

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

**ORIGINAL**

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In the Matter of:

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE RESTART OF  
THREE MILE ISLAND UNIT 1

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DATE: November 9, 1982 PAGES: 1 thru 120

AT: Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

ALDERSON  REPORTING

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Telephone: (202) 554-2345

8211170124 821109  
PDR 10CFR  
PT9.7 PDR

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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PUBLIC MEETING ON THE RESTART OF  
THREE MILE ISLAND UNIT 1

Central Dauphin High School  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania  
Tuesday, November 9, 1982

The Commission met, pursuant to notice, at  
7:30 p.m.

BEFORE:

- NUNZIO PALLADINO, Chairman of the Commission
- JOHN AHEARNE, Commissioner
- THOMAS ROBERTS, Commissioner
- VICTOR GILINSKY, Commissioner
- JAMES ASSELSTINE, Commissioner

COMMISSION STAFF PRESENT:

- LEONARD BICKWIT, General Counsel
- SAM CHILK, Secretary

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P R O C E E D I N G S

1  
2 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Good evening, ladies and  
3 gentlemen. My name is Nunzio Palladino, Chairman of the  
4 NRC. I will be introducing my fellow Commissioners in  
5 just a moment. The Commission is here tonight to hear  
6 statements from members of the public on the possible  
7 restart of TMI Unit 1.

8 First I will introduce the fellow  
9 Commissioners that are here. From your left are  
10 Commissioners Thomas Roberts, John Ahearne --  
11 Commissioner Gilinsky is on his way from a from a fast  
12 food place -- and Commissioner James Asselstine.

13 Also seated at the table, our General Counsel,  
14 Leonard Bickwit, and our Secretary, Mr. Sam Chilk.

15 We want to hear from as many persons as  
16 possible during the time allotted for this meeting, so I  
17 will keep my opening remarks brief. However, it is  
18 important that we place this meeting in context with the  
19 many other activities in the NRC's decisional process on  
20 the TMI-1 restart matter.

21 Following the accident at Three Mile Island  
22 Unit 2 in March of 1979, the Commission directed that  
23 Unit 1 remain shut down pending further order of the  
24 Commission. Subsequently, the Commission issued another  
25 order specifying the basis for its concerns and

1 directing that an adjudicatory hearing be held to  
2 determine whether TMI-1 should be permitted to operate,  
3 and if so under what conditions.

4           A three-member Atomic Safety and Licensing  
5 Board presided over approximately 130 days of hearings  
6 in the Harrisburg area. The hearing transcript exceeds  
7 some 27,000 pages. As part of the proceedings, several  
8 hundred members of the public who were not directly  
9 parties made limited appearance statements similar to  
10 the ones we will be hearing tonight.

11           As a result of that proceeding, the Licensing  
12 Board has issued several initial partial decisions which  
13 contain its findings. Based on its review of the entire  
14 record, the Licensing Board determined that Three Mile  
15 Island Unit 1 should be permitted to operate when  
16 certain specified actions were completed by GPU Nuclear,  
17 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the NRC Staff.

18           The Commission's task now is to ascertain  
19 whether or not the conditions remain which prompted the  
20 Commission to issue a shutdown order for TMI-1. If we  
21 find that the specified actions have been satisfactorily  
22 completed and that our concerns have been adequately  
23 resolved, we must by law allow the plant to operate.

24           The Commission has announced that it hopes to  
25 make a decision by December 10th, 1982, on whether or

1 not the Licensee should be able to resume operation of  
2 TMI-1. I must emphasize that even if the decision is  
3 favorable, that decision will not permit restart. Other  
4 matters, such as the steam generator tube repair issue,  
5 must be resolved prior to any restart. Our Staff  
6 recently said that its earliest estimate of when TMI-1  
7 would be ready to resume nuclear operation is March or  
8 April of 1983.

9           With respect to the psychological stress  
10 issue, the Supreme Court has decided to review whether  
11 it should be a factor in our decision as part of the  
12 decisionmaking process on whether TMI-1 should be  
13 permitted to restart.

14           The Commission has already heard presentations  
15 from the parties on the Licensing Board August 27, 1981,  
16 decision on management competence. This afternoon at  
17 the William Penn Museum we heard oral argument on  
18 emergency planning, hardware and design issues, the  
19 separation of Units 1 and 2, and the cheating  
20 incidents.

21           Tonight we will be hearing additional  
22 statements from members of the public. As some of you  
23 may recall, John Minnich, Chairran of the Dauphin County  
24 Board of Commissioners, who also serves as Chairman of  
25 NRC's Advisory Panel for the Decontamination of Three



1 Mile Island Unit 2, has agreed to undertake the  
2 difficult task of selecting the first 30 persons to give  
3 statements, in the interest of a balanced presentation,  
4 which the Commission is seeking.

5           We are grateful to Mr. Minnich for his help,  
6 and he will be handling the timekeeping for the  
7 three-minute presentations. I would request that the  
8 speakers adhere to the three-minute limits, since we do  
9 want to hear from as many persons as we can in the time  
10 that we have.

11           After we have heard from the 30 speakers, if  
12 time remains we will ask for statements from other  
13 persons in the order in which they called in to request  
14 to speak. For those of you who do not get the  
15 opportunity to speak, I hope you will give your views in  
16 written form.

17           One last word. Although the focus of this  
18 presentation is on the proposed start of the Three Mile  
19 Island Unit 1, we want to emphasize our strong interest  
20 and continuing support for cleanup of the damaged Unit 2  
21 plant as soon as possible. We are monitoring TMI-2  
22 cleanup closely and do want to do everything we can to  
23 see that the decontamination effort is accelerated and  
24 completed.

25           At this time I will ask Mr. Minnich to



1 indicate the way he will notify speakers of their time  
2 and the method that he will use to inform them. Jack?

3 MR. MINNICH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

4 Ladies and gentlemen, if you would, please.

5 We will be keeping the time of the speakers here at this  
6 table. When we reach the two and a half minute period,  
7 we will hold up a yellow card. That means you have 30  
8 seconds remaining. At the end of that period we will  
9 hold up the red cards, which means your time has  
10 expired.

11 I would ask the speakers, in the interest of  
12 trying to get as many speakers as possible on the agenda  
13 tonight, particularly those who were not selected who  
14 may be here to speak, that you stick to the time limit  
15 and remember those who follow, so that they too have  
16 their few moments in the docket, so the Commissioners  
17 can hear their point of view also.

18 That is about all I have to say. Thank you.

19 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: At this time let me ask  
20 whether any of my fellow Commissioners have any opening  
21 remarks they would like to make? If not, I will ask Mr.  
22 Minnich to call the first speaker. He will also state  
23 who the next speaker will be, so that person can be  
24 prepared.

25 MR. MINNICH: The first speaker will be Mr.

1 James Hurst, representing the PANE group, People Against  
2 Nuclear Energy. Following him will be Kathy McCaughin,  
3 representing the Vote No Committee.

4 STATEMENT OF JAMES HURST ON BEHALF OF  
5 PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY

6 MR. HURST: Good evening, members of the NRC.

7 My name is James Hurst and I speak to you tonight on  
8 behalf of PANE, an organization of Middletown area  
9 residents who joined together in April of 1979 to  
10 participate in the decisionmaking process relative to  
11 Three Mile Island. We are committed to protecting the  
12 health and safety of our families and assuring the  
13 security of our homes.

14 Before March 28th, 1979, we had faith in those  
15 who were entrusted with protecting our health and  
16 safety. The events which we have experienced and the  
17 information we have learned since that time convinced us  
18 that we must carry forth this task ourselves, since  
19 those whom we had trusted have proven unworthy.

20 During the first two days of the accident we  
21 received assurances from utility officials who either  
22 did not know or did not tell the seriousness of the  
23 situation. Neither is acceptable. During that time of  
24 releases of radiation into the air, we found that there  
25 were insufficient monitors in place. The readings of

1 the few monitors that were in place were read by  
2 Radiation Management Corporation, a company that had  
3 been founded by GPU and several other utilities.

4 We also learned that GPU was releasing  
5 radioactive water into the river until ordered to stop  
6 by authorities of the State of Pennsylvania. We have  
7 learned that no evacuation plans were in place because  
8 of a mind set that had ignored that serious accidents  
9 could happen.

10 We realized that there were still unanswered  
11 questions regarding health problems of farm animals in  
12 our area. We wonder about the resignation of the  
13 Pennsylvania Secretary of Health, after serving only  
14 several months, and his expressed concerns over the  
15 health-related decisions made during the early days of  
16 the accident.

17 We also wonder about the unanswered questions  
18 related to increased levels of infant hypothyroidism in  
19 the area during 1980. We also have questions  
20 surrounding the Electric Power Research Institute, an  
21 arm of the utility industry, which is providing money  
22 and technical assistance to the Pennsylvania Department  
23 of Health in doing health studies in our area.

24 We know now about a federal court ruling that  
25 said the NRC had acted unlawfully in permitting the

1 venting of radioactive krypton without first holding a  
2 public hearing in our area, as requested by area  
3 residents.

4 We also now know about a federal court ruling  
5 that said the NRC was legally bound to assess the  
6 psychological health impacts on area residents before  
7 making any decision regarding restart. That case will  
8 now go before the U.S. Supreme Court following appeal by  
9 the NRC and GPU, who didn't want to consider the issue.

10 The list could go on and on. 130 days of NRC  
11 hearings cannot be interpreted as having resolved  
12 outstanding questions of credibility and integrity.  
13 What lies before you five men is a decision that has  
14 tremendous impacts on our future. You have the  
15 opportunity to show that the public-be-damned mind set  
16 referred to by the Kemeny Commission has changed, that  
17 you are willing to accept your legal mandate to protect  
18 public health and safety.

19 We call upon you to keep TMI Unit 1 closed.

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. MINNICH: The next speaker following Kathy  
22 will be Mr. Joseph C. Hoffman.

23 STATEMENT OF KATHY McCAUGHIN, COMMITTEE TO  
24 VOTE NO ON THE RESTART OF TMI UNIT 1

25 MS. McCAUGHIN: My name is Kathy McCaughin and

1 I served as chairperson of the bipartisan Committee to  
2 Vote No on the Restart of TMI Unit 1. I come before you  
3 tonight to present the results of that referendum and to  
4 share with you some of the experiences of that  
5 campaign.

6           On May 18th, three of the five counties  
7 surrounding the Three Mile Island nuclear generating  
8 station voted to keep Unit 1 closed. In Dauphin County  
9 71 percent of the voters voted no. In Cumberland County  
10 64 percent of the voters voted no. In Lebanon County,  
11 57 percent of the voters voted no.

12           I stand before you tonight not as Kathy  
13 McCaughin, private citizen, but as a voice for those  
14 39,000 people who said no to restart.

15           (Applause.)

16           And for the thousands of others who have given  
17 up hope, who repeatedly told us on the phone or at their  
18 doors that the NRC would do what was best for the  
19 utility and not for us. And they did not vote.

20           (Applause.)

21           In the spring of 1982, almost three years  
22 after the accident, Dauphin County Commissioner Larry  
23 Hogendoner, joined by Commissioners Minnich and Hedrich,  
24 took the courageous step of allowing the people of  
25 central Pennsylvania, and Dauphin County particularly, a

1 way to express their feelings on TMI, and for that we  
2 are grateful citizens.

3           There will be those who speak tonight who will  
4 question the results of the referendum, the size of the  
5 vote, the voter turnout. To them I simply say, the  
6 referendum was democracy in action and on its principles  
7 all of our futures rest.

8           (Applause.)

9           I believe it is very important for you to  
10 understand exactly what it was the voters said. They  
11 did not say no to restart until cleanup. They did not  
12 say no on restart until rates come down. They did not  
13 say no to restart until health and safety changes are  
14 made.

15           They very simply said no for restart.

16           (Applause and cheers.)

17           Repeatedly during our canvassing, people told  
18 us their stories of March 28th, 1979, and of their  
19 continuing fears. A very prominent citizen confided to  
20 me that he would not allow GPU to start his car. This  
21 lack of confidence in GPU's ability and integrity is  
22 widespread, but so is the conviction that the NRC has no  
23 concern for the citizens of central Pennsylvania.

24           (Applause.)

25           I know of no other way to close my comments



1 tonight but to tell you exactly how I feel. I resent  
2 five men in Washington holding the fate of my life in  
3 their hands.

4 (Applause.)

5 I resent that it took you three and a half  
6 years to come to the city of Harrisburg to find out how  
7 we feel.

8 (Applause.)

9 I resent being part of a hand-picked group of  
10 people who are allowed to speak for three minutes.

11 (Applause.)

12 But most of all, I resent my feeling of  
13 helplessness. I can only pray that we truly are a  
14 government of the people, by the people and for the  
15 people, because the people have clearly spoken: no  
16 restart.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Beverly  
19 Hess.

20 STATEMENT OF JOSEPH C. HOFFMAN,

21 FRIENDS AND FAMILY OF TMI

22 MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, John.

23 Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, Staff: You've  
24 had a busy day and an even busier evening. Therefore, I  
25 will be brief, to the point, and stay within my allotted



1 time.

2 My name is Joe Hoffman. I represent Friends  
3 and Family of TMI, a nonprofit association of 528  
4 dues-paying citizens who support nuclear energy and  
5 general and the Three Mile Island nuclear station in  
6 particular.

7 (Applause.)

8 We think there are seven reasons why Unit 1  
9 should be permitted to restart, and here they are:

10 First, historically Unit 1 has an outstanding  
11 track record of safe and efficient operation. In the  
12 four years it operated it generated 21 billion KW at a  
13 capacity factor of 76 percent, well above the national  
14 average.

15 Second, over \$50 million of technical  
16 improvements have gone into Unit 1 since that preplanned  
17 shutdown in 1979, thus making an outstanding power plant  
18 even better.

19 Third, the concerns that have produced the NRC  
20 orders in 1979 to keep Unit 1 shut down have been  
21 resolved. For example, the Atomic Safety and Licensing  
22 Board has issued three decisions favorable to restart  
23 after fulfillment of certain conditions, and these  
24 conditions have been fulfilled.

25 Fourth, the Licensee, General Public

1 Utilities, has strengthened and has streamlined its  
2 organization for nuclear activity. GPU has formed a  
3 separate operating company for nuclear power generation  
4 and staffed it with well-known, knowledgeable and  
5 respected officers, and with over 400 degree-holding  
6 engineers. In other words, they have cleaned up their  
7 act.

8           Fifth, the commercial operation of Unit 1 will  
9 permit GPU to reduce its purchase of expensive  
10 electricity from outside the system. It will make  
11 possible lower rates to the two million customers. And  
12 it will make more funds available for the cleanup of  
13 Unit 2, and just about everybody in this room wants to  
14 clean up Unit 2.

15           Sixth, the actual startup, when it occurs,  
16 will not happen until all safety regulations of the NRC  
17 have been strictly enforced. There will be no  
18 compromise with safety, none.

19           Seven, we need to show the country and the  
20 world that we can recover from the industry's worst  
21 nuclear accident, that we can turn a deaf ear to those  
22 profits of doom and gloom -- and some are here tonight;  
23 you heard them -- who create an atmosphere of panic and  
24 alarm out of all proportion to their numbers and to  
25 their knowledge. How better to demonstrate this resolve

1 than bring Three Mile Island on line again.

2           Finally, in your deliberations, gentlemen, be  
3 careful how you interpret the results of the restart  
4 referendum you just heard about. What it boils down to  
5 is that those who voted no represent only ten percent of  
6 the adult population.

7           Thank you.

8           (Chorus of boos.)

9           CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: I wonder if I could  
10 suggest that while a person is speaking you try to  
11 restrain yourselves. Afterwards you can boo and cheer  
12 as you desire. But we would like everyone to hear what  
13 is being said.

14           MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Mr.  
15 Greg Harbaugh.

16                           STATEMENT OF BEVERLY HESS

17           MS. HESS: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Commissioners:

18           I am Beverly Hess. I speak for myself. My  
19 concerns also represent those of hundreds of people. I  
20 was a founding member and early leader of  
21 Lancaster-Susquehannah Valley Alliance and of Three Mile  
22 Island Legal Fund and Three Mile Island Public Interest  
23 Resource Center. The latter two are coalitions of area  
24 citizens groups with headquarters in Harrisburg.

25           I am deeply troubled by your announcement that

1 by December 10th you will decide whether to lift two  
2 Nuclear Regulatory Commission orders which have kept TMI  
3 Unit 1 in cold shutdown. We who live here know that the  
4 lengthy Atomic Safety and Licensing Board hearings were  
5 not for the purpose of assessing the overall safety of  
6 Unit 1. The hearings were restricted by the Commission  
7 to consider only those problems which had a direct  
8 connection to the accident at Unit 2.

9           For instance, consideration of leaks and  
10 deterioration in steam generator tubes which carried  
11 radioactive water away from the reactor core was not  
12 included. That wasn't a problem at Unit 2, which had  
13 been operating only for three months. It certainly has  
14 proved to be problematic at Unit 1, completed in 1974.

15           The NRC itself considers Unit 1 to be one of  
16 the nation's most vulnerable to reactor containment  
17 cracking. This serious embrittlement problem was not  
18 considered in the hearings. We read that it might not  
19 be addressed for as long as five years, long after  
20 startup.

21           Persistent pervasive commercials by the  
22 plant's owners that it is safe and reliable cannot take  
23 the place of a detailed examination by the NRC now of  
24 the potential for reactor containment rupture at Unit  
25 1. Even before the TMI-2 accident, the NRC found the

1 TMI plants to be fire-prone. But that issue of how a  
2 simple fire could lead to a nuclear catastrophe wasn't  
3 allowed in the hearings on restart.

4           The Sandia National Laboratories study on  
5 reactor containment consequences released last week  
6 found that for a Three Mile Island reactor accident  
7 26,000 cancer deaths could occur in a worst case  
8 situation, 42,000 early fatalities from causes other  
9 than cancer could occur. A TMI accident could have  
10 early fatalities as far away as 20 miles and early  
11 injuries as far away as 50 miles. We currently have in  
12 place an evacuation plan for ten miles, with no plans to  
13 extend it to 20 miles, much less 50.

14           I plead that you as regulators of nuclear  
15 power in this country have the responsibility to  
16 recognize and order that all deficiencies at TMI must be  
17 corrected, not only those that were addressed in the  
18 ASLB hearings. Because of this population's unique  
19 experience with nuclear problems, you must not list the  
20 cold shutdown orders until the NRC, not GPU, proves that  
21 GPU, that TMI-1 is the world's safest and most reliable  
22 nuclear reactor.

