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UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

LIMER. K GENERATING STATION 1 & 2

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1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

3 BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

4 -----X

5 In the matter of:

6 PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY Docket Nos. 50-352-OL

7 (Limerick Generating Station Units 1 & 2) 50-353-OL

8 -----X

9 Limerick Information Center
10 298 Longview Road
11 Linfield, Pennsylvania 19468

12 Thursday, 15 November 1984

13 The hearing in the above-entitled matter
14 convened at 9:30 a.m., pursuant to notice,

15 BEFORE:

16 HELEN F. HOYT, ESQ., Chairman
17 Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
18 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
19 Washington, D. C. 20555

20 DR. RICHARD F. COLE, Member
21 Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
22 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
23 Washington, D. C. 20555

24 DR. JERRY HARBOUR, Member
25 Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

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P R O C E E D I N G S

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2 JUDGE HOYT: On the record.

3 The hearing will come to order.

4 This is the limited appearance session that we will
5 have here in Limerick. The meeting this morning will go
6 from 9:30 until 12. We will have an afternoon session
7 between the hours of 1:30 and 4:00 p.m. We will reconvene
8 this evening at 7:00 o'clock for a session that will go
9 from 7:00 until 10:00 for those who may wish to come in and
10 make their limited appearance statement.

11 As you know or should know, the limited appearance
12 statements that you will make before this Hearing Panel will
13 not be evidence. It will be your statement which we will take
14 and record. It will be a part of the permanent record of
15 this litigation. However, I don't want to mislead you that
16 this is an evidentiary hearing. It is a limited appearance
17 statement where those members of the public may make their
18 wishes and their opinions known to the Commission.

19 I would like to introduce the panel this morning.
20 I am Helen Hoyt, the Chairperson of the panel and I am the
21 legal member of the panel.

22 Immediately to my left is Dr. Cole. Judge Cole is
23 the environmental member of the Board. Environmental
24 engineer member of the Board is, I think, the better way to
25 phrase that.

1 Immediately to my right is Judge Harbour. And
2 we, Judge Harbour and I, have recently replaced the previous
3 Board members and have taken over for the purposes of hearing
4 the offsite planning contentions, of which this session is
5 what may be described as round 1.

6 I understand there was a gentleman that wished to
7 make a statement to the Board about the difficulty that the
8 Board had in trying to get a hearing site, and he wishes to
9 advise the Board of something, and I asked him to hold the
10 statement until such time as we were on the record.

11 If you will, sir, make that statement at this
12 time.

13 MR. ROMANO: Yes, thank you.

14 I represent the Montgomery County Air and Water
15 Pollution Patrol, and we are before the Atomic Safety and
16 Licensing Board. I have a couple of contentions before the
17 Appeal Board.

18 I want to read a news release of ours. I
19 accidentally found out about this meeting late last night
20 and this is a statement we are putting out.

21 JUDGE COLE: You mean you heard about the change
22 in the hearing place?

23 MR.ROMANO: The change in the hearing, yes.

24 We had put out information around our communities
25 that it would be at Pottstown. They will be coming in and out

1 of there and they will be missing a lot of this. So, as
2 Cbairman of the Montgomery County Air and Water Pollution
3 Patrol --

4 JUDGE HOYT: Your name, sir?

5 MR. ROMANO: Frank Romano, CHairman of the Montgomery
6 County Air and Water Pollution Patrol, call for the people of
7 Montgomery County to boycott today's meeting of the public
8 hearing by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission because it was
9 suddenly and without general notice to the public --
10 sufficient general notice to the public that it would not
11 be held at the Holiday Inn in Pottstown as scheduled and as
12 advertised.

13 As I say, I only found out by accident, said
14 Romano. I am sure the purpose of the meeting has been thwarted
15 by the seemingly capricious action, stated that the confusion
16 could have it appear that the public is not really interested
17 because of the low attendance.

18 We expected to flood these last meetings. The
19 sudden move of the meeting to Philadelphia Electric's
20 Information Center smacks of a take-it-or-leave-it capricious
21 act. We have noticed this cozy relationship of the NRC
22 with Philadelphia Electric, even at the hearings before the
23 Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. I have noticed that.

24 How can the NRC keep us from a neutral meeting
25 place and ask us to plead, to be concerned for what we are

1 doing, in the parlor of the adversary.

2 And as such, our group -- and I am stating this
3 only for the record -- would like to see everybody boycott
4 this meeting until you make another -- call for another
5 meeting at a neutral place.

6 Thank you.

7 JUDGE HOYT: I don't wish to appear, Mr. Romany,
8 to be filing any rebuttal argument to your statement.
9 However, I think I will advise you that it is a very difficult
10 area to find hearing sites. We worked two weeks with everyone
11 that we knew to get a hearing site even at the Holiday Inn.

12 I think you might be interested to know that one
13 of the Mayors of one of the small towns in this area who had
14 made a very strong plea to the previous Chairman of the
15 Board to have these hearings in his area, when we called him
16 and said, do you have a facility, the response most politely
17 can be put, "Get Lost."

18 It is not the easiest task. We do not wish to
19 appear to excuse ourselves. We are the members of the public
20 the same as others and we try to serve that public interest.
21 We appreciated the input of the number of people who were
22 able to give us some indication of where we could have
23 it. We finally, at a cost of several hundred dollars to
24 your government, obtained the facility at the Holiday Inn.

25 When the Board arrived there, we were told that

1 we could not have any reservations, in spite of the fact
2 that we had had a reservation confirmed, which apparently,
3 due to the error of the Holiday Inn computer, came out to
4 be, I think, Valley Forge was the place.

5 The Board does not feel that a public servant is
6 deserving of that type of a treatment. I regret, sincerely
7 regret, that you feel the necessity of calling for a boycott.
8 If that is what you wish to do, sir, that is your public
9 interest that you are serving.

10 I feel that the Board has done the best job, and I
11 take full responsibility for that, to get the only available
12 site outside of, perhaps, a tepee out in a cold parking
13 lot somewhere to hold these hearings.

14 If you do not wish to testify any further, sir, we
15 regret that you do not. We do feel that there is a sufficient
16 and a very interested-appearing audience here this morning,
17 who does wish to testify.

18 Thank you, sir.

19 MR. ROMANO: I called the Holiday Inn last night
20 in an effort to get some information, and they told me that
21 they are going to even charge you. They had a reservation
22 for your meeting. And that you will be charged for having
23 changed it.

24 JUDGE HOYT: Sir, I am not charged. That is your
25 government.

1 MR. ROMANO: That is us paying for this.

2 JUDGE HOYT: TEat's correct, sir. And if those are
3 the sort of persons, I think you can understand what we were
4 faced with.

5 Thank you very much, sir.

6 Now, I would like to introduce the counsel for the
7 Nuclear Regulatory Commission who is appearing here this
8 morning, sir. Would you identify yourself to the authorities.

9 MR. HASSEL: Good morning. My name is Mr. Donald
10 Hassel, counsel for the NRC Staff.

11 JUDGE HOYT: I don't think we have counsel for
12 any of the Intervenors here. However, the Philadelphia
13 Electric -- the Applicant in this case is identified at the
14 table there.

15 Mr. Conner?

16 MR. CONNER: Good morning. If the Board please,
17 appearing on behalf of Philadelphia Electric Company, myself,
18 Troy B. Conner, Jr., Mark James Wetterhahn and Nils Nichols,
19 all of whose appearances have been filed.

20 In addition, Robert Rader, Robert M. Rader will
21 also be appearing at the hearings beginning on Monday.

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25

1 I wish to make one additonal statement.
2 When this difficulty became known last evening, I immediately
3 advised the available vice chairman of the LEA, which I
4 would like to introduce to you now.

5 Ma'am, would you please rise and identify
6 yourself.

7 MS. MILLIGAN: I am Maureen Mulligan the
8 Limerick Ecology Action. We are an intervenor in the
9 proceeding.

10 JUDGE HOYT: I appreciate very much the fact
11 that Ms. Mulligan was agreeable last evening to advise
12 as many of her members as possible so that we could
13 be sure that everyone would be inconvenienced to the
14 very minimum.

15 Sir?

16 MR. SCHLOO: I am Bill Schoo from the (inaudible)
17 near Doylestown. I had no difficulty finding out about
18 the change in plans in the morning paper and on the
19 radio. I would like to state that for the record.

20 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, sir.

21 Sir?

22 MR. MATTHEWS: I had difficulty, and I am not
23 a member. And it would behoove the Board to at least
24 schedule another hearing with due notice. I found it out
25 by accident this morning. Last night it was reported in the

1 Phoenixville paper that the hearing was scheduled at
2 the Holiday Inn in Pottstown. So I think that I would
3 like to make a statement this morning, but I think there
4 are other people who are not LEA members here in this
5 area that would like to make a statement.

6 JUDGE HOYT: As I recalled to you, this was the
7 only individual which was here on the site when we took a
8 tour of the site yesterday.

9 Thank you, sir.

10 MR. LENCZYNSKI: I am a citizen of Pottstown. I
11 heard about the change by stopping at a friend's house
12 last night on the way home to double check some things I
13 plan to talk about today.

14 In the effort of obtaining all the facts, today
15 at 9:05, I stopped at the Holiday Inn. I talked to the
16 desk superintendent. I talked to the Holiday Inn manager,
17 and I talked to the hotel manager. All three confirmed
18 that the room is still available. It is still set up, and
19 we are still welcome there.

20 The point about it is that I represent a couple
21 senior citizens, none of whom could make it here because
22 they don't have transportation; they can't get here.

23 I have a list of people at home in wheelchairs
24 that are unable to make it here because of eleventh hour
25 changes --

1 JUDGE HOYT: May I ask you, how would they have
2 made it to the Holiday Inn?

3 MR. LENCZYNSKI: It is local. They could take
4 busses. Here it is completely in the back woods.

5 Another point that should be very well made is
6 at 9:15 or about then -- I don't wear a watch -- KYW
7 was giving wrong information of directions to here.
8 They said, from Collegetown, head east on Route 42.
9 This is ridiculous.

10 I just have to question: Isn't the NRC showing
11 their real colors, changing the location at the last
12 hour and preventing people from attending this? People
13 have so much to lose in this community.

14 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, sir.

15 MS. MAAK: Ma'am, I have a copy of the Mercury,
16 and the Mercury was kind enough to provide directions --

17 JUDGE HOYT: The Mercury is the newspaper?

18 MS. MAAK: Yes. It is the local newspaper, the
19 only newspaper in Pottstown. They were kind enough to
20 provide directions. And every member of our group,
21 the Pennsylvania Voice of Energy, was notified by phone
22 after we found out about that this morning, while I
23 dressed children and got ready to come here.

24 So I feel it was clear where the meetings were,
25 and anyone who wanted to get here had enough could.

1 MS. ROSS: I am Betsy Ross, a senior citizen and
2 a member of LEA. I learned, thank God we have a telephone
3 tree with the LEA, and I learned late last night and
4 alerted other members. I would have no transportation
5 if it wasn't for this young man calling and picking me up
6 today. I do not drive. There is no public transportation
7 in this area. I must depend upon senior transit service.
8 Because of my age, I get a break from the state, thank
9 God, from Pennsylvania. But I certainly object to the
10 last minute change.

11 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, ma'am.

12 Yes, ma'am?

13 MS. VISSER: My name is Barbara Visser. I
14 live in Phoenixville. Yesterday I spent several hours
15 handing out fliers about the meeting at the Holiday Inn.
16 I have also spent many hours in the last few weeks calling
17 people on the phone. I visited the schools in
18 Schuylkill Township to tell them about this meeting.

19 I don't think there is any possible way that
20 the hundreds of fliers handed out about the meeting at
21 the Holiday Inn to those people have any way of knowing
22 unless they happened to tune in to KYW or another radio
23 station.

24 I would certainly ask you to hold another
25 hearing so that people who do not know about the change

1 can come and be heard.

2 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, ma'am.

3 All right. I think now we would like to start
4 unless there is some other input. We would like to
5 start calling those persons who have indicated they wish
6 to make a limited appearance statement to this hearing
7 this morning.

8 The first name that we have on our list is
9 Carol Barnshaw.

10 MS. BARNSHAW: Good morning.

11 JUDGE HOYT: Good morning, ma'am.

12 STATEMENT OF CAROL BARNSHAW

13 MS. BARNSHAW: I have been a resident of
14 Montgomery County for five years and live within ten
15 miles of the Limerick plant. I am a medical officer for
16 our EOC and Perkiomen Township and was involved with the
17 drill in July. Myself and others volunteered our time
18 because we care about our families and community. I
19 read some of the formal report on the drill, and I
20 attended a meeting at the Montgomery County EOC where
21 the drill was discussed.

22 From what I understood then and now, the drill
23 went well, and there was some improvements that were
24 recommended which was expected.

25 I called all the names that were given to our

1 township of people who needed transportation incase of
2 an evacuation and feel confident we are aware of the
3 needs of our community.

4 I think our emergency management coordinator
5 and fire company are competent and dedicated people and
6 are able and willing to carry out any evacuation for
7 any reason.

8 These evacuation plans are a good and positive
9 step towards making our community safe from any disaster.
10 Why is it everytime something constructive is
11 accomplished there are people or organizations that
12 protest instead of cooperating and enforcing the efforts
13 that are made with any good intentions for all.

14 Let's encourage the work of so many dedicated
15 people by saying, yes, we know you can make these plans
16 work and your efforts are appreciated. And let's get on
17 with making them better.

18 Thank you.

19 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, Ms. Barnshaw.

20 The public address system, unfortunately, does not
21 work this morning. We hope to have it available this
22 afternoon. We would ask those who come forward to please
23 speak a little louder, if you will. Thank you.

24 Mr. H. C. Randolph, Sr.

MN-3-1

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1 STATEMENT OF H. C. RANDOLPH, SR.

2 MR. RANDOLPH: Good morning. My name is Hampton C.
3 Randolph, Senior, a retired bank vice president who lives
4 at 5180 Melissa Hill Road, Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania,
5 19462.

6 I have been a holder of Philadelphia Electric
7 Company securities for over 50 of my 73 years. First off,
8 I want to say that I am not against nuclear power. I want
9 that distinctly understood. I am not an "anti-nuc" and most
10 of us are not "anti-nuc" but I am a former financial man
11 and as a former financial man, I am unalterably opposed to
12 the horrendous waste of monies on this ever deepening pit
13 known as Limerick.

14 From an initial proposed cost of \$375 million
15 dollars, it has risen to six billion dollars and if you allow
16 the second unit to be built, will cost the ratepayers of
17 southeastern Pennsylvania nine to ten billion dollars with
18 few major industrial users left in PECO's trade area.

19 As to the adequacy of the evacuation plans, they
20 are a complete disaster. One hundred and fifty thousand
21 people live within ten miles of Limerick. They can't be
22 evacuated in 30 minutes, one hour, two hours or even three
23 hours. The state penitentiary at Graterford not counting
24 guards has 2,360 inmates and they have 30 sets of leg irons
25 for all those inmates.

1 There are secret plans on how to evacuate these
2 prisoners. These plans sound great on paper but they are not
3 operational. PECO distorts facts. Are the state police and
4 other local authorities meant to man the road evacuate routes?
5 They have rights not be covered with nuclear fallout. There
6 are over 500 hospital beds within ten miles of Limerick. How
7 are these people going to be evacuated?

8 Again, not in 30 minutes, one hour or two hours.
9 PECO, when it dreamed up Limerick, never even thought of these
10 possibilities but they stare you Judges directly in the face.
11 There are no adequate plans no matter how you look at it
12 on the time schedule.

13 God forbid a disaster at Limerick but the threat
14 is there and 150,000 men, women and children's lives are
15 put on the line by an ill-managed company whose only interest
16 is its shareholders.

17 In summation, I quote you from William Shakespeare's
18 Macbeth. "Life is but a walking shadow. A poor player that
19 struts and frets his hour upon the stage and is heard no
20 more, it is a tale told by an idiot full of sound and fury
21 signifying nothing."

22 Mr. Shakespeare's words sum up PICO's plan for an
23 adequate evacuation very completely. It just isn't there.

24 Thank you.

25 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you Mr. Randolph. Our next

1 speaker is Pat Madsen.

2 STATEMENT OF PAT MADSEN

3 MS. MADSEN: Good morning. The State of Pennsylvania
4 requires local and county government to have emergency plans
5 to protect the public in the event of any emergency. This is
6 the real world with real emergencies. Everyone has heard
7 of evacuations due to flood, fire, accidents, train derailments
8 involving chemical and fires involving hazardous substances.

9 Nuclear accidents differ from all these disasters.
10 First of all, nuclear power plants do not blow up like atomic
11 bombs. That is physically impossible. This fact makes a
12 response to a nuclear accident easier to plan for. We recently
13 heard how the damage to the core of the unit "2" reactor at
14 TMI was worse than originally reported but it has not changed
15 the fact that the off-site doses were a factor of 1,000 less
16 than that which would have required an immediate response.

17 In other words, there is no need to evacuate. The
18 real problem with nuclear energy continues to be the unscienti-
19 fic opposition based on ignorance, fear and misinformation.
20 You will be hearing a great deal of that today and tomorrow.

21 You will be told that the firemen are not trained
22 for emergencies and that volunteers might not show up to help.
23 I believe the volunteer firemen in surrounding communities
24 are well trained to handle any emergency.

25 The township volunteers have worked long and hard to

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3-5
1 hearing from members of our local anti-nuclear groups most
2 of whom haven't bothered to volunteer for emergency planning
3 in their own communities why these plans won't work.

4 I am more concerned with the report that was
5 released Tuesday, November 13, 1984 by an organization of
6 industry, government and university representatives sponsored
7 by the American Nuclear Society stating, "A nuclear power plant
8 accident that would release enough radiation to endanger the
9 public is virtually impossible." This report which was
10 presented to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington
11 confirmed what has been my personal opinion. It is a two-year
12 study showing that previous estimates over estimating the
13 source term, the technical term for the amount and type of
14 radioactive isotope that could escape into the environment
15 during the severe reactor accident.

16 The Society urged the NRC to revise source term
17 standards so that state and local governments would not
18 unnecessarily prepare extensive emergency evacuation plans
19 claiming that this study clearly indicates there is a valid
20 basis for substantial relief of public concern.

21 A member of the project stated that evacuation of
22 residents after the Three Mile Island accident resulted
23 unnecessarily in the substantial psychic damage and economic
24 loss to the public and travel risk to those who chose to
25 evacuate.

1 well-organized and informed.

2 During the drill our fire department was called out
3 to a fire to which they responded and returned quickly. In
4 spite of this unusual event, we were able to keep the county
5 EOC well informed and alert to the need of a back-up fire
6 department.

7 Our three elected officials were present and
8 interested in all the activities. Shortly after their
9 arrival, they were briefed by the coordinator and team members.

10 I personally feel the evacuation plans for East
11 Coventry will work well as demonstrated by the July 25th
12 graded exercise.

13 As far as my children and the school is concerned,
14 they do not attend the O&J Roberts School but attend a
15 Christian School in Limerick. I have reviewed the plans
16 for their school and am confident they will work. I feel
17 very secure about them where they are. I doubt very much
18 that these plans for evacuation will ever have to be used
19 for the Limerick Generating Station but I feel secure in
20 knowing that there are emergency plans available in the
21 event of a flood which is not an unusual event for this area
22 or a chemical spill or any other type of disaster.

23 I believe we can thank Philadelphia Electric and
24 Energy Consultants Incorporated for these well-organized plans.
25 It is time that we as a country advance and become educated

1 in the need for nuclear power so that we might become energy
2 independent.

3 Thank you.

4 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. Allen Fox, please.

5 STATEMENT OF ALLEN FOX

6 MR. FOX: My name is Allen Fox. I am a resident of
7 Royersford and a father of five children ranging in age from
8 eleven to twenty-seven and about to have the experience
9 of sleeping with a grandmother.

10 I have a dog and a cat that we consider family
11 members and I am in favor of getting on with the program
12 and getting this plant onto an income-producing basis as
13 rapidly as possible and in my town's helping out.

14 As a ratepayer, as a taxpayer, sooner or later I
15 am going to have to pay my share of it. You have heard or
16 you will hear much in the way of complaints about the fox
17 being in charge of the hen house in providing guidance for
18 evacuation.

19 In fact, it is my understanding that PE's only
20 input into evacuation plan is for the site itself. Frankly,
21 I, too, wondered at a regulatory body apparently abrogating
22 what would seem to be more of a government function to the
23 regulated until I looked into the facts.

24 It is certainly unprecedented in industry and many
25 of those industries are much more hazardous than this one. I

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1 am a former employee of Allied Chemical. On the new venture
2 team at Allied Chemical, a portion of my activity was devoted
3 to AGNES, Allied Gulf Nuclear Energy Services, which is a
4 nuclear fuel reprocessing facility recently sold to the
5 federal government and located at Barnwell, South Carolina.
6 There are no evacuation plans for that plant. There are no
7 evacuation plans for uranium hexafluoride producing plants
8 that produce nuclear fuel.

9 If PE had been permitted by the laws of our state
10 to set aside a portion of their profits for this plant in
11 1969, that original \$800 million dollars would now have a net
12 present value of \$3.342 billion dollars today, Mr. Banker.
13 If the PUC and the NRC has told them to do the same with the
14 \$350 million dollar cost effect of TMI, that would now be
15 worth \$564 million dollars.

16 Both of these are inflated at a conservative ten
17 percent interest base. That adds up to almost four billion
18 dollars. Stall tactics, legal disputes, abrogated contracts
19 such as Point Pleasant and the Evansburg Park Skippack Dam
20 projects agreed to prior to the beginning of construction of
21 this plant, our legislature and we, the so-called silent
22 majority, are also responsible for the delay cost overrun
23 difference of \$200 to \$250 million, I for not speaking up
24 sooner.

25 Okay. Many of my fellow friends, my fellow citizens,

1 my friends and my neighbors oppose this plant and its soon-to-be
2 twin, some with just concerns, some through ignorance of the
3 facts that nuclear power is safe. As I said earlier, we are
4 all going to have to pay for it sooner or later. If you are
5 a proponent, get off our duff and lend a hand. If you are an
6 opponent, you, too, can help instead of hinder. Become a
7 watch dog. Make sure that the PE today is the same PE
8 that showed this community what responsible corporationship
9 was during the flood of 1972.

10 You don't believe your nuc's are safe, your library
11 has hundreds of books on the subject. Read both sides. Help
12 yourself and PE to save money. We really can work together.
13 We will all be better off both in the spirit and in the wallet
14 for having done so. Let's get it going.

15 Thank you.

16 end#3
17 #4 flows
18 MM flows

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M:4

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1 JUDGE HOYT: The next name we have is Lori Dubiel.

2 STATEMENT OF LORI DUBIEL.

3 MS. DUBIEL: Good morning, my name is Lori Dubiel.

4 I am a housewife and mother of two. We live in Gilbertsville,
5 just six miles from Limerick generating station.

6 Local and County Governments, as well as the State
7 of Pennsylvania are required by law to have emergency plans
8 to protect the public in the event of emergencies,
9 ranging from floods to nuclear war.

10 The emergency plans being developed for Limerick
11 can be used by the local community for any emergency that
12 could occur.

13 While evacuation plans are necessary, they should be
14 based on realistic conditions that could exist at the time of
15 an accident. The time between the start of an accident and
16 actual threat to the public is relatively long. A matter of
17 hours and days rather than minutes.

18 This leaves plenty of time to implement offsite
19 response.

20 At TMI, our nation's worst nuclear accident, the
21 threat to the public was not real. Even in the situation of
22 100 percent core damage, the offsite dose rate at TMI did
23 not warrant evacuation of any members of the general public
24 at any time. The offsite dose rates in the TMI area were
25 a factor of 1000 less than that which would have required

mm2

1 immediate response.

2 The limited evacuation that did occur in the area
3 around TMI was based on the ill conceived hydrogen bubble
4 concern. In fact, on May 2, 1979, the NRC admitted the
5 agency was wrong when it reported the risk of explosion in
6 the hydrogen bubble. And I quote Roger Mattson in the NRC
7 Division of Systems Safety Staff. "The amount of concern was
8 entirely undeserved. There was never any danger of a hydrogen
9 explosion in that bubble. It was a regrettable error. It
10 originated in the Staff."

11 I feel that existing emergency plans are more than
12 adequate to deal with the possibility of an event at
13 Limerick Generating Station.

14 In addition, these plans provide the basis for our
15 local communities to react to any emergency situation.
16 These plans will bring the local governments into compliance
17 with existing law.

18 Thank you.

19 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, Mrs. Dubiel.

20 Darlene Yancy?

21 STATEMENT OF DARLENE YANCY

22 MS. YANCY: My name is Darlene Yancy, and I am a
23 mother of two children who attend separate schools in the
24 Gilbertsville area; one, nursery school, and an elementary
25 school.

XXX

1 I am a member of a church, and I am very, very
2 active in the Gilbertsville community with their citizen's
3 group and other groups in the community.

4 I live six miles from the Limerick Generating
5 Station and because I am active in my community and attend
6 meetings, and I am aware of what is going on, I have come
7 to realize that my supervisors in my community are working
8 towards an adequate evacuation system.

9 At the present time, Douglas Montgomery Township
10 did not participate fully in the last evacuation drill, but
11 the supervisors and community leaders do want an adequate
12 system. I realize, of course, the difference between being
13 paper perfect and actual implementation. But from my reading
14 and learning about nuclear power, I have realized some facts.

