is cleaned up as rapidly as possible.

The failure of the NRC, the federal government and the nuclear industry to fashion an effective plan to deal with the cost and technical difficulties of cleaning up Unit 2 is the best reason why Unit 1 should not be allowed to restart. The simple truth is this area cannot afford another nuclear mishap or worse. It just doesn't make any sense to risk another nuclear accident when no one — even after three and one-half years — has figured out how to address all of the ramifications of the first accident.

COCKETED  
USNPO

'82 NOV 16 P1:57

N.R. Commissioners,

I moved to Hlg., approximately 10 yrs. ago.  
 I remembered news broadcasts on the anti  
 activists in the seas gathering, protesting and  
 releasing balloons. I didn't really pay attention.  
 I didn't know anything about nuclear power.  
 "They" said it was O.K. and we needed it.

Then Mar. 28 happened I heard of the "accident"  
 during the afternoon at work. I didn't really pay  
 attention. On Mar. 29, my family called from Chile  
 to see what I was doing and what was going  
 on. They wanted me to come home. Then I watched  
 the 6:00 news on T.V. and, once again, I didn't  
 pay attention! The MET-ED officials said there  
 was no problem, no need for concern or alarm.  
 I didn't pay attention, because from the look  
 on their faces and their actions, I knew there  
 was a need for concern AND alarm. A most  
 frightening, sickening feeling, I've never had.

Friday afternoon I grabbed a suitcase and left  
 the ship. A friend's flight from Pitts. to H.I.A.  
 was cancelled. I stayed away for a week,  
 while the "experts" and "officials" stayed and  
 prayed with a hydrogen bubble.

That Wed. afternoon changed my life forever!  
 when the island vented in July '80, I left for  
 another week.

When the rumors were being re-presented, the  
 week of Aug. 1, '82, I had to tell a family member

not to come and visit me on their vacation; because of the camera lowering. You never knew what might happen! She's my sister and she's pregnant! She's also on thyroid medication since Dec. '81. Could she have been affected during her past visits to Hbg.?? This question pisses a little of me everytime I think of it.

Here now GDU is talking about repairing/replacing thousands of tubes and have Unit I back on line in Mar. '83. How long has GDU had to replace these tubes? Just from Mar. '79 or sooner. But they feel competent to correct this problem in 4 short months? I surely don't believe this and surely in your own heart, you can't believe this, either.

I'm unable to quote facts and figures as some people can, as this is too emotional a topic for me to retain facts or figures. I just don't want to live my life around that plant!

Please let me have some peace and be able to enjoy my families' visits, without having to worry about venting, leaks, normal releases, accidents and a very real chance for worse!

I'll admit, I'm not a strong person when it comes to TMI issues. I just can't imagine my sitting in Hbg., waiting for W. acceleration results to evaluate, or my following the evacuation route if there would be another,

even a slight accident!

We don't need TMI! We've lived without it for 3 1/2 years! We can't live with it!!  
Keep it closed, please!

Sandra J. Choma  
2705 Shen St.  
Hbg., PA. 17110  
(717) 233-275?  
Nov 9, 1982



02 NOV 16 2:01

Mr. Palladino and fellow Commissioners: I thank you for this opportunity to provide input for your consideration relative to the restart of Unit I. My name is William Carter from Hershey, PA. I am a Quality Assurance Consultant. Previously I spent 32 years in Federal Service in many responsible positions in this field. The last assignment was the responsibility for the Quality Assurance Programs for all Naval aircraft, power plants and equipment. I have also been responsible for the quality of Air Force aircraft, space and nuclear hardware. I have specifically been involved in problems concerning metal embrittlement. I represent no group and express my personal evaluation of the TMI problems.

I have been motivated to perform much research into the TMI problems since I last appeared before this Board on March 5, 1981. At that time I was appalled by the Board's total disregard for evidence being presented as well as the contempt shown by the Board towards some presenters of evidence. This was the first time in my life that I appeared before a Safety Board during which notes or a transcript was not taken. In appearing at this hearing, it is clear to me that the Board does not understand the technical safety hazards prevailing. If the hazards were understood we would not be discussing the restart of Unit I, but establishing a time table for the decontamination of Unit II and its ultimate de-commissioning. The mere fact that the restart of Unit I is being considered proves beyond a doubt to me that the NRC is following "Government Policy" and showing utter contempt for the desires of the residents of this area who have voted 2 to 1 against restart! I wish to bring to your attention several facts for consideration.

**Unit II has been and continues to be a potential time bomb since March 1979.**

It has caused extensive low-level radiation exposure to this entire area since it first began operation, and resulted in trauma for thousands of people, killed and maimed hundreds of farm animals, and provided doses of exposure that will cause cancer, sterility and a multitude of other life-shortening problems. And yes, this exposure will continue for many years because GPU, NRC and the Nuclear Industry simply does not have a practical method of total decontamination of Unit II. Even if a specific feasible plan was available, the funding is not available. I challenge GPU and NRC to provide a fool-proof clean-up program that will be completed within 10 years even if 10 billion dollars was made available today! I also challenge GPU and NRC to release their plan for Unit II if and when Unit II is de-contaminated. I suspect that GPU and NRC will simply allow Unit II to continue to utilize the residents of this area as guinea pigs during the next 10 years or longer. Before any consideration is given to the restart of Unit I the residents of this area demand to be advised by GPU and NRC when the radiation in Unit II will be totally cleaned up and its ultimate disposition. Even if it were practical and safe to ever rebuild Unit II the costs being passed on to the rate-payer would economically destroy the area and the users could no longer afford to purchase GPU Power!

The residents of this area simply do not accept the Government's position that because "low level radiation may be generally within exposure limits that there is no reason to expect any increased health risks". We do, however, clearly understand the Government's position as stated by William H. Taft IV (Pentagon General Counsel) which indicates that if the Government accepts the "mistaken impression" that low level radiation does in fact create a health hazard, this "would harm relations with allies, impact on the civilian nuclear power industry and raise questions about the use of radiation in medical diagnosis and treatment".

In the event NRC allows Unit II to continue to pollute this area for another 10 years, the liability for the effects will surely be determined in the Courts. The position stated by Mr. Taft will be a significant factor in the final outcome. While I recognize some of the members of this Board may disregard the facts of this case and follow the "Government Position", I also believe "criminal negligence" is a term all members of this Board should understand. Do you, the members of this Board, actually believe the health risks of low level exposure are a "mistaken impression"?

### Repairs of Unit I

The GPU proposed method of repair of the corrosion-riddled leaking cooling system is so bizarre that it is inconceivable that NRC would permit such a Band-Aid method of repair to be considered! It can only be described as being akin to one using electrical tape to make an emergency repair on a leaking automobile radiator hose for a one-time trip to the nearest garage. Not one member of this Board would knowingly buy an automobile with this type of repair. This is even more significant since this Board has access to NRC documents which recognize the method of temporary repair proposed by GPU "has a strong potential for failure". It is totally contrary to any prudent engineering or safety consideration! It will guarantee continuous radioactive leakage as thousands of new leaks continually appear. The reduced cooling ability caused by sleeving could insure a meltdown if overheating should arise as in Unit II. I suggest the cooling system is a rusted-out hunk of junk and no feasible method of proper repair exists outside of complete replacement which GPU cannot afford. Should any airline propose such a similar repair on an aircraft, the FAA would flatly reject it except for a one-time empty ferry flight to a repair facility. The proposed repair method will guarantee continuous radioactive fall-out and create a second time bomb in this area.

### Reactor Embrittlement

On September 30, 1981, I requested NRC to advise me if they in fact, had any feasible method of physically determining the degree of embrittlement that has taken place in all operating Babcock and Wilcox reactors. The absence of a reply reaffirms my opinion that no feasible method exists. NRC engineer Demitrious Basdekas has stated these reactors when subjected to thermal shock, as occurs during operation, "can crack like a piece of glass insuring there will be an immediate meltdown". Dr. Thomas Morley, Director of Safety Technology (NRC), admitted last year that based on "information available, we would get very nervous in a year or so" concerning embrittlement and reactor catastrophic failures. With this in-house information there appears to be a case of criminal negligence awaiting those NRC officials who are willing to allow these reactors to operate until a meltdown occurs! A theoretical engineering calculation used to determine the safe life of the reactor reflects a clear disregard for safety. The theoretical design life of 40 years was also an engineering calculation that has proven false by such oversights as incorrect welding material and the effects of rust and corrosion. Only physical tests performed on each reactor vessel can accurately determine the degree of degradation, and this would only be valid if many different samples were tested at numerous parts of each vessel.

### Government Control of the Nuclear Industry

The role of the Government in the Nuclear Program was began by the military. Many of these people became known as the Atomic Energy Commission and later the NRC. These people have established a clear record in representing the Government. Over the years they allowed at least 220,000 military personnel to be used as human guinea pigs during nuclear bomb tests. Many of these people are now dead or dying because of the radiation exposure received. Contaminated Naval vessels were brought into ports and the radioactive waste merely dumped into the harbors. The Navy admits they did not know how to decontaminate many vessels and allowed ships to remain operational until decontamination methods were developed! The details are included in the news releases by Newhouse News Service this past week. Despite the barbaric use of military personnel to be used a human guinea pigs based on blind ignorance, the Government still refuses to compensate these victims of radiation exposure and death! Federal Judge Bruce Jenkins has reopened some of the 1192 claims filed as a result of the Nevada Nuclear tests in the 1950's and 1960's. He has reopened the trials because he now has evidence in hand indicating the AEC lied and withheld damaging information during the original trials. Many of the persons who allowed these tragedies to take place are now our guardians in NRC. Their past track record and the inaction with the TMI accident and at other nuclear power plants indicates the integrity of their decisions have not changed!

The fact that NRC is willing to allow the Babcock and Wilcox reactors to operate to a meltdown, perhaps clearly establishes their disregard for safety. Suspicion arises that perhaps the 37 senior executives in NRC who have awarded themselves \$268,000 in bonuses for outstanding performance may be those persons who promote the "Government Position" and do not make waves within the Nuclear Industry. I personally place more confidence in the opinion of Admiral Rickover when he recommended all nuclear power plants be decommissioned throughout the world, than in the combined lack of control being exercised over the nuclear power industrial complex by NRC. I live in constant fear for myself and the potential demise of this area. I would live in fear being anywhere near most of the Babcock and Wilcox reactors. I would live in guarded caution if I lived near any of the hot gas cooled power plants.

I plead that this Board search their own conscience based on the facts in hand and discontinue any further efforts toward the restart of Unit I.

I SPECIFICALLY REQUEST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (GOVERNMENT OF BABCOCK & WILCOX) BE MADE ACCOUNTABLE FOR THE DEATHS OF THE NRC OFFICIALS WHO ARE WILLING TO ALLOW THESE REACTORS TO OPERATE UNTIL A MELTDOWN OCCURS!  
 WILLIAM A. CHASE  
 59 G. LORRAINE DR. / HILLSIDE, NJ 07033

Nov 9, 1932

Commissioner,

COLLECTED  
1932

'32 NOV 13 P2:20

By the time you reach your destination it will have been at least 100 miles. Now both TMI 1 and 2 are in the vicinity that time no longer my understanding, there is no boundary map. Blackouts because the two old it will not allow. What does this tell us?

Secondly, if I had a line burning that I had to be constantly repeating but could possibly destroy the line, I surely would not start a second one. Starting unit 1 up before the damaged one of Unit 2 is removed is placing the company in a complex position. It is necessary to maintain a complex plant along with running full time, the other line then starts in community closer to the unthinkable never happening, happening.

Finally, one of the most emotional and interesting meetings that have attended took place at the Madison Hill Hall approximately one year after the accident.

Gentlemen, I hope that you can recall this time period, for the meeting was on the verge of erupting into utter chaos. People were letting you know at that time what was on their minds, their frustrations and their anger. They did this within the confines of that meeting in an acceptable manner which took care of personal self interest of the people. People were not hostile and yet no one lost a home or business. By the way, what is your view to a nuclear plant. How would people then react?

The signal this commission will send if you tell BP "no" at this time. A restart will be, if utilities make a mistake of this caliber then they will not be permitted to operate. The company, their stockholders and their customers will then take a financial loss.

Gentlemen, I implore you to think not only of today but of tomorrow for both yours and my children and their children. I pray that you can summon

up your record courage to fill the  
activities and the administration that  
interferes in operating a nuclear  
power plant means loss of license.  
A "no" or "no" will also be away with  
the "pace the issue" mentality of the utilities.

Having blame for the operators' incompetence  
with the NRC is like killing the state. It is  
they are responsible for all tragic accidents  
that occur. Your decision, administration,

in the matter of that I will state a  
situation that will be a nuclear  
plant <sup>power</sup> nuclear power. We are myself a  
want to be able to tell my children that I  
regard to nuclear accident at this time will  
relate to this.

Robert J. G...  
7...  
Arlington, Va 22202

DOCKETED  
NRC

JOHN AND MARSHA McHENRY  
BOX 326, R.D. 1  
YORK HAVEN, PA. 17370

82 NOV 16 P2:45

PHONE: 717-938-4866 5319

11-9-82

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20565

Re: Public Hearing on  
Restart of Three Mile  
Island Unit I

As a volunteer on the Health Committee of the Newberry Township Steering Committee on Three Mile Island I acted as an organizer and interviewer for the study of 406 Newberry Twp. and Goldsboro residents on stress created by the Unit II mishap. Included in this study and follow-up interviews was the question of Unit I re-opening. The findings of this study have been made available to the NRC, but, in short, the consensus was that Unit I should not re-open.

Many residents in this area have chosen to inform themselves about the workings of a nuclear power plant. However, even with the negatives inherent in existing nuclear power plants the people here are faced with the emotional reactions to the accident in March, 1979. Metro, or an Edison with full knowledge attempted to cover-up the situation and misinform the public. Releases continued unbeknownst to the people who finally returned hesitantly to their homes after fleeing the accident. As a result followed as we could only be confounded and appalled that a public utility could be allowed to get away with such practises and still hope to survive, business as usual, with little more than reprimands from government agencies. To compound it all, evidence of cheating was confirmed on the part of control room operators working at the Three Mile Island facility.

We are left wondering how much do we not know? How far will the utility go to achieve it's goals? How can we ever trust the utility to behave conscientiously? And, will government agencies effectively police this company which has proven itself to be dishonest with a prevailing attitude of getting away with whatever it can?



WOODSIDE STUDIO

Cont'd →

In talking to people in this area I hear the same comments over and over again. They have retreated from the issue at Three Mile Island out of a necessity to survive, as they state it. They have been so frightened, so angry, and so frustrated by all that has happened that they have chosen to try to ignore the situation. Yet, at the same time, when I ask, "What if Unit I re-opens?" in general they say, "Oh, that can't happen! They can't possibly be allowed to do that!" These people seem battle-weary and their reaction to the plant re-start is one of denial of an unbearable situation. I understand that reaction. I have gone through it myself.

The stress related to Three Mile Island must not be ignored as an issue in considering re-start of Unit I. The stress stems from a history of extraordinary events at Three Mile Island and the knowledge that should an accident of greater degree occur few people could successfully and safely be evacuated. The population surrounding Three Mile Island is now fused for panic reaction to information, and the probability of misinformation, regarding unplanned incidents at the site. There would be no chance for a peaceful shepherding of people out of the area as occurred before.

We, the people living near Three Mile Island, have been and continue to be the victims of GPU and NRC mistakes, misjudgements, and abuse. Compensation can only come with more than the usual consideration for a population so afflicted, in order to restore this community to a more normal, healthy lifestyle it has chosen to pursue here in Central Pennsylvania.

I plead with you to keep Unit I closed at Three Mile Island.

Submitted by,

Wanda C. C. Berry

DOCKETED

To The Nuclear Regulatory Commission: ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

I am urging you to vote no on the restart of the undamaged Unit 1 reactor at TMI. '82 NOV 16 P2:45

Operating a nuclear power plant safely is an enormous responsibility. Our family feels that Mr. Ed. on several occasions has not lived up to the responsibilities entrusted to them. Their concern appears to be profit first, safety second. We do not wish to trust our safety to such a group.

I am a teacher in the area. At the time of the March 79 incident I wished to leave the area with my family. Central Dauphin School District dispatched their buses early (the first bus arrived about 1 P.M.) However, the last bus didn't appear until 4 P.M. (later than usual). I had to remain at school until all the children in my room had left. If this had been an emergency evacuation I sincerely question how many drivers would have appeared. If any

—

—



future difficulties occur I am  
concerned about being able to pick  
up <sup>my</sup> children, who attend 2 different  
schools when I have a job that  
requires that I remain until  
all children are accounted for.

In short we do not wish  
to entrust our future safety to  
Net Ed. If Unit I is allowed to  
restart we shall apply for  
a transfer to leave the Harrisonburg  
area.

Anne Hawley  
C. Richard Hawley

37 Cascade Ave  
Alamosa, Co. 81101  
2 November 82

NRC Commissioners  
c/o TMI Alert  
315 Peffer St.  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17102

DOCKETED

'82 NOV 16 P2:45

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Dear Sirs:

It is difficult for me to believe that GPU would even consider restarting TMI-1 given the sad shape of the reactor. Is it not true that most of the 31,000 tubes need repairs and that 500-700 of these tubes are permanently plugged? Is it not also true that plant operators were found to have cheated on plant operating exams? Have not the people of the Harrisburg area already been traumatized enough by the events at TMI-2? Now they want to reopen a plant that is known to have serious deficiencies. One would think that GPU would have learned from past mistakes, but apparently such is not the case. I realize that GPU has a very large —

retirement in TMI, but they will only be  
digging themselves into a deeper hole unless  
they cease and desist in these plans.

Sincerely,

Joel Kaufman, MD.

DOCKETED

Mrs. Charles L. Crouse  
1028 South Pleasant Avenue  
Dallastown, Pennsylvania 17313

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
November 5, 1987

Dear Sir

May I express my views on the proposed siting of the Three Mile Island Unit 1.

It seems to me that the nuclear industry has made mistakes that seem to indicate you are incompetent, look, not qualified to be in charge

since the industry has been the main serious source of the behavior of the industry source in the watergate affair, I think you should take notice

Being in a position of authority no longer an automatic assurance of competence, and the general public know this

Public interest must now be served.

How well Government was nuclear power plants were proposed

→

we were told about the cheap electricity  
we would have!! pardon me while  
I laugh!!

Speaking as a resident of the area  
affected by this decision, I would  
urge PSE to cut their losses here and  
close Three Mile Island forever.

Their ability is in question, and  
always will be, in my mind.

I do not question nuclear power,  
but I have serious doubts about the  
people handling it.

A restart of Three Mile Island  
will probably result in a moving  
from this area.

David Yu,  
James A. Cruise

NOT RECORDED

'82 NOV 16 P2:46

Nov. 9, 1982

—  
Gentlemen,

My plea is for the children of the area whose future lives are most affected by the decision which will be made by your commission.

In the State of Utah the Courts are deciding if the government is responsible for the many deaths from cancer occurring in areas where fall-out prevailed from above-ground nuclear testing of the 1950's. The government's plea is that they were not aware of the danger.

of radioactive fallout at that time. Is this the same argument our children will hear twenty years from now when illness ~~occurred~~ occurs from the low-level radiation they were subjected to for years from the damaged Unit II, and possibly from the restart of Unit I and operation of same? Must we all be subjects of a grand experiment which may have disastrous results? I contend it is in the best interests of all parties involved to focus all efforts on the clean-up

of Unit II and leave Unit I  
closed down until that  
time, following the dictates  
of the voters of this area.  
As you remember the voters  
voiced a ~~opinion~~ opinion of  
2<sup>to</sup> 1, against restart.

Sincerely  
Mr. + Mrs. W<sup>m</sup> Graff  
Harrisburg, Pa



DOCKETE

'82 NOV 16 P2:46

FROM: M.D. WITMER  
1570 RIDGEVIEW AVE 11-9-82  
LANC. PA 17603

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

I AM OPPOSED TO THE STARTUP  
OF T.M.I. NOT ONLY IS  
IT A THREAT, DIRECTLY, TO  
HUMANS, BUT IT IS ALSO A  
THREAT TO ANIMALS AND FISH  
LIVING IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.  
THE RIVER FEEDS INTO THE  
CHESAPEAKE BAY ~ A FOOD

SOURCE FOR MILLIONS. I  
REMEMBER READING WHERE  
RADIOACTIVE RAT FECE(S) HAD  
BEEN FOUND ON THE ISLAND.  
THAT'S PROOF ENOUGH THAT  
WE'VE ALREADY CONTAMINATED  
THE FOOD CHAIN. SINCERELY

(over please !!)

MICHAEL D. WITMER

---

P.S. I ENJOY BOATING, ~~SWIMMING~~,  
FISHING AND SWIMMING IN  
THE SUSQUEHANNA. I WONDER  
IF ANYONE CONNECTED W/ THIS  
DECISION OF RESTART OR NOT  
HAS EVER REALIZED HOW  
NICE THE RIVER IS FOR  
OTHER THINGS BESIDES  
GENERATING MONEY.

82

NOV 16

work me. Do this really Any other system of producing energy that imposes such risks on the population at large; the population AT LARGE; impo-  
 Don't be on the residents of this area.  
 that we don't arranged by the  
 have been  
 use the  
 safer form  
 energy; re-  
 in the  
 industry 00  
 New actions.  
 Commission for future generations.

WHERE TO CALL OR WRITE

- You can call the five NRC Commissioners at these numbers:
- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| Nunzio Palladino | 202-634-1481 |
| Chairman         | 202-634-3323 |
| John Ahearne     | 202-634-3308 |
| James Asselstine | 202-634-1461 |
| Victor Gilinsky  | 202-634-1459 |
| Thomas Roberts   |              |

You can write the Commissioners at this address:  
 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
 Washington, DC 20555

ACT NOW - DON'T DELAY

Let take get's with not motivate  
 Take action that will show your  
 Please. No. K.D. Please - Paddala son



for another, producing than those nuclear arguments were what created; of this area.

To the N.R.C. Commissioners;

Nov. 9, 1975

I sincerely hope you do read this so pronounced. When I wanted to ask a question at a hearing held before TMS was killed, James T. O'Leary had to have "credentials," when I questioned a GPO representative at a public meeting at about the same time concerning disposal of nuclear waste, he reported "let's know your type lady!" And that's all. When I spoke of my concerns to Pennsylvania Attorney General, it was to question how - if the AEC recommended more locating a nuclear power plant near "center of population" - it could safely be located near where I lived. There was no response. If the residents of this area have been widely notified from the beginning. It tends to make one cynical. If I choose to live on the shores of Mt. St. Helens, I would know the risks & dangers. But we were here first and despite all the precautions you may take, the risks you impose on us are constant and unacceptable. It may be that the risks you impose on us are without warning of it to us.

November 8, 1982 NOV 16 P2:46

OFFICE OF SENIOR  
PROBATION &  
CRIME

Dear N.D.C. Commission,

I would like to express some of my thoughts in regard to the proposed start of the Unit 1 reactor of T.M.I.

The people of this area and in particular, our family, have going through enough trauma in the last 3 1/2 years since the "accident" to last a lifetime. We can take no more!

The continuous problems that plague that plant are unbelievable. It has seem to work right, from the Management down to the smallest bolt. Incompetence, corrosion, embrittlement, leaks - it never ends!

The plant is a lemon! /

What about the health hazards?  
 Does anyone know why I had a  
 metallic taste in my mouth during  
 the "accident"? Does anyone care?  
 What harm has come to our  
 children? Why was my 8 year old  
 (at the time of the accident) sick on  
 her stomach & missed school on  
 Friday, March 30th? What will the future  
 bring? You, the N. L. C., hold  
 our future in your hands.

Please don't yield to the pressure  
 that your money can bring but  
 remember the people you were  
 appointed to represent - the  
 people in Central Pennsylvania  
 & the majority of us do not want  
 to see the restart of Unit 1  
 & would like the "explosive" clean-up  
 of Unit II.

Sincerely,  
 Wally Liebhart

COLLECTED

'82 NOV 16 9 2:48  
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Leavitt  
2505 Glenallen Ave.  
Silver Springs, MD 20906  
BRANCH 3/5

~~Mungia Palladina~~  
~~1111 11th St~~  
~~NRC Regional Administrator~~  
Commission of NRC

Dear Sir:  
I am writing you behalf of my  
daughter & family who live in  
Jensbury, Pa

From fear of being in on line  
in the Middletown vicinity  
& the NRC Commission decision  
on Dec. 10, 1952 about opening  
up the Nuclear Plant in Middletown  
if it meets all regulatory requirements.  
I read in the Wash Post of Nov.  
13th about NRC hosting the  
Summer Atomic Power Plant in  
Conn. because their investigation  
have found falsification of  
safety insurance records.  
There is the issue that the same  
applies to the Middletown Atomic  
Power Plant that the Commission

on giving serious consideration to  
re-opening.

Are you going to have another  
Tragedy because I honestly believe  
Utilities play a big part in  
re-opening these "Death-Traps" to  
Residents living in the Area.

If one Plant was operating  
Negligently what Proof (True &  
not falsified) that the one  
the Commission is going down  
consideration to re-opening will  
not cause the same serious  
Tragedy.

The Public Hearings are a laugh  
because I believe even before  
the Public hearings the Commission  
has made their decision.  
Even all Public Utilities have  
these hearings before a decision  
is put into effect. The results  
of Public hearings is a "Big  
Laugh" because what the  
people's opinions are at these  
hearings are completely ignored

It's all - cost & dry.

How unusual you feel of your  
immediate family lived in  
the Middletown Area. Especially  
very strong feelings about  
re-opening another "Waste - Trap".

Sincerely  
Mr & Mrs S. T. Smith  
Formerly of or at any time  
& her family living in  
that area.

P.S. I sincerely hope & pray that  
your secretary allows you to  
read this letter before destroying  
it & putting it in the Waste  
Basket.

I firmly believe that this letter  
will be destroyed without  
you reading it.

A reply to me will be the  
answer. Don't you or send you  
not read it.



If God forbid the Front  
of you should open the  
another tragedy will be common  
who has power to allow  
people to live in fear  
they should be able to live with  
their consciences

DOCKETED

'82 NOV 16 P2:49

November 12, 1982

Gentlemen,

I would like you to know that I am not in favor of restart of Unit 1 at Three Mile Island. Having been here during the last incident, I have no desire to repeat that experience.

The possibility of having your life and the lives of those you know and love disrupted to the degree a severe accident would cause is simply not worth the risk, especially when O.P.U. is concerned. Their callous attitude toward the citizens of the area is unconscionable, it can only be matched by their apparent ineptitude.

I'm sure that the socio-economic competition will make this a difficult decision. There is in this area of Pennsylvania an underlying feeling of helplessness and also a feeling that restart will be railroaded through, for there is a lot more at stake than the abolition of a power plant on the Susquehanna. It is the fear point for confidence in the entire nuclear industry and must be restarted.

Just a few last thoughts, is it really important to allow O.P.U. to restart Unit 1?

while unit 2 is still not cleaned up and funding  
for finishing the job are still in doubt?  
What would be the consequences of an encore  
performance and the catastrophic results  
that would then be laid upon our table?  
We already feel like hostages of the last  
disaster, please don't up the ante.

Thank you for the consideration

Alex Buzge

415 E. Main St.

Dallastown, Pa 17313.

'82 NOV 16 P2:49

Dear Members of the NRC.

We are new residents of Harrisburg <sup>BRANCH</sup> and we have just bought a home in the area and we are making a contribution to the future of Harrisburg. We are very concerned about the issue at T.M.I. We want Unit 2 cleaned up and we want the entire facility converted to coal with strict emission standards enforced.

We are philosophically against the use of Nuclear Fusion, Nuclear Power requires that man be infallible - it is not infallible. We are willing to pay as much as twice as much for our electricity and more, Just don't reopen T.M.I. - I!

C. Rych Kater

Sharon L. McDonald



Johnathon Schells book  
"The Fate of the Earth" is a  
must read for anyone  
who like me, has been  
kept in the dark for years.

yours truly,

Jean L Guerisi  
540 Bonnymead ave,  
Hwy. Ca 17111

No Restart!

DUCKETED  
NOV 16 1982

'82 NOV 16 P2:49

York Pennsylvania  
BRIDGE & SE  
BRANCH November 9, 1982

Attention:

Joe Froehner

We a concerned citizen we  
are opposed to the siting of  
Unit 1 on 3 Mile Island. We  
are concerned about our grand  
children and great grandchildren.  
We have no faith in the people  
who operate 3 Mile Island.

Respectfully Yours

Carl Morton  
52 W. Tremont St  
York - Pa 17403

POCKETED

'82 NOV 13 P2:49

TELEPHONE CALL

FOR: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: 11-9-82

TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_ Address

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone

MESSAGE:

*I am against the restart of TMI!*

*M. Elaine Kette  
3201 E. Twp. St.  
York, PA. 17402*

Would Like You To Return Call:  Yes  No

Call Taken By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

VVNA #1017



TELETYPE

'82 NOV 15 P2:49

TELETYPE  
BRANCH

Mr. Joe Fouchard

Dear Joe,

I am against opening  
TMI + R now or ever.  
We are doing OK with electricity.  
There is plenty to go around  
without using nuclear.  
To reopen TMI now is  
like living under a guillotine.  
Don't do it.

Sincerely

Ed. Hyginopoulos  
434 Indian Rock Rd  
York Pa. 17403

DOCKETED  
JENCO

'82 NOV 16 P2:50

11/19/82

REGISTRY  
ING & SE  
BRANCH

Dear Sir,

Since my husband & I are unable to attend the meeting at Central Dauphin High School pertaining to the starting of Unit No. 1 at T.H.I., and submitting a letter instead.

We strongly oppose the restart of Unit 1 at T.H.I. or the starting or operating of any nuclear facility.

Our son was employed by T.H.I. as a instrument technician. He was contaminated on several occasions with high levels of radiation. He developed cancer and suffered a full year before death relieved his misery. We feel in our hearts his trouble started at T.H.I. and caused his untimely death, but we know we could never prove it but certainly wish we could.

(21)

The March accident was much more devastating than the public was led to believe & more than your people told the media but the public is becoming more educated in these matters that concern us & the world can't be pulled over our eyes as easily.

There is no way to operate TMI safely, reliably or God forbid cheaply and the waste left behind to contaminate the earth for centuries. In fact no one can now know the over all effects for future generations. It seems to me you have a wild cat by the tail & are unable to put it down.

I urge all of you to consider your decision wisely & well as the one you make will only affect you, your family and the people you represent but many lives in years to come.

131

Sincerely,  
Mrs. David Leibig  
Rd # 1 Hull Drive  
East Berlin Pa.

17316

Phone 717-242-4247

November 9, 1925

To the Commissioners of the NRC:

We are against the restart of Unit 1 at T41. Not only on the basis of stress, but with considerations to disposal factors, human error, and the insidious nature of nuclear energy.

The word of the Union of Concerned Scientists is enough to convince us that opening this source of energy is recomend

Mr & Mrs Robert B. Eberly, Jr.  
217 E. Winding Hill Rd.  
Mechanicsville, Pa. 17055

NOV 15 2:53

11/9/52

—

To the Commissioner of  
 the N. R. C.  
 We are against the  
 structure of unit 1 at 500 ft.  
 Salar should be above  
 place 4. It can't be there?  
 We consider the structure  
 to be a great concern  
 to our family and many  
 others.

Rhoda L. Bactwick  
 Paul G. Bactwick  
 1127. Rana Vista Ave.  
 Camp Hills, Texas  
 77611

TELETYPE  
UNIT

'82 OCT 28 P1:50

TELETYPE  
UNIT & SERVICE  
BRANCH

M. I. LEWIS  
6504 BRADFORD TERR.  
PHILA., PA. 19149

Lunzio P. Sidino, Chairman  
J. Aherne, V. Gilinsky, J. Asseltine

Dear Commissioners,

I, Marvin Lewis, will attempt to  
appear for myself on Nov 9, '82 in  
the TMI #1 Restart Hearings 50.289  
before the Commission.

Very truly yours

M. I. LEWIS  
6504 BRADFORD TERR.  
PHILA., PA. 19149

RECEIVED

'82 NOV 15 P3:25

POSTAL SERVICE

—

Mr. Fouchard,

We wish with very deep feelings that TMI not ever be started up again. We could make a lengthy letter on the subject why we feel as we do, but it all comes down to PLEASE do not start up TMI.

Annabelle Grim  
Russell Grim  
Edna McCleary  
Brenda Werty  
Robert Werty



POCKETED  
SERVO

'82 NOV 15 P3:21

BRITISH AIR SERVICE  
BRANCH

— —

I certainly do not want them to start  
with me! I don't like to see  
anyone from the bank at all in danger  
to a lot of lives.

Alan Lewis Gwynne

NOV 15 P3:17

November 9, 1982

Dear Commissioners,

My name is Elaine Charles. I am 3 years old. Why do you want to keep T.M.I. opened? I don't like T.M.I. because it is dangerous. It can kill people. Why pratty please don't you close it.



From,  
Elaine Charles

Nov 9, 1982

Middletown

Pa.

Dear Commissioners;

The Bible says each man is his brother's keeper. And so you are mine. Please be my keeper, I need your help. I need it to live in a world I didn't cause to be.

Please give me sleep at night without dread and days without listening for horror.

I would do the same for you, if you asked me, to keep you as a brother.

God Bless you  
Every Night

BOOKLET

02 NOV 15 P2:32

5007 600 SERVICE  
BRANCH

11/9/82

Commissioners of N.R.C

Gentlemen:

Our family resides in  
the vicinity of Three Mile Island.  
We do not want Unit #1 plant  
of G.P.U. to be restarted.

We feel that G.P.U. is not  
qualified to operate a nuclear  
facility. We have been dosed enough.  
We know that #1 unit is  
damaged and stressed.

We consider it folly to  
operate <sup>#1</sup> unit alongside unit #2  
undergoing hazardous and  
experimental clean up.

William B. Whittaker - James  
Whittaker

RECORDED

'82 NOV 15 A9:53

POST OFFICE SERVICE  
BRANCH

Dear Mr. Folsom:

The nightmare J.M.D.  
administered to all of us in this  
area shall never leave the minds  
of the people here. Please consider  
what we have had to live with, the  
tension, fear, and helplessness. Pure  
terror. May they never be allowed  
to foist this travesty of protest  
on us again. It would be most  
horrible. No one should live under  
this strain. It must be shut down  
forever. We shall never agree  
to restart! Thousands feel this  
way!

Sincerely,

Mrs Mrs A. J.

Donaldson

Mrs Mrs. J. S.

Redenberg

Mr. & Mrs. Geo. A. Smith



Mrs. Mary Lou Stough  
2040 Winding Rd.  
York, Pa. 17404

COMPLETED  
'82 NOV 15 A9:52  
POSTAL SERVICE  
BRANCH

Please stop the  
restart of Unit 1 at  
Three Mile Island.

Enough is enough!  
they instilled the fear  
in all.

BOOKLET

'82 NOV 15 A9:45

BOOKLET

Dear Sirs,

I don't want them to rest at  
L.M. I write, I don't want them to take  
another course on their side.

There is no one knows what it was  
like to live through that accident of  
L.M. We got away all right. Before we  
had such a

E. The Daily  
332 Penna. Ave.  
York, Pa. 17404

Dr. Susan M. ...  
17129

Secretary  
Miss ...  
1402 & ...

These ...  
I ...  
I ...  
I ...  
I ...  
I ...



'62 NOV 15 P2:33

November 8, 1982

Members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

We wish to express our total opposition to the restart of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant at any time, now or in the future.

The frightening experience for our family during the T.M.I. accident won't be forgotten by us, and we certainly do not want to live with the thought of another possible accident.

Sincerely,

Mr and Mrs. Phil Licht  
210 Hillside Rd. S  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17104

NOV 15 P2:34

November 9, 1982

Dear Commissioners,

A network of warning sirens, evacuation routes and tension. These are things I grew up with during World War II.

Here we are in 1982 with warning sirens, evacuation routes and tension.

During a war these things are necessary. We must protect ourselves from an enemy without. Is the enemy, now within our borders in the guise of Nuclear Reactors and Cooling Towers?

If Nuclear Powered Plants are as safe as we are told,

why this atmosphere of war-like precautions?

One area in Lancaster has already staged an evacuation of school children.

Are you seriously considering the resort at Three Mile Island?

Please, I beg of you, don't!  
I do not want to live in this atmosphere. I do not want it for my children or grandchildren.

Thank you for your attention.

Mrs. Thomas A. Melomik  
4613 Hampton Rd  
Parsippany, N.J.

17109

POSTNET

'82 NOV 15 P3:16

U.S. AIR FORCE  
MAIL SERVICE

9 November 1982

To the N.R.C.,

I oppose the restart of TMI.  
With the past record of  
incompetency shown by  
Met Ed it doesn't seem  
possible that restart can  
be considered.

Fear of the effects of radiation  
on our future generations must  
be thought of — my life is half  
over but the children must  
be considered. We do not  
know enough.

PLEASE VOTE NO  
FOR REOPENING.

Sincerely,  
Jean A. Fix

Jean A. Fix  
2050 Deining Rd.  
York, PA 17402

DOCKETED

11-9-82

'82 NOV 15 P3:17

NRC Commissioners

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

The people in this Area  
voted "No" overwhelmingly  
in May, 1982, when the District  
of Columbia was put on the  
ballot as a referendum.

No matter how safe, how  
cheap, how much some seem to  
think we need, nuclear power  
the vote was "NO" and  
if this is still a "democracy",  
then even this meeting is  
totally in contempt of the  
people's wishes and most of  
all their rights!

A majority vote in a  
Democratic Government (of the  
people, by the people and for  
the people) is all that is necessary  
in any decision. Why not  
this one?

Joan B. Fisher

183 Valley Road  
Ebens, PA 17319

(717) 758-6628

NOV 9 1982

Dear Mr. Palladino,

We, the people living in Central Pa., definitely do not want Unit 1 restarted. We are scared, we are nervous, we are tired of holding our breath every time Met - Ed does something. We have taken about all we can endure and then this constant talk of restart and pending decision on the restart of Unit 1 just boggles the mind when logic tells you to clean up one mess before you begin another. It's difficult to explain the strong current of hatred and distrust that people feel towards Met - Ed for making us fear for our lives and the N.R.C. for not looking out for our health and safety, as we know

you should. Do you blame us? We feel helpless. How can we fight a multi-million dollar industry with a strong ~~lobbying~~ lobbying center in D.C. Many of our own legislators are afraid to take a firm stand on T.M.I. for various "political" reasons. I know it's impossible for you, but try living here. It's like saying you're sorry, when someone's loved one has passed away. You can't possibly know how that person feels unless you have experienced the death of a loved one. The situation here is similar.

I feel as though a "private" industry is taking control of Central Pa. - the water, the technical problems, the

the theories tried, but not proven, the nuclear waste, the workers who face the problems everyday, their families, embrittlement, 31,000 tubes, bombardment of daily Met-Ed advertising, clean-up of Unit II, evacuation which is given lip service - no one really knows how efficient it would be. Our government supports and encourages this kind of a slipshod operation and then expects it's people to accept Unit I starting up again. Just the mention of Unit I vividly brings back the day of the accident and the trauma we all experienced. Please, Mr. Palladino, consider the serious consequences



— —  
- 3 -  
4

of your restart decision on WE,  
the People.

most sincerely,  
Mrs. Daniel Hartnett

7417 Washington Blvd  
Harrisburg Pa 17112  
November 9, 1982

To: The NRC Commissioners  
Statement: Public Hearing  
CD High School

'82 NOV 15 P3:15

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

Briefly, I oppose the restart of Unit 1 Reactor at TMI because clean-up operations of the Unit 2 Reactor have not been completed. I feel Met-Ed & GPU Nuclear have shown consistent incompetence & doubt that the clean-up operations can progress without flaws, therefore the idea of operating the Unit 1 Reactor simultaneously is totally absurd.

They must prove that TMI Unit 2 can be safely & totally cleaned up before considering if Unit 1 should go back in operation. GPU Nuclear has more than they can handle at this point and clean up should be their Number One priority. They should not be distracted from this objective in any way.

Sincerely  
Bonnie Rauch

02 11:13 P3:15

Commissioners NRC,

Our statement to you on the restart of unit one.

We would hope by the meeting you are holding tonight Tuesday November 9, 1982 that we do not want unit one at Three Mile Island to be restarted.

We think that you would see from the hearing that we are under stress from the thought of a restart. The thought of the accident and of all the incidents since that time constantly remind us of the many problems with units one and two.

We think that until unit two is cleaned up SAFE, and all the waste to be taken care of also the spent fuel stored on the island, unit one should not be restarted.

When there has been cheating on the tests of operators that run the plant also the embrittlement also the repair of the tubes, all these things and more need much consideration.

We would hope that the safety of the people in the area would be the main consideration in restart.

During the testing of nuclear weapons we have learned that promises of safe testing has proven false. We would hope this would not happen over again. This is why we have lost faith in promises of the N R C.

We cannot afford to pay for more mistakes. We feel we are more important than any company or electric.

Royce E. & Ruth S. Rehm  
RD 2, Box 2795, Eppers, Pa.

62 15 9315

— But I must not be mis-  
understood. The government and  
the utility companies have  
already proved their inability  
to safely manage such a  
complicated and dangerous sys-  
tem as fusion, and it will  
remain in the near future.

The drawbacks of such a  
power system, in my opinion,  
far outweigh the major advan-  
tages. The risks are simply too  
great, and the consequences of  
any accidents too extensive.

Please keep it closed!

Donnerstag  
22. 11. 2002  
14:00

1982 NOV 15 P3:14

11/9/82

Dear Commissioners,

We are very much opposed  
to the restart of Unit 1 located  
at T. M. I.

My husband & I live 6 miles  
from the island and were  
extremely upset by the "accident".  
So think that we had to leave  
our home & maybe never  
return - in fact our boys are  
still packed.

Please do not allow Unit 1  
to start up - the thought of  
it is more than we can  
stand.

Thank you -

Mary Reinhardt  
359 - High St  
Highspire  
Pa 17034

DOCKETED

'82 NOV 15 P3:14

BOOKED  
SERVICE

~~Nov. 5, 1982~~

Statement Against The  
Restart of TMI-1.

I demand that TMI-1  
never be restarted!  
Such insanity must be  
stopped.

Why must we be  
terrorized so that G.P.U.  
Nuclear can go ahead  
with their half-baked  
plan, regardless of  
statements made by  
Qualified Scientists, that  
to restart this Babcock  
& Wilcox blunder would be

-2-

an irresponsible act.

Why do they not stop  
this insanity - do they  
"lack an ear that hears?"

Chief Vongentogles  
412 S. Green St.  
Lancaster, Pa. 17603

CHECKED

'82 NOV 15 P3:13

DOOR MAIL SERVICE

Box 172 RD #4  
Lebanon, Pa  
17566

Mr. President,

I am writing in response  
to the mailing received Oct. 2,  
1982. I am definitely opposed  
to the restart of MI Unit I  
and to the eventual restarting  
of unit II.

I urge you to consider the  
mental, emotional, as well as  
physical health of the citizens  
living in the neighboring counties.

Please respond to the concerns  
of the people who will have to  
deal with this threat to their  
lives.

Sincerely,

Margery M. Abel



'82 NOV 15 P3:12

U.S. AIR FORCE SERVICE  
OFFICE

9 Nov 82

Dear Mr. Palladino,

We are taking this opportunity to register our opposition to the re-starting of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant. We are also opposed to any further building of nuclear power plants.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas P. Jones  
Margaret J. Jones

RD 4 Box 172  
Quarryville, Pa.  
17566

'82 NOV 15 P3:12

11-9-82

Protest against restart of  
Unit #1 of T.M.I.

Unit 2 must be cleaned up  
completely before any further  
work is done on Unit 1. We  
know this area is deteriorating  
beyond what we are being told.  
We have heard from scientists  
who oppose restart from a safety  
point of view. How can we  
possibly believe big business who  
evidently care little about the  
human element?

I am a nurse and I know  
years can pass before signs of  
illness could appear after exposure.  
God help us if in 15-18 years we  
see the horrible effects of  
this accident in our children  
and grandchildren. Also, knowing  
we still have to contend with  
an active plant - till in the  
A.M. I am praying THAT

Unit 2 be cleaned up  
and unit one be dismantled  
forever.

We still have other plants  
close enough to do us  
harm.

This industry started out  
too fast and nothing was  
done about safety. We had to  
learn by doing and all  
Americans should demand  
every and all safety measures.

All we have had is lip  
service and once again its  
after <sup>the</sup> damage is done. None  
of us voted for their construction  
and now we can't stop this  
menace. The F.A.A. steps were  
dropped when they prove harmful.

Why must we all be under this  
death plot?? With all our knowledge  
I'm sure a safer method in  
supplying electric power can be found.

Betty Smeltz  
4912 DERRY ST 1403 141711

Nov. 9, '82 NOV 15 P3:11

BRANCH

Dear Sirs,

I do not want the Unit I  
opened at Three Mile Island because  
they have their hands full with the  
clean up of Unit II and this clean up  
we all do and learn since there has  
never been an accident like this  
before. They are putting their money  
on the clean up.

Like the people of the area have  
had enough experience with a nuclear  
accident that I don't ever care  
to see either one opened up again.  
How you can approve and ok the  
opening and building of these things  
when you do not know what to do  
with the waste is beyond me. Has  
this country lost it's senses. We  
take the waste and pollute another

part of this beautiful country God gave us & think we can be great and go in another direction without ruining what God gave, us, for our future generations.

I sincerely feel we are the "Love Canal" for the next 10 to 20 years. You lump us all in one category and say there isn't enough radiation to hurt anybody. How can you treat us all as one. I have lost 2 neighbors in the last 6 months to cancer, and this is all I have been hearing when you hear someone is sick.

I have 3 children and I want them to have clean air, and water and a beautiful environment to grow up in. We can do it if we keep these priorities in the right order. Please Keep It Closed! It is not cheap! Not with our future generations at stake.

Sincerely,  
Mrs Carol Spagnolo  
4916 Lehigh St  
Warrensburg, Mo 64090

Nov. 9, 1982

TO: NRC COMMISSIONERS

COLLECTED

'82 NOV 15 P3:10

FROM: LARRY C. KUNTZ  
RD #2 Box 37  
PAICW, PA, Pa. 17078

MAIL SERVICE

Dear Sirs;

I request that you do not grant GPU a license to operate Unit 2 at Three Mile Island for these reasons:

- 1.) A Three county vote was against restart. Is this not America? where people have the final say by a majority vote?
- 2.) The plant is not safe, as evidenced by the Union of Concerned Scientists.
- 3.) Unit II must be cleaned up first, before any talk of restart is even considered.

4.) Unit 1 will (if restarted) produce more radioactive waste. This is absurd, because no area of the world wants this unsafe Nuclear Waste.

5.) Nuclear Reactors are capable of melting down, and the consequences of such a disaster are not acceptable to me. I love this home land where I live and work & play. I do not want this area destroyed by GPU's profits Over People attitudes.

Any one of ~~these~~ reasons is sufficient to SHUT DOWN TMI FOREVER!

Sincerely,  
Larry J. Kuntz

RECEIVED  
'82 NOV 15 P3:09

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE  
17-41104

1038 Pine St.  
Middletown PA 17057  
November 9, 1982

Gentlemen:

First of all I thank you for your consideration of the people in this area to listen to our opinions regarding the re-opening of Unit I at TMI. However, I hope this is not just a formality or a friendly gesture on your part to appease the citizens. Hopefully, you are democratic enough to make a decision based on the wishes of the majority of the people having to live by TMI.

My husband and I are greatly opposed to the re-opening of Unit I! It has no business even being considered until Unit II is completely cleaned up! We deeply resent the fact that any money is being spent on repairs to Unit I while the clean up of Unit II is stagnant due to financial reasons. Not one penny should be spent on Unit I until Unit II is cleaned up! And it is disgusting to see GPU commercials on television - thousands of dollars spent on advertising that should go towards Unit II clean up!

How much pressure and stress do you think the people in this area can stand?! We're already stuck living with the mess created by the accident at Unit II. The clean up involves using procedures that have never been done before. We have no choice but to live with the fact that numerous accidents and problems may occur during the clean up.

Now President Reagan wants to relax safety standards and required improvements. I still have no confidence in the ability of Met Ed/ GPU to operate a nuclear power plant. I have no faith in the NRC to regulate the nuclear industry. I don't trust the amount of radiation being released from a nuclear power plant as being safe - we get enough radiation naturally without adding any extra. I still see no solution to the waste generated from a nuclear power plant. And any evacuation plan in case of an accident is a big joke!



Nuclear energy is expensive, undependable and unnecessary in this area. Pennsylvania is rich in coal - let's use our own state's natural resources! Reduce the unemployment here and help the economy as a whole.

I hate what TMI has done to me and my family- the fears and mistrust it has created. I've worried for the past four years about TMI and I will continue to be under stress until Unit II is cleaned up and closed! I'm tired of being a mental prisoner and possibly a future physical victim of TMI!

The re-opening of Unit I concerns our families, our land, our homes - let us decide! Notice: the results of the referendum.

Sincerely,

*Janet Golden*  
Janet Golden

R.D.5

York, PA 17402

Nov. 5, 1982

BOCKETED  
NOV 10 1982

John F. Ahearne, Commissioner  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

'82 NOV 15 10:45

Dear Commissioner Ahearne:

I oppose the restart of TMI Unit 1 for many reasons. I am primarily concerned with how unsafe nuclear power is.

I am a victim of psychological stress resulting from TMI Unit 1 and Unit 2. Every time I hear the TMI siren - it malfunctions quite often - I panic because I think IS THIS THE END? There is no feasible evacuation plan.

Radiation levels, or low-level, is cumulative. Being 19 years old and soon to be married, I have worried thoughts on starting a family because I know that radiation is especially harmful to the reproductive system. Who knows how much harm has already been done. Why increase my and others risk of having abnormal children by allowing restart of TMI Unit 1!

I urge you to vote no to the restart of TMI Unit 1. No one has run out of electricity. We don't need Unit 1.

TMI Unit 2, after 3½ years, is still in terrible condition - they don't know how to clean it up. Why let it happen again?

Show the people that you care about their safety - not about saving and cheating CP&N Nuclear's monetary interests.

Sincerely,

Eileen M. Harman

RECEIVED  
'82 NOV 15 P3:18

R.D. 5  
York, PA 17402  
Nov 8, 1982

Nunzio J. Palladino, Chairman  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Commissioner Palladino

I oppose the restart of TMI Unit 1 for many reasons. I am primarily concerned with how safe nuclear power is.

I am a victim of psychological stress resulting from TMI Unit 1 and Unit 2. Everytime I hear the TMI siren - it malfunctions quite often - I panic because I think IS THIS THE END? There is no possible evacuation plan.

Radiation, high or low-level, is cumulative. Being 17 years old and soon to be married, I have worried thoughts on starting a family because I know that radiation is especially harmful to the reproductive system. Who knows how much harm has already been done. Why increase my and others risk of having abnormal children by allowing restart of TMI Unit 1!

I urge you to vote NO to the restart of TMI Unit 1. No one has run out of electricity. We don't need Unit 1 ever.

TMI Unit 2, after 3½ years is still in terrible condition - they don't know how to clean it up. Why let it happen again?

Show the people you care about their safety - not about saving and cheating ETD nuclear's monetary interests.