23           Thank you.

24           (Applause.)

25           MR. MINNICH: The next speakers will be

1 Michael and Leslie Danilowicz.

2 STATEMENT OF REV. GREG HARBAUGH

3 REV. HARBAUGH: My name is Greg Harbaugh and I  
4 am pastor of Lakeside Lutheran Church in Harrisburg. I  
5 come here not particularly representing my church or any  
6 particular people, except all those who share my view  
7 and whose views I share.

8 I am a concerned pastor and a citizen of this  
9 Commonwealth and of central Pennsylvania. Our people  
10 consider Three Mile Island to be both unnecessary and  
11 dangerous. The people of my congregation have called it  
12 an icon of overconsumption and waste and a threat to our  
13 future.

14 Our children, though less frequently now after  
15 three years, continue to report bad dreams relating to  
16 nuclear accidents and evaluations from their homes. Our  
17 Sunday school teachers continue to feel concerns about  
18 Three Mile Island. Faithful, believing folk that we  
19 are, we trust that God will continue to create the  
20 world's future and ours, either through, with, or in  
21 spite of our actions tonight and elsewhere.

22 Yet fear is not my primary concern. As Kathy  
23 has already noted, there is a concern here because the  
24 people respond in panic and alarm not by some media  
25 hype, but by the perception of an ineffective response



1 and ineffective management on the part of Metropolitan  
2 Edison and their successor GPU Nuclear.

3           My concern tonight is that in their response  
4 they also show a lack of trust and a sense of  
5 helplessness in the face of their own futures. There is  
6 nothing we can do because it has already been decided,  
7 is something that I hear all too frequently. I hope  
8 that is not true. A sense of control over personal  
9 destiny and community future is important to each and  
10 all of us. In a democracy such as ours, it is an  
11 absolute necessity.

12           Enough of us got up our trust and courage on  
13 May 18th to come out and vote on the referendum  
14 regarding TMI Unit 1. We voted clearly and decisively  
15 no, we do not want it restarted.

16           In a system where the utilities have monopoly  
17 or near-monopoly control within their area, consumers  
18 have no way to express their will except through  
19 referendum balloting. That will has been expressed and  
20 we have said to you that we want TMI Unit 1 closed.

21           (Applause.)

22           This is a test indeed of power, but it is a  
23 test not of electrical power but of the power of these  
24 people of central Pennsylvania to control or to have  
25 some say in their own destiny. For you to give an



1 initial go-ahead to TMI Unit 1 restart is to ignore  
2 these people, to ignore this popular will, and to  
3 confirm for many their distress and helplessness.

4 I hope and pray that you will hear our voice  
5 and heed the people's will. This is indeed a test, not  
6 only for the future of nuclear power but for the future  
7 of democratic decisionmaking in this area and in this  
8 country. The people have spoken. We now await your  
9 speaking.

10 We want to determine the direction of our  
11 society, and we simply do not trust GPU Nuclear to act  
12 in our best behalf.

13 Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. MINNICH: Will your wife be sharing the  
16 podium?

17 MR. DANILOWICZ: No.

18 MR. MINNICH: So you'll be using the full  
19 three minutes, all right.

20 The next speaker will be Representative Bruce  
21 Smith.

22 STATEMENT OF MICHAEL DANILOWICZ

23 MR. DANILOWICZ: Ladies and gentlemen, members  
24 of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

25 The stand I'm taking tonight is in opposition

1 to this restart of the crippled reactor at Three Mile  
2 Island and to the nuclear industry in general. I am  
3 wondering if it is the nuclear industry on trial here or  
4 a multi-billion dollar big business. Nuclear power for  
5 only thousands of dollars. We should really not have  
6 any of these problems, because it would go the way of  
7 the Edsel or the American Basketball Association.

8           But as we know, big business, like many other  
9 special interest groups, has lobbyists. Lobbyists to a  
10 certain extent control what goes on in Washington, and  
11 let us hope they do not control the NRC.

12           As a learned person, I have to wonder why no  
13 one will take financial responsibility for the nightmare  
14 that has already happened. Government to my knowledge  
15 will not accept responsibility for it. The utilities do  
16 not really want the responsibility. Insurance companies  
17 will not give you insurance for it, at least not at a  
18 feasible rate.

19           Yet they say I have to live with this, and I  
20 really don't seem to have much to say about it until  
21 now. In the event of a nuclear accident, I stand to  
22 lose my home, my car, my personal belongings, my job,  
23 most important, the possible loss of the life of my  
24 wife, my family and my friends.

25           Let's say we have a major nuclear accident and

1 my wife and I are exposed to massive doses of  
2 radiation. Well, the worst that might possibly happen  
3 is that my hair will fall out and I'll get radiation  
4 sores that won't heal, but I'll be alive. We'll have  
5 children that will be mutated, and their children and  
6 generations mutated. But we'll be alive. At least I  
7 think so.

8           But I'm only one family. Imagine taking all  
9 the assets of all the people and industries in a 25-mile  
10 radius, not to mention the possible loss of lives. That  
11 is more money and lives than I think anyone can  
12 comprehend.

13           Another question and concern that I have is  
14 the integrity of the facility at Three Mile Island.  
15 Lest we have all forgotten what happened to date, people  
16 25 years from now are going to read about this as the  
17 first great accident in U.S. history. How can we forget  
18 the falsehoods and inaccuracies that came from that  
19 turmoil? It was quite unreliable and quite  
20 frightening.

21           Yet all I see today is TV commercials saying,  
22 safety and reliability. I have to laugh. Weren't they  
23 doing this before? And how about the cheating on  
24 operators' tests?

25           Lastly, the worst thing that I can think of

1 would be if I had a nuclear accident in my backyard and  
2 the best that I could do was to say, I told you so.

3 Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Mr.  
6 David Wauls, representing the Lebanon County Chamber of  
7 Commerce.

8 STATEMENT OF BRUCE SMITH,  
9 PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPRESENTATIVE

10 MR. SMITH: As a State Representative in the  
11 largest legislative district in Pennsylvania, I welcome  
12 the Commissioners to the Three Mile Island area. I  
13 represent almost every person who lives within the  
14 ten-mile radius on the west shore of Three Mile Island.

15 My constituents are quite knowledgeable and  
16 informed about the accident and its aftermath, because  
17 they not only experienced but also are paying for the  
18 accident, financially and psychologically. In order to  
19 understand the animosity felt by my constituents, you  
20 five men must realize that representatives of the NRC  
21 have lied to the public at previous Three Mile Island  
22 hearings.

23 Ivan Smith publicized a blatant lie prior to  
24 the last public hearing and led the entire Licensing  
25 Board off the stage when I confronted him with his

1 deception. The NRC has lost its credibility through  
2 this incident and others that have caused the public to  
3 believe that, rather than overseeing GPU, the NRC has  
4 crawled into bed with the utility.

5 (Applause.)

6 And the public is not sure what is going on  
7 under the covers.

8 I have expressed my concerns and reservations  
9 about Three Mile Island many times, and the bottom line  
10 remains the same: Confidence lost is like virginity  
11 lost. Once it's gone, it's gone forever.

12 (Applause.)

13 Both the NRC and GPU have lost the confidence  
14 of the residents who live near Three Mile Island.  
15 Neither television commercials nor public hearings nor  
16 Supreme Court appeals can dispel the doubts that were  
17 created March 28th, 1979.

18 (Applause.)

19 Under no circumstances should the  
20 Commissioners even consider restart at this time. Such  
21 a decision would erode completely the public's  
22 confidence in the NRC.

23 I want my wife to use my remaining time.

24 VOICE: She was on this afternoon.

25 MRS. SMITH: The last gentleman who spoke said

1 the worst thing that could happen to him. The worst  
2 thing that could happen to me would be I would be chased  
3 out of my home, and my husband and our 20-year marriage,  
4 and you'll break that up. And if I become that  
5 desperate, I'm afraid of what I'm going to do. I don't  
6 know at this point. Your decision can prevent a scene  
7 at Three Mile Island.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. SMITH: Do I have much time left?

10 MR. MINNICH: You have about 36 seconds.

11 MR. SMITH: I want to call your attention to  
12 the fact that, finally, Harrisburg is a one-newspaper  
13 town. I would call your attention to the editorial in  
14 today's paper which urged you not to restart.

15 Thank you.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. MINNICH: Dave, just one minute, please.

18 The next speaker will be Mr. Herbert Packer.

19 Go ahead, Dave.

20 STATEMENT OF DAVID WAULS,

21 LEBANON VALLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

22 MR. WAULS: Mr. Chairman and members of the

23 NRC:

24 My name is David Wauls. I'm the Executive  
25 Vice President of the Lebanon Valley Chamber of



1 Commerce. Let me also indicate to you that we, along  
2 with other chambers of commerce across the Metropolitan  
3 Edison system, have been dealing with this problem for  
4 three years, and even though I speak to you on behalf of  
5 our chamber, they concur with the statement I'm about to  
6 give you since we have been working together.

7           The Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce  
8 believes that if you have determined that the health and  
9 safety of the citizens near the Three Mile Island  
10 nuclear facility can be assured, we urge a prompt  
11 restart of that nuclear facility.

12           (Applause.)

13           For over three years we have been dealing with  
14 this problem. Our belief is that the customers, whether  
15 they be commercial, industrial or residential, have been  
16 paying dearly by increased utility costs. The basic  
17 industries in this area can no longer afford to see any  
18 larger increases in their utility bills.

19           You know what the statistics are, but let me  
20 indicate to you that during that period of 1979 compared  
21 to the same period in 1980 our large industrial users'  
22 rates increased some 88 percent, the commercial customer  
23 32 percent, and the residential customer 34 percent.

24           We all realize the economic situation, and our  
25 point is that we have a facility that could produce



1 electrical energy and help stabilize the increases in  
2 our utility costs. The Lebanon Valley Chamber of  
3 Commerce believes that if we're going to protect the  
4 economic vitality of our area, TMI Unit 1 must be  
5 operating.

6           We know it is not going to drastically reduce  
7 our utility bills, but your decision will give a signal  
8 to the business community that they can once again plan  
9 for their future. The Lebanon Valley Chamber of  
10 Commerce, which represents over 450 business concerns,  
11 believes that the reliability and availability of  
12 electrical energy is of primary importance. Your  
13 decision to restart TMI Unit 1 will give that indication  
14 that the business community can depend upon an energy  
15 source for their particular facilities.

16           Let me quote from a letter that I just  
17 received from a particular business firm, and I think it  
18 says it better than I: "It is impossible to ignore the  
19 economic inefficiencies of arbitrarily keeping TMI Unit  
20 1 out of service." And this particular company is  
21 spending right now over \$4 million in additional costs,  
22 and that could mean a loss of jobs to our particular  
23 community.

24           So our Chamber of Commerce firmly believes it  
25 is time to make a decision in favor of a safe restart.

1 You've had a number of hearings, a number of studies,  
2 and a number of people on both sides expressing their  
3 views, and the business community can no longer afford  
4 any delays.

5           You are charged with that responsibility, and  
6 we believe the facts support a safe restart.

7           Thank you.

8           MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Eugene  
9 Stilp.

10           CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Please give the speakers  
11 an opportunity to complete their remarks.

12           STATEMENT OF HERBERT M. PACKER, JR.

13           MR. PACKER: Good evening, Mr. Chairman and  
14 members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

15           My name is Herbert M. Packer, Jr. I reside at  
16 58 Circle Drive, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania, in the  
17 township of East Pennsboro in the County of Cumberland.  
18 The property my wife and I own at this location is well  
19 within the range of nuclear contamination should that  
20 unthinkable event occur at Three Mile Island.

21           I should also point out that three of our  
22 children and our grandson, age four months, also live  
23 within the Three Mile Island nuclear umbrella. So it  
24 should be obvious to anyone that our stake in the future  
25 of Three Mile Island is as great as that of any person

1 who will come before you this evening or this  
2 afternoon.

3 I recognize that there is a time limitation  
4 imposed upon each person to appear before you, so I will  
5 get right to the point.

6 I was one of the first, if not the first,  
7 person to bring suits against Metropolitan Edison, two  
8 days after that tragedy at Three Mile Island. I was  
9 frightened, outraged, and damn willing to commit mayhem  
10 on the corporate body of that company.

11 (Applause.)

12 Three years later, the nuclear scrap heap  
13 still exists down there, like a ticking time bomb that  
14 no one wants to touch, that no one will touch. I won't  
15 bore myself or you with the history of the efforts to  
16 resolve the problem. The fact is that Unit 2 is still a  
17 menace to the public health and will remain so until  
18 some entity, governmental or otherwise, moves quickly  
19 and efficiently to clean up that mess.

20 (Applause.)

21 At this point in time there is no public  
22 confidence that this will happen within the foreseeable  
23 future. For this reason, as well as many, many others,  
24 I am here tonight to urge that Unit 1 be restrated as  
25 soon as possible. I am personally convinced that with

1 Unit 1 back on operation sufficient efforts will go  
2 forward to clean up and restart Unit 2. It would be an  
3 economic tragedy -- may I have the courtesy of finishing  
4 this, please?

5           It would be an economic tragedy to abandon  
6 Three Mile Island. Furthermore, failure to restart Unit  
7 1 would doom this central Pennsylvania area to the role  
8 of the nation's leading nuclear junkyard because of our  
9 lack of confidence in the future of nuclear energy.

10           I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

11           (Cheers and boos.)

12           MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Mr.  
13 James R. Spang, representing the American Society of  
14 Utility Investors.

15           MR. STILP: Thank you. Good evening, Mr.  
16 Chairman.

17           MR. MINNICH: Jim, you're the following  
18 speaker.

19                           STATEMENT OF EUGENE STILP

20           MR. STILP: I refuse to use GPU's power, Met  
21 Ed's power tonight. No nuclear power for me.

22           (Applause.)

23           MR. STILP: (Inaudible.)

24           CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: In the interest of being  
25 heard, why don't you use the mike.

1 MR. MINNICH: If you would, I think they're  
2 recording and they'll not be able to record your  
3 statement. So unless you have a paper to turn in --

4 MR. STILP: I do have a paper to turn in.  
5 They do have my paper. And I think God can hear me.  
6 (Inaudible.)

7 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Please. We're going to  
8 have to permit the speaker to speak and make his  
9 comments, so that we can get to hear as many people as  
10 possible.

11 MR. STILP: I will. Thank you very much, Mr.  
12 Chairman.

13 I want to thank whoever made these up for  
14 bringing them here tonight. I think they're wonderful.

15 Secondly, I thought I'd pass out a list of  
16 events in the past year on this long sheet. Some of you  
17 have it there, a list of what has happened in the past  
18 year. It really gets me mad.

19 Secondly, I want to launch into my speech,  
20 okay. To my neighbors I say, give the Nuclear  
21 Regulatory Commission hell tonight. No one in America  
22 should be subjected to the technological and judgmental  
23 tyranny as you have been. 200 years ago Thomas  
24 Jefferson wrote, "I have sworn upon the altar of God,  
25 eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the

1 mind of men."

2           To you Commissioners I say, the people here  
3 believe that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness  
4 are not just words. We believe in them and now our  
5 lives and happiness are in your hands. They are in the  
6 hands of you five men, you five individuals, your five  
7 separate intellects and codes of ethics. And we are  
8 very concerned because the past has taught us not to  
9 trust you, because we look up and do not see one woman  
10 on the NRC Commission, because we see a lack of  
11 understanding for the elderly, because you apparently  
12 aren't listening to the thermal shock warnings from your  
13 own safety advisors, et cetera.

14           We are concerned because we see that your  
15 experience and closeness to nuclear power may be making  
16 your vision myopic. We see you as a minority, the  
17 pro-nuclear minority. And when the prejudice toward a  
18 viewpoint is strong, the judgment is weak.

19           You must ask yourself, am I seeing the whole  
20 picture and is my judgment enlightened? And if you have  
21 already decided, you should ask yourself, is my code of  
22 ethics good enough? Don't let prejudice govern under  
23 the name of reason.

24           What we are asking is that you have vision,  
25 compassion, and that above all you each have courage.



1 It doesn't take courage to come to Harrisburg. But it  
2 will take courage on your part to stand up to the  
3 President, to the nuclear industry, to the banking  
4 institutions that want TMI Unit No. 1 reopened, and tell  
5 them no.

6 It will take courage to listen to the people's  
7 mandate of May 18th and honor our wish. It will take  
8 courage to practice "Salus populi suprema est lex" --  
9 the safety of the people is the highest law.

10 And remember, it is very easy to be  
11 courageous. If you have the courage of a housewife from  
12 Lebanon, York, Lancaster or Harrisburg, that will be  
13 enough to stand up to all the powers that be in  
14 Washington.

15 In the next few weeks, you will be voting on  
16 our futures. You must do more than understand the  
17 technology and rule on it, you must rule on our very  
18 souls. What a supreme duty you have. We are asking  
19 that you "Do noble things for us."

20 If you are not courageous, you must remember  
21 that you can only govern the people by serving them.  
22 And if you open that plant the record will show that the  
23 NRC will have forced the citizens of Pennsylvania to  
24 take their futures in their own hands.

25 In conclusion, we wish to make the words of

1 Thomas Jefferson live now by saying, we in Pennsylvania  
2 have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility  
3 against every form of tyranny over the minds and bodies  
4 of our men, women, and children." That means TMI.  
5 Clean it and close it.

6 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: I have refrained from  
7 making any comments so far, but let me assure you it'll  
8 take courage no matter which way we decide.

9 MR. MINNICH: The speaker following Mr. Spang  
10 will be Joanne McConnel.

11 MR. SPANG: Is the microphone all right?

12 MR. MINNICH: Lift it.

13 STATEMENT OF JAMES R. SPANG,  
14 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF UTILITY INVESTORS

15 MR. SPANG: I think courage is on the other  
16 foot.

17 Mr. Chairman and honorable Commissioners:

18 My name is James Spang. I'm the president of  
19 the American Society of Utility Investors.

20 (Laughter.)

21 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Let the speaker speak.

22 MR. SPANG: The Society is an association of  
23 utility investors organized as a Pennsylvania nonprofit  
24 corporation on February 4, 1980. More than 3,000 of the  
25 Society's members are shareholders of GPU.