15 The first is, any time an unusual event occurs
16 at a nuclear facility, the press, the NRC and the public are
17 notified immediately. Any time an unusual event occurs.

18 Should that unusual event be upgraded, again the
19 public would be notified. This could be a day, two days,
20 three days. But, the public is notified.

21 At this point, rather than panic, people would
22 make preparations like for a snowstorm. Well, it's been
23 upgraded, maybe I should start making plans. By this time,
24 should the unlikely event occur that it would be upgraded
25 again, people themselves would, at this point, because they

1 have had the time to realize what is going on, would have made
2 plans for themselves, for their families. It doesn't occur
3 in half an hour. They have time to plan.

4 And, because of this I feel that the people would
5 work together to evacuate in the most effective manner.
6 The time factor alone assures the people in the unlikely
7 event, of a fairly smooth evacuation, whether it is for a
8 nuclear event, a chemical spill, or any other disaster.

9 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

10 Mr. Fred Lenczynski?

11 STATEMENT OF FRED LENCZYNSKI

12 MR. LENCZYNSKI: Honorable Judges Hoyt, Cole and
13 Harbour, my name is Fred Lenczynski, and I am here to talk
14 about six issues of the evacuation plans for Limerick.

15 First of all, let me say that I am a resident of
16 Pottstown, and second, I work as a manager at the Phoenix-
17 Kimberton Mall. I am also a member of the Mall Association
18 which is that Mall's governing body.

19 The issues I am going to talk about today deal
20 primarily on the problems with the plan in these two areas,
21 my home and my work.

22 I also have over a dozen pages of signatures from
23 registered voters in my neighborhood who agreed with me that
24 the type of plans they have seen or heard of are insufficient,
25 which brings me up to my first issue, the issue of public

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1 information. I wrote this speech a while ago, but what I
2 mentioned earlier about the change of hearing, that should
3 tie right into the public information. That is not included
4 in here. But, I will continue.

5 On the issue of public information, when I approached
6 the people to get their signatures, the comments from 80 to
7 09percent of them was, "what plans" and, "are you kidding?"

8 Another question they also asked was, "Where can I
9 see the plans?"

10 I told them that I had been doing a lot of research
11 planning to write and make a statement here. AXd most of the
12 people came back and said, "Gee, is that what it takes?"
13 And, "How do the County Commissioners feel about the plans,
14 will they work?"

15 To those questions I had to answer, no, they don't,
16 because I recently asked them the same question at a public
17 meeting a few weeks ago.

18 The basic summary these people had was that if
19 PECO feels the plans are so workable, then the plans should
20 be made readily available to everyone. And then let the people
21 who stand to lose the most here, such as their homes and
22 property -- since you can't get insurance for a nuclear
23 related loss -- vote on whether the plans for Montgomery
24 County are sufficient, since our three County Commissioners
25 say they will not work.

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1 One other thing about the availability of the plans
2 for this county is a Story in the Independent newspaper in May
3 about how our county Evergency Preparedness Director
4 refused to copy the plans for this paper's reporter, saying
5 they were in his nuke-proof bunker. Well, a lot of good these
6 plans do me and the rest of my neighbors hidden from review.
7 Just a fact about making them public information. Maybe
8 for our sake you should hold off on your decision until this
9 important issue of a vote can take place, since we never
10 had a say as to whether we wanted a nuclear plant near us
11 or not.

12 The next thing somewhat related to the first is
13 the Leader Nursing Home, of which residents who signed my
14 list expressed a concern. TUey wanted to know where the home
15 would get the five needed coach buses and 18 ambulances
16 which are still needed for this plan.

17 This Countwide need is still expressed by local
18 planners who say they would be unable to provide the
19 hundreds of volunteers or buses, ambulances or communications
20 equipment needed to implement the emergency plans. And, they
21 say they are skeptical whether those resources will be
22 gathered quickly enough from outlying areas to be of any
23 use.

24 The third issue is in the amount of residents
25 who require assistance to evacuate. A 1980 Census says

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1 there are 4175, yet the plans for Pottstown say there are
2 only 605. Where did they all go, or is it just because
3 questionnaires sent out look like junk mail and only a few
4 of them were returned.

5 I, for one, threw mine out along with numerous other
6 advertisements.

7 Also in this issue is the need for 105 buses based
8 on the 1980 Census. The current need is only 16 on Draft 6,
9 and the need for 12 ambulances on Draft 4, with only
10 nine personnel needed. That is a negative 3 in my book.

11 Great planning, again.

12 The fourth is that of the July 25th Paper Drill.
13 A lot of those people I spoke to questioned the workability
14 of the paper drill. They felt that a real evacuation is the
15 best way to test the plans to see if something of this
16 great magnitude would work. Not a planned, anticipated,
17 advertised paper drill, but a surprise one. And, who would
18 pay for this, PECO or our taxes?

19 As long as I am on the subject of the drill, let
20 me talk about the decibel levels of the siren. First of all,
21 let me clear for the record, I am an audio technician --
22 maybe I can help you with the PA system.

23 JUDGE HOYT: Be our guest.

24 MR. LENCZYNSKI: During the drill at my house I
25 recorded the levels with a meter. I did this test just to see

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1 if I would be warned living in town. And, if you tell me that
2 all the sirens weren't up at this time, that's exactly the
3 point. The plans are incomplete. So, I don't know how anybody
4 can say they will work.

5 Anyway, back to the levels. With my windows open,
6 the sirens were 60 decibels. That is 10 decibels lower than
7 my TV set, and 20 or more lower than my air conditioner,
8 which I remind you is with my windows open.

9 Keep in mind, this is summertime, the best condition.
10 What happens in wintertime with the windows closed? I thought
11 about this, so I closed them. You know what, my meter doesn't
12 go that low.

13 Also, another thing about the sirens is they lack
14 emergency power. Could they fail in some situation?

15 The fifth issue deals with the traffic control
16 points in my neighborhood, or the lack of them. I should
17 say that since Charlotte Street and Route 663 are one and the
18 same, the people traveling on Wilson street which is
19 heavily traveled and crosses Charlotte in the north end of
20 town normally, those people will be trying to cross Charlotte
21 Stree to get to either Beech, High or Farmington Arenue control
22 points as well as the Leader Nursing Homes, which I already
23 stated about the 15 buses.

24 This would mean they would have to deal with 100
25 or more vehicles heading north out of town.

1 One other thing about dealing with that area, that
2 is where the senior high and the junior high school is located
3 for Pottstown. I live near that intersection and if a little
4 a ccident happens it is usually a real mess. That is also
5 an area where gas stations are before you leave town. I
6 can just see the lines now, if they remained open.

7 The last issue I would like to talk about is the
8 Phoenixville Kimberton Mall. It is a Mall about seven miles
9 east of the plant, about 200,000 square feet in size with an
10 average daily flow of about 11,000 people.

11 I have documents on all these facts, too, by the
12 way.

13 First, during the drills the sirens were not audible
14 inside the Mall. And second, the Mall telephone is not manned
15 at all times. The security force at the Mall, which deals with
16 the Mall's office, because the rental and management location
17 is in Philadelphia, that the security force at the Mall totals
18 four people who are constantly moving around. This means that
19 only two people are on duty in the morning, one on second
20 shift, and one part-timer to fill in.

21 The two morning staff people are also maintenance
22 people. The security guard on duty at the time of the July
23 25th told me she happened to be in the office only after
24 being told by the Jamesway Store to go there and get the
25 call.

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1 Another problem is that all but one staff is
2 uniformed. So, if the first two plans did not work, an
3 emergency volunteer sent in to personally notify us, would
4 have a hard time finding security personnel.

5 The last concern about the Mall is the traffic out-
6 side on Route 23. I can tell you normally that it takes some
7 time to get out on Route 23 and get moving in rush hour. If
8 anyone thinks that Route 23 and Route 724 would be sufficient
9 enough to handle large flows of traffic in a panic situation
10 not knowing where or what to do, they are crazy.

11 In summary, I hope you will take these issues
12 into consideration. They are all documented and first-hand
13 information from residents and co-workers.

14 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

15 The gentleman at the rear of the room is the
16 Public Relations Officer from the Region I Nuclear Regulatory
17 Commission Office. He will probably be able to answer your
18 questions as to where certain documents that you appear to
19 be interested in in the first part of your speech, where
20 those are centrally located. And he can tell you for this
21 Region, where those are.

22 You may also ask him any other questions about
23 how the operation of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and
24 its informational aspects may impact upon you.

25 MR. LENCZYNSKI: I appreciate that.

1 VOICE: I have some information here that this
2 gentleman is concerned about. Insurance, the insurance
3 companies do not cover nuclear accidents, but the utility
4 has covered itself as far as insurance. And, the Price-
5 Anderson Act does cover that, if I may give this to the
6 gentleman.

7 JUDGE HOYT: I hope that Brian would cover that.

8 VOICE: Thank you.

9 JUDGE HOYT: But if he doesn't you may also wish
10 to give him a copy of that, and you may wish to make those
11 arrangements, privately with him.

12 The data attached to your statement will be included
13 in the record at this point, following your statement.

14 (Document follows)

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11/12/84

To the Honorable Judges Hoyt, Cole, and Harbour,

Hello my name is Fred Lenczynski and Im here to talk about 6 issues of the Evacuation Plans for Limerick. First of all let me say that I am a resident of Pottstown and second I work as a manager at the Phoenix Kimberton Mall, I am also a member of the Mall Association which is the governing body. The issues I am going to talk about today deal primarily on problems with the plan in these two areas, my home and my work. I also have more than a dozen pages of signatures from Registered voters from my neighborhood who agreed with me that any type of plans, they have seen or heard of, are insufficient which brings up the first issue;

#1 The issue of Public Information

When I approached the people to get their signatures the comments from 80% to 90% of them was, "What plans and are you kidding", also another question was "where can I see the plans". I told them that I've been doing a lot of research on the plans. Most of the people said "Is that what it takes, and do the county Commissioners feel the plans will work?" To those questions I had to answer "no they don't!" Because I recently asked them the same question, at the public meeting a few weeks ago. The basic summary these people had is that if Peco feels the plans are so workable then the plans should be made readily available to everyone and then let the people who stand to lose the most here, such as their house and property (since you can't get insurance for a nuclear related loss) vote on whether the plans for Montgomery County are sufficient, since our three county commissioners say they will not work.

One other thing about the availability of the plans for this county is a story in the Independent newspaper in May, about how our Emergency Preparedness Director refused to copy the plans for this papers' reporter saying "They were in his nuke-proof bunker." Well alot of good these plans do me and the rest of my neighbors, hidden from view. Just a fact about making them public information. Maybe for our sake you should hold off on your decision until this important issue of a vote can take place since we never had a say as to whether we wanted a nuclear plant near us!

#2 The next thing somewhat related to the first is the Leader Nursing Home of which residents who signed my list expressed concern is where the home would get the needed 5 coach buses and 18 ambulances which it still needs for its plan. This county wide need is still expressed by local planners who say they would be unable to provide the hundreds of volunteers or buses, ambulances or communication equipment needed to implement the Emergency Plans, and they say they are skeptical whether those resources could be gathered quickly enough from outlying areas to be of any use.

#3 The third issue is on the amount of residents who require assistance to evacuate. The 1980 census says that there are 4175, but yet the plans for Pottstown say that there are only 605. Where did they all go ... or is it because the questionnaires sent out looked like junk mail and only a few returned them, I for one threw mine out along with numerous other advertisements.

Also on this issue is the need for 105 buses based on the 1980 census and the current need for only 16 on Draft #6, and the need for 12 ambulances on draft #4 with only 9 personnel needed, that's a negative 3 in my book. Great planning again...

#4 The fourth is that of the July 25th Paper Drill

A lot of those people I spoke to questioned the workability of a paper drill, they felt a real evacuation is the best way to test the plans to see if something of this great magnitude would work, not a planned, anticipated, advertised paper drill, but a surprise one and who would pay for this, PECO or OUR TAXES?

As long as I'm on the subject of the drill let me talk about decibel levels of the sirens. During the drill, at my house I recorded the levels with a meter, I did this test just to see if I would be warned living in town, and if you tell me that all the sirens weren't up at the time, that's exactly the point the plans are incomplete so I don't know how anybody can say they will work.

Anyway back to the levels ; with my windows open the sirens were less than 60 decibels that was 10 decibels lower than my TV set, and 20 or more lower than my A.C., which I remind you was with my windows open.

Keep in mind this is summertime best conditions, what happens in winter time with windows closed? I thought what about this, so I closed them, know what? My meter doesn't go down that low...

g) Also another thing about the sirens is that they lack emergency power, could they fail in some situations?

h) #5 The fifth issue deals with the traffic control points, in my neighborhood or lack of them. I should say that since Charlotte St. and Route #663 are one and the same, people on Wilson St. (which is heavily traveled and crosses Charlotte, in the North end of town), would be trying to cross Charlotte St., to get to either the Beech, High or Farmington control points and also to and from the Junior and Senior High Schools as well as the Leader Nursing Homes. This would mean that they would have to deal with 1,000 or more vehicles heading North out of town. I live near that intersection, and if a little accident happens, it is usually a real mess. That is also an area where gas stations are there before you leave town. I can just see the lines now, if they stayed open!

i) #6 The last issue that I would like to talk about is the Phoenixville Kimberton Mall. It is a mall about 7 miles East of the plant, about 200,000 square feet in size, with an average daily flow of about 11,000 people. First, during the drill, the sirens were not audible inside the mall, and second, the mall telephone is not manned at all times. The security force at the mall totals four people who are constantly moving about. The means only two people in the morning, one second shift, and one part-time. The two morning staff are also maintenance people. The security guard on duty the time of the July 25th drill, told me she happened to be in the office, only after being told by the Jamesway Store to go there and get the call. Another problem is that all but one staff is uniformed, so if the first two plans of notification to not work, an emergency volunteer sent in to personally notify us, would have a hard time finding security personnel.

j) The last concern about the mall is the traffic outside on Route #23, I can tell you that normally it takes some time to get out onto Route 23 and get moving at rush hour. If anyone thinks route #23 and #724 would be sufficient to handle large flows in a panic situation, not knowing where or what to do, they're crazy!

In summary, I hope you will take these issues into consideration, as they are all documented and first-hand information.

REFERENCES:

- a) Pages of Petitions dated 11/6/84 Enclosed.
- b) Meeting with Montgomery County Commissioners 10/25/84.
- c) From the Independent Newspaper dated May 1, 1984, Enclosed.
- d) From the Phila. Inquirer dated April 22, 1984. Enclosed.
- e) From the Borough of Pottstown, Draft #4 & # 6 RERP, pages; G-1 and O-1. Enclosed.
And The Pottstown Mercury , dated Sept. 26, 1983. Enclosed.
- f) I also am a audio technician part time.
- g) From the Phila. Inquirer dated April 22, 1984. Enclosed.
- h) From the borough of Pottstown's RERP Draft # 6, Page D-1. Copy enclosed.
- i) From Jamesway customer counts and questions to mall managers, Copy enclosed.
- j) I work at the Phoenix Kimberton Mall as a store manager.

C. Frederick Mennonite Home (Upper Frederick Township)

<u>Coaches</u>	<u>Ambulances</u>	<u>Coordinating Agency</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
3	1	PEMA	Unmet Need
	13	OEP	Mont. Co. Private Amb.
		PEMA	Unmet Need

D. Leader Nursing Center (Pottstown Borough)

<u>Coaches</u>	<u>Ambulances</u>	<u>Coordinating Agency</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
5	2	PEMA	Unmet Need <i>Passed onto state</i>
	2	EOC-Comm.	EMS Mutual Aid
	18	OEP	Mont. Co. Private Amb.
		PEMA	Unmet Need

E. Montgomery Co. Geriatric & Rehabilitation Ctr. (Upper Providence Twp.)

<u>Coaches</u>	<u>Ambulances</u>	<u>Coordinating Agency</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
1		OEP	Romano's School Bus Serv.
4		PEMA	Unmet Need
10	2	OEP	Carol Lines, Inc.
	1	EOC-Comm.	EMS Mutual Aid
	3	OEP	Mont. Co. Private Amb.
		PEMA	Unmet Needs

F. Pottstown Memorial Medical Center (Pottstown Borough)

<u>Coaches</u>	<u>Ambulances</u>	<u>Coordinating Agency</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
4		OEP	Hagey Bus Serv.
2		OEP	Haigler Coach System
	6	EOC-Comm.	EMS Mutual Aid
	2	OEP	Mont. Co. Private Amb.
	27	PEMA	Unmet Need

Tab 3. SPECIAL FACILITIES

A. New Life Youth and Family Services, Inc. (Lower Salford Township)

<u>Buses</u>	<u>Vans/Autos</u>	<u>Coordinating Agency</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
1	12	OEP	Transportation Serv.
		NLYFS, Inc.	NLYFS, Inc.

Valley Views

The Nuclear Accident Escape Plan touted by Philadelphia Electric is a fairy tale. Local governments have been wined and dined in an effort to win their support. PECO will now attempt to further tempt the local government with gifts of equipment up to \$5,000 per municipality.

Skippack and Perkiomen Townships have refused to approve the plan. They realize the cost of implementing the plan as well as the responsibility for evacuating all the people is theirs under the plan.

Philadelphia Electric has no responsibility when the local government approves the plan.

Skippack Supervisors will climb the wall when they learn that the Graterford prisoners will see the Nuke Escape Plan before the supervisors see it. In addition, the prisoners will get the opportunity to object to the plan but the supervisors will not have the right to change it.

Local small businesses will be the most seriously affected if there is a nuclear accident. Everything will shut down and the loss of profit will fall on the backs of the small companies. The small business man will stand in line along with the rest of the people who were damaged.

It will be interesting to see what happens to the larger companies like Superior Tube, Techalloy and Uniform Tube—they will have to decontaminate their products before it is shipped out of the area.

PE's map of the radioactive plume area was short by one quarter of a mile—now we know why—PennDot prepared the map.

I wish I said that department: "And, as everyone knows, the army is a poor training corps for democracy, no matter how inspiring its cause."

Pierre Trudeau

An Analysis.

Nuke Accident Escape Plan

—JOHN STEWART

Last week a sad thing happened to us on the way to the truth—the Montgomery County Office of Emergency Preparedness, directed by retired army officer Lin Bigelow, refused to copy, at the expense of the newspaper, Draft #5 of the Nuclear Accident Escape Plan. Retired army officer Bigelow said we could examine the plan in his nuke-proof bunker but he would not copy it for us.

We then proceeded to other sources and obtained a copy. It is over two inches thick and contains 464 pages, excluding maps. Page 33 sets forth that "... copies may be made available upon specific request and justification." Retired army officer Bigelow, ingrained in military censorship, did not think the request of *The Independent* was justified.

We have spent over two days reviewing the plan and we are still not finished. In the next few weeks we will attempt to bring to you some parts of the plan that the office directed by a retired army officer does not want you to know.

In the event of an evacuation because of a nuclear accident you must provide for your pets because they will not be permitted entry to mass care centers. The only exception to this rule is guide dogs for the blind. You may keep your pets in your automobile or at other outside areas. The plan calls for decontamination of individuals but not their pets. Plans for the animals when they are contaminated are unknown. In short, decontamination of pets is not provided.

Where will you go in an evacuation of the area? Well, Collegeville, Limerick and Royersford will travel to the Willow Grove Industrial Park located near Exit 27 of the Pa. Turnpike. Upper and Lower Providence Townships will end up at the Neshaminy Mall which is located near Exit 28 of the Pa. Turnpike. Don't forget to bring your credit cards. Perkiomen Township, Schwenksville Borough, Skippack Township and

Trappe Borough will be spending their time at the Montgomery Mall at Routes 309 and 202. Seems they get the newest mall.

Little Lower Frederick will end up at the County Line Plaza near Route 113, separated from the rest of the people.

These are the reception centers only, from there you will be segregated and sent to mass care centers where you will be decontaminated (stripped down and showered in communal showers) and given anti-radiation drugs.

The escape plan makes certain basic assumptions. The first assumption is that "the principal means of relocation" is the private automobile. The second assumption is that the weather will be ideal. The third assumption is that the accident will occur during the daylight hours and children will be bussed out of the area. The fourth assumption is that only half the population will need housing and food because the other half will have taken care of themselves in hotels and motels (55,000 people). The fifth assumption is that there will be sufficient time to permit everyone to escape from the deadly radioactive plume.

Naturally, there will be sufficient ambulances and personnel to evacuate the Montgomery County Geriatric Center, 591 patients; Pottstown Medical Center, 300 patients; Eagleville Hospital, 314 patients; Rivercrest Center, 77 patients; Leader Nursing Home, 225 patients; Frederick Mennonite Home, 127 patients: total patients—1634. Total ambulances available in Montgomery County—67. (24 patients per ambulance.)

An additional problem is what to do with over 2000 prisoners at Graterford Prison and Montco Prison in Eagleville.

All of these problems have not been solved nor addressed in the present plan.

Next week—What will happen to small companies in a nuclear disaster? Who pays the costs of the escape? Who is responsible?

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COLLEGEVILLE & TRAPPE, PA., MAY 1, 1984

Accept & Defend The Truth Whatever The Source

The Independent
Established 1875

350 Walnut Street, Box 39, Collegeville, Pa. 19426

Limerick nuclear plant's neighbors plan for the worst

EVACUATION, from 1-A

well they would work in practice. And though PE and the NRC say the chance of a severe accident is extremely low, everyone agrees that if there is an accident, protecting the public would be an immense task.

• Limerick is in one of the most heavily populated areas of any nuclear site in the nation, with 187,000 people living within about 10 miles of the plant — the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) for which the federal government requires evacuation preparations. About 6.8 million people live within 50 miles of the plant, an area for which state officials are required to plan protection of food and water supplies.

• An evacuation would require unprecedented coordination among local, county, state and federal authorities. The EPZ includes 43 municipalities and 13 school districts in Chester, Montgomery and Berks Counties. Special measures would have to be taken to evacuate residents of three hospitals, nine nursing homes and the Pennhurst Center for the retarded, as well the 1,800 inmates of Graterford Prison in Skippack Township.

• Local planners say they would be unable to provide the hundreds of volunteers or the buses, ambulances or the communications equipment needed to implement the emergency plans. And they say they are skeptical whether those resources could be gathered quickly enough from outlying areas to be of any use.

• Authorities would be depending on PE's siren system to notify residents that an emergency at the plant has occurred. But because the sirens lack emergency power, they could fail in some situations.

• Officials of even the smallest municipalities say it would cost them tens of thousands of dollars to buy the equipment and other supplies needed to implement the plans —

money they say they do not have.

Vincent Boyer, PE's senior vice president for nuclear operations, said that additional safety features were being installed at Limerick because of the area's large population. Those features, along with the experience that the utility has gained at its Peach Bottom nuclear plant, should ease residents' fears, he said.

If there is an accident, he said, "there's more probability of [injuries from traffic] accidents, in running off and evacuating, than the injuries from staying."

But members of Limerick Ecology Action, a Pottstown-based group that is fighting the plant, say they hope to call more than 100 witnesses in hearings before the NRC's Atomic Safety and Licensing Board later this year to prove that the emergency plans are inadequate.

The plans envision hundreds of volunteer workers helping in an emergency: maintaining radio communication, directing traffic, staffing shelters for those needing housing, perhaps patrolling the streets to prevent looting. Volunteers also are expected to knock on the doors of the handicapped and hearing impaired to notify them of an accident and to help them and others lacking transportation to evacuate.

Officials are compiling lists of those needing help by mailing questionnaires to residents in the area and by cross-checking them with social-service organizations and local governments. "I think we've gotten as accurate a picture as you're going to get," said Timothy Hasson, training coordinator for Montgomery County.

But the results in Pottstown, the largest community within the EPZ, suggest that many people may have been missed. Based on the 1980 census, planners had estimated that 4,175 of the borough's 23,000 residents would need to be bused away

from the plant. But questionnaires turned up only 605 such people, a discrepancy that planners are now analyzing.

Phyllis Zitzer, president of the 700-member Limerick Ecology Action, said she had talked to many area residents who had never received, or had mistakenly thrown out, the questionnaires.

Whether officials could supply all the volunteers needed is one of the biggest uncertainties in the plans.

When the supervisors of West Pottsgrove Township sent out letters seeking 30 volunteers to help their fire department and small police force, only one person responded, according to township Commissioner Dick Bacchi.

"I'd like to say that it's feasible," said Bacchi, who has worked on the emergency plans for the township and for the Pottsgrove School District, where he is a teacher. "But I have some doubt in my mind that it is."

Ms. Lowery said she doubted that Union Township would be able to attract half the 60 volunteers and backups she believed were necessary to implement the township plan. And she said she had informed the supervisors that she would not be sticking around during an emergency at the power plant.

In addition, volunteer firefighters in Skippack Township voted 33-0 several weeks ago not to accept any responsibilities under the plan that would involve the risk of radiation exposure. Under the emergency plans, firefighters are responsible for providing normal fire protection as well as for driving through their communities with public-address

systems to alert residents of an emergency if the sirens did not work.

Moreover, Skippack's supervisors have said that they will not approve any emergency plans until they have assurance that their residents would not be endangered by an evacuation of Graterford Prison, an operation that state officials believe has never been done at any prison.