Sincerely,

Eileen M. Herman

November 5, 1982  
Lincoln City, Oregon

'82 NOV 15 P3:18

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Dear Sirs:

I am writing concerning the proposed restart of TMI-I. I would urge the commissioners to oppose this action.

The three mile island accident in 1979 affected my life very little until this past year when I read a book published by National Geographic about the accident. I am now convinced that through carelessness great damage has been done to the land, livestock, & people surrounding the plant.

The owners of the plant & the nuclear regulatory commission should not ignore their moral responsibility to protect people & land. If TMI-I is restarted will it be vulnerable to the same mistakes that went undetected in TMI-2? It was broadcast on cable news just ~~that~~ this week that owners of the plant were blaming manufacturers of some of the hardware being used of knowing that it was faulty.

An estimated \$30 million is being required to repair the steam generators in TMI-I alone. It seems entirely ludicrous to insist on spending millions on something that is extremely dangerous. We do not live in a world that can afford to be wasted & dealt with like a poker game. It is possible for our government to follow the lead of Japan & spend our money on solar energy research, a much lower risk industry with absolute return.

I urge the commission to carry out their moral & public responsibility in providing for the safety of our citizens. Is the profit to be made from TMI-I owners worth the damage that could be done?

Thank you,  
Barbara Lowry  
2008 N.W. 34<sup>th</sup>  
LINCOLN CITY, OREGON  
97367

DEBORAH RINZLER, PH.D.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST  
330 WEST 58TH ST., SUITE 200  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

212-757-9298

02 NOV 15 03:19

November 5, 1982

N.R.C. Commissioners  
c/o TMI Alert  
315 Peffer Street  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17102

Dear Sirs:

I wish to express my alarm and concern regarding the possibility that you may decide to reopen the TMI-1 nuclear power plant. As a psychologist and as a U.S. citizen, I think such action would be premature at best, and at worst irresponsible and unresponsive to the needs of the Harrisburg community and to the nation as a whole.

These unsolved problems with both TMI-1 and TMI-2 require both attention and solution before TMI-1 resumes operation:

- 1.) TMI-2 has not yet been cleaned up; nor is it known who will finance this massive and crucial project. It is very likely a grave risk for the community for the TMI-1 reactor to resume operation with radioactive rubble remaining nearby.
- 2.) The psychological stress on the residents surrounding the plants due to the TMI-2 accident in March, 1979 was enormous, and continues. Resumption of TMI-1 operation would be a grave and unnecessary stressor in the lives of innocent people. Furthermore, in the interests of science and of humanity, I think the N.R.C. has a responsibility to wait for the results of the pending court case on psychological stress before considering the reopening of TMI-1.
- 3.) It is widely known that TMI-1 is in deplorable condition. The GAO report #B-199244 states that GPU engineers decided that the reactor requires repairs of most of its 31,000 tubes, has extensive generator damage, and constitutes a considerable operating risk.
- 4.) It is also well known that certain TMI-1 operators, and some GPU officials, have cheated on taking exams, and certifying exam scores, respectively. Without operator competence even a reactor in a state of total repair constitutes a risk; with incompetent operators a reactor in a state of disrepair represents a source of great danger.

DEBORAH RINZLER, PH.D.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST

330 WEST 58TH ST., SUITE 200

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

212-757-9298

Therefore it is my opinion that the N.R.C. should order the TMI-1 plant to remain closed at least until these problems have been solved. The N.R.C. should not allow considerations of expediency and financial gain to supersede the necessity and obligation to protect the lives and psychological well-being of U.S. citizens. It is not worth the risk.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,

*Deborah Rinzler*

Deborah Rinzler, Ph.D.

NOV 15 P3:19

WEC Commissioners  
c/o TWI Unit  
315 2<sup>nd</sup> St  
Harrisburg, PA 17102

Dear Sirs:

I understand that you are considering re-trying  
TWI-1 and I wish to object. The subject  
committee has not been cleaned up.


There is a case in court about the proposed  
change of having TWI-1 re-trying. It hasn't been  
settled. You must lose losing the case.

TWI-1 is in bad shape. Even its  
successful re-try is in doubt.

The operators are not competent, having  
shorted in qualifying examinations.

The technology of nuclear technology is  
so drastically a failure. The public  
interest lies in the development of other  
energy and conservation. Nuclear  
technology is moving only to contain those activities  
to contain a waste of energy.

Sincerely yours  
J. D. Black

 Dr. & Mrs. Darrell G. Wells  
Rt. 4 Box 233  
Brookings, SD 57006



TO NRC COMMISSIONERS

Washington, D.C.

DOCKET # 72-157  
NOV 16 P3:08  
U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY SERVICE  
I AM WRITING TO STATE <sup>MY</sup> OPPOSITION TO THE RESTART OF "TMI",  
AND ALL OTHER NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS.  
THE 1979 ACCIDENT WITHIN 12 MILES  
OF MY HOME REALLY BLEW THE WIDE  
BELIEF THAT THE PEOPLE IN CHARGE OF TMI  
WERE AS CONCERNED ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT  
AND HUMAN SAFETY AS I ... BUT,  
I CAN SEE THIS HAS NOT BEEN THE CASE.  
"TMI" IS UNNECESSARY & DANGEROUS

BERNADETTE MORRIS  
821 BRIARWOOD LANE  
CAMP HILL, PA 17011

I HAD SEEN THE PLANT ON A TOUR  
4 YEARS BEFORE THE ACCIDENT - DIDN'T  
THEN AND SINCE  
LIKE THE PLANT, IT HAS PROVED MY FEARS  
ARE VALID. SHUT IT DOWN!

419 Schuylkill Street  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17110  
November 9, 1982

Nuclear Regulatory Commission


Gentlemen:

I am unable to be present at the hearing today due to another commitment. Nevertheless, I do want to express my opinion on the matter of re-starting Unit 1 at Three Mile Island. I cannot imagine any circumstances in which the re-start of this reactor would be in the best interests of the people of central Pennsylvania. It would be foolish to believe that the same people who were responsible for the disaster of March 28, 1979, and who subsequently lied to both elected officials and the general public about the extent and nature of the problem, can run a nuclear reactor safely. Revelations made by the investigations since the accident have indicated that the levels of competence in operation of the plant have not improved. My perception is that GPU's major effort since the accident has been to restore public confidence through its phony "Status Reports" on television, and some internal restructuring. This is hardly sufficient.

Most importantly, GPU has yet to clean up the mess they made with Unit 2. This is their most important duty to the citizens. After this job is done, it may be appropriate to consider putting Unit 1 back on line, if the electricity is needed, and if the problems of safe operation and safe waste disposal are solved. Neither of these conditions exist now.

Public opinion on this issue was amply expressed in last spring's referendum. If you are listening to the public, a loud "NO" is what you are hearing.

Sincerely,

  
Elizabeth J. Hrenda  
President, South Central Pennsylvania  
Coalition of Labor Union Women  
Member, Pennsylvania Commission for  
Women

R. D. #5  
York, PA 17402  
November 8, 1982

Nunzio J. Palladino, Chairman  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Chairman Palladino:

There are many reasons why I am very much opposed to the restart of Three Mile Island Unit 1.

First of all, we have already gone through "the accident that couldn't happen". We don't want to go through that HELL again! We had our suitcases packed for weeks, not knowing if we would have to leave our home -- possibly forever. I could not eat right or sleep right for days -- listening to the radio constantly -- afraid I would miss an important announcement. The horror of the "mysterious" hydrogen bubble that could or could not explode -- only to find out later that there was no mystery about it at all.

The accident on March 28, 1979 has had a profound effect on my life and on the lives of the other members of my family. Since that day I have made it my business to become informed on the subject of nuclear power, and to be aware (as best I can) of the events that are taking place on the island. I have found that it is not something we can live with.

Not a day goes by that I am not worried about what is going on at the island. A person would have to be a fool not to be worried about something so vital to their health and safety.

It seems as though every activity undertaken in the cleanup operation at Three Mile Island Unit 2 is an experiment and they are learning as they go along and we are the guinea pigs. I am sick and tired of being an unwilling guinea pig in their experiments!

The restart of Three Mile Island Unit 1 should not even be considered at this time. There are so many major problems with Unit 1. The embrittlement of the Unit 1 reactor vessel cannot be dismissed as trivial. It is a very real danger to those of us who live so close to Three Mile Island. For GPU to tell us that they have done a study on the embrittlement situation with Unit 1 and that there will be no problem for at least five years means nothing to us. They lost their credibility on March 28, 1979.

Nunzio J. Palladino, Chairman  
November 8, 1982  
Page 2.

Now they have begun their experimental steam generator tube repair job and we are told that it has never been done on such a large scale before. This is very frightening since the steam generator separates the highly radioactive system from the non-radioactive system and the tubes are corroded and leaking and they are experimenting with them. Not one cent should be spent on this repair job. The money should go to the cleanup of Unit 2. We cannot afford another accident at Three Mile Island either mentally, physically or financially.

Also, you must consider the question of control room operators cheating on the exams and the false certification of scores to the NRC by their superiors. This does not inspire our confidence in their capability to perform satisfactorily. Their mistakes in the control room can mean life or death to many people in the area surrounding Three Mile Island. This must not be taken lightly.

What can I say about the evacuation plan except to say that it is a farce! Everyone knows it can never work.

You have no idea what it is like to live in this area. We have malfunctioning TMI sirens sounding off periodically causing additional stress since we never know if it is just another malfunction or if it is a real warning due to something going wrong with Unit 2 or caused by a cleanup project.

For over a year now we have been bombarded with the GPU television ads telling us not "if", but "when" the government allows restart they will provide electricity to us "safely and reliably". That is ridiculous since they have already proven they cannot do so. They should not be allowed to waste ratepayer money on these ads as Robert Arnold has said they must do to "inform" the public. We do not have money to counter these expensive television ads. It is disgusting to see and hear such garbage and know that our (ratepayer) money is buying these ads.

On Tuesday evening, November 9, 1982 you will listen to the statements of just thirty people, but do not forget the voices of the thousands of voters who spoke in the voting booths last May who overwhelmingly voted "NO" to the question of the restart of Three Mile Island Unit 1.

We are afraid of a technology that has brought disaster to our area and we have every right to be afraid.

All I want is peace of mind for myself and the other members of my family and I can't have that as long as Three Mile Island exists. Is that too much to ask for?

\* Nunzio J. Palladino, Chairman  
November 8, 1982  
Page 3.

I would rather pay for replacement power than see Unit 1  
restarted.

Sincerely,

Alice A. Herman

JOHN J. KOVALIC  
739 DEATRICH AVE.  
MIDDLETOWN, PENN.  
17057



9 November 1982

To: The Chairman and Commissioners of the NRC

Gentlemen:

I wish to express my views and concerns about the Nuclear plants at Three Mile Island. It has been the history and the practice of the Nuclear Industry to extoll the virtues of nuclear power generation while completely ignoring the concerns and welfare of the people who were unfortunate in having these unwanted facilities forced on them.

The total lack of control by the NRC over a complex technology in the hands of virtual incompetents is a matter of public record. The lack of system wide technical directives was evident during the catastrophic accident of 28 March 1979. A conspiracy was evident during this crisis (not over yet) of suppression of actual plant conditions and radiation emissions and its impact on the local populace. The nuclear industry consistently reports a litany of misleading information minimizing the possible radiation harm to an unwitting public.

The plant at TMI-I suffers from a profusion of design errors, dissimilar metal in contact with high temperatures and pressures (causing corrosion), radiation and embrittlement of all components, lack of technical competence in operating personnel, cheating, poor training, poor attitudes are some of the reasons why this facility should never be operated again.

We have an evacuation plan which does not take in account the wind and other meteorological conditions which any one with common sense would consider.

It is essential that such a plant have automatic sensing devices coupled to a smoke generator capable of belching RED smoke for an hour to let the public know which way the wind is blowing and that an accident has occurred.

TMI-2 must be cleaned up, we do not need additional time bombs in our midst.

We are opposed to the restart of TMI-I because it threatens our children, grandchildren, ourselves, friends and neighbors. We have had enough!

DECLASSIFIED

Yours

John and Doris Kovalic

*John J. Kovalic*  
*Doris M. Kovalic*

02 104 16 P2:23

Please Read - Do Not  
Throw Aside

COLLECTED

NOV 16 2:23

814 Hoffer Street  
Middletown, Pa.

17057

November 9, 1982

attw.: N.R.C.

from: Mrs. Irene E. Snyder

Dear Sirs;

Before commenting upon re-start, I have a question; "Why no female as a member of your commission?" I find this remarkable, as women in general, opt for the continuation of our species.

When our family moved to Middletown, we did so because my husband was employed with the company that constructed the first cooling tower. At that time, I was naively in favor of nuclear power. Since then I have educated myself regarding nuclear fission utility plants to a degree which has influenced me to become a completely thorough Anti-Nuke Utility protester.

The TMI accident has had a deep effect upon my personal feeling of safety, confidence in the management companies, construction quality of TMI Units I & II, and the bill. of goods sold the public by nuclear industry.

You gentlemen, are in fact, playing God. The May referendum in this area let you know how we feel, but apparently you choose to disregard our feelings. You do

From: Irene Snyder

Page 2

not live in the area. You do not feel our fears. You do not experience our fear when we hear the TMD siren wailing (faintly) as it happens in error. You do not have to live waiting for another accident to occur. You do not own a home, which was purchased through sacrifices upon your family's part, located in a questionable area. You condescend to sit in hearing on November 9, a farce upon the public.

Can this commission assure the residents that all will be well, even though you have allowed constant release of radioactivity into our immediate atmosphere? How conveniently the helicopters measured radioactivity during a release period (as a part of "natural" background radiation). Can you assure us that the "bandaid" remedy for the cracked pipe will ensure safety? Can you assure us that the concrete reactor vessel is not too brittle to withstand the intense heat of operation? Can you assure us that the workmanship of Unit I construction was of such high quality that it precludes any dire happenings? Can you assure us that we can regain peace of mind if you allow Restart? Can you dispel our fears that incompetency is the major factor of TMD operations? Can



from Irene E. Snyder

Page 3

you, with complete honesty and confidence, be willing to change places with any resident of Middletown? That L.P.U. (how appropriate the initials) has done to this peaceful lovely area can never be forgiven.

This corporation did not think or care to provide itself with the expertise necessary to construct and operate a nuclear fission plant. Most of us feel that it still does not have the competence, verity, nor expertise that is crucial to such an industry. They have foisted misinformation upon us regarding;

1. safety (none of us feel safe)
2. quality (we know construction was not quality)

3. knowledge (very little was apparent during theiasco)

4. inexpensive (the greatest lie of all)

5. confidence (none of us in present force agree)

They have L.P.U. spent millions in T.V. ads to convince us that all is well when they "trained" poorly qualified personnel? Condoned cheating? What the truth? Accrue nuclear waste?

Dr. Palladino, how is it you became a directors member when the nuclear industry itself had provided finances to Penn State

From: Irene E. Snyder.

Page 4

for the study of nuclear power? Is that not a directing influence for you to show favor towards a powerful benefactor? I'm not attacking your personal honesty, but it surely could alter one's integrity. Why did you not remove yourself from any crucial decision? Or is that a very foolish question?

Gentlemen, if I may call you "gentle," can you with a clear conscience, permit this fear to again deepen and darken the feelings of the concerned residents of this once peaceful valley? Can you honestly consider human beings rather than corporate dollars? Does greed really rule America? What direction do you provide for removal of nuclear waste? How will it affect clean-up of No. 2? Why aren't questions answered before decisions?

Personally, I have a futile feeling as to the objectives of these hearings, and all previous hearings where many of us testified. This is all a facade to make the residents feel that they have a voice - democracy in action, Ha! The nuclear industry will make the decision.

Hoping that you care,

Irene E. Snyder

P.S. Will one of you please respond?  
Stamped envelope enclosed.

November 9, 1982

To the members of the N.R.C.,  
Gentlemen,

This letter is in response to your review of the psychological impact on the people surrounding T.M.I. I can't speak for everyone but I can for myself and my family.

I guess you must live through a disaster, be it flood, tornado or a man made disaster before you can appreciate what it can do psychologically to you. So please, as you read this, try to remember a personal experience that scared you half to death and then increase that fear ten fold.

The first two days of the accident I wasn't the least bit upset. I excepted T.M.I. and felt nothing could go wrong. But—that fateful friday morning when my neighbor called and told me things were going out of control, fear began to take over.

By noon, the school sent my daughter (who was in first grade) home, alone. They never notified anyone. Had I not been home she would have had to stay outside until I returned. Anyway we went to the high school to pick up my son (10th grade). The school was in total panic.

The remainder of the afternoon, I listen to the reports—each hour the situation became worse. Finally around 5 o'clock we decided we better leave. As we drove away I began to realize if the worse happened we would never be able to return. We would have nothing! No home, furniture, personal belongings, job. Our friends, neighbors and relatives would all be dispersed or maybe dead if they didn't leave. Oh what a horrible feeling. We stayed away for 6 days.

For months I couldn't think of anything but T.M.I. I was just about crazy. It's been 3 years and 7 months and I can still remember everything as if it happened yesterday. I tried to put it out of my mind but it's impossible.

We live just outside the ten mile limit. We have no evacuation plans. The school would just send my daughter home. Each time I drive away from the house, I pray nothing will happen. If an evacuation started I probably wouldn't be able to get back home for my daughter.

Everytime a siren blows, the first thing that comes to mind is T.M.I. It's instant fear.

I'm not afraid of nuclear power. I am afraid of the workers at T.M.I. because they have been misguided about the dangers of radiation and they lack respect for what they are dealing with. I am afraid of the owners because they are only concerned with money and not the people they serve. I am afraid of an evacuation because it probably wouldn't work. And now my ultimate fear.

Most reports agree. We came to within one half hour of a meltdown, and no one called for an evacuation. What does that tell you? It tells me that if anything goes wrong at that plant, we will never be told to leave.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE WITH THAT KNOWLEDGE AND FACE THAT FEAR EVERYDAY?

Please, for the 100,000 people that live in this area, make us more important than the almighty dollar. Show us and the rest of the world that this country is really ours.

DO NOT LET T.M.I. START UP EVER.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Judith Barr  
5000 Berkley St.  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17109

STATEMENT OF INTERVENOR MARVIN I. LEWIS FOR THE NOV. 9, 1982, PUBLIC MEETING.

I have been an intervenor at the discretion of the ASLB in the TMI#1 Restart Hearings. The Board limited my intervention to one contention on filters and manifolds. The Licensee has incorporated many of my concerns on filters and manifolds in his maintenance program. As an intervenor, I have been able to follow the entire restart hearing closely. There are some popular misconceptions about the Restart Hearings.

1. The Restart Hearings do not try to determine if the reactor is safe or safe enough. The Restart Hearings by order of the Commission only looked at those contentions that had a direct nexus or connection to the accident at TMI#2. Those contentions that did not have a direct link to the accident at TMI#2 were dismissed from this Restart Hearing. Any decision on restart that grew out of the Restart Hearings only answered the question of safety as far as those contentions that had a direct connection to the accident at TMI#2.

2. The Restart Hearings were neither definitive nor comprehensive. Only those questions that intervenors had sufficient interest, time and money to pursue received any attention. Many excellent safety related problems did not get into the intervention process because there was not enough time, money or knowledgeable intervenor to force the issue. Many safety related questions could not be raised as contentions despite their relationship to the TMI#2 accident because of limitations on intervenors time, money and knowledge.

3. Limitations on intervenors time, money and knowledge also required some intervenors to drop out or drop contentions. I have not appealed the fact that I was not allowed to pursue all my contentions in these hearings because I did not have the time nor money. UCS had to limit many of their contentions and expert witnesses. The AAmodts have been pursuing their management contention on cheating out of their own pocket. They are a private family financing their own contention without any help from the very community which they are attempting to protect.

NRC Administrative Judge Louis J. Carter pointed out many of these faults of the Hearing Process in his resignation letter to the Commission from the Indian Point Proceedings. Obviously the same unfair financial and time burdens exist in these Restart Hearings. It's totally unfair.

Even worse than the unfairness of the hearing process is the fact that this unfair process can lead to the licensing of a dangerous reactor. This unfair hearing process led to the licensing of TMI#2. TMI#2 is a dangerous nuclear reactor. This same hearing process can lead to the licensing of TMI#1, another dangerous nuclear reactor.

I have been researching many of the safety concerns that have been unearthed at TMI#1. Some of these safety questions go back to the original TMI#2 and TMI#1 Operating License Hearings and are still not put to rest.

The Commission has promulgated a most necessary order requiring public comments on the restart of TMI#1. This order is most necessary since previous and ongoing TMI#1 hearings have either skirted or ignored pertinent safety issues at TMI#1.

The recent decision on aircraft crashes at TMI#2 Operating License Hearings is an excellent example of a decision related to the safety of TMI#1 that was purposely left out of the TMI#1 Restart Hearings. An aircraft crash anywhere on the Island would affect the safety of both reactors. However, the subject of an aircraft crash was not contended in the TMI#1 Restart Hearings because the TMI#2 Operating License Hearings were still looking into that question. The TMI#2 Operating License Hearings were still looking into that safety question of an aircraft crash at TMI#2 --over-three years after the fuel had been loaded and the reactor had suffered a major accident. The effect of an aircraft crash on the safety of TMI#1 has still not been contended in the TMI#1 Restart Hearings.

Further, the TMI#2 Operating License decision on aircraft crashes does nothing to protect against and mitigate an aircraft crash on the Island. The decision requires only monitoring of frequency of overflights of aircraft at TMI. This is an example of skirting a safety issue. The interactions of a large aircraft crash and the LDW and HLW stored at TMI#2 were not considered as this is an operating license hearing decision.

Large aircraft crash was not a major consideration in the TMI#1 operating license hearings. Also the interaction of a large aircraft crash at TMI#2 with TMI#1 was not considered in the TMI#1 Restart Hearings.

Please forgive my circuitous writing. My writing is circuitous because the reasoning that keeps many contentions out of the proceedings is circular.

An aircraft crash can affect TMI#1. The effect would be more of a problem than originally reported in the SER. An aircraft crash would set off pressure sensors and logic circuits. These logic circuits will react with SCRAMS, ECCS actuations or high pressure coolant injection. These transients will shock the reactor. A Pressurized Thermal Shock transient will result. TMI#1 is an older reactor which is most sensitive to PTS. This particular transient could well be the straw that broke the camel's back causing the reactor pressure vessel to fail.

An aircraft crash is not the only source of serious challenges that can produce pressurized thermal shock to the RPV reactor pressure vessel. In fact the challenge to the RPV thru a transient produced by an aircraft crash is only one concern in an aircraft crash.

Another source of transients that can challenge the integrity of the RPV thru PTS is failure of the repaired OTSG once thru steam generator tubing. Some explanation of how the failure of the repaired OTSG tubing can challenge the integrity of the RPV is indicated at this point.

The OTSG is connected directly to the RPV and much of the OTSG is within the reactor pressure temperature boundary. This means that any failure of the tubing allows primary coolant from the RPV to get into the secondary steam side which powers the turbines. During transients the pressure difference between the primary and the secondary coolant loops can be as much as 200 psi. In normal operation, the difference is usually very small. Failure of OTSG tubing can allow a sudden pressure variation in the OTSG. Pressure sensors and logic circuits sensing this pressure variation interpret the anomaly as a LOCA, loss of coolant accident or a signal to turn on the HPI high pressure injection or ECCS emergency core cooling system. Immediately cold water would be injected into the hot core. The NRC has determined that the TMI#1 reactor is embrittled. The cold water entering a hot RPV reactor pressure vessel would shock the vessel thermally. This is called PTS, pressurized thermal shock.

The repair of the OTSG tubing has been tested to 50 psi pressure difference. However in transients, such as Ginna experienced, pressure differences of 200 psi developed.

The repair of the OTSG tubing is merely an explosive expansion of the tubing against its surrounding ~~support~~ support plate. This is an untested type of repair for this particular application. Failures of this tubing can lead to an excessive number of transients. The NRC has suggested that ~~a minimum~~ <sup>reducing the</sup> number of transients would be one way of minimizing the chance of PTS challenge to the embrittled RPV. <sup>EXPLOSIVE</sup> repair of the OTSG tubing is not indicated as a very good way to minimize transients at TMI#1.

The best way to minimize challenges to the embrittled TMI#1 RPV is SHUT IT OFF PERMANENTLY.

Since the OTSG tubing is untested for transients which produce pressure differences of 200 psi between primary and secondary coolants, failure of the repaired tubing during this type of transient further endangers the entire reactor.

First, a failure of the OTSG tubing endangers the reactor by allowing radioactive primary coolant into the secondary coolant. Secondly, the failure of the repaired tubing can lead to increasing the severity for causing a transient in the RPV.

Pressure sensors sense the loss of pressure from the primary to the secondary coolant loops. These sensors, thru their control circuits, set off coolant injection into the RPV. The cold water entering the hot pressure vessel shocks the RPV thermally. This is a P1's problem.

These are not all the possible and probable ways that failure of the OTSG tubing can plague this reactor. These are only a few of the problems that have not been put to rest.

The NRC Policy on Safety Goals allows for 13000 lives lost to nuclear accidents. I personally believe that those 13000 to be sacrificed should not all come from Pennsylvania.

*W. J. Lewis*

W. J. LEWIS  
6504 BRADFORD TERR.  
PHILA., PA 19149



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

August 9, 1982

Rcd 8.12.82

Docket No. 50-289

Mr. Marvin I. Lewis  
6504 Bradford Terrace  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19149

Dear Mr. Lewis:

This letter is in response to concerns you raised about the TMI-1 steam generator corrosion problem in your recent letter to H. R. Denton.

You have raised some valid concerns particularly with respect to the performance of the repaired tubes in the event of transients and/or accidents during operation. The Staff shares some of these concerns, and will include them in our review of GPU Nuclear's steam generator recovery program. Prior to permitting return to power, assuming restart is authorized, the Staff will issue a Safety Evaluation Report. We, of course, must be satisfied that there is reasonable assurance that circumstances similar to those described in your letter would not occur at TMI-1. Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

*Darrel G. Eibenhut*

Darrel G. Eibenhut, Director  
Division of Licensing  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation



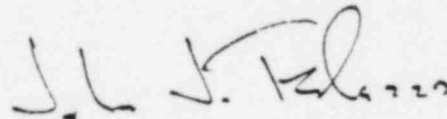
11/9/82

Gentleman,

It is clear that, regardless of whatever may be said here tonight, it is the intention of the NRC to restart TMI Unit 1, and that this meeting is nothing more than a pacifier. It is clear that you intend to restart Unit 1, and do so with an appalling lack of concern for the well-being and very lives of those who inhabit the surrounding communities. You are already irrevocably responsible for countless illnesses, birth defects and deaths in the near and distant future and you are well aware of this and still you intend to restart Unit 1. Gentlemen, can your profits really be that high?

You are dealing with radioactive agents, some of which have a half-life of thousands of years and yet you pay your public relations people to tell us that we are safe. I accuse you of doing these things to us because it is very clear that there is little, or no difference between the NRC and the Nuclear Industry. You are all being paid to make your statements and I am not being paid to make mine. I am very angry at you gentlemen because you have no respect for human life, not even your own, where profit is concerned. You are dishonest men and you are, by your example, teaching your children to be dishonest too. I hope they never fall for it. When you, their fathers, are paid high wages to sit in high places and lie, boldly lie again and again to proud and trusting people your children have every right to be sickened by the sight of you.

Gentlemen, it is all too clear that all of you in the Nuclear Industry don't care about the environment or our lives. And it is also clear that we cannot, under any circumstances accept any restart proposal.



John J. Terlazzo  
York

NOV 16 P2:30



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR  
CITY HALL  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17101

STEPHEN R. REED  
MAYOR

NOV 16 9 21 30  
November 9, 1982

The Chairman and Members  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
on Location at Public Hearing  
Harrisburg, PA 17109

Dear Sirs:

This letter serves to express my opposition to the reopening of Unit 1 of Three Mile Island.

Further, this letter serves to express my concurrence with the Resolution, No. 148 - 1982, adopted by the City Council of The City of Harrisburg which sets forth many of the concerns evidenced before, during and since the 1979 TMI accident regarding the credibility and reliability of the plant's owner/operator.

As the elected chief executive of the largest jurisdiction near Three Mile Island, I am legally responsible for the safety, evacuation and welfare of the people of this City in the event of any civil emergency. I am additionally responsible for the proper assessment of dangers to the civilian population and provide, therefore, this letter to you within the context and scope of my public responsibilities.

During the 1979 accident, this area and the Nation were subjected to deliberately misleading information from the plant owner/operator who are the one and same owner/operator at TMI today. The willful withholding and misrepresentation of data extended not just to what the company provided the news media but included governmental officials, Civil Defense personnel and nuclear scientists dispatched to the site.

Such conduct should constitute more than adequate grounds for the permanent revocation of a license to own or operate a nuclear power plant in the United States and the

fact such a revocation did not occur subsequent to the accident and findings from accident investigations is an indictment of the nuclear regulatory process.

It is hoped that that process will recognize that the clear basis for the regulation of nuclear industry activities is to serve and protect the general public and not the industry it oversees.

Prior to the 1979 accident, serious and continuing concerns about evacuation and emergency planning, plant owner/operator reliability, plant design and systems, personnel training and proficiency and other issues had been voiced. The post-accident reviews have produced volumes of documentation that those concerns were valid but ignored by some of those responsible for addressing and correcting such issues.

Since the accident, virtually the same concerns remain but now with greater intensity and cause. While some issues have been the focus of owner/operator attention since the accident in an effort to allow for a Unit 1 restart decision, and some of those concerns have yet to be comprehensively dealt with even after such attention, there are basic concerns which cannot ever be dealt with by the owner/operator.

I refer to such concerns as plant design and systems which, having been demonstrated to have been seriously deficient, constitute potential basic flaws for plant operations. Further, no amount of evacuation planning can possibly provide for the rapid removal of persons from the larger area near the site and what evacuation planning has taken place has been within a ten mile radius rather than the much larger radius that all data establishes would actually be affected.


The other issues, such as plant personnel proficiency, weighed against revelations of cheating on control room operator tests, and the host of other unresolved issues related to TMI compel us, as public officials responsible for public health and safety, to take the wiser course and prohibit the restart of Unit 1. No more classic confrontation between special interest and public interest has presented itself in this Capital City than the matter of TMI restart. I am hopeful that the public authority vested through public law in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will be exercised to establish the latter's priority over the narrow and vested interests of the few.

Page Three  
N.R.C.  
November 9, 1982

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You have my thanks for your consideration of this  
correspondence.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Stephen R. Reed".

STEPHEN R. REED  
Mayor



## SWATARA TOWNSHIP

599 EISENHOWER BLVD.  
SWATARA, PA 17111  
(717) 564-2551

NOV 16 1982 2:31

TO: N.R.C. Commissioners

FROM: Dominick J. Costanza, Swatara Township Emergency Management Agency

DATE: November 8, 1982

SUBJECT: Impossible Evacuation for T.M.I.

Gentlemen:

I wish this letter to be my personal complaint about the restart of Three Mile Island Unit #1.

No agency in this State of Pennsylvania has now or can have a workable Emergency Evacuation Plan that will work, even on paper. With a warning of only 3 hours, it is impossible to evacuate this area with Three Mile Island being located in a heavy populated area of Senior Citizens Housing, and Hospitals.

The 10 mile radius is also a joke, there isn't any lead curtain in the sky to stop the spread of radiation, therefore gentlemen, without an Evacuation Plan, Three Mile Island should be shut down forever.

In closing if you don't agree, then call all the local coordinators from this area together in one gathering and hear it yourselves from the volunteers, who get stuck doing the impossible.

Sincerely,

Dominick J. Costanza  
Director, Emergency Management Agency

DJC/kf

Gentlemen:

02 12/15 22:33

This letter is written to you to express my feelings on the restart of Nuclear unit one of T.M.I.

I live within the five mile radius of T.M.I., can you imagine the fear I am on the mere thought that you want to reopen the unit. Every day I will wonder, and worry about another accident, or incident of radiation release. I should not have to live with this stress.

If stress is not enough or fear, what happens to future generations. I am of child bearing age, what if, I should have children what are their chances of have some type of ~~gen~~ chromosome damage. There are alot of future generations that we should think of.

Another (little) item that bothers me is that if Nuclear power is so safe why will no one give you insurance. If in the future you would open the unit and there was an accident, I would lose everything. who do I go to then? my friends and family will be in the

Some situation that I was.

I could go on and on with reasons why T. M. I. should not be open. I will end here, though. Thank you for taking the time to hear one small voice of the many that are concerned with what happens to their lives

A concerned citizen  
Leslie Danlowicz

R. D. #5  
York, PA 17402  
November 8, 1982

Nunzio J. Palladino, Chairman C  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Chairman Palladino:

Decisions made by you will greatly affect the well-being of my family.

The adverse conditions at TMI Unit 1 are surely known and the excuse that "we didn't know" cannot be used again. The refusal of GPU or anyone else to admit that wrong decisions were made about the safety and economical hazards of TMI is unconscionable because of the severity of the consequences. Greed and egotism are not valid reasons to restart Unit 1.

TMI should not be equated with automobile accidents, fire, wind, flood, or any other disaster. This comparison is made by those who wish to have TMI dangers appear inevitable and, therefore, acceptable.

The people of this area fear for the safety of their families and their homes. This fear is real and justified. Those with no fear are the gullible and the ignorant.

GPU receives support (financial and by decision), but the people are forced to pursue each issue in search of truth and justice. The emphasis is put on GPU's continuous investment in Unit 1 and not on the serious problems that exist there. The cleanup of Unit 2 is not put first as it should be. GPU is allowed to spend any amount of money for propaganda while pleading poverty on Unit 2 cleanup funding. If the rules and regulations are not followed the rules and regulations are changed to favor GPU regardless of the hazards. People cannot discern the regulators from those being regulated. Condoning the dangerous actions of a known pack of liars and cheats is not conducive to being deemed a sound regulatory body.

People feel that lack of courage and "pat on the back" close association with a powerful corporation are the main reasons that TMI has not been permanently shut down by the NRC. I hope that is not true.

When a person's family and home have been jeopardized and the condition continues to exist there is a potential for serious social problems to develop. This has happened and is extremely evident in the TMI area. To many people the hope for the permanent shutdown of TMI as a nuclear generating plant is the controlling factor in what action they will take.



Nunzio J. Palladino, Chairman  
November 8, 1982  
Page 2.

I ask you to take this into consideration when you judge the actions of the people in this area.

Each NRC Commissioner is looked upon not as a nonentity but as an individual who will determine whether we are to live with TMI hanging over us or whether we will be able to regain our peace of mind.

Just as you wish happiness for your family, we wish happiness for our families.

Sincerely,

George A. Herman

Dear Sisi

Presently I am a healthy  
27 year old married woman ~~living~~  
living 4 miles from TMI. I also  
am a clinical psychologist and  
consider myself to be a stable  
well-adjusted person. I look forward  
to starting a family - ~~see~~ a  
healthy, well-adjusted family. I  
feel that the TMI accident has  
seriously jeopardized the future  
I eagerly have anticipated.  
My dream is the dream of the  
American people - a happy, healthy  
family in a stable, safe, and  
happy home.

Michelle Allen  
2086 Lexington Ave.  
Middletown, Pa. 17057

\* also of concern to me (in addition  
to health hazard) is the psychological  
stress that continues to plague the  
endangered people. I cringe when  
awakened during the night by an  
occasional fire siren. I sit up  
abruptly in bed and eagerly anticipate  
the modulation of the siren. I  
then feel relief because I know  
there is ~~not~~ a fire not a TMI  
emergency because the siren has  
not remained a constant over  
wait. Why should I live like  
this? Shut down TMI NOW!!

DOCKETED  
USMARS

Nov. 9<sup>th</sup> 1982.

'82 NOV 16 P2:34

This letter is being written by myself, a grandmother, sixty five years of age, whose youngest grandchild is just two weeks older than the T.M.I. disaster. The jury is still out on his life expectancy etc. etc.

It is my understanding that the T.M.I. Unit # I is part of the Three Mile Island Power Station. It is also my understanding that such Power Station still has the badly damaged power plant unit II within its borders. I also understand that as of this date there is no clear or definite commitment where the necessary funds are to complete the clean up.

It is also my understanding that large amounts of radioactive waste are seceded within the boundaries of that power plant, and as of this date there has been no clear commitment from any dump willing to take all of the waste from the damaged part of the power station.

As for myself I firmly believe my constitutional rights are being violated, as I find myself unable to fully participate

in the pursuit of happiness as long as I perceive the Three Mile Island Power Station a danger to myself and my loved ones.

I therefore urge the N.R.C. to enforce its mandate, to regulate the Industry at T.M.I. and not be regulated by them in a role reversal of your mandated responsibilities.

It further is my earnest prayer that you refuse permission to re-start Unit I, until Unit II is cleaned up, & all the waste is adequately disposed of, and the damaged pipes in Unit I are replaced, plus intensive testing for any other damaged that may have occurred during shut down.

Betty Tompkins  
151 Hostetter Lane  
Lancaster, Pa. 17602

Name: Andrew C. Burger  
Address: 1000 Briarcliff Rd. Middletown, Pa. 17057  
Telephone: 717-944-0272  
Age: 34  
Education: Bachelor Degrees in both Business and  
Mathematics from Penn State University.

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P2:35

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
UNIT 1

As a note of interest I attended CBR School at Camp Drum, NY in 1972. While not becoming an expert on radiation I did learn enough to know to evacuate my children on March 28th instead of waiting until March 30th.

The purpose of my speech tonight gentlemen is to communicate through the media to the average middle-class American what nuclear energy is really about. It's obvious that you gentlemen are here for cosmetic purposes only. Your mind has already been made up to reopen TMI Unit 1.

Gentlemen, I happen to be the Vice-President of Middletown Borough Council. I am a Republican. I usually favor the moderate view leaning somewhat toward conservative. I view nuclear energy as a tool of the radical right wing conservatives. Their goals many times are to maximize profits rather than provide for the welfare of the people. Of course, I'm also against the radical immoral left. I find it unbelievable that Hillcrest Clinic can advertise abortions but Winston or Marlboro can't advertise their cigarettes. Abortions are much more harmful especially to the babies that are killed. When will the liberals realize that the choice can be made before getting pregnant.

The citizens in my ward which I represent overwhelmingly voted to shut down TMI. My statement clearly represents the opinion of the voters which I represent.

I might also mention that I wrote the clean-up resolution for Middletown Boro Council in its entirety. This resolution allowed Met-Ed to vent Krypton. I say this because you like to call people against nuclear energy unknowledgeable. I would be more than willing to debate any public official who thinks TMI should be reopened at any place or any time.

"The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first objective should be to keep that right." This probably sounds like a revolutionary statement to you gentlemen. Gentlemen, this revolutionary statement was made by Thomas Jefferson. Anyone knows that Jefferson was the most influential man in setting up our government.

For those of you who didn't know the citizens overwhelmingly voted to shut down TMI as a nuclear facility. That vote according to what Jefferson had intended should be enough to shut down TMI. Just because Jefferson and the other great men who founded our country have been dead for many years does not give you gentlemen the right to ignore why this country was founded.

Met-Ed along with the entire nuclear industry has been a source of inconsistencies. Here are just two examples:

1. We have a five mile evacuation plan, however, when you take radiation readings you use a 25 mile radius. You do this that the readings are watered down. Any fool would know that. It's time you realize people from Central Pennsylvania aren't fools.
2. Met-Ed told us that Radioactive Krypton isn't harmful because radioactivity is not all the same. However, on a commercial sponsored by Met-Ed, Dr. Sagan leads us to believe that radiation from the sun is the same as radioactive cesium, strontium, iodine, plutonium, etc. (many of these were released during the accident) . Dr. Sagan doesn't tell the entire truth, which, as far as I'm concerned makes him a liar.

Pennsylvania electric rates have gone up 75% over the past few years. As nuclear plants are built and opened rates go up tremendously. Nuclear power, if continued will make electricity a luxury. West Penn Power produces the least expensive electricity in Pennsylvania. They have no nuclear plants. That is WHY that they have the best rates.

If the truth be known all nuclear plants could be shut down in the United States with proper coordination among electric companies. Nuclear energy has been promoted through propoganda from the industrial complex. In his farewell speech ~~we~~ President Dwight Eisenhower gave us the following warning. "In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the industrial military complex." Let's remember Eisenhower was a Republican with moderate views.

The United States is willing to spend billions of dollars to keep Russia from releasing lethal doses of radiation on us. Is it too much to ask that this same government spend a minute fraction of that amount to clean TMI #2 and convert TMI #1 to coal. Whether radiation be released intentionally or unintentionally the effects are still the same. Let's remember that the amount of radiation released during the ACCIDENT will never be known. Let's also remember we were only 20-30 minutes from a tragic meltdown.

We now understand there will be no more accidents at TMI. I remember reading that management at the Hanford facility stated there would be no more accidents. A Worker reported a dangerous leak to his supervisor. The supervisor told him that there wasn't any leak because management said there would be no more accidents.

The only common sense solution is convert TMI #1 to a coal generating facility. The costs of conversion would be \$1.4 billion. TMI #1 only has a life expectancy left of 10-20 years. (Let's remember even though nuclear plants costs twice as much as a coal plant it lasts only 25 years.) With the present monetary escalation rate and the fact someday you might require safe plants be built it will cost \$10-15 billion later. By converting two coal fired boilers for TMI #1 with a topping turbine to take advantage of higher pressure steam that is generated would boost the capacity from 825mw to 1300mw. This solution is quite a bargain. Let's look at some of the other advantages.

1. Coal generating plants are much more dependable. Nuclear plants average running only 50-55% of the time. Of course that an unwarranted compliment for TMI #2.

2. We can use Pennsylvania coal and give Pennsylvanians jobs. Uranium, like oil, is imported. Let's start being patriotic.
3. There is no need for an impossible evacuation plan. For the record TMI has the 6th largest population in a 10 mile radius of all nuclear plants.
4. We would <sup>not</sup> be exploited by the anti-American Price Anderson Act.
5. It would eliminate psychological problems.
6. There would be no chance for a major lethal release of radiation. Yes, gentlemen I know coal plants release small amounts of radiation.
7. There will be more jobs at TMI while producing electricity at a better rate than nuclear.

Gentlemen on behalf of the will of the people, on behalf of the principals of why this country was founded, on behalf of economics, on behalf of unemployed coal miners, on behalf average American citizens who can't pay high electric bills caused by nuclear energy, on behalf of common sense, but mostly on behalf of little children I don't ask but demand that you shut down TMI as a nuclear facility. You gentlemen know it should be shut down. From now your decision is a matter of guts. I know Mr. Gilinsky has enough guts, but how about the rest of you.



7633 E. Appalachian Trail  
Hug. Pa. 17112

To: the N. R. C. Commissioners  
Re: TMI Unit I

REGISTERED

'82 NOV 16 P2:39

We, the people of central Pennsylvania have already voiced our strong opposition to restart of TMI Unit I in last May's public referendum.

If you are an agency of the U.S. federal government - a government for, by and of the people, you will and must listen to the people's No to restart.

Or are you an agency of the utility industries?

We have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We have the right to NOT live in fear forced upon us by corporate greed and thirst for power and profit.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary to speak and act strongly, we must do so in consideration of the greatest good for the voting citizens of this country - Your duty is to safeguard the public <sup>health</sup> not to promote <sup>the</sup> nuclear industry's wealth.

Don't let those who  
monopolize our electricity  
terrorize our lives.

Sincerely  
Susan Lamma Mitchell

Betty J. Wickstrom  
1937 Temple Ave  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17103

The Atomic Safety & Licensing Board  
Members of the Nuclear Regulatory  
Commission  
The Appeal Board  
Dear Sirs:

NOV 16 2:39  
November 9, 1972

REGISTRATION

I wish to voice my opposition to the restart of TMI.

From the time of the 1979 accident and before, I had become knowledgeable and concerned about nuclear power plants and the risks involved in their operation. Since the accident I have closely followed the developments as to the cause of it as well as to the suggested safety measures to be taken for steam generation reactors, particularly BWR, the measures to be taken for the safety of surrounding communities, and the safety of the environment. I have also followed the activities of the NRC, the AEC, and the DOE in their efforts to restart the plant.

I am concerned that the NRC is not doing enough to protect the public health and safety. I believe that the NRC should be more independent and should have more authority to enforce safety standards. I believe that the NRC should be more transparent and should have more public input. I believe that the NRC should be more proactive in identifying and addressing safety issues. I believe that the NRC should be more consistent in its enforcement of safety standards. I believe that the NRC should be more effective in its oversight of nuclear power plants. I believe that the NRC should be more responsive to the concerns of the public. I believe that the NRC should be more accountable to the public. I believe that the NRC should be more transparent in its decision-making process. I believe that the NRC should be more proactive in identifying and addressing safety issues. I believe that the NRC should be more consistent in its enforcement of safety standards. I believe that the NRC should be more effective in its oversight of nuclear power plants. I believe that the NRC should be more responsive to the concerns of the public. I believe that the NRC should be more accountable to the public.



518 Vine Street  
Middletown, PA 17057  
November 9, 1982

02 NOV 16 P2:39

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

As a life-long resident of Middletown, I would like to express my opinion that I am opposed to the restart of TMI #1. Further, I believe that the NRC and the utility should give priority attention to the clean-up of #2 before restart of #1 should be considered because the contaminated #2 reactor poses a threat to our health and welfare.

I am one of the "silent majority" in this area. I'm not the activist type and can't get up in front of people to speak my feelings, but I was one of the overwhelming number who voted in May in that non-binding referendum to oppose the restart of #1. That referendum may have been non-binding, but it certainly should give the NRC Commissioners an indication of the fears and stress felt by the people in this area.

Regarding the psychological stress issue, I believe I am well adjusted and don't dwell excessively on the March 1979 accident. But there are instances which bring March 1979 memories back very quickly. Londonderry Township's civil defense siren recently malfunctioned and that struck terror in me until I was reassured that it was only a malfunction. Often I can hear Londonderry's siren in the middle of the night (they apparently use the same siren--only it continues to sound longer for a civil emergency than for fire or ambulance calls), and I will lie awake until I can reasonably assure myself that it is fire or an ambulance call. Then, too, the sight and sound of helicopters hovering over Middletown always will raise the question of whether they are monitoring for radiation. I rarely let my gas tank get below half full in case of another evacuation. We have a daughter (and an only child) who will graduate from college next June, and like all parents we would like to see her find a job and settle near us, but I'm not sure if that is wise to have her remain in this area with TMI. We already have reservations of whether or not she may have been exposed to radiation in March 1979 which may have detrimental effects on her in the future.

GPU seems to have a great deal of money to put on an extensive public relations campaign to assure the residents of this area that they are capable of a safe restart of #1. Their ads are on TV at least a half dozen times a day, perhaps more often. That money could be diverted to the clean-up rather than trying to improve their image. I already have serious doubts about their ability to manage #1 safely in view of the operator cheating episodes and the steam tube problems.

NRC

-2-

November 9, 1982

President Reagan tells us that nuclear power is necessary for our country's present and future energy needs. We in this area are not convinced of that since TMI #2 went awry. We implore the NRC Commissioners to weigh our opinions and fears about Three Mile Island and to quickly decontaminate #2 and never allow #1 to restart.

Sincerely yours,



Loretta H. Reigle  
(Mrs. W. A. Reigle)



# Coalition for Nuclear Power Postponement

2612 East Robino Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808

Telephone (302) 999-7380

Before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission 02 NOV 16 P2:39  
Comments on Docket No. 50-289 (Restart)

As I write my comments, I hear voices... no gentlemen, I am not suffering from problems in my mind, for I can identify them as they speak.

Some are the voices of those who spoke their consciences during the comment period on the TMI-2 cleanup. Their comments include statements such as "We feel that we are being used in experimentation for the nuclear industry, and demand that these plants- TMI-1 and TMI-2... be closed down permanently...(1), or"(Only idiots would go ahead with the NUREG(0683)plan.(2), or"In summary, we feel that the PEIS has inadequately addressed certain areas regarding...the release of processed accident water"(3), or"If you have any consideration for the mental and physical wellbeing of the people around TMI, Unit-1 will never be reopened."(4), or finally,"Does anyone out there care?(5)"

In almost a voice-over fashion, there are other words I hear as well. Some are those of former Energy Secretary John O'Leary, who, in his remarks at the dedication ceremony of Unit-2 on Sept. 19, 1978, assured all present that suitable facilities for nuclear waste should be available in the 1980's, when now we find out that, in testimony before Rep. Markey's Energy Subcommittee, the earliest we can hope for is 2006-if ever!

But the loudest and most courageous voice I hear is that of Administrative Judge Louis Carter, former Chairman of the proceedings at Indian Point in New York, whose attack of conscience prompted him to resign because of injustices to intervenors, and say, "It appears to me, however, that the goal of a truly independent Licensing Board has been needlessly subordinated to the Commission's other goals in the Indian Point case." (6)

Gentlemen, heed Judge Carter's plight, the odds he was against, and his parting words. As we view the nuclear industry, consider that during the past year alone, fines of from 40,000 to 500,000 Dollars were levied against utilities for operational, security, and managerial violations at various nuclear power plants- this is in an industry that was supposed to turn a new leaf as a result of the accident which brings us here tonight. What makes you think that Met-Ed will be any different? (7)

Judge Carter had a mortgage to pay just as you gentlemen do, but he had the intestinal fortitude to reveal the system for what it is; and leave it when he found he could not change it. I can only hope you will let your consciences prevail as well, and say to Met-Ed-"Clean It and Close It! "

Respectfully submitted;

Donald C. Frisco, Chairman

- (1) NUREG 0683; PEIS-TMI Unit 2, Vol.2, p.A-8
- (2) Ibid., p.A-6
- (3) Ibid., p.A-16
- (4) Ibid., p.A-40
- (5) Ibid., p.A-62
- (6) NRC News Announcements I-82-89, Sept 2, 1982
- (7) NRC News Releases I-82-8, 102, 108 (Announcements); NRC News Releases 82-102

147 S. Front St.  
Steelton, Pa. 17113  
7 miles from TMI  
phone-939-4722

NRC Commissioners  
Re start TMI Unit I Hearing  
(November 9, 1982)

02 11 15 P2:33

Dear Commissioners:

My prime concern is for the health and welfare of our area Residents. I am a Registered Nurse.

The American Psychological Association has stated that increased stress is a problem for residents residing near TMI. The NRC's own psychologist agree that an additional stress problem exists near TMI. Psychological stress cannot be considered of small concern. It can contribute to, or cause numerous physical ailments, sometimes to the extent of even resulting in the death of an individual.

Members of the NRC, salaries paid for by citizens' tax money, are aware of TMI's local stress. The Commission nevertheless persists in aggravating local stress, by at frequent intervals rattling the TMI horror cage, by your threatening statements of the proposed lifting of your licensure ban, in order that TMI I can Restart.

The interminable highly expensive, nonsensical GPU commercials (so called status

Reports') also highly contribute to, and aggravate local psychological stress. This money (much of it comes from stress laden QPU customers) should not be used for these commercials. The money should be used to help in the Clean up of dangerous Unit II.