1 I wish to speak in favor of the reopening of  
2 TMI-1 because we sincerely believe it is in the public  
3 interest. There is no need to make a case for  
4 electrical energy. As you all know, electricity touches  
5 every aspect of our daily lives. Without it, modern  
6 communications of telephone, radio and television could  
7 not function, traffic signals would not work and  
8 machinery would not run. There is hardly a more  
9 pervasive force in the world than electricity.

10 Nevertheless, there are differing views on  
11 what society should be. The movement against virtually  
12 every conceivable source of electrical generation may be  
13 a yearning for a simpler, less hectic world.

14 Unfortunately, the idealized versions of that  
15 simple world bear no resemblance to what it would be  
16 like in fact. The harsh day to day realities of a world  
17 without electricity, or even one where the use of  
18 electricity is significantly curtailed, are ones no  
19 thoughtful person would promote.

20 Our world, for better or worse, is a  
21 technological one and it is therefore dependent on  
22 electrical energy. We cannot return to the simpler time  
23 in 1882 when Thomas Alva Edison built the first  
24 commercial electric generating station on Pearl Street  
25 in New York.

1 VOICES: (Inaudible.)

2 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Please, let's let the  
3 speaker speak.

4 MR. SPANG: Thank you.

5 The complexity and diversity of our economy  
6 will simply not permit it. Further, the use and growth  
7 of electricity is directly and inextricably linked to  
8 the continuing expansion of employment opportunities.  
9 To the extent that the growth of electrical generation  
10 capacity is curtailed, the growth of those opportunities  
11 is also curtailed.

12 TMI has been the most studied site in the  
13 history of electrical power generation. The recent  
14 study by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board resulted  
15 in 27,000 pages of testimony spanning a ten-month period  
16 of time. In each of its three reports, the Atomic  
17 Safety and Licensing Board recommended the restart of  
18 TMI-1 upon fulfillment of certain conditions. Most of  
19 these conditions have been already met. Those remaining  
20 are being met on an expeditious schedule.

21 A fiduciary relationship exists between the  
22 Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the nuclear industry, and  
23 the individual utilities subject to its regulations.  
24 The Commission cannot arbitrarily deny the findings and  
25 recommendations of its agent, the Atomic Safety and

1 Licensing Board, nor should it. To do so would be to  
2 deny logic, defy legal precedents, and mock its own  
3 process for determining restart readiness.

4           The Society deeply regrets that so many are  
5 misled by the romantic notion that adequate energy is  
6 available from the sun, the wind, the water, or that  
7 conservation is the key. TMI --

8           (Boos and jeers.)

9           TMI has been judged to be safe, the managerial  
10 team to be competent, and the facility to be needed.

11           (Boos and jeers.)

12           CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Ladies and gentlemen, if  
13 we're going to get any benefit from this meeting we're  
14 going to have to be responsive to hear the speakers.

15           MR. SPANG: Denial of these facts carries a  
16 market price and a determined price tag, and a level of  
17 just and reasonable rates guaranteed by law is the level  
18 which exactly pays that price.

19           Even more importantly, denial carries a social  
20 price tag and that price is the disruption of the legal  
21 process that guarantees and individual's security.

22           Thank you. May I point out --

23           (Boos.)

24           CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Mr. Spang, your time is  
25 up.

1 MR. SPANG: I understand that and I am  
2 finished. I am finished, Mr. Chairman.

3 MS. McCONNEL: I'm sorry, but I'm the next  
4 speaker.

5 MR. MINNICH: Joanne, just one minute. The  
6 next speaker following Joanne is Joe Krajca, if I  
7 pronounced that right.

8 STATEMENT OF JOANNE McCONNEL,  
9 MIDDLETOWN DAY CARE

10 MS. McCONNEL: My name is Joanne McConnel and  
11 I represent Middletown Day Care.

12 I am scared to death to be here, but what  
13 scares me more is, I'm the one that has to take my  
14 children out of town if we have to evacuate. I have 14  
15 children I'm responsible for. I see them every day. I  
16 know when they are happy and when they are sad, and I  
17 know when they are scared.

18 My children told me today when I came up here  
19 to tell them one thing: That daddy won't be able to  
20 come home. Why won't their daddy come home? Because  
21 he'll be dead from TMI. He is left behind. The last  
22 time when we evacuated he stayed behind to help. His  
23 job was to drive a bus out of town if anybody in  
24 Middletown didn't evacuate with us.

25 My kids were scared. I was scared. I'm still



1 scared.

2 I don't understand. I teach my children right  
3 and wrong, and no means no, no matter how many times you  
4 say it. But we keep saying it and saying it. Nobody  
5 hears us. I don't understand.

6 I am not a good speaker. I don't have any  
7 forms or anything. I just know right from wrong. I  
8 don't understand even why we are here.

9 It has been three years. Nothing is cleaned  
10 up. If I drop something at home and make a mess, I have  
11 to clean it up then. You guys take three and a half  
12 years; nothing's done.

13 I don't know what else to say to you people.  
14 What do we have to do? Do we have to get down on our  
15 hands and knees and beg you to close that place down?  
16 Because if that's what need be, I'll help. I'll get on  
17 my knees, I'll beg, I'll crawl. I want it closed.

18 I see my children. You have an evacuation  
19 plan for TMI. The evacuation plan says that I am  
20 supposed to go toward Philadelphia. My son, who is an  
21 uncontrolled epileptic with no extra medicine, is  
22 supposed to go across the river somewhere.

23 You worry about the big people and taking care  
24 of all the big brains and everybody that has money, but  
25 you don't care about the little kids that are left

1 behind.

2 (Applause.)

3 I would just like to ask you, please, for  
4 God's sake, close it, for the children if not for  
5 anybody else.

6 Thank you.

7 (Applause.)

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1 MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Mr.  
2 Jerry Snyder of the Manufacturers Association of New  
3 York.

4 Joe?

5 STATEMENT OF JOE KRAJSA, JR.,

6 MR. KRAJSA: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners,  
7 respected audience, speaking for myself as a concerned  
8 private citizen involved in civic affairs as a  
9 businessman, as a parent of three small children, and as  
10 an individual involved in and concerned about local  
11 affairs, I want you to know that I appreciate this forum  
12 to express myself, and I equally appreciate your concern  
13 in coming to this area.

14 There used to be a philosophy of concern for  
15 one's neighbor in this country. At the risk of sounding  
16 cynical, the saying "He ain't heavy, he's my brother,"  
17 written in my generation, is beginning to seem like it  
18 was written for another era, for another place in time.

19 Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the  
20 complacent attitude of our nation in regard to a  
21 significant component of our nation's total energy  
22 supply. Nuclear power, whether I like it, you like it  
23 or anyone else likes it, is here for the next fifteen to  
24 twenty years and plays a significant role in this  
25 nation's energy requirements.

1           How significant? Just let this country go  
2 through another energy crisis like we had a few years  
3 back. Can we afford a new round of rampant inflation or  
4 even greater unemployment?

5           Looking into the 1990s and beyond, it concerns  
6 me how our energy requirements are going to be  
7 satisfied. Instead of Congress coming to grips with the  
8 problem, every utility in this country now has an  
9 intangible reluctance, an intangible reluctance to even  
10 consider constructing any type of new power generating  
11 facility, and many of those that are on the drawing  
12 boards have been scrapped.

13           Utilities, regardless of what type of  
14 energy-producing facilities they may operate, are going  
15 to be the bad guys for the next two decades unless  
16 something is done now. The obligation of any generation  
17 to the next generation has always been to try to improve  
18 the quality of life for those who come after you.

19           Commissioners, if it had not been for your  
20 generation's genuine concern to clean up the rivers from  
21 acid drainage and open sewage, you wouldn't have needed  
22 Harrisburg International to land here. You could have  
23 landed on the Susquehanna River.

24           If your generation had not had such a strong  
25 commitment toward improving the safety of the coal

1 mining industry, what would have been the consequences  
2 today?

3           As you came to grips with those problems, so  
4 must Congress and you Commissioners come to grips with  
5 our energy problems.

6           I would like to address myself to Unit 1. TMI  
7 is, was and has been a major economic factor in the  
8 greater Middletown area. With almost 3000 employees, it  
9 generates one of the largest payrolls in the greater  
10 Harpersburg area. One does not have to think long and  
11 hard to recognize the disastrous economic impact to the  
12 area should the Federal Government choose to put TMI in  
13 a mausoleum.

14           Consider for a moment the impact on the  
15 stability of our school district. Having been a school  
16 board member for the past six years, I have. Consider  
17 the impact on our property and wage tax base. Consider  
18 the impact purely from a stability standpoint.  
19 Commercial operation of Unit 1 will help to stabilize  
20 the electric rates to millions of customers, and perhaps  
21 most importantly, will generate funds for the clean-up  
22 of Unit 2, the urgency of which cannot be underscored  
23 enough.

24           Thank you.

25           (Boos, jeers and some applause.)

1           MR. MINNICH: The next speaker is Marian  
2 Kurnat.

3           STATEMENT OF GERALD F. SNYDER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
4           AND TREASURER, MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION  
5           OF YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

6           MR. SNYDER: Mr. Chairman and members of the  
7 NRC, I am Gerald F. Snyder, Executive Secretary and  
8 Treasurer of the Manufacturers Association of York,  
9 Pennsylvania. This association is composed of some 350  
10 member companies which normally employ over 51,000 in a  
11 diversity of operations throughout York and surrounding  
12 counties.

13           With thousands of employees on layoff status,  
14 along with the need to update electrically operated  
15 equipment and to prepare for expansion to meet the needs  
16 for our products in the period following this temporary  
17 recession, industry particularly needs the competitive  
18 advantage of low-cost nuclear power now. Many of our  
19 owners and top executives decry the multitude of delays  
20 thrust upon General Public Utilities which continues to  
21 prolong the needed start-up on the undamaged Unit 1.

22           One company is in the midst of an \$11 million  
23 expansion and would really welcome the news that  
24 clearance to start up has been granted.

25           Further, it is obvious that to meet



1 competition and to be able to call back to work the  
2 thousands who are out of work and who are most anxious  
3 to be gainfully employed, the cry from our members is  
4 simply, we need all the opportunity to be competitive  
5 and productive and get the wheels of production back  
6 into motion again.

7           Common knowledge tells us there are many  
8 nuclear electric generating plants here in the United  
9 States, as well as throughout the world, with more  
10 expansion continuing. TMI No. 1 happened to be the  
11 victim of this unfortunate accident of TMI No. 2, and I  
12 do not wish to underestimate the trauma. But it was an  
13 accident in which no lives were lost, no one hurt, and  
14 can be equated to accidents in industry which need to be  
15 investigated with concern, evaluated and then decide the  
16 most expeditious moves to recovery and back on  
17 operation.

18           It has been my privilege to witness at many  
19 hearings since the accident in March of '79, there is  
20 much to be covered on reasons to start up No. 1. Most  
21 are energy-related. The prime priority issue is  
22 reducing our dependence on OPEC, with all the  
23 ramifications included.

24           The weather plays a major role in winter in  
25 controlling availability of the other fuels, coal and

1 oil, and obviously the decision to start up No. 1 unit  
2 at TMI would be the proper decision.

3 Thank you for this opportunity to witness.

4 (Cheers and boos and jeers.)

5 MR. MINNICH: Excuse me, Mary.

6 Is Jane Perkins in the audience?

7 All right, the next speaker will be Joyce  
8 Corradi.

9 STATEMENT OF MARIAN KURNAT

10 MS. KURNAT: Six weeks ago I completed a  
11 fourth interview as a participant in Evelyn Baumets'  
12 federally funded survey designed to recognize and  
13 establish levels of stress caused by the 1979 nuclear  
14 accident at Three Mile Island. The third and fourth  
15 interviews were similar to the first two in that they  
16 were psychologically extensive. However, while the  
17 first two interviews posed few questions regarding TMI  
18 itself, the third, and especially the fourth, asked the  
19 participant to acknowledge his feelings on the many  
20 distinctive aspects of the present situation and its  
21 consequences.

22 I was amazed and, in turn, disturbed by the  
23 degree of anxiety my answers portrayed. I had  
24 previously felt, as did most of the residents in this  
25 community, betrayed by the utility corporation and by

1 government, and powerless to combat them and such vested  
2 interests in TMI.

3           But my personal awareness of my own delayed  
4 stress symptoms urges me now to open my eyes to the  
5 dangers housed on the Susquehanna River. I am a  
6 homemaker, mother of three living in the North York  
7 area. I have, like most of my acquaintances, only a  
8 layman's knowledge of the science of nuclear power.

9           Nonetheless, I feel justified in my opposition  
10 to the restart of Unit 1 because the accident at Unit 2  
11 has verified my fears concerning the safety of  
12 commercial nuclear power.

13           Because of the burdensome fact of human  
14 fallibility, technological and mechanical failure, and  
15 material wear and tear, we cannot be responsible enough  
16 to operate a totally accident-free nuclear power  
17 industry.

18           As an environmentally concerned person, I opt  
19 not to risk the chance to further abuse our air, water  
20 and land, and as a humanitarian, I cannot condone  
21 risking the physical and mental well-being of human  
22 life. I can foresee only continued and intensified  
23 stress and heightened unrest in this community if Unit 1  
24 is reopened for use.

25           It is beyond my understanding that some would

1 think that the residents of central Pennsylvania would  
2 be willing to assume the risks of restarting Unit 1 to  
3 reunite stockholders and investors with their heavy  
4 losses, or that the ratepayer will sit idly by, keeping  
5 this issue on the back burner and assume the financial  
6 burden of Unit 2's cleanup that would be facilitated by  
7 the restart of Unit 1.

8           It is my opinion that the average electricity  
9 consumer would agree to an increased utility rate only  
10 to be used to finance the development of an alternate  
11 energy source.

12           (Applause.)

13           MS. KURNAT: The public displayed outrage at  
14 the corporate executives who bypassed product safety in  
15 exchange for increased sales and profit margins, as was  
16 evidenced in the Ford Pinto gas tank design failure.  
17 When given the bleak outlook of destroying the  
18 atmospheric layers around the earth, the public  
19 manufacturers of aerosol product conceded that alternate  
20 products were necessary for delivery of our hairsprays  
21 and deodorants.

22           Since the obvious dangers of TMI's future fall  
23 on we, the people who live and work in the surrounding  
24 areas, the question of restart should lie in the hands  
25 of we, the people, the consumers of its products and

1 by-products.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. MINNICH: Richard M. Brown will be the  
4 next speaker.

5 STATEMENT OF JOYCE CORRADI ON BEHALF OF  
6 CONCERNED MOTHERS

7 MS. CORRADI: Dear Commissioners, we are  
8 thankful that you have come to listen, and we pray your  
9 minds and hearts are open to hear what we say.

10 My name is Joyce Corradi, and I am here this  
11 evening representing the group Concerned Mothers of  
12 Middletown. We have worked very hard to educate  
13 ourselves not only about nuclear power but also about  
14 the ramifications of all of the accident at Three Mile  
15 Island.

16 The time has come, dear gentlemen, for you to  
17 understand all the ramifications of that accident.

18 (Applause.)

19 MS. CORRADI: Your secure knowledge and  
20 optimistic attitude that nuclear power was safe and no  
21 disaster could occur has been proven wrong and is no  
22 longer acceptable.

23 (Applause.)

24 MS. CORRADI: Gentlemen, we live in the daily  
25 repercussions of this accident: sirens malfunctioning,

1 incorrect evacuation plans in our tax notices, daily  
2 ventings, the storage of high level waste on that  
3 island, and the total incompetence of GPU.

4 (Applause.)

5 MS. CORRADI: These are but a few of the  
6 violations with which we must cope.

7 In order to rectify the situation, the trust  
8 we lost on March 28, 1979 must be re-established by  
9 you. It is your responsibility to protect us, and we  
10 are no longer willing to accept or settle for anything  
11 less.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. CORRADI: What better way to regain the  
14 trust of the people than to put all concentrated efforts  
15 into the clean-up of Unit 2 without the consideration of  
16 restart of Unit 1?

17 (Applause and cheers.)

18 MS. CORRADI: Let us successfully apply the  
19 wisdom gained so that no one else has to experience the  
20 traumas that we are facing.

21 Gentlemen, I want you to understand, nuclear  
22 power is not debatable tonight. The clean-up of Unit 2  
23 has got to be done, and no consideration of Unit 1 is  
24 acceptable until that is completely done.

25 Thank you.



1 (Applause and cheers -- standing ovation.)  
2 MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Helen  
3 Rohrbaugh.

4 STATEMENT OF RICHARD M. BROWN,  
5 PRESIDENT, LANCASTER ENVIRONMENTAL  
6 ACTION FEDERATION

7 MR. BROWN: My name is Richard M. Brown, and I  
8 am President of the Lancaster Environmental Action  
9 Federation.

10 Under the present circumstances, the Lancaster  
11 Environmental Action Federation is opposed to the  
12 restart of Unit 1 at Three Mile Island for the following  
13 reasons:

14 Number one, there is not a broadly backed  
15 government or private sector funding plan for the safe  
16 and expeditious clean-up of the damaged Unit 2 reactor.  
17 LEAF feels very strongly that there should be no  
18 start-up operation at Unit 1 while the clean-up of the  
19 crippled sister reactor is proceeding so slowly that it  
20 poses a continuing threat of contamination to our air,  
21 water and land.

22 (Applause.)

23 MR. BROWN: Number two, the poor public  
24 attitude of GPU management in 1975, long before the  
25 accident at Unit 2, the management of this corporation,

1 then called Metropolitan Edison, demonstrated its  
2 attitude toward the environment and public health when  
3 it applied to the Environmental Protection Agency for a  
4 national pollution discharge elimination system permit  
5 to allow them to bypass a pollution control system  
6 whenever they deemed it necessary so as to maintain  
7 regular electrical service.

8           This permit would have allowed Met Ed to dump  
9 hot, polluted water directly into the Susquehanna  
10 River. LEAF became a party to the hearings, and Met Ed  
11 was forced to withdraw the request.

12           From then until now, this corporation has  
13 often shown a rather callous attitude toward the  
14 public. Recently the citizens of Lancaster County has  
15 been continuously bombarded with GPU TV spots promoting  
16 Unit 1 restart. Perhaps these funds might be better  
17 spent on more urgent needs on the site itself.

18           (Cheers and applause.)

19           MR. BROWN: Number three, the weight of the  
20 many unresolved technical problems associated with the  
21 reactor, including leaking steam tubes, metal  
22 embrittlement, modifications to the cooling system, and  
23 the cheating and poor working conditions of the control  
24 room operators.