"I don't think there's a municipality around that's going to come up with enough volunteers," says Ron Ewing of Warwick Township. "You can come up with the best plan in the world. If there isn't anyone to carry it out, you might as well not have any plan at all. If something happens there, it's going to be every man for himself. All hell's going to break loose."

Limerick Ecology Action's Zitzer said she was concerned that municipalities would not have enough volunteers staffing radios to keep abreast of changes in plant conditions. She said the municipalities' telephone lines were likely to be jammed with calls from residents needing transportation.

A questionnaire distributed several months ago to bus drivers in the Owen J. Roberts School District, southwest of the plant, indicated that only about half would commit themselves to driving the buses in an emergency, leaving the district's seven schools 35 drivers short. The district, which has an elementary school about a mile from the plant, would also need 15 extra buses, in addition to the 43 it uses regularly, to evacuate its schools in one trip.

Limerick's neighbors plan for the worst

By Rich Heidorn Jr.
Inquirer Staff Writer

Like a family eager to make a good impression in a new town, the builders of the Limerick nuclear plant have been inviting their neighbors to dinner.

Shrimp cocktails, prime rib and unlimited drinks were the fare when the Philadelphia Electric Co. hosted officials of Union Township several months ago at Milos Country House in Limerick.

"They took 40 people from our township — the whole planning commission, the municipal authority, the sewer authority people, and wives or husbands," said Mary Catherine Lowery, emergency operations coordinator for the Berks County township. "I can't imagine how Philadelphia Electric was paying for it all ... [and Union] is one of the smaller townships."

Dozens of officials from municipalities throughout the area were hosted by PE at the restaurant, one of the area's most expensive. They were told about the \$3 million warning system of sirens that PE is installing, and about the consulting firm that the utility has hired to help local officials develop emergency evacuation plans. They were given tours of the plant, being built on the Schuylkill south of Pottstown.

Yet PE, which hopes to start producing electricity at Limerick next spring, apparently has been unable to convince many of the plant's neighbors that they have nothing to fear.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will not grant PE a full-power license for Limerick until there is a "reasonable assurance that adequate protective measures can and will be taken" for the public in an emergency.

To provide that assurance, PE's consulting firm has been working with state, county and local officials to develop evacuation plans for people within about a 10-mile radius of Limerick. PE says the plans will be as comprehensive as those developed for any other nuclear plant in the nation.

But while professional emergency planners on the state and county levels have been generally supportive, the residents and local officials who have been reviewing the plans in recent months have been overwhelmingly critical.

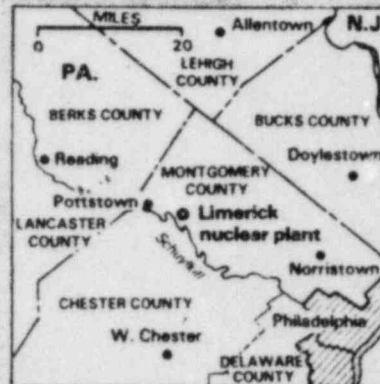
Supporters of the plant say that many of the critics are merely trying to throw one last roadblock in the way of PE's 15-year effort to put Limerick into operation. On Long Island, licensing proceedings for the Shoreham nuclear plant have been stalled for a year by the refusal of county officials to participate in planning.

But even many who say they support nuclear power, and who believe that the plans look good on paper, question how

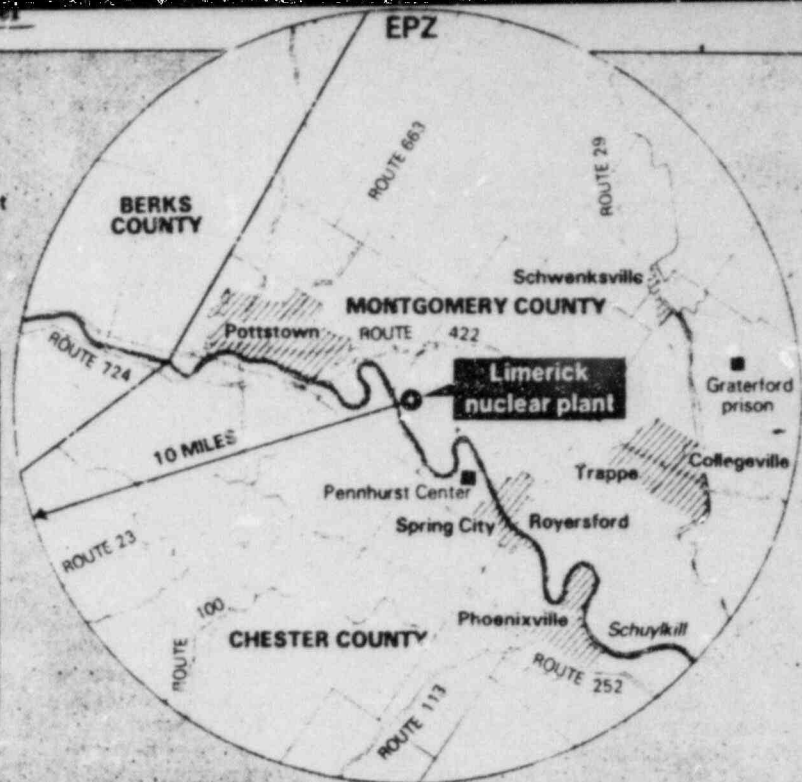
(See EVACUATION on 16-A)

What's in the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)

Within 10 miles of the Limerick nuclear plant live about 187,000, in a zone that includes 43 municipalities, 13 school districts, three hospitals, nine nursing homes, the Pennhurst Center for the retarded and Graterford prison, which includes 1,800 inmates.



Population within a 50-mile radius is approximately 6.8 million people



Detail from the Pennsylvania Emergency Management EVACUATION PLAN MAP - JUNE 1983



Evacuation times: The NRC's average evacuation speed is 2.5 m.p.h.
2 hours to get started The average human walks at a pace of 3 m.p.h.
2 to 6 hours to finish

- Legend**
- A Number of cars (three people / car)
 - B Direction of travel
 - C Traffic flow: consolidation point
 - D Time for traffic to pass a given point
 - E Reception center

Philadelphia Inquirer / CHARLES CHAMBERLIN

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, Philadelphia Electric Co. consultants have developed an evacuation plan they say is as comprehensive as those for any nuclear plant in the nation. But residents and local officials question how well those plans would really work.

County planners throughout the region are attempting to supply the workers and equipment that local officials say they cannot provide. If the counties cannot find the resources within their boundaries, they will be looking to the state for support.

Adolph L. Belser, director of plans and preparedness for the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, suggested in an interview that elderly people might be hired as emergency drivers for the Owen J. Roberts district, "because senior citizens don't seem to be too doggedly concerned with the whole exercise."

The district could plan to release its children early in a slow-moving accident rather than wait for an evacuation order, Belser said.

But Joseph Clark, an Owen J. Roberts district administrator who is coordinating the district's planning, said he doubted that drivers unfamiliar with the area could quickly find the district's schools, some of which are on obscure country roads.

Many local officials similarly are skeptical about how quickly volunteers and equipment from outside the area could be mobilized in an accident.

Belser, however, said some local officials were making only halfhearted efforts to implement the plan, hoping "that criticism will prevent the plan from opening. And county emergency-management officials dispute the notion that emergency workers would flee if the governor gave an order to evacuate."

"We've never been disappointed in the response of our volunteers, especially if the job is explained to them," said Robert Reber, director of the Berks County Emergency Management Agency. "This belief that people will panic is not true. People are very conscious of their neighbors."

"God forbid we have a worst-case accident," said A. Lindley Bigelow, director of the Montgomery County Office of Emergency Preparedness. "But people pitch in. You'll have people coming out of the woodwork to help."

Gregory Pirmann, director of planning, evaluation and development at the Pennhurst Center for the retarded in Spring City, is not so sure. He said he doubted that the center would have enough buses, ambulances, staff or drivers to meet needs during an accident.

Pirmann said an evacuation would be impossible at night — when staffing is lowest — unless the entire staff came in to help dress the clients, load them on the buses and supervise them. He estimated that as many as 200 patients would have to be moved in beds or wheelchairs because of physical handicaps.

"Most employees would not come here," Pirmann said. "I would go home and take care of my family before I would worry about the people of Pennhurst. If we had to develop a plan that said the buses didn't come, the people didn't come, we'd have to say we'll sit in the buildings and wait."

"My biggest question would be the desire of people to jump in their buses and drive gaily into the midst of a crisis for people they never knew and never saw," Pirmann said.

Ferd Morro, assistant director for administration at Pennhurst, is more optimistic. "Unless there is an extreme emergency, which is extremely unlikely, there would be sufficient time to mobilize," he said. "People would come to the fore in an emergency situation. . . . I can only go by my own feeling: I have a commitment to Pennhurst."

Morro said the state Department of Public Welfare would send in workers from other areas to help with the evacuation if necessary. But he said he did not know how long it would take to get those workers to Pennhurst.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency observed similar problems in a drill at Three Mile Island in November, when FEMA observers said it would have taken at least seven hours to evacuate Hershey Medical Center.

Montgomery County's Bigelow said his office might call on funeral directors' hearses to help evacuate the Pottstown Memorial Medical Center.

The department estimates that it would have to provide 111 ambulances, 55 more than the county's ambulance services have, to evacuate the hospital.

Local officials also question who would pay for the public-address systems, wall maps, two-way radios, antennas and additional phones and phone lines needed to implement the plans. The financial responsibility should be PE's, they say.

Ron Ewing, chairman of the Warwick Township Board of Supervisors, said it might cost his township of 3,500, only one-quarter of whom are in the evacuation zone, as much as \$150,000 to implement their plan.

Richard Whitlock, chairman of the South Coventry Township supervisors, said it might cost the township as much as \$40,000 to get the gear needed to implement the plan. The supervisors have threatened not to approve the plan unless financial help is provided.

"As a small municipality with only 1,600 residents, with a tax base of \$30,000, [we] can't afford a plan of this magnitude and maintain it. . . . We don't even have a township building," Whitlock said. "I sound like an opponent of nuclear power, and I'm not. I'm concerned mainly about the health and welfare of our community and the cost. . . ."

Chester County officials estimated last July that they had spent \$112,000 in planning for emergencies at Limerick and at PE's Peach Bottom nuclear plant in York County.

PE has agreed to assume some expenses and supply some equipment, but it has insisted that it pay its way through taxes collected and distrib-

uted by the state (nearly \$230,000 in taxes collected from PE went to Chester County and its subdivisions in 1983, the company says).

Company officials note that planning for an emergency at Limerick would benefit local officials in any type of emergency. State law requires all municipalities to have emergency plans, but state officials say few do.

Many of those involved with the plans say they will withhold judgment on them until an emergency exercise scheduled for July 25 is held. Critics, however, say that even the drill will not be a true test, because there will be no evacuation and because the exercise will not be a surprise.

Tim Campbell, director of Chester County Emergency Services, said he believed that the county would eventually have a workable plan but that he expected problems with the drill.

"You have to remember this country has dropped the ball on major emergency procedures," he said. "Chester County has not been involved in mass evacuation planning since the very early '60s."

Roberta Kankus, PE's planning coordinator, said public resistance and doubts would be resolved as people learned more about the plan. "I think a lot of it . . . is a lack of education on the public's part," she said.

Still, PE apparently has a long way to go in convincing its neighbors that evacuation plans for Limerick will work. Of 300 Pottstown-area residents surveyed several weeks ago by the Pottstown Mercury, 69 percent said they believed that they would be unable to evacuate their families safely in an accident.

Schuylkill Township Supervisor Norman Vutz, who holds a doctorate in nuclear science and formerly worked for Babcock & Wilcox, a company that builds nuclear plants, is one person unlikely to be persuaded by PE. He said the planners were only "going through the motions" to satisfy NRC regulations and had not taken "human reactions" into account.

David Monteith, emergency management coordinator for West Vincent Township, said PE and its consulting firm had done a good job. But he said he doubted that many people would embrace it without reservation.

"I don't think anyone is going to go on the record and say the plan is going to work," he said. "All anyone can say is this is the best plan possible."

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Sunday, April 22, 1984

Time is the factor no one can calculate

By Rich Heidorn Jr.
Inquirer Staff Writer

After Metropolitan Edison Co.'s Three Mile Island nuclear plant was shut down in 1979, Charles Wunder Jr., a nuclear-power supporter and Met Ed customer, found his faith shaken and his electric bill doubled.

Now, as a commissioner for Upper Pottsgrove Township, Wunder finds himself having to ensure that his residents remain safe if something goes wrong at Philadelphia Electric Co.'s Limerick nuclear plant, being built five miles south of his frame level.

Wunder, 35, figures that his township's 3,000 residents could be evacuated in six hours. But he worries: "Will we have six hours?"

PE, its consultants and government officials have spent millions of dollars and written thousands of pages of guidelines in planning for

an emergency at the \$3.3 billion plant on the Schuylkill.

Yet the best answer anyone can provide for Wunder's question is "maybe." Time, say the experts, is one thing that even the most thorough plans cannot promise.

"Evacuation studies indicate we may have times when you know you can't get people out," said Tim Campbell, director of Chester County Emergency Services. "When you have a major snowfall and your evacuation time is four to six hours and the plant is deteriorating faster than that, you're not going to get people out."

Of 27 core-melt accident scenarios that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's staff considered in Limerick's Draft Environmental Statement in December, 18 have warning times of less than 2½ hours. In nine of the scenarios, warning times — the time

between realization that radiation will leak and the beginning of the radioactive release — are estimated at less than one hour.

The NRC study, which emphasizes that such accidents are highly unlikely, estimates that it would take two hours to begin an evacuation within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone around Limerick, the area considered most likely to receive harmful radiation. And the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation estimates that in good weather, it would take residents an additional two to six hours to reach the outside of the boundary.

In other words, authorities could be faced with either sending people onto the roads during the release of radioactivity or advising them to take shelter in their homes.

Experts say that "sheltering" is good protection in releases lasting two or three hours but that it would

not prevent inhalation of radioactive particles during longer releases, because all buildings allow some air seepage.

Of the 18 kinds of accidents studied that anticipate warning times of 2½ hours or less, 10 have releases expected to last three hours or longer.

"After a few hours of exposure," said Joe Logsdon, health physicist for the Environmental Protection Agency, "you've got almost as much [airborne radiation] inside as outside."

How safe sheltered residents would be during a long release would depend on the types and amount of radiation being emitted and on where and how far the radioactivity traveled, according to Margaret Reilly, chief of the Division of Environmental Radiation in the state Bureau of Radiation Protection.

"I just wouldn't want to find myself in that position," she said.

PERSONS REQUIRING TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

There are 4175* residents who require transportation assistance in the event of evacuation. Their names and addresses are on file at the municipal EOC.

It is understood that there may be additional individuals who will require transportation assistance on the time of evacuation. These individuals are to contact the municipal EOC to arrange for pickup.

*This is an estimate based upon 1980 Census Data. It will be replaced with actual public survey data as soon as available.

(E)

CONSOLIDATED RESOURCE LIST

	TOTAL REQUIRED	LOCALLY AVAILABLE	UNMET NEED
A. <u>VEHICLES</u>			
1. Buses ¹	105 ²		
2. Ambulances	9	5	4
3. Vehicles with Loudspeakers			
4. Towing			
5. Other			
B. <u>PERSONNEL</u>			
1. Route Alerting			
2. Transportation			
3. TCP			
4. Special Assistance			
5. Ambulance			
6. Communications			
7. Other			
C. <u>EQUIPMENT</u>			
1. Communications (by type)	Telephones:	Telephones:	Telephones:
2. Traffic Control			
3. Life Support			
4. Other			

¹Resource planning for buses should exclude those required for evacuation of schools.

²Based upon an estimate of 40 persons/bus.

Note: Blank spaces on this chart will be completed as data becomes available.

(E)

PERSONS REQUIRING TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

There are 605* residents who require transportation assistance in the event of evacuation. Their names and addresses are on file at the municipal EOC.

It is understood that there may be additional individuals who will require transportation assistance on the time of evacuation. These individuals are to contact the municipal EOC to arrange for pickup.

*Based upon public survey data.

CONSOLIDATED RESOURCE LIST

	TOTAL REQUIRED	LOCALLY AVAILABLE	UNMET NEED
A. <u>VEHICLES</u>			
1. Buses ¹	16 ²	4	12
2. Ambulances	12	3	9
3. Vehicles with Loudspeakers	8	8	0
4. Other	0	0	0
B. <u>PERSONNEL</u>			
1. Route Alerting	16	16	0
2. Transportation	16	16	0
3. TCP	17	93	0
4. Special Assistance	20	20	0
5. Ambulance	9	9	0
6. Communications	2	0	2
7. Other	0	0	0
C. <u>EQUIPMENT</u>			
1. Communications (by type)	Telephones: 10 RACES: 1	Telephones: 10 RACES: 0	Telephones: 0 RACES: 1
2. Traffic Control	0	0	0
3. Life Support	0	0	0
4. Other	0	0	0

¹Resource planning for buses excludes those required for evacuation of schools.

²Based upon an estimate of 40 persons/bus.

Note: Unmet needs will be supplied through the County/PEMA.

At the Editor's Desk

'Junk mail' message is unnerving

BY BOB URBAN

"Any mail today?" I asked my wife the other evening when I came home from work. I was hungry and tired, and hoping not to find any unexpected bills or other unpleasant correspondence waiting on the living room hutch.

She handed me a white envelope while I was removing my coat. An old rerun of "The Bob Newhart Show" flashed on the television screen.

"What's this?" I asked. "It looks like junk mail."

"Wait'll you read what's inside," my wife replied. "That'll be a column item for you. It's scary."

The envelope didn't look intimidating. In fact it looked like hundreds of others most of us receive and discard with little thought. It could have been a flyer announcing a store sale, an invitation to "borrow up to \$10,000" from a finance company, or a brochure from a politician or religious group.

The envelope had no lettering other than a postage meter 17-cent first class stamp and a Philadelphia postmark. My name and address were affixed on a little sticker that appeared to be punched out of a computer.

Inside was a form to be filled out (in duplicate), along with a letter under the heading "County of Montgomery, Office of Emergency Preparedness and Medical Services."

Dear Resident, the letter said:

The Montgomery County Office of Emergency Preparedness is presently in the process of updating its records to better serve the public in the event of an emergency or an incident at the Limerick Generating Station.

As Director of the Montgomery County OEP, I am asking that you take a few minutes to complete the enclosed survey form, if applicable. Your county Office of Emergency Preparedness and municipal emergency services are responsible for developing plans to protect county residents in the event of a major emergency. The information gathered by this survey will remain confidential to be used only by municipal and county emergency services personnel (police, fire, rescue, ambulance) in a time of emergency such as fire, flood, hazardous materials incident or protective action in the event of an incident at the Limerick Generating Station.

The letter went on to explain how in certain emergencies the special needs of individuals with disabilities must be met. It urged everyone to complete the form as soon as possible and return it in the self-addressed stamped envelope. It was signed by Samuel L. Ely 3rd, the county's director of emergency preparedness.

* * *

I examined the form and thought to myself that in the 17 years I had been a resident of Pottstown, never before had I been asked to fill out a survey of this nature — not even after the devastation of Hurricane Agnes in 1972.

The form asked if everyone in my family usually had private transportation available, if my residence had a telephone, and if everyone in my family understood English.

I was quizzed if anyone had a hearing impairment, a speech or sight impairment, if anyone was confined to a wheelchair or bedridden. The survey asked if anyone would need personal assistance, a special vehicle or medical equipment, or an ambulance.

Fortunately, no one in my family falls into those categories, so I was told that I wouldn't have to fill out and return the form. I guess that means that in case of a nuclear accident I'll be on my own.

* * *

It's will be at least a year before any radioactive materials even arrive at Limerick. And despite claims by PE officials that there's no need for concern, many people are tough to convince.

The Nuclear Age scares people. One extremely foggy morning several months ago a distraught woman called The Mercury and, half crying, reported that "the two towers at Limerick disappeared overnight. Where could they have gone?" She was assured that as soon as the fog lifted, the towers would reappear.

About a month ago the paper's switchboard lit up because residents and passersby were concerned about the "giant plume of smoke" that was spotted above Cooling Tower One. The callers were informed in a story the next day that the "plume" was just steam generated from some work being done to test a water system in the tower. But when the steam reappeared a few weeks later, the calls started up again.

Despite assurances, the memory of Three Mile Island remains clear. And, as we continue to fill out emergency forms, the apprehension about the Limerick Power Plant will continue to grow.

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS

<u>Post Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Responsible Police Organization</u>	<u># Officer Assigned</u>
Pottstown 1	Yost & Moser	Borough	1
Pottstown 2	Keim & Industrial Highway	Borough	1
Pottstown 3	High & Armand Hammer Blvd.	Borough	1
Pottstown 4	Industrial Highway & Hanover	Borough	1
Pottstown 5	High & Hanover	Borough	1
Pottstown 6	Kiny & Hanover	Borough	1
Pottstown 7	Kiny & Route 100	Borough	1
Pottstown 8	Berks & High	Borough	1
Pottstown 9	Reynolds & State	Borough	1
Pottstown 10	Wilson & Farmington	Borough	1
Pottstown 11	Beech & Hanover	Borough	1
Pottstown 12	Beech & Charlotte	Borough	1
Pottstown 13	Beech & High	Borough	1
Pottstown 14	Jackson & Adams	Borough	1
Pottstown 15	Keim & Jackson	Borough	1
Pottstown 16	W. High St. & Glasgow Rd.	Borough	1
Pottstown 17	Berks St. & Glasgow Road	Borough	1

JAMESWAY
CUSTOMER COUNTS - MONTH

(THINK DRUG 1300)
(BOLLYS HAS APPROX 200/DAY)
(SURE FRESH 1350 DAY)
(CLEANERS 50 DAY)
(22 STONES)

EGGLE 11548

	%	'83	'84	
JUNE	83-VS-84 +6.9%	176019	177968	
JULY	83-VS-84 +8.6%	228996	218946	
AUG	83-VS-84 +23.2%	124660	153580	
SEPT	83-VS-84 +12.0%	157913	176573	
OCT	83-VS-84	215092		James 640 JUL 80 255 <hr/> 5598 DAY REST OF MONTH 20 110 NOV 710 30 DAILY 1117
NOV	83-VS-84	182736		
DEC	83-VS-84	279893		
JAN	83-VS-84		1343640	1753 15mo MIAATI TO.ATI 906 DAILY 111 97
		157031		

1 JUDGE HOYT: Mr. William N. Miller, Jr.

2 STATEMENT OF WILLIAM N. MILLER, JR.

XX 3 MR. MILLER: My name is William N. Miller, and I
4 live in Limerick. I live within ten miles of the plant. And,
5 I don't want to sound like I am playing one-upsmanship on
6 families, but I do have ten children, and all of the tne
7 children and the seven grandchildren all live within the
8 EPZ, so my concerns are valid, I feel, for the evacuation
9 plan.

10 I would like to ask some questions, and perhaps
11 we will get some answers. In looking at evacuation plans
12 and the provisions for the busing, I ask the question, "Are
13 buses safe containers or vehicles in the event of fallout
14 and traveling under the plume. Would it be safe to have
15 children contained in the bus?"

16 I see where they say you should be indoors and you
17 will be safe, or as someone recommended, jump in the swimming
18 pool. I happen to have a swimming pool, so I thought about
19 it, but in cold weather it is a little rough.

20 In relation to the evacuation and the travel that
21 will be involved in that time, I was wondering if the service
22 operators in the area have all been contacted and will
23 remain open, or will they too respond like most of us will
24 in relation to their own safety and their family's safety.
25 We don't move without gasoline, and I am sure all of you are

1 aware of that. And, in reference to that, this past --
2 when they had the test go on for the evacuation, they sounded
3 the sirens. It was about -- I think a week or so before that
4 we had an electrical storm that put our property and many
5 properties in that immediate area out of electricity for
6 four hours. I think you will be able to document that. It
7 is not just dreamed up. In those four hours no gas came out
8 of the ground because those pumps didn't run. Nothing would
9 have moved in this area. No warning could have been made.
10 If you were fortunate enough to have a battery operated
11 radio, you would have heard it, or if you had been out sitting
12 in your car for that four hours you would have heard. But,
13 otherwise you are completely uninformed at that particular
14 point in time. We have no provisions to cover that kind of
15 a gap.

16 Back to our buses. I think if buses are to be
17 put on the road, every bus should have its own CB radio;
18 you must have some communications for those bus drivers,
19 be they from outside the area trying to get in, and learn
20 where locations are to pick up children at schools and
21 for supplemental busing. At present I haven't seen any
22 provisions made for that.

23 I am not an authority on evacuation plans, but these
24 kind of things seem basic.

25 Another question I had in my mind is, in reading

mm14

1 about the Graterford evacuation, it was mentioned that State
2 Police will be convoying enforcement officers for the removal
3 of the prisoners. They were talking in terms of 90 buses
4 in the press release I read.

5 If they are going to remove prisoners and have
6 State Police as convoys, the next question was, who is going
7 to control the major roads and the intersections in this area.

8 I was told on state roads the State Police were.

9 Well, somehow those numbers just do not add up either.
10 If you start thinking about or ask any questions about the
11 size of the Police force, it is just not there. So there
12 must be some gaps or some incorrect information on who will
13 do what.