Presently, an excess of electrical energy exists, and an excess will be available for the twenty year projection, especially with the two Susquehanna units expected to come on line in two years. Therefore, why this premature haste to Re start Unit I? Why do you of the NRC, increase local stress, and threaten to subject our local Residents to increasingly more cumulative, harmful low level radiation, by the proposed Restart of Unit I, than we in this area are <sup>already</sup> exposed to daily, by the daily venting being done in the Unit II Clean up?

Common sense should dictate to you that the present local psychological stress, naturally, will decrease, when Unit II is cleaned up. Surely, would that not be the logical time to consider whether there might be a justifiable reason to Re start Unit I?

It is because of TMI that local Residents suffer harmful daily stress, and have endured



financial losses, and many hardships, over these past three years. We have been inconvenienced, and burdened, in having to attend countless meetings, 'hearings' etc. Resulting in our families being deprived of our time and interest, <sup>that</sup> they rightfully deserved. TMI deprived us of time that could have been spent in healthful recreation, or for just much needed rest. How can you in the NRC, dare to hand back to GPU (by granting re-licensure) the opportunity to cause another accident this time at TMI I?

Will you, the NRC, by permitting GPU to restart Unit I on TMI, guarantee to us, that no accident will again occur there. Or if it does, will you guarantee to provide all the funds to clean up another disastrous mess, and also to provide the additional astronomical amount of money that will be required to settle the numerous justifiable, separate, horrendous damage claims? Have you forgotten that billions of dollars may still be required to clean up the damaged Unit II plant, and seemingly, this money is unavailable from any other source, other than the poor taxpayer? And please do keep in mind that there is

always the potential for Unit II to once again go critical during the (sometimes, trial and error), dangerous, difficult 'Clean up'.

An accident at Unit I could occur on the very day that G.P.U. would begin the Restart of the plant, considering their past history of inadequate management, operator exam cheating, known serious plant defects such as Reactor embrittlement, questionable welds, the recently proposed untried dynamite blasting method to seal the many thousands of leaking pipes, etc. etc. etc.

That you of the NRC at this time can even contemplate about the Restart of Unit I, makes it more than obvious to the thousands of local people who voted 'No' to the Restart of Unit I (on the Referendum, just six months ago) that your concern is not for our health and welfare.

Your concern is apparently only for the Nuclear Industry and the welfare of the public be damned! You are indicating to us who live near TMI that financial gain for you in the NRC, for the nuclear plant owners, stockholders, the bosses who run the nuclear plants must above everything else come first!

Sincerely,  
Jean Tetrasny (Mrs A. J.)  
11/4/82

# Sinnissippi Alliance for the Environment

326 North Avon Street  
Rockford, Illinois 61103

November 4, 1982

NRC Commissioners  
c/o TMI Alert  
315 Peffer Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17102

Dear Commissioners;

The problems associated with restarting TMI-1 are well known. Why you are even reconsidering is beyond us. Just the fact that the surrounding community voted against restart should be enough to forego any decision.

Here in Illinois we are blessed with an over abundance of electrical generating equipment. We are also cursed with a number of nuclear power plants and increases in our utility rates every year. So we truly empathize with the residents of Harrisburg and Middleton who have taken to the polls and democratically voiced their disapproval of living under the added burden of an operating nuclear facility.

Truely the fact that they were so distressed at living with a melted reactor, one can readily understand their discouraging the attempt to restart the same vehicle that just recently ran them over.

If any attempt is made to restart Unit-1, people from Rockford, and from all over the country will have to show up to support the people of Harrisburg.

Please save us all a lot of bother.

It is truly not worth the public outcry.

Sincerely yours;

Stanley E. Campbell  
spokesman for SAFE

NRC Commissioners  
c/o TMI Alert  
315 Peffer Street  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102

November 3, 1982

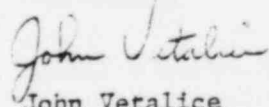
02 NOV 16 1982

Commissioners;

There is no rational reason why the restart of Three Mile Island-1 should be coming up again. The mess from TMI-2 hasn't even been cleaned up yet. Instead of worrying about the restart of TMI-1, finish the job of cleaning up the damaged reactor. In the clean up operation, maybe we'll find out more information to prevent the same thing from happening again. Let's have a meeting to decide the fate of the debris from TMI-2 and determine who will be responsible for the cost of the clean up. This is a much more relevant issue. Has enough been learned from the accident to prevent another such mishap?

Hardly. Besides, TMI-1 is in bad shape itself. The argument that TMI-1 should be restarted because it is undamaged is outrageous. Nothing could be farther from the truth. According to a General Accounting Office report, most of the steam generator tubes are in need of repair. The rapid internal corrosion of the tubes will make this repair effort unique. The deterioration of these tubes has been enhanced due to the plant being idle. Will the repair efforts prevent future leaks and guarantee safety? This cannot be known for sure at the present time. I urge you not to restart TMI-1 until its own repairs can be made to maintain the plant safely and until the destroyed reactor is cleaned up.

Sincerely,



John Vetalice  
5703 Velma Ave.  
Parma, Ohio 44129

PAUL T. OLSEN, PH.D.  
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST  
330 WEST 58TH STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019  
(212) 874-6777

RECEIVED  
NOV 15 2:41

November 5, 1982

N.R.C. Commissioners  
c/o TMI Alert  
315 Peffer Street  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17102

Dear Sirs:

I wish to express my alarm and concern regarding the possibility that you may decide to reopen the TMI-1 nuclear power plant. As a psychologist and as a U.S. citizen, I think such action would be premature at best, and at worst irresponsible and unresponsive to the needs of the Harrisburg community and to the nation as a whole.

These unsolved problems with both TMI-1 and TMI-2 require both attention and solution before TMI-1 resumes operation:

1.) TMI-2 has not yet been cleaned up; nor is it known who will finance this massive and crucial project. It is very likely a grave risk for the community for the TMI-1 reactor to resume operation with radioactive rubble remaining nearby.

2.) The psychological stress on the residents surrounding the plants due to the TMI-2 accident in March, 1979 was enormous, and continues. Resumption of the TMI-1 operation would be a grave and unnecessary stressor in the lives of innocent people. Furthermore, in the interests of science and of humanity, I think the N.R.C. has a responsibility to wait for the results of the pending court case on psychological stress before considering the reopening of TMI-1.

3.) It is widely known that TMI-1 is in deplorable condition. The GAO report #B-199244 states the GPU engineers decided that the reactor requires repairs of most of its 31,000 tubes, has extensive generator damage, and constitutes a considerable operating risk.

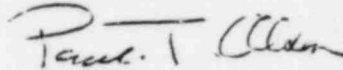
4.) It is also well known that certain TMI-1 operators, and some GPU officials, have cheated on taking exams, and certifying exam scores, respectively. Without operator competence even a reactor in a state of total repair constitutes a risk; with incompetent operators a reactor in a state of disrepair represents a source of great danger.

Therefore it is my opinion that the N.R.C. should order the TMI-1 plant to remain closed at least until these problems have been solved. The N.R.C. should not allow considerations of expediency or financial gain to supersede the necessity and obligation to protect the lives and psychological well-being of U.S. citizens. It is not worth the risk.

PAUL T. OLSEN, PH.D.  
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST  
330 WEST 56TH STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019  
—  
(212) 874-6777

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul T. Olsen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Paul T. Olsen, Ph.D.

cc: Nuclear Information Resource Service

November 9, 1982

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C.

02 NOV 16 92:41

Gentlemen:

My husband and I have lived in Middletown, Pennsylvania, for the past 25 years. One of our daughters, her husband and two children are also residents of Middletown. I can't begin to tell you the anxiety, frustration and feelings of hopelessness we are experiencing at this time, and have experienced, ever since the accident at Three Mile Island.

We realize that President Reagan favors nuclear power; as does our Governor, and, therefore, we cannot hope to win our case to keep Three Mile Island closed forever. We had hoped, for our own safety, and the safety of thousands of other American citizens, that TMI would remain closed at least until Unit 2 is cleaned up. Now it appears that Unit 1 will reopen in a few months while Unit 2 remains in a very hazardous condition.

As soon as Unit 1 reopens, I think it would be wise for all residents of the Middletown/Goldsboro/Elizabethtown areas to have all their valuables and keepsakes at close hand, their automobiles in readiness, and a good safe evacuation plan memorized for all members of their families. We have elderly mothers, in addition to our children, in the ten mile area so it will be very difficult to coordinate our evacuation plans.

How sad to think that American citizens, in this day and age, will have to be constantly aware of sirens in the night, helicopters taking radiation readings by day, and constant apprehension about the future when all we want is our Constitutional right for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

GPU has spent thousands of dollars on advertising campaigns which could have very easily been used to clean up Unit 2 at TMI. Not to mention their bad track record with regard to operators cheating on exams. I am appalled that nothing concrete has been done about the arrogance this company has displayed.

Please reconsider and have Unit 2 cleaned up before Unit 1 is put on the line. Better yet, PLEASE CLOSE DOWN THREE MILE ISLAND FOREVER!

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Patricia Gerhart  
328 Oak Hill Drive  
Middletown, PA 17057

November 9, 1982

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Re: The restart of Three Mile Island- Unit I

Gentlemen:

The purpose of this letter is an earnest attempt to do whatever I can to convince you that TMI-I must not be re-started. The feelings I have concerning this serious problem are very strong and extremely emotional. Perhaps my emotions are not what you would choose to base your restart decision on but they are the core of my opinions on nuclear power in general and TMI specifically. Because it is not possible to tell you all my feelings about the restart of TMI-I, I will outline the major concerns I have.

The first and major concern I have is whether or not GPU is competent to operate a nuclear power plant. I believe they are not capable for many reasons. They have no credibility. GPU withheld information about the accident from the beginning. They waited too long to inform the public that radioactive gas had been released into our atmosphere. They were never truthful about the danger the public was in. GPU employees through error caused the accident. Although the company maintains that their operators have received extensive training, the employees have cheated on tests. No amount of education of the operators is significant unless they learn something and not find it necessary to cheat to pass tests.



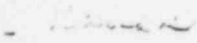
Every time a manned entry is made into the containment building at TMI-II, Krypton is released into the atmosphere. Yet, GPU never makes that information public. They released Krypton on rainy days and on days with no wind. GPU does not tell the truth, they withhold it.

My second concern is that TMI unit one is unsafe. The Union of Concerned Scientists believes that unit one is unsafe for restart. Dr. Robert Pollack of UCS has backed his opinions with specific details presented on local television station WGAL. GPU on the other hand, chooses in commercials to illustrate the safety of the plant by showing a man turn an unidentified valve while another man looks on and smiles. That certainly does not convince me the plant is safe. If this was not such a dangerous commodity we were dealing with, that commercial would be laughable. Instead it is clearly indicative of GPU's lack of concern with reassuring the public that the plant is safe. In fact, the UCS maintains that GPU has not made necessary repairs to unit one to make it safe. GPU also showed its complete disregard of public opinion by ignoring the May referendum that won a 2-1 margin against the restart of unit one.

My third concern is the lack of emergency planning for areas outside a 10 mile radius from the plant. Many people believe that a plan is necessary for evacuating people from a 50 mile radius from the plant. I believe that existing evacuation plans are woefully inadequate.

This letter would not be complete without mentioning my deep concern for my children. Matthew, nearly 5, was just 15 months old the day of the accident. He and I were outside all day that day unaware of the danger we were exposed to. I am afraid for his health as a result of that exposure. My daughter, Elisabeth is 14 months old. My children have a right to live without constant fear as I do. I am very afraid of TMI and its vast destructive capabilities. I urge you with all my heart to not allow a restart of TMI unit one.

Sincerely,

  
Mrs. Lois Novak

My name is Sally Stephenson and I reside in Lancaster Pennsylvania. I would like my testimony to be made part of the public Restart Hearings which take place tonight, November 9, 1982 at Central Dauphin High School in Harrisburg Pennsylvania.

I object very strongly to the restart of TMI Unit I. My reasons and unanswered questions are stated briefly in the following list:

(a) The nuclear station at Three Mile Island is comprised of two units and the interdependency of the units remains a real concern. Their proximity suggests a dependency. How prudent is it to have a crippled unit, suffering from the worst commercial nuclear accident in history, next to an operating nuclear power plant? Funding for the clean up remains a mute subject! TMI Unit II remains in a relatively unstable condition surrounded by vast amounts of radioactive wastes which remain stored on the island posing a potential real danger to the community.

(b) Why is no immediate action taken concerning the recognized problems of pressurized thermal shock?

(c) Why is not the safety of the control systems reviewed by an independent agency?

(d) Why are the questions of psychological stress as well as the documented cheating scandal overlooked instead of being seriously evaluated?

(e) Perhaps my most important concern is why do the regulators yield to the whims of the utilities and look askance when they cover up important information which should be made freely available to the NRC? Why is not the main responsibility for the existence of the NRC kept in the forefront. The health and safety of the citizens should be your chief concern not the financial health and profits of the utilities and their stock holders.

I am hopeful that the NRC will use its enormous power and therefore fulfill its rightful commitment that of protecting the health and welfare of this community thus saying no to restart of TMI Unit I.

RECEIVED  
NOV 13 02:40

01 10 16 22:41  
Rt. 1, Box 135A  
Winona, MO 65588  
November 2, 1982

NRC Commissioners  
C/o TMI Alert  
315 Peffer St.  
Harrisburg, PA 17102

Commissioners:

Do I understand it the Commissioners will be hearing citizens' views on restarting TMI-1? As a citizen of this country I'd like to make my views known to the Commission.

I don't want you to restart TMI-1. Here's why:

1. TMI-2 hasn't been cleaned up yet, and there is no conclusive proof as the safety of having an operating reactor next to a destroyed one.
2. No settlement on the court case on the psychological stress that would be caused by the restart of TMI-1. Don't lift your operations ban without a settlement of the court case.
3. TMI-1 is extensively damaged (according to General Accounting Office Report D-199244)
4. The cheating scandal that surfaced about the written exams for operators. Since no final solution to this problem has been reached you should not restart the reactor.

The Commissioners should wait until these questions have been fully answered.

I support the people of Harrisburg, PA's referendum on the restart.

Thank you for your time.

  
J.P. Lacewell.

JPL:km

84 Willett Street

Albany, N.Y. 12210

NOV 16 1982  
1st November, 1982

NRC commissioners

TMI Alert

315 Peffer Street

Harrisburg, Pa 17102

NOV 16 2:42

BOOKED  
SERIALIZED

Dear Sirs:

Please do not attempt to reopen Three Mile Island. I grew up in western Massachusetts and became involved in anti-nuclear activity in the early 1970's. Three Mile Island is what we always expected would happen in the hills of western Massachusetts. Please do not put these people through anything more.

Yours sincerely,

*Sylvia Barnard*  
Sylvia Barnard

84 Willett Street

Albany, N.Y. 12210

# Abalone Alliance

November 2, 1982

02 NOV 15 1982

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
1717 H St., NW  
Washington, DC 20555

Commissioners,

We of the Abalone Alliance wish to express our concern regarding the proposed start-up of the Three Mile Island Unit I nuclear power plant. We are amazed that a start-up is even under consideration at this time. It is clear that the Metropolitan Edison Co. and the General Utilities Corp. do not have the resources (financial or technological) to clean-up Three Mile Island Unit II. Therefore, we think that GPU should not be allowed to start-up Unit I if they are not ready or able to deal with their past mistakes.

It is also clear that Unit I is not in "safe" operating condition. Given the fact that many citizens of this country think that a nuclear power facility is never safe, Unit I looks to us like a disaster waiting to occur. The NRC should not even consider compromising public safety -- the repair technology for Unit I is untested and unproven. Can the public really be expected to trust the judgement and wisdom of the NRC if the NRC allows a steam generator with extensive damage to go on-line? Additionally, the question must be asked: is a \$30 million cost for a questionable repair job worthwhile to the taxpayers? We feel it is not.

We do not understand how the NRC can consider start-up of a unit which is operated by people who allegedly cheat on their exams and which is managed by people who condone and support such actions. Clearly, this too is an issue of safety. It is an issue which reflects poorly on the integrity of TMI employees, GPU ownership, Metropolitan Edison management, and NRC regulation. Consideration of a start-up of TMI-I without resolving this issue is an obvious violation of NRC responsibility and the rights of private citizens.

The fact that the NRC is prepared to usurp due process in the courts makes us very uncomfortable. This is the case when the NRC will not wait for resolution of the suit which charges undue psychological stress resulting from the start-up of TMI-I. To the public it appears that this issue is considered irrelevant by the NRC; however, the people of Pennsylvania do not feel this way. It appears to us that the Commissioners do not care because they do not live in Middletown; in reality, we all live in Middletown.

Each passing month reveals the NRC's lack of concern, integrity, and wisdom. How is it possible that the NRC can ignore the successful Harrisburg referendum of last spring which states that the people do not want a start-up of TMI-I? The NRC is charged with responsibility for public safety. Additionally, it is the NRC's responsibility to deal honestly and adequately with the public's concern for our own safety.

The Abalone Alliance urges the NRC to take their responsibility to the people of this country seriously. The Abalone Alliance demands that the NRC not permit Metropolitan Edison and General Public Utilities to start-up Three Mile Island Unit-I because it is an obvious threat to the safety and well-being of the people of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Virginia.

No Nukes,

*Jane Horvath*

Jane Horvath of the Abalone Alliance

Robert L. Dorough  
P.D.#1 - Box 798  
Mt. Bethel, PA 18343

NRC Commissioners  
TMI Alert  
315 Peffer Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17102

NOV 15 2:42

November 4, 1982

re: Restarting TMI-1

Dear Honorable Commissioners, Sirs & Madams:

I would like you to know my concerns about opening up TMI-1 again. Even though I live a hundred miles away, I do not feel confident in the safety of this operation, and I am especially concerned about the citizens who live there in the shadow of TMI. Isn't there a court case on this so-called "psychological stress" pending?

Aside from this, TMI-2 has still not been cleaned up and it is said that TMI-1 is not in such good shape, needing \$30 millions worth of repairs on the steam generator and the "tubes".

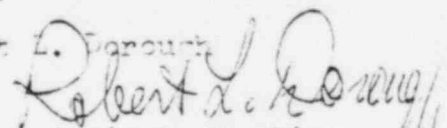
How could we even think of starting up this plant again, it being right next door to the still radio-active #2? Euh? How?

I urge you to consider carefully all the negative factors that are going against any resumption of production at TMI before you make your decision about this. I urge you to let the 1979 ban still hold on TMI-1.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Dorough



P.S. Mrs. Dorough would, if we had a vote, also be against starting up the plant again.





REGISTERED

604 Suburban Court  
Rochester, New York 14620

5 November 1982

NRC Commissioners  
c/o TMI Alert  
315 Peffer Street  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102

Gentlemen,

Having recently become aware of plans to restart the nuclear reactor at the Three Mile Island plant no. 1, I feel it necessary to express my concern over the possible hazards connected with the restart.

As I understand the situation, there has as yet to be a definitive court ruling on the issue of psychological stress factors related to the restart, relative to local residents of the area. From the fact that the restart is being discussed as if such a thing were possible without consideration of a possible court ruling on the subject of stress-related factors, I can only conclude that the Commissioners have decided the issue for themselves without concern for the legal process.

Further, as I understand the matter, the contention that TMI-1 is undamaged seems difficult to understand in view of the fact that substantial repair to the steam generation system was found to be necessary, to the extent of requiring plugging of some 500 or more tubes. Whether such repairs may affect the operational safety characteristics of the plant is not within my competency to judge. However, if such repair is not a concern, I feel there should be no hesitancy on the part of the Commissioners to make statements reflecting the fact, rather than allowing the impression to persist that the reactor is "good as new".

There are other issues of which I am aware which bear on the question of reactor restart, as I am certain you are as well. The important issue, from my point of view, is that it seems entirely premature to consider restart at the present time, given the fact that the political process has not been given a chance to operate.

Sincerely,



Gary S. Trujillo

311 Moultrie St.  
San Francisco, CA  
11/03/82

To the NRC Commissioners; 72 NOV 16 1982

I am writing to express my opinion on the proposed restart of the TMI-1 reactor in Harrisburg, PA.

A number of unresolved problems should be considered before any plans for a restart could be made. One problem is that the damaged TMI-2 reactor core is not yet cleaned up. The issue of who will pay for the clean-up is undecided. It would also be very unwise to begin operation of a reactor in the vicinity of a damaged reactor. This could prove to be hazardous; there are no precedents or reliable tests dealing with this situation.

Another point to be considered is that of the psychological stress that has been and will be suffered by people living in the vicinity of the reactor. The resumption of operations at TMI-1 at this early time seems to be an attempt at false reassurance of American citizens, who should be able to expect more concern and caution than this from the government's "regulatory" commissions.

Also, in a report published by the General Accounting Office (Report B-199244), it was noted that the steam generator in TMI-1 is greatly damaged. Repair costs are estimated to be about \$30 million. Reactor operations should not resume as long as this situation exists.

Lastly, plant operators at TMI-1 have been discovered cheating on exams. No one with such a responsible position should take it so lightly. Only serious, highly-qualified, and well-trained operators should be entrusted with such a complex technology.

I hope that the Commissioners will seriously consider the problems still inherent in the situation at Three Mile Island. A decision to restart the TMI-1 reactor could prove dangerous to the people of Harrisburg, and would certainly not bolster the credibility of the NRC.

Let your decision be a wise one, not a hasty one.

Sincerely,  
Byrne Johnson

11/2/82

NRC Commissioners  
c/o TUI Herb.  
315 Peter St.  
Harrisburg PA. 17102

NOV 16 1982

Dear NRC Commissioners,

I strongly oppose the restarting of  
plant #1 at Three Mile Island.

Plant #2 has not been cleaned up  
yet, and plant #1 is still in  
no working condition. And, I cannot  
forget the severity of a plant, the  
nature of which is heated in their  
opinion.

I have lived across the country  
and the water situation is similar  
to what has happened at Three  
Mile Island.

Sincerely,

*[Signature]*

DR. J. H. ...  
...  
...



MINISTRY OF CONCERN FOR PUBLIC HEALTH  
 (716) 874-5955 151 EAST STREET • BUFFALO • NEW YORK • 14207

November 3, 1982

NRC Commissioners,  
 c/o TMI Alert  
 315 Peffer Street  
 Harrisburg, PA 17102

To Those Concerned:

It is our belief, based on various recent journal and newspaper articles, that it is not in the public interest to reopen Three Mile Island.

The problems of clean-up, public psychological stress, cost of massive repair and alleged operator ignorance of procedures are cause for serious concern.

We hope your decision on December 10 will reflect this concern.

Sincerely,

MINISTRY OF CONCERN FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

*Rosalie Bertell*

Rosalie Bertell, Ph.D., MEd  
 Director of Research

*Audrey Mang*

Audrey Mang, Director

*Elizabeth Mcullen*

Elizabeth Mcullen, Staff member

*Joyce Troy*

Joyce Troy, Secretary

An affiliate of



Global Education Associates  
 572 Park Ave East Orange, New Jersey 07017



Now I have recovered from my back injury completely and am now trying to lead a normal life. But March 28, 1979 changed my life forever, it is time to say your piece on the outside but what is wrong on the inside can lay hidden for years, as I unfortunately found out.

I have experienced near hysteria when near people who have used a certain brand of shampoo or soap (which the brand is very strong in smell), and I cannot sleep on my back because of recurring nightmares of that day. I have shed more than one tear since March 28, 1979. Never let anyone tell you that there was not an stress related to TMI because I have all the proof I need, myself...

If the Three Mile Island Unit is opened I really don't know what I will do, probably I will leave the area, along with just about everyone else. I would hate to leave, but I just couldn't stand to stay with Unit 2 running, when I know all of the facets surrounding it.

After reading this I hope you will understand why I have to continue to fight against Unit 2 to keep it closed. I use as a quote that the my favorite, at least used to be, and is now who emission a better life, but are doing something about the facets in our world today.

The system

"I find maddest of all is to see life as it is and not as it should be" - Voltaire

I work about it... and no gentleman.

Respectfully,  
-

  
Dick Smith  
March 28, 1979

November 2, 1982

NRC Commissioners  
c/o TMI Alert  
315 Peffer St.  
Harrisburg, PA 17102

00000000

02 NOV 16 02:42

Gentlepersons:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING SERVICE

We urge that the TMI-1 re-start be held off till some outstanding troublesome problems are examined and handled:

1. TMI-2 has as not yet been cleaned up. If that unit has a mishap in the clean-up process, it may likely affect #1.
2. The court case re psychological stress that could be caused by restarting TMI-1 has as yet not been settled. I view the start of TMI-1 as attempt to provide false assurance to the public.
3. According to a GAO Report (B-199244) GPU "engineers decided that the damage (to TMI-1) was extensive enough to require repairs to most of the 31,000 tubes as a precautionary measure against further leaks. About 500-700 tubes will be permanently plugged and made non-usable because of more extensive damage." With a degraded steam generator system, TMI-1 needs considerable correction before it can be allowed to restart.

I feel that the above problems should be completely handled before the orders shutting down TMI-1 are lifted. Another accident at TMI is something the entire nation cannot tolerate.

Sincerely yours,

*Celia de Lavallade*

Mrs. Celia de Lavallade

*5404 S. Village Green  
Los Angeles, Ca 90016*

Nov. 3, 1982

DEAR SIRS

PLEASE DON'T RESTART TMI-I.

THANK YOU,

Paul Moore

NUCLEAR ENERGY IS NOT SAFE  
OR ECONOMICAL.

THE DREAM IS DEAD.

NO  
NUKES

DOCKETED

'82 NOV 16 02:43

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

PAUL MOORE  
Rt. 6 Box 274  
MILTON, FLA.  
32570



KEITH MCCAUGHIN  
2423 NORTH 3 ST  
HARRISBURG PA 17110

Western Union Mailgram



4-053056S314 11/10/82 ICS IPMTZZ CSP WSHB  
7172383402 MGM TDMT HARRISBURG PA 35 11-10 0705P EST

> NUNZIO PALLADINO  
CHAIRMAN U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON DC 20555

REGISTERED

NOV 16 22:45

WESTERN UNION  
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

YOU HAVE STOOD AT THE EYE OF YOUR WHIRLWIND. DARE YOU PRESUME TO  
SHEPHERD THE WIND?

KEITH MCCAUGHIN  
2423 NORTH 3 ST  
HARRISBURG PA 17110

19:05 EST

MGMCOMP

DOCKETED  
USNRC

313 Blue Ridge Drive  
York Pa. 17402  
Nov 10, 1982

'82 NOV 16 P2:51

Mr. Joe Fouchard  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Public Affairs Dept  
1717 H Street  
Washington DC 20555

Dear Mr. Fouchard:

My wife + I were unable to attend the NRC hearings yesterday in Harrisburg so I'm writing. I am not an expert in the details of THE restart but simply wish to state that we would prefer that Three Mile Island not be started up again. People around here were very upset at the time of the accident, things are working out pretty well now, + I feel that the benefits of starting THE are considerably outweighed by the risks.

Thanks for your consideration of our opinions.

Joseph Jerardi  
Nancy L. Jerardi

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P2:51

R.D.#6, Box 272  
York, PA 17404

November 9, 1982

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Mr. Joe Fouchard  
Public Affairs Department  
1717 H Street  
Washington D.C. 20555

RE: Unit#1, ThreeMile Island, PA

Dear Sir:

I am writing to voice my opposition to the restart of Unit #1 by Metropolitan Edison Company. Since the accident initially occurred, Met-Ed has done little to insure area residents of the reactor's safety, other than an expensive television campaign that gives little information.

Until nuclear energy is a no-risk venture, it should not be employed in populated areas. Met-Ed has virtually no credibility in Southcentral Pennsylvania, and I along with my family and friends, do not wish to see Unit #1 restarted. The public was so very poorly informed of the severity of the last accident. Not until the immediate danger passed did we learn how very serious it was.

I would rather pay more money for electricity than live within a fifteen (15) mile radius of a marginally operated nuclear power plant. If this area was surveyed, I believe the results would show an overwhelming majority agrees. Please listen to the people of this area before a decision is based on the needs of an energy company. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Barbara L. Sprenkle

Bls/bls

DOCKETED  
JENRC

1125 Burgard Street  
York, PA 17404

\*82 NOV 16 P2:51

November 9, 1982

CONTROL SERVICE  
BRANCH

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Mr. Joe Fouchard  
Public Affairs Department  
1717 "H" Street  
Washington, D. C. 20555

RE: Unit #1, Three Mile Island, PA

Dear Sir:

I am writing to voice my opposition to the restart of Unit #1 by Metropolitan Edison Company. Since the accident initially occurred, Met-Ed has done virtually nothing to insure area residents of the units safety, other than promoting an expensive camaflauge to sway public opinion.

Until nuclear energy is a no-risk venture, it should not be employed in any area. I cannot believe there are not other options available, and if that means we must all give up some of our "more sophisticated" energy and go back to starting at square one, that certainly is a more viable solution than being blown from the face of the earth.

I would rather pay more for electricity than live within a ten (10) mile radius of a marginally operated facility. If a survey were done in this area, I believe the results would show without a doubt that the majority of citizens are very opposed to any restart.

Only if you have lived here through the 1979 accident can you really know the mounting horror of "what if it really does melt-down"? And of course, it will take 10 to 15 years to really know what side-effects the residents will have! Medical surveys do not paint a very optimistic picture.

Please consider the needs of the people in this area before a decision is made based on the needs of an energy company. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Margaret L. Stell

# The Altland House

Route 30 Center Square  
Abbottstown, Pa. 17301  
717-259-9535

DOCKETER  
UNRC

'82 NOV 16 P2:51

LUNCHEONS  
DINNERS  
COCKTAILS  
BANQUETS

CLERK SERVICE  
BRANCH

November 10, 1982

Mr. Nunzio Pallidino  
Three Mile Island Inquiry  
P. O. Box 3111  
Middletown, PA 17057

Dear Mr. Pallidino:

As a resident and small business owner of York County, I have listened with great interest to your public hearings in Colonial Park.

I urge you to consider not only the formal legal aspects of the case, but also the human needs of those who live near the reactors.

Rules of bureaucracy were originally made to protect individuals and their rights. Enlightened leaders (political and business) must realize that human bureaucracy, no matter how well-intended, becomes self-serving and useless in determining human needs.

The people have spoken--and we urge you not to allow re-start of Unit 1.

Respectfully,

  
Ann Hively

AHH/mau



# SAPL

Seacoast Anti-Pollution League  
5 Market St., Portsmouth, N.H. 03801

(603) 431-5089

'82 NOV 16 P2:52

November 11, 1982

NRC Commissioners  
1717 H Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Sirs:

The Seacoast Anti-Pollution League is observing with concern the Commission's actions with respect to the restart of TMI Unit 1. There appear to be some very serious operational safety problems at issue here, not to mention public health and safety problems.

To enumerate them:

- 1) TMI Unit 2 has not yet been sufficiently decontaminated. Removal of the reactor pressure vessel and fuel to a safe storage have not yet been effected. The wisdom of operating a reactor in the vicinity of such a sensitive clean-up operation is questionable.
- 2) There are indications that a restart of Unit 1 would cause undue psychological stress to the surrounding populations. Such stress can be a precursor to identifiable physiological problems.
- 3) TMI has, as you are well aware, a problem with degradation of its steam generator tubing. It seems unwise to allow \$25-30 million to be spent on the repair of this problem when funding for the clean-up of the 2nd unit is still in doubt.
- 4) TMI Unit 1 is one of the plants identified by NRC staff as needing hardware and procedural modifications within 5 years to prevent possible rupture of the reactor walls due to pressurized thermal shock. Again, this will involve a substantial expenditure of funding that might better serve the public interest in being spent on the TMI-2 clean-up.
- 5) The integrity and competence of the plant's managers have been cast into doubt as a result of the cheating scandal involving the plant's operating personnel. We understand that those issues are yet to be fully resolved.
- 6) The consequence analysis by the Sandia National Laboratories for TMI shows that early fatalities for a worst case accident could extend out to a radial distance of 20 miles. According to the Kemeny Report, evacuation to that distance was contemplated during the TMI-2 accident. Therefore, emergency plans are not yet sufficiently developed to provide reasonable assurance that the public can and will be adequately protected in the event of a serious radiological emergency at the plant.

Any one of the above cited concerns ought to be sufficient to militate against the restart of TMI-1. Taken in concert, the weight of

Page 2 - 11/11/82

these concerns makes it overwhelmingly apparent that it would be irresponsible to allow TMI-1 to operate. Please keep firmly in mind as you make your deliberations that it is first and foremost your charge to protect the public health and safety.

Sincerely,

*Jane Doughty*  
Jane Doughty  
SAPL Field Director

cc: TMI Alert

R. D. 1, Box 609  
Duncannon, PA 17020  
November 10, 1982

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P2:52

Nunzio Palladino  
John Ahearne  
James Asselstine  
Victor Gilinsky  
Thomas Roberts  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, DC 20555

RECEIVED  
NOV 16 1982  
SE  
ARCH

Dear Commissioners:

You have something that belongs to me and I want it back. You hold my life in your hands, gentlemen, and that disturbs me. You see, I figure your motives in reaching this decision on restart of Unit I may be questionable; afterall, if the nuclear industry goes the way of the dodo bird, where does that leave you? Out of a job.

March 28, 1979 - We're talking about the worst accident at a nuclear plant in 25 years. Yet NRC and GPU have spent the last three-and-a-half years making it sound like a cake walk. It's been said the safety record of our nuclear power systems is perfect, but may I remind you of the Spert Project, January 3, 1961: three men killed and it took six days just to peel one man's body off the ceiling. Bodies so badly contaminated that the heads and hands were severed and buried along with radioactive wastes at the National Reactor Testing Station. More recently, there was the cancer death of a young man who was a TMI cleanup worker. And what about all those dead rats found in "safe" locations?

Having completed college courses in management I'm also concerned about this: the primary concept I learned has to do with the absoluteness of managerial responsibility. However, the consequences of operators cheating on tests or bungling emergency decisions seem to have settled directly on the operators. So where is management responsibility now? Given the extent of mismanagement at this facility which has been uncovered since the accident, there's no excuse for anything less than radical personnel changes; not merely throwing a few operators to the wolves, but starting at the top. And with regard to the stockholders, is it not part of the free market system that owners must share the benefits and disasters of a business enterprise equally? Yet we are being asked to pay for the cleanup of a mess that nearly cost us everything. You ask us how do we feel about restarting Unit I- outraged, in a word. Some have argued that business needs a cheap energy source in order to prosper and provide jobs. But what good are jobs to the dead? The social costs must also be weighed.

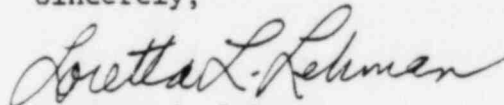
The man who is pulling your strings will drop you like so many hot potatoes if you make the decision for restart and a



catastrophe occurs. Do you know why? Because he likes to keep his hands clean. Therefore, understand that you are on your own here, and do you personally want to be responsible for the lives of 100,000 people, keeping in mind the level of competency of personnel at TMI? Do you trust jokers like those to safeguard your decision?

Lastly, I would tell you this: do not confuse yourselves with God. There can be only one.

Sincerely,

  
Loretta L. Lehman

DOCKETED  
NENRC

870 Jessop Place  
York, Pa. 17403  
November 9, 1982

'82 NOV 16 P2:52

SECRET  
BRANCH

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Mr. Joe Fouchard  
Public Affairs Department  
1717 H Street  
Washington, D. C. 20555

Dear Mr. Fouchard:

Please be advised that I object to the restart  
of Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant.

I feel the psychological factor is too much for  
the area to handle.

Further the personnel have proven to be incapable  
of a safe operation.

The cost of nuclear energy is prohibitive. We  
have payed and payed.

With new conservatism ~~is~~ is not needed. Safer  
ways must be explored.

Finally, get government funds and get that mess  
cleaned out of our homeland!

Concerned,

Norma R. Snyder (Mrs. F. E.)

Sorghum Mill  
180 Market Street  
Lexington, Kentucky 40507

'82 NOV 16 P2:53

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
A-14

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
1717 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20555

Dear Commissioners:

I urge you not to allow the restart of Three Mile Island 1 at this time.

While Three Mile Island 1 has extensively damaged steam generator tubes, it cannot be operated safely, and the issue of cheating by operators on qualifying exams at Three Mile Island is still unresolved. These dangerous circumstances plus citizens' experience of the accident at Three Mile Island 2, can scarcely avoid causing residents of the area psychological stress. The stress issue in regard to the effects of the Three Mile Island 2 accident is still in the courts.

It is hard to understand why you are even considering reopening Three Mile Island 1 under these conditions.

Sincerely,

*M B Davis*

M. B. Davis  
Coordinator

November 2, 1982

Dear Nunzio Palladino, John Ahearne, James Asselstine, Victor Gilinsky,  
and Thomas Roberts:

I am currently in my last year at the Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. I was born and raised in Harrisburg and, in fact, attended Central Dauphin High School. I hope to live and practice law in Harrisburg -- it is my home. I know how I feel as well as the feelings of my family, neighbors, and fellow students.

I understand that the employees of TMI are worried about the future of their jobs in the event TMI is shut down permanently. Their concern is certainly well-founded and not to be berated. But economics cannot be allowed to control in this situation. The central issue is whether the people of this community have the right to determine what they want, what is in their own best interest.

The population has voiced its concern over TMI for more than 3 years. We obviously want it cleaned-up, We have also said again and again that we want it closed.

Some people argue that the referendum of last May is not valid because it consisted of only approximately 45% of the registered voters. As a student of political science, I know that a 45% turnout, particularly in a primary, is extremely good. Something brought those folks to the polls. But more important is the fact that this country was founded on the validity of the electoral process, whether it be for city council or United States President, regardless of the voter turnout. Simply stated, the majority rules.

Many people have said they did not vote because they thought it was worthless; they gave up; they feel the average man-on-the-street has no voice in his government or in his future because these things are decided in corporate headquarters in the financial capitals of the nation. Harrisburg is not, unfortunately, a financial capital. In short, they feel totally powerless. But I, for one, have not given up. I still believe in this system. All my life I was taught that we live in a democracy "of the people, by the people, and for the people". I wholeheartedly subscribe to that philosophy, and not only when it is popular to do so. We, the people, have spoken. We want to live without fear. We have overwhelmingly chosen to do without nuclear energy from TMI because we are not willing to pay the price. It is too high. It is not the dollars but the fact that we potentially may have to pay the ultimate price -- our lives. No one can rightfully ask us to take such a risk, to live with anxiety -- it must be our decision.

This is not a question of the future of nuclear energy but rather, it is only the narrow question of the restart of one plant, a plant that has already demonstrated its incompetence and unsafety. We can have meetings and referendums until we are all blue in the face -- in over 3 years the people's sentiments have not changed. TMI is in our backyards and WE WANT IT CLOSED. You can listen and prove that this is indeed a democracy where people count or you can decide in favor of restart and GPU and confirm all of our worst fears -- that this country is run, heart and soul, by big business. The decision is yours. The final step will be ours. I pray that you will vote against the restart for all our sakes.

82 NOV 16 P2:53  
Thank you for your time and consideration in what is truly a most difficult matter.

Sincerely,

Kathie M. Shughart  
4906 Colorado Avenue  
Harrisburg, Pa 17109

COCKETE  
USNRC

'82 NOV 15

SEE  
G &  
BRAN

143 Peyton Road  
York, Pa. 17403

November 10, 1982

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Chairman Palladino,

I am writing to urge that you deny General Public Utilities a license to operate the Three Mile Island nuclear facility. The accident has demonstrated the company's negligence with regard to safety standards and operator training. It is now time to consider the safety of the people of this area as the paramount issue. The money invested in the plant must not condemn the people of this region to live in fear.

Sincerely,

*Theodore L Hake*  
Theodore L. Hake

TLH/jh

cc

61 Silver Creek Drive  
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055  
EXETER 25, 1982  
INPC  
717-671-6736

'82 OCT 28 AIO:00

SECRETARY  
OF DEFENSE  
& SERVICE  
BRANCH

Mr. Nunzio Palladino  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm.  
1717 H Street  
Washington, DC 20555

Dear Mr. Palladino,

In reference to TMI, I would like to inform you what happened to me during the accident.

We live on a high hill overlooking Cumberland County and the surrounding area. On Wednesday, the day of the accident, and Thursday too, I was working in my kitchen that has a southern view, enjoying from both days for a large party and from guests were to arrive on Friday. On both Wednesday and Thursday evenings my car was real, like it had been submerged, and I felt the same way.

I have spent many other days working in my kitchen, but these two days were the only days that the car was there.

I know of two other people that had the same thing happen to them. One is my mother who lives on the same street as I do. The other is a neighbor who was unloading freight cars in New-Kingston, and was outside on both days.

I am very concerned of what damage was done, not only to the trees of us, but our whole area. I'm afraid that only time will tell.

I can't be at the meeting concerning the restart of Unit I at Central Hampton High School on Nov. 9<sup>th</sup>, but I would like this letter to be read representing my input to the restart.

If you wish to contact me, I will be on vacation from Oct. 29<sup>th</sup> to Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>.

Sincerely,  
Jaycell M. Rappaport

RUDOLPH DININNI, MEMBER  
P. O. BOX 108  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120  
PHONE: HOME OFFICE (717) 584-8201  
CAPITOL (717) 783-8759



COMMITTEES  
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN  
BUSINESS & COMMERCE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
HARRISBURG

'82 NOV 15 A9:43

POSTAL SERVICE  
BRANCH

October 27, 1982

Commission Members  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Three Mile Island  
P.O. Box 311  
Middletown, Pennsylvania 17057

Dear Sirs:

I regret that I am not able to attend the meeting on November 9th with the commission members.

However, I would like to pass on my interests to you regarding Three Mile Island.

As in the past, I express my deep concern for the safety of the people of the 106th Legislative District in which TMI is situated.

I believe that the decontamination process of TMI Unit # 2 should continue and that the consideration to restart TMI Unit #1 should not begin until these decontamination and decommissioning processes are completed.

I would appreciate your consideration of not only my views, but the views of the majority of my constituents.

Very truly yours,

*Rudy Dininni*  
Rudolph Dininni

RD:pam



12 Manhaven Drive  
Manchester, Pennsylvania 17345  
November 7, 1982

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Public Affairs Department  
1717 H Street  
Washington, D. C. 20555

COCKETED

'82 NOV 15 A9:43

Attention: Mr. Joe Fouchard

Dear Mr. Fouchard:

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE  
BRANCH

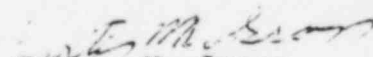
I respectfully suggest and, indeed, request that action be taken by the appropriate, responsible parties to:

1. Order the permanent shut down of the units on Three Mile Island as nuclear producers of electric power; this without cost to tax payers or consumers (since Met Ed has a monopoly, the latter are a "captive" group of customers).
2. If requested by Met Ed, permit use of the island to generate electric power by the use of coal (it is understood that the hitherto excessively high cost of washing this fuel has been lowered so that the argument re this expense is no longer valid), or other safe method.

My request is prompted by:

1. Concern for the safety of residents in the counties surrounding TMI, especially for those downwind of the island.
2. Psychological stress - it's a very real and continuing state for those of us who live near TMI. We live with a constant sense of foreboding, and whenever sirens sound we wonder if we're under siege by the "monster". This stress has been a part of our lives for more than three and one half years.
3. Depreciation of value of our properties. A realtor of York, Pennsylvania (the county seat of York County, in which Manchester is located) told us that in his opinion property values in this area have declined by 20%.
4. The "incident" of February 19-20, 1982. It is understood that more than seven hours elapsed between the time a potential problem was discovered and announcement of a "low level alert" was made to the public. Borough officials were also without knowledge of it. We were later told that it was a "mistake" - that no danger existed - but the truth has been withheld from us so often by Met Ed and/or GPU, and half truths and lies have been "fed" to us - we don't know whom to believe or when to believe what we're told.
5. Concern for the safe disposal of nuclear waste. No state really wants it. Transportation thereof is extremely dangerous. Also, it is understood that the useful life of nuclear plants is 30 to 35 years. What will happen to them at the end of that period? They may well be a continued source of dangerous emissions. Other means of providing energy will have to be found and used then - why not NOW?

Yours sincerely,

  
Curtis M. Gross

Mr. Joe Fouchard  
US Nuclear Regulatory Comm.

COPIATED

'82 NOV 15 A9:45

Dear Mr. Fouchard,

I am writing you to express my feelings  
on the proposed restart of TMI unit 1.  
Although it will do little, if any, good, I want  
to go on record as opposing the restart.

Further more, I think the Mat-Ed, GAPU, stock-  
holders should be burdened with the cleanup  
costs rather than rate payers or taxpayers.

In closing, let me say that I think that  
the answers are to be found in conservation  
and Alternative energy incentives.

Yours Sincerely,

Erwin Baubly

RD#3

SPRING GROVE, PA.

19362

82 NOV 15 A9:46

98 Myrtle Street  
Boston, MA 02114

November 8, 1982

U.S. MAIL SERVICE  
BRANCH

NRC  
1717 H Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20555

Dear Sirs,

I have heard that you are holding a public meeting on November 9th concerning the possibility of re-opening the Three-Mile Island-1 nuclear power plant. Although this letter may not reach you in time, I still feel it is important to voice my concern.

Since the accident, the public has become more aware of the dangers of nuclear power. No longer are nuclear power plants considered immune to malfunction. TMI-1, in particular, is known to require numerous (and costly) repairs before it could be restarted. The risks involved in operating a plant that has already had extensive steam generator damage should certainly be taken into serious consideration. I do not feel that such consideration has been adequate at this time.

The residents of Harrisburg are not in favor of the re-start of TMI-1 and I believe that their views, as well as those of people across the country, should be weighed before any decision could be reached.

I firmly oppose the re-start of TMI-1.

Sincerely,

June Robinson

Goldsboro, Pa. 10/27/82

WILLIAM B. WHITTOCK  
P.O. Box 234  
Errers, Penna. 17319

N.R.C.  
Washington, D.C. 20555

DUCKETED  
'82 NOV -1 P1:52

Gentlemen:

My family and I are opposed to  
The restart of Unit #1. T.M.I. Nuclear facility.  
We feel that it would be a hazard  
to our mental and physical welfare.

There has been nothing but trouble  
with that entire facility since it started. It  
was broken down much of the time when it  
was in operation. It is nothing now but  
a patched up mess.

Please do not take another gamble  
and risk your credibility and our well-being  
on the outcome of what could be another  
disaster

sincerely,

William B. Whittock

18TH DISTRICT  
GEORGE W. GEKAS  
THE STATE CAPITOL  
HARRISBURG, PA. 17120  
SUITE 51, UNION DEPOSIT MALL  
HARRISBURG, PA. 17111



Senate of Pennsylvania

October 29, 1982

COMMITTEES

JUDICIARY, CHAIRMAN  
LAW & JUSTICE, VICE CHAIRMAN  
AGING & YOUTH  
STATE GOVERNMENT  
URBAN AFFAIRS & HOUSING

DOCKETED

#32 NOV -2 P4:07

LETTER TO GOVERNOR  
DOCKETED IN SERVICE  
BRANCH

Nunzio J. Palladino, Chairman  
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
1717 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Chairman Palladino:

I most respectfully ask the members of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission to consider this written testimony on the re-start of the Unit 1 Reactor at Three Mile Island, in lieu of an oral presentation I would have preferred to make before the Commission at the November 9, 1982, public hearing. The Senate of Pennsylvania will be in Session that day, hence my duties in that body will preclude my attendance before the Commission.

Throughout the public debate on the various issues relating to the accident at Three Mile Island, I have consistently maintained that the cleanup of radioactive contamination at the Unit 2 Reactor should be our first priority. In this vein, any action that diverts essential financial resources from this cleanup should not be undertaken. The re-start of TMI Unit 1 would, I believe, siphon away such funds from the cleanup of Unit 2. Consequently, I must conclude that the re-start of TMI Unit 1 should not be considered at all while the unclean status of Unit 2 exists.

I also am convinced that this sentiment on my part is shared by the vast majority of my constituents in the County of Dauphin, as well as most other people within the Three Mile Island sphere of influence.

Thank you for accepting this written testimony. I look forward to a continuing dialogue with the Commission as all of us address this vital issue.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. GEKAS  
SENATOR

GWG:eubks

cc: The Honorable Dick Thornburgh  
The Honorable Arlen Specter  
The Honorable H. John Heinz, III  
The Honorable Allen E. Ertel  
The Honorable John E. Minnich  
The Honorable Stephen Reed  
The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield

Robert Arnold, President  
GPU Nuclear Corporation  
Three Mile Island  
Middletown, PA 17057

Don Hossler  
PANE  
P.O. Box 268  
Middletown, PA 17057



**HARRISBURG HOSPITAL**  
 SOUTH FRONT STREET  
 HARRISBURG, PA 17101-2099

'82 NOV 15 P2:46

SECTION OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE  
 DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY  
 Phone (717) 782-5390

George L. Jackson, M.D., Director - 782-5394

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| H.F. Bronfman, M.D.  | F.J. Gallia, M.D.  |
| J.S. Burkie, M.D.    | B.B. Giulian, M.D. |
| D.R. Buxton, M.D.    | R.P. Stewart, M.D. |
| J.H. Croteau, M.D.   | G.J. Triano, M.D.  |
| H.E. Fink, Jr., M.D. |                    |

November 11, 1982

OFFICE  
 DOCK

Nunzio J. Palladino, Ph.D.  
 Chairman  
 Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
 Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Dr. Palladino:

This letter is for two purposes: 1) to thank you and your fellow Commissioners for coming to Harrisburg to hear the public perceptions of the TMI problem, and 2) to emphasize some personal concerns by submitting additional written testimony as you requested during the hearings.

I am a practicing physician specializing in thyroid disease and Nuclear Medicine in the Central Pennsylvania area. I have shared with medical groups my concern for the anxiety and fear that exists among our population.

One medical reason for this anxiety is that this informed public in Central Pennsylvania knows that there is no plan which will permit the effective safe evacuation of hospitals. Indeed there are many in the medical community who believe this cannot be achieved. During the Three Mile Island crisis, we were under a four to eight hour alert to evacuate this institution. How can you safely evacuate an immediate postop coronary bypass patient by surface means over crowded highways for a distance which would probably exceed 100 miles? If it is concluded that a patient cannot be safely moved, who cares for the patient in the evacuated institution? etc, etc.

A second medical reason for concern is that the public knows that government bureaurats on the scene of the TMI accident, the TMI employees and their families had iodide prophylaxis available in the event it was needed. Pharmaceutical quality potassium iodide was not available for the general public until long after the possible need had passed. I am told that there is even now no supplier for this important thyroidal blocking agent in the event of a public health emergency. The Central Pennsylvania public knows that also.

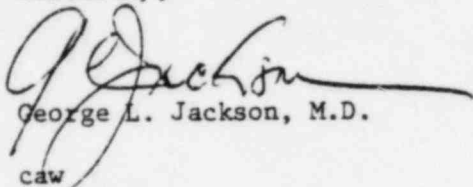
These and many other concerns are the basis for the rational fear and almost palpable anxiety that you preceived in the public who testified and sat as an audience on 11/9/82. Realizing the sense of hopelessness that pervades this area about this TMI matter, the many thousands who turned out for a referendum are a significant witness to the public attitude.

Finally, more knowledgeable friends of mine point out that when you combine anxiety, fear, hopelessness, over long periods of time, hostility may result which may express itself in irrational acts.