25           Four, the inability of the nuclear industry

1 and the federal government to establish a permanent  
2 means of disposal of highly radioactive waste so that  
3 the integrity of our natural environment is not  
4 violated.

5           Number five, the uncertain reliability of  
6 government oversight in monitoring the reactors at this  
7 facility, and the fear, frustration and uncertainty we  
8 face at TMI as a direct result of government promotion  
9 of nuclear power as a safe, cheap alternative to oil,  
10 coal and water power.

11           The government must accept the responsibility  
12 for the problems created by this unbridled enthusiasm  
13 and demonstrate that it is pro-people and not  
14 pro-nuclear.

15           (Applause.)

16           MR. BROWN: Number six, the lack of an  
17 ever-increasing electrical demand.

18           Number seven, the ever-increasing cost of  
19 construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear  
20 facilities.

21           And eight, and finally, the worry and  
22 psychological stress that the restart would trigger in  
23 the citizens who live in Lancaster County.

24           The crippled Unit 2 reactor at TMI stands as a  
25 tragic reminder of the failure of the nuclear industry

1 to safely and reliably harness the awesome power of  
2 nuclear fission.

3 Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 MR. MINNICH: Mr. and Mrs. S. Sacks will be  
6 the next speakers.

7 STATEMENT OF HELEN E. ROHRBAUGH,  
8 YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION

9 MS. ROHRBAUGH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman,  
10 members of the NRC, Mr. Minnich and ladies and  
11 gentlemen. My name is Helen E. Rohrbaugh, and I am a  
12 homemaker and President of the Board of Directors of the  
13 School District of the City of York, York,  
14 Pennsylvania.

15 The York City School System is one of the  
16 fifteen largest school systems in the Commonwealth of  
17 Pennsylvania. It serves the City of York and is one of  
18 the York community's largest employers.

19 I have been President of the School Board for  
20 four years and a member for nine years, and during this  
21 time I have seen many significant changes take place,  
22 not only in the school system, but in the greater York  
23 community. One of these was the construction, start-up  
24 and operation of TMI.

25 In 1979 an accident occurred at TMI, an

1 accident that could have happened regardless of the  
2 location and type of operation. As you know, TMI is a  
3 nuclear power facility which has the capability of  
4 providing lower cost energy efficient power. Since  
5 1979, many opinions have been expressed both in favor of  
6 and in opposition to the start of Unit No. 1. Whatever  
7 the number of opinions, the fact remains that today in a  
8 time of recession and high unemployment, it is, in my  
9 opinion, extremely important to the free enterprise  
10 system of our local area to put to rest the question of  
11 start-up and proceed to, in fact, start up Unit No. 1.

12           The start-up would permit GPU to once again  
13 operate this nuclear facility, which would enable the  
14 private and public operations.

15           As a private citizen and a public official  
16 concerned about the safety and welfare of children, I  
17 must emphatically state that all measures must be taken  
18 to guarantee as safe an operation as experienced before  
19 the unfortunate accident in March of 1979.

20           It is estimated that the restart of TMI Unit 1  
21 would save the York City School System 7 percent of  
22 present charges for electricity each year. Considering  
23 the district's responsibility to educate students, and  
24 to do so within greatly restrained fiscal limitations,  
25 the \$20,000 to \$25,000 this percentage represents would

1 be used advantageously in the classroom.

2 Thank you.

3 (Applause and boos.)

4 MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Tom  
5 Doherty.

6 Mr. Sachs, the word I have is you are going to  
7 use a minute and a half and then relinquish your time to  
8 someone else?

9 MR. SACKS: To Mr. Joseph Skelly.

10 MR. MINNICH: I will give you the yellow card  
11 at one minute, the red card at one and a half.

12 STATEMENT OF STUART SACKS

13 MR. SACKS: Thank you very much.

14 Members of the Commission, my name is Stuart  
15 Sacks. I live in New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.  
16 Professionally I am attorney in general practice, which  
17 brings me into contact with a wide range of professional  
18 people in the Harrisburg area.

19 I am frequently involved with clients and  
20 friends discussing whether to leave or stay if TMI  
21 reopens. Fortunately, most of the people in that class  
22 have transferrable skills and the resources to move, but  
23 all face the trauma of restart, of moving their families  
24 and starting a new life.

25 The common thread is that they feel they will



1 be robbed of their investments, made personally and in  
2 the community, developing it to the point where it has  
3 come.

4 I have represented people who have already  
5 left and others who simply moved outside the fictitious  
6 five, ten and fifteen mile zones of safety. Most of  
7 these people have sold their homes at a loss, and I can  
8 even say I have represented people whose marriages have  
9 been threatened by the issues of restart and the  
10 continued operation of Three Mile Island.

11 Should you permit Three Mile Island to reopen,  
12 it is my opinion that others in this group may leave,  
13 and that will be the loss of central Pennsylvania.

14 Sadly, there are those without these  
15 transferrable skills and resources who cannot move.

16 Secondly, I would like to say that personally,  
17 the same choice confronts my family and me. When you  
18 have children, you sacrifice yourself for them, but I  
19 don't want my child raised in an environment of  
20 continuing low-level radiation at best, and Class 9  
21 accidents at worst.

22 The anomaly of this restart to me is  
23 capsulized in the suit between GPU and Babcock & Wilcox,  
24 defective design versus general incompetence. We are  
25 the only losers of that suit.

1 (Applause.)

2 MR. SACKS: My final comment, gentlemen, the  
3 TMI plan is a lemon. Clean it up and shut it down.

4 (Applause and cheers.)

5 MR. MINNICH: Excuse me one second.

6 You have 36 seconds. No, I'm sorry. You are  
7 all right.

8 MR. SKELLY: Do I have my 90 seconds?

9 MR. MINNICH: Just short of 90 seconds.

10 STATEMENT OF JOSEPH SKELLY

11 MR. SKELLY: Just short of 90 seconds.

12 Mr. Chairman, may it please the Commission, my  
13 name is Joseph Skelly. I am a resident of New  
14 Cumberland, Pennsylvania, which is in Cumberland County,  
15 and I am a practicing attorney in Dauphin County.

16 I am here tonight not representing any clients  
17 or organizations or political groups. I am not a  
18 political activist, and I am not here espousing any  
19 underlying political action or theories. I am appearing  
20 as a concerned citizen, as a husband and a father of  
21 three growing children in central Pennsylvania.

22 Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, I  
23 am appearing here tonight because I am just plain  
24 scared, and I say that with no shame to this  
25 Commission. I make no statement on nuclear power

1 generally. I am against the restart of TMI. I present  
2 no scientific data to you tonight. That has been well  
3 presented to you many times.

4 But I suggest this to you: that sufficient  
5 data has been presented to you which is of a credible  
6 source to cast very serious doubt on the merits of  
7 restarting Three Mile Island.

8 You have an awesome responsibility, and you  
9 have awesome risks to weigh, and I suggest to this  
10 Commission, you are weighing risks of this magnitude,  
11 you take the conservative approach and you choose the  
12 risk which presents the least detrimental effects.

13 (Cheers.)

14 MR. SKELLY: In conclusion, I would just  
15 simply say this. The theme I have noticed tonight of  
16 all the proponents of restart has been economic.

17 (Cheers.)

18 MR. SKELLY: The theme against restart has  
19 been human life.

20 I suggest, members of the Commission, that the  
21 risks which you have to choose should be those in favor  
22 of human life and against economics. And I thank you  
23 very much for coming.

24 (Cheers and standing ovation.)

25 MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Andrew

1 Burger.

2 STATEMENT OF TOM DOHERTY,  
3 HARRISBURG CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING  
4 TRADE COUNCIL

5 MR. DOHERTY: Good evening, Commissioner  
6 Minnich. I want to thank you for this opportunity to  
7 present my views and the views of my people, and also to  
8 commend you for taking such a bold stand in coming out  
9 front to set up this forum. Thank you very much.

10 Chairman Palladino and Commissioners, on  
11 behalf of the Harrisburg and Central Pennsylvania  
12 Building and Construction Trades Council, the 15  
13 construction unions and 25,000 construction workers we  
14 represent, we want to welcome you to central  
15 Pennsylvania.

16 I want to take this opportunity to speak on  
17 behalf of the Unit 1 restart effort. I have prepared a  
18 lengthy statement for this endeavor, but after I  
19 reviewed it, I discovered I was not stating anything  
20 new. I was not revealing any new scientific information  
21 that would give you new grounds to ponder. So I am not  
22 submitting that information. What I would like to do at  
23 this time this evening is make a plea for a decision on  
24 Unit 1. I encourage that decision be for restart, but  
25 if not, a decision has to be made.

1           For three years people in south central  
2 Pennsylvania have been treated like pawns in a chess  
3 game, thrust out front, given hope for its decision,  
4 only to be knocked out of play by a government knight  
5 whose armor, quite frankly, is getting tarnished. The  
6 lack of decision and leadership from the appropriate  
7 entities in this matter has caused division among  
8 friends and families in this area.

9           As I stand here this evening encouraging  
10 restart, I can count numbers of my friends and coworkers  
11 who are of a different persuasion. The lack of a  
12 restart decision based on clear, factual reports has  
13 caused damage to this community that only time, a lot of  
14 time, can repair.

15           The drama of Three Mile Island is not going to  
16 ride off into the sunset like a hero in an old western  
17 movie. It is here today, and it will remain with us for  
18 many years.

19           Commissioners, your responsibility as it  
20 relates to Unit 1 restart is very simple, either no or  
21 yes. Although the process by which this decision is  
22 reached, I must admit, is mindboggling, to say the  
23 least, Commissioners, we have waited long enough for a  
24 decision, and the buck stops with you.

25           I encourage you to make a decision, provide

1 the leadership that this country was founded on and  
2 advanced on, and restart Unit 1.

3 Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 STATEMENT OF ANDREW BURGER,

6 COUNCILMAN, THIRD WARD, MIDDLETOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

7 MR. BURGER: My name is Andy Burger. I happen  
8 to be a Councilman for the Third Ward of Middletown, and  
9 my speech will certainly reflect what the people of the  
10 Third Ward of Middletown voted on when they voted over  
11 two to one to shut down Three Mile Island.

12 The basis of our government being the opinion  
13 of the people, the very first objective be to keep that  
14 right. This probably sounds like a revolutionary  
15 statement to you gentlemen. Gentlemen, this  
16 revolutionary statement was made by Thomas Jefferson.  
17 Anyone knows that Jefferson was the most influential man  
18 in setting up our government. For those of you who  
19 didn't know, the citizens overwhelmingly voted to shut  
20 down TMI as a nuclear facility.

21 That vote, according to what Jefferson had  
22 intended, should be enough to shut down TMI.

23 (Applause.)

24 MR. BURGER: Just because Jefferson and the  
25 other great men who founded our country have been dead



1 for many years does not give you gentlemen the right to  
2 ignore why this country was founded.

3 Met Ed, along with the entire nuclear  
4 industry, has been a source of inconsistencies. Here  
5 are just two examples.

6 We have a five mile evacuation plan. However,  
7 when you take radiation readings, you use a 25 mile  
8 radius. You do this so the readings are watered down.  
9 Any fool would know that.

10 Met Ed told us that radioactive krypton isn't  
11 harmful because radioactivity is not all the same.  
12 However, on a commercial sponsored by Met Ed, Dr. Sagan  
13 leads us to believe that radiation from the sun is the  
14 same as radioactive cesium, strontium, iodine,  
15 plutonium, etc. Many of these were released during the  
16 accident. Dr. Sagan doesn't tell the entire truth,  
17 which, as far as I am concerned, makes him a liar.

18 (Applause and cheers.)

19 MR. BURGER: The United States is willing to  
20 spend hundreds of millions of dollars to keep Russia  
21 from releasing lethal doses of radiation on us. Is it  
22 too much to ask that this same government spend a minute  
23 fraction of that amount to clean TMI No. 2 and convert  
24 TMI No. 1 to coal?

25 (Cheers.)

1           MR. BURGER: Whether radiation be released  
2 here intentionally or unintentionally, the effects are  
3 still the same. Let's remember that the amount of  
4 radiation released by the accident will never be known.

5           The only common sense solution is to convert  
6 TMI No. 1 to a coal generating facility. Let's look at  
7 some of the advantages.

8           We can use Pennsylvania coal and give  
9 Pennsylvanians jobs. Uranium, like oil, is imported.  
10 Let's start being patriotic. There is no need for an  
11 impossible evacuation plan. We would not be exploited  
12 by the anti-American Price-Anderson Act. It would  
13 eliminate psychological problems. There would be no  
14 chance for a major lethal release of radiation. There  
15 will be more jobs at TMI while producing electricity at  
16 a better rate than nuclear.

17           Gentlemen, on behalf of the people, I don't  
18 ask but demand that you shut down TMI as a nuclear  
19 facility.

20           (Applause.)

21           MR. BURGER: You gentlemen know it should be  
22 shut down. From now on, your decision is a matter of  
23 guts.

24           And I would like to tell you gentlemen one  
25 thing, because somebody said the vote was only 10

1 percent. I asked 50 people who didn't vote, and 48  
2 would have voted against TMI reopening. And I asked  
3 them why they didn't vote, an they didn't vote because  
4 they do not have faith in this country anymore.

5 I don't know what you fellows want, but I'd  
6 like to see them have faith again, and a lot depends on  
7 you.

8 Thank you.

9 (Applause and cheers.)

10 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Ladies and gentlemen, we  
11 have been at this an hour and a half. I think it would  
12 be well if we took a ten minute break.

13 We will come back, and I think we will have  
14 time for even more than the 30 people that we have  
15 scheduled.

16 So we will take ten minutes.

17 (A brief recess was taken.)

18 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Ladies and gentlemen, I  
19 wonder if we could reconvene.

20 MR. MINNICH: Ladies and gentlemen, if you  
21 could return to your seats, please.

22 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Will you please come to  
23 order so we can get on with the program. Mr. Minnich is  
24 trying to call the next speaker.

25 MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Dr.

1 Henry Wagner.

2 Is Commissioner Myers from Cumberland County  
3 in the audience?

4 Excuse me, Doctor. You will be just one  
5 moment.

6 Henry?

7 STATEMENT OF DR. HENRY WAGNER, CHAIRMAN  
8 MARYLAND GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON TMI CLEANUP

9 DR. WAGNER: Chairman Palladino,  
10 Commissioners, Mr. Minnich, my name is Henry Wagner. I  
11 am Chairman of the Maryland Governor's Committee on  
12 Three Mile Island.

13 Since the summer of 1979, upon the appointment  
14 of Governor Harry Hughes of Maryland, our Committee has  
15 monitored all aspects of the cleanup process of Unit  
16 No. 2. There are two reasons why the citizens of the  
17 State of Maryland have a great interest in the affairs  
18 concerned with TMI.

19 First, we are a neighboring state on the other  
20 side of the Mason-Dixon Line, and secondly, 50 percent  
21 of the water of the Chesapeake Bay comes down the  
22 Susquehanna River.

23 When Governor Thornburg presented his plan  
24 approximately a year ago, Unit 1, the startup of Unit 1,  
25 played a very important role in the cleanup process. On

1 November 10, 1981, our Committee passed the following  
2 two resolutions:

3 First, the question of the restart of Unit  
4 No. 1 should be answered solely on the basis of  
5 technological and safety considerations, and not on  
6 economic considerations with respect to the cleanup of  
7 Unit 2.

8 (Applause.)

9 DR. WAGNER: Secondly, if Unit 1 is restarted,  
10 we strongly encourage Governor Thornburg and the  
11 Pennsylvania Legislature to ensure that necessary  
12 revenues from the operation of Unit 1 be allocated to  
13 the cleanup of Unit 2 as proposed in the Governor's  
14 plan.

15 It is implicit, then, in these two  
16 resolutions, that if after detailed study by responsible  
17 engineers, scientists, regulatory agencies and political  
18 leaders, the conclusion is that Unit 1 can be operated  
19 safely, our Committee does not object to its restart.

20 Thank you very much.

21 (Applause.)

22 MR. SINNICH: The following speaker will be  
23 Franklin Linn.

24 Identify yourself, please, for the Commission.

25 STATEMENT OF BARRY PEENY

1                   ON BEHALF OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY  
2                   BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

3                   MR. PEENY: Good evening, Chairman Palladino,  
4 Commissioners, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Barry  
5 Peeny. I am here as a representative of Jacob Myers,  
6 Nelson Pott, Rosemarie Pifer, the Cumberland County  
7 Board of Commissioners.

8                   As an elected governing body, it is our duty,  
9 and indeed, our privilege to represent the residents of  
10 Cumberland County. On behalf of the Commissioners, I  
11 would like to thank the Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
12 for allotting us this time to express the views of the  
13 citizens of Cumberland County.

14                   Since the March 1979 accident at TMI Reactor  
15 No. 2, and the panic that followed that event, the  
16 possibility of a restart has been a growing and serious  
17 concern in the minds of the residents of Cumberland and  
18 surrounding counties. It is an issue that has cut  
19 across all social political and economic lines.

20                   The Cumberland County Board of Commissioners  
21 is deeply committed to doing everything within their  
22 powers to enhance the quality of life for our citizens.  
23 Having received numerous phone calls, letters and  
24 petitions from our constituents, the decision was made  
25 that the public should be given the opportunity to



1 express their views to the NRC because, gentlemen,  
2 ultimately it is up to you to decide on this important  
3 issue which would affect the lives of all of us.

4 A carefully worded referendum question was  
5 placed on the primary ballot this may to let the people  
6 speak for themselves. 19,420 voters went to their  
7 polling places to vote on that question. This  
8 represents almost 42 percent of the registered voters in  
9 our county, which as you know, is a substantial turnout  
10 for any primary. 12,658 people, or 65 percent of those  
11 voting, were against the restart of TMI Reactor No. 1.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. PEENY: 6,762 of those favor the restart.  
14 This is less than 35 percent of those voting on the  
15 question.

16 Even though that referendum was non-binding,  
17 the Commissioners urge you to listen to the majority.  
18 Don't restart TMI.

19 (Applause.)

20 MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Paul  
21 Gehris.

22 STATEMENT OF FRANKLIN D. LINN, COMMISSIONER

23 LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP

24 MR. LINN: Commissioners, my name is Franklin  
25 D. Linn, President of the Board of Commissioners of

1 Lower Swatara Township.

2           Tonight I represent two groups, and of the two  
3 groups of Lower Swatara Township, and they are most  
4 important to me, I have been represented by the Lower  
5 Swatara Commissioners for the citizens of Lower  
6 Swatara.