14 Now, one other question I have is, everybody seems
15 to concede you shouldn't travel under the plume. Now, I
16 am aware when I say the plume, I am not talking about the
17 plume that is coming out of the big towers. That is basically
18 water and steam. It is the radiation release plume that will
19 be released from the containment building that you should not
20 be traveling under. Well, if that be true, are we going to
21 have plans that will allow for directional evacuation/

22 We can't travel on one plan and all travel under
23 a plume if the wind is blowing in that direction on that
24 given day. Common sense tells us that. I know when I leave
25 with my family and I go out there and the wind is blowing in

1 that one direction, I am going upwind. I don't care what
,mm15 2 they say about the plans and which way they tell me to go.
3 I want to be moving upwind.

4 We have to have evacuation plans that make provisions
5 for an upwind movement. It makes no sense to travel under
6 the plume, get stuck in traffic, have children in buses,
7 which I don't think are safe. As I asked the question before,
8 maybe they are, but I don't think so at this point.

9 So that I don't want to see children sitting under
10 that plume in buses, tied up in traffic, with the wind
11 moving it over their heads and upon their heads. I have a
12 great deal of reservations about that type of a plan.

13 The other thing I would like to say, that as far as
14 the safety of the plant itself, they appear to be going
15 all out to build in all the necessary safeguards, et cetera,
16 and I can accept that.

17 I have a lot of reservations with the handling of
18 waste material, how it can be stored, and I think more about
19 the cumulative effect of radiation on our children, than
20 perhaps what is going to happen immediately as far as the
21 big bomb theory, or this thing blowing up all at once.
22 Maybe it would be a blessing in disguise if it did blow up
23 all at once. We wouldn't have any problem.

24 But in that cumulation, it brings to mind the
25 cigarettes of 50 years ago that were safe, today have

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warnings on them and are one of the biggest killers in our society. And that is a good example of a cumulative effect. I don't want to see us lighting up a cigarette in Limerick.

end #4

Take 5/1

1 As Mr. Fox said, we are all going to have
2 to pay for it sooner or later.

3 - Thank you.

4 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, sir.

5 I would like to recognize the counsel for
6 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and ask counsel if she
7 would like to join NRC counsel at the table here.

8 MS. FERKIN: Thank you.

9 JUDGE HOYT: For the benefit of those
10 attending here, counsel that I am referring to is
11 Miss Zori Ferkin. I think it is the Governor's
12 Energy Council.

13 Betsy Ross?

14 MS. ROSS: Yes. Betsy Ross, R-o-s-s, like
15 the flag maker.

16 57 (inaudible) Road in Limerick. I live within
17 two miles of the installation. I am a senior citizen,
18 as I stated before, member of LEA.

19 It might surprise a lot of my friends, I am not
20 anti-nuclear. I think we need nuclear power, but not in
21 Limerick. PECO made some very, very bad mistakes when they
22 started this -- picked this location.

23 JUDGE HOYT: So that you can be heard, Miss Ross,
24 in the back, would you please speak up a little. We are --

25 MS. ROSS: This is not working?

1 JUDGE HOYT: No.

2 MS. ROSS: I think that PECO made a big mistake
3 in building the plant at this location. Number one,
4 they still don't have water. I was raised upstate on the
5 Schuylkill, and I know there wouldn't be any water in
6 there for cooling in the summertime because you can walk
7 across in your bare feet.

8 As I said, I am not anti-nuclear. My son
9 is -- teaches nuclear electronics in the Navy, in the
10 U.S. Navy. And, of course, we have some very
11 interesting discussions when he is at home. But I was a
12 civilian observer in July at the evacuation drill.
13 Naturally, it didn't work. It was the first drill. They
14 need a lot of practice. Our local volunteers in Limerick
15 did a fine, fine job.

16 However, I still maintain their evacuation plan
17 will not work.

18 A year ago we received questionnaires to see
19 if there were anybody in our homes who needed transportation
20 in the event of an accident or who were elderly and could
21 not get out on their own, did not drive,
22 et cetera, et cetera.

23 I will be very frank. I answered the questionnaire.
24 I said, in the event of an accident, I refuse to leave
25 my home. I will close the windows, pull down the shades,

1 and get out my best bottle of scotch and forget it.
2 I am safer that way than I would be out on these highways.

3 I live just within two miles. I can walk
4 if necessary to 422. I always say -- we did have a gas
5 station up there which has since been demolished. I said,
6 if I were driving, which I do not do, and got to that
7 gas station, so would 10 million others, and then I would
8 be able to walk to Philadelphia on the tops of the roofs
9 of the cars that were parked on the Schuylkill
10 Expressway, because we all know that is the biggest parking
11 lot in the world.

12 Years ago I inherited PECO stock. I blame
13 PECO for their shortsightedness. I dumped my stock as
14 soon as I was aware what they were doing here because
15 they sneaked into the territory. They bought through
16 straw bosses and straw buyers. They bought the property.
17 Suddenly -- we, the public, was certainly not informed.

18 I still say: I am not anti-nuclear. We need
19 nuclear.

20 Now, I am a volunteer. I am a retired senior
21 volunteer at the Geriatric Center which is within eight miles
22 and within this zone. We have 600 patients over there
23 besides the staff. With that, Pottstown Hospital,
24 Leader Nursing Home and the Greaterford Prison, you are
25 not going to move anybody out of here. But I say, I am still

1 an optimist, there is not going to be an accident.
2 This plant, I believe, because of you people, have
3 constructed this with very, very great care. So I don't
4 even think -- of course, I am on my way -- I met a
5 PECO man here today. I said, when I saw how much my
6 electric bills are going to be raised, 25 percent, as
7 soon as they go on line, which will be 1985 now, and
8 40 percent -- now, these are PECO's figures -- 40
9 percent in 1986, and I am a very frugal lady living
10 alone.

11 I am on a fixed income, as are many, many, many
12 in this area. It doesn't go. I have gone back. I
13 have got my kerosene lamps out already because between
14 all the other things -- the Bell Tell, Ma Bell, we won't
15 be able to make phone calls. So I am getting two tin cans
16 and a piece of string or two boyscouts with, you know,
17 sticks to light up -- homing pidgeons, I think, would
18 be a good answer to that one. And for my lights and
19 energy, I will certainly get -- my kerosene lamps are
20 ready to go.

21 Thank you for listening, but it won't work,
22 not at the present -- there is not going to be any accident.

23 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, Miss Ross, for your
24 input, most helpful.

25 Edward Matthews?

1 STATEMENTS OF EDWARD MATTHEWS

2 MR. MATTHEWS: Good morning.

3 I am sure you must be tired already because
4 you have heard one side and now the other. First of all,
5 let me introduce myself.6 I am Edward Matthews. I live in east Pikeland
7 Township. I have lived in Chester County all of my life.
8 I am a member of the Planning Commission in East Pikeland
9 for the past ten years. I have served on a committee that
10 has studied the evacuation plan for our township, and our
11 committee had reservations, unanimously urged the
12 supervisors not to adopt this plan because we don't think
13 it is workable.14 We know our roads in East Pikeland Township
15 better than the planners who have designed this plan.
16 We know 113 and 23 are very congested every morning with
17 rush hour traffic. If there is an evacuation at these
18 hours, there is no way that it will work. But I am not
19 sure that I am going to convince anybody, and I would like
20 to suggest a way out of this dilemma, I think, that you
21 gentlemen and panel are faced with.22 I would really like to see a full drill, not just
23 what I would call and others have called a "paper drill"
24 that took place in July of this year. I would like to
25 see this plant evacuate the whole area, the residents and all

1 the members in the institutions.

2 I teach in a school, and we are required to have
3 a fire drill every month. And our fire drill is not
4 simply ringing a bell and alerting our students that,
5 you know, that is a warning, if there is ever a fire, you
6 hear that, you should go out. We have our students walk
7 through the drill because that is obviously common
8 sense. You want to know -- you want the students to know
9 how to proceed down the corridors and which routes to
10 take, and we want to make sure that this proceeds
11 quickly.

12 I would say I am a "doubting Thomas" at this
13 point, and I don't think anyone is going to convince
14 anyone else here unless we really see whether this plan
15 can work. And we may have to test it several times.

16 Since I have grown up in this area, I know we
17 get lots of snow in the wintertime. How could a plan
18 work when there is four to six inches of snow?

19 We have been told in the plan that there will
20 not be an evacuation, that people will stay inside in
21 that situation. I really find that unacceptable to have
22 a plan that is supposed to work just on sunny days and
23 then, if there is bad weather, we are supposed to stay
24 inside. That makes me furious because you are saying
25 that it is okay for me to escape and get out of danger if

1 I can. But on snowy days, where there would be --
2 it would be impossible to get out, I should pull my
3 windows down and stay there and just hope that nothing
4 happens. I can't accept that. I really am very upset
5 with that suggestion in the plan.

6 If there is a fire on a street that has row
7 houses, and you tell the residents where the fire has
8 not reached their homes that, well, you can get out if
9 you can, but on a snowy day you are supposed to stay in
10 there, that would be rather ridiculous. So I really
11 find that part of the plan unacceptable.

12 So I would urge the Commission to consider
13 a full evacuation drill, not just alerting the various
14 centers in the plume area and not just alerting the
15 various institutions. Let's try this, and then maybe we
16 can clear away the uncertainties and see which side is really
17 correct in this.

18 That is all I want to say.

19 JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Matthews, may I ask a question
20 before you leave?

21 MR. MATTHEWS: Surely.

22 JUDGE HOYT: As a member of the East Pikeland
23 Township Planning Commission, do you have any civil defense
24 plans?

25 MR. MATTHEWS: I would say I am not aware of them.

1 And I would go on record as saying, we need evacuation
2 plans. I really support the state's mandate that we
3 develop these plans.

4 How can we -- you see, I helped develop the
5 township's overall comprehensive plan, and that has
6 grown out of our own planning effort. Here we have been
7 given a plan by the emergency -- this Commission that
8 PE has hired. We have not had the opportunity to hire
9 our own planners and work out a plan that would suit
10 our needs. That is what I would like.

11 JUDGE HOYT: Let me take you back to something
12 you said just a moment ago, and that is, I was a member
13 of the planning. What was the end product that came out
14 of that planning?

15 MR. MATTHEWS: We simply reviewed the emergency
16 plan for East Pikeland Township and made recommendations
17 to the township supervisors. And that is our role. We
18 have no other legal authority than that.

19 JUDGE HOYT: There was not an independent plan
20 of some sort that you developed?

21 MR. MATTHEWS: No. As I was saying, it is
22 customary in townships for the townships to hire
23 consultants and to proceed with planning in that respect.
24 But here a plan has been kind of drawn up and given to
25 each of the townships to review. And planning, in my

1 experience, takes quite a bit of time.

2 Our comprehensive plan has taken at least four
3 or five years to develop. This is really inadequate,
4 believe me.

5 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, sir.

6 We will take approximately a ten- to fifteen-
7 minute recess. Those persons who may have come into the
8 hearing room prior to or after the original signups,
9 if you would consult with Mr. Crockett, who is the
10 gentlemen going back over here on the right, he would
11 be happy to give you a card for your name and address.

12 The hearing will recess.

13 (Recess.)
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1 JUDGE HOYT: The hearing will come to order. Let
2 the record reflect that all the parties who were here when
3 the hearing recessed again are present in the hearing room
4 and have taken their places at the counsel table. The Board
5 has taken its place on the Bench and we will continue calling
6 those persons who have registered with us for making a
7 limited appearance statement.

8 However before we continue with that, we have
9 several announcements we would like to make. Because of the
10 indication from several persons here this morning that there
11 may be difficulty of persons going to a place called the
12 Holiday Inn in Pottstown and getting over here, not being
13 able to find the place, not having public transportation and
14 for other assorted reasons, we have with the help of the
15 Philadelphia Electric people worked out two plans.

16 First, maps will be placed in the Holiday Inn at
17 Pottstown for the use of persons who may wish to drive their
18 cars over here showing them the route to take. Secondly,
19 there will be available at the Holiday Inn at all times during
20 the hearing process here for these next two days, this
21 afternoon, this evening and tomorrow morning, vans available
22 to transport people from the Holiday Inn to this location
23 and return there.

24 Those vans will be available starting now and one
25 will be there at the hotel and as soon as it leaves, another

1 van will be available for the purposes of transporting the
2 individuals over here. They will be clearly marked and
3 they will be under the directions to bring the persons to
4 this location.

5 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Will this information be
6 broadcasted?

7 JUDGE HOYT: If you give me long enough, I get
8 everything in, ma'am. We have, I think, several members
9 or I think earlier we had persons from the radio stations
10 here but I think the gentleman has left. We will try to get
11 that on the air. We ask any other members of the press
12 who may be in the hearing room at this time to try to make
13 that information available and we will ask, Mr. Conner, do
14 you think you could ask your people, your local people,
15 to make a call over to the local stations?

16 MR. CONNER: Yes, Your Honor. We will do that but
17 the one problem is, of course, that you can't be sure you
18 will reach all of the people of the media.

19 JUDGE HOYT: No. We can't reach everyone. We can
20 only make our best effort and if you will have someone call
21 the more popular radio station, I don't know the stations in
22 this area, of course.

23 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: It should be the TV station.

24 JUDGE HOYT: And the TV station.

25 MR. CONNER: I will see what can be done by the

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1 experts.

2 JUDGE HOYT: That is all we ask. Thank you.

3 MS. MULLIGAN: Judge Hoyt, Limerick Ecology Action
4 did call all the local press, the TV press and anyone we
5 expected to come in terms of the press.

6 JUDGE HOYT: I think the vans is the thing. We
7 want to get the information to the public that these vans
8 will be made available today and that they will be available
9 for transporting persons from the Holiday Inn over here
10 and then return them to the hotel.

11 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: What was the reason for
12 the change?

13 JUDGE HOYT: I think we made an opening statement
14 this morning concerning that and maybe you should look at
15 that in the transcript.

16 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Could you repeat it? I
17 came late and I would like to know.

18 JUDGE HOYT: No, ma'am. I don't wish to repeat it
19 because if I did I might leave out something or I might add
20 something that might distort the facts.

21 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: You are mad enough already
22 and you don't want to get madder by repeating it.

23 JUDGE HOYT: Unless we have any other questions about
24 our van service, I would like to start with Mr. Frank Warner.

25 (No response.)

6-4
1 JUDGE HOYT: Mary Jo Maak.

2 JUDGE COLE: She has already spoken.

3 JUDGE HOYT: This one is Stowe, Pennsylvania. Is
4 that the same one?

5 JUDGE COLE: Yes.

6 JUDGE HOYT: Reverend Chester L. Mackewicz.

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7 STATEMENT OF REV. CHESTER L. MACKEWICZ

8 MR. MACKEWICZ: Hello everybody. I trust that you can
9 hear me and I trust as a minister, too, I am concerned about
10 the public as well as anyone else and I am deeply concerned
11 with what is going on in the country. I see what is happening
12 and I took notice of what had transpired here in our
13 newspapers we read this morning.

14 I feel that this was a deliberate thing that was
15 made and this way made it inconvenient for the public to get
16 here. That is unfair. I trust that we will consider every
17 detail of this operation because I believe that there are
18 numerous individuals who are involved.

19 I feel in my heart that government officials are
20 involved and many others are involved who are well-to-do
21 because there is great money in this and money talks today.
22 We are living in a day when money talks.

23 But everyone is not bought, thank God. So because
24 of it, we want to bring to your attention that these things
25 are to be considered. First, I would like to bring to your

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1 attention that everyone who is a citizen write the names of
2 government officials and all those who have any authority
3 in any locality who they are and find out. This is an unfair
4 thing when we think of what has been taking place because they
5 built this thing and now they call the public and they want
6 to know what we think of it when it has already been proven
7 by Three Mile Island, Peach Bottom and other places of the
8 failures that have taken place and because of people who have
9 suffered because of what had taken place.

10 JUDGE HOYT: Excuse me just a moment. Let's go
11 off the record for a moment.

12 (Discussion off the record.)

13 JUDGE HOYT: I apologize for the interruption.
14 Please continue. We are all very interested in what you
15 are saying.

16 MR. MACKEWICZ: Like I said, I believe those in
17 higher authority are stockholders and for things that have
18 taken place like they have, I feel it is very unfair without
19 getting really the vote of the public in general and really
20 bringing out the information that is necessary so that
21 everybody would know what is being done.

22 I feel that even our properties have gone down in
23 value because of this. I live in Pottstown. I have lived
24 here over 40 years and spent quite a few years of my life
25 here and have travelled the country, observed what is going

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1 around. I will tell you, dear ones, we need to pray. I feel
2 this, too. I am just not as it were a pastor of a church. I
3 am God's representative, too. One thing is, I want to say
4 this, with those who take unfair advantage of the general
5 public, God Almighty sees it and the curse is going to come
6 on those who deliberately take advantage of the general public.

7 May God have mercy on these people. I will tell
8 you, you are going to see different ones where judgment is
9 going to come on them because of unfair practices and that
10 is why different ones are going off with diseases that are
11 incurable and doctors can't do a thing about it. These are
12 results of unfairness.

13 You see, God is the judge and I know one thing is
14 that by the grace of God that we can pray and I believe
15 we will see some things done and if we can't do anything about
16 it, God can move in. So may God have mercy on us is my
17 prayer.

18 May the good Lord guide us in this here and be
19 very careful or what is taking place here, we need to
20 be concerned about it and let's inform others, too. I just
21 regret that what had taken place and we were prepared to go
22 up to the Holiday Inn and here we discovered after I went
23 out to get a newspaper, it is in the newspaper. This is
24 unfair and many people cannot get here. But I am glad that
25 they have made a provision now that they can come by bus and

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1 I would say this, too. Should an evacuation take place, who
2 is going to stand the expense? It certainly will not be the
3 government and it certainly will not be PE. I doubt whether
4 they would. It would be on our own. So we need to consider
5 this.

6 May the good Lord guide us in this is my prayer.

7 Thank you.

8 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, sir. H. Y. Mayerson.

9 STATEMENT OF H. Y. MAYERSON

10 MR. MAYERSON: My name is Hy Mayerson. I am a
11 local attorney. I am a father of four. I live in West
12 Vincent Township. I am a safety attorney and I have dealt
13 in that area for the past 15 years. I have done the agent
14 orange litigation, started the orange litigation when no one
15 knew what it was, thought it was a drink you got in McDonalds
16 and I have seen what the big companies can hide and can
17 disguise and where they can put it.

18 I remember speaking to my first client, Charlie
19 Hart, who was an all-state football player for Pottstown High,
20 one of their heavyweight wrestler stars, prime athlete and
21 instead of going to college went to Vietnam, graduated first
22 in his class of 200 in chemical training and wasn't taught
23 a thing about agent orange and died of a brain tumor induced
24 by agent orange.

25 He said to me as we looked at Limerick, he says,

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1 "It is like having a mad dog in your backyard," and this was
2 after he had his lobotomy but he could speak some words and
3 he could speak rather clearly.

4 I have done some major litigation against the fork
5 lift industry. I have seat belts put on forklifts. I have
6 better warnings and I am going to have them redesign the
7 entire stability system of the forklift and make them do a
8 sensible test instead of the sham test for stability they now
9 do.

10 I think it is a crime that funding hasn't been made
11 to the appropriate attorneys to give the help to Phyllis
12 Zitzer who obviously can't afford to battle this well-funded
13 Limerick. I am deeply concerned about the evacuation plan,
14 that having attempted to get to Woodstock and seeing what a
15 crowded highway can turn into, I have a fair example of what
16 a crowd is. I face Phoenixville five o'clock traffic or
17 nine o'clock traffic and that is nothing compared to what
18 is about to happen. I don't know how many people in this room
19 know that the evacuation plans are not one-way out. In fact,
20 of the need for emergency vehicles, it is going to remain two
21 ways until somebody figures that they better get out faster
22 than somebody else and starts going up that other lane and
23 then somebody else is going to see them just as you see
24 happening on the expressway all the way, when they start going
25 up the right hand lane when a crowd occurs and pretty soon we

1 are going to have the most tremendous gridlock you have ever
2 seen with nobody moving anyplace.

3 The plans presently do not call for any plans outside
4 of the zone that they have done so that once you hit Valley
5 Forge, it is supposed to be a desert and instead of people
6 attempting to evacuate and blocking up that. That block up
7 that is right outside of Valley Forge from people to get
8 out is going to affect this whole block-up, but no. They don't
9 want to consider this.

10 This will not be considered. Do you believe that?
11 They tell you right up front they are not going to consider
12 it.

13 I think it is insanity. I can't believe that this
14 can go on. Corporations are formed to make big dollars and
15 that is what we have to really recognize. That is what we are
16 in. That is what the Vietnam War was about, so that they
17 could manufacture planes and the chemical companies, the
18 generals that left the Army and went into the chemical
19 companies and then could order the supplies from their old
20 friends that are still generals, and then dump thousands and
21 millions of gallons of this specially-produced chemical
22 and they are producing faster than they can dump it out of the
23 rear end of planes.

24 Howard Hughes taught all these corporations a great
25 lesson when he built the Spruce Goose. If you build something

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1 big enough and large enough, it doesn't ever have to work,
2 it doesn't have to do a thing. I would content to pay the
3 bill for Limerick. I will pay the bill. I just don't want to
4 see it work. I don't want to see it go on line. I don't want
5 to see the stampede that they are trying to orchestrate out
6 of my area.

7 I don't know where my kids were. I know that when
8 Three Mile Island went up, as far away as we were I suggested
9 to my wife that she get the kids and go in the car and get
10 as far away as she can get. She went to Block Island while
11 in Block Island a balloon came down. The balloon came down
12 with a note that it had been sent from a school in Wilkes
13 Barre. So that is the kind of -- somebody here earlier talked
14 about wind and the fact that there are no plans for wind and
15 which way the wind will carry the plume and how when people
16 realize that the wind is going this way, how they are going to
17 react. I haven't seen that in the plan.

18 I would like the people to understand that Limerick
19 going on line is going to immediately cost them a lot of money
20 not only in what we have been talking about, your electric
21 rate going up, but the present value of your home. If Limerick
22 is stopped, if it is stopped right now, the present value of
23 your home has to go up between 10 and 40 percent and any
24 real estate agent can tell you that and anybody trying to
25 sell their home while they are under the dreaded monster of

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1 Limerick can tell you that, too

2 It looks terrible. It has lights sparking. It looks
3 like something out of science fiction and it truly is. It
4 is so dangerous. It is so ominous. It is incredible. To
5 think that we can possibly do an evacuation plan when we
6 can't even have a meeting at the Pottstown hotel which all
7 notices and inquire publications and everybody set to go to,
8 but instead have to go into what I regard as not a neutral
9 corner with the flat of PE emblazen there in front of the
10 panel, all the heros from PE up there, the propaganda over
11 there, the mics not working --

12 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: We should thank them for
13 the lights!

14 MR. MAYERSON: The electricity is working except
15 the electricity for the mic is not working. So many things
16 have gone wrong.

17 In law, we work by previous history and that is the
18 only way you can learn anything is by previous history.
19 Every thing they have said has been wrong. The most important
20 thing is their estimate, that has been wrong. An agreement
21 on where to have this meeting is wrong. The mics aren't
22 working. The evacuation plans can't work as anybody who looks
23 at them with any sense of real intelligence knows on its face,
24 they cannot work. I have never seen so many people so upset
25 about anything without a unifying cause, without a body of

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1 money behind it.

2 We can't afford lawyers. I can't afford to do the
3 kind of work that I would love to do on this because I see
4 this monster, every time I come down Burch Run Road I can see
5 it from the top of the hill and we are terribly underfinanced.

6 I think that if there is anything that requires --
7 I mean, you go into criminal court and you get yourself a
8 lawyer as a matter of law. Marijuana is outlawed here
9 because it is not safe supposedly. Where does the safety
10 issue of marijuana compare to the safety issue of these
11 monsters that they are building where they have to say,
12 in case it goes wrong, you have to have a stampede out.

13 I thank you for your time.

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1 JUDGE HOYT: I will ask that you please don't
2 clap or show any other demonstration, please.

3 Marie W. Inslee?

4 STATEMENT OF MARIE W. INSLEE

5 MS. INSLEE: First of all, could I ask you as
6 the representatives of the NRC, what your relationship is
7 to the Department of Energy?

8 JUDGE HOYT: Yes, ma'am, I'll be happy to answer
9 the question for you.

10 The Department of Energy is a Cabinet Executive
11 Branch. This is an independent agency.

12 JUDGE COLE: Separate agency.

13 JUDGE HOYT: Separate agency. Entirely separate
14 a gency. It may be called a quasi-legislative agency, because
15 we do have a licensing power vested in this agency, which
16 would be a licensing function, being a legislative type of
17 function.

18 MS. INSLEE: Does this mean in the future you have
19 to limit yourself to the nuclear industry as an organization?

20 JUDGE HOYT: The statutory authority of this
21 agency clearly indicates that we have the Nuclear Regulatory
22 authority.

23 MS.INSLEE: Who can change that statutory authority
24 to make it a larger area --

25 JUDGE HOYT: To continue our civic lesson ma'am,

1 that would be the legislature. That is not a presidential
2 decree or otherwise.

3 MS.INSLEE: I'm speaking to you as a very important
4 agency of our nation, and as truly as the courts are
5 extremely important to our safety, and to justice, you also
6 are -- in a court of law, the person on trial is innocent until
7 proven guilty. And I hope that you can look at the nuclear
8 industry and say the nuclear industry is innocent of hurting
9 one citizen of this nation. It has been a growing industry,
10 it has had its faults, and it has had its accidents.