Please protect the public safety, do not allow the restart of Unit 1, expedite the cleanup of Unit 2.

Thank you, from a previous proponent of nuclear power.

Sincerely,



George L. Jackson, M.D.

caw



Dear Mr. Ahearn

11/12/82

We live on a farm about 20 miles from T.M. 1 and are very concerned about the reopening of Unit I. The memories of March 1979 are still very fresh around our area and, unlike others, we were unable to leave the area because of all our animals. The thought of ever having to go through that again is unbearable. Unit I is the same type as Unit II and G.P.U. is the same outfit that allowed the situation to get out of hand in 1979. So please consider the people of Central Pennsylvania when making your decision. We don't need a nuclear plant in our area!

Sincerely,

Lynne P. Dickens

Michael Higgins

DOCKETER  
USNRC

'82 NOV 15 P2:46

OFFICE OF SECRETAR  
PACKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Higgins / Dickens  
Box 540 RD 1  
Landisburg Pa 17040

11-11-82

Dear Mr. Galladino

We live on a farm in Perry County Ga. about 25 miles from TMI. We have a number of animals to care for and so were unable to leave the area when Unit 2 went out of control. We know that Unit 1 is basically the same type of reactor and is operated by the same company that failed to prevent the 1979 accident. We don't want the fear of a future accident to plague our lives. Please consider carefully your decision regarding the re-opening of Unit 1. It might be costly to convert it to a coal fired plant but that cost would be small compared to the cost of another accident. Many people here in Perry County feel as we do on this issue.

DOCKETED  
 32 NOV 15 1982

Lynae D. Perkins

Michael D. Higgins  
 Box 540 RD 1  
 Sandisburg Ga  
 17040



The House of Charles

90 Nittany Drive

Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055

DUCKETER

November 9, 1982

'82 NOV 15 P3:46

*Could this letter be shared with all*

Dear Sirs:

*The Commissioners*

MAIL SERVICE

The Iranian hostages are free; the Falkland Island War is over; they are rebuilding Lebanon; but after almost 4 years, we are still the hostages of TMI. We have had two different presidents representing two different political parties and still the residents of this area live with the threat of the nuclear menace of TMI.

Our involvement in World War II lasted only 5 years and you are asking us to submit to the nuclear nightmare of TMI for at least an additional 30 years if you allow Unit I to restart. How seriously are the health and safety of the area residents being considered? We've heard the unbelievable estimates on the cost of cleaning up one damaged reactor, who would be prepared to finance the clean-up of two reactors? What is your projected cost estimate on our lives and the lives of our children?

Our ancestors came to this nation to escape oppression and tyranny, and in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. In a referendum recently held in our county, the people voted 2 to 1 in favor of keeping TMI closed. If a politician had won an election by a 2 to 1 margin, the Washington powers would really sit up and take notice. Why has the government failed to notice that the people of central Pennsylvania do not want TMI reopened.

It took the U.S. a decade to send a man to the moon. How many decades will it take to cleanup TMI? Who is going to pay for this cleanup? Who will guarantee the cleanup as safe and protect us from any more of GPU's mistakes?

TMI has become the name known around the world. For the past 1300 days we have heard or read about TMI daily. It has become an integral and a very stressful part of our lives. We can neither hear, see, taste, or smell radiation, but this in no way makes us less fearful of it. In no way do we want our family to become the guinea pigs for GPU or the nuclear industry.

For 4 years now you have tried to separate Unit I and II. The logic of restarting a reactor right next to its damaged sister reactor is totally beyond us. Is it one of the NRC's policies to ask for trouble? What priorities do you use when considering the reopening of the plant? My priorities are the health and safety of my family and the citizens of this area?

# The House of Charles

90 Nittany Drive

Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055



Who are the people who want to reopen TMI and why do they want it reopened? Are these the same people who placed nuclear plants on a little island in the middle of a major river; placed 2 reactors at the end of an international airport; placed the reactors in a highly populated region; and built reactors without low and high level nuclear waste storage facilities?

How many more problems can you add to our burden? We are already bombarded with information concerning: evacuation, embrittlement, cheating on tests, financing the cleanup, lack of adequate insurance for homes and business, psychological stress, health and safety of workers and the public, ground water contamination, sirens that go off at any time of the day or night, meters that go off scale for no reason, almost daily announcements of krypton venting, thousands of leaky valves, poor security, etc.

We did not get 3 minutes to tell our feelings on the reopening of Unit 1. It has taken you only 1323 days to come and listen to us. I realize that not reopening TMI jeopardizes the financial viability of TMI, but personally I find that in my value system the lives of people and far more important than dollars.

Thank you for coming - God Bless you all and may  
God help us.

Sincerely,  
*Edwin and Mary Ann Charles*  
Edwin and Mary Ann Charles  
and daughters

P.S. Perhaps the NRC could move its headquarters to our area so that your families, children, wives, and grandchildren would have the opportunity to live and grow near the plant.



*City of Lancaster  
Pennsylvania*

*Arthur E. Morris  
Mayor*

*120 N. Duke St., P.O. Box 1559 17603  
717-397-3501*

NOV 15 1982

Nov. 12, 1982

Dr. Nunzio J. Palladino, Chairman  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
1717 "H" St., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Dr. Palladino:

The City of Lancaster has played an active role in several of the key issues surrounding Three Mile Island. Our positions on those issues have varied, based on our evaluation of the situation and what action appeared best for the citizens of Lancaster and portions of the surrounding area dependent upon us. More specifically, we have strongly opposed--and continue to oppose--the discharge of processed water into the Susquehanna River. However, we did support and advocate plant clean-up activities as a necessary and positive step.

The City has not previously taken a formal position on the restart of TMI Unit 1. In considering this matter, which includes some complex technical issues, we have found the comments of the Union of Concerned Scientists to be of particular value. On this basis the City's position would be to support restart, or at least not oppose it, if questions raised by the Union of Concerned Scientists are satisfactorily resolved prior to such restart.

Sincerely,

*Arthur E. Morris*

Arthur E. Morris  
Mayor

3068 Gifford

BOOKLET

Harrisburg, Pa 171

'82 NOV 15 P3:46

November 11, 1982

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

BOOKLET SERVICE

Members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

As a concerned mother, former teacher and citizen of Harrisburg, I feel it quite necessary to write to you concerning the TMI Crisis.

I attended the evening hearing at which you were present. After listening to the speakers I feel your decision on this matter is strictly money versus the human element. Money is a material item which we so highly attach much value. What is gained with money but material possessions which we will lose in the end? It is the human element of dignity and security that we need. Security, dignity, happiness, trust, faith and many other qualities are not attached to the material possessions we have.

With this accident never occurred and if no accidents have become the norm, why are you could check the human element on the human

I still wonder when I have heard of the way I have to leave my home where my child is because of the accident

if we had already been harmed and how  
bad it really was & would be. It think  
it will be a "daymare" as well as a nightmare  
for me as long as I live.

Since the accident we have had another  
child. She is fine as far as we know. However,  
I feel you should be aware of how much  
thought was given before we decided to  
try to have the other children we wanted  
because of the uncertainty we had since  
the accident and to what extent we could  
have been exposed to radiation. Even months  
of carrying a child into the womb of a woman  
was extremely stressful.

Personally, I do not want to see the incident  
of Unit 2. It is very painful to me to have  
the fear that you have had to go through  
it all again. The fear is not just that  
it would not be good to have the same.

I would just please wish you to remain  
courageous - the human element the responsibility  
of our country, the people - to whom you are  
responsible.

Sincerely,  
Cora E. ...

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 15 P

NOV 15 1982

2495 South George Street  
York, PA 17403  
November 11, 1982

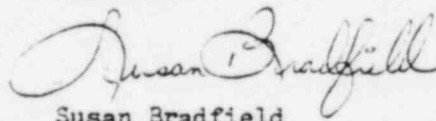
Nunzio Palladino, Chairman  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
1717 H Street  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Palladino -

I am writing to express my concern about the proposed restart of TMI unit #1. It has been over three years since the accident at unit #2 and the responsibility shown for clean-up has been negligible - now we are to trust GPU Nuclear to be responsible for unit #1.

Three Mile Island was built at a time when ignorance of nuclear power was widespread - now we have knowledge. I am urging you to adhere to the wishes of the majority of the people who live in the TMI area. Clean it up and close it down!

Thank you,



Susan Bradfield



November 9, 1982

DOCKETED  
NSRC

'82 NOV 16 P1:55

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS SERVICE  
BRANCH

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Three Mile Island Technical Support  
Public Affairs Office  
Middletown, PA 17057

To Whom it may concern:

I would like to see "Three Mile Island" shut down forever.

We have all gone through enough hell with the first accident. nobody should have to live with the thought of a thing like that so close to our lives and the lives of our children. Even if we show no affect what is going to happen to them?

If there is no danger, why did so many practicing physicians leave the area with their families the first time there was an accident? Nothing has changed since then.

We should be allowed to live in peace and health.

Sincerely,

Sharon D. Edwards  
1 Brandywine Drive  
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

November 9, 1982

DOCKETED  
NOV 16 11:55

REGISTRATION & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Three Mile Island Technical Support  
Public Affairs Office  
Middletown, PA 17057

To whom it may concern:

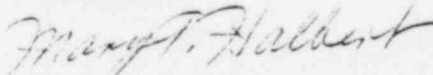
Everytime I hear a siren I just know that "Three Mile Island" has had another accident. It has been over three years since the devastating first accident, and I cannot dismiss it totally from my mind.

I am not worried souly for myself, but for the future of my beautiful grandchildren. What affect will living in this area have on their health?

If there is a way to remove the core and ship it back to where ever they brought it from, I wish that thay would do so.

What price-a life-Do we need this type of energy that bad? Why can't we utilize our abundant coal supply?

Sincerely,



Mary T. Halbert  
103 Sunset Drive  
New Cumberland, PA 17070

DOCKETED  
USNRC

November 9, 1982

NOV 16 P1:55

To the Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
REGISTRATION & SERVICE  
BRANCH

I attended the evening hearing at Central Daughin High School and wish to add my statement to those made at this hearing.

The body of evidence suggesting closure of TMI equals the evidence suggesting restart. The credentials of agents suggesting closure of TMI equals those suggesting restart.

Accordingly, you can suggest a decision either way, technically.

The people on this area are signed long 2 to 1 to the start of TMI.

It may now be better to have a technical argument and vote not to restart until we have TMI. The people demand to have TMI restart in various ways, so we can have a decision.

Richard E. ...  
...  
...

32 NOV 16 P1:55

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

2855 Croyden Rd.  
Htg. Pa., 17104  
November 9, 1982

Dear N.R.C. Commissioners,

You must order - No Restart of  
TMI Unit I !!

I have studied the transcripts  
of the restart hearings and am  
convinced proper health & safety  
standards have not been met  
by GPU Nuclear.

The Company has been deceptive  
and is not capable of managing  
nuclear power plants -

There are too many reservations  
in everyone's mind.

Most sincerely,

Key Pickering

'82 NOV 16 P1:55 8-82

My name is Karen Melvin. I am a 41 year old housewife with 3 children.

I pray we will never have to go through another March 28th and the days, weeks, months and years following.

As humans we are supposedly capable ~~from~~ of learning from our mistakes. Apparently that is not the case with the nuclear industry. Unfortunately the "mistake" is endangering both our physical + mental health.

I've always put my family first. Their care always being the most important thing to me. And now they must be the sacrificial lambs of G.P.U. and their very questionable ability to run a nuclear power plant? I'd rather they'd be run over by a bus or truck or whatever. It's quicker.

I do not want unit 1 restarted - I want TMI closed forever and I hope + pray the whole nuclear power ~~and~~ situation would be

shelved until the matter of waste disposal, etc is taken care of.

I live in Camp Hill and believe me, it's no picnic thinking of TMI and the hazards of living here.

Sincerely,

Karen L. Melin

To : NRC Commissioners  
Re: Restart of TMI unit 1

Nov. 9 1982  
DOCKETED  
NRC

Dear Commissioners,

'82 NOV 16 P1:55

I am aware that GPU management has refused to admit any wrongdoing in allowing the near meltdown at TMI unit 2. If management is not responsible, who is. It is they who see to the training of the operators, this is a responsibility that must not be taken lightly.

REGISTRATION & SERVICE  
BRANCH

I have heard the reports of operators cheating on the exams. This clearly demonstrates the incompetence of operators that GPU management felt were qualified to guard the health and safety of the people of central Pa. I question the wisdom of allowing GPU, who did not take great precautions to insure that its operators were fully qualified, to operate such a dangerous technology.

The evidence you have collected in your research and hearings clearly show that allowing GPU to restart TMI unit 1 will endanger both the mental and physical health of the people (voters, taxpayers, and children) of central Pennsylvania. It is your duty to safeguard our safety. I urge you to fulfill your duty, and, refuse to allow GPU to restart TMI unit 1.

Sincerely,

Daniel P. Gottesman--Harrisburg Pa.

11-9-82  
770 Chaucer Dr.  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17111

DOCKETED  
USNRC

NRC Commissioner  
82 NOV 16 P1:55

We are against ~~line~~ <sup>LINE</sup> ~~opening~~ <sup>OPENING</sup> / re-starting  
either Unit I or Unit II at Three Mile  
Island.

There is definitely a psychological stress  
factor which is not only evident with us but,  
more importantly, with our children (Ages 9 and

Please do not approve the restart. Three  
Mile Island must be permanently closed.

There is an abundant supply of oil in  
Pennsylvania. Coal must be used to generate  
electricity in Pennsylvania. That is

Michael S. Trucchi  
Kathleen M. Pugh  
E. M. Trucchi



TRIMBLE SURVEYORS  
WEST WOODS DR. • P.O. BOX 214 • LITITZ, PA. 17543  
717-626-0028

9 NOVEMBER 1982

DEAR N.R.C. COMMISSIONERS,

AS THE HEAD OF A FOUR MEMBER FAMILY AND A PROFESSIONAL PERSON, I AM WRITING TO STATE MY STRONG DISAPPROVAL OF THE RESTART OF T.M.I. UNIT I. THE QUESTION OF RESTART OF A POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS MISMANAGED NUCLEAR FACILITY CALLS FOR A FIRM "NO" ANSWER.

OUR FAMILY LIVES 22 MILES SOUTHEAST, WINDS PREVAIL FROM T.M.I. TO US, OF THE PLANT. BEFORE 29 MARCH 1982, ON COLD WINTER DAYS THE HOT AIR FROM THE COOLING TOWERS WOULD HIT COLD AIR AND CREATE HIGH RISING CLOUDS THAT CAME OUR WAY.

IT IS MUCH TOO CLOSE FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL AND HEALTHY COMFORT FOR US AND VERY MUCH A DANGER TO THOSE WHO LIVE IN A CLOSE PROXIMITY.

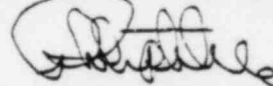
PLEASE DO NOT ALLOW THE RESTART OF T.M.I. UNIT I.

DOCKETED  
10/16/82

'82 NOV 16 P1:54

DOMESTIC SERVICE  
BRANCH

SINCERELY,



PHILIP TRIMBLE



Nov 7, 1982

Subject: TMI unit #1

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P1:55

To whom it may concern:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

I know ~~nuclear~~ <sup>nuclear</sup> power is an important part of our economy and in competent hand can be a provide of jobs, energy, + health.

In in competent hand it is criminal.

Is G P U nuclear a competent company?

if so - why the accident

- why the slow cleanup At unit #2?
- why the cheating on test?
- why the damaged tubes (steam generator)?
- why the poor security?
- why can't the out ~~fall~~ <sup>fall</sup> insurance?

concerns.

Would you feel any different if you had lived in the same vicinity?

Mr. P... + I live in that radius and you restor<sup>ed</sup> unit #1 we will vote with our feet.

Thank you.

My husband and I are unequivocally opposed to the retreat of TMI's Unit 1 operations.

First of all, we never wanted to see the facility built, we don't think it is needed (there have been no shortages or turnouts since that unit was put in use), and we would like to see that unit closed forever.

We feel that APPI's management is incompetent.

They fudged and had outright lies in the public when the accident occurred and to this day have never admitted any wrongdoing, or more shamefully, have never apologized to the people of the area for the chaos they caused.

Instead they tried a public relations person to smooth things over. Our safety and peace of mind are written on their list of priorities.

They focus solely on profit and want the consumers to pay for their negligence.

A friend of our sister's at some point with whom he worked on the original construction site at TMI was unable to recall their names and that security was practically non-existent.

A reporter for a local paper found that security did not improve after the

82 NOV 16 P1:55

RECEIVED  
USNRC

plant became operational as he was able to walk onto the island and secure a job. No one investigated his background.

We were among the approximately 200,000 residents in this area who evacuated three years ago. We did this on our own as the Governor and others in charge appeared to be totally unable to cope with the situation.

The chaos and confusion portrayed on TV press conferences at the height of the disaster were frightening to see. I shall never fully recover from the trauma of those days and since then my emergency bags are packed. I feel that the possibility of another "event" during the drawn-out clean-up is great. Living with fear and uncertainty is something we should not have to do. This was a quiet section of the country before TMI was thrust upon us.

There are enough daily pressures and dangers from afar in this 20<sup>th</sup> century world for us to contend with. We don't need a very present danger in our back yard. We urge you to stop wasting precious time and see to it that the clean-up is completed at a faster pace and that Unit II and Unit I with its faulty tubes are removed from the site.

Sincerely,  
 Brenda S. Lyle  
 Donald Lyle

DOCKETED  
USNRC

NOV 16 1982  
P1 56

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Dear N.R.C. Commission,

As a mother and someone who lives  
close to Three Mile Island, I would  
like to express my disapproval of nuclear  
power in general and the use of Three  
Mile Island as an energy source in  
particular.

We filed the use of Three Mile Island  
three years ago. We had the approval  
issued by that accident. Most people  
the benefits we have learned the  
we must protect those people who  
the nuclear energy plant.

Starting with the world's  
and now on the paper in  
the vicinity of Three Mile Island.

John E. [Signature]

DOCKETED  
USNRC

NOV. 16, 1982  
NOV 16 P1:55

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY SERVICE  
DOCKETING & SERVICE BRANCH

I AM A FATHER OF 2 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN - A SON ALMOST 5 YEARS OLD AND A DAUGHTER 1 1/2 years. I FEAR FOR THEIR HEALTH AND SAFETY LIVING IN THE SHADOWS OF TMI ONLY 5.3 MILES FROM OUR HOME.

I WANT THE RESTART OF UNIT 1 TO BE EVER PUT BACK ON THE LINE. I OPPOSE NUCLEAR ENERGY VENERATION.

IT'S TIME YOU MEN WAKE UP - THE PEOPLE DON'T WANT NUCLEAR ENERGY AND WE DON'T NEED NUCLEAR ENERGY. BUT TRYING TO DRAG THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AS KNOW DAMN WELL IT IS NOT CHEAP - IF THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY WOULD LIKE US TO BELIEVE

GET RID OF NUCLEAR ENERGY - STOP IT AT TMI.

Frank E. Santolucito

November 8, 1982  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P1:56

Dear Mr. Palladino and NRC Commissioners:

I am writing because I feel I must express what I think about the proposed restart of Three Mile Island Unit I. As a former supporter of nuclear power, I can sympathise with the financial problems of GPU Nuclear--to a point. The point where sympathy ends is the point where the threat to my health and safety begins. I'm sure that when the Three Mile Island plant was constructed, most people (including the company's officials) thought it was a smart, futuristic investment that would provide plenty of cheap, clean electricity. The few, small voices of protest were lost in the clamor.

To get to the point, I've done a lot of research since the accident at TMI, and I'm adding my small voice to the growing clamor of protest. I almost cannot believe some of the facts I've learned:

- 1). GPU ratepayers, including myself, are shelling out twenty percent more for their electric bills since 1979 (Critical Mass, January 1982). In 1980 alone, electricity rates rose thirty-eight percent over 1979 (Phila. Inquirer, Sept. 12, 1980).
- 2). We will never know how much radiation was released in the critical first few days of the accident because most of the area around TMI (including, I'm sure, my tiny home town about 15 miles from the reactor) was not monitored. Shouldn't constant monitoring in about a thirty mile radius around a nuclear reactor be a prerequisite for plant operation? I believe it should.
- 3). In 1981, \$4 billion federal tax dollars went to subsidize the nuclear industry, for a total of \$37 billion in subsidies over the previous thirty years. I see now that the spirit of free competition does not extend to energy research. Had the government spent that much on solar energy research subsidies, by now we'd all be driving solar-powered cars.
- 4). If the situation at TMI had been any worse on March 28, 1979, and if the reactor had melted down, the \$560 million buffer provided by the Price-Anderson Act would have been insufficient to salvage Middletown, much less Harrisburg, Hershey, York and Lebanon.

So much for my attack on the nuclear industry in general. Now I'd like to talk specifically about whether GPU is qualified to reopen the Three Mile Island generating plant.

To me, the cause of the accident at TMI reveals a lot about just how qualified GPU is to run a nuclear reactor. For a rough example, if I were to take a plug of clay and block up the tube in my car's

engine that feeds water from the reservoir to the radiator, and if I then tried to drive the car for any distance, I could expect to almost certainly ruin the engine. The engine, of course, will overheat because its source of coolant was cut off. Now, I'm not crazy or stupid enough to do that to my car. Neither are most people. But some unnamed employee of GPI Nuclear did it--and shut off the coolant to TMI Unit 2.

You might dismiss the above argument on the grounds that I'm oversimplifying the issue--a gasoline-fired engine, after all, is much less complex than a nuclear "engine". But because both systems require coolant, the analogy is valid no matter on how large or complex a scale. More important is the fact I just stated: that a nuclear reactor is a complex system. Stop and consider that for a minute, and just imagine (as I'm sure you have) how many different catastrophes the system could produce when run by people who can't grasp the basic principle of a gasoline engine and who must cheat to pass operators' exams (an issue as yet unresolved). To quote Ron Toole, maintenance director of TMI Unit 1, "With the number of things we're doing out there (on the island) and the amount of equipment we operate, there are pitfalls that can occur." Boy, was he not kidding!

But one must also remember that the operators aren't the only safety factor in this complex system. Human error in the manufacture, design or installation of equipment in the plant could also be disastrous. And all these factors, so important while the reactor is functioning, are nothing compared to the problems involved with decommissioning the thing. What to do with the spent fuel, with all the contaminated machinery and equipment and the reactor vessel itself, all of which will be "hot" for thousands of years? These are problems we are now facing and will have to worry about even more in the not-distant-enough future. I believe you, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, should act to put an end to the slowly-dying self-strangling nuclear industry, and you should start by deciding to shut down TMI forever. The people of three counties here have already shown you by vote how they feel about GPU's ability to run a nuclear reactor. Now it's up to you, the government, to show us that you care about what we think. Economically, medically and politically, the Susquehanna Valley would be a lot better off without the Three Mile Island reactor.

Thank you.

  
Karen L. Miller



DOCKETED  
NRC

'82 NOV 16 P1

November 9, 1982

COPIES  
SERV  
HAND

To the Members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I would like to express to you my very strong conviction that GPU's license to operate TMI should not be reinstated and that the TMI nuclear plant should remain in a cold shutdown condition.

My reasons for this view are many, including a general distrust of nuclear energy because of its potential for catastrophic accidents, as well as the total lack of credibility of GPU; my chief motivation, however, is my concern for the well-being of my family and my neighbors in this beautiful central Pennsylvania countryside.

I live in North Middleton Township, approximately twenty-five miles northwest of TMI. Despite this distance, possible danger from the nuclear plant continues to prey on our minds; after all, had there been a meltdown, or if there would be one in the future, we would not be spared from the tragic effects.

Almost four years have passed since the TMI accident, and we no longer talk or think about it as often as we did in the spring of 1979. That it remains, nevertheless, a deeply disturbing problem for us was brought home to me several weeks ago when my twelve year-old daughter described to me a dream she had had. Here is what she told me:

I dreamed my class went on a field trip to TMI. We were looking around the plant when suddenly sirens started going off. Everyone shouted, "It's a meltdown! It's a meltdown!" My friends and I were so scared and wondered how we could get out of there. Then we saw a long, narrow bridge, as thin as a thread, that went across the river. All the children started running

across the bridge, pushing and shoving, and then the bridge snapped in half. I was the first one to fall into the river and drown. Then I woke up.

My little girl's dream speaks eloquently of the lingering trauma of the 1979 accident. I do not allege that my daughter has been permanently emotionally disabled as a result of TMI. On the contrary: she is a normal, happy youngster. But it should mean something to you that an average, well-adjusted child, living twenty-five miles from the plant, still has her sleep disturbed almost four years after the accident.

Like many children, my daughter has a vivid imagination that not only conjures up dreams of catastrophe but also displays itself in normal play situations. My little girl has always enjoyed stuffed animals and has sometimes acted out different situations with them, giving one a deep, authoritative voice, another one a high, musical voice. To comfort this child, then nine years old, at the time of our evacuation during the TMI accident, we bought her a stuffed monkey to take the place of the toys she had left behind. To this day, the little monkey is the only one of our daughter's animal friends whose "speech" is characterized by severe stuttering.

I think the children and all the residents of central Pennsylvania have suffered enough as the result of the 1979 accident. You are accustomed to using your knowledge and your reasoning skills in your deliberations, but I hope that in this case your hearts will play a part in your decision as well as your heads. Your intelligence should tell you that GPU has not demonstrated a

capable and responsible posture in its management of the plant; your emotional sensitivity should tell you that the people of this area cannot live in a state of fear forever. The past performance of GPU has been such as to create a justified fear, not fantasized delusions.

I worked at the polls this past election day, and I was astonished at how many people anxiously asked me if there would be another TMI referendum on the ballot soon. Clearly, news items about a possible reopening of the plant have convinced the people of the area that their voices in last spring's referendum were not heard. When the people of central Pennsylvania speak to you tonight, please listen! We believe that our lives are in your hands.

Jacqueline E. Rollfinke  
1013 Harriet Street  
Carlisle, PA 17013

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P November 9, 1982

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

You will have been well-informed by now that there was a ballot question here on May 4, 1982 in reference to the restart of Unit One at Three Mile Island. The votes on that question indicate most decidedly that the restart is strongly opposed. Since you have not been elected to the position you now hold, you may not fully appreciate the significance of this vote, however, elected officials at all levels of government should. Let us suppose that those who won elective office on Tuesday, November 2, were not accepted as legitimate representatives by the electorate, business people, governmental agencies and business organizations and other elected officials. No way to run a democracy? Right! Shall we have democracy here? You decide!

How long must we wait until you accept your role as regulators? Be reminded that your role is not

that of apologists for or cheerleaders for the nuclear power industry. We demand that you act upon your responsibility instead of covering up facts, ignoring critical safety issues and allowing cheating and lying by utilities and their employees.

You have heard many times of the trauma that we endured in 1979. Though it may be repetitious to you, we cannot wipe from memory those nightmarish days and nights. You have no right to subject us to that particular hell again. Do you trust D.P.U. to run Three Mile Island again? They haven't even cleaned up or paid for the March 1979 accident; do you believe that they should be given the opportunity to bring us still another accident?

There are risks that life brings to all of us. If you were my surgeon, before surgery with all of the life-threatening risks thereof, my signature would be required to acknowledge

my willingness to accept those risks. I have signed no such agreement with any one of you. If you give the order for restart, you shall each be held personally responsible for subjecting all of us to life-threatening risks. No plea that you were just following orders from the president of some utility, the president of some bank or from the President of the United States can remove your personal accountability.

We the people have been persecuted too long by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Atomic Energy Commission.

We are not the enemy. Our common enemy stands at places named Three Mile Island, Dinna, Crystal River, Indian Point.

We wld live here recognizing our enemy; you are still blind.

Helene M. Hoeker  
332 Valley Road  
Etters, Pennsylvania  
17319

3824 Locust Lane  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17109

DOCKETED  
JUNRC

Members of the NRC:

'82 NOV 16 P1:56

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

To authorize the restart of TMI would be to negate the constitutional rights of everyone in the surrounding area. We have been assured of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Accordingly it can be seen that the production of large amounts of unusable and unstable radioactive material is incompatible with the concept of life as it exists on this planet. The spectre of a forced and permanent evacuation with its attendant loss of personal and cultural identity is conducive neither to a sense of liberty, nor to the pursuit of happiness.

A safe and successful evacuation is a myth. Who will be responsible for and capable of the evacuation of the poor, the old, the critically ill, the unsupervised child? How do we achieve a mass evacuation in icy or foggy conditions. Traffic on major roads can be tied up for hours in the event of a simple accident. Can we assume that residents fleeing in panic (having been notified only at the last possible moment) will not be subject to involvement in traffic accidents? How will families separated be united? What will happen to those whose certifications and financial reserves are suddenly nonexistent?

Finally we must not forget the <sup>other</sup> life forms of this planet. Squirrels and foxes, farm animals and pets are also subject, often more rapidly than us, to radiation. It is our responsibility to protect these animals and their habitats. A man who sacrifices the world-at-large for profit and luxury will sacrifice his neighbor or child tomorrow. In addition since the word of a distant commissioner counts more than my vote, I must assume that I have been classified with the stray and voiceless. I say I will not sacrifice my life, my child or my planet for someone else's stare

Colleen Bohne  
M. P. Hope

Nov. 9 1982 —

To the commisioners:

How can you even consider restart of Unit I with a nuclear mess in Unit II not even cleaned up. GPU says it ~~it~~ doesn't have the money to clean it up, but where is all the money coming from to make the repairs on Unit I? GPU has spent thousands & thousands on advertisement saying how good restart will be, why wasn't all this money put into clean up? There has been no clean up because ~~no~~ no one knows what is in there to clean up.

Nuclear power leaves waste that can not be treated & will cause many dangerous ~~effects~~ effects on the earth & people.

I am against restart.

If you decide on restart, you can count on <sup>DOCCATED</sup> ~~an~~ human blockade at TMI.

'82 NOV 16 P1:56

NOV 16 1982

Michael Farbo

Box 252 RD 1

Conestoga. Pa 17516



# Open Hearings

DOCKETED  
USNRC

November 9<sup>th</sup>, 1982

'82 NOV 16 P1:56

attention: Nuclear Regulator Commissioners

DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

I'm taking a few minutes to let you know how I feel. I have written to you before with my concerns. There are so many things that need to be dealt with before considering whether TMI - unit I should be restarted. The utmost important issue here is the uncared mess of the March 27<sup>th</sup> accident. It is three and a half years later and unit II is still not cleaned. How can this be???

You as our regulatory body are failing to do the job we the people must entrust to you. I just amazes me that there can be any consideration at all about re-opening the next door neighbor of an uncared unit. This is where my statement should end. But are you listening???

There are other problems — embitterment, mismanagement, cheating of operators, psychological stress, plant design, and emergency planning to name ~~some~~ a few. You need to listen to the way the Pennsylvania folk feel. I live within 25 miles. I have two children ages 5 and 2. I want to see a future for them. We don't need nuclear power — let's go solar this season' — what about wind? All this technology and where are we? Let's take the safe route for the future of mankind. I speak for my children. I want them to have a clear, safe future. Please, listen!

Over →

~~I~~ <sup>?? IS</sup> live without electricity. I have for 2 years now.  
Sure, I'd like electricity, but we'll produce <sup>our own</sup> ourselves first.  
There's no future in nuclear power. What about it's waste  
products???, All these questions need answered.  
I'd appreciate a reply to know that you've read  
my statements and how you <sup>will</sup> respond to them.

for a safe future,  
darlene m. farbo

DARLENE M. FARBO

box 252 R.D. 1

CONESTOGA, PA 17516

COMMENT

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P1:56

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

TO: Nuclear Regulatory Commissioners  
FROM: B.K.Light  
RE: Possible Licensure of TMI Unit 1  
DATE: November 9, 1982

I consider it grossly inappropriate to make any decision, pro or con, regarding Unit 1 licensing at this time and on the basis of the ASLB Licensing hearings. Vital issues were not included in that hearing, ostensibly because these issues were not implicated in the accident in TMI II (steam tubes) or because the issue is generic (embrittlement of the reactor). To allow serious safety defects to be ignored in this decision making process is flagrantly irresponsible and repugnant to local citizens, who must live daily with the increasingly hazardous conditions evolving in Unit II, which your initial failure to perform your licensing function appropriately has caused. Don't compound your culpability.

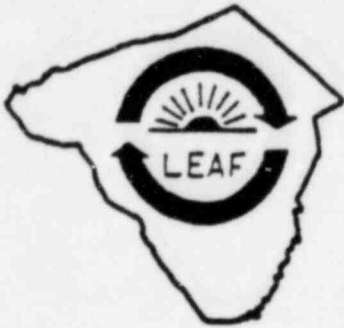
Further, it is the responsibility of the utility to demonstrate their capability to safely clean-up Unit II. When they have safely performed this requirement and residents of this community are no longer faced with an enormous high level nuclear waste dump, sitting in the middle of the Susquehanna, then, and only then, should a decision regarding licensure of another potential disaster be made.

As a local resident, it is absolutely unreasonable to consider allowing a utility operator, which has so clearly demonstrated gross inadequacy and irresponsibility, to start-up what is at this time a very questionable - or outright unsafe - reactor, in the middle of a high level nuclear waste dump, beside a damaged, contaminated, still very dangerous nuclear reactor.

*Howard Jay Light*  
20  
11/10/82

# LANCASTER ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION FEDERATION

109 Brubaker Road, Kutztown, PA. 17543  
Phone (717) 589-6900



'82 NOV 16 P1:56

## LEAF OFFICERS

Richard M. Brown, President  
(Phone 626-5025)  
Margaret Ha, Vice-President  
Thomas Shaffer, Secretary  
Barbara Poshkus, Treasurer

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Press Release  
For immediate release  
November 9, 1982

## Three Mile Island Statement on Restart of Unit I

Under the present circumstances, the Lancaster Environmental Action Federation is opposed to the restart of Unit I at Three Mile Island for the following reasons:

1. There is not a broadly backed government or private sector funding plan for the safe and expeditious clean up of the damaged Unit 2 reactor. LEAF feels very strongly that there should be NO startup operations at Unit I while the cleanup of the crippled sister reactor is proceeding so slowly that it poses a continuing threat of contamination to our air, water and land.

2. The poor public attitude of GPU management. In 1975, long before the accident at Unit 2, the management of this corporation, then called Metropolitan Edison, demonstrated its attitude toward the environment and public health when it applied to the EPA for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit to allow them to bypass their pollution control system whenever they deemed it necessary so as to maintain regular electrical service. This permit would have allowed Met Ed to dump hot, polluted water directly into the Susquehanna River. LEAF became a party to the hearings and Met Ed was forced to withdraw the request. From then until now, this corporation has often shown a rather callused attitude toward the public. Recently, the citizens of Lancaster County have been continuously bombarded with GPU TV spots promoting Unit I restart. Perhaps these funds might be better spent on more urgent needs on the site itself.

3. The weight of the many unresolved technical problems associated with the reactors including leaking steam tubes, metal embrittlement, modifications of the cooling system and the cheating and poor working conditions of control room operators.

4. The inability of the nuclear industry and the Federal government to establish a permanent means of disposal of highly radioactive wastes so that the integrity of our natural environment is not violated.

5. The uncertain reliability of government oversight and monitoring of the reactors at this facility. The fear, frustration and uncertainty we face at TMI are the direct result of government promotion of nuclear power as a "safe," cheap alternative to oil, coal and water power. The government must now accept the responsibility for the problems created by this unbridled enthusiasm and demonstrate that it is pro people, not pro nuclear.

6. The lack of ever increasing electrical demand.

7. The ever increasing costs of construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear facilities.

8. And, finally, the worry and psychological stress the restart would trigger in the citizens who live in Lancaster County.

The crippled Unit 2 reactor at TMI stands as a tragic reminder of the failure of the nuclear industry to safely and reliably harness the awesome power of nuclear fission.

NOVEMBER 9, 1982

DOCKETED  
USNRC

Dear Commissioners:

'82 NOV 16 P1:57

We are thankful you have come here to listen & see if  
your minds and hearts are open to hear what we say.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
OF STATE & SERVICE  
BRANCH

My name is Joyce Corradi and I am here this evening representing the group "Concerned Mothers" of Middletown. We have worked very hard to educate ourselves not only about Nuclear Power, but also on all the ramifications of the accident at Three Mile Island.

The time has come dear gentlemen, for YOU to understand ALL the ramifications of that accident.

YOUR secure knowledge and optimistic attitude that nuclear power was safe and "no disaster" could occur has been proven wrong and is no longer acceptable.

Gentlemen, we live in the daily repercussions of this accident--sirens malfunctioning, incorrect evacuation plans in our tax notices, daily ventings, the storage of high level waste on the island, and the total incompetence of G.P.U. are but a few of the violations with which we must cope.

In order to rectify this situation, the trust we lost on March 28, 1979 must be reestablished by YOU. It is your responsibility to protect us and we are NO longer willing to accept or settle for anything less. What better way to regain the trust of the people than to put all concentrated efforts into the clean up of Unit II without consideration of the restart of Unit I.

Let us successfully apply the wisdom gained so no one else has to experience the traumas that we are facing.

CONCERNED MOTHERS

COORDINATORS

BETH DRAZBA 939-9626

Paola Kinney 939-3312

Linda Braasch 939-4905

Joyce Corradi 939-0345

November 9, 1982

B. K. C. Commissioners

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P1:58

Dear Sirs;

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

There are hundreds of reasons why we oppose nuclear power in general, and TMI in particular. Most of the reasons are based on self-education undertaken after our lives were shattered by the accident. Most people who did not live through the out-rendering terror we experienced during March 28 - 29 - 30 - 31, etc, consider the word "shattered" too strong. We have never experienced anything to compare with the total car, and the falling insanity we felt almost 3 years ago.

In Unit I will nominate the staff considering nuclear energy for our safety.

Do not see that because we, EPA, nuclear power, are competent, either financially or morally. We see the clean up of Unit II, now, as the responsibility of the individuals - and the responsibility with nuclear power the way toward to have.

Respectfully,

Mr. & Mrs. James J. Russell  
419 Lombard St. Berkeley CA 94702



200 Shamokin Street  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17110  
November 9, 1982

DOCKETED  
USAPC

'82 NOV 16 P2:16

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Dear Commissioners:


I am adamantly opposed to the restart of TMI Unit I. The people of this area have been forced to endure tremendous stress, fears and uncertainty for almost 4 years. We will not feel secure again until the clean-up of Unit II is safely completed. To even suggest that Unit I be allowed to operate while Unit II is still contaminated and potentially dangerous is ludicrous and insensitive.

A slick advertising campaign and a deluge of TMI "Status Reports" have failed to convince me that safety issues have been resolved. We continue to hear daily of such things as steam generator tube ruptures and brittle walls. Furthermore, in the event of another accident, we are without a workable and realistic evaluation plan. Current emergency planning is little more than an attempt to placate the public into a false sense of security. I am particularly outraged that I am not even included in current plans as I live a "distant" 12 miles from the plant.

My faith in the GPU/Met Ed Management's competency to safely and honestly operate the plant has been completely eroded by their actions and attitudes during and following the accident. At a time when we most needed to be honestly informed, we were subjected to inaccurate statements and withheld information. Time and time again the attitude has been one of profits over safety.

On May 18, 1982 the people of this area overwhelmingly voted against restart. If this is truly a democracy, a government of, for and by the people - as we are taught from our earliest schooldays - the Commission will not ignore this mandate.

Respectfully,

  
Debbie Tulli

DOCKETED  
USNPC

'82 NOV 16 P2:15

THE THREE MILE ISLAND ACCIDENT  
AND SYMPTOMOLOGY IN NEWBERRY  
TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS

Jennifer B. Downey

MILLERSVILLE STATE COLLEGE

A Research Paper  
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Science in Psychology

January, 1982

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Box 490 J, RD 1  
Lebanon, Pa. 17339  
717-482-8144

### Abstract

A high risk group of 406 Newberry Township and Goldsboro residents was surveyed in October and November, 1979, in relationship to symptomological effects of the Three Mile Island Accident. A random sampling of male and female adults was used. Trained volunteers from the Township conducted the telephone survey of which a psychological and physiological symptom list was used. Subjects were asked to rate themselves on symptoms for February of 1979, March 28 through April 11, 1979, and the present (November, 1979). Significant increases in mean scores were found from February to March 28. Scores decreased from March 28 to seven months after the accident, but remained significantly higher than they were reported for February. High symptom scores correlated with a longer reported adjustment time. Females with children had the highest symptom scores. Symptoms with the highest scores were fear, anger, worry, upset and trouble sleeping.

The purpose of this study was to follow-up on two of the recommendations made by the Kemeny Commission Task Force on behavioral effects from the Three Mile Island Accident (Dohrenwend, Note). First, to look at a high risk group of residents effected by TMI (70% of whom live within a five-mile radius of the TMI plant), and secondly to study any incidence of ongoing psychological effects of the accident on these residents, seven months after the accident.

The instrument used to measure these psychological effects is a 27 item symptom scale compiled by Ray L. Goldsteen, for use in studying the population and the effects of the Three Mile Island accident beginning in April, 1979 (Goldsteen, Note). Psychological, physiological and psychosomatic symptoms have been commonly used to diagnose psychological stress in research on mental disturbances, in clinical settings, and in general population surveys. "Not only do symptoms have a certain amount of face validity as diagnostic criteria, but the use of a symptom list has . . . administrative simplicity." (Gurin, Veroff, Feld, 1960, p. 175). The list includes affective reactions such as fear and anger, and it also includes somatic reactions such as temperature change, sweating and diahrea. Mechanic (1974) discusses evidence linking stressful events and physical and emotional illnesses and reactions. Strongman (1978) also recognizes the viewpoint; ". . . it seems clear that different emotions involve distinct

bodily changes. It is therefore appropriate that many investigations have been made into the physiological substrates of emotion." (p. 51). Including these two types of indices in the symptom list covers a wide span of people's reactions to stress.

This "high risk" population study of Newberry Township is viewed as such because of the residents' proximity to the TMI plant, which has been shown by Flynn (Note 3) and the Behavioral Task Force (1979) to be an important factor influencing stress. In addition to this, the characteristics of the "disaster" itself (discussed on pp. 15-17) point to an effect that may be both distressing and long standing, at least for the nearby population. In addition, the general distrust of officials, and the invisibility and complexity of the radiation issue, all contribute to ambiguous, confusing, and hard-to-understand information about TMI, which is an effect that may continue through clean-up operations.

It was therefore hypothesized that the population sampled in this study would show: (1) a significant rise in symptomology from February, 1979, to March 28-April 11 (the time span of the crisis) and that (2) although there will be a decrease in symptomology from the crisis to the date of the interview (approximately seven months), symptoms reported (in the Now category) will continue to be significantly higher than before the accident (February, 1979). Specific symptoms that were expected to remain higher are:

1. fear
2. anger
3. worry
4. spells of crying (for females only)
5. trouble sleeping --
6. irritability
7. nightmares or disturbing dreams
8. feeling of being trapped
9. unwanted thoughts which will not leave your mind.

It was further hypothesized that these symptoms would be indicators of adjustment or nonadjustment to the Three Mile Island event, and therefore that a high score of symptomology in the Now category would correlate with a high score of adjustment time on a question asked of the subjects that was stated: "How long (in weeks) did it take you to adjust to the TMI event?"

#### METHOD

##### Subjects

###### Study Group.

The randomly selected sample of subjects for this study were at least eighteen years of age and male and female residents of Newberry Township or Goldsboro. Newberry Township is a second-class township located in the northern

section of York County, Pennsylvania. It is the largest municipality within the 5-mile radius of Three Mile Island, on the west shore of the Susquehanna River. There are approximately 8,500 residents and 3,400 households within the township. Newberry Township completely surrounds the incorporated Borough of Goldsboro, which contains approximately 600 residents and 125 households. Goldsboro is the nearest municipality to Three Mile Island, and many of the residents live along a main road which is less than two miles from the plant and in full view of it. Most of the people live in single family dwellings or trailer parks. Two-thirds of the communities are comprised of blue collar people, with the other third comprised of middle income bracket families, such as small business owners, teachers, and other professionals. The cultural background is close to one hundred percent Anglo Saxon with Protestant religious affiliations. The type of life style is suburban and farm community, with family living. The background of these residents is not unlike the general composite of central Pennsylvania residents.

#### Instrument

The 27 item symptom scale (see Appendix A) was developed by Ray Goldsteen (1979) and was initially used as part of a larger study of general population, mental health

patients, nuclear plant workers and mothers of preschool children within a twenty-mile radius of the TMI plant. This study was conducted in April through August, and looked at numerous social-psychological effects of the TMI accident. A very similar twenty-two page survey was used in this Newberry Township study. The symptom scale was present in the Questionnaire on page 7.

The scale used is similar to symptom scales discussed by Gurin, Veroff and Feld (1960). Eleven out of twenty symptoms are the same or very similar to this scale used. This 20-item scale was used by MacMillon in Stirling County in 1957 and in the Midtown Study of Rennie in 1953 (Gurin, Veroff, Feld, 1960). Factor loading results of studies on this scale showed that for both men and women, the symptom represented what they thought they were measuring.

Eleven items in this study's scale were the same or very similar with minor wording changes to Langner's (1962) 22-symptom scale. Langner's list was selected from symptoms from the MMPI and the Neuropsychiatric Screening Adjunct (NSA). Validity studies on his symptoms were done with mental health patients' responses (N=139) as compared to the responses of a "known well" (N=72) group. All of the eleven symptoms similar to this study's scale were found to be valid indicators of psychiatric distress. That is, the



symptoms showed up more in a description of and self-report of psychiatric patients than non-patients.

The reporting for the two studies mentioned above, and the one used in this paper, is very similar. The responses are classified as: 4 - very often, 3 - fairly often, 2 - sometimes, 1 - almost never and 0 - never. The subject's scoring on symptomology before the incident (February), during the incident (March 28 - April 11), and in the present is requested. The number of the response is then recorded in the appropriate space after the symptom and in the correct time column.

Other information on the Newberry Township questionnaire that is used in this study includes sex of respondent, presence of children in the home, and the question: "How long did it take you to adjust to the TMI event?" (See Appendix A)

#### Procedure

A group of volunteer members of the Newberry Township Health Committee on The Three Mile Island Accident made the decision to do this psychological effect survey, of which the symptom scale is a part. The Committee decided to conduct it independently of any governmental agency, and made contact with Mr. Raymond Goldsteen, a local public health researcher, who acted as research consultant and

provided his revised questionnaire for the study. The Health Committee recruited by word of mouth and newspaper announcements approximately 50 volunteers to administer the survey.

The population sample was drawn from Newberry Township and Coldsboro Per Capita Tax rolls. A random number table was used from Fundamental Statistics for Psychology by Robert B. McCall. Two separate household names were picked randomly from each page in the tax rolls. The 1105 names were recorded on response sheets of twenty names a piece, to be given to volunteers for telephoning.

Three, three-hour training sessions were held to train volunteers who were to conduct the telephone survey. These sessions were held initially by Mr. Raymond Goldstein, the Committee's Consulting Researcher, a designee of his, and then later the writer of this paper and Chairman of the Health Committee. The entire questionnaire was reviewed including the symptom scale, and directions of how to fill out the questionnaires were given. Objectivity on the part of the surveyors was emphasized. Every volunteer signed a statement of confidentiality. They were given a fact sheet that gave them background information about the study, if asked by the interviewees. They were also given a statement of Introduction which they were instructed to read when the phone was answered. The above fully insured objective and

the consistent presentation of the survey to the subjects, as well as an explanation of voluntariness and confidentiality. The volunteers were also instructed to attempt to survey males and females in an alternating fashion.

Between October 8, 1979, and November 18, 1979, the telephone interviewing was conducted by the volunteers. The interview took from three-quarters of an hour to one hour, and the symptom scale appeared on the seventh page and was completed somewhere from 15 minutes to one-half hour into the interview, most probably avoiding order-effects from boredom and fatigue. The surveyor read the directions to the interviewee, as they appear in Appendix A. She then mentioned each symptom for the February column first and recorded the numbers the S reported. She then moved to March 28 - April 11, repeated all symptoms, then to the Now column in the same manner. The volunteers were monitored by three Health Committee members, including the writer of this paper. The monitors kept in close contact with the volunteers to answer questions and assure efficiency and objectivity.

## Results

### Response Rates

The acceptance rates for subjects who answered the telephone was 80% for District 1, 68.6% for District 2, and

only 51% for Goldsboro. The mean acceptance rate for all three samples was 73.1%. The reason for low acceptance rates in Goldsboro may be that it is a small community comprised of a large population of older people. The older residents may have felt that they were not affected much because the emphasis on risk was with the unborn and young children, and also because of a general reluctance of older people to talk on the telephone due to hearing problems, etc. Approximately 20% of the entire sample was over 55 years of age.

Of those who responded to the survey, 71% were females and 29% males. Of those who refused to answer the survey, 60.3% were females and 37.1% were males and 2.6% were of unreported sex.

#### Data Analysis

The results show that reported symptomology increased significantly from February, 1979 to the TMI crises period. Reported symptomology then decreased significantly from the TMI crises period to the present (November, 1979). However, symptom scores in November still remained significantly higher than those reported for February. Females with children had the highest scores, while males without children scored lowest on symptomology. The symptom scores correlated with adjustment time reported in weeks.

The symptom scores for each S, on each time period (February, March 28 - April 11, Now), were summed, and means were computed for an N of 396. The mean of reported symptom scores for February was 14.10, for March 28 - April 11, 32.52 and for the Now column, 19.94. The t value for February to March 28 - April 11 was 21.09; from March 28 - April 11, to Now, t = -20.02 and from February to Now, t = 10.88. All the t values were significant ( $p < .001$ ). The scores varied as hypothesized. Respondents experienced increased symptomology during the TMI crises period. Their symptoms decreased in the seven months following the incident, however, they did not return to the baseline level of February. The symptom scores remained significantly higher, indicating possible continued effects from the incident.

Specific symptoms that showed at least 1.000 mean score increase between February and the TMI crises period were: "fear, anger, worry, upset, trouble sleeping, feeling trembly and shakay, and unwanted thoughts that won't leave your mind." "Feelings of being trapped," showed a mean score increase of +.954. All nine symptoms hypothesized remained higher in the Now time period than what they were originally reported in February. However, the mean score increases ranged from only .102 (spells of crying) to the highest mean increase ("fear") of .856. Other symptoms that also remained higher in the Now report over the February

report with at least a mean increase of .102 were "feeling trembly and shakey, heart pounding, difficulty making decisions, feeling afraid in open spaces, and trouble thinking clearly."