7           My concern with TMI and my other concern, and  
8 the most important that I cherish, is my family of three  
9 children.

10           We are the only municipality in the  
11 surrounding that took a survey. I am going to brief off  
12 my remarks because I gave everything to the  
13 Commissioners just a while ago in my remarks. We took a  
14 survey, very simple, and asked three questions with a  
15 postcard, and we gave it from 18 and up in age. It was  
16 mailed out to every resident of Lower Swatara Township.  
17 The results came back 64 percent to close TMI as a  
18 nuclear plant.

19           We were the only municipality that spent our  
20 tax dollars' monies to have their opinion spread to our  
21 Board of Commissioners on the decision. We are elected  
22 by the people. There is nobody closer to the people, no  
23 elected official closer to the people than a local  
24 official. Your state and your federal government, your  
25 county, it all comes back to your local official.

1           We have plenty of meetings at our local  
2 township meeting, and as President of the Board, we had  
3 pros and cons, and I had to do the same thing as  
4 Commissioner Minnich is doing it, chairing it.

5           We also had it on our ballot in Dauphin  
6 County, and we had the results of Dauphin County and  
7 Lower Swatara Township, and they, too, voted it down  
8 three to one to close it as a nuclear power plant.

9           (Applause.)

10           MR. LINN: Of course, you can find out that I  
11 am nervous and I'm not a speaker, but I think as a local  
12 official I have a responsibility to come to you as  
13 commissioners and speak how my people and my township  
14 feel. If they felt in favor of opening it, I would be  
15 here representing the people, regardless of how I feel.

16           I am scared. I hear that siren go, I am  
17 scared of Three Mile Island. I see it right outside my  
18 window. That's how close, in my front yard I can see  
19 it, and them sirens blow.

20           Now, I have one comment. You say I heard  
21 remarks about it was only a 10 percent, small percent of  
22 people paying electric. Let me tell you, the President  
23 of the United States is elected by a majority, and it is  
24 only those who vote, and it is those people who decided  
25 it.

1           And one more quick comment. If GPU has their  
2 act together, why did I get a letter November 3, and it  
3 says Lower Swatara Supervisor, which I am a  
4 Commissioner, and why did I get in the letter, it says  
5 Thursday, November 9 you are going to speak at the  
6 Commission. They don't have their act together.

7           Thank you.

8           (Cheers.)

9           MR. MINNICH: One second.

10           The next speaker will be Jane Perkins from the  
11 City of Harrisburg.

12                           STATEMENT OF CHARLES DORRISEY  
13                   ON BEHALF OF PAUL GEHRIS, PENNSYLVANIA  
14                           COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

15           MR. DORRISEY: Chairman Palladino, members of  
16 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Commissioner  
17 Minnich, my name is Charles Dorrisey. I represent Paul  
18 Gehris who is of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches.  
19 The Council is composed of 20 Anglican, Orthodox and  
20 Protestant denominations in this Commonwealth, with a  
21 constituency of over 3 million persons.

22           I thank you for the opportunity to come and  
23 speak at this hearing regarding the possible reopening  
24 of the General Public Utilities Three Mile Island Unit  
25 1. The Pennsylvania Council of Churches opposes the

1 reopening of Unit 1. In our statement of legislative  
2 principles of 1981-1982, we stated we have serious  
3 reservations about the practicality and safety of the  
4 atomic powered electricity production.

5           The cabinet of the Pennsylvania Council of  
6 Churches on January 21, 1982, adopted a resolution  
7 opposing the reopening of Three Mile Island Unit 1. In  
8 doing so, it noted actions by Central Pennsylvania  
9 Synod, Lutheran Church of America, Central Pennsylvania  
10 Conference, United Methodist Church, Penn Central  
11 Conference, United Church of Christ, Philadelphia Yearly  
12 Meeting, and the policy statement of the Ethical  
13 Applications of Energy Production and Use adopted by the  
14 National Council of Churches of Christ governing board  
15 on May 11, 1979, which states in part: "We support a  
16 national energy policy which will not need to utilize  
17 nuclear fission. Secure handling of nuclear waste over  
18 thousands of generations and safe operation of nuclear  
19 plants require that humans and their machines operate  
20 without endangering human beings or the environment.  
21 Human beings are not infallible. They will make  
22 mistakes. The result may be irreversible damage to the  
23 environment and to the human genetic pool."

24           We call your attention to the troubled history  
25 of Three Mile Island from its inception: first, rumors

1 of shoddy work in the construction; second, a management  
2 style which apparently did not take seriously safety  
3 issues raised by customers and the public prior to the  
4 accident; third, an alleged cheating scandal involving  
5 plant operators; fourth, the incident itself and the  
6 accompanying local trauma and worldwide concern; fifth,  
7 the continuing anxiety in the area. I think you sensed  
8 that tonight.

9           The brittle tube problems is the sixth; and  
10 the seventh is the continuing problem of waste  
11 disposal.

12           I would also note that the need for  
13 electricity is not growing as fast as once predicted,  
14 and that smaller, optimum, non-fission methods of  
15 generation are much to be preferred to the mammoth  
16 generating units by fission at Three Mile Island.

17           Thank you.

18           MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Peter  
19 Brier.

20                           STATEMENT OF JANE PERKINS,  
21                           CITY COUNCIL OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

22           MS. PERKINS: Gentlemen, friends and  
23 colleagues, my name is Jane Perkins. I am a member of  
24 the Harrisburg City Council. I am an elected official,  
25 and I am elected official in part because of NRC



1 policies which permitted the creation of Three Mile  
2 Island.

3 I felt hopeless in April of 1979, and I felt  
4 angry, and I was determined to change that hopelessness  
5 and that anger into action, and I decided to get  
6 involved and get political. So I set out to change  
7 things by working through the system.

8 Well, I am bringing you tonight a message from  
9 the system. The City Council of Harrisburg tonight  
10 passed a unanimous resolution -- and I have brought the  
11 original, signed by every member of the Council for the  
12 Commissioners -- in opposition to the restart of Three  
13 Mile Island.

14 (Cheers and standing ovation.)

15 MS. PERKINS: Give 'em hell.

16 (Cheers.)

17 MS. PERKINS: And so, gentlemen, I am speaking  
18 tonight for the entire Council of the City of  
19 Harrisburg, which is the largest city in the  
20 metropolitan area, and I also bring you a message  
21 tonight from the Mayor of the City of Harrisburg who has  
22 sent a letter with me to you expressing his sentiments  
23 also.

24 (Cheers.)

25 MS. PERKINS: I am not here tonight, though,

1 just as a politician or representing politicians. I am  
2 here tonight representing my constituents because my  
3 constituents have spoken, and they spoke at the ballot  
4 box on May 18, and they spoke at Council tonight in our  
5 chambers as we were meeting. And I would say to you  
6 that in response to the comments about low voter turnout  
7 or about having a small representative sample voting on  
8 May 18, I will tell you that if the process is good  
9 enough to elect me and to elect Mr. Minnich and to elect  
10 our Congress and to elect Mr. Reagan and to elect all  
11 the politicians who appointed you, it is good enough to  
12 determine whether or not Three Mile Island should open.

13 (Cheers and standing ovation.)

14 MS. PERKINS: And gentlemen, if the vote on  
15 May 18 wasn't good enough, then I think we can do it  
16 again and again and again until it is good enough and  
17 until you vote among yourselves to shut it down. And  
18 there are no more excuses.

19 This resolution that I have with me here  
20 tonight is the fourth resolution, and it is the toughest  
21 resolution that the Council and the City of Harrisburg  
22 has passed. I am not going to read it to you. I would  
23 like to submit it to the secretary for your records.

24 But we are concerned in here about clean-up,  
25 about evacuation plans, about psychological stress,

1 about daily reports of problems that are in the  
2 newspapers, about safety, incompetence, corrosion and  
3 alerts and leaks and costs, and we are concerned about a  
4 process that favors government and industry and utility  
5 owners over the concerns of consumers and lowly voters.

6 (Applause.)

7 MS. PERKINS: I would like to read to you the  
8 final resolved of our resolution tonight so that you as  
9 well as the audience knows what the council was  
10 feeling.

11 In addition to resolving that the efforts and  
12 the resources of you and of General Public Utilities  
13 should be focused on the clean-up, we further resolved  
14 that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission should show  
15 respect for the wishes of the citizens of our area, and  
16 further, show compassion for the feelings, fears and  
17 concerns of those citizens by honoring the overwhelming  
18 vote of May 18 when citizens express those feelings and  
19 fears for the most fundamental peaceful expression  
20 granted to citizens of our free Republic the vote and  
21 order that Unit 1 at Three Mile Island shall not be  
22 permitted to restart.

23 (Applause.)

24 MS. PERKINS: In closing, gentlemen, Three  
25 Mile Island is a blight on our community. Our people

1 have spoken. Shut it down.

2 Thank you.

3 (Standing ovation.)

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1           MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be John  
2 Bell.

3                                 STATEMENT OF PETER BRIER

4           MR. BRIER: Gentlemen, I would like to speak  
5 as a local physician, and it concerns many of the  
6 physicians in this area, about the TMI nuclear plant. A  
7 great number of physicians in this area have expressed  
8 their concern to me about the opening of TMI and the  
9 danger to the general health and population.

10           As a physician, we inevitably order a test or  
11 a maneuver, we weigh the risk versus the benefit ratio  
12 of anything that we do. In looking at TMI, I think  
13 again you have to weigh whether the risk of opening this  
14 plant, as far as the health of the general population,  
15 is worth it or not.

16           It is my feeling that the TMI nuclear plant  
17 has jeopardized the general health of the people in the  
18 Harrisburg area in several significant ways. The  
19 original accident exposed people to the physical risks  
20 of radiation which are long-term, and the ultimate rates  
21 of cancer and other diseases that may be caused by this  
22 are unknown, and they may not be known for ten to twenty  
23 years, as we witnessed, the people exposed to atomic  
24 irradiation from nuclear testing in the 1940's and  
25 fifties.

1           Second, the accident, at the time it happened,  
2 exposed the population to a great stressful risk of 45  
3 to 50 percent evacuation rate, and people in the  
4 hospitals, the sickest people in the area, many of them  
5 had to be transferred to other hospitals. Surgical  
6 procedures were delayed, and people were discharged  
7 before they were ready.

8           Thirdly, while looking at the time now where  
9 we come to a crossroads of whether to reopen the TMI  
10 nuclear generator or keep it closed, you must weigh the  
11 long-term effects of low doses of radiation which are  
12 spilled from that plant. At present, those effects are  
13 unknown. However, for many years, radiologists and the  
14 medical profession thought there was no danger at all  
15 from radiation. Now significant levels of leukemia in  
16 radiologists who are constantly exposed to low levels of  
17 radiation and significant risks and the studies on the  
18 Denver nuclear plant that were done indicate to me that  
19 the risk versus benefit of opening TMI indicate that the  
20 risks greatly outweigh the benefits, and that the TMI  
21 plant should remain closed for the health of the people  
22 of the Harrisburg area and central Pennsylvania in  
23 general.

24           Thank you.

25           (Applause.)



1 MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Michael  
2 Heicher.

3 STATEMENT OF KAY TAYLOR

4 MS. TAYLOR: My name is Kay Taylor. I am  
5 representing the Pennsylvania Farmers Association. My  
6 family owns and operates a dairy farm near York County.  
7 Our farm is located within the ten-mile radius of the  
8 Peach Bottom nuclear plant and on the outskirts of the  
9 20-mile radius of TMI. I am speaking on behalf of the  
10 Pennsylvania Farmers Association, the state's largest  
11 farm association, with 23,429 family members.

12 Our organization would like to thank you for  
13 the opportunity to address the question of whether TMI's  
14 Unit 1 should be restarted.

15 History has consistently confirmed the safety  
16 of nuclear power as a means of supplying electricity.  
17 Some 170 nuclear reactors have been in operation and  
18 have amassed over 1,000 reactor years of operating  
19 time. And yet not one death or injury has been  
20 attributed to radiation release from reactor mishaps.

21 (Applause.)

22 MS. TAYLOR: Even the incidents surrounding  
23 TMI's Unit 2 reactor in '79 attest to the safety of  
24 nuclear power. When you cut through the rhetoric and  
25 look at the data compiled, the facts clearly indicate

1 that the built-in safety measures within the reactor  
2 were effective in avoiding serious danger, and that  
3 radiation levels were non-existent in agricultural  
4 products and livestock produced around TMI.

5           The only casualty resulting from TMI Unit 2  
6 was the needless anxiety created by flamboyant media  
7 members. Agriculture, the Number One industry in the  
8 state, depends upon the availability of an economical  
9 and abundant electrical supply to meet present and  
10 future use and cost demands. Nuclear energy provides a  
11 means for a tremendous supply of electricity at a  
12 consistently stable long-run cost.

13           The absence of nuclear use will result in  
14 significant limitations and higher cost in the supply of  
15 electricity, increased efficiency in agricultural  
16 production and ultimately higher food costs to the  
17 consumer.

18           We favor and urge this Commission to approve  
19 the restart of TMI's Unit 1 in the near future, but we  
20 add a note of caution. It is imperative for the  
21 continued safe operation of TMI that the equipment and  
22 materials used in Unit 1 reactor meet the highest  
23 standards, and that employees in charge of operating the  
24 reactor be carefully tested and evaluated for competence  
25 and experience before approval is given for restart.

1                   Furthermore, NRC and GPU Nuclear must ensure  
2 that the cleanup operations conducted within the damaged  
3 Unit 2 reactor does not interfere with the electrical  
4 generation by Unit 1.

5                   Thank you.

6                   (Applause.)

7                   CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Ladies and gentlemen, let  
8 me repeat this again. It is most beneficial to all of  
9 us if you would permit the speakers to make their  
10 remarks and then later it is possible for booing or  
11 cheering.

12   STATEMENT OF MICHAEL HEICHER

13                   MR. HEICHER: Good evening.

14                   My name is Michael Heicher. I am vice  
15 president of Highspire Borough Council. With me tonight  
16 I brought a resolution which was passed on the 17th day  
17 of July, 1979, by Highspire Borough Council. I would  
18 like to read it to you.

19                   The resolution of the Highspire Borough  
20 Council summoning the permanent closure of the Three  
21 Mile Island Nuclear Facility.

22                   Whereas, the Borough of Highspire experienced  
23 the potential threat of nuclear disaster at Three Mile  
24 Island on March 28, 1979, and a number of borough  
25 residents have expressed psychological fears of the

1 future impact of nuclear power;

2           And whereas current physiological effects on  
3 borough residents have not been determined and could  
4 remain uncertain for future years;

5           Whereas the potential threat of a nuclear  
6 accident at the Three Mile Island facility will always  
7 exist to a minimum degree and the potential threat to  
8 the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents  
9 of the borough of Highspire will always exist due to the  
10 proximity of the Three Mile Island nuclear facility;

11           And whereas the immediate and long-term social  
12 and economical impacts on the Borough of Highspire  
13 currently remain unknown and may never be known or  
14 measured in tangible or reciprocal terms;

15           And whereas borough residents at a special  
16 public forum responded in the affirmative by a two to  
17 one margin to the question of permanently closing the  
18 Three Mile Island nuclear facility;

19           Now, therefore, it is hereby resolved by the  
20 Highspire Borough Council of the Borough of Highspire  
21 that the Three Mile Island nuclear facility be  
22 permanently closed as dictated by the majority of  
23 residents within the Borough of Highspire who were  
24 polled at the aforementioned public forum on July 5th,  
25 1979.

1           Resolved this day, the 17th day of July,  
2 1979. Signed, Highspire Borough Council.

3           Gentlemen, this resolution is still in effect  
4 in the Borough of Highspire. Thank you.

5           (Applause.)

6           CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Ladies and gentlemen, I  
7 believe this brings us to the end of the list of the  
8 selected speakers. However, we do have more time, and I  
9 understand the Commissioners are willing to go to about  
10 10:30. I am going to suggest that we continue with the  
11 list, as Mr. Minnich developed it. I gather these are  
12 in the order in which they signed up.

13           MR. MINNICH: The alternates will be called in  
14 the order in which they were signed up, as they called  
15 in to speak, and we will ask that you please adhere to  
16 the same format that we had for the preceding speakers,  
17 and we will give you the signals.

18           Stephen and Suzanne Patton.

19           Steve, while you are coming to the podium, you  
20 are each going to get a minute and a half. I will give  
21 you the yellow card in a minute and the red one at a  
22 minute and a half.

23           STATEMENT OF SUZANNE PATTON

24           MRS. PATTON: My name is Suzanne Patton. I  
25 realized tonight we haven't always been polite, but this

1 is our last chance, and we don't have the money that GPU  
2 has to buy silver tongued lawyers. So sometimes we have  
3 to shout because we are frustrated.

4           Now, I am very concerned that the NRC is the  
5 sole authority making the decision on the restart of  
6 TMI. From what I have seen, the NRC acts more as an  
7 advocate for the nuclear industry than as a regulatory  
8 body. I wish this weren't so. The annual 1978 NRC year  
9 end report stated there were reservations concerning  
10 TMI's management capabilities once Unit 2 went on line.  
11 Of course, GPU had spent all that money. You had to let  
12 it open. Well, it didn't take long for an accident to  
13 happen.

14           GPU has proven itself to be incompetent and  
15 untrustworthy before, during, and after the accident.  
16 If you will carefully review the records from the ASLB  
17 hearings, I am sure you will be as appalled as we are  
18 that you have received a recommendation for restart from  
19 the ASLB.

20           GPU has shown many times that they do not  
21 deserve a second chance. I have never heard the NRC  
22 address the question of restart as an if question, but  
23 only as a matter of when. I feel that you look upon a  
24 denial of restart as a blow to the whole nuclear  
25 industry. That is no reason to protect a company like



1 GPU.

2           The people of this area went through hell  
3 during the week of that accident. For some, like our  
4 family, it lasted a lot longer than that. I was  
5 pregnant at the time of the accident, and had to wait  
6 until December 5th to find out that our baby was  
7 healthy. That was a great relief. But until cleanup is  
8 completed, none of us will be able to relax. Why don't  
9 you protect us for a change? Shut down TMI.

10           (Applause.)

11           MRS. PATTON: And please make GPU stop  
12 spending money on restart and start spending money on  
13 the cleanup.

14           (Applause.)

15           MR. MINNICH: You have 30 seconds.

16           STATEMENT OF STEPHEN PATTON

17           MR. PATTON: First, I would like to present  
18 some letters that came in from across the country to  
19 TMIA in solidarity to try to fight to keep TMI closed.