11 5000 accidents from 80 plants, 200 of which have
12 been serious, so that ultimately I hope that you can
13 prove that the nuclear industry is so safe that it doesn't
14 destroy any of the innocents of this nation.

15 Philadelphia Electric has employed consultants at
16 Harrisburg to draw up specific plans for different areas,
17 and I happen to have read one which is far away, the Downeytown
18 Plan. I read through the first three pages of it and found
19 out that there is a ten-mile emergency zone for wind, and
20 there is a 50-mile emergency zone -- emergency zone for
21 ingestion.

22 I would like a drink of water right now, because
23 I am serious about what I am saying, and sometimes I realize
24 that I have fear. And anybody who does not have fear has
25 not faced or read or studied for five years the figures that

mm3 you have been studying. And I can't possibly have the infor-
2 mation that the NRC has.

3 I read the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, I get the
4 information of the Union of Concerned Scientists, and I
5 haven't found anything very positive, constructive or
6 hopeful from either of those.

7 I'm interested in the particulars that we have
8 heard today about that this plan is faulty. I have come
9 to several meetings, and I have never heard one of the energy
10 consultants' authors uphold or explain anything that has been
11 questioned in these plans. And I would like to have
12 explanation before we say that this drill is a perfect drill,
13 because the plans are not perfect.

14 The plans in our minds are so faulty that we have
15 had a lawyer today, Hy Mayerson, explain, and in a note of
16 real despondency tell us the facts. And we want the facts,
17 and we want them to be positive and hopeful. And I praise
18 the electric company for all the service that it has given
19 us whenever we need something from our electric supplies.
20 They haven't failed us. And, to think that they would be
21 proven guilty of murder because of their decision to build
22 a plant that is unsafe, is a terrifying thing to me.
23 Because I believe in the Philadelphia Electric Company.

24 I don't happen to be a stockholder. And if I were,
25

1 I'm afraid they wouldn't like Board meetings.

2 I'm afraid that we have gone down the wrong path.

3 (A glass of water was handed to the witness.)

4 There aren't any peaceful uses of atomic energy
5 that are safe and that work and that last 30 years. This
6 plant, the huge plant that we see is going to be dead and
7 buried in 30 years. And, if we only build half of it, it
8 will cost us \$3 billion. I am saying "we" because we are
9 paying the bill right now. Who is paying for the buses, I
10 don't care. I mean through the NRC, Maybe we are helping pay
11 for them.

12 The point is that with 5000 accidents in only 80
13 plants in the country for this folder -- this copy of "The
14 Christian Science Monitor," to be on the shelf of Philadelphia
15 Electric, is a deception. We have just heard other scientists
16 say that we were a half our from a meltdown in TMI. You and
17 I would be dead by now if somebody hadn't found that accident.

18 We are also finding out that the man who was the
19 manager, let some other friend do half of his test for him,
20 and even his handwriting was different. He is a criminal --
21 innocent until he is proven guilty.

22 Now, the NRC right now is a judge, and it is a judge
23 of every nuclear plant in this country, and of all the plans
24 to sell nuclear plants abroad. I won't take time to ask them
25 if the agreement to sell to China and Afghanistan -- well, we

mm5

1 can't sell to Afghanistan. That is one place the U.S. will
2 not sell nuclear plants. We have agreed, as I have read it,
3 to bring back the waste to this country.

4 Now, I think PE ss very sensible, because they
5 are going to store their waste at the site. Unless an airplane
6 crashes or something like that, probably it will be well
7 stored. But, isn't it true that in 30 years it is going
8 to cost somebody \$80 million to make this area safe from
9 people, that if birds fly into it or over the fence, they
10 are dead.

11 The radioactivity of any plant builds up so
12 strongly that all that expensive mechanism becomes so radio-
13 active that by 30 years, or is it 25, it must be decommissioned.
14 So, we don't only have the cost of building it, we, who pay
15 the bills, also have the cost of decommissioning. And, we
16 could turn half of these lights out here and still manage.
17 The whole area of conservation is laughable, because people
18 don't believe in it.

19 But, I believe in the NRC, and I will believe in
20 your integrity until 100,000 people of Chester County, of
21 Montgomery County are dead of a nuclear accident. And, in
22 my figuring, 25 percent of the people in this area did not
23 participate and did not cooperate, and therefore as far as
24 I'm concerned in a working drill and in a working accident
25 situation, they are dead.

mm6

1 How much of the population is 25 percent of
2 Montgomery, Philadelphia County, Lancaster, Allentown and
3 Bethlehem, because I am getting to the point that has really
4 bugged me. I don't have 160 IQ, but I read those plans by
5 the energy consultants in Harrisburg, and they said that
6 there is a 50-mile radius of emergency. Don't drink the
7 water, don't eat the daisies, don't do anything, don't
8 breathe, because it is a 50-mile energy of ingestion
9 emergency -- 50-mile emergency zone. I love energy, I
10 hope we have lots of energy.

11 So, that's why I ask you if you could convert to an
12 energy council. Because one measly fourth of our research
13 goes into alternative energy, and the rest into this bright
14 giant that we have produced out of the atomic bomb.

15 It doesn't kill us suddenly unless there is an
16 accident. It just kills us slowly through the years.

17 And, I believe in your integrity, that you read
18 the facts. And you trust your God and you want to look at
19 your God and say, "I have done my best."

20 What about that ingestion area? How can consultants
21 write it in a book and then tell us to ignore it. How can
22 they tell us to take people out of this area -- oh, they
23 need 137 more buses, I have read -- and take those people
24 to Valley Forge.

25 I sat for a half hour at King of Prussia because

mm7
1 they weren't working on the road they were working beside
2 the road. This was Saturday, nobody was going to business.
3 I sat in a line of traffic heading into King of Prussia for a
4 half hour moping and shifting my gears and burning gas because
5 of a little road repair.

6 Maybe you are from out of state, and you don't
7 know that a man was shot on the expressway because somebody
8 didn't move his car fast enough in a traffic accident, shot
9 dead. Now, if that happens on a normal business day when
10 we are having a terrible time getting from here to there
11 because we ought to have learned that walking is best as you
12 have said, if that happens any business day anywhere in
13 Chester or Montgomery County, what about the panic factor.
14 What about one-lane roads going south and one-lane roads
15 coming north, what about not telling Philadelphia that you
16 are having a crisis and having everybody rush home for dinner
17 to find that it is fried.

18 Who wrote these plans? Are you here today? Don't
19 be afraid, put your hand up. I won't say any bad words.
20 You better write them again. Rewrite the plans, because
21 these are criminal, they destroy innocents, innocent people.

22 There was a slaughter of the innocents ages ago.
23 There is a race of people, a nation of people who had survived
24 that with strength and brilliance and have helped our country.
25 Be not deceived, God is not mocked, if you want to speak in

mm8

1 theological terms.

2 If you want to speak in scientific terms, then they
3 better be facts, because we are not all so dumb that we
4 can't add two and two. And sometimes it turns out that we
5 get minus four because of certain scientific facts, and
6 certain maneuvering with the fiscal policy.

7 Now, this is a much wider problem than whether
8 there is a stop light on 422. And I hope the nuclear industry
9 takes it seriously. I have my doubts, because I went to a
10 luncheon at which I heard someone in the company say, well,
11 we know that emergency plans are really just cosmetic.
12 Now, I am an eyewitness, earwitness to that statement,
13 happily made as an aside. Now it is not an aside, it is the
14 center of our lives whether this is going to work or not.

15 It is my grandchildren's lives, their lives that
16 are precious to me. They moved out of the area of
17 Pennsylvania because of the TMI accident, and nobody knew
18 that half of Pennsylvania would have been gone in a half
19 hour.

20 How much does it take to prove that your money
21 does not make things right.

22 I know a doctor who told in a meeting that he
23 had lost \$20 a month because of the problems of Philadelphia
24 Electric. His income had been cut by \$20 a month because
25 of the drop in the stocks and bonds. Poor thing. He was

mm9

1 paying 50 percent of his income in taxes. He is in the 50
2 percent bracket and he was losing \$20 a month because of
3 Philadelphia Electric.

4 Now, is money more important? He is a medical
5 doctor, he does operations, and he gets thousands for what
6 he does. And we value his fingers as the gift of God, but
7 not his financial understanding or his investments.

8 Unless Philadelphia has some working system, and
9 unless Bethlehem, Allentown, even Lancaster has some working
10 system that can communicate to hold traffic and divert it
11 into New Jersey or Western Pennsylvania, you are not looking
12 at the whole picture.

13 If you don't want a riot and panic when this
14 accident happens -- and I don't take this copy as fact. I
15 would like to ask who the experts are that said that we have
16 overestimated the problems. When experts study the result of
17 the reactor accident at Three Mile Island, they made a
18 startling discovery, startling. What happened there together
19 with the data from a handful of other reactor accidents --
20 just a few others -- revealed that official estimates of
21 the danger of radioactive materials escaping in such accidents
22 are grossly in error. And, they didn't say which direction,
23 but they meant, why bother, don't worry about it.

24 And, a week before this came out in the paper I
25 read it, I believe yesterday, in the Inquirer, don't worry,

mm10

1 not nearly so much -- not to worry.

2 People who also are experts, said that they had
3 no idea how close we were. They now believe that we came to
4 within a half hour of not alarm, no, no, a meltdown of
5 the stones of the earth, a spread of real horror across the
6 Snate of Pennsylvania.

7 Now, if you haven't been doing your reading -- I
8 don't mean just going to see China Syndrome, that is a
9 surface, superficial Hollywood spotlight version. Some people
10 have to face the spotlight all the time and it is all on the
11 s urface. If you don't read and you don't find out what it is
12 really about -- there is a 400 percent higher rate of leukemia
13 around the shipyards, in the shipyards of Portsmouth, New
14 Hampshire from the nuclear subs, than anywhere else in the
15 area.

16 If you aren't collecting these nuggets that will
17 save your life, then you are sitting here letting it happen.
18 It isn't just what streets should be used, or how they are
19 going to get people on stretchers out of nursing homes. What
20 it's saying is, that if we lose 100,000 people, oh, that's a
21 shame.

22 But, I don't know whether the nation would tolerate
23 an accident that took away Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown,
24 this beautiful valley of ours, this exquisite valley.

25 I could tolerate looking at the towers if

mm11

1 Philadelphia Electric would convert them to proven safe
2 fossil fuels as a huge company has done. It is not too late.
3 As I have said to one of your officials, you would deserve
4 the Nobel Prize if, right now you had the courage to stop
5 and use your land and your construction and your authority
6 to build a fossil fuel plant, coal or oil, which has proven
7 technology to cut down acid rain. Even though the White
8 House has hidden the report, it is true.

9 You want to go fishing, let's preserve the fish.
10 It is one of the reasons we don't want any pumping station
11 at Point Pleasant, because finally the shad have returned.
12 Not all the dead Indians that wandered this beautiful
13 country once. We wiped them out.

14 Now, let's not let nuclear energy wipe us out now.

15 Thank you.

16 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

17 Mr. Ronald E. Monro.

18 STATEMENT OF RONALD EDMUND MONRO

19 MR. MONRO: My name is Ronald Edmund Monro,
20 M-u-n-r-o.

21 I have sat and listened and culled from my comments
22 some of the comments I was going to make. I would hope that
23 the comments I am about to make will be relevant to some of
24 the comments that people would be making if they could be
25 here.

mm12

1 I would like to state too, as other people have
2 stated, I am not antinuclear. And I say that emphatically.
3 I think that eventually this nation will be energized by
4 nuclear energy.

5 I am not against diesel engines, but I was against
6 General Motors converting the block for their production
7 diesel engines, to get on the bandwagon of diesel cars for
8 the use of diesel fuels too soon. That best analgizes how
9 I feel about what I am about to say about Limerick.

10 I am against Limerick. I have been on record as
11 being against Limerick, and I would hope that the statements
12 I am about to make, finally show why.

13 I would like first to address the surroundings
14 as they were addressed by Mr. Mayerson. Maybe there was a
15 clash of emotion that caused us to be here today.

end 7

Take 8/1

1 I would like to go to the other side of the
2 coin, however, and state that it perked my mind to say,
3 when someone said, what do we expect from PECO: Historically,
4 PECO has been dependable, historically PECO has been reliable,
5 both with our money and our services, Because of that
6 and because of the plush surroundings that I find myself
7 in whenever confronting PECO, I would say categorically
8 that I expect the absolute best from PECO -- the best.

9 We have elaborate surroundings that cost
10 money. We have waste that is documented. We have mistakes
11 that have been made that cost money. Some of those
12 mistakes were from imprudent decisions. They cost money,
13 and we are paying for that.

14 I guess those bother me, but what bothers me
15 even more than that is to sit in on meetings, planning
16 meetings, and to hear people say, we asked PECO for
17 \$11,000 worth of equipment, most of which we didn't need,
18 and they wrote us out a check. And they took us out for
19 London Broil.

20 I haven't lived that well ever. They treat you
21 right.

22 The township is Royersford. I would be glad
23 to state the day that meeting took place. The quote was
24 \$11,000 of equipment.

25 It seemed, as I was listening to some of the other

1 speakers and eliminating some of the topics that I
2 wanted to speak about, that there seemed to be some kind
3 of validity that should be stated, that should be
4 documented, by the speakers as though we have to have
5 credentials to speak up here.

6 I would like to state that I am a father.
7 I am a grandfather. I am a veteran. I am a
8 certified public school teacher. I am certified to
9 teach science in this Commonwealth. I am certified to
10 teach safety education in this Commonwealth. And I have
11 taught science, earth science, biology, and chemistry in
12 this Commonwealth.

13 I have held jobs that I have worked in my
14 profession. I have taught high school. I have worked
15 for the Insurance Company of North America in their
16 safety division, and have worked with industry, some
17 of which were the International Business Machines,
18 Electric Boat, Scott Paper, Fairchild Camera, and several
19 other major corporations of the United States.

20 I am presently chairman of the Skippack Citizens
21 Committee. I became chairman of the Skippack Citizens
22 Committee because of the concerns I am stating. I would
23 hope that the credentials I bring here to be valid to what
24 I am saying to you are accepted in the vein that they are
25 offered -- that they are true and honest, sincere, as I am

1 sure they were of previous speakers.

2 In my office, I have sitting over -- hanging
3 over my desk a statement that, in arriving home from
4 Europe, I wrote on a piece of paper and had it framed
5 and it has been hanging over my desk in my office ever
6 since. It says, "I do not believe what people say; I
7 only believe what people do." Ron Munro, 1958. That
8 is the last time I came home from Europe. I kissed the
9 ground at McGuire Air Force Base. I put that piece of
10 paper in my pocket which I had written on the Red Cross
11 plane coming home. And it has been framed over my desk
12 ever since.

13 I care about my children. I care about my
14 grandchildren. I care, so I behave in a caring way. I
15 care, so I regulate my actions and my behavior to show
16 that I care. I show love, and I say to my children,
17 almost on a daily basis, I love you, I love you very much.

18 In spite of our disagreements, in spite of
19 all the problems that parents go through with children and
20 the pain we feel between each other, I love my children
21 and they love me.

22 I heard a speaker this morning say that she was
23 a parent and that she cared. I saw that same person,
24 when their child was crying out in that hall, grab -- as
25 many of you did -- grab that child by the arm -- it was no

1 more than three or four years old -- pull that child
2 off the ground and pull the child away from what
3 obviously was bothering her as an exhibition of typical
4 childhood behavior.

5 I am sure she was not aware of acutely
6 traumatized dislocation which she might have caused in
7 pulling that child's arm the way she did and lifting
8 that child off the ground. But I say, God forgives
9 ignorance sometimes. I forgive her for not knowing what
10 she did was maybe a knee jerk reaction to a
11 response, maybe for the wrong reasons, but I suggest that
12 I care for my children, so I learn as much as I can about
13 living and about treating them as possible. And I would
14 hope that I don't stop learning what I need to know in
15 this life time to be a responsible person on this earth.

16 I suggest that that person learn about how you
17 can hurt children other than by being comfortable with
18 an evacuation plan. I would be willing to offer her
19 several physicians' names who could give her a short
20 lecture on acutely traumatized dislocation in children.

21 In the hallway, I spoke to an elderly gentlemen
22 who said, I wonder if what we are going to be saying her
23 carries any weight. I said, I don't know, but we have to
24 do it. We have to say it. It has to be said; whether
25 people hear it or not, that is something else.

1 I am going to say it. Limerick is in the
2 wrong spot. Limerick should not be where it is.
3 There has been a deception from the beginning, some of
4 minor magnitude, some of major magnitude. The bottom
5 line is that there should not be a Limerick where it is.
6 It is after the fact and some people are saying we have
7 to live with after the fact. And the elderly gentleman
8 and myself might talk about how much good saying does.
9 I have to say it, as he did. I applaud him verbally,
10 if we are not to physically, I applaud the man for
11 coming today and saying what he said.

12 Greaterford prison is about a quarter of a
13 mile from my home. Up until about six weeks ago, the
14 supervisors of Skippack township knew very little about
15 the plans to evacuate Greaterford. 2200 maximum security
16 inmates at Greaterford. I have been a counsellor at
17 Greaterford on and off over the years. I have spent time
18 inside of Greaterford. I would surely like to see, and I
19 would gladly reactivate my clearance with the United States
20 Army and vow never to divulge that if they made -- I
21 would love to see the evacuation plan for Greaterford
22 prison. Another deception that they were going to be
23 accepted at Ft. Indiantown Gap. That is not true. There
24 have never been plans actuated for the prisoners to go
25 to Indiantown Gap. Another deception.

1 Another point, this next April, the bridge
2 that crosses the Perkiomen at Route 113, Route 113 is
3 going to be closed for a year and a half. There are no
4 plans on how that type of networking road system could be
5 most efficiently used to accommodate that particular
6 year and a half incident.

7 Combining the Greaterford problem that we
8 know little of and the bridge being rebuilt might
9 prove to be a very hazardous situation that up to this
10 point I have not seen mentioned in any plans. I have
11 read at least a dozen of the plans, including the
12 Montgomery County plan and, for those of the Philadelphia
13 Electric that are here, they know that I have quoted it
14 in public many times.

15 I suggest, too, that what I am saying be
16 understood. I am not saying that Philadelphia Electric
17 people are bad people. I am not saying that so much that
18 those of us that are involved in this, have become involved
19 in this, that they are pre-planning all of this as some
20 kind of undercover operation, when I mentioned the word
21 "deception." But it is a very difficult aspect of our
22 life that when something like this is thrust upon us,
23 that common citizens must be called upon to fight,
24 to literally get in combat with such a multi-billion
25 dollar outfit as Philadelphia Electric and expect to win.

1 I heard in the hall, I heard Mrs. Maak
2 say, Some of these anti-nukers might go to jail for
3 the fear that they are causing.

4 JUDGE HOYT: Excuse me, sir.

5 I honestly am astounded at your
6 discourtesy t this group. You have been repeatedly asked
7 quietly from the bench, our clerk, by others to please
8 not flash this camera in the room in violation of the
9 very rules that you were given when you came in.

10 Sir, I find you a very, very contemptous
11 individual. I don't understand what it would do to take
12 you out of this discourteous mode that you are in.
13 If it is to call attention to yourself, I think you
14 have succeeded in your effort.

15 Now, there are ways of having you
16 removed, believe you me, and I am not above doing it.
17 I am going to ask you once more not to use a flash in
18 this room in accordance with the rules of this
19 Commission.

20 (Photographer took a flash picture.)

21 JUDGE HOYT: Sir, would you leave the room,
22 please, before these hearings continue?

23 VOICE: I will leave when I am through.

24 JUDGE HOYT: Sir, would you please leave the
25 room?

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(Pause.)

JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Smith and Miss Nostadt and Miss Zeppelin, could you come back this afternoon? Are those persons here?

MS. ZEPPELIN: I am here, and it is not easy for me to come back this afternoon.

JUDGE HOYT: Well, we want to hear you this morning. We don't want to inconvenience you.

How about the other two? Mr. Smith?

MR. SMITH: I will try to come back.

JUDGE HOYT: Would it be inconvenient, sir?

MR. SMITH: I have got the whole rest of the day.

JUDGE HOYT: Ms. Nostadt?

MS. NOSTADT: I would like to speak this morning, if possible.

JUDGE HOYT: All right. We will take you then.

Would you please continue?

MR. MUNRO: I would like to state that the interruption is not bothersome to me at all. I think it is necessary that the press be --

JUDGE HOYT: Let me remind you and the other members of the public who are here that the rules of this Commission permit the use of cameras in the

1 hearing room. However, it is clearly stated in the
2 rules and the press releases that this Commission has
3 put out and in the instructions to the photographers who
4 have come here that only the available room light will be
5 used.

6 Thank you, sir.

7 MR. MUNRO: Thank you.

8 I was speaking of the fear that was
9 being alluded to in the hallway when Mrs. Maak stated
10 that some of the people who were anti-nukers might
11 end up in jail for causing the fear and the paranoias that
12 was being caused by our behavior.

13 I suggest that there are many of us who have
14 become involved in this kind of proceeding and
15 in this kind of movement just because of the Three Mile
16 Island deception about which we are still learning.

17 I suggest that that particular kind of comment
18 is in no way comparable. That is, that we are causing more
19 fear than TMI caused. I think only history will tell,
20 to shorten my comments on this, only history will tell
21 how much TMI caused, how much damage, both mentally,
22 physically, and probably spiritually, too.

23 Going back to my original statement, just to
24 refresh people's memories, I was talking about how people
25 are not bad. I don't think Philadelphia Electric people

1 are bad. They might be misinformed about us and
2 those of us who are involved in the way that we are.

3 I would say that the simple explanations are
4 that cigarettes, as was mentioned, were not harmful, they
5 might, when I was in high school, at status symbol
6 of manhood, moving from one state of life to another;
7 alcohol, as a matter of fact, was okay. It was almost a
8 give your son or daughter their first drink at Thanksgiving
9 or Christmas or a wedding or something.

10 Now we are finding out years later that alcohol
11 is, in fact, addictive, that alcohol does cause disease,
12 that alcohol is, in fact, the third killer of people in
13 the United States.

14 I collect Old National Geographics as another
15 simple example. I read an article on the SS Savannah,
16 the first nuclear powered vessel that was in 1963, was
17 built in 1963 and was said to be the most economical
18 vessel afloat. Energy the size of a pea to have it travel
19 for 40 years. God knows where it would go in 40 years, but
20 it would have it travel for 40 years. It was decommissioned
21 in 1973. It was too expensive for the United States
22 Government to run. God knows how expensive that is,
23 since the United States Government seldom looks at cost.

24 In conclusion, just a few thoughts. I know
25 some of the people that I go to meetings with and people that

1 come to see meetings that I have organized might have me
2 bite my tongue when I say this one. I think that
3 there is something to the fact that a rag tag bunch of
4 people, like those connected with Limerick Ecology
5 Action, can bring about so much protective thought.

6 We don't have the money. We don't have the
7 numbers. We don't have the time because
8 unlike most of the people that are here, those of us
9 that are here, we are paying for this out of our own pockets.

10 We have very little to go by. And yet, people
11 are stopping and listening and they are learning. They
12 are learning about things in the nuclear industry that,
13 if it weren't for PECO, if it weren't for Limerick,
14 they would never have learned. They are learning how
15 people can cooperate. They are learning how townships
16 have a responsibility to what goes on in those townships.
17 They are learning how you can fight the monster, that the
18 United States is still a place where Americans have their
19 say.

20 When I was in the service, I tell you, I had
21 trouble finding a hero. Most of us were there
22 because we didn't want to be there, but I think many
23 are starting to realize who the heroes are.

24

25

#9-mn-1

1 I thank PECO for doing in this indirect way what
2 has been needed for this country for a long time, this
3 easy-living environment where people have been given so much
4 and had to fight for it so seldom. I thank PECO for waking us
5 up and on July 25th after thinking this thought, I saw down
6 on a radio station with Ralph Nader and out in the parking
7 lot, he confirmed it, after he and I shared two hours on a
8 radio show, he said to me, you won't find it in your life
9 time but history will tell that the heros are the people
10 who fought it not the people who went along with it.

11 I would hope that years from now this Commission
12 would be seen as heros. I thank you.

13 JUDGE HOYT: Ms. Nostadt.

XXXXXX

14 STATEMENT OF KAREN NOSTADT

15 MS. NOSTADT: My name is Karen Nostadt. I am a resi-
16 dent of Lower Frederick Township and I guess I have to go
17 through the credentials, but I am a mother, I am self-employed,
18 I work in North Town, Redhill, Bluebell, several places and
19 my children go to school in a parachoial school in Lower
20 Frederick Township and my husband is a teacher and we not
21 connected with Philadelphia Electric.

22 JUDGE COLE: You are not required to give all
23 those credentials.

24 MS. NOSTADT: I would like you to see where I am
25 coming from once I get started. I have a few notes, actually

1 quite a lot, and I hope you will forgive that. I agree
2 with the previous speaker that said that Limerick is in the
3 wrong place and my reasoning for that is that we have a
4 very highly populated area here. The first time I became
5 involved with these evacuation plans was as a member of
6 the Homen School Board in a small parachial school.