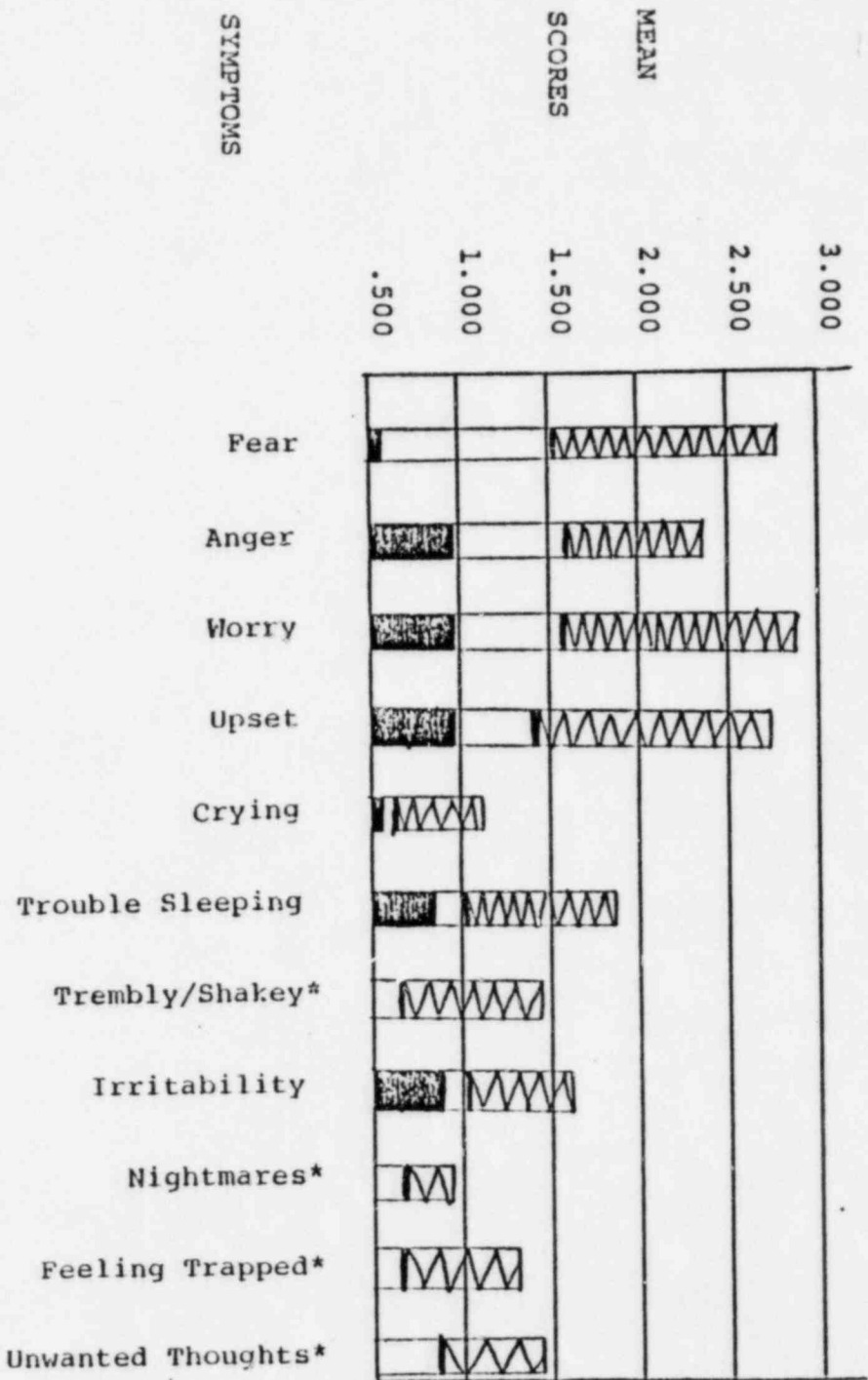


Figure 1.

Mean differences on some symptom scores for the three time periods.

\* Scores for Before TMI were below .500

An analysis of variance showed that sex was significantly related to mean scores in all three time periods. The  $F$  score was significant at the .05 level for February scores ( $F=6.41$ ), and at the .01 level for TMI crises ( $F=27.55$ ) and Now ( $F=9.50$ ) reports. Presence of children in the home had a significant effect in TMI crises scores and Now scores. For the TMI crises,  $F=5.58$  ( $p < .5$ ), and for Now reports,  $F=3.98$  ( $p < .05$ ). However, for all three time periods, symptom reports were consistent as to sex and presence of children in the home. Females with children always had the highest mean scores, females without children were next, males with children followed and males without children consistently reported less symptomology. The cells were not equal, with 61% of females with children replying, 8% females without children, 23% of males with children and 7% were males without children.

TABLE 5.

Mean Scores of Population, Indicating Sex and Presence of Child in Home.

	February	March 28 - April 11	Now
Females with child N=241	15.75	37.31	22.55
Females without child N=33	12.73	28.88	16.79



Males with child N=91	11.43	24.95	16.49
Males without child N=28	10.93	20.88	13.64

The reported symptomology, as hypothesized, was shown to correlate significantly with adjustment time reports in weeks. For February reports  $r=+.15$  ( $p<.001$ ), for Crisis Reports  $r=+.48$  ( $p<.0001$ ) and for Now reports  $r=+.41$  ( $p<.0001$ ). Since the significance level was so high, it was concluded that the symptom scores in the three time periods were in fact indications of adjustment levels to the TMI incident. Respondents with high symptomology also reported a long adjustment period after the accident.

#### Discussion

As psychological stress increases it has generally been accepted that there will be an increase in some symptomology. The rather sharp increases in symptomology during the TMI crises coincide with the results found by the Behavioral Effects Task Force (Dohrenwent, et al., 1979) on a demoralization scale. However, the Task Force found a steady decline in demoralization scores from April through to July. Their study recorded responses only up to July of 1979, and as they have indicated, continued study might very well show other fluctuations in demoralization scores.

In both studies mentioned above (as well as the study reported here), females scored higher. These findings are consistent in much survey literature. Gurin, Veroff and Feld (1960), in their nationwide survey found that, "women score higher than men on each of the symptom factor scores. Thus women express more psychological distress . . . in specific, symptomology (p. 188)." The increased threat of radiation effect to children would also be a factor in increasing stress to females in these particular studies, since females are the main caretakers of children in our society. The fact that this entire sample was drawn from a Township within a ten-mile radius of the plant points to increased distress. Dohrenwend (1979) and Flynn (Note 2), both found that reactions of residents were found to be more intense, the closer they lived to the plant.

Although the means of the symptoms increased significantly in March and heightened scores continued into November, the individual summed scores remained relatively low, at least for the more somatic symptoms. The maximum score of 108 would of course be a pathological extreme that would be impossible for an individual to score. The average summed score for February was only 14, but it did more than double during TMI, with an average of 33 points, and for November, remained at an average of 20 points. A shortcoming of the study is that there is no control group scores from which to derive a baseline

report of symptomology in an unaffected population. There was only a self-reported score for February, which could not be used as a pre-test since all time periods were reported on the same interview, in October and November of 1979. However, assuming the interview was (a) conducted in a completely objective manner (and we have verification of this), and (b) randomization was correct, these are results that point to a significant and lingering effect from the TMI incident. Also, the fact that the symptom scores correlated highly with the "Adjustment to TMI Question" is a good indication that the symptom increases have a relationship to the TMI event.

A study just recently released by Houts, Miller, Tokuhata & Ham (Note 4), found that between ten and twenty percent of the population within 15 miles of TMI had increased levels of upset, concern about safety for themselves and their families, and other symptomology associated with stress. Specific symptoms that also showed increases in the Houts study were, "loss of appetite, trouble sleeping, feeling trembly and shakey, trouble thinking clearly, irritability and extreme anger." The last sample taken was in January of 1980, indicating continued stress past the time interval of this study.

The most highly scored symptoms in this study were clearly those of Extreme Fear, Unusual Periods of Anger, Worry and Upset. These are worded to indicate feelings of strong emotion. The most frequently occurring score for all four of

these symptoms was, "0," (Never) Before TMI; "4," (Very Often) During TMI; and "2," (Sometimes) seven months after TMI. These are high scores for such extreme emotions. For instance, this means that the population at high risk continues to "sometimes" feel strong feelings of fear, anger and extreme upset. Other symptoms that the TMI incident seems to be manifesting in people are those of headaches, crying spells, irritability and trouble sleeping. These results seem to indicate that symptomology appearing and lingering from the TMI incident is that of stress, anxiety and some somatic complaints. It was not expected that major changes in personality (Dimensions such as Paranoid or Psychoticism), roles, or even large shifts in attendance to mental health clinics or doctors would be found. Rather, the effect is more subtle, and in some ways, therefore, harder to measure. It is also hard to specifically pinpoint the TMI incident as the only cause of the stress. Aside from personal traumas, there has also been a gasoline supply crisis and Iranian hostage crisis during the time period.

There are, of course, many differences in the way that people react to disasters, the threat of disaster and other stress situations. Aside from other demographic variables that we would expect to effect response (age, education, occupation, marital status, etc.) there are many other interesting variables studied. Biderman has studied the solidarity of groups in times of crisis and its effects; Spiegel found that

value systems play a large part in how people react in crises, Grinspoon has studied defense mechanisms and the part that denial plays in the process, and Lang discusses interpersonal support as an important factor in adjustment (Grasser, et al., 1964). Withey (1964), when looking at reactions to the Cuban crisis of 1964 states that, "Some people make the threat of nuclear war manageable for them by regarding themselves as outside of a probable target area. Some of them are probably right but others most probably wrong" (p. 112). It also seems to be true that, "an extreme state of demoralization in either the group or the individual cannot last long. Extreme demoralization in the individual who somehow fails to adapt or reintegrate precipitates breakdown . . ." (Lang & Lang, 1964, p. 62). Extreme demoralization and symptomology around the TMI accident has likewise dissipated, but levels being reported by other studies are elevated and are continuing to be studied in the community surrounding TMI. Adjustments and defenses to reduce stress may continue in individuals. However, the continued threat of radiation releases, and other incidents at the plant may also be prevalent during the clean-up process. The long term exposure to the threat of nuclear disaster at TMI might be correlated to the ongoing threat of nuclear war. The tolls that these threats take on populations are not known, and one must hope for mankind the results of any of these total disasters will never have to be studied.

Appendix A

Survey Questions Used in Study

I am going to list some problems. Please tell me whether any of them bothered you. Take a piece of paper and write down this code of 4 - very often, 3 - fairly often, 2 - sometimes, 1 - almost never, 0 - never. When I read this to you use the code and tell me which one fits you the best. Indicate only if something occurred more than usual.

Feb '79                      March 28-  
April 11                      Now

- Strong feeling of fear
- Periods of anger
- Periods of extreme worry
- Periods of extreme upset
- Nausea
- Stomach troubles
- Headaches
- Diarrhea
- Constipation
- Spells of crying
- Loss of appetite
- Trouble sleeping
- Sweating spells
- Feeling trembly or shaken
- Heart pounding or racing
- Difficulty making decisions
- Feeling afraid in open spaces  
or in the street
- Thoughts of ending your life
- Irritability
- Nightmares or disturbing dreams
- Trouble thinking clearly
- High temperature/Low  
temperature
- Trouble getting your breath
- Pains in heart or chest
- Feeling of being trapped
- Unwanted thoughts which  
will not leave your mind

Do you have any children?                      Yes                      No

What is your sex?                      Male                      Female

How long did it take you to adjust to the TMI event?

Adjustment time \_\_\_\_\_  
(round off to the nearest week)

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DOCKETED  
11/16/82

'82 NOV 16 P2:15

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

CENTRAL STORAGE  
COORDINATING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Gentlemen:

Why is everyone so concerned about Three Mile Island? Nobody died.

Why then, does someone have to die before something is done? If this nuclear power plant is so safe, why is it that no insurance company will honor its policy during a nuclear accident? How can you assure us that another accident, such as the one which occurred on March 28, 1979 will not happen again? How can you assure that the people will be evacuated in time? Will GPU buy me another life? We were only a few minutes away from a disaster 3 years ago. How can you consider putting us through the same thing again by granting the start of TMI I?

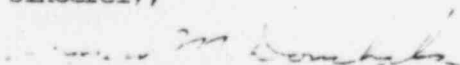
People are arguing about the clean-up costs. How much more will it cost if it happens again? Since the Federal government issues the licenses for these plants, the Federal government and GPU should take responsibility for the clean-up.

It seems the problem is that no one wants to take the responsibility.

I don't care if GPU goes bankrupt. If I owned a business and didn't operate it properly, I'd have to face the consequences, too. The price of electricity will always change, they'll find a reason to raise the rates. All the TV commercials in the world will not convince me that TMI is safe.

Will these public meetings be a waste of time? Will you grant re-start? Under the circumstances, for example - poor management, cheating, dishonesty and expense - I don't see how you can.

Sincerely,

  
Andrew M. Donchak  
5718 Oak Avenue  
Harrisburg, Pa 17112

DOCKETED  
JAN 80

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

'82 NOV 16 P2:15

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Gentlemen:

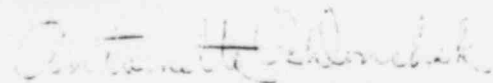
Every night before I go to bed I say a prayer that nothing bad happens at TMI. Until a few months ago a bag was kept packed with a few precious articles. . . just in case. Then I realized that it was ridiculous because I might not be at home to take them with me. My car is always filled with gas and I haven't sat in the sun for a suntan since March 28, 1979, for fear that I might have already been over-exposed.

No one has ever stated how much nuclear energy is actually used at a nuclear power plant. It as much as the bomb that was dropped over Hiroshima? Is it as much as an X-ray? Even over exposure to X-rays is dangerous. What would have happened, and could happen to other nuclear power plants in this area if TMI happens again?

I resent my life being in the hands of an irresponsible child. Irresponsible - if the owners and operators knew what they were doing, this accident would not have happened. Child - why did they cry foul when the referendum on the May 18, 1982 ballot was not in their favor? They said the vote was not valid because all the voters did not vote. Well, should we recall the President or the Governor, BECAUSE ALL THE VOTERS DID NOT VOTE?

For the safety and peace of mind of the people in this area CLEAN THREE MILE ISLAND UP AND SHUT IT UP.

Sincerely,



Antoinette A. Donchak  
5718 Oak Avenue  
Harrisburg, PA 17112



Lebanon Valley

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
P. O. BOX 899, LEBANON, PENNSYLVANIA 17042  
TELEPHONE 717-273-3727

82 NOV 16 P2:14

with offices in the Quality Inn - Lebanon Valley  
Quentin Road and Poplar Street

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

LEBANON VALLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NRC HEARING

NOVEMBER 9, 1982

DAVID L. WAULS  
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT  
LEBANON VALLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



The Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce believes that if you have determined that the health and safety of the citizens near the Three Mile Island Nuclear Facility can be assured, we urge the prompt restart of that nuclear facility. For over three years, we have been dealing with this problem. Our belief is that the customers, whether they be commercial, industrial, or residential, have been paying dearly by increased utility costs. The basic industries in this area can no longer afford to see any larger increases in their utility bills. You know what the statistics are, but let me indicate to you that during a period in 1979 to the same period in 1982 the large industrial user has seen an 88% increase in his costs, the commercial customer 32% and the residential customer 34%. We all realize the economic situation and our point is that we have a facility that can produce electrical energy and help stabilize the increases in our utility rates. Our Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce believes that if we are going to protect the economic vitality of our area TMI Unit #1 must be operating.

We know it is not going to drastically reduce our utility bills, but, your decision will give a signal to the business community that they, once again, can plan for the future. Our Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce, which represents over 450 business concerns, believes that the reliability and availability of electrical energy is of primary importance. Your decision to restart TMI Unit #1 will give an indication to the business community that they can once again depend on an energy source for their facilities.

The Chamber of Commerce firmly believes that it is time to make a decision in favor of a safe restart of TMI Unit #1. You have had a number of hearings, a number of studies, and a number of people on

both sides expressing their views. The Lebanon business community can no longer afford any more delays in a decision. You are charged with that responsibility and we believe that the facts support a safe restart.

The Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce thanks you for coming here and hearing everyones views; but I want to take this opportunity as well, to ask you to help in obtaining funding for the clean-up of TMI Unit #2. It is amazing that we are concerning ourselves with a facility that hopefully will be operating in the near future and we can not obtain support to clean-up a facility that could be potentially dangerous.

What the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce is supporting is to Safely Restart TMI Unit #1 and to aggressively help clean-up TMI Unit #2.

DOCKETED  
USNRC

November 6, 1982

Three Mile Island Alert, Inc. '82 NOV 16 P2:14  
315 Peffer Street  
Harrisburg, Penna. 17102

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Gentlemen:

I want to take this opportunity to make known my strong opposition to the reopening of either Unit 1 or 2 of T.M.I.

Before the accident of March or April of 1979, I had no misgivings about nuclear power. Since the accident I had learned so much it frightens me.

1. The operators of T.M.I., G.P.U. and Met. Ed. are arrogant, incompetent, untrustworthy money mongers who do not care about the safety or well being of people or the area. They are interested in one thing only and that's protection of their investment. The propaganda they are throwing at us in their television advertisements now would be comic if it weren't so serious. We are not children, we do have a certain amount of intelligence.

2. The N.R.C. is untrustworthy also. To me it indicates they, too, are a bunch of incompetent bureaucrats or are controlled by G.P.U. and Met. Ed. I believe nothing now of what they tell us. It is a sad stat when we lose confidence in our public officials who are supposed to look after our interests.

3. The evacuation plan again seems to have been written up by a dreamer. It is just anything to have on paper. It is so full of holes it is ridiculous. Another bureaucratic nightmare.

- a. It doesn't consider people in reality, their reaction to emergency, panic, emotions, chaos. Even if it were possible to have an evacuation drill weekly, in an actual emergency, some people would react differently, causing disruptions. We are dealing with thousands of people, not a trained army.
- b. People are living a normal life. They are not sitting around with tanks full of gas, cars packed and ready, trains and busses waiting in a designated area.
- c. The first reaction of people would be to be with their loved ones and look after their property. People at work shopping or away from home would want to get home first. A monumental traffic jam would exist. Filling stations and grocery outlets would be jammed.
- d. Police and National Guardsmen are not standing by waiting for an emergency.

- e. People leaving the area would tend to go wherever they have family or friends away from the area. Example, my area is designated to go to Chambersburg. I have family in the coal regions and that's where I would go; not where someone else tells me to go. I don't really think it would matter because I don't think very many people would get out of the area anyway.

This is an example of what some bureaucrat puts on paper that might look good to him but is not reality. The emergency evacuation plan is just something on paper to be able to show someone else.

How many people who received this emergency evacuation plan knows it or knows where to look for it. How many were discarded soon after they were received.

As stated in the beginning of this letter, I gave no thought to T.M.I. and nuclear power. After the experience of the accident and the information that came out since, I live in constant fear of it happening again, or even worse. Economically, I cannot pull up stakes and leave the area. Where do I go?

Sincerely,

*Joseph C. Rogan*

Joseph C. Rogan

726 South 25th St.,  
Harrisburg, Penna. 17111

Nov. 9, 1982

Gentlemen:

First of all, let me say that I am as TERRIFIED of THREE MILE ISLAND today as I was almost 4 years ago when I first heard about the accident, (which by the way,) was 2 days AFTER it happened!!!

I also would like to say that I strongly resent your allowing G.P.U. to vent KRYPTON into my environment because NO ONE will ever convince me that ANY DOSEAGE of RADIATION is beneficial to my health!!!

I cannot believe that you gentlemen are seriously considering the possibility of allowing G.P.U. to restart Unit 1, (the so called UNDAMAGED Reactor), which by the way, is going to cost at least (25 MILLION DOLLARS) to repair!!! And you call this UNCAMAGED!!!

We all know that Unit 1 has many Serious problems. This is without even approaching the subject of EMBRITTELEMENT !!!

Also the fact that THREE MILE ISLAND has been turned into a NUCLEAR WASTE DUMP seems to be of very little concern to you!!!

You claim that no one died because of the accident at THREE MILE ISLAND, well, this may or may not be true. Only time will tell!!!

If you are truly concerned about the health and welfare of the people in our area, why don't you distribute questionnaires to each home within the 10 to 20 Mile area surrounding THREE MILE ISLAND and ask the residents if they want the NUCLEAR PLANT to RESTART AND if they TRUST G.P.U. to operate it, INSTEAD of taking RANDOM samplings of a VERY SMALL number of the population as you have been doing!

Every time the Fire Sirens go off, I'm scared to death. I never know if it's a fire or if THREE MILE ISLAND is set off again!!! It's a terrible way to have to live!!!

I suppose people will have to drop dead in the streets before you realize the very Serious situation that exists on THREE MILE ISLAND!!! I ABSOLUTELY believe that if you allow G.P.U. TO Restart Unit 1, that given a little time, they will ACCOMPLISH THIS HORROR!!!

Gentlemen, PLEASE REMEMBER that the WHOLE WORLD is watching to see what happens at this Nuclear Plant!!! I sincerely hope that you make the RIGHT decision about this PILE OF RUBBLE called THREE MILE ISLAND!!!

*Gloria Stapp  
Creston, Iowa  
Hammett St. 17034*





COCKETED

4403 Avon Drive  
Harrisburg, Penna. 17112  
November 7, 1982

'82 NOV 16 P2:03

Members: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

RE: TMI Unit 1 Restart  
A Pharmacist's Evaluation

I was not selected to speak at the 11/9/82 NRC meeting because I was too far down the call list of those requesting to do so. I would therefore ask that you thoroughly review my following presentation, as it comes from a medical professional, knowledgeable in the effects of radiation, and a life long resident of the immediate area.

Only those who live here can truly relate the circumstances under which we exist - the fear, distrust, stress, and uncertainty. Since we do not know what long term effects our families have already been subjected to since the 1979 incident, and fearing the consequences of the continual incompetence of GPU, we have only you to consider and help us. The very obvious inability of GPU to clean up the existing radiation threat, their inability to honestly handle even the basics during the previous catastrophe, their continued lack of credibility via operator exam cheating, etc., and the documented deterioration of the 'undamaged' reactor - how can you even consider them a chance to again demonstrate their incompetence and invite another disaster?

I am 44, born and raised in Highspire, only a few miles from the present site of TMI, and have lived in this area my entire life. In 1979, my wife and three daughters left our home during the episode, I remained here only because my job mandated it, and I believed my government would not allow me to do so if there was even a remote possibility of serious danger. Three days later the realization of what was narrowly averted really struck me, following determination of the actual facts by the news media ... that I had been knowingly misled by all of the institutions I trusted - private and governmental!

As you are aware, the effects of the various forms of radioactivity on an individual may not become obvious for some years. In 1963, my wife was struck by a malignant cancer of her thyroid gland, a direct result of a series of "radiation therapy sessions" she received in 1959 on her spinal column for treatment of an injury. The radiation therapy was substantiated as having caused the thyroid cancer! Only an alert physician detected it, and a surgeon saved her life via removal of the cancerous gland! We very definitely have conclusive evidence of the effects of radiation, even those thought to be safe by our eminent medical profession!

It is hard enough to live with the uncertainty of what may have already happened to my family and the present "hot levels" at TMI, without even remotely considering the reopening of Unit 1. I hold a substantial amount of financial securities of GPU, purchased for my children long before TMI opened. The loss may be mine, but Unit 1 should NOT be allowed to reopen! Following are only a few of the very basic considerations:

1. Unit 1 is not in a physical condition to consider restart - the corroded tubes, questionable construction, inadequate concrete structure, etc. During the construction of TMI, I encountered many people who worked there. The quality specifications were a joke! Many just felt "do it - no matter how well - just do as little as you can - nothing will even happen - no one will ever know" - an evaluation of the type of dedication and the structural compliance which went into the creation of the facility!

2. Unit 1, sitting adjacent to the "time bomb" of Unit 2: A radioactive disaster screaming to be released. Unit 2 must be 100% decontaminated before Unit 1 can even be thought about!

3. The Governor and his executive staff have openly admitted that Unit 2 is a "throbbing disaster waiting to happen", yet in pre-election questions, they refused to answer any questions! Their lack of leadership and control in 1979 is reason enough!

4. The potential "Kill Area" was recently expanded to a radius well beyond any prior predictions. Are we willing to risk the eradication of a major portion of the vital Eastern United States just to allow GPU another doubtful chance? 100,000 dead, one million injured or physically affected, three hundred billion dollars damage!

5. NO EVACUATION SYSTEM IS AVAILABLE - NONE! Not even an adequate warning apparatus! Last year, when there was another "unusual event", it was on the radio, but phone calls to TMI received the reply "We don't know of anything", and the NRC in Washington was not aware either until residents of the area started calling them! I was one of those who called Washington, and I know first hand! Where is the system to alert area residents?

6. TEST CHEATING - CREDIBILITY AND INTEGRITY: If the security systems of GPU are so lax as to allow an opportunity for this to occur, what about their other operational capabilities? This is prime, basic! From here, everything goes downhill! A true indication of their inability to continue to operate at all! They are incompetent and without moral integrity!

7. MENTAL STRESS TO RESIDENTS: The residents of the area surrounding TMI live under a constant stress factor - the fear that we have already been exposed to damaging factors, and that at any time another disaster may occur, this time perhaps irrevocable. No one who does not live here can truly understand the apprehension we experience on a daily basis - not just the past and present circumstances, but the knowledge that our government is seriously considering GPU a chance to start again, and that another disaster may occur at any time due to the present condition of the facility. We just cannot bear the thought of the possibility of Unit 1 being allowed to attempt a restart!

8. UNAVAILABILITY OF INSURANCE TO AREA RESIDENTS:

Everyone who lives in this area could totally lose everything they worked for all their lives! Their home, families, savings, job, etc. - again no consideration is being rendered. My parents, in their 80's, both live in Highspire, only a few miles from TMI. The horror and indecision they went through during the incident was terrible! They are too old to move, and they live with the daily fear that there will be another catastrophe!

9. PRO-NUCLEAR, TMI ADVERTISING:

The intensive pro-nuclear advertising campaign being conducted by GPU on radio and TV - why must they attempt such a massive effort to brainwash the residents of this area, at substantial cost? Only because their incompetence and the present danger has been substantiated time and time again.

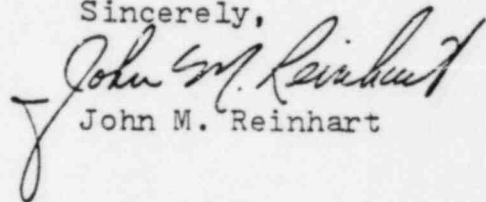
Gentlemen, you cannot allow TMI to restart! The millions of people who are affected by this decision deserve a NO answer from their government!

For every person who goes to the effort to submit a written objection, there are thousands of other citizens who feel the same way. You know this!

Please - use your authority to stop this potential disaster.

Thank you for your consideration. It is very much appreciated!

Sincerely,

  
John M. Reinhart

Nov. 9, 1982

Harvey D. Zeager  
Box 101 Rt 2  
Palmyra, Pa 17078

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P2:02

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY SERVICE

## Nuclear Regulatory Commissioners

Gentlemen:

As a life-long citizen of central Pennsylvania and a lover of life + the earth, I'd like to express a few of my thoughts on the restart of TMI unit I.

I know this is not an easy decision for you to make. It's highly political, technical, economical, added to the health and safety of 200,000 Pennsylvanians.

Please put yourselves in the shoes of the people who live along the beautiful Susquehanna of Central Pa. Think about what's at stake for us. The citizens of Lancaster, Dauphin, Cumberland, York and Lebanon counties are a very stable, staunch, traditional, hard working people who believe in God and country. Since the accident at TMI all that trust in this country, its leaders in government and the corporate has been severely shaken. We've been lied to, cheated, robbed, called names: i.e. stupid, irresponsible and emotional and remember that our very lives and existence have been threatened

by a destructive force undetectable by human senses which could have killed 200,000 of us. And without respect for women, children or the elderly. Such descriptions ring of the sound suited to a very immoral state of war!

If you think we trust GPO - Forget it!

In fact we're angry! - All the hundreds of thousands spent on trying to white wash the problems at TMI and trying to buy back our trust with those slick technical ads, all the <sup>while</sup> this dirty disaster sits there smoldering away and GPO says, 'they don't have the funds to clean it up.' Is the NRC a regulatory agency or do you wrecklessly promote nuclear power at all costs? The only way there's gonna be any trust around here is when restart is denied and unit II is clean with that island free of all nuclear radioactive debris! I know I don't need to remind you gentlemen of the vote on Restart last spring. Democracy has got to be a way of life, not just something you read about in high school history books!

Another thing I'd like you to think about is the beautiful country around TMI and realize that all of this could have been waste land, only three and a half years ago. Have you had a chance to tour this beautiful area, the winding Susquehanna, the forest ~~covered~~ covered mountains and the bountiful farmland? I invite you to drive out of town a little, cross the river on I 81 south and notice the view to the right with the river flowing thru the gap in the mountains. Or take a little drive east to secluded Mt. Gnetna. Take a short hike up the well beaten ~~path~~ path to "Governor Dick." (a 66' concrete tower at the top one of the highest peaks in the area) You'll see a clear picture of the beauty and bounty of the countryside. I've been up there dozens of times and I still appreciate it as much as ever. I walked up there just last Sunday taking it all in and then I looked toward those towers by the river and thought "There lies the threat that could destroy all this beauty, my homeland, in a matter of minutes". Could any

4  
human being risk this fine land for a few lousy dollars?

Sins, do you have any feeling for beauty, or any love for the earth? Do you have any respect for your fellow human beings in Central Pennsylvania? Could you ever think of turning loose in the country side this mass rapist, General Public Utilities? I'm outraged that these corporate executives are even allowed to do business legally in America after the atrocities they have committed against the people and the land of central Pennsylvania. Why aren't they behind bars? Are you excused if you commit a crime in a three piece suit? Where is the hand of justice which so many have fought and died for?

I know every body needs to earn a salary, but money coming from the restart of TMI is all blood money, the way I see it. So I know, even commissioners all have a human heart, so you're gonna say "no" to restart!

Sincerely,

Harvey D Zeeger  
Harvey D. Zeeger



The people of Central Pennsylvania don't want Unit 1 restarted. They told you that on May 18; they're telling you again tonight.

The reasons are many. In my opinion the main argument against restart of Unit 1 is the presence of the crippled Unit 2 and the necessity to either clean it up or entomb it. Both options require work to be performed on Unit 2, which could have a destabilizing effect. There is risk associated with either approach; this risk is minimized by having the island free of anyone not directly involved in Unit 2 work. What additional potential risks would the surrounding community be exposed to if the island had to be evacuated quickly while Unit 1 was in full operation? In the event of a concurrent Unit 1 problem, how many workers would have to stay behind to try to control it? (Remember when Brown's Ferry wouldn't scream?)

There are many people in this area who though not opposed to nuclear power, are opposed to letting GPUC get back into the nuclear business. MetEd and its parent company lied to us and deceived us repeatedly during the Unit 2 crises. They are not competent to

operate a nuclear power plant, regardless of man-  
changes and redrawing of organizational charts. No  
one knows the total number of licensed operators  
who passed their examinations fraudulently, aided by  
management. This company is on the verge of  
bankruptcy; we cannot trust an already tainted  
management to risk financial disaster by putting  
public safety first. Our lives depend on the  
competence and honesty of these management  
officials who in the past have demonstrated neither.

We haven't had a major nuclear scare  
here in central Pennsylvania since June 1980,  
when the bulk of the radioactive krypton  
releases took place. The psychological stress  
on area residents from the 1979 accident and  
the 1980 venting are well known, and are the  
subject of an action before the Supreme  
Court. Reopening of Unit 1 would represent  
another major stress factor, comparable to  
the krypton venting. Please, gentlemen, don't  
put us through this. Don't expose us to the  
potential risk of another accident, an  
unplanned radiation release, another  
spontaneous evacuation. The physical and

mental well-being of my children and  
grandchildren are more important to me than  
any corporation's cash flow problems. I pray  
that the commission feels the same way.



Paul L. Lujanac

97 Pleasant View Terrace

New Cumberland PA 17070

(717) 774-0253

11/9/82

To the Nuclear Regulatory Commissioners:

Welcome to our world. Help us to keep it a nice place to live.

The NRC and the electric utilities have misled the public from the concept of power "too cheap to meter" to that accident "that couldn't happen."

Now you are asking us to have renewed faith while you allow the restart of TMI unit 1 without the full benefits of the "lessons learned". Financially, physically and mentally the bill for lessons learned presented to the citizens of this area is overwhelming.

March 1981, two years after the "accident that could never happen" I found a lump the size of an egg in my left neck. Within a week, it was surgically removed. The diagnosis was cancer of the lymph nodes. Before the stitches were removed, 2 large lumps were apparent on my upper chest. CAT scan revealed a lesion the size of a lemon in each groin. Chemotherapy was started immediately. I am presently off chemotherapy. The rapid, virulent appearance convinced me that - with no history of cancer in my family - this was due to TMI.

With a less than admirable track record, you are telling the public to forget many things. Forget the confusion and indecision of the accident, forget the fear of another accident, forget there is no viable evacuation plan, forget the fear of frequently released poison, ignore the fear of what is possible when "reactor core" work is undertaken.

Added to these fears, I also have the chronic gnawing fear - will this cancer get worse? What part did chronic exposure to radiation have on the general health of the community? What was the true release of radiation during March, 1979?

Do not subject the people of this area to more. CLEAN IT AND CLOSE IT. Or use the money from the commercials, let TMI unit 1 produce power "safely and reliably" with modern coal use.

Thank you,

*Charles W. Emerick, Sr.*

Nov. 9, 1982

Charles W. Emerick, Sr.

489 Willow Street

Highspire, Pa. 17034

DOCKETED  
USNRC

NOV 16 1982 P2:00

REGISTRATION SERVICE

Janine R. ULLOM  
519 N. Houcks Road  
HARRISBURG PA 17109

November 9, 1982

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P2:16

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE  
BRANCH  
TO THE NRC COMMISSIONERS

We had a referendum. After three and half years of fear and anxiety, we were asked; and we answered. But it is not binding; we were told in advance. Again we felt ignored, but our answer was clear. DO NOT RE-OPEN TMI I.

TMI I should in fact be closed down and cleaned up. At least the technology to remove undamaged fuel rods is known. Then let's get really serious about cleaning up this awful and dangerous damaged plant.

GPU, we are told, banner bearer of the free enterprise system, is going broke! Poor GPU! If any of the business my husband and I operate closed down for three years while our expenses went up, would we be allowed to overcharge our customers for goods purchased from a competitor, and then spend hundreds of thousands of dollars bombarding those poor same people with slanted and unethical ads on radio and television.

We have suffered a lot of stress since 1979, we are still suffering and we know that the future can and is dangerous with TMI II standing in its present state, and with GPU NUCLEAR in charge of it all.

We want and need a solution NOW. For our children, for all the people living around TMI, and for our future generations. We have said the same thing over and over again. We are tired. We are sometimes slow to react. We have other interests and worries and three and half years is a long time to fight giants and loose!

PLEASE CLOSE DOWN TMI I AND CLEAN UP TMI II to the best of your ability. GPU NUCLEAR IS NEITHER ABLE NOR TRUSTWORTHY. And PLEASE, let us know what goes on as it happens, so that we might be prepared. We trust no one in this situation. TRUST HAS TO BE EARNED...

We thank you for coming. We wish that the meeting had been more publicized and of a more open format. Our family is here to tell you : DO NOT RESTART TMI I.

Thank you,

*Janine R. Ullo*

Statement Opposing Restart of Unit 1

Three Mile Island Alert, Inc.

November 9, 1982

DOCKETED  
'82 NOV 16 P2:17

Prepared by Georgianna Nyce  
Chairperson, TMIA

This is a supplement to the statement given today by TMIA's legal intervenors. It contains items of concern which are not included in TMIA's legal effort but are important in relation to the possible restart of Unit 1 at TMI. Evacuation plans, plant design, equipment failures, computer malfunctions, radiation exposure and psychological stress are all factors of concern with relation to this issue.

Current reactors were designed to handle single-failure accidents considered design-basis accidents such as a loss of coolant through a small break, loss of coolant through a large pipe break, instrument line break, etc. The melt-through or melt-down involves a sequence of failures or simultaneous failures of more than one system. These types of failures were not given serious consideration by reactor designers. One rationale for this seems to have been that the probability for such accidents was considered too low to concern the designers. However, another factor seems to have influenced design possibilities. Dr. Edward Teller explains in his book, Energy--From Heaven and Earth, that the designer of a reactor should not be expected to give an unfavorable report of his design. Thus, the designer considered a "credible" accident that matched his designing possibilities, rather than considering all accidents that could happen. This is the type of thinking which pervades the nuclear industry from its scientists to its industrialists and engineers and its regulators. If you can't solve a problem you either ignore it entirely and pretend it doesn't exist or you place it on a list and review it from time to time. We object to this method of operation; in the case of nuclear power, of course, it can be fatal to operate in this manner. At the very least, it is extremely irresponsible.

According to the NRC's own description, the "upper range of the core-melt accidents is characterized by those in which the containment catastrophically fails and releases large quantities of radioactive materials directly to the atmosphere because of overpressurization or a steam explosion. These accidents have the potential to release very large quantities (hundreds of millions of curies) of radioactive materials." Despite this, instructions by the NRC regarding a general emergency (events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity) call for an initial 2-mile precautionary evacuation. Emergency preparedness people are to consider a 5-mile downwind evacuation if large amounts of fission products are in the contain-

ment atmosphere. Much has been made of the fact that we now have a 10-mile evacuation plan. The important point is not merely that we have a plan but when or if the plan will be implemented. "When" will the 10-mile evacuation be initiated?? Again, NRC instructions state that even when "containment failure leading to a direct atmospheric release is likely in the sequence but not imminent and large amounts of fission products in addition to noble gases are in the containment atmosphere, emergency people should "consider" a 5-mile and 10-mile downwind evacuation." The scene becomes even more ludicrous when you consider the time frame for such releases. According to NRC calculations, the time from the initiating event to the start of atmospheric releases could be  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to 1 day; time period over which radioactive materials may be continuously released is  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to several days; time at which a major portion of release may occur is  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to 1 day after the start of the release; travel time for release to exposure point is 5 miles-- $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to 2 hrs. and 10 miles--1 to 4 hours. With this knowledge, instructions are to wait until you have the highest accident level occurring before you even consider moving a substantial number of people out. It is obvious that an accident which releases large amounts of radiation in a short period of time would result in the inability to protect people in a heavily populated area such as ours. No plan is going to solve that problem.

Met-Ed's (GPU's) operating procedures insure further trouble should Unit 1 be restarted. According to NRC interviews with employees following the accident on March 28, 1979, Fermanite is used to temporarily plug leaks in valves that can't be isolated for repair. According to Zewe, they would drill a hole in the valve while the plant was operating at full power and shoot fermanite in. He indicates they used fermanite in both units, at that point in the neighborhood of 30 valves, if not more. Another procedure designed to keep the plant operating but detrimental to safety was the no-name outage list. This was a list of items in need of repair that could not be repaired unless the plant was shut down. Again, items were either not repaired or repairs were temporary. The item was placed on this list until the plant had to shut down due to an accident or refueling. With regard to the fermanite usage, there is evidence that this became lodged in a valve and caused problems.

Equipment failure is a major problem and added to the March 28 accident. For example, Weaver states in his May 24 interview with NRC that he went to the polisher panel and looked for water in the instruments, a problem they had before. "There was water coming out of the common regular to the whole control panel. It was in that whole area, all the instrument lines had water out of them." Guthrie (May 18) mentions a problem with the computer--"When you have a lot of alarms in the computer, it backs up the memory for

as much as an hour or two at a time and what's being printed out is as much as one hour previous." Chwastyk (May 21) mentions the redundant level indications on the core flood tanks were not reading the same. One was reading high and the other three were fairly low. He felt the instruments had failed. Zewe (April 12) mentions an electrical problem--"We have had problems before that the pressurizer heater breakers are in the same area as the main steam safeties, and when that area heats up we have a lot of breakers trip on us." In a discussion on determining hydrogen concentration (Zewe--April 23), there were two problems. Radiation levels were high in that area (50R) and "the health physics technical had said that we had had water blowing from the reactor building containment monitor." As Zewe stated: "This problem appeared in Unit 1 many times before." Zewe also said that they had to purge the reactor building for rather long periods of time because of a long-standing humidity problem. There were, of course, problems with pumps not starting and numerous other problems with equipment.

Computer malfunction has been occurring at nuclear power plants and B & W reactors seem to be particularly vulnerable. A loss or reduction in power leads to a loss of control room indication of many plant parameters, loss of input of these parameters to the plant computer, and erroneous input signals to the Integrated Control System. The plant then responds to erroneous input signals rather than actual plant conditions and the plant operators have an extremely difficult time determining the true status of some plant parameters and in controlling the plant because of the erroneous indications in the control room.

Another problem was mentioned by Seelinger at the time of the accident at TMI. In order to cool down the reactor, significant quantities of reactor coolant have to be brought out into buildings other than the containment building, for example, to the auxiliary building. Another employee, Zewe specifies that the water that came into the Auxiliary Building was "so radioactively hot" that they saw it on the monitors as soon as it reached the building. In addition, it seems the pressurizer, together with the reactor coolant makeup system, was designed to maintain the primary system pressure and water level and operational limits only during normal operating conditions. Certain transients are beyond the control of the system. This all point back to the original designing of reactors to handle only certain accidents due to the inability of the designers to cope emotionally or intellectually with the consequences of a serious accident. The public is often assured by the industry that the radiation will be contained in the containment building which was designed with that purpose in mind and has the proper shielding, etc. In fact, it was not contained during the TMI accident. It came into other buildings and subsequently was released to the environment, according to the records.



TMIA

November 9, 1982

There is also a problem with the Auxiliary Boilers in supplying steam to both units. This cannot be done concurrently. A decision was made at the time of the accident to give the steam to Unit 1 because Met-Ed. was trying to get it on line instead of giving it to Unit 2 to alleviate accident conditions. Eventually, of course, Unit 1 had to be taken down because of the severity of the accident. When faced with a choice between safety and monetary concerns, Met-Ed. chose monetary concerns. This led to radioactive releases to the public caused by steaming to the atmosphere.

Radiation exposure is a serious concern. Both the investigatory interviews of the NRC and documents in the files sent to Harrisburg for discovery purposes show that the people of this area were exposed to far more radiation than revealed to the public. Radioactive materials were pumped automatically from containment sump to the Auxiliary Building and releases were made from the Auxiliary Building to the environment; Plutonium was found in the Auxiliary Building filters and dismissed as precontamination from Chinese bomb tests; in a memo from Stohr dated May 5, 1979, estimates the total Iodine 131 from 3/28 to 4/30. Mention is made, however, of misplaced cartridges (2)--one was from March 28. There was no monitor for airborne I-131. Experimental monitors were brought in later in the accident. Other data indicates Iodine releases made after the specified date. In fact, there was a cut-off date for considering radioactive releases even though radiation was continuing to be released after that date. Radiation was released from TMI 1 and 2--figures given to the public were for Unit 2 only. Unit 1 was contaminated by the accident. Estimated radiation figures from helicopter flights were based on projected ground-level doses which were assumed to have been half of those found during helicopter flights within the plume. However, in a reactor accident, most of the radioactive release stays close to the ground. Therefore, the figures should have been increased, not decreased. The report itself states that the hottest part of the plume was near the ground. A large part of the release was thought to have been made during the first day and estimates had to be made because flights were not in progress at that time.

Other evidence of radiation problems appears in the IE interviews with employees of Met-Ed. On March 28, for instance, they had to wear respirator type masks in both Units 1 and 2. The ventilation system picks up radioactive releases from both units and it affects the control room. According to Seelinger--"There was a significant cause for concern with respect to offsite doses as the day (28th) was unfolding." At a particular point when they were told to stop steaming to the environment, the control rooms became uninhabitable. According to Zewe, every alarm that they had came on after the hot water came into the Auxiliary Building. The dome monitor in the reactor containment building came on also. Radiation levels in the Auxiliary Building were 50R per hour. At another point, 2/3 of the maximum permissible amount of I-131 (for both units) was released from Unit 2 to the Susquehanna River.

There is also evidence that radiation monitors were in bad shape. A temporary repair facility for portable radiation monitoring equipment was set up at the time of the accident to repair broken down monitoring equipment. Spare parts were used and the equipment was repaired and sent to the Observation Center; from there it traveled to Maryland to be calibrated and returned to TMI.

Further radiation exposure to the people of this area must not be permitted. Radiation exposure is particularly harmful to our children. This has been acknowledged in writing by both pro and anti-nuclear forces. Dr. Teller and Mr. Latter in the book, Our Nuclear Future, state that radiation may hurt the individual. "It may also be harmful for our children and hurt the race. There can be little doubt, however, that radiation does produce some harmful changes in our children. What seems even more frightening is that these changes may not show up in our children but only in their children or further progeny." Dr. Helen Caldicott explains: "Cells and genes which are actively dividing as in fetuses, babies and young children are more susceptible to the effects of radiation. If a gene which controls the rate of cell division is altered by radiation, the cell may divide in an uncontrolled fashion to produce cancer and leukemia. If a gene in the sperm or egg is altered by a radioactive particle, the young may be born either with an inherited disease, or the baby may appear normal, but will transmit the damaged gene to future generations to become manifest in later years." Further radiation of the children of this area must not be allowed to occur.

In conclusion, the people of this area have gone through both a physically and mentally damaging event in the nuclear accident of March 28, 1979. The aftermath of the accident continues even now. Problems of cleanup, radiation exposure, and finances related to TMI are still with us. Our children, in particular, have suffered both physically and emotionally. The restart of Unit 1 would represent a serious threat to the physical and mental health of the people of this area and would be extremely unjust. TMIA vigorously opposes the restart of Unit 1 at Three Mile Island.

COLLECTED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P2:17

REGISTRATION  
BOOKS UNIT SERVICE  
DRAWN

1719 Manor Ridge Dr.  
Lancaster, PA 17603  
November 9, 1982

Gentlemen:

It seems to me the process here tonight should be reversed. You should be giving testimony to the public explaining why you are even considering restart of TMI Unit I. It certainly doesn't take a nuclear engineer to understand the danger that facility poses to the public in view of the following facts:

1. Operators at TMI are guilty of cheating on operator examinations with a wink of approval from GPU management.
2. The island is presently being used as a repository of highly dangerous radioactive waste from the accident at Unit II.
3. The public has been traumatized enough by TMI and recently voted two to one against restart.
4. GPU pleads that it has no money to properly clean up TMI II; while squandering money on slick, expensive T.V. ads telling the public how safe restart will be.
5. NRC engineers have called attention to the chance of embrittlement at TMI I.

The attitude of the NRC commissionery has, at best, been cavalier with regard to the concerns of the public. You should know the public is no longer as naïve as it was at the time of the accident. The public will not accept reopening that facility as placidly as it accepted the accident. GPU has violated the safety and integrity of the Susquehanna Valley once. We won't let it happen again.

Yours truly,



Doris Robb

STATEMENT REGARDING THE PROPOSED RESTART OF TMI-1

DOCKETED  
DATE

I am a 29-year-old resident of Harrisburg. For most of my life <sup>22 NOV 15 22:17</sup> since 1959 I have lived in southcentral Pennsylvania. I enjoy living here. During the past 10 years, I have lived in Philadelphia, in northcentral New Jersey, and in Ontario, Canada, but I preferred to return to this area once again. When my husband and I decided to return to Pennsylvania in the spring of 1979, we were looking forward to settling in a beautiful area in which to live and work. We had signed a lease on a house and I had agreed to a job when the TMI accident occurred. For one week we joined the thousands of others who waited with great fear for the outcome of the accident. We had grave concern for family and friends in the area and apprehension about the plans we had made to come here. Consequently, it was one of the most difficult decisions of our lives to follow through with our plans and move here the end of April 1979.

The accident at TMI was something the experts said would not happen-- could not happen. There were enough back-up systems so that if something did go wrong, the plant would not become unstable. But on March 28, 1979 a series of equipment malfunctions, operator errors, and communication problems combined to cause, in the words of the Kemeny Report, "the worst crisis yet experienced by the nation's nuclear power industry."

There are those who point to the nuclear power industry's 20-year history of generating power commercially and state that there have been no deaths from this form of power generation. They state that the "worst possible accidents" predicted by some have not occurred. What they are failing to realize or are ignoring is the fact that if a "worst possible accident" were to occur in the United States, it is certain that nuclear power would no longer be a viable industry as of that moment. People

would instantly and tragically become aware of the dangerous business that it is. And those who say the industry has been accident-free need only read a few of the many books written that have documented accidents and loss of life during the developmental stages of the nuclear industry.

The three major reasons I am opposed to the restart of TMI-Unit 1 are these: (1) the citizens of southcentral Pennsylvania have already experienced enough stress over the accident, with its probably long-term deleterious effects, without needing to be subjected to more stress due to the start-up of the plant; (2) Metropolitan Edison has not proven itself to be a company worthy of the trust of persons in the vicinity of the plant, and in more general terms, there is not enough regulation of the nuclear industry by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and (3) my basic opposition to nuclear power as a so-called safe and economical source of power for our world today. I might say here that I have limited my reasons against the restart in the interest of time, and am attempting to speak about the most important ones.

A number of studies have attempted to assess the psychological damage and/or stress perpetrated by the accident. A common thread through all of these has been the presence of other-than-ordinary stress in the lives of southcentral Pennsylvanians; the primary disagreement seems to be on how to measure its effects and decide at what point it becomes a danger to a person's health. If TMI-1 were to go "on line" again, the question in everyone's mind would be, could it happen again? And the stress in this case is not something that can be alleviated very easily. The threat of danger from such things as radiation, low-level or not, is stressful due to the nature of it--something a person cannot see, taste, or smell. The usual warning signals do not apply. People's fears and fantasies have not been alleviated by scientific explanations. And, for many of us, the risks are unacceptable in psychological terms, in addition to very real terms.

My second reason for being opposed to the restart of TMI-1 is that Metropolitan Edison as a company has not proven itself to be worthy of our trust. Not only was it a series of operator errors that escalated the accident into one of serious proportions, but then the company tried to withhold information from the public during the time of the accident. First and foremost was the lack of early notification to the proper emergency personnel in the area. They were threatening the lives and health of area residents simply, one might suppose, to try to "save face" during the accident and in its aftermath. And in the months and years since the accident, one by one, news items have reached us of this or that problem at TMI. Before the accident the company did not have to report these incidents, or chose not to, to the media, but now there are enough monitoring devices and checks in the system that the company is obliged to be more open. A reading of the history of the plant construction at TMI and of various incidents that occurred before the plant actually went "on line" is enough to make one wary. Even after the accident, flippant statements about safety issues made by plant personnel or the fact that some personnel would attempt to cheat on operator license exams leads one to wonder about the caliber of personnel at the plant.

On a more general note, the lack of sufficient regulation of the nuclear industry by the NRC is a reason to oppose operation of a nuclear plant in our area. For example, federal design standards such as sealing a plant's containment building during an accident, were not abided by. TMI was exempt because these standards were not applied to plants already operating or under construction. Further, the very problems that created the escalation of the accident were noted in a memorandum by a nuclear industry inspector, but NRC officials ignored his concerns. This memo later proved to be all too accurate.

My third reason for opposing the restart of TMI-1 is my basic opposition to nuclear power in general. Most people are not aware of the inherent dangers of nuclear power. They view it as they would conventional scientific advances or technology. Never before has there been a power-generating technology with such a capacity for destruction if something goes wrong. Also, the current population of the world are the "guinea pigs" for testing the effects of low-level radiation on man over long periods of time. Further, the low costs touted by nuclear power advocates have not materialized as of yet. With soaring capital and construction costs, it is difficult to think of nuclear power as the "cheap power of the future." In addition, the lack of any reasonable solution to the nuclear waste storage problem cannot be ignored. This problem alone is enough to negate any merits someone might argue that nuclear power has. The lack of federal requirements for emergency plans in cases of emergency in the vicinity of every nuclear power plant in the country and the sluggishness of federal and state governments throughout the U.S. in allocating funds for the clean-up are just further argument against this source of power.