20           Let me say first that nuclear science is the  
21 most complex of disciplines, and there is no room for  
22 errors. I am sure that is clear in your mind. With  
23 that, I would like to direct a few questions to you in  
24 your decision-making process. Do you have any doubts  
25 about GPU Nuclear's ability to operate TMI safely? Do

1 you believe GPU and PEMA are prepared for an emergency?  
2 Are you satisfied that TMI Unit 1 is completely up to  
3 safety grade? And do you have any concerns about GPU's  
4 credibility and the information presented in the restart  
5 hearings? And need I mention the Babcock and Wilcox  
6 case and the obviously different answers to the same  
7 questions.

8 Can you answer yes to all these questions? If  
9 you cannot, then I say you have two more questions  
10 facing you. Do you order not to order immediate  
11 effectiveness or do you order that GPU close Three Mile  
12 Island permanently, and the money being wasted on  
13 cleanup being put on -- on restart be put into cleanup  
14 immediately. Thank you.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. MINNICH: Commissioner Hochendoner is not  
17 in the audience.

18 Linda Lotz. Is Linda Lotz here?

19 Then, following Linda, Robbie Fix on behalf of  
20 Judith Richard.

21 STATEMENT OF LINDA LOTZ

22 MS. LOTZ: Good evening, gentlemen.

23 There has been a lot of discussion this  
24 evening about the financial implications and the  
25 implications to us as people. I would like to talk a

1 little more about some of the financial implications  
2 here. My personal indicator on whether or not TMI will  
3 finally be safe to be reopened is when the insurance  
4 industry finally agrees that it is safe to provide  
5 policies to us as people who live near nuclear power  
6 plants and they are willing to make a profit only when  
7 they find it is safe enough for them to put their money  
8 on the line.

9           Like Steve, I would like to ask you a few  
10 questions as you consider whether or not to reopen the  
11 plant. I would like to know if you have considered what  
12 the economic impact will be on this area. There have  
13 been discussions about the fact that there are jobs and  
14 there are people who are working at TMI Unit 1. I would  
15 like to know how many jobs would be created if Unit 1  
16 were closed down. I am sure that those people would be  
17 kept on and there would be plenty of time for them to be  
18 retrained or to find positions elsewhere. We are not  
19 talking about putting them out of a job on the spot.

20           I would also like to know whether or not you  
21 have considered whether or not there are companies and  
22 families who will consider leaving this area if the  
23 plant is reopened. In the process of talking with  
24 people and having personal conversations, I have spoken  
25 with a number of people who will leave the area, and I

1 have heard of companies who have considered moving into  
2 the area, and when they really thought about TMI, they  
3 have decided against it.

4           Of course, none of them will say that  
5 publicly, because of the position and posture of GPU,  
6 but that is something that is very real.

7           I would also like to know if you have thought  
8 about the farmers and companies like Hershey Foods,  
9 which provide food which is sold outside the area. Will  
10 the food and the produce be able to be sold out of the  
11 area? This is a very rich agricultural area. We depend  
12 on agriculture, and I am very gravely concerned that  
13 these farmers and these companies will not be able to  
14 sell things out of this area.

15           I know in talking with people from around the  
16 world they have stopped buying Hershey bars and they  
17 have stopped buying things with the name of Hershey  
18 simply because the plant is nearby here. Those people  
19 have no trust in the plant.

20           I also hope you would have reviewed the Board  
21 of Realtors' report coming out of Harrisburg, which  
22 shows that there has been a significant decrease in the  
23 value of homes in the area of the plant. Have you  
24 considered what the further impact will be if the plant  
25 is reopened?

1 I would like to be frank. I am one of those  
2 people who will consider leaving the area. I am young.  
3 I am educated. And I am mobile. And I can leave the  
4 area if I want to. But quite frankly, I don't. I grew  
5 up here. I went to this high school. This area means a  
6 great deal to me, and I don't want to have to leave this  
7 area, and if you decide to open the plant, I am going to  
8 have to leave, and I pray to God you don't do that to  
9 me.

10 (Applause.)

11 MR. MINNICH: Robbie Fix. Robbie?

12 (No response.)

13 MR. MINNICH: Judith? Okay, John Murdoch  
14 would be the next speaker, and following him Keith  
15 Bentz.

16 STATEMENT OF JUDITH RICHARD

17 MS. RICHARD: I am grateful for this  
18 opportunity to be able to speak tonight, mainly because  
19 I am young. I am only 17 years old. I would like to  
20 take everybody back, unfortunately, to March 28th,  
21 1979. I was in bed at the time with a back injury. I  
22 was unable to feel anything around below my torso, and  
23 laying in bed that day with nobody home, and the warning  
24 was coming over the radio, I could honestly say I was  
25 scared to death.

1           And if there is anybody who has been scared to  
2 death, I almost was, because when there is nobody home  
3 and you hear helicopters going over your house and  
4 wondering where they are going, and on the radio people  
5 telling you not to use your air conditioner, not to open  
6 your windows, to stay indoors, it is very frightening.

7           I also wanted to say I have a letter here to  
8 all of you. It shows what happened that day with me,  
9 and I am very pleased, as I said before, to be able to  
10 speak, and I would like to make this very short also,  
11 because I think a lot can be said in a short time.

12           I would like to read for you now a quote that  
13 is my favorite. It is from Don Quixote. "And maddest of  
14 all is to see life as it is, not as it should be." But  
15 I have come to believe when looking at TMI that that is  
16 wrong. It should be, "The maddest thing is not seeing  
17 life the way it should be." I want a better life for  
18 everybody, because I want to live to be the age of 20.  
19 Please shut down TMI now, because I am mad as hell.

20           (Applause.)

21           MR. MINNICH: Mr. Murdoch, and Keith Bentz  
22 would be next. And then Clement Glunz, Jr.

23                           STATEMENT OF JOHN MURDOCH

24           MR. MURDOCH: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,  
25 there are two matters which I wish to emphasize. One



1 concerns emergency planning. On February 17, 1982, a  
2 test of emergency preparedness was conducted in the area  
3 of the Beaver Valley nuclear power plant in western  
4 Pennsylvania.

5           Before it is said that there is no connection  
6 between that test exercise and TMI, allow me to say most  
7 emphatically that there is a direct connection between  
8 the two. This is true particularly because of the  
9 aftermath of the Beaver Valley exercise and the  
10 implications of that aftermath to the crucial matter of  
11 emergency preparedness at TMI.

12           Most important, the cast of principal  
13 characters at both the Beaver Valley and the TMI  
14 emergency planning situations is identical. This  
15 includes the heads of the Pennsylvania Emergency  
16 Management Agency, PEMA, and the regional director of  
17 the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA. The  
18 latter agency is responsible for enforcing the NRC  
19 guidelines for off-site emergency preparedness.

20           Last month, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette in a  
21 front page article, an article never repudiated,  
22 revealed that FEMA's on-site staff had determined the  
23 test to be a failure. A senior federal official  
24 observing the exercise found that it "yields the  
25 conclusion that the level of preparedness in both the

1 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of West  
2 Virginia is not adequate to protect the health and  
3 safety of the public."

4           A staff member commented that that  
5 recommendation "destroys the credibility of the  
6 program. The regional director took the report and  
7 whitewashed it. Basically, he let the state off the  
8 hook."

9           The newspapers further report that the action  
10 of the regional director of FEMA in Philadelphia was  
11 taken after the personal intercession of the head of the  
12 Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, who protested  
13 the finding of failure. It is incumbent upon the NRC  
14 and the Governor of Pennsylvania to conduct  
15 investigations of this matter. Until those  
16 investigations are concluded, the honesty and  
17 reliability of emergency preparedness measures at TMI  
18 and elsewhere in the country will remain an undetermined  
19 question.

20           Secondly and lastly, persons at the Visitors'  
21 Center in Yorktown, Virginia, are reminded that the  
22 American Revolution which culminated there in 1781  
23 proved forever that people need not endure governments  
24 which they cannot control.

25           (Applause and cheers.)

1 MR. MURDOCH: That was the audience's time,  
2 Mr. Minnich.

3 It remains to be seen whether Middletown in  
4 1982 will prove that people need not endure alien  
5 institutions which they cannot control, which they do  
6 not want, as to the location of which they never were  
7 consulted, and concerning which their expressed opinions  
8 have until now been derided or ignored.

9 Lastly, during the past three years the faith  
10 of the people of central Pennsylvania in their elected  
11 and appointed representatives has been sorely tried.  
12 They have until now chosen to rely on peaceful action,  
13 and have entrusted their destinies to those same  
14 representatives.

15 MR. MINNICH: John, you are way over.

16 MR. MURDOCH: One sentence. On your decision  
17 as to the restart will rest their decision as to what  
18 future course of action they need to take.

19 Thank you.

20 (Applause and cheers.)

21 MR. MINNICH: Something I should have perhaps  
22 said earlier but did not choose to do so, we have not  
23 been counting the time for the interruptions, regardless  
24 of who the speaker was, so we did not detract from  
25 John's time.

1                   Are you Keith? Okay.

2                                 STATEMENT OF KEITH BENTZ

3                   MR. BENTZ: My name is Keith Bentz, and I live  
4 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

5                   As you can tell, I am not experienced at this,  
6 and I feel rather uncomfortable, but I would like to say  
7 that gentlemen, I appreciate your coming here. I would  
8 also like to say I would applaud the group here for the  
9 very simple fact that they have kept their cool.  
10 Gentlemen, their problem is very severe and very  
11 serious. Unit 1 should never be reopened. I feel that  
12 it behooves you gentlemen to make sure that it doesn't.  
13 Thank you.

14                                 (Applause.)

15                   MR. MINNICH: Frankie, he did better than  
16 you.

17                   Clement Glunz, Jr. Is Clement here?

18                                 (No response.)

19                   MR. MINNICH: Helen Hocker. Helen Hocker?  
20 Joan Bellezza. Bellezza.

21                                 STATEMENT OF HELEN HOCKER

22                   MS. HOCKER: My name is Helen Hocker. I live  
23 in York County.

24                   I would like to say briefly that we in York  
25 County did not have an opportunity to vote in the May

1 primary on the referendum. The Commissioners in our  
2 county did not choose to put it on the ballot. I did  
3 some private polling at the polls on election day. Of  
4 the people I spoke with, to whom I put the question as  
5 it appeared on the ballot in the counties Dauphin,  
6 Cumberland, and Lebanon, 129 said no restart, 29 said  
7 yes.

8 I hadn't planned to say that. I was going to  
9 speak more about the referendum, but you have heard a  
10 great deal about that. So I will just say briefly, how  
11 long must we wait until you accept your role as  
12 regulators? Be reminded, please, that your role is not  
13 that of apologists or cheerleaders for the nuclear power  
14 industry, but that of regulators of that industry. We  
15 demand that you act responsibly instead of covering up  
16 facts and ignoring critical safety issues and allowing  
17 cheating and lying by utilities and their employees.

18 You have heard many times the trauma that we  
19 endured in 1979, and though it may be repetitious to  
20 you, we cannot wipe from memory those nightmarish nights  
21 and days. I wish that we could.

22 You have no right to subject us to that  
23 particular hell again. Do you trust GPU to run Three  
24 Mile Island again? They haven't even cleaned up or paid  
25 for the March, 1979, accident. Do you believe they

1 should be given an opportunity to bring us still another  
2 accident?

3 VOICES: No.

4 MS. HOCKER: There are risks that life brings  
5 to all of us. If you gentlemen were my surgeons, before  
6 surgery, with all the attendant life-threatening risks,  
7 my signature would be required to acknowledge my  
8 willingness to accept those risks. I have not signed  
9 any such agreement with any of you. If you give the  
10 order for restart, you shall each be held personally  
11 responsible for subjecting all of us to life-threatening  
12 risks.

13 (Applause.)

14 MS. HOCKER: No plea that you are just  
15 following orders from the president of some utility, the  
16 president of some bank, or the President of the United  
17 States can remove your personal accountability. We the  
18 people have been persecuted long enough by the NRC and  
19 by the Atomic Energy Commission before you We are not  
20 the enemy. Our common enemy stands at places named  
21 Three Mile Island, Ginna, Crystal River.

22 We who live here recognize our enemy. You are  
23 still blind.

24 (Applause.)

25 MR. MINNICH: The next speaker will be Linda



1 Lotz. I am sorry. Kathern Sojourner.

2 STATEMENT OF JOAN BELLEZZA

3 MS. BELLEZZA: To the NRC Commissioners, what  
4 scares me is radiation.

5 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Could you identify  
6 yourself, please?

7 MS. BELLEZZA: Joan Bellezza.

8 Radiation in acceptable limits according to  
9 certain people who have lowered these limits and doses  
10 constantly. I did not accept these limits. I do not  
11 accept any radiation in my food chain from TMI. I  
12 cannot believe you allow GPU and other utilities across  
13 the country to publicize ridiculous commercials and lies  
14 such as, we get radiation from flying over certain areas  
15 and standing next to certain statutes and from  
16 televisions, surely you can accept radiation from  
17 nuclear power plants. But you and I know these are  
18 different types of radiation.

19 The radiation coming from nuclear power  
20 plants, plutonium, strontium, et cetera, is much more  
21 deadly. The nuclear waste from a nuclear power plant  
22 still has nowhere to go. How can you let them compare  
23 nuclear power plant radiation with background  
24 radiation? How can you let them go on with this with a  
25 clear conscience?

1 I live here. You don't. I have a garden,  
2 property, trees that I am very proud of. More  
3 importantly, I have a family, friends, and a future in  
4 this area. I will not accept any more radiation. You  
5 and I both know the steam generator tubes are  
6 deteriorating. The reactor vessel walls have  
7 brittleness problems. The operators and owners have a  
8 history of cheating, lying, and the Union of Concerned  
9 Scientists do not consider Unit 1 safe to operate.

10 We all know that here in central Pennsylvania,  
11 and we also know that we want TMI Unit 2 cleaned up.  
12 Stop letting GPU put all its money in advertising and  
13 promoting of Unit 1.

14 (Applause.)

15 MS. BELLEZZA: We want them to clean up Unit  
16 2. We voted on this two to one against restart. What  
17 would that do to a public that voted against something  
18 and then the government in a democracy turns around and  
19 does the opposite? I have no evacuation plans, because  
20 I live outside the ten-mile radius. I live twelve miles  
21 away. I resent that, because I do not have a decent  
22 evacuation plan besides a few sirens that don't always  
23 work. I resent that deeply. Are we not worth anything  
24 to you besides a big experiment for the muddled and  
25 disgusting history of nuclear power? Will we be the

1 first victims of a meltdown because you were more  
2 interested in starting up another plant with problems  
3 before cleaning up its sister reactor that sits there  
4 rotting, deteriorating, and letting out more and more  
5 radiation?

6           We want an end to the nuclear nightmare you  
7 are putting us through. We want to get back to enjoying  
8 ourselves, our friends, our children, our property  
9 without worrying day to day about losing it all. That  
10 is why we voted no. Clean up Unit 2, please. How much  
11 longer must we ask before it happens?

12           (Applause.)

13           MR. MINNICH: Katherine Sojourner. Is  
14 Katherine here?

15           (No response.)

16           MR. MINNICH: Randy King. Following Randy,  
17 Doris Robb.

18                           STATEMENT OF RANDY KING

19           MR. KING: I know that many people have left,  
20 but I would like everybody to take a little bit of  
21 personal courage and those that are in favor of restart,  
22 would you please stand up right now for just a few  
23 seconds?

24           (A division of the house.)

25           MR. KING: Everyone that is opposed to

1 restart, would you please stand up?

2 (A division of the house, accompanied by  
3 cheers.)

4 MR. KING: Gentlemen, you just upped it to  
5 five to one. I am telling you for three and a half  
6 years these people have fought to keep the plant shut  
7 down. This is a conservative area, and we have tried  
8 everything legally to keep that plant shut down, and we  
9 will continue to work legally to keep that plant shut  
10 down, but it seems like the system is stacked against  
11 us, and as much as we work within the system, the more  
12 it works against us, and I am telling you right now that  
13 if you allow that plant to restart, that we are going to  
14 occupy the headquarters in New Jersey, we are going to  
15 block that plant down there, we are going to occupy your  
16 offices in Bethesda, and we are going to occupy your  
17 offices in Washington.

18 (Cheers.)

19 MR. MINNICH: Gordon Bosler. Paul Williams.

20 STATEMENT OF DORIS ROBB

21 MS. ROBB: My name is Doris Robb. I am from  
22 Lancaster.

23 My family was one of the families that did  
24 evacuate from Three Mile Island. We live 22.5 miles  
25 from Three Mile Island, and that 2.5 miles did not give

1 me any great satisfaction at the time of the accident.

2 My comments will be brief, gentlemen. It  
3 seems to me that the process here tonight should be  
4 reversed. You should be giving testimony to the public  
5 explaining why you are even considering restarting TMI  
6 Unit 1. How can you consider restart of TMI Unit 1? It  
7 certainly doesn't take a nuclear engineer to understand  
8 the dangers that that facility presents to the public.

9 The attitude of the Nuclear Regulatory  
10 Commission at best with regard to the concerns of the  
11 public -- you should know the public is no longer as  
12 naive as it was at the time of the accident. The public  
13 will not accept the reopening of that facility as  
14 placidly as we accepted the accident itself.

15 GPU under the direction of Bob Arnold has  
16 violated the safety and integrity of the Susquehanna  
17 once. Don't let it happen again.

18 I would like to relinquish the remaining time  
19 I have to Betty Tompkins from Lancaster.

20 STATEMENT OF BETTY TOMPKINS

21 MS. TOMPKINS: My name is Betty Tompkins. I  
22 was one of the originators of the Susquehanna Valley  
23 Alliance in Lancaster, and I was one of the original  
24 plaintiffs that prevented the water from being dumped  
25 into the Susquehanna River.

1           This letter then was to be passed in, but it  
2 was written by myself, a grandmother, 65 years of age,  
3 whose youngest grandchild is just two weeks older than  
4 the TMI disaster. The jury is still out on his life  
5 expectancy, sirs.

6           It is my understanding that TMI Unit 1 is part  
7 of the Three Mile Island power station. It is also my  
8 understanding that such power station still has a badly  
9 damaged Unit 2 within its borders. I also understand  
10 that as of this date there is no clear or definite  
11 commitment as to where the necessary funds for cleanup  
12 are coming from.