7 We went to a meeting with energy consultants and
8 the principals to discuss these evacuation plans which
9 would be about a year ago in February or March, so it
10 has been a long time that I have been involved in these
11 evacuation plans.

12 I didn't really notice Limerick much as it was
13 being built, didn't really notice that it was here until
14 I had to sit down and face the fact of what my children were
15 going to do in the event that there was an accident here.
16 I never really thought about the fact that there could be an
17 accident but when I had to sit down and really picture what
18 would happen to my children if my husband I were out of the
19 area and unable to pick them up.

20 I feel very strongly about this because it has been
21 so long and I have so many things I want to say and I hope
22 I don't mess it up. The problems with the plan, the assump-
23 tions on which it is based are wrong. Number one, they assume
24 that it is possible to bring 500 buses from outside the ten-
25 mile radius to supply the unmet needs for buses. It is

1 impossible. They feel that thousands of volunteers will
2 cooperate with this plan, impossible. They feel that
3 our road system can evacuate this huge population in four
4 to six hours. This is Philadelphia Electric's time frame.
5 That is impossible.

6 The notification in the plan is too late for us to
7 evacuate. I observed on the drill on July 25th that the
8 County and the notification to the public did not go out
9 until about 45 minutes after the fourth stage was called.
10 It was 45 minutes after the fourth stage was called that
11 the sirens went off and then the people were supposed to
12 turn on their radios and listen to a notice that they were to
13 evacuate. That was about an hour and a half after the
14 fourth stage was called.

15 Then they would have another four to six hours to
16 evacuate. According to the plan in the fourth stage, you
17 have imminent or already radioactive release. The
18 notification is entirely too late in this plan.

19 Also, I wonder if the NRC is under the impression
20 that these plans have been adopted. They have not. It is
21 really amazing to me. Our township has not adopted this
22 plan. Our school has not adopted this plan and here you
23 are sitting here in this meeting talking about these plans
24 as if this is the plan.

25 Our township met. We had 50 people in our township

1 and some of the things that they felt that were wrong with
2 the plan, I will tell you. The plans are not adopted. Our
3 township has not adopted these plans. As far as I know,
4 I know of no towship in our area that has adopted these
5 plans. The people are beginning to get very upset now
6 that they are finding out what is in them.

7 We had 50 people at our township meeting and almost
8 everyone said that the notification was not early enough.
9 We want to know what is happening at the plant. We want
10 to make our own decisions about when we will leave
11 instead of having to wait for an hour and a half after the
12 fourth stage for the governors to tell us to evacuate.

13 The sirens are not loud enough. There are not
14 enough of them. The sirens sound like fire sirens. They
15 are supposed to be one continuous sound but because they
16 rotate, it goes up and down. It modulates just like a fire
17 siren and you cannot tell the difference.

18 The fire companies and the volunteers refuse to
19 participate in some instances. Skippack Fire Company voted
20 33 to nothing not to participate. I went to the October
21 Township meeting of Skippack Township which adjoins ours
22 because I was interested in what was happening with the
23 Graterford prison problem.

24 At the Skippack Township meeting in October the
25 fire chief said that they had voted 33 to nothing to have

1 nothing to do with this evacuation plan because they did not
2 want to be involved in any radioactive exposure. According
3 to the plan by definition in the fourth stage you have
4 imminent radioactive release or it is already coming out.
5 He said that he discussed this problem with energy consultants
6 and told them that they wanted earlier notification and
7 earlier evacuation because the fire company wouldn't have
8 anything to do with it when it got to the fourth stage.

9 He said that the energy consultants told him that
10 the plans were so far along that they probably could not be
11 changed and that it appeared that no one else in the county
12 felt that way when in fact, our township had sent a letter
13 to the county telling them we wanted earlier evacuation
14 and Lower Providence has done a study and has come up with
15 a long report on all of the problems that they feel are in
16 the plan and one of the major ones is that the notification is
17 too late.

18 So these are some of the problems. That is one of
19 the main problems, volunteers in the townships.

20 There are not enough volunteers to do all the local
21 route alerting, that is, riding around the townships and
22 letting disabled people know that there is a problem.
23 Philadelphia Electric trained over 200 of their own
24 employees to go out and be the local volunteers in the July
25 drill. There were, I believe, 237 volunteers. There were

1 supposedly volunteers from Philadelphia Electric. They were
2 trained on Philadelphia Electric time and they went out to
3 their own townships and were the volunteers so-to-speak
4 because there were not enough local volunteers to do the
5 route alerting and all the other activities.

6 In our township which is Lower Frederick Township,
7 we have an employee of Philadelphia Electric who has signed
8 up to take four of the possible ten positions that are needed
9 on our evacuation plan. He brought in his own father to
10 be our RACES operator. His father lives in Wayne, Pennsylvania
11 which is 45 minutes to one hour away from our township.

12 There is another RACES operator in our township
13 but during the July drill, they found out two hours after the
14 RACES operators were supposed to be in place that upper
15 Frederick County did not have a RACES operator and they sent
16 the one RACES operator from Lower Frederick Township up there
17 which means that we were left with this Philadelphia Electric
18 employee who happens to be a friend of ours, lives down the
19 street from us and our children play together. I have nothing
20 against him.

21 It is just that he has a vested interest in this
22 but I have a vested interest because I want to protect my
23 family.

24 Anyway, back to what I was saying, so he had signed
25 up to take four of the possible ten positions and his father

1 who lives in Wayne is a RACES operator.

2 Disabled people, there are not enough resources
3 to take out the disabled people. We have one ambulance
4 corps in our township. They have two ambulances and they
5 also have to take in some of the other townships because
6 some of the other adjoining townships do not have their
7 own ambulances.

8 The training session that is supposed to be given
9 to the township is a public relations effort and I would
10 suggest that the NRC ask Philadelphia Electric and Energy
11 Consultants if they could see that training session.

12 The training session is a public relations
13 exercise and I have been told that in Skippack Township
14 this training exercise, there is an Energy Consultants man
15 who was giving like a speech to the township supervisors and
16 they stopped him when they realized that this was supposed to
17 be the training they were supposed to be receiving.

18 They said, is this the training that is supposed to
19 be happening under this plan? Energy Consultants said, "Yes,
20 this is the training." The supervisor said that I don't believe
21 this is adequate training so stop. You are not training us
22 for anything. You are just giving us a public relations
23 gimmick. That was in Skippack Township.

24 In our township, they haven't done a training
25 session yet with the supervisors.

1 Back to some of the other problems, I would like
2 to discuss the schools because my children go to a parochial
3 school which is located in Perkiomen and Valley School
4 District. As I was on the Board of the officers of the Homen
5 School Association, I was involved in the evacuation plans
6 and we were under the impression that we had our own separate
7 plan.

8 Then about in January of this year, we found out
9 that we did not have our own separate plan, that our plan
10 was covered under Perkiomen and Valley school district.
11 I went to the superintendent's office and asked to see a copy
12 of the plan and I reviewed it. This plan had been adopted
13 by Perkiomen and Valley School District in November of 1983.
14 This was, I believe, draft three.

15 In that draft when I went into the superintendent's
16 office, I looked up the page that had to do with our school,
17 St. Mary's School. Everything on that page was blank. It
18 said "To be determined." There were no buses, there was no
19 evacuation route, everything was blank.

20 I went back to our Homen School Board and we had
21 a meeting of parents who were interested and we discussed
22 what we were going to do. We decided we would try to find
23 out exactly what was going on so we sent one member of our
24 group, one member was supposed to talk and find out about the
25 plan, and go to the district superintendent. That was me.

1 Another person was supposed to talk to Father and
2 Sister of our parish and find out exactly what they had
3 been notified of from Energy Consultants. We found out
4 that the only thing that they had ever been notified of
5 from Energy Consultants, the County or the School District
6 was the fact that we had received this copy of the plan and
7 we had had one meeting and that was the one meeting that I
8 was at.

9 We sent another member of our committee over to
10 Corpus Christie School in Landsdale which is supposed to be
11 where we are supposed to go in the event of an evacuation.
12 At that school the principal said that she didn't know
13 anything about it. She didn't know anything about these
14 evacuation plans in our school and St. Eleanor's School of
15 Collegeville were supposed to go there.

16 So she called the pastor in who happens also to be a
17 teacher in the school to find out what the story was. The
18 pastor told her that he didn't know anything about it, oh
19 yes, he did remember that last year, a year ago, someone from
20 Philadelphia Electric came and said if we had a problem over
21 at Limerick and we had to move out the children from St.
22 Eleanor's and St. Mary's, would you be able to help us out?
23 Being a pastor of the Catholic Church and a teacher in the
24 school, what else could he say? So he signed a paper that
25 said yes, they would take our children in.

9-;0

1 After that, they had had no notification. They had
2 no training. They had no notification of what they were
3 supposed to have in the way of supplies, what was supposed
4 to happen with the children, what medical supervision there
5 would be, if there would be nurses, if the teachers were
6 supposed to stay. They had nothing. They told the member
7 of our committee that they did not have food resources at
8 the school. The children brought their own lunches. All
9 they had was like some hot dogs. They had hot dogs in the
10 freezer, a few hot dogs for Hot Dog Day once a month.

11 They did not have food supplies. They didn't know
12 what to do. They had had no notification.

13 On the other hand, we had been told by the county
14 that everything is being taken care of. "Don't worry about
15 it. Everything is being taken care of," when, in fact, it
16 hadn't. When we went and researched the facts, okay, what
17 do you know about this aspect of protecting our children.
18 Nobody seemed to know.

19 So our parent committee went to the Perkiomen
20 Valley School District meeting which was in April of this
21 year and presented them with all these facts and asked them
22 what their responsibility to our school was supposed to be.
23 They told us that they believed that their only responsibility
24 was for notification only, that all they had to do was notify
25 us. They had no responsibility for our buses.

1 The fact is that Perkiomen Valley School District
2 did not have enough buses to bus all of its own children.
3 It was utilizing, in the plan it utilizes every van, every
4 car, every mode of transportation that the District owns.
5 They are able to transport out every public school child
6 except for one busload. But located in Perkiomen and Valley
7 School District, there is St. Mary's parochial school, there
8 is St. Eleanor's School in Collegetown and there are a
9 couple of small day care centers.

10 I pointed out to them that in the plan that they
11 adopted it said that the school district resources were
12 supposed to be used first to evacuate the schools that were
13 closest to the plant. St. Eleanor's is closer to the plant
14 than the public school that is located in Schwenksville
15 which is Perkiomen and Valley North. I pointed that out to
16 them and they were very surprised to find that out, that
17 their public school transportation person had allocated all
18 of the public school buses to transport all of the public
19 school kids and there was no transportation available for the
20 parochial school kids.

21 They were very surprised that they were supposed to
22 do that, that the buses should have gone to St. Eleanor's
23 first and that they should have come up with the extras to
24 fill the complement.

25 As a result of that meeting, they called the County

1 and requested a meeting with the Energy Consultants, the County
2 and our school representative. They did call such a meeting.
3 This meeting was secret. It was not known to the public.
4 It was only called for the school officials of the schools.
5 Father Brinkman from Collegeville went to that meeting.

6 There was another meeting about a month later
7 and that was at the County Emergency Operation Center. That
8 meeting was called. Several members of the press including
9 the Collegeville Independent attempted to attend that meeting.
10 I called up the County supervisor as the president of the
11 Homen School Association and asked to be able to attend that
12 meeting and was told that I was not allowed to, that they
13 had limited space. But Father Brinkman who is the Assistant
14 Pastor at St. Eleanor's was not allowed to go that meeting
15 either. He did not receive an invitation was because he
16 asked the relevant questions at the previous meeting about
17 where these buses were going to come from.

18 At this point the buses for the parochial schools--
19 also, Perkiomen Valley School District I went to the working
20 meeting of their school board a month later and they said
21 that they told the County they do not want to have any
22 responsibility for the parochial schools, that the County
23 is supposed to come up with our buses, that they don't want
24 to have the responsibility and they are going to have to take
25 that out of the plan.

1 So that leaves us, the parochial schools, with no
2 buses as we have none of our own buses and the county plan
3 at this point is that we are to rely on a pool of buses.
4 This pool is supposed to assemble someplace on the other side
5 of Landsdale. It is supposed to consist of buses drawn from
6 the area and I asked Mr. Bigelow myself, where these buses
7 were supposed to come from. I was at the Perkiomen and Valley
8 School District meeting, the working session, when they
9 read a letter that they had received from the county
10 asking them to sign and say that they would give buses and
11 drivers whenever needed for any emergency purpose in the
12 county. The Perkiomen and Valley School District was asked
13 to sign that.

14 At that working session they said that they would
15 have to vote on it the next week at their regular board meeting.
16 The next week at their regular board meeting they voted not
17 to sign it and the reason was that they didn't feel that
18 they could give buses and drivers at any time and that
19 letter of commitment that they were being asked to sign said
20 that they would at any time give buses and drivers and they
21 did not feel that they could do that if they were transporting
22 their own children, how could they give a bus since there
23 buses were all out there and all their drivers out there.
24 They could not commit to it.
25

1 I asked him if that is the way our buses were going
2 to be supplied, were they sending letters of commitment to all
3 these school districts around the ten-mile radius and asking
4 for buses in that manner and he said, "Yes, they were."
5 He had mentioned something to our principal about our buses
6 coming from Hatfield-Horshan. I said, "Do they know?" I
7 heard the letter of commitment that was read at the Perkiomen
8 and Valley Schol District meeting. I said, "Do they know
9 that their bus drivers, do their bus drivers realize that
10 that includes Limerick because that letter of commitment
11 did not include Limerick." It did not mention Limerick by
12 name. He said, "Yes, it does." I said, "Did you revise
13 the letter?" He hemmed and hawed and didn't give me an
14 answer.

15 So I question whether or not the Hatfield-Horshan
16 School District realizes or any other school district that
17 signed a letter of commitment for buses, for our pool of
18 buses, to supply those unmet needs, if they realize that that
19 includes Limerick.

20 Also, I wonder what happens if the emergency
21 when we are supposed to evacuate happens when Hatfield-Horshan
22 is busing their own children home for the day. The public
23 school kids in our school district are going to be out and
24 we are going to be sitting there waiting for buses to come
25 from an hour away when they are already on a route getting out,
they are already on their routes home.

#t10 mml

1 Okay, our parochial school children are going to
2 be evacuated at least two hours later than the public school
3 children. I'm not calling it discrimination or whatever, but
4 it is just unfair. You know, we have got to have a better
5 plan than that.

6 There are unmet needs for buses in the Township.
7 There are two to three buses needed, even the smallest
8 Township like ours to take out disabled residents.

9 The total number of buses needed by this County
10 plan is incredible. There is something like over 500 buses
11 needed, not counting Graterford Prison. Graterford Prison
12 has 2200 inmates. If they can put 40 people on a bus, they
13 need 55 buses. Okay. This is an incredible number.

14 I am afraid that when it comes down to it our
15 children are going to be sitting there waiting for buses
16 which will never appear.

17 This pool of buses that is supposed to materialize
18 on the other side of Lansdale will perhaps have 50 buses,
19 where 100 buses are needed to get everyone out.

20 I am particularly concerned about the parochial
21 schools and the day care centers. Day care centers don't
22 have any buses either.

23 So, the parents of children who are in day care
24 centers are out working some other places. If they work in
25 Norristown or Valley Forge, there is no way they will be able

mm2

1 to get back in.

2 These are real problems that I wish the NRC would
3 ask the appropriate questions of the County and energy
4 consultants to see exactly what is going on.

5 Okay. Let me go back to the schools again. The
6 school districts have not drilled. There has not been a
7 drill of the school district. There has not even been a
8 notification drill of the schools. The only drill was on
9 July 25th. At that time there were not even the calls made
10 to the schools.

11 I observed at the County, because I asked to be put
12 on. I wanted to see what was going on at the County and what
13 exactly they were doing. There were ten individuals who were
14 supposed to be calling all the various sections of the popula-
15 tion. There was one for businesses, one for schools, one
16 for fire, police, et cetera.

17 And I asked Mr. Bigelow, when are these people
18 called in. This is called the staff of the Emergency Operations
19 Center. I asked him when will these people be called in?

20 He said, it is my discretion. In the plan there
21 is no particular time when these people are all supposed to
22 be called to come into the center. The center is staffed by
23 a small group of County people who are there all the time to
24 handle all the fire and everything like that.

25 The rest of the staff that is supposed to help out

mm3

1 in the event of an accident at Limerick all have to be called.
2 They are members of the community, members of business.

3 He said that it is up to his discretion when to
4 call them.

5 This drill on July 25th, there were three unusual
6 events, and then there was the alert stage. It started at
7 about 10 o'clock in the morning with the unusual events, and
8 there were about three of them. And the alert stage was
9 called approximately 4:30.

10 These people started arriving at 2 o'clock. And,
11 supposedly, our County Emergency Coordinator called these
12 people in when it became obvious to him, even though it was
13 only an unusual event, which is stage 1, which is only where
14 somebody, according to Energy Consultants, somebody falls
15 down and trips on the way to a switch. Okay. This is the
16 lowest stage.

17 At this point, our County person called in these
18 people who are supposed to call all the rest of the community.

19 Okay. They arrived at approximately 2 o'clock
20 and started calling people. Even though I don't think that
21 they were supposed to at that time. But, the person who was
22 in charge of schools came up to a County personnel about --
23 before she was supposed to leave, which was about 5:30, I
24 think it was. And we had only come to the alert stage. She
25 came up to the C'untly person and said, I have to go, I have

mm4

1 a meeting tonight. I have to go and have supper, I have this
2 meeting. So, she just walked out.

3 So, for the rest of the evening, the chair for the
4 schools person was empty. There was no backup, there was
5 no one there. They never went through the drill of calling
6 the schools, when they got to the part where they were
7 supposed to be notified to evacuate.

8 Okay. So, they haven't even had an evacuation drill.
9 They have not had any type of drill. There were not enough
10 buses which I pointed out to you.

11 The plans are not adopted. Perkiomen Valley School
12 District adopted their plan at Draft 3, with almost every
13 page at the end a blank where -- you should see all the pages
14 of unmet needs. I think I happen to have that copy of the
15 draft, and you are welcome to look at it if you would like
16 to. They adopted it at that stage with unmet needs. And
17 the reason being they had a Philadelphia Electric Employee
18 on the Board of the school, which is the only reason why I
19 can see that they would adopt it in November before the
20 rest of the public was even considering these plans.

21 Okay. In the school plan sheltering is one of the
22 options. And this is the thing that really upset me. When
23 I sat down with the principal of our school and the Energy
24 Consultants' man about sheltering. We were asking him, okay,
25 what happens? Supposing we get to the fourth stage and we

mni5

1 have to do something because there is radioactivity coming?
2 Okay.

3 He said, probably you will have to shelter, because
4 by then it will probably be too late to evacuate everyone.

5 Sheltering would mean -- and Sister pulled out these
6 little aluminum sheets that had come in the mail in a little
7 package this big -- (Indicating) -- pulled these out that had
8 come in the mail. She is supposed to cover herself with these
9 down to her feet. And, if she had to walk over to the hall
10 for anything, that is what she is supposed to cover herself
11 with. There were two of them. Okay.

12 Sheltering consisted of the principal putting on
13 those things so that she could move around outside the
14 building. Everyone inside the building, they were supposed
15 to close all outside vents, close all windows and put wet
16 rags over the children's noses. Okay. That was what
17 sheltering was supposed to be.

18 That was when I initially started to get very
19 upset about these plans. And, when I initially started to
20 investigate these plans, the Township plan, the Perkiomen
21 plan and the others, the more I read the more distressed I
22 became.

23 Sheltering is an impossibility in our school. Okay.
24 We have all women teachers. There are vents built into the
25 building. They are in the ceiling, they are in the roof

mm6

1 above the ceiling. There is no way that anybody in a moment's
2 notice could get up there and close those vents. It is an
3 institution that has built-in ventilation.

4 Within two hours, at least, even if they had all
5 the windows closed, the air inside would be as radioactive
6 as the air outside. Sheltering is not a possibility, it is a
7 totally inadequate option and should be taken from the plan.
8 And I wish the NRC would question those because they are
9 using -- they are proposing to us that that is an option. It
10 is not an option, it is not a protection of the public. It is
11 not a protection of our children or any other person who is
12 located in an institution where there is built-in ventilation.
13 Okay.

14 The schools, according to the plans, they are only
15 to be evacuated after the fourth stage when the general
16 populace is evacuated. That is far too late.

17 In the case of our schools, we would still be
18 waiting for buses two hours -- two to three hours after the
19 fourth stage had been called. Evacuation is too late.

20 The things is that schools are considering earlier
21 evacuation. Schools are considering the possibility of
22 evacuating the schools at the second or the third stage.
23 Possibly the second stage because the third stage, according
24 to what the Energy Consultants told Skippack Township and
25 what they told me at our first meeting, the third stage is

mm7

1 what TMI would have been.

2 We asked them what Three Mile Island would have
3 been considered as. I asked them that, what would Three Mile
4 Island have been considered as in terms of these?

5 He said third stage, which is site emergency.

6 I mean, that means we would never have gotten to
7 the stage of evacuation. Our children would be sitting there.
8 We'd have radiation fluttering over. They might not even
9 know, they might be sitting there with wet cloths over their
10 noses.

11 The parents don't know what to do about picking up
12 their kids. Our principal sent us out a letter and said,
13 what do you want us to do with your children in the event of
14 a n emergency at Limerick? WHot do you want us to do? Do
15 you want us to keep your kids here and you pick them up, or
16 do you want us to wait or just put them on the buses when they
17 arrive?

18 Parents have been coming up to the principal and to
19 me as the President of the Homen School saying that they
20 don't know what to decide, because number one, we don't know
21 if these buses are ever going to arrive. If we are working
22 in Norristown, how can we depend on the fact that these buses
23 are going to show?

24 Okay. Number two, it is a choice. I mean, like if
25 I happen to be home that day, I'm going to go pick up my kids.

mm8

1 If I'm not home, I want them to be sure to be taken away.

2 But, Sister said she will sit there right with
3 the kids whose parents say that they want to pick them up.
4 So that means -- so what do you decide, what do you do?

5 And, it is a real problem for the parochial school
6 parent. It really is. And you know, like I said, I hope that
7 you will ask the appropriate questions.

8 Okay, another problem with that particular evacua-
9 tion plan for our school is that in this area the prevailing
10 winds are from west to east. We are located about -- we are
11 located a little north and east of Limerick. But we are
12 to be evacuated to Corpus Christi in Lansdale, which is east
13 of where we are.

14 So, we are being evacuated in the path of the
15 prevailing winds.

16 Corpus Christi is just over the ten-mile like. I've
17 had parents who say, you know, they live right next door to
18 Corpus Christi and they are very upset that that is where
19 our children are going to go because it is just outside of
20 the ten-mile radius. In our first meeting with Energy
21 Consultants, they told us that our school would be evacuated
22 to the Allentown-Emmaus area.

23 When we got the plan, surprise, surprise, they
24 were only being evacuated to Lansdale.

25 Why the change? Okay.

mm9

1 We were also told that they were considering an
2 automatic phone system, that when there was a problem out at
3 Limerick, there would be a way to activate every phone in
4 the County, and everyone would lift up the phone and hear the
5 same message.

6 That was the last I ever heard of that system. I
7 think that would be an excellent system. That is the last
8 we ever heard of it. I don't know if Philadelphia Electric
9 ruled it out for money purposes, or if it was impossible
10 technically, whatever. But if it is possible technically, I
11 wish that they would look into that.

12 Okay. The schools are being evacuated in different
13 directions from where the people of the township are supposed
14 to go. For example, our school, Perkiomen Valley School
15 District is going to North Penn School District.

16 Our parochial school is going to Corpus Christi.
17 The people from our Township, the Lower Frederick, are supposed
18 to go to the Souderton County Line Plaza, and they are not
19 close and there are no easy routes from one to the other.

20 So, in other words, the people are supposed to
21 evacuate to Souderton, our children to Lansdale, and there
22 is not really an easy route to get down there without going
23 back in the ten-mile radius.

24 The training of the teachers is inadequate. At
25 our school there has been no training.

mm10

1 At Perkiomen Valley there was a training given.
2 The teachers were so incredulous about the training which was
3 really a public relations exercise -- like I said, I wish
4 that you would ask to see that training and at the
5 improbability of evacuating, that the Superintendent thought
6 that they were being actually rude to the Energy Consultant
7 people. And, I heard that there was a letter from the
8 Superintendent to Energy Consultants apologizing for the
9 behavior of the teachers.

10 At the Upper Perkiomen School District, the
11 Superintendent stated in a newspaper article that he thought
12 the training was totally inadequate and that it was only a
13 public relations exercise. Okay.

14 And I had talked to that Superintendent a couple
15 of months before on business, and you know, at that point he
16 didn't really know anything about the plan. He was open
17 one way or the other. Okay.

18 The teachers have not been polled on whether they
19 will stay with the children. I asked Dr. Wescott, Perkiomen
20 Valley School District, whether they had questioned the
21 teachers. And he said, no, he assumed that the teachers would
22 stay. There was not a question made to the teachers.

23 Okay, that's another question.

24 How about if you ask for a poll of all the teachers
25 in this area. Like my husband said, if only 40 percent of the

mm11

1 teachers are going to stay, we ought to know that. Then we'd
2 go from there. If 60 percent of them are going to stay, we'd
3 go from there.