For the preceding reasons I am very much opposed to the restart of Three Mile Island, Unit 1.

Carol J. Nigh

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DOCKETED  
USPC

'02 NOV 16 P2:16

COMMUNICATIONS  
SERVICE

Statement to the  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

M'Liss M. Halsey  
160 Creekside Drive  
Enola, Pennsylvania 17025  
(717) 732-9205

To the Nuclear Regulatory Commissioners:

I am urgently requesting that you vote against restart of TMI Unit I. To restart at this time is to invite another accident. There are many questions left unanswered by the Atomic Safety Licensing Board hearings.

The issue of emergency preparedness and evacuation planning is one issue inadequately resolved at this time. There are no workable evacuation plans for the citizens within the ten mile radius and what is even more deplorable, no coherent plans at all for the densely populated areas just outside this arbitrary limit. There are also no plans to distribute potassium iodide to area residents to prevent thyroid uptake of radioactive iodide.

As a registered nurse at Harrisburg Hospital I am concerned about the evacuation and safety of hospitalized patients + the availability of health care workers to staff the hospitals. A local study has shown that during the '79 accident local hospitals experienced a shortage of emergency room physicians and other workers due to self-evacuation.

Most health care workers are highly dedicated and professional people but if the choice is between the health and safety of their families versus duty to their patients I am certain many will make the more human choice and leave the area in the event of another accident. I am sure the same would be true of other emergency workers such as police and fire fighters. Who then will evacuate hospitalized patients? Who will take care of patients in emergency rooms? Who will decontaminate those who have been exposed to radiation? These questions have not been adequately addressed in the hearing process.

Another area of concern is the integrity and competence of the

management of General Public Utilities. We are dependent on these people to provide accurate and honest assessments of plant conditions in the event of another accident. They have not shown themselves trust worthy. They did not keep the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania accurately informed of events in the '79 accident and there is no guarantee they would do so during another accident.

The ASLB has virtually brushed aside Administrative Law Judge Gary Milhollin's conclusions and recommendations concerning the reopened cheating hearings. I would urge the Commissioners not to disregard the Special Master's report but to give it great weight. From my observations during the hearings Judge Milhollin appeared to be a very interested, informed and impartial individual. I would especially urge you to investigate thoroughly the WV incident and the issue of material false statement before making a decision regarding restart. It seems that there is sufficient evidence and the incident is serious enough to warrant referral of this matter to the U.S. Department of Justice. I understand that this has been referred to the NRC office of investigation. I feel that a more impartial and thorough investigation could be made by the Department of Justice.

The ASLB hearings have been highly touted as the public's chance for input into the restart process. Two issues that were brought forward by the public through intervenors were not allowed to be part of the hearings. These are the issues of the psychological stress which would affect area residents upon restart of TMI-I, and the issue of GPU financial competence to run the plant. I would urge the Commissioners to make no decision until the final resolution of the psychological stress issue before the U.S. Supreme Court and a study of the environmental assessment ordered by the lower courts. GPU's financial status and its impact upon their ability to safely

operate TMI-I should also be investigated.

Also in regard to the ASLB hearings being a vehicle for public input I would like to point out that these hearings pitted the enormous technical and monetary resources of the licensee against the limited financial and time resources of citizen intervenors. Intervenors had to play a game of catch-up in terms of technical and legal knowledge and were constantly limited by severe time and money considerations. This is not a fair vehicle for public input.

Unit-I is not ready to restart at this point due to the damaged steam generator tubes. The NRC has recommended that because of the experimental nature of the repair method proposed there should be a review of GPU's license. GPU has started these repairs without a hearing. I feel the Commissioners should require this hearing and investigate further into the safety of this method before allowing GPU to go ahead with this method.

Finally I would like to point out to the Commissioners that the people of the TMI area have voted overwhelmingly in the May '82 primary election to keep TMI-I closed. I would urge the Commissioners to listen to the voice of the people most affected by the TMI restart and vote against the proposed restart. It is your duty as protector of the health and safety of the public not to allow operation of TMI-I.

Thank you.

*M. J. Halsey*

Kathleen M. Manfred  
2991 Rumson Drive  
Harrisburg, PA 17104

November 9, 1982

'82 NOV 16 P2:16

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Chairman Nunzio J. Palladino  
Commissioners: Victor Gilinsky  
John F. Ahearne  
Thomas J. Roberts  
James K. Asselstine

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

S T A T E M E N T

my letters and phone calls to legislators and even to this commission over the last three and one half years are beginning to sound repetitious. But, I pray with all my heart that this will be the second to the last statement I make concerning TMI. The last being a heartfelt thanks to this commission for listening to the majority voice of this community and closing TMI forever!

Once again, I ask you to listen and truly hear what I have to say.

Three and one half years ago like thousands of other families, we were forced to flee our home due to the accident at TMI. We spent a week of total anguish and despair; the impossible had happened!

Upon returning home we were angry and sickened by the events of the previous week. There were so many unanswered questions. We sought information concerning nuclear power from every imaginable source for anything that might help us to understand the anger we felt and if in fact it was justified.

No books or any printed material explain the anger because the plain fact is the marvel of technology threatened my family's existence.

Call it emotional; call it stress; or call it anything you'd like, but just as I would not trust a person pointing an "unloaded" gun at me, I will not trust GrU again.

I'd like to close with a quote from a local newspaper writer, Herb Field, who summed up my feelings in a few lines:

"The issue now is not what Med-Ed or the NRC say is good for us, but what the people who have to live with this modern nightmare think is good for themselves. Back on the morning of March 28, the company and its regulator lost any claim on public trust and they lost the right to make decisions affecting the lives of people who were victims once and vow not to let it happen again."

Respectfully submitted,

*Kathleen M. Manfred*

DOCKETED  
NRC

Robert L. Nace  
15 Creek Road  
Camp Hill, Pa. 17011  
November 9, 1982

'82 NOV 16 P2:16

OFFICE OF REGULATORY  
BOARD OF SERVICE

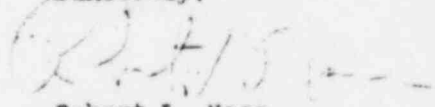
Chairman Nunzio J. Palladino  
NRC; Washington D. C. 20555

Dear Chairman Palladino:

I urge you to delay the TMI Unit One restart decision at this time. Since some of the systems for Unit One and Unit Two are inter-related I don't see how it is possible to safely operate Unit One while at the same time trying to clean up Unit Two.

I would hope that any NRC decision on the restart of Three Mile Island will take into consideration public health and safety questions and not just the NRC's self-serving interests and those of the nuclear utility G.P.U. The public health and safety consideration should involve psychological factors as well as the physical dangers to the public posed by radiation emissions from the plant. Thank-you for giving me the opportunity to air my concerns on this matter.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Nace

November 9, 1982

REGISTERED  
MAIL

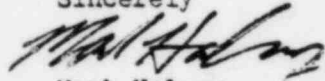
Mr. Commissioners,

'82 NOV 16 92:16

Technology can be a great benefactor of mankind, but it is a mindless instrument. If undirected it rolls along with a momentum of it's own. Organization and bureaucracy, which are applications of technology to social institutions, increasingly dictate how we shall live our lives, with the logic of organization taking precedence over any other values.

After attending todays hearing on matters concerning restart at TMI-1, I feel compeled to ask you to find in favor of the intervenors. Judge Milhollin has, I feel, given ample reason for denial of restart. Please find on the basis of logic and the testimony given today, not on what may be politically expedient.

Sincerely



Mark Halsey

1936 WALNUT ST.

CAMP HILL, PA. 17011



REGISTERED  
MAIL

'82 NOV 16 P2:16

TO: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
FROM: The Undersigned Area Residents  
SUBJECT: Comments on the Proposed Restart of TMI-1  
DATE: November 9, 1982

COMMUNICATIONS  
SERVICE  
DIVISION

Apparently you didn't hear us when we, and the vast majority of area residents, spoke to you through the ballot box back in May, so we'll say it one more time.

Enough! Enough fear and doubt for us, enough venting of gases, enough hard-sell media propaganda from GPU/Met.Ed. (trying to convince us that there is anything about the plant or the people itching to operate it that is worthy of public confidence, when history and the present facts overwhelmingly prove otherwise), enough good public resources thrown after bad. In short, enough bull! In the name of common sense, bring an end to it. Do NOT allow the restart of Unit 1. Instead, your Agency should bring every ounce of its legal weight to bear on seeing that Unit 2 is cleaned up, and then that the whole plant is promptly and completely closed down and dismantled--forever.

Now do you hear us?

  
Stephen R. Krone and

Kathryn L. Krone,  
for themselves and their  
infant son, Scott

402 Gettysburg Pike  
(Shepherdstown)  
Mechanicsburg, PA

March 9, 1979

Chairman Mungie Palladino  
Commissioner Victor Silinsky  
Commissioner John F. Ahearne  
Commissioner Thomas J. Roberts  
Commissioner James K. Asselstine

DOCKETED  
UNIT 1

'82 NOV 16 P2:16

DOCKETED  
SERVICE

It is with deep concern that I write this statement tonight, my plea in an effort to stop the restart of TMI's Unit II reactor. While I view the incident on March 28, 1979 as a gross accident, I also see it in a positive light because it has brought to public awareness the fact that nuclear power is neither safe nor cheap.

I am appalled that full commercial operation of Unit II began on December 31, 1978, just barely - and NOT coincidentally - in time to qualify Met-Ed for a multi-million dollar tax write off for the year. Now, in spite of the fact that problems created nearly four years ago still exist, plus additional problems of equipment corrosion are evidenced, in spite of the lack of a workable evacuation plan, Met-Ed/EPD is pushing to restart Unit I.

I do not wish to sit quietly back and allow Met-Ed/EPD to misinform the good people of this area with their false, dollar-oriented statements. I ask you Commissioners to truly hear the issues being presented here tonight. I ask you to take into consideration the lives of those of us who reside in this area.

It is my sincere belief that Unit II is not an accident waiting to happen, but rather an accident waiting to become a catastrophe until the threat to restart Unit I is removed. - in short, is money or profit or commercial placed before people, I remain

a very concerned citizen,  
Sharon H. ...  
PO # 3  
Annville, PA 17003

DOCKETER  
USNRC

BRIGHT L. ALLEN  
509 LOPAX RD, APT L-3  
HARRISBURG, PA. 17112

'82 NOV 16 P2:16

Nov. 9, 1982  
HARRISBURG, PA.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

To THE NRC COMMISSIONERS:

The reopening of Three Mile Island is a serious issue - one that should be left up to the people of the "affected" area. A referendum last year rejected the desire of the population to keep T.M.I. closed. In my opinion, the fact that the management of G.P.U. did not take the results of the referendum seriously -- claiming for entirely unfounded reasons that its results were invalid -- points to not only the disinterest of G.P.U. in the feelings & beliefs of their customers but to its refusal to take the entire matter seriously.

As a Department of Health Census taker I interviewed many residents of the love me nots around T.M.I. "Whoever has the audacity to dismiss psychological stress (as anxiety, fear, mental disturbance have been so neatly labelled) should take the hours of time day after day to talk the people of this area to ~~the~~ note the fear and uneasiness not only of the children but of their parents who are forced to leave their homes for the sake of their health and safety unsure as to whether they would return again.

*relevant* The people of this area cannot envision another "T.M.I." - Reread the entries of nuclear power. Tell us the age of the power plant, and do the proper independent action since the first stone of T.M.I. was laid and KEEP IT CLOSED!

Bright L. Allen

DOCKETED  
USNR

'82 NOV 16 P2307 South Railroad Street  
Hummelstown, Pennsylvania 17036  
(717) 566-3859

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

November 9, 1982

Dear NRC;

How can area residents be expected to have confidence in the operation of a highly technical and potentially dangerous nuclear power plant when mastery of the alert siren is apparently beyond the skill of the same technicians responsible for the safe operation of the plant?

Repeatedly in months past, the sirens have sounded, during some periods, with frightening regularity. The purpose of the alert system has, in fact, been undermined by these frequent false starts.

As residents of a community within ten miles of TMI, we ask that you take into account the very real fears and questions we have concerning the safety of this plant. Malfunctions have triggered the sirens and disturbed our peace of mind with the plant shut down. Such malfunctions are too reminiscent of the "human errors" which prompted the initial reactor failure. As much as we dislike the repeated false alarms, we dread a repetition of March 28, 1978 or perhaps, something even worse.

Appreciatively,

*Douglas H. West & Jane W. West*  
Douglas H. & Jane W. West

DELIVERED  
BY MAIL

32 NOV 16 P2:19

POST OFFICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE  
WASHINGTON

UNION OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE PROFESSIONALS AGAINST NUCLEAR OMNICIDE

Central Pennsylvania Chapter

2628-A Walnut Street

Harrisburg, PA 17109

82 NOV 15 P2

Public Meeting with Nuclear Regulatory Commissioners  
on the psychological stress from operation of Unit I  
Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania - November 9, 1982

Statement of Wilton Lowenthal, Chairman  
Central Pennsylvania Chapter, UAJPANO

We welcome this opportunity to present our views to the Nuclear Regulatory Commissioners on the importance of psychological stress, in connection with the proposed opening of Unit I of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant. This meeting shows the concern of most Harrisburg Area residents over the dangers of nuclear radiation. We hope that the views presented will not be ignored, as previously.

The United States Supreme Court has recognized the importance of psychological stress by agreeing to review the lower court decision of last May, and we hope it will confirm that fear of a recurrence of an accident at TMI must be considered seriously. We in the Harrisburg Area learned from the Agnes flood in 1972 that natural disasters can gravely affect the minds of people, and we were alerted to the dangers from nuclear power when the TMI accident occurred in 1979, and the city became a ghost town over night. We don't want that to happen again, and we oppose reopening of Unit I, and call for the prompt clean-up of Unit II and the complete shut-down of this man-made threat to our lives.

On November 6, 1973 we opposed operation of TMI. at the Atomic Energy Commission public hearing in Harrisburg, on behalf of the Harrisburg Area Chapter of the United Nations Association - USA. At that time the affiliated organizations of the UNA Chapter included many established community groups, - The American Association of University Women, The Catholic Diocese Division of Community Affairs and Human Relations, The Council of Churches, The Young Women's Christian Association, The Center for Peace and Justice, The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, The League of Women Voters, The National Council of Jewish Women, The Soroptimist Club, The Unitarian Church, and The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Our statement, during the world oil crisis, pointed out that nuclear power was uneconomical, unsafe and unnecessary, and called for a reasonable energy policy that would involve:

1. A moratorium on construction of all atomic power plants, until presently operating plants prove to be safe.
2. Crash research programs to develop safe and clean sources of energy, e.g. solar, hydro-electric, thermal, wind.
3. Making more efficient use of available energy resources, by improving transportation, power, lighting and heating systems.
4. Eliminating wasteful and non-essential uses of energy and resorting to rationing where found necessary.

We said then that human beings should not be used as guinea pigs in the untested nuclear power program, and that "Great caution must be exercised . . . when making crucial decisions that could affect the lives of generations yet unborn." That statement is in the record. (copy attached)

On May 21, 1977 we presented a statement at the Harrisburg NRC hearings on licensing TMI Unit II. In it we quoted from Congressman John V. Lindsay's speech to the Congress on September 4, 1962, entitled Fallout Policy - Confused and Indecisive. That speech dealt with legislation to effectively monitor radioactive fallout in order to protect the public from radiation hazards. He expressed concern over our negligence ". . . in areas involving the health and perhaps the lives of our nation's children", and concluded, ". . . we have waited long enough - too long - for a policy which will protect us in the event that an emergency should arise; a policy that will, in short, prevent an emergency from occurring." That statement is in the record, but at the hearing we were told by the chairman that under NRC rules the public might present its views but that the NRC could disregard them.

On May 19, 1979, we presented a statement to the President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island, in Middletown, Pennsylvania. Then we repeated our call for a non-nuclear energy policy, and quoted from my letter to President Carter dated April 27, 1977, citing current nuclear accidents, saying, "Do we have to wait for a major catastrophe to bring us to our senses?" and ending, "I am afraid that all you are doing to help restore confidence in government will be jeopardized and nullified by this unrealistic dependence on unproved technology to meet our crucial energy needs." And that statement, too, is in the record.

But we appear today not because we really believe our views will be given more consideration, but because we still believe that our system of government (of the people, by the people and for the people) can function for the welfare of all our citizens, and we feel that the continued persistence by government officials and the utilities on use of nuclear power subverts the principles on which our country was founded. That persistence in the face of the experience with nuclear power undermines the credibility of our officials, and destroys any reliance on their integrity.

Experience with nuclear power shows that it is indeed uneconomical, unsafe and unnecessary, and the majority of the people believe that to be true. To wit, we note that prominent scientists, physicians, lawyers and diplomats are opposing use of nuclear technology for both nuclear armament and nuclear power. In addition, the unworkable and futile plans for evacuation of people in the event of nuclear power accidents are farcical, and serve to cast doubt on the ability of the NRC, the utilities and the emergency management officials to face reality.

We have had demonstrations of the disastrous radiation effects of nuclear technology in, first, the testing, production and use of nuclear weaponry, and now nuclear power. The psychological effects as well as the physical effects can no longer be ignored, for the sake of our children and for the sake of future generations. No one can deny that nuclear technology threatens the lives of all of us, your children and grandchildren as well as mine.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HARRISBURG AREA CHAPTER



*Working Together for Peace, Freedom and Justice  
for Progress Toward a Better World*

P.O.Box 1607, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105

Public Hearings on the Three Mile Island Atomic Power Plant held  
by the Atomic Energy Commission, Harrisburg, Pa. Nov. 6, 1973

Statement of Milton Lowenthal, Vice President  
Harrisburg Area Chapter, UNA-USA

These views are presented on behalf of the Harrisburg Area Chapter of the United Nations Association - USA. Our membership consists of individuals who support the United Nations and, as indicated below, includes as affiliated organizations eleven long established community groups that identify with UN goals.

Our members are deeply concerned about the possible dangers from accidents which may occur in the handling of radio-active materials and wastes in connection with the operation of the Three Mile Island Atomic Power Plant.

We are concerned because of the possible consequences, the loss of life and the destruction of property, that could occur in our area. We are uneasy furthermore because we do not believe that atomic power plants are safe and we are not convinced that atomic power is necessary to meet our energy requirements. Regretfully, the destructive force of atomic energy has been amply demonstrated, but its uses for generating power and for other peaceful purposes are still in doubt. We therefore feel it is premature to attempt to apply this untested technology, using human beings as guinea pigs.

We are not alone in our beliefs. We note that Sweden has slowed down its development of atomic power facilities until they are proved to be safe and efficient. The October 25, 1973 spill of radio-active liquids at the Shippingport atomic power plant bears out the predictions of concerned atomic scientists that serious accidents are inevitable. And on November 1, 1973 the Atomic Energy Commission announced leakage of radio-active material in an October 20, 1973 accident at the Oak Ridge, Tennessee installation.

But we are also concerned because we see our immediate energy needs as part of mankind's energy problems. We recognize that although it behooves each nation to deal with its own needs, global aspects must be considered. No nation has the right to defile the world's atmosphere.

We live at a time in history when technology and scientific developments are being applied at a breakneck pace, far beyond our ability to understand their implications and, in some instances, their consequences. As some for-instances, there come to mind the marketing of detrimental drugs, dangerous pesticides, fire-prone plastics, unsafe cars and, of course, atomic weaponry.

(over)

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of University Women, Harrisburg Branch • Catholic Diocese Division of Community Affairs and Human Relations • Council of Churches of Greater Harrisburg • Greater Harrisburg Area YWCA • Harrisburg Center for Peace and Justice • International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Central Pennsylvania District • League of Women Voters, Harrisburg Area • National Council of Jewish Women, Harrisburg Section • Sororist Club of Harrisburg • Unitarian Church of Harrisburg • Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Harrisburg Branch.



A current UN Association Policy Panel is engaged in a study of The future United Nations Role in Science and Technology. Its purpose is "to consider the new areas of scientific development most likely to pose far-reaching problems for international public policy and to have the greatest implications for international institutions, especially those of the UN system." It is evident that we are just beginning to define the locus of decision-making in many technology-related areas that are already beginning to move from the national to the international sphere.

We also live at a time in history when nations are becoming more interdependent, to a great extent because their technological and other problems do not stop at geographical boundaries. It is not necessary at this time to detail all mankind's problems that require global solutions. They are numerous and they are inter-related. They range from the currently dramatized energy resource problem to the population explosion, and involve consideration of all the social and economic factors that determine the optimum number of human beings that can subsist and lead fruitful lives within the limits of space ship Earth. \*

We believe our energy needs can be met without relying on atomic power, but to do so requires changing our priorities. A reasonable approach to meeting our energy needs would involve:

1. A moratorium on construction of all atomic power plants, until presently operating plants prove to be safe.
2. Crash research programs to develop safe and clean sources of energy, e.g. solar, hydro-electric, thermal, wind.
3. Making more efficient use of available energy resources, improving transportation, power, lighting and heating systems.
4. Eliminating wasteful and non-essential uses of energy and resorting to rationing where found necessary.

At this point in time, we believe it is of utmost urgency that confidence in government be restored so that all of us feel our government is operating for the benefit of the people, as was originally intended. Your serious consideration of our views will help restore that confidence. Great caution must be exercised when you will be making crucial decisions that could affect the lives of generations yet unborn.

It is always prudent to 'look before we leap'. We can learn to live with less, but let's live!

---

\*Reference. "The Future Imperative for the Human Environment", UN publication, 1972 by Professor H. Palmstierna

current UN Association Policy Panel is engaged in a study of The Future United Nations Role in Science and Technology. Its purpose is "to consider the new areas of scientific development most likely to pose far-reaching problems for international public policy and to have the greatest implications for international institutions, especially those of the UN system." It is evident that we are just beginning to define the locus of decision-making in many technology-related areas that are already beginning to move from the national to the international sphere.

We also live at a time in history when nations are becoming more interdependent, to a great extent because their technological and other problems do not stop at geographical boundaries. It is not necessary at this time to detail all mankind's problems that require global solutions. They are numerous and they are inter-related. They range from the currently dramatized energy resource problem to the population explosion, and involve consideration of all the social and economic factors that determine the optimum number of human beings that can subsist and lead fruitful lives within the limits of space ship Earth. \*

We believe our energy needs can be met without relying on atomic power, but to do so requires changing our priorities. A reasonable approach to meeting our energy needs would involve:

1. A moratorium on construction of all atomic power plants, until presently operating plants prove to be safe.
2. Crash research programs to develop safe and clean sources of energy, e.g. solar, hydro-electric, thermal, wind.
3. Making more efficient use of available energy resources, improving transportation, power, lighting and heating systems.
4. Eliminating wasteful and non-essential uses of energy and resorting to rationing where found necessary.

At this point in time, we believe it is of utmost urgency that confidence in government be restored so that all of us feel our government is operating for the benefit of the people, as was originally intended. Your serious consideration of our views will help restore that confidence. Great caution must be exercised when you will be making crucial decisions that could affect the lives of generations yet unborn.

It is always prudent to 'look before we leap'. We can learn to live with less, but let's live!

---

\*Reference. "The Future Imperative for the Human Environment", UN publication, 1972 by Professor H. Palmstierna

November 9, 1982

To the Honorable Commissioners  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

'82 NOV 16 P2:13

Dear Sirs:

It is reassuring to the people in the TMIA area that the NRC has volunteered to look personally at the results of the TMI-1 hearings which you authorized, rather than depending solely on the legalistic and bureaucratic answers given to you by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board decisions.

Government has a way of "solving" difficult problems by simply rephrasing the questions, setting paper standards, and then pronouncing them solved when the paper answers come out "right."

The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board's responses to the testimony and findings have been just this kind of bureaucratic problem-solving.

Take the testimony on preventive maintenance standards for the plant. Chairman Smith, on more than one occasion professed little knowledge of what was adequate maintenance. Still, he jumped at the chance to say the problems were solved when GPU said it was buying a computer and shuffling some of its staff.

What kind of assurance do we have that preventive maintenance will be adequate in the future when we see what happened here in the past year. GPU, with nothing to do in Unit 1 except do preventive maintenance, professed to be very surprised when it found out that 10,000 steam generator tubes had developed holes in them!

We can take little comfort from a new computer when the company has warned the NRC not to look too closely at its operation for at least 6 months because it expects mistakes to be made during that time. This technology cannot afford mistakes. The next time someone forgets to close a valve after an inspection tour we may all be dead.

The ASLB said management of GPU was now competent to run this highly sensitive, complex and lethal machine because it drew up a new organization chart and reassigned some of its more visibly inept staff.

(more)

When the new manager testified in Washington before the NRC some time later he could not correctly name the parties which had to be notified in an emergency and had to be corrected by Bob Arnold. This manager could be in charge in an emergency!

GPU verifies to your satisfaction that Units 1 and 2 are now technically separated from each other. That may be true. However, they still sit side by side. A miscalculation in the cleanup at Unit 2 could still, I believe, affect Unit 1. If a chain reaction heats up Unit 2, can you honestly say that Unit 1 and its personnel would not be affected?

Considerable testimony was taken regarding safety systems at TMI-1. You have indicated you are well pleased with the safety systems GPU has put in since the accident. Yet the doors letting personnel into and out of the Unit 2 containment building continue to get stuck, and nothing has yet been invented to make sure that blowing the dirt out of a line will not set off a Class 9 accident as it did on March 28, 1979. What is a safety system?

Even now, as you profess to be ready to consider lifting the sanctions on TMI-1, you have ok'd only one system more than half of those required to be corrected. You have 60 some corrections to go. All else is promises. What is most frightening to me is that some of those 60 will not even be looked at until after the first refueling. As I understand it the famous malfunctioning valve is no easier to read today than it was three years ago. I fear Mr. Eisenhut let the cat out of the bag when he said he was busy ok'ing these systems to get unit 1 back on line.

Even the ASLB agrees that some operators at Unit 1 cheated on their exams. Yet the judge appears to ignore most of the rest of the evidence from those reopened hearings. It is not just that operators cheated on exams. These were no ordinary tests. Have you forgotten that these were the operators who didn't know what to do when the reactor went out of control and came within half an hour of a meltdown?

Are you looking carefully beyond those cheating operators to the real problem - the company's contempt for the NRC and its insistence on standards of performance? That contempt was so great that the company helped these men to cheat. They

(more)

lured proctors away from the test for hours at a time. They certified applicants on the basis of open book tests written in two handwritings. They planted people who knew the answers where test-takers could contact them when they got stuck. Worse than that, when Robert Arnold was questioned and asked to define cheating, his definition would make a school child laugh. How can you accept the present management's promise to eliminate future cheating if it doesn't even know what it is?

You allow the plant to say it has a workable evacuation plan. Days of testimony confirmed that not even farm animals could be adequately sheltered. Potassium Iodide is not yet manufactured which would be needed within a two or three hour period if it was to be effective. Literature to instruct citizens had not even been published. Several months ago I asked my county emergency officials where I would go in case of an accident evacuation and they explained that plans change so fast it would be useless even to tell me at this time.

Your practice evacuation pointed up so many flaws it is amazing you feel it was successful. Police didn't show up at the right places or the right times. Expected cots and food were not at their appointed places. And DER sent its monitoring team home through the theoretical plume.

As I write this you have given your permission for GPU to go on blowing up steam generator tubes, despite their admission that this may create new problems, namely it may open up additional cracks. How casually they say this when they are talking about a reactor which has been on the list of the six most embrittled reactors in the country. Did we miss the lesson of Ginna?

An accident can happen again. As a matter of fact both the industry and you gentlemen on the Commission have said it will happen. Why then must it be here?

The ASLB may mean well but it has been lulled by one promise and one paper solution after another. GPU has promised better management, safer plant, complete evacuation plans and conscientiously trained operators. Nothing in the testimony convinces us that this is reality. The promises are shot as full of holes as the steam generator tubes.

(more)

Every piece of information points to the inability of Unit 1 to run again and to run safely. Your mandate is not to make sure that we have nuclear electric generation but to make sure that the public's health and safety are being protected.

You must be able to not only promise but guarantee us this protection or you must unquestionably

KEEP TMI-1 CLOSED FOREVER.

Beverley S. Davis  
200 Gettysburg Pike  
Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055

BOOKLET

'82 NOV 16 P2:18

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
c/o Public Meeting re/ TMI  
Central Dauphin High School  
Harrisburg, Penna.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Tuesday, November 9, 1982

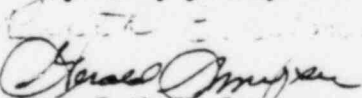
Gentlemen:

How can we put into words -- how can we describe the terror within us at the mention of Three Mile Island restarting. We are trying to put the whole experience out of our minds of what happened to Central Pennsylvania on that fateful day of the TMI accident; however, every time GPU flashes their television "brainwashing" commercial on, we experience the whole painful terror within all over again. It is an insult to the health and peace of the people of this area to run this commercial, in light of what has already been done to us.

We remember vividly the flight, (in our case not far enough, only fifty miles), and the waiting and listening for every bit of news, in order to know if we could ever return to our homes and everything we hold dear -- our friends, relatives, neighbors, jobs, churches, houses and pets, peaceful days for the remainder of our lives, for which we older citizens worked many long years -- our very place called home on this planet earth, not to mention our very lives perhaps.

How dare any elected and employed officials of our government, "of the people, by the people, for the people", take into their own hands any decision other than that of the voters and residents of this great democracy. WE VOTED NO, and NO IT SHALL ALWAYS REMAIN! Let us remember that we, the voters are the employers, our taxes pay the salaries of the public servants, and let us now stop playing "Russian Roulette" with the lives of central Pennsylvanians, and perhaps the whole east coast.

We are praying to the God of our Fathers and Forefathers, not to allow this travesty of justice and peace of restarting TMI to take place.

Very truly yours,  
  
Mrs. Ruth E. Smyser  
Mr. Gerald Smyser  
5921 Faith Circle  
Harrisburg, Penna. 17112  
(717) 545-2644

Dr. Nunzio Palladino, Chairman  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

November 9, 1982

Dear Dr. Palladino:

32 NOV 16 P2:18

The owners of TMI, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Governor Thornburgh know the crippled Unit 2 TMI reactor can go wild again. In fact Governor Thornburgh said the crippled reactor, quote: "was not designed to indefinitely hold highly radioactive material...and every day that goes by increases the threat that some event will happen there".

It is unconscionable, therefore, that the Governor is cooperating to restart TMI-1, when an accident could mean thousands of deaths on every choked highway because there is no way to gear our roads, our movement, our lives, our jobs, our schools, our hospitals, our homes and our future to be ready at any time to run from lethal radiation.

Why restart TMI then...just for money consideration for G.P.U. instead of safety for people when the truth is that the Unit 1 reactor is highly damaged and not worth the risk? Its condition now is actually much more questionable, than was the Unit 2 reactor which after only three months of operation, suddenly threatened evacuation of half the state of Pennsylvania in a near-miss meltdown that shook the world. The TMI Unit 1 reactor has been shut down for almost four years during which time more deterioration has taken place than the experts know about.

The Unit 1 reactor has hundreds of defective boiler tubes, which even at low-pressure standby mode, are so corroded as to permit radioactive water from the reactor core to enter the external steam system...and out into the environment. Think of what could happen at full restart pressure with hundreds of patched up boiler tubes in that system. The experts don't even know what caused the corrosion, yet they quickly covered themselves by saying the situation is not at all dangerous. Their hit-miss "explosion" repair technique is more quickie and makeshift, than it is foolproof.

Such careless disregard of people's right to safety indicates the TMI issue is not just an issue of life and death for people...it has degenerated to an issue of life and death to our democratic way of life. Three weeks ago, President Reagan, in contempt for people who already experienced nuclear terror, called for the nuclear establishment to build more reactors...forget more safety regulations...stop the protest of the people!

What good is being free...what good is it to say the people count and can speak up as we are doing here tonight? What good if big money, powerful utility interests, and those who should protect our rights ignore not only our fear, but ignore actual facts which cry out...RESTART OF TMI IS TOO DANGEROUS!

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission must realize terrorism is the rape child of injustice...AND RESTART OF TMI IS NUCLEAR TERRORISM! The NRC must consider self preservation is the most fundamental natural instinct. And to deny free Americans even the right to their instinct of self-preservation, namely, the right to protect the lives of their families and the protection of their homes is an infringement that insures provocation of civil disobedience!

General Public Utilities' willingness to have people risk lethal radiation for the money that will come with the restart of the TMI Unit 1, is comparable to being forced to keep a python in our homes on the assurance the snake could not escape. But two months ago in Sparta, Nevada, this comparison became a tragic reality. While parents and the owner of a "pet" snake slept, the python strangled 21 month old Jesse Dorland in his crib. After the tragedy, too late, a police report stated, "the snake has been placed in a stronger cage pending outcome of an investigation".

It will also be too late after C.P.U.'s Unit One and/or Unit Two goes wild with thousands contaminated with massive doses of deadly radiation causing death and ruin of Pennsylvania.

The least the County Commissioners, the representatives, and the Governor can do for the safety and the removal of the night and day fear of the people of the TMI area ...and all of Pennsylvania is to call for a moratorium on the restart of TMI One, until the Nuclear establishment proves they are capable of cleaning up the crippled TMI Two reactor...proving it by DOING IT!! If they can't clean it up...as they have not been able to do for almost four years, then NO RESTART OF TMI ONE! Don't risk the people... don't risk Pennsylvania.

Lastly, we call on the United States Government to protect us from the TMI restart threat of massive ruination and death...just as we would call on the U.S. Government for protection from destruction and death from an armed enemy encamped on Three Mile Island, and threatening devastation, death, and our democratic way of life.

Frank R. Romano

61 Forest Ave., Ambler, Pa.



DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P2:18

Chairman Nunzio J. Falladino  
Commissioner Victor Gilinsky  
Commissioner John F. Ahearne  
Commissioner Thomas J. Roberts  
Commissioner James A. Asselstine  
c/o NRC  
Washington D. C. 20555

William E. Long  
P. O. Box 198  
Dauphin, Pa., 17018

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Nov., 9, 1982

Dear Sirs,

Until March 28, 1979, few Central Pennsylvanians knew much about nuclear power. My limited awareness then of nukes positioned me on the anti-nuclear side of the issue.

Since the TMI accident I have expanded my knowledge and interest of TMI, nuclear power and the energy issue, which includes the alternatives to fossil fuels and the centralized electrical supply system. Many other Americans, especially people living near nuclear power plants, are learning more about nuclear power and the energy crisis. Still, though, I think most Americans, for various personal reasons, have not cared enough to develop an informed opinion about either local or national energy issues, or many other important issues for that matter.

However, it has been my experience since the TMI accident that nearly everyone who investigates nuclear power decides against its value. It seems like only those people whose jobs or investments are tied to nuclear power are the "informed" supporters of nukes.

It is absolutely absurd that the possibility of restarting TMI Unit I is being thrust upon Central Pennsylvanians while Unit II sits dangerously on the threshold of a replay of the March 1979 crisis.

The first and the most important priority is to clean up Unit II as safely and quickly as possible without having the cost factor the deciding determinant. It outrages me that the NRC jeopardizes our health and safety! STRESS! THE NRC!

Stress! I'm mad as hell! Stress! The Price-Anderson Act! The myths about nuclear power being safe, dependable, cheap and efficient! STRESS! The NRC!

After March 28, 1979, about 150,000 Central Pennsylvanians left their homes knowing they might not ever be able to return. It's a shame they didn't come here tonight! Shame on us all for allowing Congress, the nuclear industry, the regulatory authorities and the utility companies to threaten us with both our TMI crisis and an unnecessary, created national problem.

TMI Unit II must be cleaned up safely and immediately. TMI must never be allowed to reopen as a nuclear facility. GPU has proved since March 28, 1979, that ~~it~~ it is unable to fulfill the responsibilities of operating TMI. Units I and II are unwarranted, dangerous threats to Central Pennsylvania! You must never allow TMI I or II to be reopened! Thank You!

Sincerely,

*William E. Long*

18TH DISTRICT  
GEORGE W. GEKAS  
THE STATE CAPITOL  
HARRISBURG, PA. 17120  
SUITE 51, UNION DEPOSIT MALL  
HARRISBURG, PA. 17111



Senate of Pennsylvania

October 29, 1982

COMMITTEES  
JUDICIARY, CHAIRMAN  
LAW & JUSTICE, VICE CHAIRMAN  
AGING & YOUTH  
STATE GOVERNMENT  
URBAN AFFAIRS & HOUSING

DOCKETED  
11/10

'82 NOV 16 P2:22

Nunzio J. Palladino, Chairman  
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
1717 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20555

POSTAL SERVICE  
BRANCH

Dear Chairman Palladino:

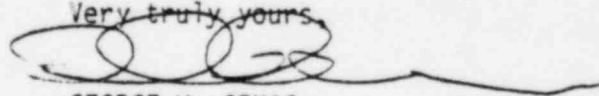
I most respectfully ask the members of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission to consider this written testimony on the re-start of the Unit 1 Reactor at Three Mile Island, in lieu of an oral presentation I would have preferred to make before the Commission at the November 9, 1982, public hearing. The Senate of Pennsylvania will be in Session that day, hence my duties in that body will preclude my attendance before the Commission.

Throughout the public debate on the various issues relating to the accident at Three Mile Island, I have consistently maintained that the cleanup of radioactive contamination at the Unit 2 Reactor should be our first priority. In this vein, any action that diverts essential financial resources from this cleanup should not be undertaken. The re-start of TMI Unit 1 would, I believe, siphon away such funds from the cleanup of Unit 2. Consequently, I must conclude that the re-start of TMI Unit 1 should not be considered at all while the unclean status of Unit 2 exists.

I also am convinced that this sentiment on my part is shared by the vast majority of my constituents in the County of Dauphin, as well as most other people within the Three Mile Island sphere of influence.

Thank you for accepting this written testimony. I look forward to a continuing dialogue with the Commission as all of us address this vital issue.

Very truly yours,

  
GEORGE W. GEKAS  
SENATOR

GWG:eubks

cc: The Honorable Dick Thornburgh  
The Honorable Arlen Specter  
The Honorable H. John Heinz, III  
The Honorable Allen E. Ertel  
The Honorable John E. Minnich ✓  
The Honorable Stephen Reed  
The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield

Robert Arnold, President  
GPU Nuclear Corporation  
Three Mile Island  
Middletown, PA 17057

Don Hossler  
PANE  
P.O. Box 268  
Middletown, PA 17057

November 16, 1977

Central Pennsylvania has been my home for fifty of my sixty years, I have found it a wonderful and beautiful place to live. I have five children, all but one, born here. My wife was born here. We have grown up the love this part of Pennsylvania. It is our collective opinion that to start T.M.I. and I now believe, would be a mistake, possibly an irreparable one. We had the most serious nuclear accident here in 1977, as yet reported, one hour from metaxan metaxan is a nuclear reactor. Why jeopardize the whole of the Pennsylvania valley that produces so much of our food and the kind of a few. The last report is that perhaps as to a nuclear reactor. I am not sure I can find a way to get it out of here. I am not sure I can find a way to get it out of here.

COLLECTED

32 NOV 16 P2:22

SECRET

Report to the President  
Nov 16 1977  
The President

11/9/82

RECEIVED

NOV 16 10 23

POSTAL SERVICE

To NRC Commissioners

Please shut TMI down forever. !!!

We have a cottage on Beach Island, which we have not been able to enjoy since 3-79. I want the cottage to be sold but have not been able to even get a ridiculous price offer. I used to really enjoy <sup>The</sup> Susquehanna River, but now my family could be at the cottage during an accident and possibly get killed or damaged physically.

If they haven't been able to clean it up by now, then why should we make more nuclear waste.

Please listen to the People. They are the people who pay for your jobs. Is this really still a free country? We listen to you; now it's your turn!

On Beach Island before 3 Mile in '79- there was a waiting list now there are 17 empty lots. No one wants a mess in their back yard.

Sincerely,  
Lott Crumley  
221 Lee Ct (Westwood Village)  
Enola Pa 17025

DOCKETER  
USNRC

Nov. 9, 1982

United States Nuclear  
Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

'82 NOV 16 P2:23

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
REGULATORY SERVICE  
BRANCH

Gentlemen:

Regarding the question of the restart of TMI unit #1, I urge you to vote "No".

I am the vice president in charge of engineering of a local engineering/contracting firm, in Harrisburg. In my years of dealing with new nuclear boiler, generating and associated systems I know how, even with proper maintenance, equipment and systems, over time, do deteriorate. TMI unit #1 is so called, "undamaged". After three years of new use, I would agree unit #1 is perhaps "undamaged", but I am sure that it is, and has, deteriorated. If it is allowed to restart, I would guess that it will take many years to correct the deterioration. In my opinion, the risks of another mishap are greater than ever.

Once again, do not allow restart of unit #1 and rapidly as possible clean up unit #2.

Very truly yours,  
Arnold Powell  
1535 Hunter St  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17104

DOCKETED  
JUN 82

Nov. 9, 1982

'82 NOV 16 P2:23

RECEIVED  
NOV 16 1982

Subj: Restart of TMI - Unit 1 Reactor

To : Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D. C.

From: Carolyn M. Potts (20 East Coover St.)  
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

In lieu of testimony before you at the public hearing on this date, I feel compelled to express my thoughts in writing. My husband and myself and the many members of my large extended family live and work and own homes within 10 to 15 miles of the nuclear plant at Three Mile Island.

We -- in our separate homes, places of work, and schools -- were terrorized by the accident at Unit 2 and the events that unfolded thereafter in 1979. Many of us fled, waiting for the nightmare to pass. Yet, all the while, we knew that should the situation worsen, we

would not be going home, resuming our careers, or even making our gardens that spring. Or in years to come.

Overdramatized? I think not. We were so many displaced people and with no assurance of compensation for the great financial losses we might incur. Unlike losses of homes (and I emphasize "homes" -- not mere houses) resulting from natural disasters, such losses resulting from the man-made, technological disaster of a major radioactive release allows little hope for recovery and rebuilding. The sustained toxicity of such an "accident" belies hope.

Within a week of the original accident, I was at work at my desk at the Civil Service Commission in Harrisburg. A half a block away at City Hall, the alarms began sounding and screamed on for several minutes. We later learned by a radio announcement that it was a "false" alarm. The intensity of the threat I felt to myself and loved ones, the despair, would be near



impossible for those who have not experienced it to fully appreciate.

There is no question that the stress of that period of helplessness took its toll of me. Within two months of the accident, I wrote my resignation after eight very successful years in my profession. The stress of small difficulties and the sorrow of greater tragedies was amplified by a persisting sense of uneasiness.

Thus far, I have documented past events and my reaction to them. By now, my frame of mind has improved considerably. I have resumed a productive life, earned at my work and spirited at play. But fear of the fear we will experience during the years of hazardous clean-up efforts and due to potential equipment/operator failure should that I be restarted lingers. This fear, Commissioners, arises not from my ignorance, but from my knowledge and awareness.

My work is in the assessment of individuals

for highly technical, demanding, upper-level positions in state government. I deal daily with the phrase, "consequence of error," in relation to others' predictable performance. I have only recently reviewed and commented upon a job classification being developed for an official to function as the Commonwealth's Radioactive Disaster Management Specialist. The focus of the work is planning for and responding to nuclear attack by our enemies. Ironically, while our government is devoting resources to planning for this most dreadful event, you Commissioners and we the people are pondering the fate of a failed nuclear plant in our midst. Unit 1 at TMI with its proven management fallibility and admittedly faulty equipment demands our attention.

On economic grounds alone, we have lost and we stand to lose more. The Lord knows, we all know, that Pennsylvania can only benefit from coal-fired energy plants.

Regardless of one's attitude and conclusions

regarding the future of nuclear power, the logic that allowed this plant to be sited in this major population area, proximate to the fertile agricultural lands of Lancaster and Cumberland counties, this logic is greatly flawed.

I vehemently oppose Unit 1's restoration to "service." The consequence of error is far, far too great. And the cost-benefits far too small.

Cowlyn M. Pott

DUPLICATED

Lay and medical literature has abounded for decades with specific and general information concerning abnormalities as the result of radiation exposure. And it appears that the more we learn the more we realize how much we don't know.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1979, our Daughter, Terry, delivered her first child, Aaron Joseph Croteau, at the Hershey Medical Center. She and her husband had resided in Hershey since the latter part of April, 1979. Aaron died the day after Easter, April 7, 1980.

He was born with a physical anomaly of the digestive system, specifically, biliary atresia. Biliary atresia is a deformity of the hepatic, or liver system. Biliary refers to the bile ducts, within and outside of the liver, and atresia means "atrophied or non-existent." If there are any bile ducts present in the liver an effort is made to correct the problem surgically using tissue from the infant's own intestines. Biliary atresia is 75% or 95% percent fatal (depending on which medical book you consult) but there is one thing medical science agrees on: the affliction is 100% fatal unless corrective surgery is performed within six weeks of birth.

Subsequently Aaron underwent two operations, one of six hours duration when he was only six weeks old. The second lasted eight hours and was performed just a week before he died.

There is an important fact to consider: absolutely no knowledge exists as to the cause of biliary atresia!

The incidence rate is 1:10,000. I personally know of two other cases right here in Hershey and have heard of at least five other cases in this geographical area, the latest two at the Hershey Medical Center in April of 1982.

Additionally, I have spoken with Barbara (Mrs. Randy) Youtz of Elizabethtown, Pa., who was pregnant and lived in Middletown during the period of the infamous Krypton release at T.M.I. Their son, Dustin, was born with undeveloped int-stines.

David and Lonnie Moons of Harrisburg have two sons, both afflicted with a very rare digestive system anomaly which occurs statistically only once in 120,000 births. Although causation is not certain, Bonnie has had a sterilization operation. She told me she knew of another family in the area which lost a child to the same rare disease.

Robert and Mary Thomas of Lemoyne had a son, Chad, born the summer of 1979 with an extremely rare type of brain tumor (again, cause unknown). Chad died last month. Mary told me that while she was in and out of the hospital with her baby she met the parents of six other children afflicted with cancer. These children's diseases had been in remission for at least three years prior to the accident at T.M.I. All became active again within a month after the accident and all six children subsequently died. These six families all resided in the Lancaster or Middletown areas.

- Questions:
1. Is the incidence rate of biliary atresia, and these other afflictions, "normal" in this area; or is the ratio of their occurrence higher than would be expected?
  2. What is the incidence ratio of these diseases in other geographical areas in proximity to nuclear power operations?
  3. How do these numbers compare with geographical areas where there are no nuclear power plants?

In other words, is there any correlation between the incidence of birth defects, both general and relative to specific diseases, and the location of nuclear power plants?

I suggest that before any decision can be made concerning the re-start of T.M.I. that a research program be mounted to answer the above questions. It is essential that it be conducted by an agency independent of both the nuclear industry and government. (We have been lied to so much!) If any correlation exists then more research is indicated to determine causation.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD T.M.I. BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE PROBLEMS I HAVE DESCRIBED!

Financial costs can be added up, mechanical problems analyzed, psychological stress debated, but there is absolutely no way to objectively measure the pain of these innocent children and their helpless parents and families.

I was told that an appropriate statement for consideration at this hearing would be to express how I "feel" about T.M.I. I have made an effort to explain one reason for my feelings. The monstrosity planned on Three Mile Island terrifies me! Natural disasters are historically part of the human experience. From them the survivors learn how to protect ourselves from future harm. Now ironic that the technology of western civilization has advanced to the point where we have the potential to utterly destroy ourselves and every living thing on this planet!

Knowledge is power, but those who possess power have the burden of responsibility to exercise that power in a positive, constructive manner. And we who are powerless in this specific situation should have the right to veto any decisions which interfere with our constitutional right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

I am very unhappy, I feel my life and health are being threatened, and in taking this liberty to tell you so. I sincerely hope that your response at this hearing is going to be more than lip-service.

One more remark: If the situation were not so serious, it would be ludicrous that local citizens are now being given the opportunity to make statements relative to the "go or no-go" decision on T.M.I. No one asked us if we wanted that obscenity in our back yard when it was being developed, and no one in power or authority would have paid any attention to us even if we had voiced objections, as witness the history of frustration of concerned anti-nuclear groups and individuals in a variety of situations across the nation.



John E. Benefield  
1052 Harding Avenue  
Hershey, PA 17033  
Phone: 717 336-8107

To: Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
From: Carol B. Feinberg, Harrisburg resident  
Re: The restart of Three Mile Island Unit I  
Date: November 9, 1982

COCKETED

02 NOV 15 02:26

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

I am a 25 year old attorney who grew up in Harrisburg. My parents still live here. As a young professional I am at the point of choosing where to permanently locate and raise a family. I will be afraid to choose Harrisburg if TMI Unit I is restarted. I attended school in Washington, D.C. and most of my classmates share my fears and would not contemplate coming to Harrisburg.

I do not oppose nuclear power per se, but I do in the case of Three Mile Island for the following reasons:

- The effects of constant exposure to low doses of radiation are unknown. The community around TMI is already being exposed to constant radiation from the cleanup of Unit II. To restart Unit I adds to this. If all goes well we will be exposed to Unit II cleanup + normal venting from Unit I. If there is another accident like that which occurred at Unit II (which is possible since its design is identical to that of Unit I), we will be exposed to Unit II cleanup + radiation from the accident + Unit I cleanup. Either way it is too much to ask of any community.

- A utility company has the responsibility to run its plant safely. This is negatively influenced by the company's profit motive. According to NRC Administrative Judge Gary L. Milhollin and NRC Commissioner Victor Gilinsky, GPU has already demonstrated that its personnel do not have the integrity to prevent this conflict.

Therefore, it is my position that the plant not be reopened under the operation of GPU.

- Carol B Feinberg

TMI - restart - stress + safety  
Heavy of eve. 11/9/82

11/9/82

Dear NRC:

It is very stressful for me to write this letter or attend your hearing however I realize it would be far more stressful for me if TMI-1 starts up.

During the TMI accident I was a nervous wreck. I couldn't do anything but run between the TV and the radio trying to find facts, truth and direction. All I found was lies, confusion and double talk. I was at home with my 4 children 3 of whom were pre-school at that time trying to decide whether to go or stay. My husband couldn't leave because he is a doctor, so I had to decide whether to evacuate with my 4 kids one of whom couldn't walk yet, and the possibility of getting stuck out on the highway or staying at home with the possibility of exposing my children to radiation, illness or at the worst - death. I stayed until Sunday afternoon - until the "hydrogen bubble" that was the deciding factor in our leaving the area. Up until that time I had actually tried to remain rational and objective trying to wiff the "facts" and information coming my way. Finally I decided that what was being told was not telling the truth and the Governor was minimizing

The actual events and danger and the NRC  
seemed to be arguing among themselves.