13           I also understand that large amounts of  
14 radioactive waste are seated within the boundaries of  
15 that power plant, and I am stressing, gentlemen, power  
16 plant, and not power unit, and it is my opinion, sir,  
17 that the two are interrelated, and unless you can  
18 separate those two, you have no right to even consider  
19 the reopening of TMI Unit 1.

20           (Applause.)

21           MR. MINNICH: Gordon Bosler.

22                           STATEMENT OF GORDON BOSLER

23           MR. BOSLER: Good evening. My name is Gordon  
24 Bosler, and I represent the Governor Pinchot Group of  
25 the Sierra Club here in central Pennsylvania.



1           It is an indication to us just within the past  
2 year that people are concerned about the environment  
3 that in the past year and a half, our membership has  
4 doubled because of perceived and real threats to the  
5 environment. We are opposed to the restart of Three  
6 Mile Island Unit 1 reactor for the following reasons.  
7 No reactor the size of TMI Unit 2 has ever been cleaned  
8 up before, and the possibility of radioactive releases  
9 during that cleanup is a serious concern.

10           If the TMI Unit 1 was in operation when a  
11 serious release occurred, it may complicate the safe  
12 resolution of that event.

13           Two, we do not know the long-term effects of  
14 low-level radiation and to what amount of radiation the  
15 people living in the vicinity of the plant were exposed  
16 to. Because of this, many people near the plant have  
17 suffered psychological stress which would only be  
18 compounded by the restart of TMI Unit 1.

19           It has been three and one half years since the  
20 accident at the TMI Unit 2 reactor, and there is still  
21 no adequate funding plan for the safe cleanup of that  
22 reactor. This shows the inability of the government,  
23 the nuclear industry, and the utilities to deal with  
24 this dangerous situation promptly and safely.

25           According to a report by your own United

1 States General Accounting Office, there is currently  
2 enough generating capacity in the region to meet our  
3 needs for electricity for the next ten years, even with  
4 both TMI units shut down permanently.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. BOSLER: General Public Utilities Nuclear  
7 Corporation has shown that it is incapable of safely  
8 operating the nuclear generating station. A bad  
9 precedent would be set by the NRC if they would allow  
10 GPU, Inc., to possibly make the same mistakes again.  
11 The cracks recently found in the steam generating tubes  
12 due to flaws in design and workmanship of TMI Unit 1  
13 raise doubts about the future integrity of that  
14 reactor.

15 In conclusion, I would like to make a few  
16 remarks. We have to take a hard look at how we generate  
17 electrical power in this country. We must realize that  
18 nuclear power is the most potentially dangerous and  
19 certainly the most expensive way to do so. I see a day  
20 when we will no longer need a Nuclear Regulatory  
21 Commission because there will be no more nuclear  
22 reactors to regulate.

23 (Applause.)

24 MR. BOSLER: And maybe that is your concern,  
25 because I don't like to see you in the unemployment line

1 any more than I do anyone else, but there is a day when  
2 we will depend on the biggest nuclear reactor of all,  
3 and that is the sun.

4 Thank you.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. MINNICH: Is Mr. Ed Noyer still in the  
7 audience? If he is, would he come up to the front  
8 stage? I would like to speak to him.

9 The next gentleman would be Paul Williams or  
10 Philip Friedman.

11 (No response.)

12 MR. MINNICH: Mary Harnett. Mary?

13 Mr. Noyer, are you still here?

14 Following Mary, Kathy Manfried, Clare Jones,  
15 and Al Mannich.

16 STATEMENT OF MARY HARNETT

17 MS. HARNETT: Dear Commissioners, I thank you  
18 very much for coming here and for showing some concern  
19 for the people that live here.

20 We, the people living in central Pennsylvania,  
21 definitely do not want Unit 1 restarted. We are  
22 scared. We are nervous. We are tired of holding our  
23 breath every time Met Ed does anything. We have taken  
24 about all we can endure. And then, there is constant  
25 talk of restart, and pending decision on the restart of

1 Unit 1 just boggles the mind when logic tells you to  
2 clean up one mess before you start another one.

3           It is difficult to explain the strong current  
4 of hatred and distrust that people feel toward Met Ed  
5 for making us fear for our lives, and the NRC for not  
6 looking out for our health and our safety as we know you  
7 should. Do you blame us for feeling this way? We feel  
8 helpless. How can we fight a multimillion dollar  
9 industry with a strong lobbying center in D.C.?

10           Many of our own legislators are afraid to take  
11 a firm stand on TMI for various political reasons. I  
12 know it is impossible for you, but try living here. Put  
13 yourselves in our shoes. You can't possibly know -- I'm  
14 sorry. It is like saying you are sorry when someone's  
15 loved one has passed away. You can't possibly know how  
16 that person feels unless you have experienced the death  
17 of a loved one.

18           The situation here is similar. You must  
19 experience what we have experienced.

20           I feel as though a private industry is taking  
21 control of central Pennsylvania, the water, the  
22 technical problems, the theories tried, not proven, the  
23 nuclear waste, the workers who face the problems every  
24 day, their families, embrittlement, 31,000 tubes,  
25 bombardment daily, Met Ed advertising, cleanup of Unit

1 2, evacuation, which is given lip service. No one  
2 really knows how efficient it would be.

3 Our government supports and encourages this  
4 kind of a slipshod operation, and then expects its  
5 people to accept Unit 1 starting up again. We shan't.

6 Thank you.

7 STATEMENT OF KATHY PARSONS

8 MS. PARSONS: My name is Kathy Parsons. I  
9 have lived in Middletown for ten years. I worked at the  
10 Holy Spirit Hospital for almost ten years. I am  
11 president of the Greenview Elementary School PTA.

12 On March 28th, 1979, I had two children, an  
13 eight-year-old and a two-year-old. My husband and I  
14 decided to evacuate our home because of common sense  
15 reasons and the suggestion of Governor Thornburg. On  
16 April 5th, while driving down a 15-mile-per-hour  
17 highway, I encountered the scene of a school bus-Jeep  
18 accident. I was tired and distraught over the past few  
19 days and the prospect of the unknown. When would we be  
20 able to go home? Would we be able to? I didn't react  
21 in time to the sight of the accident. I was in  
22 intensive care for two weeks. My two-year-old son,  
23 Adam, who was securely buckled in his car seat, was  
24 killed instantly. My eight-year-old, who was securely  
25 buckled in his seatbelt, escaped physical injury.

1           My family and I, with the help of our friends  
2 and neighbors, have put our lives back together again.  
3 I have a daughter who will be two years old next  
4 February. Please consider us when you decide whether or  
5 not to start TMI Unit 1. There is, no matter what  
6 safeguards, a chance that an accident may occur there.  
7 If I am told to evacuate, I don't know which option I  
8 will choose. Please keep TMI Unit 1 closed, so that I  
9 don't have to choose between two risks that are  
10 unnecessary. Thank you very much.

11           (Applause.)

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1 MR. MINNICH: Clare Jones, is there a Clare  
2 Jones here?

3 (No response.)

4 I see Al. I didn't think he'd pass up a  
5 chance to speak if it came. Al, you are next.

6 Is Brenda Witmer in the audience? If she  
7 would come forward, please.

8 STATEMENT OF AL MANIK

9 MR. MANIK: Good evening, Mr. Palladino, Mr.  
10 Gilinsky. We met before. You other three gentlemen I  
11 didn't meet.

12 This past summer you held hearings at Indian  
13 Point up in New York and then people just about ran you  
14 out of town.

15 What I have to say will take me three minutes  
16 or less. I listened to the presentation made by GPU to  
17 the Commissioners. I do not have the confidence in you  
18 Commissioners or GPU to handle the situation. The best  
19 that I can say is, clean it up, close it down, and let  
20 our votes stand. Do not attempt to steal our vote.  
21 Shut it down.

22 (Applause.)

23 MR. MINNICH: Your brevity surprises me.  
24 Brenda Witmer.

25 Pat Smith, if she's in the audience, she did

1 speak, but she's on the alternate list. Joe Nash. I  
2 saw Joe Nash was here, and if he still is. Gloria  
3 Step. If any of those people are in the audience, will  
4 you please come forward, okay.

5 STATEMENT OF BRENDA WITMER

6 MS. WITMER: Commissioners, I have a very  
7 short statement to make. I shouldn't have to be here  
8 tonight. You the NRC Commissioners should make that  
9 unnecessary by listening to the voices of the people  
10 that are crying, no restart.

11 I am the mother of three and the grandmother  
12 of two. I drink water from the Susquehannah River every  
13 day, and I cherish my life and my family above anything  
14 else. I will not allow Three Mile Island to restart.

15 It is incredible to believe that this can  
16 actually happen. Clean up Unit 2 and close Three Mile  
17 Island forever.

18 (Applause.)

19 MS. MANFRED: Mr. Minnich, I think there is  
20 some problem with my name. It is Kathleen Manfred.

21 STATEMENT OF KATHLEEN MANFRED

22 MS. MANFRED: I've given my statement to the  
23 desk, but I'd like to read it in person.

24 My letters and phone calls to legislators and  
25 even to the Commission over the past three and one-half

1 years are beginning to sound repetitious. But I pray  
2 with all my heart that this will be the second to the  
3 last statement that I make concerning TMI, the last  
4 being a heartfelt thanks to the Commission for listening  
5 to the majority voice of this community and closing TMI  
6 forever.

7           Once again, I ask you to listen and truly hear  
8 what I have to say. Three and one-half years ago, like  
9 thousands of other families, we were forced to flee our  
10 home due to the accident at TMI. We spent a week of  
11 total anguish and despair. The impossible had  
12 happened.

13           Upon returning home, we were angry and  
14 sickened by the events of the previous week. There were  
15 so many unanswered questions. We sought information  
16 concerning nuclear power from every imaginable source,  
17 for anything that might help us to understand the anger  
18 we felt and if in fact it was justified.

19           No books or any printed material explained the  
20 anger, because the plain fact is, this marvel of  
21 technology threatened my family's existence. Call it  
22 emotional, call it stress, call it anything you like.  
23 But just as I would not trust a person pointing an  
24 unloaded gun at me, I will not trust GPU again.

25           (Applause.)

1 I would like to close with a quote from a  
2 local newspaper writer, Herb Field, who summed up my  
3 feelings in a few lines:

4 "The issue now is not what Met Ed or the NRC  
5 say is good for us, but what the people who have to live  
6 with this modern nightmare think is good for  
7 themselves. Back on the morning of March 28th, the  
8 company and its regulator lost any claim on public  
9 trust, and they lost the right to make decisions  
10 affecting the lives of people who were victims once and  
11 vowed not to let it happen once again."

12 Thank you, and I'd like to yield my time to  
13 anybody else who would like to speak.

14 MR. MINNICH: You have 48 seconds.

15 STATEMENT OF ROSE PROWSE

16 MS. PROWSE: My name is Rose Prowse, and my  
17 experiences are individual, the same as everyone else's  
18 experience of the people who are here tonight. My  
19 father worked at Oak Ridge. I grew up, I was raised on  
20 money made from atomic energy. And you know, right  
21 before Three Mile Island happened I sat and watched a  
22 television program with my family and said, you know, we  
23 ought to shut the Iranians down and stop importing oil,  
24 we ought to build up our nuclear industry, and we ought  
25 to just tell them where to get off. And I really

1 believed it.

2                   And then came Three Mile Island. And you  
3 know, I evacuated with my family. I'm a medical  
4 person. I'm a nurse. I have a little bit of training  
5 about radiation and some of its dangers, and I was  
6 concerned for my family. So we left. And you know, we  
7 ran all the way to Bay City, Michigan, where 15 miles  
8 from there Babcock & Wilcox was building another plant.  
9 I realized there was no escape from nuclear radiation in  
10 this country.

11                   But I pray to God that we can keep Three Mile  
12 Island shut down.

13                   (Applause.)

14                   MR. MINNICH: We have time for one more. We  
15 have time for one more. I do not see Pat Smith or Joe  
16 Nash.

17                   Gloria Step? Mary Osborn? Mary, you are on.  
18 You're the last one.

19                   STATEMENT OF MARY OSBORN

20                   MS. OSBORN: My name is Mary Osborn. I have  
21 two short statements, one by myself and one from the  
22 Swatara Township emergency management agency.

23                   Mine is first. It is your duty as regulators  
24 of the commercial nuclear industry to make sure that  
25 plants are run safely, by having a plant in good

1 operating condition and by having thoroughly trained and  
2 decent operators. Your lack of enforcement of your own  
3 regulations helped cause the accident on March 28th, and  
4 don't you forget it.

5           After three and a half years, funding is  
6 nowhere in sight for the cleanup of Unit 2. How dare  
7 you even think of the restart of Unit 1 until the 2 is  
8 cleaned up?

9           If restart permission is granted, each and  
10 every one of you will be held liable if and when TMI-1  
11 ever has an accident.

12           This is from Dominic J. Costanza, Swatara  
13 Township emergency management agency, dated November 8,  
14 1982. The subject: "Impossible Evacuation for TMI":

15           "Gentlemen: I wish this letter to be my  
16 personal complaint about the restart of Three Mile  
17 Island Unit 1. No agency in this State of Pennsylvania  
18 has now or can have a workable emergency evacuation  
19 plan, even on paper. With a warning of only three  
20 hours, it is impossible to evacuate this area, with  
21 Three Mile Island being located in a heavily populated  
22 area of senior citizens housing and hospitals.

23           "The ten-mile radius is also a joke. There  
24 isn't any lead curtain in the sky to stop the spread of  
25 radiation.



1           "Therefore, gentlemen, without an evacuation  
2 plan Three Mile Island should be shut down forever. In  
3 closing, if you don't agree, then call all the local  
4 coordinators from this area together in one gathering  
5 and hear it for yourselves from the volunteers who get  
6 stuck doing the impossible.

7           "Sincerely, Dominic J. Costanza, Director,  
8 Emergency Management Agency."

9           (Applause.)

10          MR. MINNICH: Excuse me. I think you should  
11 interject there, he's also an elected Township  
12 Commissioner.

13          MS. OSBORN: He is also on the Board of  
14 Directors. He is head of the Township Commissioners.

15          Swatara Township early in 1980 spent \$2,000  
16 sending postcards out to every taxpayer in the  
17 township. We voted about 70 percent to keep TMI closed  
18 as a nuclear facility. That resolution still stands.

19          And I want to say one thing to you. I have  
20 had two hurts in the three and a half years since the  
21 accident, the first one being the accident; the second  
22 hurt I have is going to the hearings and seeing the ASLB  
23 and the NRC Staff putting their own words to you. And  
24 it is just unbearable to live in a democracy and not  
25 have any democracy. To me it is democracy lost, and you

1 are the only people that can bring it back.

2 MR. ROMANO: Chairman Palladino, please. I  
3 came 100 miles. Can I have one minute? I came 100  
4 miles to say -- I was fifty-third, and I'm sure somebody  
5 even has my name on the list, even.

6 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: If you have that in  
7 writing, we would like to accept it in writing.

8 MR. ROMANO: 30 seconds. I came 100 miles to  
9 say -- will it do any good, Dr. Palladino, to tell you  
10 that I'm also a Penn Stater, a chemist? Please?

11 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: That gets you one minute.

12 STATEMENT OF FRANK ROMANO

13 MR. ROMANO: Okay. The owners of TMI, and  
14 even Governor Thornburgh now, know the crippled TMI-2  
15 reactor can go critical again. In fact, the Governor  
16 said: "This facility was not designed to indefinitely  
17 hold highly radioactive material, and every day that  
18 goes by increases the threat that some event will happen  
19 there."

20 What more do we need to know that we have got  
21 to do that before we've got to do anything? Such  
22 careless disregard of people's right to safety indicates  
23 the TMI issue is not just an issue of life and death for  
24 people. It has degenerated to an issue of life and  
25 death to our democratic way of life. That is the

1 important thing.

2           Three weeks ago President Reagan, in contempt  
3 for people who already have experienced nuclear terror,  
4 called for the nuclear establishment to build more  
5 reactors, forget more safety regulations, and stop the  
6 protests of the people. That is -- we can't have that  
7 in America.

8           What good is being free, what good is it to  
9 say people count and can speak up, as we are doing here  
10 tonight? What good is it? Big money, powerful utility  
11 interests, and those who should protect our rights  
12 ignore not only our fear, but ignore actual facts which  
13 cry out, the restart of TMI is too dangerous.

14           The Nuclear Regulatory Commission must  
15 realize, terrorism is the rape child of injustice, and  
16 the restart of TMI is nuclear terrorism. And NRC must  
17 consider, self-preservation is the most fundamental  
18 natural instinct, and to deny free Americans even the  
19 right to their instinct of self-preservation, namely the  
20 right to protect the lives of their families and the  
21 protection of their homes, is an infringement that  
22 ensures provocation of civil disobedience.

23           We don't want civil disobedience, but in 1776  
24 there was taxation without representation. We don't  
25 have representation tonight, and it's time we start

1 throwing tea overboard.

2 (Applause.)

3 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Could we have your name,  
4 please? We didn't get --

5 MR. ROMANO: I am Frank Romano.

6 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: We have reached the  
7 appointed hour. I very much appreciate all of the  
8 speakers for their comments. I know there are many  
9 others who would like to make presentations. Those of  
10 you who have not had a chance to speak, I invite you to  
11 submit written comments for Commission review, and it  
12 would be most helpful if they got in to us by a week  
13 from today so that we can make them available to all of  
14 the parties for any comments they would like to submit.  
15 They can either be left with the secretary here or sent  
16 to the TMI program office, Post Office Box 311,  
17 Middletown, Pa., 17057.

18 Again, thank you to all of the speakers. We  
19 also appreciate the receipt of written comments from  
20 others. And we thank all of you for your interest.

21 This hearing is adjourned.

22 (Whereupon, at 10:34 p.m., the meeting was  
23 adjourned.)

24

\* \* \*

25

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the

---

in the matter of: PUBLIC MEETING ON THE RESTART OF THREE MILE ISLAND  
UNIT 1

Date of Proceeding: 11-9-82

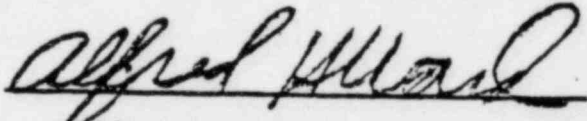
Docket Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Proceeding: Harrisburg, Pa.

were held as herein appears, and that this is the Original transcript  
thereto for the file of the Commission.