4 If we want to have to fill in the spots with parents,
5 okay, we fill in the spots.

6 But we don't assume that 100 percent are going to
7 stay when 100 percent aren't going to stay. So, we should have,
8 you know, a poll, to find out exactly how many teachers are
9 there, and then we fill in the need.

10 See what this all boils down to, this is just a
11 paper exercise, a paper drill, a paper procedure that in
12 practicality and reality cannot work. All these things I am
13 pointing out to you are showing to you why I really feel that
14 realistically it can't work.

15 I am not concerned with the dangers of nuclear power
16 per se. I am concerned with the fact that Limerick sits here,
17 we sit here with over 200,000 people in a ten-mile radius
18 not counting Philadelphia, with Pottstown a major center here,
19 and even though -- like our Township is rural, but we have
20 all of this population around us and that affects how we are
21 going to get out of here.

22 One of the small day care centers, the Superintendent
23 there called me one time and was talking to me about it. And
24 she said, "Well, I'm really not concerned with the big picture
25 on how everybody is getting out. I'm really just concerned with

mm12 1 how my school is getting out."

2 Aed I pointed out to her, well, you have to wait
3 for buses, don't you? Where are they coming from? Are they
4 coming in off 422? That is one of the major evacuation routes.
5 Are they coming in on 73? That's one of the major evacuation
6 routes. Are they coming in 29? That's one of the major
7 evacuation routes.

8 How are your buses getting here, tell me that?

9 There are virtually no major routes open for buses
10 to come back in here.

11 JUDGE HOYT: Do you think, ma'am you are pretty
12 close to being finished?

13 MS. NOSTADT: Yes. I am going to point out two
14 things.

15 JUDGE HOYT: I would like to get this other speaker
16 in before we have to recess for lunch, because we are coming
17 back at 1:30 and we are cutting it very short.

18 MS. NOSTADT: Okay, I will go quickly.

19 I served at the County in July, and I believe it
20 was only a paper drill, and it failed miserably the way it
21 was.

22 They had an automatic phone dialer that was not
23 working. They had to hand-dial all the calls to the Township.
24 They were still contacting townships two and three hours after
25 they began calling. I told you about the ten individuals of

the s 1 the school person less; I told you about the RACES operator
2 in Upper Frederick.

3 Route alerting. One Township called in and said
4 they had not received the route alerting maps. I don't know
5 how many other townships had not received their maps.

6 There were Philadelphia Electric employees who were
7 put on route alerting patrol so that could be done.

8 There are not enough resources in the County to meet
9 the unmet needs. One Township called in and said, you know,
10 like they were pretending they needed two ambulances. And,
11 the person, the County person just went, looked at the
12 other County person and went -- (Shrugging).

13 I couldn't believe it. But, at least they made
14 an attempt. Okay.

15 Portions of the drill were supposed to be secret,
16 such as the times and the various emergency stages, which
17 evacuation center would be open and which mass care center
18 would be open.

19 The other observer, Sandy Welsh and I asked
20 Mr. Bigelow, the County Coordinator, if he knew which ones were
21 to be evacuated, and he told us to our faces, no.

22 As a matter of fact there was a letter he had
23 received about two days earlier which set the entire schedule
24 for the entire day, told him which center was to be open,
25 which mass care center. And, which I feel, because of the

mm14

1 lack of secrecy in preparation of the drill, the validity of the
2 drill was questionable.

3 An evacuation center was supposed to be activated.
4 A few state evacuees with "evacuee" on their shirts went
5 there. There were a couple of officials, but no procedures
6 of actually setting up an evacuation center.

7 There was not enough dosimetry equipment. They
8 didn't even have enough dosimetry equipment in the County
9 to give it to the observers.

10 Some of the townships received fake dosimetry
11 equipment, and most of them received none. Most of the
12 townships do not have dosimetry equipment in their township
13 buildings at this point.

14 Okay, I told you about the PECO employees. During
15 a real emergency the PECO employees would be at the plant
16 or would be called in to work there and would not be available
17 for all of these local positions they are taking.

18 Okay. I'm sorry I took all of your time, but I
19 had a lot of things I wanted to say.

20 (Board conferring.)

21 JUDGE HOYT: Ms. Nostadt, do you have that list of
22 unmet needs?

23 MS. NOSTADT: I have the entire plan. TDis is
24 from Draft 3.

25 JUDGE HOYT: Would you give that to the reporter

mm15

and

1 and I will include that in the record at this point.

2 MS. NOSTADT: This is Draft 3 Perkiomen Valley
3 School District adopted.

4 JUDGE HOYT: I just want the list of unmet needs
5 that you mentioned in your speech. Do you have it?

6 MS. NOSTADT: Basically, it is everything that is
7 blank on the Perkiomen Valley School District Plan.

8 Is that what you are talking about?

9 This is the draft they adopted.

10 JUDGE HOYT: All right. We have that anyway. Very
11 well. That will be noted in the record as being the list of
12 unmet needs that the witness has spoken about.

13 We would like to take this last person.

14 Ms. Zipperlen, we do not wish in any way to usurp
15 a moment of your time. But, while you are coming up let me
16 tell you that we have got a 1:30 schedule to meet. And,
17 Judge Cole gets very hungry.

18 (Laughter)

19 MS. ZIPPERLEN: I understand completely.

20 STATEMENT OF HELEN ZEPERLEN

21 MS. ZEPERLEN: I thank you for taking me because
22 it is for my convenience, and I will try not to keep you
23 from your lunch a moment longer than I can. I'm hungry
24 myself.

25 Just to establish who I am, my name is Helen

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1 Zepperlen. I come from Camp Hill Village at Kimberton Hills,
2 about five miles from here, which is a farm community for about
3 120 people, of whom about 28 are children and about 50
4 are mentally retarded adults.

5 We live in 12 family houses across these 350 acres
6 which we own. We are not a licensed facility for the mentally
7 retarded, nor are we a school. We engage in the production of
8 high quality poison-free fruit, vegetables, dairy products
9 and meat, which are consumed by our resident members, by
10 the Camp Hills Special Schools at Glenmore, by many local
11 customers and a wide circle of health food stores in Allentown,
12 West Chester, Philadelphia and further afield.

13 Our coffee shop and farm store are open to the
14 public. The coffee shop holds 35 people, the farm store is
15 about half the size of this room. They are usually jammed on
16 the three days a week when they are open.

17 We have a hall community center which seats over
18 200 people and is often used for open cultural gatherings
19 and events.

20 Our children mostly attend the nearby Kimberton
21 Farm School, a private school from grades kindergarten
22 through twelve.

23 About three or four of our young people are at various
24 colleges and may be home for vacations.

25 We have no employees. This is important. We have

mm17

1 no employees, except a part-time bookkeeper and one resident
2 gardner.

3 We employ local contractors and maintenance as we
4 need them. We have normally one or two non-resident local
5 volunteers as well as these visitors and customers that I
6 have spoken about.

7 Our animal population, which is also important,
8 consists of a carefully bred herd of Guernsey cattle, the
9 basis of our dairy industry. Total approximately 80 animals.
10 About 100 sheep also very specifically bred for their wool
11 and mutton. And all kinds of other livestock.

12 Our community is actively engaged in conservation
13 technology. We are decidedly trying to do our bit to need
14 less energy. We deeply appreciate the services of those
15 such as PECO who come at 2 o'clock in the morning to mend
16 our emergencies and all that.

17 If I was not coming between us all and our lunch,
18 I would enlarge on that because I really mean it, we appreciate
19 the services which are rendered.

20 Now I know that we are meant to be addressing
21 exclusively the evacuation plan. I am aware of this.

end T10

22

23

24

25

Take 11/1

1 Since the population of our place
2 consists entirely of volunteers, there is absolutely
3 no guarantee that the handicapped members, if they
4 agree to an evacuation, will be accompanied by sufficient
5 or any other people. There is no way to estimate what
6 actions will be taken by the families.

7 Remember I told you we live in twelve family
8 houses. That is, there are at any moment twelve or more
9 blood families living on our place with their own kids.
10 There is no way to estimate what actions will be taken
11 by them because this is their home. They each have an
12 individual family right to decide what they are going to do.
13 There is no way to predict what a father, who is also a
14 farmer, co-responsible for our whole life's work in
15 building up these animals, plants, soil and so on on
16 which our livelihood depends and which is much more than our
17 livelihood depends -- this father, who is a farmer,
18 responsible for the land, a house father responsible for
19 some handicapped people and also a father of a family,
20 responsible for his wife and kids, what is he going to choose
21 as his priority in the event of an emergency.

22 I have no means of telling you, however much I
23 would like to.

24 There is in my community a universal unease
25 at the vagueness of the estimated duration of an emergency.

1 In other words, we don't know how long we are going for and
2 we don't know what we are going to find when we come back.
3 This makes us very nervous. This applies to our house and
4 home, how we responsibly expect to leave that and for
5 how long, for our water supply and particularly to this
6 which we consider a sacred trust which is our healthy
7 uncontaminated soil and plants and animals on which
8 many other people besides us are depending increasingly
9 for their livelihood.

10 These costs which can be estimated, as we have
11 heard today, are tremendous. But the greatest costs are
12 in the contamination of the natural resources which are
13 our life's work. These costs we can't assess in figures.

14 Back to our evacuation. We have been
15 informed that the Devereux Foundation in Downingtown
16 will place some gymnasiums at our disposal at their
17 Greenlock facility near Downingtown just outside the
18 ten-mile limit.

19 These facilities include, I am told, some
20 showers and telephones. The documentation of this fact,
21 both to Camp Hill and to Devereux, is minimal. There is a
22 letter written at my specific request telling us that we
23 are going to Devereux and telling me the specific person
24 to whom I am to contact about this accommodation.

25 A conversation with Mr. Harold Schwartz of

1 Devereux reveals what I have just told you and that no
2 numbers of evacuees have been mentioned to Mr. Schwartz.

3 While Devereux will offer every reasonable
4 help in an emergency, they can not provide staff to care
5 for unaccompanied mentally retarded adults.

6 Since Camp Hill cannot guarantee to accompany
7 them, this may be a problem. The duration of the visit
8 clearly determine the nature of the further problem
9 such as what we shall do all day, which matters when you are
10 dealing with emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded
11 people.

12 Food supplies. We have heard them mentioned
13 by other people. We don't know any of this. It is not
14 written. It is not said.

15 There is no agreement about the cost of these
16 arrangements, but I am told not to worry about this.
17 It is doubtful whether the magic circle of the ten-mile
18 radius is really valid for the safety of our people relative
19 to the effort involved. I mean, once you have got around to
20 finding a host facility, getting us all on these busses and
21 getting us out of there for awhile, shouldn't we go a bit
22 further away maybe or somewhere just not down wind? I
23 don't know.

24 Now, about our transportation. We do not have an
25 individual evacuation plan. As very often happens in our

1 life, we fit neatly between all the various schools. We are
2 not a school, as I told you. We are not a licensed
3 facility. We are part of our township. Okay. So we are
4 included in the plan for West Vincent Township.

5 From West Vincent Township we are informed verbally
6 that three school busses with drivers will attend at the
7 appropriate time to transport our people to Devereux.
8 We have no knowledge of the origin of these busses. That
9 is mainly because I didn't ask. I have just heard today
10 that probably I should have been asking where these busses
11 are going to come from. I am always treated with the
12 greatest kindness and helpfulness by my town fathers, and
13 when he said three busses are going to come, I said,
14 okay, three busses are going to come. I am not a litigator.
15 I don't ask these silly questions unless I come to a place
16 like this, and I learn that I should be asking these ques-
17 tions.

18 It is my responsibility for goodness sake to
19 find out where three busses are coming from? Okay.

20 So we have no guarantee that they will
21 appear, but if they do, that is fine. We, with our
22 inhouse vehicles, are not able to transport more than maybe
23 50 percent of our population. And all our drivers will be
24 in the conflict which I just described above, having to
25 find out about their priorities.

1 There is no knowing how long it will take
2 to implement an evacuation. Namely, to get the people
3 on the busses, since, according to the time of day,
4 people are distributed variously over about 400 acres, often
5 out of reach of telephones.

6 I must repeat that no staff type people can
7 be guaranteed to board or accompany the busses because we
8 are not paid staff but volunteers, each acting out of our
9 individual conscience.

10 A good example of this, that I am not just
11 pulling the wool over your eyes, we were concerned about
12 sheltering, as the previous speaker was. And we asked
13 questions about sheltering. And we were offered a
14 training session on sheltering by energy consultants to
15 be given to our staff. With our habitual courtesy, we
16 accepted it. I arranged it. Energy consultants sent
17 two or three people to come and nobody of my people attended.
18 I can't make them. They weren't there. They were busy
19 doing important things.

20 Our board of directors has been deeply concerned
21 about all of this. Our board of directors consists not
22 only of ourselves, but of the board of directors of a
23 nonprofit corporation coming from all over -- from
24 Allentown to Baltimore, and so on. They are deeply
25 concerned about our attitudes to this, that we should be

1 cooperative with our emergency planners, which we are.
2 But they are also concerned for our safety. They ask
3 me at every board meeting, what are we supposed to do about
4 this? Because the whole thing is so vague, they haven't
5 passed a resolution to accept a plan because they
6 can't see it. I can't answer enough questions for them.

7 Now I am coming to my summary.

8 I would like you to know that we are not
9 primarily acting out of fear. This is something which
10 a hearing like this very frequently has pinned upon it, and
11 some of the previous speakers -- I am sorry I missed many
12 of the earlier ones -- that those of us who do not approve
13 of what is going on are supposed to be acting out of fear
14 and instilling fear in all the rest of the public.

15 I would like to say that we are not primarily
16 acting out of fear but out of responsibility for safety
17 and for the future of these natural resources which I have
18 spoken about. I put to you, please, that these are two
19 very different things, to act out of responsibility for
20 safety or to act out of fear. Please don't let them get
21 confused in all the politics which go around.

22 We are deeply concerned for the safety of our
23 dependent population, our children, and our mentally
24 retarded folks, for our unique resources of soil, plant
25 and animal, both in the short term, which is what the

1 evacuation plan addresses, and in the long term, which is
2 addressed by the fact of a nuclear plant five miles from
3 our door.

4 The evacuation plan per se is not yet adequate, and
5 it is most inadequately documented. Most of the
6 arrangements, such as they are, have been made on the
7 phone or in meetings of which no minutes have been cir-
8 culated. What letters are on file have either been written
9 by me or at my specific insistence. However, no
10 evacuation plan, in fact, can address itself to the
11 safety and welfare of all us 200,000 people in the EPZ.
12 There is only one safe and moral protection of our population
13 which is to unfule this plant and dismantle it before it
14 becomes dangerous. This is, in fact, our safety plan, not
15 our emergency plan nore our evacuation plan.
16 This is our safety plan. This is what we urge. We urge
17 it on you, please, not out of fear, but out of a sense of
18 deep ongoing responsibility for our future.

19 There is one more small but very significant point.
20 Then it is lunch time.

21 The efficiency with which we can discharge our
22 area of public service, and we have several areas of public
23 service, as I hope you have grasped, our efficiency in
24 discharging these services has already been seen to be
25 affected, already, by the frustration and anger of our

1 members at what is seen by almost all of us, never
2 mind our level of understanding, as an act of trespass.
3 It is seen as an act of trespass. We have been here
4 twelve and a half years. In fact, today is our birthday.

5 I regret it is not twelve and a half; it is
6 twelve years exactly, twelve years on November 15. And
7 during all that time we have watched this subject of this
8 morning's exercise growing, and our people have
9 increasingly attempted to say, please, there are other
10 alternatives. Let us work with you to find other
11 alternatives. We do know something of what we are talking
12 about. We haven't been listened to. We are angry.
13 We are frustrated, and it is affecting our psychological
14 community life because also in the name of public service,
15 these excellent fellows, who we know as coming to mend the
16 transformer at 2 o'clock in the morning on a snowy
17 morning, that is public service, the provision of
18 electric power, but they have in our eyes perpetrated an
19 unwarranted generating station on our area which vastly
20 increases the cost of what power we are receiving and
21 brings side effects affecting the most intimate and
22 subtle as well as the most outer and obvious areas of
23 our life and work.

24 By the time it comes to this playing war games
25 on the evacuation plan, the unreality and the injustice of the

1 situation has deep psychological effects on our social
2 life. Please, I am not magnifying this. I am not
3 trying to make politics or nonsense. I am telling
4 you facts which I have observed over twelve years.

5 There is absolutely no justification for
6 licensing, fueling, or operating a plant which affects us
7 in this way. This must be the principle which underlies
8 our response to the evacuation plan.

9 Just yesterday I walked with the fourth
10 potential buyer to a plot of land which we are
11 considering selling to a like-minded person or organization
12 who wishes to exercise a similar responsibility for farming
13 and such things. We have this plot of land which we would
14 consider selling to such a person. Four of them have looked
15 at it, and every one of them has said, what is that?
16 Oh, no. And they walked away.

17 You know what "that" is. I don't know whether
18 that has anything to do with land values in the EPZ, and it
19 has nothing to do with an evacuation plan except there
20 are a lot of potential buyers and land in this area
21 because they don't want to be evacuated in those
22 busses which we don't have.

23 Thank you for your attention. Please have a
24 good lunch.

25 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. We will recess until

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1:30. The first speaker for this afternoon will be Mr. Franklin A. Smith, Jr., who had previously registered with us. And if there are any other persons who wish to make any statement this afternoon, if you will see Mr. Crockett, he will give you a card which will register you with us for this afternoon's session.

The hearing is adjourned. Let the time be 1330.

(Whereupon, the hearing was recessed at 1:03 p.m., to reconvene at 1:30 p.m., this same day.)

END 11

mn-#12-1

AFTERNOON SESSION

1
2 JUDGE HOYT: The hearing will come to order. Let the
3 record reflect that all the parties to the hearing who were
4 present when the hearing recessed for lunch are again present
5 in the hearing room. However, Ms. Ferkin, representing the
6 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be delayed a few moments.

7 This morning when we recessed we had one person from
8 the morning session that we asked to speak for this afternoon
9 and this is Franklin A. Smith, Jr. Mr. Smith, thank you
10 for your patience in waiting until this afternoon to make
11 your representations here today. If there are any persons
12 in the hearing room while Mr. Smith is coming up who wish
13 to register to speak, the Board's law clerk, Mr. Crockett is
14 in the doorway right under the exit sign there and will be
15 happy to register you for taking your place on the speaker's
16 list. Mr. Smith, would you please make your representations
17 to us, sir.

XXXXX
18 STATEMENT OF FRANKLIN A. SMITH, JR.

19 MR. SMITH: I would like to say that the announcement
20 of the movement of this meeting down here was on the radio
21 before I left the house this morning and that was WFLN at
22 nine o'clock.

23 My name is Franklin Smith and I live in West
24 Vincent Township and have lived there for over 35 years.
25 I want to say that the township supervisors of West Vincent

1 Township and the emergency management people have worked very
2 hard to prepare a plan for evacuation. I, for one, am not
3 going to evacuate. I am going to sit home and watch the
4 traffic go by because I think the first fatal accident related
5 to a nuclear accident will be on the highways. It will not
6 be because of any nuclear explosion which can occur or any
7 radiation of any sort.

8 While I mention radiation, I would like to go back
9 some years to the time when the Chinese set off the first
10 nuclear bomb or atom bomb that they had. Philadelphia Electric
11 employees as it was reported in the newspaper were working
12 outside the plant with detectors. They detected that and,
13 of course, there was a lot of consternation because they
14 thought it came out of the Peach Bottom plant which it didn't.
15 It came from a Chinese bomb.

16 That incident rated about three or four inches on
17 the front page of the newspaper. Nobody made any notice of it.
18 The radiation that came across this country from that Chinese
19 bomb was something like 1,000 or many more times that
20 that came out of Three Mile Island.

21 Just west of my home is the terminus of the two pipe
22 lines that were brought in very early in World War II, the
23 big inch and the little inch. They are now owned by Atlantic
24 Refining or ARCO. They are loaded with fuel, liquid fuel,
25 gasoline or whatever else. I don't know. I believe they are

1 very much larger than 10,000 barrel tanks. There are 15 of
2 them. I don't know what kind of a doggie roast that would
3 make but it would make a hot one.

4 Several years ago, I think three years ago, Japan --
5 the only nation in the world that has ever had a nuclear
6 explosion on purpose, intentionally -- bought more nuclear
7 fuel than any other nation in the world. They are building
8 more plans than any other nation in the world except the
9 Russians.

10 Because they have the power generation, they are
11 building steel mills, they are using direct reduction in their
12 steel mills because they have the electric power. They had
13 a 50-year contract with Broughton Hill Proprietary of
14 Australia which they terminated. They had a similar contract
15 with Westmoreland Coal here in Pennsylvania which they
16 terminated because of this direct reduction.

17 They are making out like bandits. They are supplying
18 large quantities of steel in many forms to this country,
19 automobiles, steel, rolled products, structurals and so on.

20 As a consequence many of our American natives are
21 walking the highways hammering the bricks. The Soviet Union
22 is producing or was producing one nuclear generator like this
23 over here each week. They do not enclose them in pressure
24 vessels. They are just wide open. If they kill somebody,
25 what difference does it make, they have a lot more where they

12-4

1 came from.

2 I am holding up my hand and as you can see I have
3 five fingers. They are the five essentials of life, air,
4 water, food, clothing and shelter. Without air, you can go
5 three minutes. You have brain damage. The vice-president
6 of my company lost his breath for three minutes and he died
7 a year later. Without water, I think you can go two or three
8 days, certainly not any longer than that. Food, the Irish
9 have shown us you can go 30 days or longer than that.

10 So without electric power, I do not know how
11 we are going to produce water. Water is very necessary.
12 Three or four weeks ago I lost the check valve on my
13 well, on my pump and we were out of water for two days. Of
14 course, we had water. We had a supply in the water heater
15 which was the same water that came out of the tank, out of
16 the well and that is what we drank until I got somebody to
17 come in and put in a new check valve.

18 But it wasn't fun. I am going to make a nasty
19 remark now. Senator Kennedy claims that he is a liberal.
20 I will believe that he is a liberal when he pauperizes himself
21 the way he wants to pauperize you and me. In a like fashion,
22 I believe that these people who are opposed to this plan
23 here are sincere when they will go home and disconnect their
24 homes from Philadelphia Electric Company lines as they want
25 you and me to do when the power fails as it will.

1 I guess that is about all I have to say. Thank you.

2 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, Mr. Franklin. The next
3 speaker that we have is Donna J. Beishl.

4 STATEMENT OF DONNA BEISHL

5 MS. BEISHL: I just want to preface my remarks by
6 saying to you and I think it is important to hear this
7 when you hear what I have to say, I am not an employee of
8 PECO, I am not an employee of Bechtel. I am not employed
9 with any company and never have been that is in any related
10 to the nuclear power industry or any peripherally related
11 industry and neither is anyone in my family.

12 My name is Donna Beishl and I have been involved in
13 the health care industry as an assistant administrator in two
14 successive hospital facilities over the past 11 years. Among
15 many other of my salaried duties has been extensive disaster
16 and evacuation planning experience.

17 During the participation by my own institution in
18 the Philadelphia and regional emergency multiple mass casualty
19 planning, the disaster and evacuation plan designed by me for my
20 institution was met with such approval by sister hospitals in
21 our designated region that my plan was adopted either in
22 whole or in part by the seven other institutions due to its
23 comprehensive and superlative nature over their own original
24 plans.

25 I feel, therefore, that I can speak with some

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1 expertise in the area of disaster/evacuation planning and
2 would like to share certain of my observations with you.

3 On June 6, 1984 I a-tended the Own J. Roberts School
4 Board meeting at which the task force on evacuation gave their
5 status report to the superintendent of schools and the Board
6 as to the extent of its success in addressing the stated
7 requirements and needs for the plan.

8 I a-tended the meeting because of my background,
9 thinking to offer my assistance and be able to serve the
10 community. What I saw and heard that night astounded and
11 dismayed me for the following reasons.

12 Throughout that evening it was stated repeatedly by
13 some of the very individuals on the task force who claimed
14 that they had worked so hard for this plan that they were
15 diametrically opposed to a nuclear power plant in this area,
16 did not believe the area could be effectively evacuated and
17 wanted to show that despite their hard work, the requirements
18 of the plan could not be implemented.

19 Their designated cheerleaders in the audience stated
20 repeatedly that they wanted the plant closed. This thinly
21 cloaked relationship between the personal antinuclear
22 philosophy of those few and the responsibility with which
23 they were charged accounts in my opinion for nothing less than
24 a conflict of interest of the most pernicious nature.

25 Those whose ideological fury places them diametrically

12-7

1 opposed to the overall goal had positioned themselves on a key
2 committee charged with the responsibility of coordinating a
3 community response. The success of that response would
4 subsequently become a pivotal element on which the decision
5 will be made as to operate or not operate the power plant.
6 Amazing!

7 Further basis for my astonishment was in seeing
8 certain teachers, people who work with our children day in and
9 day out, responding on a purely emotional/hysterical level,
10 stating that they would leave school to see to their own
11 children's welfare rather than work along with evacuation
12 planning at their school, and in the next breath, they
13 condemned the power plant with its alleged risks to the
14 community.

15 One needs no previous experience in disaster and
16 evacuation planning to know that a basic component of any
17 plan is that when each person does their part, the security of
18 the common good is promoted.