At the time of the accident and for  
months afterwards I suffered from bad  
nerves, stomach trouble, headaches, elevated  
blood pressure and nervous overeating which  
caused me to gain 25 lbs. The summer  
after the accident I have never recovered

I suffer anxiety over when my children  
are. I always need to know when my  
husband and children are. I have bought  
extra radios and I keep a large supply  
of batteries on hand. I keep a supply  
of extra flash lights and candles. I carried  
food, bottled water, dried milk at all  
times. I never allow the gas tank in  
the family car to go below half full.  
I can't go to sleep at night unless  
I have at least 1/2 tank of gas in  
the station wagon. We live in a rural area  
and I will make a special trip out  
at night <sup>to day</sup> to get gas rather than go to  
bed with less than 1/2 tank of gas.  
The TMI accident was a terrible experience.

I think TMI was a mistake to  
begin with. It was built near a city, next  
to an airport, in the middle of a river  
which provides drinking water and there  
are several children summer camps  
near the plant. I believe there are design



Shows in the plant. I believe the plant is aging and deteriorating and I don't think it is safe.

I have absolutely no faith in the <sup>operators</sup> operators at TMI. Whether they call themselves Met. Ed or GPU Nuclear, they are still the same people. They are incompetent and they are dishonest. They allow cheating on exams and they accept low scores on exams. They don't seem to understand the importance of correctly and safely running a nuclear power plant. This isn't a laundry they're running. They are running a plant which involves very high temperatures, pressure and radioactive materials. Education, training and safety should be of the utmost concern to them but it never is. Besides all that, I will never believe them because they have lied to us so many times. They don't care about our safety. They care about their profits. To them money is more important than people. They have made that just clear to us.

I don't feel that evacuation is possible. It has been shut with to a degree for a 10-mile radius of the plant - at long last, but I don't think it will work.

Not after the TMI accident experience  
I live outside the 10-mile radius.  
My husband works at about the 10-mi.  
point and my youngest child goes to  
school about 10 mi. from the plant. I  
can tell you that the next time there  
might be a problem at TMI, I  
would not sit here for 4 to 5 days  
before leaving. I felt like a fool  
the last time over I found out how  
close we actually came to a melt-down and  
to what extent Met. Ed. lied to us.  
Never again will I trust them.  
There will be no orderly exact evacuation;  
there will be mass panic. We are not  
idiots. We can be fooled once but never  
again. I want both TMI 1 and 2  
shut down forever. I want TMI 2  
cleaned up and I think you should  
keep a close watch on any other  
nuclear power plant operated by GPU. I think  
you should get them out of the nuclear  
power plant business entirely.

Sincerely,

Francine Wertheim

Mrs. Kenneth F. Wertheim

122 Oakwood Court

Jacobus, Pa. 17407 (York County - 8 mi. south of  
Market Street in York)

Re: T.M.E. Unit 1

PLEASE LET THIS STAND AS TESTIMONY  
FROM THE HEARINGS OF NOV 9, 1982

RECEIVED 12, 1982

Dear Sirs,

82 NOV 15 P3:44

I am writing to express my <sup>strong</sup> opposition to the reopening of T.M.E. Unit 1. As I am sure you noticed at the hearings you held here in Harrisburg on Tuesday, the people of this area are strongly against the proposed reopening. We feel that EPIC Nuclear is a company unreliable and unconcerned with the people of the area. Even if another company were to run the plant, we feel that there are too many structural problems in the plant and that this is compounded by its sitting idle for so long, almost 4 yrs. now.

I live 20 miles from Three Mile Island. I attend school at Capital Campus in Middletown and everyday am reminded by the looming cooling towers on the horizon. I am scared of the future of this plant is put on line. Please weigh carefully your decision. The people of the Harrisburg area need your help! Keep T.M.E. Unit 1 Closed!

From Bryan  
1634 Pike Tower Rd.  
Harrisburg, Pa  
17112

DOLKETE  
USNRC

Depliant

82 NOV 16 P1:56

Nov. 9, 1982

Dear Commissioned Secretary  
OFFICE OF REGISTRY & SERVICE  
DOLKETING BRANCH

When TMI went off three years ago we lived 100 miles away, and we are still concerned + worried. From reports to minute, the status of TMI was unknown + phrases like "as think; we're not sure; it may be that; etc" were bandied about. My husband + I know the danger of nuclear power gone haywire + we immediately packed + made arrangements to leave in the opposite direction of the wind direction. We realized at that time that there were not sufficient safeguards - contingency plans, or protection for citizens. These still exist.

We now live here in Pennsylvania due to job situations. But we live in an important because we are not unaware that this is an area to make a decision. ment must be a case a number of.

Please do not start to...  
the rest of the...  
figure out what to do with the...  
situation.

In my conversation + we were...  
noticed on several occasions...  
to find. So rather get used to...  
much less or say much more than...  
now. The rest of...

Bill...  
...  
...

11-9-82

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

I BENJAMIN LUCI,  
A RESIDENT OF LOWER PAXTON TWP.  
IN DAUPHIN COUNTY HEREBY VOICE  
MY PROTEST OF THE START UP OF  
THREE MILE ISLAND.

THIS UNIT SHOULD  
NOT BE CONSIDERED FOR USE  
UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

PARTICULLARY IN LIGHT OF THE  
FACT THAT THEY HAVE NOT  
MADE ANY EFFORT TO COMPLETE  
THE CLEAN UP OF UNIT 2.

*Benjamin Luci*

DOCKETED  
USNRC

5800-AKRN DR

82 NOV 16 PT 561

By Pg 17109

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

1-717-545-7806

DOCKETED  
USMRC

653 W. Clark Ave  
Chicago, Ill. 60648  
1-773-843-6088  
Nov. 9, 1972

82 NOV 16 P200

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

F.B.I.  
Middletown office

Mr. Leo

I am writing regarding the possibility  
of your being interested  
in behalf of my children

Vogelbein E. Vogelbein  
Marie Marie Vogelbein  
Randy James Vogelbein  
Theresa A. Vogelbein

and myself we sincerely hope that  
the Commission will give serious  
consideration to not permitting G.P.U.  
Nuclear to re-start its nuclear power  
plant located at S.M.I.

We have been residents of the  
area for the past 3 1/2 years -  
and during this accident period  
I fear it would be impossible  
and it has affected psychological  
status due to the presence of a  
nuclear power plant in such close proximity  
to our residence.

If you have any questions please  
do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for your concern.

Yours  
Sincerely

Very concerned  
Freda Vogelbein  
Freda Vogelbein

7. DOLMETCH, 192

'32 NOV 16 P2:18

Dear Commissioner,

I'm writing to you <sup>OFFICE OF SECURITY</sup> <sup>BOOKING & SERVICE</sup> <sup>BRANCH</sup> because I probably won't get a chance to speak if there's another accident at T.M.T. Next time we may not be so lucky - I could be dead - and an "I'm sorry" from you wouldn't mean much to me then.

I know nuclear power is a major resource for our kind but I think we the people should determine the time, the place & the manner. We are not convinced that the cost of T.M.T. is in our best interests. What good is sufficient power for 10 years if in 10 hours the entire supporting citizenry is sickened or dead?

What do we have to do to keep you from starting up T.M.T. again?

It is good to see you here.

It is good to say you were here.

But now you come to us with a proposal to build a new power plant by consent of the community.

Then to us - to the citizenry - you can dispose of waste & materials. Then we'll talk about it again.

Yours, [unclear]

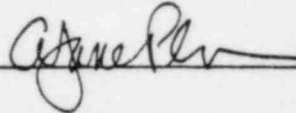
[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom right]

RESOLUTION NO. 148 - 1982

DOCKETED  
UNAC

I offer the following Resolution and move its adoption:

'82 NOV 16 P2:19

  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNITY SERVICE  
BRANCH

WHEREAS, members of the Harrisburg City Council have passed three resolutions since 1979 regarding the nuclear power plants at Three Mile Island to express their concern and the concern of citizens about those plants; and

WHEREAS, the March 28, 1979 accident at Three Mile Island was and is still considered to be the worst commercial nuclear power accident in this country; and

WHEREAS, the remains of the accident at Unit 2 at Three Mile Island continues to be a threat to the citizens of this area because of the potential hazards associated with clean-up and continued uncertainty over costs and responsibility for clean-up of the accident; and

WHEREAS, the evacuation plans prepared for the residents of the City of Harrisburg are inadequate in the event of another accident at Three Mile Island since eighty-five percent of our population is not eligible for assistance under the plan; and

WHEREAS, the psychological stress imposed on our residents by the accident and its aftermath has been significant and unfair for thousands of citizens, and further, such stress which may be caused by the restart at Unit I is unnecessary and unwanted by these citizens; and

WHEREAS, the media reports of new problems and questions about the safety, competence, accountability, hazards, exposure to radiation, defective parts, corrosion, alerts, leaks, local economic impact, workers' health concerns, clean-up cost fiasco and other issues weekly; and

WHEREAS, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission holds the future of the clean-up of Unit II, the restart of Unit I and the safety of hundreds of thousands of citizens in their hands; and



WHEREAS, the decision-making process constructed by the government of the United States of America is unfair and unbalanced in favor the the Utilities and the nuclear power industry who have the resources to hire the best lawyers, scientists and experts to argue on their behalf; it requires the decision-making on these vital issues to be made not here, where the problem is, but far away from here by persons not directly affected by the everyday results of those decisions; it imposes rules on the local citizens which are unfair but which have been honored by local citizens; and

WHEREAS, the local residents, as a last resort and final effort to speak out on this issue, took advantage of the one true method revered in this country as a basic right of every citizen and cast our votes on May 18, 1982, defeating the Restart question by a large majority:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HARRISBURG that the Council of the City of Harrisburg urges Nuclear Regulatory Commissioners Asselstine, Ahearne, Roberts, Palladino and Gilinsky to concentrate your efforts and to direct the owners of Three Mile Island to focus their assets, resources, time, energy and money on the clean-up effort at Three Mile Island Unit II; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission show respect for the wishes of the citizens of our area and further show compassion for the feelings, fears and concerns of those citizens by honoring the overwhelming vote of May 18, 1982, when citizens expressed those feelings and fears through the most fundamental, peaceful expression granted to citizens of our Free Republic, the vote, and order that Unit I at Three Mile Island shall not be permitted to restart.

I second the Resolution:



*William A. Robinson*  
*Earl F. Hill*  
*Marianne B. Trust*  
*Calvin E. Gilchrist*  
*Harriet E. Braxton*  
*Rizja B. Moore*

11-9-82

to NRC Commissioners,

NOV 15 1982

It's your duty as Regulators  
of commercial nuclear industry  
to make sure plants are run  
safely - by having plant in  
good operating condition &  
by having thoroughly trained  
& DECENT operators. Your  
lack of enforcement of your  
own regulations helped cause  
Unit II's accident on March  
28, 1979.

After 3½ years - funding  
is nowhere in sight for  
clean-up of Unit II!

How dare you even  
think of Restarting Unit I  
until Unit II is cleaned  
up!

If Restart permission  
is granted & there are any  
Radioactive releases from  
an accident at TMI-1,  
Each one of the "NRC

\* RESTART permission  
is granted & there are any  
Radioactive releases from  
an accident at TMI-1,  
Each one of the "NRC  
COMMISSIONERS" will be  
held responsible.

---

Evacuation:  
there is no way in hell  
I will let my children be  
cattle. I will pick up  
my children at school - if  
& when necessary!

Mary Stamos Osborn  
4951 Highland St  
Swatara, Pa. 17111

SOME EVENTS DURING THE LAST YEAR

We have been subjected to TMI for almost three years and nine months. Below are a list of some of the news articles that have appeared only in the past year. It is interesting to note that GPU said that TMI UNIT #1 was ready to start by December, 1981 at one point.

10-4-81 GPU spends tens of thousands on Unit #1 restart advertisements  
 10-15-81 Questions arise over GPU's competence at NRC hearing  
 10-16-81 Grand jury probing for phony results of TMI safety tests  
 10-19-81 TMI cleanup - a vacuum of accountability  
 10-22-81 Congress expects users to share TMI cleanup cost  
 10-23-81 Nuclear plant under-insured: TMI fiasco could happen again  
 10-25-81 NRC steers clear of nuclear-utility insurance issue  
 10-31-81 TMI-1 restart possible by December (81)  
 11-10-81 38 proposals made on improving TMI-1  
 10-12-81 More TMI operator tests were probed  
 11-18-81 NRC fails to stress continuing hazardous situation at TMI-2  
 11-21-81 TMI worker is exposed to radiation  
 12-2-81 12 control room operators at TMI fail re-examination  
 12-2-81 124 steam tube leaks at TMI-1  
 12-4-81 TMI owners' \$4 billion suit blames accident on NRC  
 12-10-81 TMI area evacuation would take 11 1/2 hours  
 12-15-81 Atomic Safety and Licensing Board OKs test start of TMI-1  
 12-22-81 Delay in start of TMI-1 seen at least until March (82)  
 1-8-82 Radiation rise forces some from TMI-2 buildings  
 1-8-82 Federal court orders psychological health study before TMI-1 can restart  
 1-9-82 GPU gets rate hike OK  
 1-14-82 NRC puts GPU's financial convenience above public safety  
 1-26-82 Repairs delay TMI-1 restart six months - leaky steam tubes  
 1-29-82 NRC study released: TMI area residents showed more stress  
 2-10-82 Scientists advise Governor Thornburgh: don't restart TMI-1  
 2-11-82 More radioactive tritium at TMI reported  
 2-11-82 Extensive corrosion hits TMI steam tubes - 10,000 may require repairs  
 2-12-82 Met Ed says it would enforce collection procedures against school districts  
 2-12-82 TMI-1 referendum set for May.  
 2-12-82 13,000 nuclear plant accident death toll reported acceptable to NRC  
 2-15-82 TMI referendum: people given a voice on TMI  
 2-19-82 Low-level alert sounded at TMI: buildup of gas a puzzle  
 2-20-82 Governor Thornburgh opposes referendum vote  
 2-23-82 On alert: area hostage to TMI  
 2-24-82 TMI-2 cleanup dragging, NRC chairman says  
 3-23-82 Water leaks: small alert is called at TMI  
 3-29-82 NRC reactor safety engineer doubts safety of TMI-1  
 4-21-82 Drop in realty sales near TMI noted  
 4-24-82 Rep. Udall is pessimistic on prospects for legislation on TMI cleanup  
 5-2-82 TMI worker's contamination causes minor alert  
 5-7-82 Report upgrades size of TMI water leak  
 5-19-82 TMI Restart soundly rejected in three county referendum  
 5-20-82 Gekas jabs GPU nuclear chief for "shrugging off" vote against restart  
 5-20-82 GPU spent \$275,000 on public relations campaign  
 5-22-82 NRC reopening probe into TMI workmanship  
 6-8-82 Middletown residents seek nuclear disaster insurance  
 6-23-82 Law suit filed: TMI krypton venting injured neighbors  
 7-22-82 TMI cleanup worker dies of cancer  
 7-21-82 TMI-2 TV camera shows bed of rubble  
 7-30-82 Hot resin liner from TMI will be shipped to Idaho  
 7-10-82 Newly found damage at TMI might raise cleanup costs  
 8-25-82 TMI asks that license be restored  
 8-28-82 TMI ratepayer funds OK'd for cleanup  
 9-2-82 TMI worker fired: he wanted to wear a respirator  
 9-30-82 GPU Nuclear to file for rate increases  
 10-4-82 U.S. expects TMI-1 will need changes due to "pressurized thermal shock"  
 10-5-82 GPU President Robert Arnold says TMI procedures are excellent  
 10-6-82 Embrittlement at TMI-1 - Nuclear anxiety and expense  
 10-16-82 \$100,000 fine against GPU may be lifted by NRC  
 10-26-82 GPU money supports 38 campaigns  
 11-2-82 U.S. Supreme Court to rule on psychological health of TMI's neighbors  
 11-2-82 Nuclear study says 100,000 could die in nuclear plant mishap  
 11-5-82 Higher utility rates and lower interest rates boosted profits for GPU

THE NRC COMMISSIONERS MUST BE COURAGEOUS AND SHUT TMI UNIT #1

0004500

A BRIEF OVERVIEW

- We have had approximately three years and nine months of events at Three Mile Island.
- GPU's incompetence, non-workable emergency planning, steam tube leaks, thermal shock, embrittlement, rate increases, physical and mental health concerns, etc. are our constant companion. (see reverse side for a few items from just the past year)
- We live in Pennsylvania, one of the most nuclear states. Peach Bottom malfunctions to the south; Berwick has a small fire in the north; Limerick threatens the east; Beaver Valley, Shippingport, Cannonsburg, Appollo, Cheswick, Waltz Mill are with us.
- The NRC Commissioners have a mandate from President Reagan, the nuclear industry and the banks to get nuclear power back on track and restore confidence by reopening TMI.
- Many citizens in the area believe that a majority of the NRC Commissioners have already decided to reopen TMI Unit #1. The NRC's problem is how to present this to the victims.

To my neighbors I say - give the NRC Commissioners hell tonight. No one in America should be subjected to the technological and judgmental tyranny as you have been. Two hundred years ago Thomas Jefferson wrote, "I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of men."

To you Commissioners I say - the people here believe that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are not just words. We believe in them and now our lives and happiness are in your hands. They are in the hands of you five men, you five individuals, your five separate intellects and codes of ethics. And we are very concerned because the past has taught us not to trust you, because we look up and do not see one woman on the NRC Commission, because we see a lack of understanding for the elderly, because you apparently aren't listening to the thermal shock warnings from your own safety advisors, etc.

We are concerned because we see that your experience and closeness to nuclear power may be making your vision myopic. We see you as a minority - the pro-nuclear minority, and when the prejudice toward a viewpoint is strong, the judgement is weak.

You must ask yourself, "Am I seeing the whole picture and is my judgment enlightened?" And if you have already decided, you should ask yourself, "Is my code of ethics good enough?" Don't let prejudice govern under the name of reason.

What we are asking is that you have vision, compassion and that above all you each have courage. It doesn't take courage to come to Harrisburg. But it will take courage on your part to stand up to the President, to the nuclear industry, to the banking institutions that want TMI Unit #1 reopened and tell them "NO". It will take courage to listen to the peoples' mandate of May 18th and honor our wish. It will take courage to practice, "Salus populi suprema est lex" - the safety of the people is the highest law.

And remember, it is very easy to be courageous. If you have the courage of a housewife from Lebanon, York, Lancaster, or Harrisburg that will be enough to stand up to all the powers that be in Washington.

In the next few weeks you will be voting on our futures. You must do more than understand the technology and rule on it, you must rule on our very souls. What a supreme duty you have. We are asking that you, "Do noble things for us."

If you are not courageous you must remember that you can only govern the people by serving them. And if you open that plant the record will show that the NRC will have forced the citizens of Pennsylvania to take their futures in their own hands.

In conclusion, we wish to make the words of Thomas Jefferson live now by saying, "We in Pennsylvania have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the minds and bodies of our men, women, and children."

That means TMI. Clean it and close it.

Sincerely,  
Eugene Stilp

\*\*\*\*\*

If you have not given your views to the NRC Commissioners, we urge you to write to them in the next few weeks. Their address is:

United States Nuclear  
Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Your elected officials may also be helpful. Please, call or write them also. Thank you.

#1

DOCKETED  
145NRG

Commissioners;

You are in the T.M.I. area  
for just one day, sure

APR 16 PM 41  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
SERVICE  
BRANCH

Please try to walk 3 miles  
in our shoes, - We must  
live here because we have  
a lot of our lives invested  
in this area. Our homes, that  
which took many years to  
pay for, that is of course, the  
very least of my worries,  
for if leaved it, I must,  
that won't be my greatest concern.

The children in this area all  
physically distressed - How  
Mrs; Do you tell a child

who is afraid to have his bed-room  
window open at night - How

do you tell a kindergarten child  
that if the <sup>accident</sup> occurs  
during school hours, that the  
parents & children will either wait  
for buses to arrive from an  
area 6 miles away - because  
there is no other transportation  
for them except to be loaded in  
tractor trailers (Freight) and taken  
to a "safe" area. -

How do you live, without being

#2

physically distressed, when you  
are being "vented upon" - with  
radio-active pollution each day  
of your life - If any of you,  
and hopefully, all of you  
are God-fearing, compassionate  
persons - Please, keep us  
in mind and heart when render-  
ing your decision to return  
Unit 1 to pentecost - Look into  
your souls and not allow this  
devastation of God's earth  
and all of His Creatures -

Sirs - I shall pray that  
you will not forget us -

When rendering this decision  
not just the D.P.U.'s \$\$\$ loss.

Elizabeth M. Chevey  
114 Donald Ave.  
Middletown, Penna.  
17057

DECLASSIFIED

OCT. 30 1982  
'82 NOV 16 P2:47

NRC  
Box 311  
MIDDLETOWN, PA.

POSTAL SERVICE  
POST OFFICE  
BRANCH

I THINK T.M.I #1 SHOULD BE  
REACTIVATED.

IF WE CAN FLY FROM PHILA. TO  
HONOLULU AT OVER 30,000 FT WITHOUT BEING  
AFFECTED BY RADIATION WE CAN CERTAINLY  
LIVE WITH AN OPERATING TMI #1.

Clayton H. Kending  
165 W. OLEY - READING, PA. 19601



NRC  
Box 311  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057



REGISTERED  
'82 NOV 15 P3:23  
DOCKEY BRAND SERVICE

Oct. 15 1982

TRC  
Box 311  
Middletown PA 17057

Gentlemen:

As we are customers of Met-Ed  
we want the nuclear license  
restored as soon as possible  
in order to bring Unit 1 online  
in the near future.

Thank you for your consideration  
in the near future.

Respectfully,  
Tom & Margaret Jones  
827 Margaret St  
Reading PA 19611

NOV 15 1982

SECRETARY & SEN.  
BRANCH

Oct. 28, 1982

NRC  
Box 311  
Middletown, Pa. 17057

Gentlemen -

I am a customer of Metropolitan Edison Co., part owner of Three Mile Island. As a customer and a retiree living on a fixed income, I am asking you to ~~re-~~start Unit 1, reactor.

Sincerely,  
Marian E. Rowe

MARIAN E. ROWE  
20 North 4th St., Apt. 301  
Middletown, Pennsylvania 17057

ROCKETED  
NRC

1507 Dogwood Drive  
Reading, Pa 19609  
11-6-82

NOV 16 P2:49

POSTAL SERVICE  
BRANCH

Gentlemen:

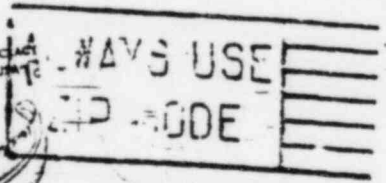
I think the #1 unit at Three Mile Island should be restarted.

I feel certain that with the knowledge learned after the unfortunate accident on the #2 plant, it would be safe to operate it.

In my opinion, this plant is no different from all other nuclear plants that are permitted to run in this country.

Sincerely,  
Earl O. Sanders

Earl O. Sanders  
1507 Dogwood Drive  
Reading, PA 19609



NRC  
Box 311  
Middletown, Pa.  
17057

11/12/82

DOCKETED  
UNPC

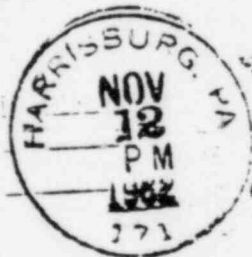
Start up Unit-1

'82 NOV 16 P2:49

DELIVERING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Raymond D. Carr  
Camoll Top EMC  
Box 86 RD #4  
Dillsburg, Pa 17019

Clean up Unit 2  
ASAP!



Nuclear Regulatory Comm.  
Public Affairs Dept.  
1717 H Street  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Attn: be Fouchard

DICTATED

'82 OCT 28 P1:51

REGISTRATION & SERVICE  
BRANCH

OCT. 23 <sup>RD</sup> 1982

Gentlemen;

Would you please vote  
yes to allow Three-Mile  
Island Unit # 1 to go back  
on line. My wife and I are  
retired people and realize  
that the cost of electricity  
will probably drop if the Unit  
was operating and making  
money for the G. P. U. people  
also nuclear power is the  
power of the future and  
the future is now for re-  
tired people.

Thank you,  
Conrad S. Fox  
1243 N. 11<sup>th</sup> St.  
Reading, Pa (19604)

COLLECTED  
NBC

'82 OCT 28 P1:50

SECRETARY  
TRAINING & SERVICE  
BRANCH



October 25 1982

N.R.C.

Gentlemen: \_\_\_\_\_

I believe very strongly you  
should permit the restart of  
TMI Plant #1.

It has had the best safety  
record of any Nuclear plant at  
the time of the shut-down for  
safety reasons.

I feel you are doing wrong  
to the consumers by keeping it  
from operating.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Marylou E. [Name]

DECLASSIFIED  
INPC

'82 OCT 28 P1:50

SECRETARY  
MEETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

— —  
Yes, I would like  
to have them restart of  
Unit 1

Mrs A. N. Triska  
125 Sunset Lane  
Piquette, Pa. 15112

DOCKETED

'82 NOV 15 P3:24

DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

N.R.C.

OCT. 30, 82

DEAR SIR;

WE ARE AGAINST  
NUCLEAR WAR, BUT  
FOR NUCLEAR POWER  
FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

ALLOW TMI #1 UNIT  
TO OPERATE SO WE  
CUSTOMERS CAN HAVE  
LOWER ELECTRIC BILLS

SENIOR CITIZEN

Robert M. Evans



**BOX TREE FARM**

Route 1, Box 109  
Fawn Grove, Pa. 17321

REGISTERED

Nov. 5, 1982

'82 NOV 15 A9:50

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm.  
Mr. Joe Touchard  
Public Affairs Sect.  
1717 H St.  
Wash., D.C.

MAIL SERVICE  
BRANCH

Dear Mr. Touchard

In the York Dispatch, Thurs. Nov 4, a letter to the editor reminded the public to attend to the matter of the purchase of 500,000 lbs. of uranium ore from the French Government. This is a very important matter and one which should be handled with the utmost care and attention. The purchase of this amount of uranium ore is a very large amount and one which should be handled with the utmost care and attention. The purchase of this amount of uranium ore is a very large amount and one which should be handled with the utmost care and attention.

The purchase of this amount of uranium ore is a very large amount and one which should be handled with the utmost care and attention. The purchase of this amount of uranium ore is a very large amount and one which should be handled with the utmost care and attention. The purchase of this amount of uranium ore is a very large amount and one which should be handled with the utmost care and attention.

Sincerely,  
Mr. Touchard

Nov. 5, 1982

U.S. Nuclear Reg. Comm.  
Public Affairs Dept.  
Wash. D.C. , 20555

COLLECTED

'82 NOV 15 A9:45

MARKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Mr. LaFouchard -

Just a few words of support for a favorable decision by you for restart of TMI #1 at the earliest possible time. The present 3+ year delay was unnecessary, ridiculous, & totally unjustified. TMI #1 was not damaged by the accident and should be started now.

Don't listen to the Anti-nuclear "Nuts" but make a positive decision based on facts & sound nuclear engineering reasoning. As a Met-Ed customer I (family & neighbors) strongly encourage restart of this undamaged & operational plant. We need the less expensive power and the reliability that nuclear power provides to make the area prosper and to live better close to home.

"TMI & Met-Ed are  
Good Friends & neighbors"

Fred W. Wentz  
1584 Hunter Dr.  
Dover Pa. 17315  
717 292-3441

11/9/80

DEAR SIR,

I'AM A FORTY YEAR OLD LIFETIME RESIDENT OF THIS AREA. I HAVE FOUR CHILDREN THE YOUNGEST BEING 2 YEARS OLD. I AM NOT SCARED, BUT INFORMED,

I HAVE HEARD, NUMEROUS VOCAL INDIVIDUALS STATE THAT THEY ARE SCARED OF TMI AND GPU'S ABILITY TO OPERATE IT SAFELY, THESE PEOPLE ARE VERY VOCAL AND TRY TO MAKE ALL BELIEVE THEY ARE THE MAJORITY I DISAGREE,

MY NUMEROUS RELATIVES AND FRIENDS BELIEVE THAT TMI UNIT 1 CAN BE RUN SAFELY AND WILL BE RUN SAFELY IF ONLY ALLOWED TO GET ALONG WITH THEIR ICE.

'82 NOV 16 P2:34

V/R

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR  
BOOKER T. WALKER SERVICE  
SAVANNAH

Jim Stahl  
236-5362

N.R.C. Hearing at Central Dauphin High School  
November 9, 1982 7:30 P.M. - 10:00 P.M.  
on Start-Up of Unit #1 at TMI

My name is Helen E. Rohrbaugh. I am a homemaker and President of the Board of School Directors of the School District of the City of York, York, PA. The York City School System is one of the fifteen largest school systems in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It serves the City of York and is one of the York Community's largest employers.

I have been President of the School Board for 4 years and a member for 9 years. During this time, I have seen many significant changes take place not only in the school system, but in the greater York Community. One of these was the construction, start-up and operation of TMI. In 1979, an accident occurred at TMI, an accident that could have happened regardless of location and type of operation.

As you know, TMI is a nuclear power facility which has the capability of providing lower cost energy efficient power. Since 1979, many opinions have been expressed both in favor of, and in opposition to start-up of Unit #1. Whatever the number of opinions, a fact remains that today, in a time of recession and high unemployment, it is, in my opinion, extremely important to the free enterprise system of our local area to put to rest the question of start-up and proceed to, in fact, start up Unit #1. The start-up would permit G.P.U. to once again operate this nuclear facility which would enable the utility to lower rates and enhance the ability to be competitive for private and public operations. As a private citizen and a public official concerned about the safety and welfare of children, I must emphatically state that all measures must be taken to guarantee as safe an operation as experienced before the unfortunate accident in 1979. It is estimated that the restart of TMI Unit #1 would save the York City School System 7 percent of present charges for electricity each year.

Considering the District's responsibility to educate students and do so within greatly restrained fiscal limitations, the \$20-25,000 this percentage represents could be used advantageously in the classroom. Thank you.

SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR SECURE ENERGY, INC.

570 Seventh Avenue - Suite 1007  
New York, New York 10018  
(212) 840-6595

DOCKETED

SE2

72 NOV 16 1982

November 8, 1982

Miro M. Todorovich, Executive Director

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Rockefeller University
- Erich Isaac, Vice Chairman  
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- Robert E. Adair, Vice Chairman  
Yale University
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- David Bodansky  
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- Norris E. Bradbury  
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- \*John McCarthy  
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- Alvin M. Weinberg  
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- \*Eugene P. Wigner  
Princeton University
- Richard Wilson  
Harvard University
- Berner Wolf  
Yale University

\*Member, Steering Committee  
Affiliation for identification only

Nunzio Palladino, Chairman  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
1717 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20555

RE: November 9, 1982 Commission Meeting with  
the Public on the Proposed Restart of Three  
Mile Island Unit 1

Dear Chairman Palladino,

During the week of October 21-27, Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy (SE<sub>2</sub>) phoned in its request to be among the 30 speakers to present their opinions before the Commission on the question of the restart of the Three Mile Island Unit 1 nuclear power plant. Whereas SE<sub>2</sub> was not among the 30 chosen, and whereas it is our understanding that the Commission will accept written statements on the matter at hand, we take this opportunity to offer the Commission the organization's views on certain, specific aspects pertaining to the restart of TMI-1.

SE<sub>2</sub> has looked long and hard, without success, for examples of instances where an operational enterprise involving the implementation and use of technological knowhow and hardware, such as power plants, bridges, ships, aircraft, hotel buildings (one among many similar or identical enterprises) was prohibited from operating while its counterparts were allowed to function. While, from time to time, aircraft have been grounded temporarily, or while mines have been closed pending thorough inspection, all such measures were of limited duration. The TMI-1 plant is the only exception from the standard practice, and there are

two aspects to the difference:

1. TMI-1 has been kept shut down despite the fact that the trigger for the shut down, the malfunction at the Unit 2 plant, did not cause any casualties; (usually it is the fact of human casualties that suggests precautions); and
2. TMI-1 has been shut down for more than three years, while similar power plants are in operation throughout the world.

SE<sub>2</sub> cannot see a justification -- in law or otherwise -- for such extraordinary treatment, and therefore, we respectfully suggest that the plant's restart be approved forthwith, subject to standard requirements imposed on all operating nuclear power plants.

SE<sub>2</sub> has also been cognizant of the criticisms raised against the operator of the plant regarding the operator performance at the time of the TMI-2 mishap. Two points seem quite clear:

1. Historically, whenever there was a question about the qualification or performance of an operator running an enterprise functioning in the national interest (and electricity production is definitely in the national interest), for whatever reason (labor dispute, technical incompetence), investigative and remedial action was taken against the parties responsible and not against the enterprise itself. The archives are replete with stories of imposed receiverships, semi-public takeovers, and even temporary nationalization. However, never before has an enterprise been shut down for a period of years only because management practices needed improvement. It looks to us somewhat less than sensible to keep the TMI-1 plant shut down while the managing utility simultaneously contemplates buying additional electricity from Hydro-Canada, which is now in the process of expanding its Pickering nuclear power plants near downtown Toronto to a total of eight units.
2. If anything, SE<sub>2</sub> believes that, after all the criticism leveled against General Public Utilities for past shortcomings, GPU today has one of the better personnel and operating training programs and one of the most thoroughly reviewed operating procedures in the country.

For all these reasons, SE<sub>2</sub> cannot but ask the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to act to grant the permits needed for the restart of the Three Mile Island Unit 1 plant.

Respectfully submitted,

Miro M. Todorovich  
Executive Director

DOCKETED  
USNRC

November 5, 1982  
York, Pa. 17404

'82 NOV 16 P2:51

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Mr. Joe Fouchard  
Public Affairs Department  
1717 H Street  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Fouchard,

It has been more than three and one-half years since TMI Unit #1 has not been producing electricity, and the only reason it is not is because of the accident at TMI Unit #2. Up until the accident at TMI Unit #2, Unit #1 has had an enviable record of being on line more than most other Nuclear plants of similar design.

I think the residents in this area have gone long enough without the benefit of the lower cost energy which would be available if Unit #1 is allowed to restart.

Therefore, as a resident of this area, I am 100% in favor of restart of TMI Unit #1 at the earliest possible date.

Thank You,

*John S. Malsky*  
John S. Malsky  
2115 High Street  
York, Pennsylvania 17404





DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P2:52

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

RDG Box 534

Sinking Springs, PA 196

November 5, 1982

NRC

Box 311

Middletown, PA 17057

Gentlemen:

I urge you to give your approval to restart of TMI Unit #1 for the following reasons:

1. TMI Unit #1 is the only plant in the world that is capable of operating but not allowed to produce economical safe electricity
2. During 4 years of operation it produced power among the top nuclear plants in reliability and safety.
3. It is the only plant in the United States to have the the auxiliary and safety related buildings hardened to withstand a crash of a large plane.
4. The TMI Unit #2 incident has caused the entire nuclear industry, in particular Unit #1 management, to re-evaluate and upgrade operating and safety requirements
5. All studies following the TMI Unit #2 incident have proved that no adverse environmental problems were caused by either that incident or the operation of Unit #1 for 4 years

The early restart of TMI Unit #1 will aid in the financial health of a company which has provided electricity economically and safely for almost 75 years as well as providing the customers with lower electric bills. Please approve restart.

Sincerely

Vernon F. Stelbrink

NRC  
BOX 311  
MIDDLETOWN, PA, 17057

DOCKETED  
USNRC

CARL A. LOTZ  
27 SPRUCE STREET  
SHILLINGTON, PENN.  
19007



Nov, 8, 1982

'82 NOV 16 P2:52

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
ANCH

DEAR SIR:

IN THE INTEREST OF CONSUMERS BOTH SMALL  
AND LARGE, I URGE YOU TO RECOMMEND  
IMMEDIATE RESTART OF TMI UNIT #1.

IT WAS UNDAMAGED AND HAD → 4 YEARS OF  
EXCELLENT OPERATING SERVICE. WHY HAVE  
405<sup>R</sup> SIMILAR B & W UNITS BEEN ALLOWED  
TO OPERATE & NOT TMI #1?

THE CONSUMERS NEED THE ENERGY SAVING IT  
WILL PRODUCE AND HEAVY INDUSTRY WILL  
NOT LEAVE THE STATE.

THE ATTACHED COPY OF AN "OPEN LETTER"  
TO THE CHAIRMAN OF NRC AND A SLB, TELL  
THE FACTS WITH PROOF.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

*Carl A. Lotz*

ENCLOSURE: -

OPEN LETTER TO THE  
CHAIRMAN OF THE NRC  
AND TO THE CHAIRMAN OF  
ATOMIC SAFETY LICENSING BOARD.

RETIRED P.E.

.....  
**OPEN LETTER TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NRC**  
.....

and to the Chairman, Atomic Safety Licensing Board,  
Washington, DC 20555      Docket 50-289SP/TMI Unit 1  
to go on record as a Limited Appearance Statement in the Hearings on the  
Restart and Licensing of Unit 1, Three Mile Island (TMI-1).

15 November 1980

The prolonged delay in restarting Unit 1 of Three Mile Island nuclear plant (TMI-1), which was neither damaged nor involved in the March 1979 incident, is costing lives, for its undelivered power is being replaced by electricity from less safe sources.

75% of the power now being bought by Metropolitan Edison to replace TMI is coal-fired [1]; prorating the number of premature deaths due to coal-fired plants alone, and by air pollution alone, I find (using mainly the detailed data collected by Brookhaven National Laboratory and published in the report by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment) the median number of such deaths due to the idle TMI-1 capacity of 792 MW to be more than two per week [2]. That means that more than 173 premature deaths have by now occurred; and with 50% probability, that number has been exceeded.

It is true that these fatalities caused by the failure to restart TMI-1 are not individually traceable, and that most of them are elderly people whose lives are shortened by comparatively small periods. They die nevertheless; they die unnecessarily; and they die by the slowness of a process that was intended to protect the health and safety of the population.

Antinuclear propagandists such as the so-called Union of Concerned Scientists are free to frighten people with the risks of nuclear power while concealing from them that it presents a risk *reduction* (albeit not to zero) from the hitherto used methods of generating electricity. The NRC, I submit, has no such freedom, for its mandate makes it responsible for assuring public health and safety in regulating the civilian nuclear industry.

I therefore urge the NRC to re-licence TMI-1 for immediate start-up, not only because its continued shut-down is unjustified and discriminatory, but because it costs lives for which the NRC is, by its mandate, legally accountable.

Sincerely,

*Petr Beckmann*

Petr Beckmann

Professor, Electr. Eng. Dept.  
University of Colorado

[1] Best estimate by personally contacted spokesman of General Public Utilities. [2] *The Direct Use of Coal*, OTA Report, Washington, D.C., 1979; median number of deaths based on BNL data, p.218, interpolated for 1980; fraction of coal used for electric power generation 0.776 (DoE, EIA 1979); pro-rated for TMI-1 75% of 792 MW vs. 228,900 MW total US coal-fired capacity (DoE 1979). Not considered: excess casualties in the mining and transportation of coal vs. uranium for the same delivered electric power, excess casualties in the fuel cycle of oil-fired power plants, nor local effects (Pennsylvania is far above average in coal-fired air pollution and correlated mortality). All of these would cause the estimate to increase above the 2 deaths/week given here.

M. ELNOR WOLTMAN  
2385 MARLBOROUGH DRIVE  
YORK, PA 17403

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 15 A9:42

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

November 4, 1982

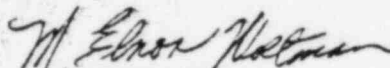
Mr. J. Fouchard  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Public Affairs Department  
1717 H Street  
Washington, DC 20555

Dear Mr. Fouchard:

It is very important for the industrial climate in our area that TMI Unit 1 get started as soon as feasible--the sooner the better.

Unit 1 had a good record during the years of operation, and we, the citizens, should not be punished because of a failure in Unit 2.

Sincerely,

  
M. Elnor Woltman

MEW

PHILIP L. HOUCK

DOCKETER  
82 NOV 15 2385 MARLBOROUGH DRIVE  
A9:42 YORK, PA 17403

DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

November 5, 1982

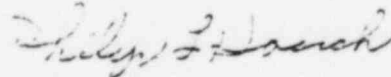
Mr. J. Fouchard  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Public Affairs Department  
1717 H Street  
Washington, DC 20555

Dear Mr. Fouchard:

I feel that for the good of our community as well as our country  
nuclear energy should be continued and supported.

It is my wish that the United States NRC does everything in its  
power to start up Unit 1 at Three Mile Island.

Yours truly,



Philip L. Houck

cw

DOCKETER  
11/15/82

CARLYN L. HOUCK

'82 NOV 15 09:42

2385 Marlborough Drive  
York, PA 17403

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

November 5, 1982

Mr. J. Fouchard  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Public Affairs Department  
1717 H Street  
Washington, DC 20555

Dear Mr. Fouchard:

It is too bad there has been opposition for General Public Utilities Corp. to start up Unit 1 at Three Mile Island, particularly where there were no fatalities or injuries resulting from their accident at Unit 2.

I encourage and plead with you to do whatever possible to have Unit 1 restarted. ; It certainly is an important and necessary form of energy for this community.

Sincerely,

Carlyn L. Houck

DOCKETED  
11/15/82

'82 NOV 15 A9:43

FEDERAL SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

2040 Lorraine Road  
Reading, Pa. 19604

October 30, 1982

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Box 311  
Middletown, Pa. 17057

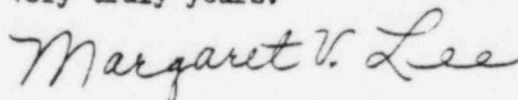
Gentlemen:

I strongly urge you to recommend the early restart of reliable, undamaged Unit #1 at Three Mile Island.

In the four plus years of operation, Unit #1 was one of the most reliable in the world. It was reported by the Kemeny and Rogovin Committees that Met-Ed operators were better qualified than the average in the nuclear industry. Other than the anti-nuclear minority clamoring for death of all nuclear plants, you well know that the vast majority of Americans believe it is safe.

TMI #1 can be operated safely and reliably as it did for over four years, if you will give it the opportunity.

Very truly yours,



Margaret V. Lee (Miss)



DECLAETER

'82 NOV 15 A9:46

835 Weiser Street  
Reading, Penna 19601  
October 29, 1982

DUKE POWER SERVICE  
BRANCH

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Box 311  
Middletown, Penna. 17057

Dear Sirs:

TMI Unit #1 has been idle since the accident at its sister unit for no good reason at all. The NRC has refused to allow a restart until various changes are made, while at the same time allowing other Nuclear plants of the same design to go on operating!

I urge you to allow the immediate restart of TMI Unit #1 as soon as possible for the following reasons:

- 1 - It will substantially reduce the cost of electric power in this area by eliminating the need for expensive power which must now be purchased.
- 2 - Use of Nuclear plants means a decreasing dependence on imported oil.
- 3 - It will help restore the utility to a more healthy financial status so that it will once more attract investors, who are the very lifeblood of any utility.

I urge you to stop the discrimination which has been practiced here since the accident by allowing the immediate restart of TMI Unit #1.

Sincerely

David M. Hollenbach

OCTOBER 29, 1982

DOCKETED

'82 NOV 15 A9:46

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Box 311

MIDDLETOWN, PA. 17057

DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

GENTLEMEN:

I STRONGLY URGE THAT YOU PERMIT THE  
RESTART OF UNDAMAGED UNIT #1 AT T.M.I.,  
WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

ANY DECISION CONTRARY IS UNTHINKABLE AND  
CERTAINLY NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE  
CONSUMER, INDUSTRY OR NATION.

SINCERELY,

THOMAS E. HENRY III

110 WEBSTER AVENUE

GILBERTSVILLE, PA. 19525

16 Intervilla Avenue  
West Lawn, Pennsylvania.  
OCTOBER 10, 1982.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
Box 311  
Middletown, Pennsylvania.

'82 NOV 15 A9:46

Gentlemen:

CONNECTIONS & SERVICE  
BRANCH

It is my understanding that, very shortly, you will be holding one last and final public hearing before deciding whether or not to license Unit # 1 at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station for operation. It is my further understanding that anyone unable to attend the hearing may submit remarks in writing to be considered part of the hearing. Such is the purpose of this letter.

Let me state first off, that I favor the restart of Unit # 1 at the earliest possible date. The "Company" (Met-Ed) needs it; the customers need it; the State needs it; yes, even the Nation needs to know that the undamaged nuclear generator is back in service. I am sure you have been deluged with facts and figures far more accurate and to the point than I can give you, to substantiate those needs. I would like to contribute some thoughts concerning the psychological trauma through which we all passed.

The accident which occurred was a frightening thing. Nothing like this had ever happened before. No one knew how to cope with such a frightening thing. However, despite such trauma, remember these facts: (1) no one was killed; (2) no one was injured; (3) all property damage occurred and was contained on the site. Because nothing like this had ever happened before, the news media quickly dubbed this as "the worst commercial nuclear accident", and I guess the title is substantially correct; however, on the grounds of the three facts listed above, the worst seems not that bad.

In connection with this accident, there were many mistakes made. Met-Ed made some; Babcock and Wilcox made some; - yes, even your Commission made some, in my opinion. That, however, is water over the dam. Those errors have been/will be resolved elsewhere. The point I wish to make is the error the news media made. Theirs was the biggest and most damaging. For the sake of selling papers or sponsors products, they blew this into a major catastrophe without any consideration of its effects on their readers or listeners/watchers. Even after three years, they never miss the chance to remind us in any article concerning TMI, that this was "the worst commercial nuclear accident". The news media is supposed to be the public's "watch-dog", but must it be an "attack-dog"?

Gentlemen- this psychological trauma must not be allowed to delay the restart of Unit #1. If people, who have misgivings about nuclear power, would take a tour through TMI as I recently have, I feel certain their misgivings would be removed. I think it is time for the media to turn this around and start helping all the involved parties out of this predicament.

I sincerely hope you will decide in favor of restarting Unit # 1 as soon as practicable.

Respectfully yours,

John A. Sidler

November 9, 1982

Dear N R C Commissioners,

Three years have passed since there was an incident at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Station. Three years have passed and we still have not met the Challenge presented to us at TMI.

Time goes on rapidly as redundant studies are made and evaluated; radiological surveys are taken and evaluated; testimonies are taken and evaluated; procedures are written and evaluated; reports are submitted and evaluated. Time goes on rapidly as we muddle in fear and mistrust and we fail to put Three Mile Island and nuclear energy in perspective.

We hear about operator and management incompetency; but these were the people that controlled the unprecedented incident at TMI. We hear of the unsafe operations at TMI; but this was one of the best operating plants in the nation before March of 1979. We hear of stress related to the operation of TMI; but what about the stress related to not operating TMI.

We talk about stress. How can we possibly allow ourselves to shut down a nuclear generating station because of stress when we don't ground airplanes, ban cars, shut down coal mines and oil rigs, close many major industries, etc. because of stress.

In three years we have failed to see any strong leaders come forward and provide this area with the strong, steadfast leadership needed in this matter. Instead, the news media continues to use TMI as one of its major news items. This constant bombardment with TMI news just unnecessarily heightens fear and misunderstanding for some, frustrates others, and irritates those that are tired of hearing about TMI.

In this nation today we simply can not continue to procrastinate and delay the re-start of Unit I and the recovery of Unit II. Our nation is struggling economically and whether we like it or not, nuclear energy and our economy can not be separated. We must accept this fact just as we accept the risks associated with many other technologies in our world today. We must work together to minimize the risks associated with all of them.

In closing, I would just like to re-iterate my belief and hope that TMI Unit I will be re-started and that the people of this area and this nation will begin to work together for the good of all. We must trust each other and demonstrate respect for each others views so that in the end we will have met the Challenge of TMI.

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P1:55

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Very truly yours,

*Barbara A. Kunder*  
Mrs. Barbara Kunder

DOCKETED  
USNRC

'82 NOV 16 P1:56

OFFICE OF CLERK  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

TESTIMONY OF

JAMES M. POLICELLI  
ENERGY ENGINEER, LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION  
BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

BEFORE THE

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

REGARDING

THE PROPOSED RESTART OF TMI UNIT 1

November 9, 1982  
Central Dauphin High School  
4600 Locust Lane  
Colonial Park  
Harrisburg, Pa.

I am James M. Policelli, Energy Engineer of Legislative and Regulatory matters for Bethlehem Steel Corporation (Bethlehem) which has its headquarters in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Bethlehem operates numerous steelmaking, mining and manufacturing facilities in Pennsylvania, as well as the nation. To operate these facilities, we require utility-supplied electricity which is reliable and economical. We are, therefore, vitally interested in the health and viability of the electric utility companies which serve-us.

Bethlehem applauds the announcement by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of its December 10, 1982 deadline for deciding whether to restart the undamaged TMI-1 reactor. We support early restart of Unit-1 and need a favorable ruling by the NRC on December 10. We are fully confident that this can be done safely and will be in the best interests of the people of Pennsylvania--including those living and working in the TMI area.

Bethlehem is in a unique position to voice such confidence. We operate a major steel plant at Steelton, just a few miles from TMI. Because this plant is not on the GPU system, its electric rates would not improve upon restart of TMI. The plant has recently been scheduled for major investments for modernization of facilities. Bethlehem simply would not have taken this step if it feared possible future loss of use of the plant due to radioactive contamination, frequent evacuations, or employee absenteeism due to fear of a radiological incident.

It is impossible to ignore the economic inefficiencies of arbitrarily keeping TMI-1 out of service. This is wasteful of a large capital investment which could be making meaningful contributions to Pennsylvania's employment picture. In the short term Bethlehem is paying nearly \$4 million more annually for electric service at our Pennsylvania facilities supplied by GPU than we would under the following conditions:

- 1) TMI-1 back in the rate base
- 2) TMI-1 back in operation, and
- 3) Some funds earned at TMI-1 going toward TM-2 clean-up.

Although there are a number of other factors contributing to industry's economic dilemma in the GPU service area, the TMI-1 factor is a significant one and the dollars wasted by keeping TMI-1 idle ultimately result in lost jobs.

Bethlehem opposes delay of restart pending resolution of the psychological stress issue. Our opposition is essentially twofold: First, we feel that consideration of psychological stress is beyond the authority of existing environmental law as mandated by Congress; and second, psychological stress cannot be expected to diminish as long as the TMI issue remains unresolved. The U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington ruled that the NRC must take psychological stress into account before allowing TMI-1 to be restarted. We support the NRC petition to the Supreme Court to overturn the Appeals Court ruling.

It is highly realistic to expect that after the unit is back in operation and again becomes a routine part of daily life for local residents, psychological stress related to TMI will diminish markedly. Any time a significant action is taken affecting the public, a portion of that public will undergo some measure of psychological stress. This occurs even with the commonly accepted practice of detouring highway traffic for road repairs and maintenance. Foregoing such necessary roadwork to avoid the psychological stress is simply not an option. If we as a nation allow psychological stress, whether real or imagined, to be the final obstruction to these vital activities, not only will progress come to a halt, but we shall cease to be able to function as a society.

Bethlehem appreciates the opportunity to express its views on this issue. We feel it is vital that the NRC adhere to its December 10, 1982 deadline, and that its decision will be to permit restart as soon as service work in progress has been completed.

DOCKETED  
NRC

'82 NOV 16 P1:56

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

TESTIMONY PRESENTED BY THE  
PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION  
BEFORE THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
REGARDING RESTART OF  
THREE MILE ISLAND  
UNIT 1  
PRESENTED BY  
KAY TAYLOR  
AIRVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA



My name is Kay Taylor. My family owns and operates a dairy farm in Airville, York County. Our farm is located within the 10-mile radius of the Peach Bottom Nuclear Power Plant and on the outskirts of the 20-mile radius of TMI. I am speaking on behalf of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Association, the state's largest farm organization with 23,429 family members. Our organization would like to thank you for the opportunity to address the question of whether TMI's Unit 1 should be restarted.