Alfred H. Ward

Official Reporter (Typed)



Official Reporter (Signature)

## AMERICAN SOCIETY OF UTILITY INVESTORS

PRESIDENT  
Dr. James R. Spang

P.O. BOX 342, NEW CUMBERLAND, PA 17070

November 9, 1982

MR. CHAIRMAN & HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS:

MY NAME IS JAMES SPANG. I AM THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF UTILITY INVESTORS. THE SOCIETY IS AN ASSOCIATION OF UTILITY INVESTORS ORGANIZED AS A PENNSYLVANIA NON-PROFIT CORPORATION ON FEBRUARY 4, 1980. MORE THAN 3,000 OF THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERS ARE SHAREHOLDERS OF GPU.

I WISH TO SPEAK IN FAVOR OF THE REOPENING OF TMI #1, BECAUSE WE SINCERELY BELIEVE IT IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

THERE IS NO NEED TO MAKE A CASE FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY. AS YOU ALL KNOW, ELECTRICITY TOUCHES EVERY ASPECT OF OUR DAILY LIVES. WITHOUT IT, MODERN COMMUNICATIONS OF TELEPHONE, RADIO, AND TELEVISION COULD NOT FUNCTION, TRAFFIC SIGNALS WOULD NOT WORK AND MACHINERY WOULD NOT RUN. THERE IS HARDLY A MORE PERVASIVE FORCE IN THE WORLD THAN ELECTRICITY.

NEVERTHELESS, THERE ARE DIFFERING VIEWS OF WHAT SOCIETY SHOULD BE. THE MOVEMENT AGAINST VIRTUALLY EVERY CONCEIVABLE SOURCE OF ELECTRICAL GENERATION MAY BE A YEARNING FOR A SIMPLER, LESS HECTIC WORLD. UNFORTUNATELY, THE IDEALIZED VERSIONS OF THAT SIMPLER WORLD BEAR NO RESEMBLANCE TO WHAT IT WOULD BE LIKE IN FACT. THE HARSH DAY-TO-DAY REALITIES OF A WORLD WITHOUT ELECTRICITY, OR EVEN ONE WHERE THE USE OF ELECTRICITY IS SIGNIFICANTLY CURTAILED, ARE ONE NO THOUGHTFUL PERSON WOULD PROMOTE. OUR WORLD, FOR BETTER OR WORSE, IS A TECHNOLOGICAL ONE AND IS THEREFORE DEPENDENT ON ELECTRICAL ENERGY. WE CANNOT RETURN TO THAT SIMPLER TIME IN 1882 WHEN THOMAS ALVA EDISON BUILT THE FIRST COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION ON PEARL STREET IN NEW

"INVESTMENT IS THE FOUNDATION OF GROWTH"



YORK CITY. THE COMPLEXITY AND DIVERSITY OF OUR ECONOMY WILL SIMPLY NOT PERMIT IT. FURTHER, THE USE AND GROWTH OF ELECTRICITY IS DIRECTLY AND INEXTRICABLY LINKED TO THE CONTINUING EXPANSION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE GROWTH OF ELECTRICAL GENERATION CAPACITY IS CURTAILED, THE GROWTH OF THOSE OPPORTUNITIES IS ALSO CURTAILED.

TMI HAS BEEN THE MOST STUDIED SITE IN THE HISTORY OF ELECTRICAL POWER GENERATION. THE RECENT STUDY BY THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD RESULTED IN 27,000 PAGES OF TESTIMONY SPANNING A 10-MONTH PERIOD OF TIME. IN EACH OF ITS THREE REPORTS THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD RECOMMENDED THE RESTART OF TMI #1 UPON FULFILLMENT OF CERTAIN CONDITIONS. MOST OF THESE CONDITIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN MET. THOSE REMAINING ARE BEING MET ON AN EXPEDITIOUS SCHEDULE.

A FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP EXISTS BETWEEN THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION, THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY AND THE INDIVIDUAL UTILITIES SUBJECT TO ITS REGULATIONS.

THE COMMISSION CANNOT ARBITRARILY DENY THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ITS AGENT, THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD. NOR SHOULD IT. TO DO SO WOULD BE TO DENY LOGIC, DEFY LEGAL PRECEDENCE AND MOCK ITS OWN PROCESS FOR DETERMINING RESTART READINESS.

THE SOCIETY DEEPLY REGRETS THAT SO MANY ARE MISLED BY THE "ROMANTIC NOTION" THAT ADEQUATE ENERGY IS AVAILABLE FROM THE SUN, WIND, AND WATER OR THAT CONSERVATION IS THE KEY. TMI HAS BEEN JUDGED TO BE SAFE, THE MANAGERIAL TEAM TO BE COMPETENT, AND THE FACILITY TO BE NEEDED. DENIAL OF THESE FACTS CARRIES A MARKET DETERMINED PRICE TAG, AND THE LEVEL OF "JUST AND REASONABLE" RATES, GUARANTEED BY LAW, IS THE LEVEL WHICH EXACTLY PAYS THAT PRICE.

EVEN MORE IMPORTANTLY, DENIAL CARRIES A SOCIAL PRICE TAG. AND THAT PRICE IS THE DISRUPTION OF THE LEGAL PROCESS THAT GUARANTEES OUR COLLECTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL SECURITY.

THANK YOU.

MY NAME IS FRANK LINN. I AM PRESIDENT FOR THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP, DAUPHIN COUNTY.

TONIGHT I REPRESENT TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT GROUPS OF PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY. AS COMMISSIONER OF LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP, I REPRESENT THE CONSTITUENTS OF MY TOWNSHIP. THE SECOND GROUP, AND MOST IMPORTANT GROUP, AS A FATHER I REPRESENT MY WIFE AND MY FAMILY OF THREE CHILDREN.

FIRST I WOULD LIKE TO SUBMIT FOR THE RECORD RESOLUTIONS THAT OUR BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PASSED OPPOSING THE RESTART OF THREE MILE ISLAND.

THERE IS NO OFFICAL CLOSER TO THE PEOPLE THAN A LOCAL TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONER, BOROUGH COUNCIL OR SUPERVISOR. WE HEAR ALL PROBLEMS CONCERNING ALL AGENCIES FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO STATE GOVERNMENT THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND THEN OUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OUR PEOPLE EXPECT US TO ASSIST IN ANY WAY TO HELP THEM.

WE ARE THE ONLY MUNICIPALITY THAT SENT A QUESTIONNAIRE OUT TO ALL RESIDENTS FROM THE AGE OF 18 AND UP. THE THREE QUESTIONS THAT WERE ASKED:

1. ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE RESTART OF THREE MILE ISLAND.
2. ARE YOU OPPOSED TO THE RESTART OF THREE MILE ISLAND.
3. ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF OPENING THREE MILE ISLAND AND TURNING IT INTO A COAL OPERATION.

OUR TOWNSHIP IS IN FAVOR OF CLOSING THREE MILE ISLAND BY 64 PERCENT. THERE WERE 2,520 POSTCARDS RETURNED TO OUR OFFICE. ON MAY 18TH THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS PUT A REFERENDUM ON THE BALLOT A YES OR A NO VOTE ON THE START OF THREE MILE ISLAND. OUR TOWNSHIP VOTED 3 TO 1 NOT TO OPEN THREE MILE ISLAND AS A NUCLEAR PLANT. SOME PEOPLE WILL ARGUE THAT THERE WAS A VERY SMALL MAJORITY OF PEOPLE VOTING ON THIS. THE FACT REMAINS REGARDLESS IF IT IS A SMALL PERCENTAGE - THAT PERCENTAGE ALSO ELECTS PEOPLE TO RUN THIS LOCAL GOVERNMENT, COUNTY, STATE OR COUNTRY.

THERE IS ALSO A PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS WITH THE PEOPLE IN THE TOWNSHIP. ESPECIALLY THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN. I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK AS THE FATHER AND HUSBAND OF MY FAMILY AS THERE IS A PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS FEELING BY ALL OF MY FAMILY. WHEN YOU HEAR THE SIREN BLOW AT 2:00 AM AND THE PHONE RING, YOUR HEART BEATS HARDER. I AM THE FIRST ONE TO BE NOTIFIED IN MY TOWNSHIP OF ANY ACCIDENT HAPPENING AT THREE MILE ISLAND. EVERY TIME THE SIREN BLOWS A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF THE PEOPLE THINK THERE IS AN ACCIDENT AT THREE MILE ISLAND. I KNOW MY PHONE RINGS EVERYTIME A SIREN BLOWS AND THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT THE PHONE RINGS OFF THE HOOK IN THE DAUPHIN COUNTY POLICE AND FIRE COMMUNICATIONS TO MAKE SURE THERE IS NOT ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT THREE MILE ISLAND.

THE ONLY WAY THAT I CAN EXPRESS HOW THE PEOPLE FEEL IN MY TOWNSHIP IS WITH THIS EXAMPLE, ASK A SERVICE/MAN HOW HE FEELS ABOUT ANY WAR AND THE NIGHT MARES HE HAS HAD. THREE MILE ISLAND IS A NIGHT MARE FOR THE PEOPLE IN THIS AREA.

I CANNOT UNDERSTAND HOW THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN BAIL CHRYSLER CORPORATION OUT, SEND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES BUT FAIL TO ADDRESS THIS SERIOUS PROBLEM AT THREE MILE ISLAND, WHICH I FEEL IS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS OBLIGATION TO DO FOR THE SAFETY AND THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AREA.

YOU 5 COMMISSIONERS WILL MAKE THE DECISION ON THE RESTART OF UNIT 1 AND YOU SET THE RULES AND REGULATIONS. YOU ALSO LICENSE EACH NUCLEAR PLANT. OUR MAIN CONCERN OF THREE MILE ISLAND IS CLEAN THE PLANT UP BEFORE YOU CONSIDER UNIT 1.

I QUOTE FROM THIS MORNINGS PATRIOT NEWS

"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.

I PRAY TO GOD THAT YOUR DECISION IS TO NOT ALLOW UNIT 1 TO REOPEN UNLESS YOU INSIST THAT UNIT 2 AND THE ENTIRE ISLAND IS CLEANED UP.

*John*



William L. Gifford  
Vice President  
Communications

GPU Nuclear  
P. O. Box 480  
Middletown, PA 17057  
(717) 948-8350

November 3, 1982

Mr. Frankin Linn  
Lower Swatara Supervisors  
800 Spring Garden Drive  
Middletown, PA 17057

← SHOULD BE COMMISSIONER

Dear Mr. Linn:

It is my understanding that you have been scheduled to appear as a witness before the public hearing on the restart of Three Mile Island Unit 1 being conducted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on the evening of Thursday, November 9, 1982. ← SHOULD BE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1982.

The purpose of this letter is to offer you any background information or details that you might feel would be helpful to you in making your presentation.

In addition, if you feel it would be helpful, we would be pleased to offer you a tour of Three Mile Island on Monday, November 8, 1982 at 6:30 p.m., or at an alternative time more convenient to you.

Arrangements for information and a tour can be made by calling Mr. Jack Guerin, Director, Special Projects, GPU Nuclear Corporation, at 948-8817. Please feel free to call. We will certainly do what we can during the short time available.

Sincerely yours,

*Bill Gifford*  
William L. Gifford

WLG:njh



NOV 9, 1982



# The Patriot-News Co.

Raymond L. Gover  
PUBLISHER

Edwin F. Russell  
PRESIDENT

Saul Kohler  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

*A Free Press — Armor of the Republic*

## 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.



RESOLUTION NO. 1982-R-5

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
OF LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, the Township of Lower Swatara experienced a potential threat of nuclear disaster at Three Mile Island on March 28, 1982; and

WHEREAS, a number of Township residents have exhibited and expressed psychological fears over the future impact of nuclear power; and

WHEREAS, current physiological effects on Township residents have not been determined and could remain uncertain for future years; and

WHEREAS, the potential threat of a nuclear accident at the Three Mile Island Facility will always exist if operational restart is permitted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and

WHEREAS, the potential threat to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of Lower Swatara will always exist due to the proximity of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Facility; and

WHEREAS, the immediate and long term social and economic impacts on Lower Swatara Township currently remain unknown and may never be known or measured in tangible terms; and

WHEREAS, decontamination and clean-up operations at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Facility have yet to be completed.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Lower Swatara Township Board of Commissioners that clean-up efforts at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Facility be expedited and completed prior to any decision being made as to restart or closure; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that financing and funding costs of clean-up be borne totally by the Federal and State government and General Public Utility.

RESOLVED this 14th day of APRIL, 1982.

LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP  
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

BY Frank D. Linnick  
President

ATTEST:

Frank R. Siffert  
Secretary

A RESOLUTION OF THE LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OPPOSING THE VENTING OF KRYPTON 85 GAS INTO THE ATMOSPHERE AND ACCEPTING THE FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS PROMULGATED BY THE UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS.

WHEREAS, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined in concert with the Metropolitan Edison Company, owners of Three Mile Island, that the venting of over 50,000 curies of radioactive Krypton 85 into the atmosphere is the best method available for the removal of such Krypton from Unit 2; and

WHEREAS, such plans have met with the opposition from members of the public concerned with the possible health implications from such a release of radiation and gas; and

WHEREAS, the full health implications of low level radiation exposure are not known; and

WHEREAS, health studies on human thyroids and various ailments afflicting animal life have not been completed to determine what affect, if any, previously released low level radiation has already had on humans and animals in the Three Mile Island area; and

WHEREAS, other options remain for the removal of the Krypton 85 which have not been assessed independently by experts outside the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or Metropolitan Edison Company; and

WHEREAS, experience of the last thirty years from radiation exposure to indigenous populations near nuclear sites indicates clear health risks and resultant increased health problems from varying exposure levels to radioactive particles; and

WHEREAS, radiation and exposure measurement standards currently being used by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Metropolitan Edison Company are based on experience and standards discredited by recently completed Heidelberg Studies and serious question as to their accuracy and validity therefor exists in the scientific community; and

WHEREAS, the Union of Concerned Scientists, and independent and neutral agency outside the realm of government and business, is currently undertaking a study pursuant to the venting of Krypton 85 Gas and will, upon completion of said study, make their recommendations and conclusions known to the general public.

---

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of the Township of Lower Swatara, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, do s hereby oppose the release of radioactive Krypton 85 in th manner presently planned by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Metropolitan Edison Company.

RESOLVED this 14<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1980.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF  
LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP

BY Franklin D. Lewis Jr.  
President

ATTEST:

Suzanne D. Robles  
Secretary

---

RESOLUTION NO. 1982-R-7  
FOR THE YEAR 1982

RESOLUTION SEEKING RELIEF FROM NUCLEAR EXCLUSION CLAUSES IN  
INSURANCE

WHEREAS the people of Lower Swatara Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, living within a close proximity to the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Facility have grave need for nuclear insurance coverage, and

WHEREAS, at the time of the Third Anniversary of the March 28, 1979 beginning of our nation's worst commercial nuclear accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Facility and its concomitant disaster emergency engulfing the entire Harrisburg area declared by the Dauphin County Commissioners, on April 14, 1982, at their regular monthly meeting, the Lower Swatara Township Board of Commissioners heard a presentation by Ms. Keiki Kihoe, representative of the Environmental Policy Center, Washington, D.C. on the past, present, and future of nuclear liability insurance, demonstrating that the federal Price-Anderson Act does not require that the nuclear exclusion be written into insurance policies, and

WHEREAS, since 1975 the Federal Insurance Administration has requested that the National Association of Insurance Commissioners investigate the feasibility of including nuclear coverage in homeowner policies, and

WHEREAS, Pennsylvania authorities can require insurance companies selling nuclear coverage to the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Facility to offer coverage to home, farm and business owners, and

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest to work with those in a position to formulate public policy making nuclear coverage available.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Lower Swatara Township Board of Commissioners renew its call upon all in a position to help for relief from nuclear exclusion clauses in insurance policies and that duly executed counterparts of this resolution be mailed, by the Township, as a petition for cooperation and affirmative response, to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner, the State Senator for our 15th Senatorial District, the State Representative for our 106th Legislative District, the President of the United States, the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Federal Insurance Administration, the United States Senators from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the

United States Congressman from the 17th Congressional District of the  
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Adopted this 14th day of July, 1982.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
TOWNSHIP OF LOWER SWATARA

ATTEST:

By Franklin D. Linn  
President

Frank R. Siffert  
Secretary



RESOLUTION NO. 1982-R-9  
FOR THE YEAR 1982

RESOLUTION SEEKING THE EVALUATION OF PSYCHO-  
LOGICAL STRESS AS A FACTOR IN THE CLEAN-UP  
OF THREE MILE ISLAND NUCLEAR UNITS.

WHEREAS, the people of Lower Swatara Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania live within a crucial seven-mile radius of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Facility, and

WHEREAS, the nation's worst commercial nuclear accident, with its concomitant disaster emergency engulfing the entire surrounding area to a radius of at least ten miles, began at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Facility on March 28, 1979, and

WHEREAS, the people of Lower Swatara Township, as well as the people of surrounding municipalities in proximity to Three Mile Island, suffered great fear and psychological stress as a result of the accident, and

WHEREAS, the people of Lower Swatara Township, as well as the people of surrounding municipalities in proximity to Three Mile Island continue to suffer great fear and psychological stress related to potential nuclear accidents should the clean-up and restart of units at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Facility begin, and

WHEREAS, A United States Court of Appeals has ruled that such psychological stress be evaluated and considered as a factor in the clean-up and restart of units at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Facility, and

WHEREAS, General Public Utilities, Nuclear Division, the owner-operator of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Facility, intends to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners of Lower Swatara Township call upon all in a position to help assure that psychological stress will be evaluated and considered as a factor in the clean-up and restart of units at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Facility, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that duly executed counterparts of this resolution be mailed, to the Township, as a petition for cooperation

and affirmative response, to the President of the United States, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the United States Congressman from the 17th Congressional District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State Senator from the 15th Senatorial District, the State Representative from the 106th Legislative District, and General Public Utilities, Nuclear Division.

Adopted this 11th day of AUGUST , 1982.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP

By: Frank R. Siffman  
President

ATTEST:

Frank R. Siffman  
Secretary

# Statement of Speaker #10

THE NRC COMMISSIONERS MUST BE COURAGEOUS AND SHUT TMI UNIT #1

## 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

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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.

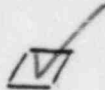
SOME EVENTS DURING THE LAST YEAR

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 not 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 11½ 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

12/81

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Meeting Title: Public Meeting on  
Imi-1 Restart

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11/9/82

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