History has consistently confirmed the safety of nuclear power as a means of supplying electricity. Some 170 nuclear reactors have been in operation and have amassed over 1,000 reactor-years of operating time and yet not one death or injury has been attributed to radiation release from reactor mishaps.

Even the incident surrounding TMI's Unit 2 reactor in 1979 attests to the safety of nuclear power. When you cut through the rhetoric and look at the data compiled, the facts clearly indicate that the built-in safety measures within the reactor were effective in avoiding serious danger and that radiation levels were nonexistent in agricultural products and livestock produced around TMI. The only casualty resulting from TMI Unit 2 was the needless anxiety created by the flamboyance of several media members.

Agriculture, the number one industry in the state, depends upon the availability of an economical and abundant electrical supply to meet present and future use and cost demands. Nuclear energy provides the means for a tremendous supply of electricity at a consistently stable long-run cost. The absence of nuclear use will result in significant limitations and higher costs in the supply of electricity, increased inefficiency in agricultural production, and ultimately higher food cost to consumers.

We favor and urge this commission to approve the restart of TMI's Unit 1 in the near future. But, we add a note of caution. It is imperative for the continued safe operation of TMI that the equipment and materials used in the Unit 1 reactor meet the highest standards and that employees in charge of operating the reactor be carefully tested and evaluated for competence and experience before approval is given for restart. Furthermore, NRC and GPU Nuclear must insure that the clean-up operation conducted within the damaged Unit 2 reactor does not interfere with the safe electrical generation by Unit 1.



Seven Sorrows of the BVM Church

COLLECTED  
USNR

401 Conewago Street  
Middletown, Pennsylvania 17057  
(717)944-3133

'82 NOV 16 P2:00

November 8, 1982  
SECRETAR  
BOOKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am Monsignor George V. Lentocha, Pastor of Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church in Middletown.

Our church is the largest congregation of any denomination in Middletown. We have over 1200 families registered in our Parish, with an estimated 4,000 men, women and children.

I have been Pastor at Seven Sorrows for the past five years. Twenty-five years ago, I served as an Assistant Pastor at this Parish for three years. I believe I know the people in Middletown very well.

I AM SPEAKING FOR MYSELF IN THESE COMMENTS, but they represent my best judgement based upon my active involvement in this community for many years.

I believe it is time to move forward with the restart of TMI-1. Those government officials who are responsible for the safety of the public must decide at what point in time the reactor can resume producing power without harming anyone in this area. When you reach that point in time, then I think you should get on with it.

Many of my parishioners work at the plant, and I have confidence in their ability and their dedication. I also sense the feeling among our citizens that the economy of our region requires us to move forward and use the technology available to us to attack our growing problems of unemployment. The energy from TMI-1 could help meet this need. It did so before, in a very economical way, and it should do so again.

I believe it would be in everyone's best interest to bring this matter to a conclusion, provided all of the prudent safety tests have been made. I think it is time to move on with the restart and expedite the clean-up of TMI-2.

Yours truly,

*George V. Lentocha*

Rev. Msgr. George V. Lentocha  
Pastor

NRC HEARING AT CENTRAL DAUPHIN HIGH SCHOOL  
NOVEMBER 9, 1982 - 7:30 P.M. - 10:00 P.M.  
ON START-UP OF #1 UNIT AT TMI

SECRETED  
M 3190

'82 NOV 16 P2:20

I AM GERALD F. SNYDER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF SERVICE  
THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF YORK, PA.

THIS ASSOCIATION IS COMPOSED OF SOME 350 MEMBER COMPANIES WHICH  
NORMALLY EMPLOY OVER 51,000 IN A DIVERSITY OF OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT  
YORK AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

WITH THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES ON LAY OFF STATUS, ALONG WITH  
THE NEED TO UPDATE ELECTRICALLY-OPERATED EQUIPMENT AND TO PREPARE  
FOR EXPANSION TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR OUR PRODUCTS IN THE PERIOD  
FOLLOWING THIS TEMPORARY RECESSION, INDUSTRY PARTICULARLY NEEDS  
THE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE OF LOW COST NUCLEAR POWER NOW.

MANY OF OUR OWNERS AND TOP EXECUTIVES DECRY THE MULTITUDE OF  
DELAYS THRUST UPON GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITIES WHICH CONTINUE TO PRO-  
LONG THE DATE OF STARTUP ON THE UNDAMAGED UNIT #1. ONE COMPANY IS  
IN THE MIDDLE OF AN \$11 MILLION EXPANSION AND WOULD REALLY WELCOME  
THE NEWS THAT CLEARANCE TO START UP HAS BEEN GRANTED.

FURTHER, IT IS OBVIOUS THAT TO MEET COMPETITION AND TO BE  
ABLE TO CALL BACK TO WORK THE THOUSANDS WHO ARE OUT OF WORK AND  
WHO ARE MOST ANXIOUS TO BE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, THE CRY FROM OUR  
MEMBERS IS SIMPLY, "WE NEED ALL THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE COMPETITIVE  
AND PRODUCTIVE AND GET THE WHEELS OF PRODUCTION BACK INTO MOTION  
AGAIN."

COMMON KNOWLEDGE TELLS US THERE ARE MANY NUCLEAR ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS HERE IN THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WITH MORE EXPANSION CONTINUING.

TMI#1 HAPPENED TO BE THE VICTIM OF THIS UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT OF TMI#2, AND I DO NOT WISH TO UNDERESTIMATE THE TRAUMA. BUT IT WAS AN ACCIDENT IN WHICH NO LIVES WERE LOST, NO ONE HURT, AND CAN BE EQUATED TO ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY WHICH NEED TO BE INVESTIGATED WITH CONCERN, EVALUATED AND THEN DECIDE THE MOST EXPEDITIOUS MOVES TO RECOVERY AND BACK-ON-LINE OPERATION.

IT HAS BEEN MY PRIVILEGE TO WITNESS AT MANY HEARINGS SINCE THE ACCIDENT IN MARCH OF 1979. THERE IS MUCH TO BE COVERED ON REASONS TO START UP #1 UNIT. MOST ARE ENERGY RELATED. PRIME PRIORITY ISSUE IS REDUCING OUR DEPENDENCE ON OPEC WITH ALL THE RAMIFICATIONS INCLUDED. WEATHER PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN WINTER IN CONTROLLING AVAILABILITY OF THE OTHER FUELS - COAL AND OIL.

OBVIOUSLY, THE DECISION TO START UP #1 UNIT AT TMI WOULD BE THE PROPER DECISION.

THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO WITNESS.

DOCKETED

22 NOV 16 P2:23

DOCKETED BY  
DOCKETING SERVICE  
NOV 16 1982

32 Valley Drive, RD3,  
Annville, PA, 17003,  
November 9, 1982.

Commissioners,  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission,  
Washington, D. C. 20555,

Re: Docket No. 50-289 SP

Subject: Transmission of opinion expressed at a meeting of the Lebanon Area Consumer Advisory Council To Met-Ed Lebanon Division, October 26, 1982.

At a meeting of the Lebanon Area Consumer Advisory Council To the Metropolitan-Edison Lebanon Division, I was requested to transmit an opinion to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on the issue of the restart of TMI1. The opinion was that the TMI1 unit should be restarted as soon as it meets your standards for operating a nuclear electric power generator. Of those attending the meeting, 6 voted to advocate restart, 1 abstained, 1 voted against.

The Council selected me to transmit this opinion to you. They gave me no further instructions. I was selected because I have a long scientific background and am a Met-Ed consumer. My service as a physicist extended over a period of 45 years. It was expected that I might be able to be selected as a speaker at your meeting. This did not happen, so I use the suggested alternative of submitting this letter. I would be happy to speak, if such an opportunity arises.

The Council would want me to call your attention to the fact we meet regularly and discuss consumer affairs. We could act as one of your points of contact with the public which consumes electrical energy. Our mailing address is, Box 916, Lebanon, PA, 17042. Our president is James Brandt, who can be reached at (717)866-5704. My phone number is (717)838-5759.

Respectfull yours,

*Henry H. Grimm*

Henry H. Grimm,  
Retired Physicist and Electronics  
Engineer

DOCKETED  
USNR

'82 NOV 16 P2:23

32 Valley Drive, RD3,  
Annville, PA, 17003,  
November 8, 1982.

OFFICE OF DOCUMENTATION  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

Commissioners,  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission,  
Washington, D. C. 20555

Re: Docket No. 50-289 SP  
(Restart)

My request to be heard, at your hearing on November 9 1982, was acknowledged, but I was not chosen to speak. Therefore, I take the offered alternative and present a written statement at your meeting.

I favor restart of TMI 1 at the moment you determine it is ready to operate. By far the largest fraction of physical scientists has recommended the generation of electric power by the use of nuclear energy. Nuclear electric power generation is showing day by day that it is the safest way of generating electric power. If human safety is the principal consideration there is no question that it should be fully utilized. When it is also likely that it will also be the lowest cost way to do this job, there should be absolutely no question that it is the way to go.

The chief impediment to going ahead is the grossly exaggerated fears of those who regard the possibility of death from nuclear radiation as 10 to 100 times worse than any other form of death. They are willing to sacrifice the lives of many coal miners and others involved in alternate ways of producing electric power to save one of those who share their fears. Such a trade-off should not be permitted. It is your responsibility to see that they are not permitted to force such a decision for clearly psychological and political reasons.

Who is responsible for the present state of affairs? Who should pay for whatever psychological damage has been done? Clearly, those who stimulated the grossly exaggerated fears should pay for the damage done. As it becomes clear how gross the lies about nuclear electric power have been, legal suits will undoubtedly be initiated to make the liars pay for the damage they have done. There is no end to the strings of litigation ahead, unless courageous decisions are made and those decisions lead to a superior electric power generation system.

On the world scene, a sizable fraction of the U.S. population now buys foreign products rather than those they themselves produce. When foreign nations, such as France or Japan or others, develop the coming superior nuclear electric power systems this situation will become worse. What will happen to our unemployment rate then? The stakes, expressed in terms of the human effort and lives required, are huge in this matter. As people knowledgeable in physical science, you are the only ones who are in a position to make a responsible decision.

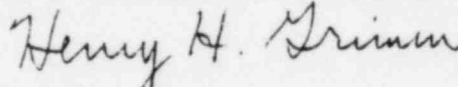
Please get on with the decision making process, by authorizing the restart of TMI1, when it is in as good shape as other nuclear electric power generators.

You know, whether we like it or not, all citizens have become members of our defense forces. Now we all must take risks like the people in our armed forces take. Wrong decisions may cost any one of us our lives. We are all in the same boat in this sense. No group should be in a position to demand and get the special reputedly low risk consideration being demanded by the anti-nuclear electric power generation advocates.

The risks we are all required to take because of inadequate disposal of chemical refuse, dangerous biological refuse, contaminated pharmaceuticals, and so on are far more serious than the dangers from nuclear electric power generation plants. This is being shown by past and recent developments. In fact, as predicted in the American Scientist in Jan-Feb 1979, while we are trying to force nuclear risks to vanish, other risks are getting out of hand. Those demanding excessively low nuclear risks are partially responsible for this situation. Their excessive demands should be recognized and rejected.

If the anti-nuclear electric power generation advocates persist in their excessive demands, we will finally have to make them the objects of counter-suits. I hope they can be convinced to stop exaggerating their own risks and pay more attention to the larger risks of our lives.

Very respectfully yours,



Henry H. Grimm  
Retired physicist, Member of  
The American Physical Society  
Sigma XI  
Institute of Electrical and  
Electronics Engineers



DOCKETED  
USPHS

November 10, 1982

'82 NOV 16 P2:25

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING SERVICE  
BRANCH

We wish to thank you for this opportunity to express our views to you, regarding the re-start of T.M.I. 1. We feel that the time has come for you, the Commissioners, to reach a decision in the affirmative, on lifting the suspension of G. P. U.'s operating license. It is clear to us that the staff has thoroughly reviewed the findings and proceedings of the A.S.L.B. and you should base your decision on that and that alone. This facility is not in a public popularity contest, nor should it be. We understand that under the Atomic Energy Act, you are instructed to make your decision on technical merit and we strongly urge you to do just that. We also feel that the problems with the steam generators are either directly or indirectly related to the prolonged and un-necessary "idleness" of a viable source of energy, Unit 1.

As far as the issue of psychological stress or lack of it, we feel it is clearly related to "perceived" fears and not real ones. We feel it also comes from the inability to put risks in their perspective. Certainly the treatment and constant be-laboring of this issue by the Press and electronic media also have a negative affect on the public. We suggest you secure some copies of our local newspapers and see what we mean. We also feel that if they would concentrate on "what is", instead of "what if", they would be doing a great service to the public.

The next topic to be addressed by us is the Evacuation Plans. The Borough of Middletown has secured an approved plan for Evacuation and the School District has also prepared, building by building, it's evacuation procedures. We believe the system will work, not 100%, but nothing is foolproof. We believe the N. R. C., the D. E. R., P. E. M. A. and all other government agencies involved will make the system work and we trust you to do the right thing. Each family has to deal with the possibility of evacuation, for any reason, in a rational manner and discuss plans with each family member, in order to accept this as a "fact", set up to protect them, should a problem occur. We have read numerous instances of evacuation, not for a nuclear power plant, but for chemical leaks, gas line breaks, etc. and you never know when they are going to occur. That's part of the risk you must accept. We Believe the system will work in any event.

Finally, as a former member of the Citizen Monitoring Program, put into place during the venting, any minor anxieties we may have had, are now gone. We feel that the monies and time spent studying psychological stress could be much better spent by educating the surrounding public on the "true" facts regarding this energy source.

Thank you and Sincerely,

*Earl A. Peters*

*Vicki Peters*

Earl and Vicki Peters  
361 E. Roosevelt Ave.  
Middletown, Penna. 17057

DOCKETED  
USNRC

02 NOV 13 P2:26

TESTIMONY OF A SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY SCIENTIST ON  
RESTART OF TMI-1

For Presentation to the  
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

November 9, 1982

N. E. Hager, Jr.  
1410 Clayton Road  
Lancaster, PA 17603

## WHY TMI-1 SHOULD BE RESTARTED

### I. CREDENTIALS

As a lifelong resident of the Susquehanna Valley, I feel the importance of the TMI restart issue for my family and neighbors. As a physicist who has specialized in heat-flow research for nearly 30 years, I understand something about the processes of reactor-core cooling and meltdown. As a longtime radiological director for Lancaster County Civil Defense, I have studied the problems of protecting a population against nuclear radiation. As a senior researcher concerned with development of energy-conservation products with a major building-materials company, I have attained a broad view of our national energy picture. I feel totally free of vested interest in the nuclear power industry, and qualified to comment knowledgeably, constructively, and fairly in the TMI-1 restart debate (See Exhibit A for specifics on credentials).

### II. NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF ANTI-NUCLEAR CAMPAIGN

For the past 3-1/2 years, the people of my area have felt the relentless pressure of anti-nuclear activity. Local activist groups have had more than a fair hearing in the news media, as have their guiding mentors, Gofman, Kaku, Commoner, Wald, Sternglass and others. The Union of Concerned Scientists has injected itself prominently, sometimes constructively and other times in ways that would not make its members proud if they understood what had been done in their names.

I have tried to respect the motives of the anti-nukes. Many of these people are counted as my friends, and I have no instinctive love for nuclear power plants. However, anti-nuke credibility has long ago worn thin, and I have had to conclude that the net effects of their activity has been:

- (1) To delay the cleanup of TMI-2, while giving lip-service to the notion that the cleanup should be speeded, and then frightening people about the consequences of delay (See Exhibit B for backup).
- (2) To create and amplify fears in the populace, while appealing to these fears as an argument for banning restart of TMI-1 (Exhibit C).
- (3) To practice and teach means for escalating the costs of cleanup and recovery of TMI, while bemoaning the unfair impact of escalating costs on the poor rate-payer (Exhibit D).

If there is a common thread running through these activities, it is hatred of nuclear technology. It has little to do with genuine long-range concern about the safety, health, and welfare of the people of the area. The anti-nukes have spent whatever credibility was once in their account. We should attach little, if any, weight to their negative views on restart.

#### POSITIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

Now it is time to shift attention to a positive program consisting of the following steps:

- (1) Focus attention on facts, considering all aspects of the problem, comparing costs and risks versus benefits, and choosing to do what is right for the people now and in the foreseeable future.
- (2) Weigh soberly the fact that most responsible technical bodies have concluded that we cannot get along without having both coal and nuclear.
- (3) Weigh with equal sobriety the fact that coal is conceded to be more dangerous than nuclear fuel, even when the former is burned with the best pollution-control equipment now in use.
- (4) Note that TMI-1 was run safely before, and now, after making recommended safety modifications and operator-training improvements, there is every reason to believe it can be run still more safely. Even in case of accident, we now know that underlying rock structure would probably prevent melt-through. And even failure of containment is now known to be less serious than thought earlier because plate-out reduces the inventory of materials available for escape.
- (5) Be aware that the economics of restart are more favorable than the cost of conversion to coal and subsequent use of more expensive fuel.
- (6) Take into account the important fact that income from restart of TMI-1 will help speed cleanup of TMI-2, thus removing the threat now perceived even by the anti-nukes.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "McDermott", is located in the bottom right corner of the page.

April 15, 1978

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Nathaniel E. Hager, Jr., Ph.D., Physicist  
Senior Research Associate, Research and Development  
Center, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster  
Pennsylvania 17604

Born Lancaster, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1922. Obtained B.S. with Honors in Physics, Franklin and Marshall College 1943; M.S. in Physics, Lehigh University 1948; Ph.D. in Physics, Lehigh University 1953. Married Nancy Cleaver June 26, 1948; children - Nathaniel E. III and Sarah W.

Instructor of Physics, Lehigh University 1948-1952; Section Head Physics Department, Vitro Corporation, West Orange, New Jersey 1952-1954. In 1954 joined Physics Department, Research and Development Center, Armstrong Cork Company, serving as Research Physicist 1954-1968, Research Associate 1968-1976, and Senior Research Associate 1976-present.

Member Optical Society of America, International Institute for Refrigeration, American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York Academy of Science, and Senior Member Instrument Society of America. Also member Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Sigma Pi Sigma societies. Local memberships include Cliosophic Society of Lancaster; Sphinx, Fortnightly and Hamilton clubs. Listed in "Who's Who in the East" and "American Men of Science".

Member Board of School Directors, Manheim Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; member Intermediate Unit #13 Board of School Directors, Lancaster and Lebanon Counties; author and teacher of creativity course in physics for gifted 5th and 6th graders in Lancaster County public schools; Director, Radiological Division, Lancaster County Civil Defense 1956-present; member Board of Directors Hearing Conservation Center of Lancaster County; served U.S. Navy Submarine Forces 1943-46.

## Local Scientist Gives a Side of the Energy Debate

# The 21 'Myths of 3-Mile Island

(Continued from Page One)

had a firm grasp on the basic facts about nuclear power.

### MYTH #2:

**A meltdown at TMI would have occurred in a flash with no time for evacuation.**

**COMMENTS:** Melting huge masses of anything takes time. Counting the time required to melt through the heavy steel reactor vessel, and the time required for molten fuel to penetrate the massive four-foot-thick concrete containment building, it would take at least several hours for the fuel to reach the ground below. At that point the fuel would continue to melt into the ground — mostly rock at Three Mile Island — and this process would continue to progress slowly. There is no reason to believe that a meltdown would occur too rapidly to allow adequate time for safe evacuation.

Careful analysis, done by scientists working with Dr. Norman C. Rasmussen and reported in the WASH-1400 Reactor Safety Study, substantiates the view that the meltdown process would proceed slowly. As a result of this analysis it is concluded that:

...Melt-through of the containment would be predicted to occur about one-half to one day after the accident, thus providing considerable time for radioactive decay, washout, plateau, etc. to reduce the radioactivity in the containment atmosphere. Furthermore, most of the gaseous and particulate radioactivity that might be released would be discharged into the ground which acts as an efficient filter, thus significantly reducing the radioactivity released to the above-ground environment. Accidents that would follow this path are thus characterized by relatively low releases and consequences. In plants that have relatively large volume containments the melt-through path described above would represent the most likely course of the accident.

MYTH #2

## About The Author

Nathaniel E. Hager Jr., 57, is a native of Lancaster and a 1944 graduate of Franklin and Marshall College with a Bachelor of Science degree in physics. He earned his Master of Science degree in physics from Lehigh University in 1948 and his doctorate in physics from Lehigh in 1953.

Hager has been employed by Armstrong Cork Co. since 1954. Currently, he is a senior research associate in Research and Development. Most of his research during the past 25 years has been in heat-flow physics, including work directed toward development of energy-conservation techniques and products. He is the author of a number of patents and publications dealing with heat-flow measurements, heating devices, solar energy and architectural heat-flow phenomena. At present, he is a member of an advisory committee studying building energy performance for the National Institute of Building Sciences.

In 1954, Hager was named director of the Radiological Division, Lancaster County Civil Defense. For several years, he taught the use of radiological monitoring equipment and spoke on the effects of nuclear radiation on human health.

During the early stages of the crisis at Three Mile Island, Hager made radiological mea-



Nathaniel E. Hager Jr.

surements with a portable survey meter and attempted to share his assessment of the problem with others. Later he testified before committees of the state legislature and the U.S. House of Representatives on his estimate of the health effects due to radiological exposure.

Hager emphasizes that the accompanying commentary on nuclear energy and related issues represent the views of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of his employer.

case is the only thing that can happen. Most full-scale meltdowns would cause no physical damage to property beyond the plant site, but could contaminate at least some area with radioactivity. In twenty percent of all meltdown cases, it might be necessary to require temporary evacuation of people within a 2.5-mile radius until decontamination is completed. In eighty percent of all meltdown cases, radioactive contamination would be less severe than this, and little or no relocation of people would be required. The worst conceivable (and least probable) scenario

### MYTH #6:

**We have no idea how much beta radiation was present at TMI because the instruments only sensed gamma radiation and were unable to detect beta radiation.**

COMMENTS: On Sept. 11, 1979

may have occurred. This per NRC official about two to 28 accidents measurable the accident.

One and this result counts indicate certain amount is still side," not weeks ago. nal, May 9.

The fact already been the dose of ago" was to health of me the future, health to full good news counts gave that there was internal dose the earlier ve

One phy that the who done "for s that those r: most likely to by the body radiation, an could not ha inside the bo the external sor is correct es most like: sorbed, iodine 137, are beta correct that t not penetrate ate the count the whole tru substances dis tition which was counted.

### MYTH

**Any dose of radiation only zero**

**COMMENTS:** this statement doesn't exist. food or drink, contains radio it always has first inhabited rays have air

EXHIBIT B

DELAYING TACTICS/COMPLAINTS ABOUT DELAY

For 3-1/2 years, the anti-nukes have used fear and legal tie-ups to delay the recovery of TMI. A banner front-page headline in the June 18, 1980 Lancaster Intelligencer Journal read: "SVA SAYS TMI'S CLEANUP THREATENS AREA; FILES SUIT." A key element in the suit was to block Metropolitan Edison from completing construction of the submerged demineralizer system (SDS), a device intended to separate highly radioactive elements from the huge body of accident water, so these dangerous elements could be safely confined in concentrated form. At a later stage, the Susquehanna Valley Alliance succeeded in having the courts ban release of the SDS-cleaned water into the river.

At another stage of the cleanup, when krypton needed to be vented, a front-page headline in the April 16, 1980 Intelligencer Journal read: "ANTI-NUKES SAY VENTING TMI MEANS 10 CANCER DEATHS".

All of these actions had the effect of unnecessarily complicating or causing delay in the cleanup of TMI-2, and brought no health or safety benefits to the populace.

More recently, in the Lancaster New Era, October 30, 1982, the local anti-nukes have run near-full page blockbuster ads protesting delay of the cleanup, calling TMI a "NUCLEAR TIME BOMB WHICH CAN GO WILD AGAIN AT ANY TIME".

One must ask why they cause delay for several years and then express alarm at the delay to which they contributed.



# Intelligencer



# Journal

Metropolitan Lancaster - 1975 Estimate - U.S. Census 341,300

CITY EDITION

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1980.

## SVA Says TMI's Cleanup Threatens Area; Files Suit

By Tom Infield  
Intelligencer Journal Staff

The Susquehanna Valley Alliance went back into court Tuesday, charging that cleanup work at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant may itself threaten the environment.

The Lancaster-based group said controversy over the planned venting of krypton gas had "obscured greater threats" posed by treatment and disposal of 850,000 gallons of radioactive water.

The water was produced by the nuclear accident at TMI Unit 2 on March 29, 1979. Most of it now stands seven feet deep on the floor of the

damaged reactor building.

"Our major concern is the same as it was a year ago — that no radioactive materials get into the Susquehanna River," said Jean Kohr, a lawyer for the citizens' group.

"But we've learned there is another way that radioactive material can get into the river other than actual discharge," she said, claiming that wastes may leak from containers into ground water or the river itself.

The SVA said a water-treatment system called Epicor II is now producing wastes so "hot" they cannot legally be buried at any radioactive disposal site in the country.

"They're creating a high-level

waste dump in the middle of the Susquehanna River," Mrs. Kohr said.

A year ago, the SVA filed a lawsuit in Harrisburg federal court to prevent the plant operator, Metropolitan Edison Co., from dumping radioactive water into the river.

This time around, in an amended suit filed Tuesday, the SVA went still further, seeking to:

- Obtain a court injunction to halt Epicor II.

The filter and ion-exchange system already has processed 311,000 gallons of water. Both the water and filters are now being housed in temporary storage on the island.

- Block Met Ed from completing construction begun in April of a another process called a submerged demineralizer system.

The second system — a similar process designed to treat even hotter water — might be ready for operation by September at a long-range cost of \$20 to \$30 million, Met Ed said.

No process has been developed to remove the isotope tritium from the treated water.

"There is even an even greater danger than drinking water laced with tritium," Mrs. Kohr said.

Epicor II is designed to remove

More SVA Page 2

# SVA Sees Big Threat In Cleanup

Continued From Page One

other radioactive materials, trapping them in a semi-solid form. But the SVA claims the filter "resins" do not adequately trap and hold cesium isotopes.

"Our position is supported by a report from the Brookhaven national labs, commissioned by the NRC, which says that heat from the radionuclides causes the resins in Epicor II to disintegrate, permitting cesium to enter the environment," she said.

Even if the filters are encased in concrete or cement — as ordered by the NRC, but not yet done — radioactivity can seep out, the lawyer added. She said heat generated by the material itself can actually crack cement.

Met Ed now stores filter resins temporarily in steel canisters lowered into "silos" on the island.

"No licensed waste disposal facility in the country will take wastes this hot," the lawyer said. "The island . . . may become their permanent resting place."

The NRC permitted Met Ed to treat water before it began an environmental impact statement covering the entire five-year, \$400-million cleanup process at Three Mile Island.

"SVA is saying in this case that the NRC and Met Ed can't put a system in place without looking at what comes out at the other end," Mrs. Kohr said.

She said the river is also prone to floods and ice-jams that could dislodge radioactivity, sending strontium and cesium into the drinking water of downriver communities like Lancaster and Columbia.

Steve Snell, one of 25 Lancaster County residents personally filing suit along with the SVA, said that 15 months after the plant accident "we are still here, still angry and still determined to do what is necessary to protect our environment, our health and the safety of our children."

Snell said the NRC should have completed an environmental impact statement before beginning any of the cleanup. Both the NRC and Met Ed "continue drifting aimlessly," he said.

A year ago, the City of Lancaster also filed suit to prevent dumping of radioactive water.

But the city reached an out-of-court settlement in December. The

The revised SVA suit goes further to attempt to ban dumping at any time, and also to ban dumping of newly-created radioactive water from the cleanup process inside the disabled plant.

The suit names as defendants the NRC; agency chairman John Ahearne; Met Ed and its family companies; and executives of the utility companies.

The Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia played a major role in preparing the court action.

## 25 Backing Latest SVA Suit

A total of 25 Lancaster County residents are party to the Susquehanna Valley Alliance suit against the government and owners of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant.

They are:

- Ronald Davis, 211 Manor Ave., Millersville.
- Betty Tompkins, 151 Hostetter Lane.
- Beverly M. Hess, Columbia Rl.
- Doreen E. Snell, 847 Prangley Ave., suing for herself and her child. She says the child was conceived two weeks before the March, 1979, incident at the nuclear plant.
- Thomas Anderson, 1291 Hillside Drive.
- Barney Epstein, 14 Kready Ave., Millersville.
- Evelyn G. Epstein, 14 Kready Ave., Millersville.
- Faye G. Forwood, 2838 Harrisburg Ave.
- Evelyn Lyons, 518 N. President Ave.

- Stephen S. Miller, Conestoga R2.
- Michael B. Musser, 762 Golf Road.
- Margaret Vanderbergh Rohner, Elizabethtown R3.
- Shelley Saunders, 742 N. Pine St.
- Franklin E. Shenk, 248 E. Clay St.
- Thomas D. Smithgall, 13 S. Pine St., Marietta.
- Judy Spangler, Manheim R7.
- Henry B. Walters, New Providence R1.
- Patricia W. Walters, New Providence R1.
- Brenda Witmer, 1570 Ridgeview Ave.
- Doris Abrams, 1517 Passey Lane.
- Violet M. Hougentogler, 412 S. Queen St.
- Donald Kreider, 108 N. Plum St.
- Beth Pollins, 25 Kreider Ave.
- Phillip Blaine Ressler, 1243 Elm Ave.

ncer



Journal

Metropolitan Lancaster - 1973 Estimate - U.S. Census 341,300

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1990.

# Anti-Nukes Say Venting TMI Means 10 Area Cancer Deaths

By Tom Infield  
*Intelligence Journal Staff*

Anti-nuclear groups charged Tuesday that venting radioactive krypton gas from the Three Mile Island Unit 2 reactor building could induce 10 cancer deaths among the two million people living within 50 miles of the plant.

Six groups — banded together as the TMI Legal Fund — issued a 140-page report strongly opposing the plan.

"No release of krypton-85 gas is acceptable, intentional or otherwise," the report concluded.

"Although there has been a great deal of controversy surrounding the adverse health effects of low levels of

human irradiation, it has become increasingly clear no level of radiation is safe," the report said.

The report based estimates of cancer deaths on calculations of possible public exposure to the krypton gas.

Venting "carries definite genetic and carcinogenic risks to the people of nearby communities," the paper said.

The report assumed that everyone within 50 miles would be exposed to the gas for at least one day during the 60-day venting timetable proposed by the plant operator.

The groups' conclusions differed sharply from the findings of an environmental impact assessment prepared by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff.

The NRC staff said venting could be accomplished "with little risk to the health and safety of the public."

A final decision by the governing board of the NRC is not likely for at least a month.

The TMI-2 reactor building holds 57,000 curies of krypton resulting from the nuclear accident there one year ago.

Krypton is a noble gas. Far greater amounts of noble gases — 10 to 20 million curies — were released during the TMI accident. The official government report after the accident said health risks from that amount were "minimal" but reported one additional cancer death within 50 miles could result.

Joseph Califano, then secretary of the Department of Health Education and Welfare, later conceded the estimate might be 10 times to low, meaning 10 fatal cancers could have been induced by the accident.

Metropolitan Edison Co., the plant operator, has proposed releasing the far smaller amount of krypton into the air slowly, when windy weather would disperse the gas over a wide area.

Both Met Ed and the NRC staff say venting is necessary to permit plant workers easier access to the reactor building.

Workers need to get inside, they say, to perform maintenance work to guard against uncontrolled leaks and to ensure the disabled reactor does not heat up again.

At a press conference Tuesday, Jean Kohr, a lawyer for the Susquehanna Valley Alliance in Lancaster, said the groups believe the

# Venting Means Cancer, Anti-Nuke Group Claims

Continued From Page One.

only argument in favor of venting the gas "is money."

"The NRC and Met Ed have attempted to create fears of core melt-down or accidental, major releases in order to justify this additional release of radiation into the environment," she charged.

She said the TMI Legal Fund believes such fears "are not supported by fact, and we deplore these scare tactics."

Dr. Bruce Mohoit, a scientist from the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia, added: "We believe there is sufficient cause for concern and that the severe psychological stress of the public has a basis in reality."

The anti-nuclear groups concluded:

- "Since krypton-85 is heavier than air, it could easily settle into valley(s), similar to fog which accumulates in low-lying areas overnight."

NRC experts disagree. They say krypton gas has been proven to be carried along in the air and not settle faster.

- "Krypton easily seeps into cracks around doors and windows."

- There is no need, at present, to do anything with the gas inside the reactor building.

"There is no emergency at hand," the report said.

- Basic arguments of the necessity for venting are faulty.

The group said it is easily possible for plant workers to enter the containment building — without venting — to perform needed safety work.

With the gas still inside, the report said, a worker would reach his maximum-allowable radiation exposure in 1.4 hours.

That level is "not high in terms of the nuclear industry," the report asserted.

Releasing the gas would increase the time to 2½ hours, the groups said, adding:

"By hiring more workers to do the data collection, maintenance and survey work, the licensee (Met Ed) can avoid exposing the public unnecessarily to krypton-85."

In its environmental assessment, the NRC looked at four alternate disposal methods and decided none was appropriate because of the length of time needed to install it — 18 months at least.

The anti-nuclear groups, in their formal response, suggested time be taken to install a "selected adsorption system" to bottle the gas.

The NRC considered such a system. The process withdraws gases from the reactor building, separates the krypton and returns the rest to the reactor building.

The krypton is absorbed in freon.

The TMI Legal Fund said up to "99.9 percent" of the krypton gas could be bottled by that means, developed by the nuclear division of Union Carbide Corp. at Oak Ridge, Tenn., under contract with the NRC.

*Intelligencer Journal*  
Wednesday, April 16

1980

(continued)

# Venting Not Hazardous, Anti-Nuke Study Finds

By Tom Infield  
Intelligencer Journal Staff

**HARRISBURG** — The Union of Concerned Scientists said Wednesday that venting krypton gas from the crippled Three Mile Island nuclear plant would have "no direct radiation-induced health effects."

But the group still opposed the plan because of the mental stress that venting might cause.

"Even in the worst case, the expected, direct biological exposure ... would be insignificant," said Dr. Henry Kendall, chairman of the group based in Cambridge, Mass.

Releasing the trapped gas, though, could result in "serious public health effects from stress-related illness," Kendall said in a Capitol press conference.

Gov. Dick Thornburgh a month ago asked the union to conduct an independent study of proposals advanced by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff and the plant operator, Metropolitan Edison Co.

He hailed the report, saying, "The mere fact the Union of Concerned Scientists found no direct biological effect ... will go a long way toward reducing psychological stress."

Thornburgh said own wife, Ginny, felt "a tremendous sense of relief" when he told her of the union's conclusions on the telephone Wednesday morning.

The governor said the report came from "the nation's foremost critics of existing nuclear power safety" and "may well amount to an emancipation from fear for the people of this area."

Kendall said his group's calculations of the public's radiation exposure from venting — 0.03 millirems — were "essentially the same" as those of the NRC and Met Ed.

In a 63-page study, the UCS commented: "This should be compared with the radiation background to which we are all exposed from naturally occurring ... sources of about 100 millirems per year. The dose at the worst case location from a ground release corresponds to three hours of normal background exposure."

Thornburgh has promised to issue his own comments on venting to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on Friday. He declined to say Wednesday whether he would take a stand "pro" or "con."



Associated Press Wirephoto

Dr. Henry Kendall, left, chairman of Union of Concerned Scientists, gathered with Union member Robert Pollard and Gov. Dick Thornburgh, right, at a news conference Wednesday in Harrisburg.

The UCS recommended that the NRC take another look at two alternatives its staff already has rejected for bottling the gas — now trapped inside the TMI Unit 2 reactor building — instead of releasing it.

Kendall charged the NRC study was "weighted toward the conclusion they wanted to reach."

The group also offered two novel ideas for Thornburgh to think about — both of them modified ways of venting:

- Channeling the gas upward through a nylon tube to a helium-filled

More VENTING Page 2

# Venting Not Hazardous, Study Finds

Continued From Page One

balloon floating 1,000 to 2,000 feet in the air, and releasing it from there.

By doing that, the gas could be dispersed over a far wider area and "exposures would be reduced everywhere," Kendall said.

Kendall said the balloon technique could reduce radiation exposure within six miles of the plant by more than a million times.

The Air Force has reviewed the proposal and said it would work, Kendall said. After testing at a base in New Mexico, the plan could be implemented in four to seven months at a direct cost of only \$120,000.

The balloon would be tethered to the ground by cables, and only two persons would be required to "babysit," the group said. The UCS conceded the balloon would pose a "considerable hazard to aircraft."

- Building an incinerator to heat the gas, thus making it rise higher into the air and disperse farther.

Such a system could be in place within seven to nine months at a cost of about \$250,000, the group said.

"The maximum dose occurs at a considerable distance from the release point — at least eight to 10 miles distant and, in some weather circumstances, at 20 miles or more," the report said.

Within six miles, exposure would be reduced 4,000 times and still be "lower everywhere," Kendall said.

The group conceded that "we do not know even if this very low exposure would be acceptable to citizens in the area."

In its own environmental assessment, the NRC looked at four bottling methods, saying none of them would be acceptable mainly because of the time it would take to install them — a year to two years, at the earliest.

In the meantime, the NRC said, risks of uncontrolled leaks and reactor failures made venting a better idea.

"The plant cannot be sealed and walked away from," the UCS agreed. But it could see no problem in delays of a year before the gas is expelled — one way or another — from the building.

There is no question in our mind that removal of the krypton is necessary before decontamination work ... can proceed," the scientists said.

Robert Pollard, a group nuclear engineer, told reporters the NRC "exaggerated" the risks of leaks and other hazards of waiting.

Even in rejecting the four bottling alternatives, Pollard said, the agency "exaggerated the arguments against two" and, in looking at the others, "didn't do a fair job of analyzing them."

The group recommended "reevaluation and public discussion" of a selected-absorption system developed at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, in which krypton is trapped by freon.

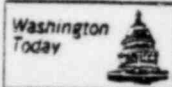
It also recommended another look at a cryogenic system, in which the gas could be liquified by direct contact with liquid nitrogen and then permitted to vaporize in storage tanks.

"We recommend that the final choice among alternatives give significant weight to the need we identify of having the krypton removed within one year," the scientists said.

# FBI Protected Klan Informant, Report Shows

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Justice Department has revealed that FBI agents protected an informant who provided information on the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in the South.

The informant, who was active in the Klan in the South, provided information on the activities of the Klan in the South. The informant was active in the Klan in the South.



Washington Today

The report says that FBI agents protected an informant who provided information on the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in the South. The informant was active in the Klan in the South.

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# Insulin Made by Genetically Engineered Bacteria OK'd

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Food and Drug Administration has approved the use of insulin made by genetically engineered bacteria.

The insulin was made by genetically engineered bacteria. The insulin was made by genetically engineered bacteria.

# PEOPLE OF LANCASTER AND SURROUNDING AREAS!

The Three Mile Island cooling towers look down on you... and if you don't act now, your homes and your way of life can be destroyed in a matter of hours!!

Not only the Nuclear Regulatory Commission but our own Pennsylvania 100 officials know that THE CRIPPLED THREE MILE ISLAND NUCLEAR REACTOR is leaking and crumpling inside from high intensity radiation for the last three and one-half years. HAS BECOME A NUCLEAR TIME BOMB WHICH CAN GO WILD AGAIN AT ANY TIME!!

And the Governor knows that Over six months ago he was heard to say the crippled TMI reactor, quote: "was not designed to indefinitely hold highly radioactive materials and EVERY DAY THAT GOES BY INCREASES THE THREAT THAT SOME EVENT WILL HAPPEN THERE!"

In spite of that prediction of disaster, the Governor's priority is the RESTART OF THE CORROSION-RIDDEN, PATCHED-UP THREE MILE ISLAND UNIT ONE REACTOR rather than dismantling the nuclear establishment OFFUSE THAT CRIPPLED TIME BOMB IMMEDIATELY!! How can the Governor cooperate with the Nuclear Establishment which carelessly risks ruin of your homes and your way of life, to cover their own nuclear blunders??

Can you imagine the total ruin of your area when that reactor goes wild again, as the Governor predicted or even if the two nearby Lancaster County Peach Bottom reactors had an accident??

That's why we, the TMI Test of Capability Coalition, call for the complete clean-up of the crippled TMI reactor BEFORE RESTART OF TMI-1 or any other yet unlicensed reactor in Pennsylvania. With your help our summer-long work will show, just as it did on the 2:1 NO TMI RESTART referendum victory in Cumberland, Lebanon, and Dauphin Counties. And on that basis, the Coalition projects to influence over one-half million votes state-wide enough to make the difference in who the next Governor will be!

Those votes will go to the candidate who publicly declares BEFORE ELECTION DAY that he will not cooperate with the Nuclear Establishment whose own consent for public safety has PERMITTED THE TMI NUCLEAR TIME BOMB TO TICK AWAY FOR THE PAST THREE AND ONE-HALF YEARS!!! During that time corrosion, accelerated by intense radiation, with tons of radioactive debris strewn haphazardly inside

that reactor core, poses an imminent danger of the CRIPPLED REACTOR GOING WILD AGAIN AT ANY TIME!! And with controls bent or otherwise inoperative, THERE WOULD BE NO WAY OF STOPPING AN ALL-OUT RUNAWAY MELTDOWN!!!

Caught again as on that March 1979 night without a full-on-off evacuation system and with Lancaster only minutes away THOUSANDS WOULD DIE IN THE HORROR OF EVERY CHOKED HIGHWAY!!!

With Nuclear Regulatory Commission rules stacked against the efforts of people to protect themselves, together with the notorious cheating on tests taken by control room operators, and the disclosure by the NRC that the steel shells used in the reactor core of both TMI reactors, when subjected to thermal shock, can crack like an egg... everything points to a disaster the likes of which has never been known in America!!

In spite of being forced to wonder night and day, where the people will run, last week (Oct. 16, 1982) President Reagan called for the nuclear establishment to build more reactors... larger more safety regulations... stop the people from protesting reactors! Our Coalition responds by saying America is not to be run by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's stacked rules, or the useless consensus for public safety, on the basis of such a devious craft! Our Coalition is for the candidate who publicly rejects such consent for the rights and safety of the people! Such consent now makes it obvious that nuclear is not just a threat to our lives... it is a worse threat to our democratic WAY of life!

Our Coalition is looking for a Governor who will put the people first. We're looking for a Governor who will stop taking orders from the Nuclear Establishment or Washington AND DEMAND RETURN OF PENNSYLVANIA TO ITS PEOPLE!!!

Mr. Thornburgh and Mr. Ertel, our Coalition and concerned Pennsylvanians will keep up the "five call five" telephone chain across Pennsylvania passing on this message: VOTE FOR THAT CANDIDATE WHO WILL, BEFORE ELECTION DAY, MOST FORCIBLY AND PUBLICLY PROMISE, AS GOVERNOR THAT HE WILL REQUIRE THE NUCLEAR ESTABLISHMENT TO IMMEDIATELY REMOVE THE THREAT OF DISASTER FROM THAT CRIPPLED TMI TIME BOMB before restarting the TMI-1 reactor or any yet unlicensed reactor in Pennsylvania!!

EXHIBIT C

## FEAR MONGERING/PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS

Two days after the accident, March 30, 1979, the Intelligencer Journal reported in headlines: "NUCLEAR FOES POURING INTO AREA". Professor George Wald, Nobel Prize-winning member of UCS, and Professor Ernest Sternglass gave an interview producing the following atrocious statements: (1) the radiation level "corresponds to a major fallout pattern from a bomb test", (2) "in a matter of hours people here are getting nearly a year's dose of normal background radiation", (3) "We would expect to find 5 to 10 times excess children's deaths", and (4) "there is no radiation decrease with distance from the plant, so what we're dealing with is fallout, plain old, bomb-style fallout".

Ever since, there has been a steady stream of myths, rumors, and folklore circulated on the subjects of infant deaths, malformed animals, and "mystery" radiation-doses which escaped detection by instruments. Michio Kaku even stooped to declare that whole-body radiation measurements offered to the public were done "for show", and that these measurements could not detect the beta emitters present in materials from TMI. He failed to add that these beta emitters are also emitters of gamma radiation which would be detected.

The Union of Concerned Scientists, in their pamphlet "The Nuclear Power Controversy", said "If a pipe carrying water to the reactor should break, within seconds the temperature of the core could begin to rise to a point at which it would melt through its steel container and discharge large amounts of radiation. Such a meltdown is the most feared nuclear accident". This statement is cleverly designed to convey the notion of "meltdown within seconds", an unconscionable misrepresentation of a process which takes many hours, and probably most of a day.

At this very moment, as noted above, TMI is being sensationalized in anti-nuke ads as a "NUCLEAR TIME BOMB WHICH CAN GO WILD AT ANY TIME" ---- "THERE WOULD BE NO WAY OF STOPPING AN ALL-OUT RUNAWAY MELTDOWN!!!" ---- "THOUSANDS WOULD DIE IN THE HORROR OF EVERY CHOKED HIGHWAY!!!"

Now, after running a campaign of fear, the anti-nukes claim that TMI-1 should not be re-started because it would cause psychological stress. In the words of Judge Wikey of the U.S. Court of Appeals, the purpose for taking the psychological stress issue to court was to seek a "court-imposed paralysis of nuclear power at Three



Mile Island, and potentially elsewhere as well". How can it be claimed that the anti-nukes want to spare the people from psychological stress, when the anti-nukes themselves deliberately created much of the stress, and amplified its effects through skillful manipulation of the media?



## Nuclear Foe Reopens Charges Of TMI Infant Death Rates

NEW YORK (AP) — A long-time opponent of nuclear power reopened charges Monday that infant mortality in Pennsylvania rose after the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident, but a state health department scientist denied it.

Dr. Ernest Sternglass of the University of Pittsburgh made the charge at a news conference called to mark the publication of excerpts from his forthcoming book.

Sternglass, a radiological physicist and author of many articles on low-level radiation, had made similar charges a year ago of a sharp rise in infant deaths following the March 28, 1979, accident.

But state officials said he used erroneous federal data for the month of July, in which he had claimed the increase took place.

On Monday, Sternglass said he could trace a rise in infant deaths as early as May 1979. He said federal statistics show infant mortality in Pennsylvania rose from 10.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in March to 15.0 deaths per 1,000 births in May. Deaths also went up within a 10-mile radius of the plant, Sternglass charged.

He attributed the increases to the effects of radiation released from the plant.

But Dr. George K. Tokuhata, director of epidemiological research for the state health department, said monthly fluctuations in the statewide death rate have little significance. He said the overall death

rate for 1979 — which was 13.4 per 1,000 births — showed no change from previous years. The 1978 rate was 13.4, and in 1977 it was 13.9.

Within 10 miles of the plant, excluding the city of Harrisburg, infant mortality was 11.8 in 1979, 8.4 in 1978 and 11.6 in 1977, a pattern that could be due to normal variation, he said.

In Harrisburg itself, the rate rose from 15.0 in 1977 and 17.0 in 1978 to 26.2 in 1979, Tokuhata said. But the big jump came before the accident, he said: the Harrisburg death rate was 33.8 for the first three months of 1979 and declined thereafter.

"In a small area, the rate can go up and down very radically. You can't put much value on these variations," said Tokuhata, who is conducting a study of pregnancy outcomes in the Three Mile Island area which is expected to yield preliminary results in September.

Sternglass' charges are made in a book, "Secret Fallout," scheduled to be published next month by McGraw-Hill. The book is an expanded version of his earlier title, "Low-Level Radiation," published in 1972. Excerpts from it are appearing this week and next in the weekly magazine *The Nation*, which organized the news conference.

Sternglass also argues that nuclear power plants are to blame for a puzzling rise in infant mortality in the Soviet Union.

ni 10, 1980

### Blamed on Conflicting Information

## TMI Residents 'Emotional, Fearful'

NEW YORK (AP) — People living near the Three Mile Island plant are in a potentially explosive mood because of conflicting information stemming from last year's nuclear accident.

That was the opinion expressed by Anne D. Trunk, a Middletown, housewife who served on the President's Commission on TMI.



Anne D. Trunk

and "wide open to fear."

Studies by two scientists at the conference supported her

view that Middletown residents showed signs of unusual stress.

She and the two scientists appeared on a panel on public reactions to the March 28, 1979, accident. About 250 persons attended the three-day conference, scheduled to conclude today.

Mrs. Trunk said residents' unrest stemmed from confused and sometimes conflicting interpretations of the accident offered by various groups.

"The media are still feeding us material that provokes fear; the anti-nukes are telling us we have something to fear; even the so-called experts are telling us to be afraid. If you tell anyone often enough to be afraid, he will become frightened," she said.

The potential for rage has shown on several recent public occasions in the normally conservative, blue-collar area.

A crowd of about 400 at a Middletown fire hall March 19 shout-

ed down U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission officials who were trying to explain why radioactive krypton gas should be vented from the plant.

Cheers and boos delayed a nationally televised debate on nuclear power last week. Other public meetings have been similarly disrupted.

Mrs. Trunk said an example of incidents that provoke unrest was the recent report of an increase in infant mortality near the plant. The report, subsequently discounted by state officials, nevertheless gained wide attention.

"You don't realize what this kind of thing does to people. I have friends who are on the verge of cracking up," Mrs. Trunk said.

Dr. Cynthia Bullock Flynn of the Seattle-based Social Impact Research Inc. said her studies generally supported Mrs. Trunk.

EXHIBIT D

RUNNING UP THE BILL/COMPLAINING ABOUT THE COST

The delaying tactics practiced by the anti-nuclear forces have escalated the cost of recovery. Rising costs of bond issues have resulted from the investment community's concern about political controversy. TMI customers have had to pay higher rates because of the prolonged need for buying replacement power from other utilities.

An audience in Franklin and Marshall College's Hensel Hall heard John Gofman instruct on how to cause the utilities financial trouble by delaying payment of bills, and by insisting on enough insurance to cover the most expensive possible accident - about \$18 billion. The announced purpose was to price nuclear power out of existence, and his local disciples have done their best to follow their master.

Now they pretend concern about the high cost of nuclear power, and the unfair impact on the poorer-class rate payer. Is this compassion, or is it hypocrisy?

EXHIBIT E

AN ANALOGY

Electricity is valuable for running light bulbs and motors. But electricity is a close relative of lightning which destroys, kills, and starts fires.

Electricity can generate sparks and burn buildings down. The electrical charge can leak from the circuit and pass through the human body, causing shock and even death. It can send a 25-milliamp charge of electrons through an innocent child's body. The electrons move with the speed of light and can cause burns and cell damage. Furthermore, mankind has been able to get along without electricity during the past. Gaslights and oil lamps have provided light; steam engines and water wheels have produced power. What need is there for electric light bulbs or motors?

If you had been a member of an advisory panel in 1880 with the responsibility of deciding whether or not Thomas Edison should be allowed to build his first commercial dynamo for generating electricity, what would you have decided? How would you have balanced the benefits from electric light against the cited risks?

Would you have been right?