19 As long as all the bus drivers know that the overall
20 plan is being adequately managed by other volunteers, a bus
21 driver in one end of the township is secure in the
22 knowledge that the roads are made accessible for his wife's
23 evacuation in the other end of the township.

24 When all the emergency volunteers know that the
25 children are being accompanied appropriately by designated

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1 adults, an emergency worker in one part of the county can rest
2 secure in the knowledge that her child is being adequately
3 comforted by a designated adult riding a bus with the
4 children in the other part of the county.

5 Then the administrators and the politicians, there
6 were some who were so obviously intimidated by this very
7 vocal minority that they were embarrassingly incapable of
8 hiding that their actions were motivated purely by self
9 interest in their political future mistakenly believing this
10 group to be speaking authoritatively for their constituency
11 at large.

12 It was blatantly clear that some administrators and
13 politicians had succumbed without struggle to being used and
14 manipulated by the vociferous anti-nuclear contingent.

15 It tragically occurred to me that offering my help
16 in disaster planning to that group would be like my joining the
17 Ku Klux Klan to work towards implementation of civil rights
18 legislation.

19 However, I have continued to watch, listen and follow
20 up on the ensuing activities. I salute the other teachers,
21 school district employees, community emergency management
22 coordinators and local fire companies who have so diligently
23 and effectively done their jobs despite animosity, adversity
24 and even vandalism from their neighbors who they are ironically
25 working to protect.

1 As to the nit-picking criticisms of so-called ecology-
2 minded organizations, the recent history of the perseverance
3 and dedication to duty of those emergency coordinators and
4 fire department staff and volunteers even after attempts by
5 anti-nuclear activists to create unrealistic fears in their
6 minds leaves me feeling confident in the ingenuity, resource-
7 fulness and flexibility of the people striving to make this
8 plan work.

9 Under the pretense of informing the public, the
10 LEA type activists have incited the public to hysteria and how
11 fear of their neighbors. During the October 22nd date between
12 the LEA president and a PE staffer, Ms. Zitzer stated and I
13 quote, "The drill for the plan is not being used for practice,
14 not being used for evaluation of the plans, .-. but as a
15 licensing requirement just so everything can look as though
16 it's fine."

17 Well I was part of that public that LEA claims to
18 want to inform and protect. I was so inspired by their
19 collective efforts at informing and protecting me that I
20 recently became a part of a new community organization that
21 totally rejects their claims and position.

22 It is my contention that their philosophic crusade
23 has purposefully thwarted overall emergency planning success,
24 and in so doing deprived others of the chance for safety
25 because of their stated position documented as early as the

12-10
1 year 1970 in opposition to nuclear power.

2 Their resultant feelings towards the plan embody
3 logic on the same base level as that of throwing the baby away
4 with the bath water. Furthermore, the credibility of an
5 organization claiming community concern is a venomous
6 perversion, when they would allow their supporters to
7 personally endanger other people and their children by driving
8 helter skelter to get their own children first, regardless of
9 the risks they will cause in impeding designated escape routes.
10 But unlike elected or appointed officials, there is no way for
11 the public to hold this type of group accountable for their
12 actions.

13 Like spoiled, ill-tempered children who unfortunately
14 have grown into dangerous adults, if you don't play the game
15 their way, they want to ruin the game. Well, disaster evacua-
16 tion planning is no game. When people refuse to participate
17 and encourage others to yell "Every man for himself," they
18 endanger all the rest of us.

19 It is a tragedy that the elected and appointed
20 officials were not able to keep this plan from becoming a
21 political battleground, but they were working against very
22 tough odds. But, it is a tribute to the fortitude and
23 effectiveness of the emergency coordinators and fire department
24 staff and volunteers that if ever needed this plan and the
25 people coordinating it can and will do the job in my opinion.

12-11

1 Thank you for listening.

2 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, Ms. Beishl. Ms. Heidi
3 Hoover.

XXXXX

4 STATEMENT OF HEIDI HOOVER

5 MS. HOOVER: To start of with this need for Limerick
6 that everyone is so -- we have a divided faction here, I am
7 slightly amused since Mr. Michael Johnson of the PUC said that
8 the electricity generated by Limerick will go on the grid.
9 It will be brokered out. We don't need it. We are over
10 capacity now in this area. We do not need this electricity.

11 I like electricy as much as anybody does but when
12 my mortgage is coming close to the same as my electrical bill
13 every month for a family of three, I get just a little hostile.

14 Real estate is the single largest investment people
15 ever make. Yet in spite of this innumerable homes, farms and
16 businesses are going to be at the nuclear whim of some very
17 fallible human beings and the reason I saw this is, I don't
18 expect people to be perfect. Only God is perfect and God is
19 not running the plant as we have seen at Salem and as we have
20 seen at TMI. Okay.

21 Now in one breach or lapse of procedure, we could
22 all be irradiated or our collective properties for an
23 unbelievable span of time. This is an uninsurable scenario.
24 PECO is not going to buy that property. They are not going to
25 relocate us. They don't have that kind of finding.

12-12

1 Subsequently, this investment that people have made,
2 these banks say that they are still liable for their mortgage.
3 You could be evacuated and never be able to go back into the
4 area let's just say in light of a really negative nuclear
5 occurrence, okay, and you would have to pay your mortgage,
6 your existing mortgage, and then try and get financing to
7 buy another home elsewhere.

8 I think it is unforgivable to have that kind of a
9 cloud hanging over your head.

10 Evacuation. If the spectre of what is so euphemisti-
11 cally called evacuation were not so horrifying, it would
12 be almost laughable. People that think that people are organ-
13 ized and controlled in the light of self-preservation are
14 so sadly misinformed, I can't believe it. We have seen time
15 and time again that there are some people who are able to rise
16 to the occasion but basically when it comes to a big threat
17 the people want to collect their families and they want to
18 leave. They don't really care about anything else no matter
19 how much they have promised, "Oh, I will stand by my duty."
20 We will get a Kamikaze squad, Kamikaze one, two and three,
21 right? I will stay the longest so I can get the most
22 irradiated because I think I should help evacuate.

23 There is no predictable barometer in a crisis
24 situation. I have had directors of nursery schools and day
25 care centers tell me that their teachers have flatly stated

12-13

1 they intend on evacuating their own families and do not
2 intend to volunteer to stay and evacuate their little charges.

3 As one director in particular stated, though they
4 might volunteer now, they being the teachers, if push comes to
5 shove it is every man for himself or herself or every woman.
6 Okay.

7 I ask you whether we should be subjected to this
8 monstrous situation. Our very existence hangs in the balance.
9 Of course, money is always the answer.

10 A poll was conducted in the City of Philadelphia by
11 Temple University and it stated that 50 percent of the
12 population did not want Limerick "1" or "2" but, you know,
13 that is for the record.

14 Now, evacuation continued. if there were an
15 evacuation and I might even say, "Well, it is here now, I
16 don't like it, I don't care for it, there are other alterna-
17 tives to energy that if they had been subsidized the way
18 nuclear energy had been subsidized, we wouldn't be having
19 this problem now, but then we know the story there, too."

20 There are a total of 167 high-tech firms who employ
21 44,000 of the 210,000 people working in the route 202
22 corridor between West Chester and Willow Grove. Traffic
23 congestion is a severe problem for these companies with
24 King of Prussia being especially overburdened.

25 Seven of the firms interviewed plan to relocate

1 because of the paralyzing congestion. The Delaware Valley
2 Planning Commission identified 16 car clogged areas in
3 Montgomery and Chester Counties. This is just one isolated
4 area which would cause a severe problem when you are talking
5 about evacuation. I don't have to tell anybody if you
6 are trying to go anyplace at five o'clock, you can forget it.
7 It takes you an hour and a half to do a 20-minute ride.

8 Of course, we have the nuclear waste problem
9 but I am addressing the evacuation today so I am going to
10 limit myself in two or three areas here. I would like to
11 state that Dr. Irving Bross of the Roswell Park Memorial
12 Cancer Institute stated, "I know that no child should live
13 within 15 miles of a nuclear plant because over the years the
14 amount of radiation from the plant will mean that they are
15 700 to 900 percent more likely to come down with leukemia or
16 cancer."

17 This has been verified by eminent scientist Dr.
18 John Gofman before the New York City Council in 1970. The
19 cancer rate was 600 percent higher five years after the nuclear
20 power plant began to operate at Indian Point in New York
21 State.

22 A study of three GE military reactors near the
23 capital district of New York State found that the cancer rate
24 was up 1500 percent. All one has to do is to read the testi-
25 mony from the transcripts at TMI, read them and weep, that is.

12-15

1 How can one opt for business as usual when the
2 frightful spectre of a Grim Reaper looms overhead? Again,
3 I am talking about fallibility. I don't care how perfectly
4 that plant was designed, quality control -- we already know
5 that there are things that are not up to snuff. Okay.

6 With people being people, they are going to make
7 mistakes. They are going to get up and have a bad day
8 and if somebody pushes the wrong button, well, gee, that's
9 too bad.

10 The major fact that no one seems to be addressing
11 is that with a nuclear accident, that's it. There is no
12 second chance. There is no reprieve. There is no, "I don't
13 know how it happened." It is not business as usual if you
14 have a major occurrence. I am not talking about small one.

15 To quote Dr. John Gofman and I know this is going
16 to get a lot of people very upset and I apologize to you,
17 "Operating nuclear power plants is mass, random, premeditated
18 murder." That is a pretty heavy statement.

19 The fact of the matter is and I will ask somebody
20 right here and I would like them to answer me, why was it
21 located in such an extremely populated area, more so than
22 any other plant in the country that has been built. I mean,
23 if you are going to put one, why put it where it is so densely
24 populated. I would like to know who was responsible for
25 locating this plant here.

12-16

1 The design, the GE electric boiling water reactor
2 which Limerick utilizes is described as one of the poorest
3 designs with the fewest safety features. Okay, if you are
4 going to put one here again, why not put the best one available
5 with the best safety features and put it in the least populated
6 area if you are going to do that.

7 These reactors are not permitted in the British
8 Isles and our U. S. Navy will not use these reactors but we
9 have them. Right? In ordinary operation they emit 24 hours
10 a day, three-quarters of a curie per second of radioactive
11 gases and nobody knows where that goes but we will find out
12 sooner or later, I am sure.

13 Why did the people involved at the inception of
14 Limerick opt for this obsolete and dangerous design? There
15 are too many unresolved problems to permit this to go on line.

16 Of course, we have an unreliable record here.
17 Everybody is saying how it is reliable, it is clean, okay.
18 Last year there were more than 5,000 mishaps at nuclear
19 power plants. Workers were exposed to record radiation
20 levels and plants operated only 56 percent of the time. Now
21 if they are so bloody great, how come they are only operating
22 56 percent of the time?

23 In a 79-page report compiled from the NRC records
24 it was discovered that plant performance was riddled with
25 personnel goofs and that utility mismanagement resulted in a

12-17

1 record level of fines.

2 More workers than ever before, 85,646, were exposed
3 to record high levels of radiation. Lucky guys! Radiation
4 exposure jumped eight percent over 1982. Security threats
5 also continue to plague nuclear facilities. That is another
6 thing. We have a lot of maladjusted people out there that
7 can help things along, too.

8 The worst of the 247 particularly significant mis-
9 haps, the report noted, occurred at the Salem "1" reactor
10 of which PECO owns 42.5 percent. An accident was narrowly
11 averted when the facility suffered the first complete
12 breakdown of the automatic shut down system in an American
13 nuclear facility.

14 The owners were hit with a record fine, blah, blah,
15 blah. Well, that's fine.

end#12-mn

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1 As a final consolation for the damages done -- I
2 mean, fining them, great. They have already -- you know, the
3 damage is done and the fining is not going to change anything.

4 Also, more deeply frightening, the report said
5 that the NRC has started -- which I found very, very upsetting,
6 because I felt we are under your aegis and you are going to
7 protect us and I was relying on that -- that the NRC has
8 started a concerted drive to withhold safety information from
9 public disclosure. This is the very same NRC under whose
10 aegis we find ourselves. However, I'm not really surprised,
11 because in light of Energy Secretary Hodell's directive
12 dated May 8th, the Department of Energy would urge the NRC
13 to adopt rules making it harder for opponents to delay
14 licensing of nuclear power plants with last-minute
15 allegations of safety, environmental and quality problems.

16 And they should enter the federal and state
17 regulatory cases to ensure the national interest is adequately
18 considered and also encourage the State Public Utility
19 Commission, tell that company to charge customers for the
20 cost of unfinished nuclear plants still under construction.

21 For some reason, I can't imagine why, this sounds
22 like coercion.

23 It would seem to me the Department of Energy, the
24 utilities and the NRC are making for some very strange
25 bedfellows.

mm2

1 Now I was given a list, this list is updated, it
2 is from this morning, of veterinary hospitals and stables,
3 that will be called upon in the event of a nuclear occurrence,
4 to have animals evacuated to them.

5 I don't know who compiled the list. None of these
6 places have been contacted, not a one. The people didn't
7 know who I was talking about. Some of them are simply
8 veterinary clinics and have very limited facilities for
9 boarding. So, we can forget that.

10 The others said during peak time when they are --
11 like during the summer or the holiday season, they have no
12 room whatsoever.

13 I got a statement from Four Maples Farm and she said
14 she has not been contacted and her stalls are full. She said
15 maybe she could take ten or fifteen horses. She said, now that
16 is if anything survives.

17 And of course, if you are familiar with horses,
18 they have negative coggins once a year because it is a very
19 contagious disease and when you go to horse shows and you go
20 from one barn to another, you have to have proof of a negative
21 coggins.

22 JUDGE HOYT: What is that?

23 MS. HOOVER: That is a test for equine encephalitis.
24 And, it is a very destructive disease in the horse community.
25 And the thing is if you go to horse shows, some of them

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1 require it yearly, and some horse shows actually require it
2 every six months.

3 But, as far as I, personally, our farm happens to
4 be up the road from me, and he has a brood mare farm, he
5 has 200 mares and yearlings.

6 Now he is on this list. He didn't know anything
7 about it. And needless to say I think he would be hardpressed
8 to bring a whole lot of horses in another field and expose
9 his prize herd, I might add, to whatever these animals might
10 have. I mean, he has no proof that they have up to date
11 negative coggins. And in a crisis situation, what are you
12 going to say, would you please whip out your negative coggins
13 for me.

14 In any event -- the other thing I noticed on this
15 list, we have Dr. Bronstein in Ardmore listed and Ivan's
16 Veterinary Hospital. That would make me think we have two
17 places to take animals. This is incorrect.

18 Unfortunately, whoever made up the list, I happened
19 to have gone to Dr. Bronstein, and Ivan's and Bronstein
20 are one and the same place.

21 Our farm is the same way. We have got Raymond
22 Gambone listed, and we have our farm. So you say, ah, they
23 have two places to take horses. Wrong. They are one and
24 the same place.

25 Now, I'm getting a more comprehensive list of

mm4

1 responses. As I said, I just recently got this and subsequently
2 I was unable to contact all of them.

3 But from the information I have gleaned so far, it
4 would seem that no one has been contacted and they are
5 incredulous, they are sitting there with their mouths open
6 saying, "What do you mean you are going to evacuate horses
7 or dogs to me?"

8 As a matter of fact, a woman from Lower Providence
9 called Dr. Bronstein and his clinic is right in Ardmore on
10 Haverford Avenue, which is very, very populated. I mean, it
11 is residential, and she wants to know about bringing her horse
12 there, which I thought was cute.

13 In any event, I talked to Anita Shafer who is
14 President of the Dog Federation, because I wanted to get some
15 comment because the animals have really not been thought of
16 here -- farm animals a little bit, but pets have been just
17 disregarded.

18 As animals are a large part of the quality of life
19 we all live, hence their safety is a valid concern that we
20 should all be addressing and cannot be ignored.

21 Now, Tina Selwitz, from whom I also obtained a
22 statement, is Director of Humane Education at the Morris
23 Animal Refuge, and she has stated -- I told her about this and
24 she was appalled, she was beside herself. From my experience
25 in dealing with families and the general public, the vast

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1 majority of pet owners consider pets family members. Being
2 separated from or having pets destroyed is detrimental both
3 emotionally and psychologically.

4 Now she has spoken to pet owners and said to me
5 in the event of a radiological occurrence, if you were forced
6 to go to mass care shelter and part with your pets because
7 they are not permitted to take the pets into mass care shelters,
8 what would you do in the event the boarding kennels are full,
9 she had people saying that they would die with their
10 animals.

11 Now, I find this scenario really upsetting, and I
12 know that they were not bluffing. A lot of these people mean
13 that. Because, as much as people that are not particularly
14 animal oriented do not understand us animal activist people,
15 there are a lot of us out there that really do love our
16 animals and do consider them as a part of the family. And,
17 to be forcibly separated or have them destroyed, or have to
18 evacuate -- I had a really hideous scenario in mind:

19 You work in Philadelphia, you live in the EPZ
20 which is charming, and you try to come out -- your dogs are
21 in the house. But, you are not allowed back in the EPZ, so
22 you can technically not get your dogs out to take them to
23 these kennels which will not have enough room anyhow. So,
24 subsequently you are going to -- I happen to have a pony and
25 a dog. So first I have to -- I'm not allowed back in the

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1 EPZ to get my pony, so I'll scratch that -- I'm not allowed
2 back in because everybody is traveling out, to get my dog.

3 So, if we are prevented from going back for any
4 given period of time, so be it, there goes the animals, okay.
5 And this is really frightening. I just can't accept the
6 fact that we are going to sit and, you know, accept having
7 this onus over our heads.

8 Now you know, according to the NRC directives or --
9 I don't know what you would call them -- this is from your
10 records. We are talking about 25 -- early death threshold.
11 So I would like to know where the ten miles came from, in
12 any event. I find it a little distressing to say the least
13 in light of the fact that we know that radionuclides don't
14 say I have now flown through the atmosphere for ten miles and
15 I can't go any farther, because if I do I'm going to be out
16 of the EPZ and then the people won't be able to evacuate
17 to that area.

18 Now in relation to the farmers, I was reading the
19 directive that stated that they were to evacuate themselves
20 if they could and they were also to -- their animals were
21 to be put in a barn. Because not having learned ventilation
22 can be just as detrimental as being irradiated.

23 Now I find that statement very, very difficult to
24 digest. They are telling you that the food in the barn --
25 just for an example, the air in a house exchanges every

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1 two hours. Now we all know how drafty barns are. So, as
2 far as being safe in a barn, I give you five minutes with
3 the drafty barns that people have.

4 The farmers are told that before, before anything
5 happens, which is obviously the intelligent way to do it, they
6 should make their barns more safe and find areas to place
7 their animals.

8 Well, I would like to know who is going to absorb
9 the expense for these farmers. By the way, I am not a farmer.

10 In any event, in addition to that at one moment they are
11 saying that poor ventilation and lack of water is just as
12 detrimental as radiation. And the next statement they are
13 saying, be sure the barn -- the very next paragraph -- is
14 shored up so that the contamination doesn't come in from the
15 outside.

16 Now which is it, ventilation or insulation? What
17 are we doing here?

18 In either case, if the food is uncontaminated
19 while it is in the barn, even a couple of hours of radioactive
20 air, it will then be contaminated. And they say, don't let
21 your animals eat contaminated food because of the fact that
22 they will then have internal radiation.

23 Well, this is wonderful. I mean, you are damned
24 if you do in this particular case, and you are also damned if
25 you don't.

mm8

1 Now my contention is that you can't evacuate --
2 there is no feasible way to do this evacuation, because the
3 day care centers, you can't get all the children out, you
4 can't get all the animals out. Chester County said something
5 there are about four and a half animals to every person and
6 they are talking about evacuating entire dairy herds.

7 I would like to know who in this room can tell me
8 how you evacuate all those dairy herds in Chester County.
9 That is what I would like to know.

10 In any event, I don't understand how an unpredictable
11 source of energy like this that has the viability of maybe
12 20 years, 30 if you are lucky -- that is not counting down time
13 of course, you has a liability that goes back so far, that
14 it is unbelievable. So that subsequently the scenario --
15 I mean, I have talked to children and they are frightened.
16 They are very frightened. AND I think this is a horrible way
17 for children to have to grow up in the shadow of something
18 which is like a monster in the night to them at this point.

19 But the whole point being, you can't subject a
20 populace to this. It is one thing when you are going to be
21 assaulted by an outside power, you know nuked by a Third World
22 or Russia or what have you. But, to pay for the possibility
23 at any time of being nuked, I find that absolutely horrifying.
24 I mean, in your own country. WCere is our right of life,
25 liberty, pursuit of happiness protected.

mm9

1 I mean, if you want to talk about human rights,
2 where are our rights to live in a reasonable facsimile -- I
3 mean we all have problems in our lives, I understand that.

4 But, I mean, where are they. We have this scenario.
5 I'm afraid to go away. I love my dogs very much. And I
6 can tell you honestly that if push comes to shove, I will take
7 my dogs and I will leave, and no one, no one will stop me.

8 I am not being emotional. This is the way people
9 get when their back is against the wall and there is no
10 light at the end of the tunnel. Thank you.

11 (Witness 'crying.)

12 (Applause.)

13 JUDGE HOYT: Please, let's not make any demonstration.

14 Again, Mr. Crockett is at the end of the room to
15 take the reservations.

16 Ms. Lu Gaut.

17 STATEMENT OF LU GAUT

18 MS. GAUT: I am not an expert at anything, almost
19 nothing. I am an expert grandmother, and damn it, I am here
20 to say again what I said to this Board before, and Mr. Cole,
21 you have heard it, but you are going to hear it again.

22 I want you to listen to these things, and listen
23 carefully.

24 Mark Augustine, Scott Augustine and Stephen
25 Augustine, these are three young men who have nobody to speak

1 for them but their grandmother. And I am telling you now
2 like I told you before, and I will continue to tell you, if
3 ever one of my grandchildren contracts cancer, or fathers a
4 deformed child, I am holding you all personally responsible
5 and you will hear from me. I will remember, and you remember
6 that on this date in November in 1984, you can't say you didn't
7 know, because somebody's grandmother told you so.

8 This plant puts my grandchildren at unacceptable
9 risk and I don't care about evacuation plans. What I care
10 about is the day to day operation of this plant.

11 My grandchildren live three and a half miles from
12 PECO.

13 The other thing I have to say to you today is that
14 I am incensed. I am so angry that I can hardly speak to
15 find myself talking to a panel that is supposed to be
16 unbiased with Reddy Kilowatt facing me. This puts a lie to
17 the fact that the NRC is doing anything to protect the public.

18 What the NRC is doing and has done has been an
19 arm of the utilities, and I don't believe that you care one
20 hoot in hell about evacuation plans. All you care about is
21 getting this plant licensed.

22 JUDGE HOYT: Ms. Gaut, before you leave I would
23 like to respond. I don't ordinarily do this, but I want
24 you to understand that this was provided -- the little figure
25 that you have described as being a symbol, is what I understand

1 to be a figure in the electrical industry and is called
2 Reddy Kilowatt. It is, as far as I am concerned, an innocuous
3 figure and has no significance --

4 MS. GAUT: Come on, the building we are in has
5 significance.

6 JUDGE HOYT: -- to this panel.

7 Ms. Gaut, I wish you to understand, also, we have
8 nothing else to put on the table. And, because we don't
9 want to have feet and legs protruding below the table, we
10 thought that this was the only thing available here on the
11 premises.

12 The second thing I wanted to talk--to advise you
13 about is, this panel is sworn members of the NRC Staff. We
14 are totally unbiased. We have no connection with any utility
15 nor may we own any share of stock in any utility or any
16 supplier of goods to the nuclear industry. That on record
17 for each of us are statements to that effect.

18 Every share of stock, if we own any, has to be
19 listed. Every single item of my property and that of my
20 husband, has to be listed.

21 Now, I pay the price for my position with the
22 Nuclear Regulatory Commission. I do so willingly, and I
23 have nothing to hide.

24 But, when a member of the public comes to me and
25 accuses me as you have just done of biased conduct, I am no

mm12 1 longer as a public servant willing to become your public
2 doormat.

3 Thank you, ma'am.

4 The next speaker that we have on the list is
5 Patricia Alker.

6 STATEMENT OF PATRICIA ALKER

7 MS. ALKER: Well, I thought I was going to be at
8 the Holiday Inn.

9 JUDGE HOYT: Well, here we are.

10 MS. ALKER: I wanted some Dutch courage, and I see
11 I am not going to get it.

12 I'm on the Advisory Board for Lower Providence
13 Evacuation Plans. We have a draft here, Draft 6. And I
14 resigned because it is paper. There is nothing that is
15 specific.

16 Our Fire Chief who sat in on one meeting works in
17 King of Prussia, he is a volunteer. And, if you have ever
18 tried to get over the Betzwood Bridge in the Township during
19 commuting time, you will know it takes you almost an hour to
20 two hours in every direction.

21 So, I understand if he gets the word everybody else
22 will get the word, and I don't think it will ever reach
23 Lower Providence in the case of an alert.

24 Now, our group also decided that we would want
25 the sirens during the second stage, the alert stage, instead

mml3 1 of emergency. Because these plans were written by PE
2 consultants, they are paid by PE, they assume that the private --
3 the person who is a resident in the plume area will evacuate
4 themselves, or pack a picnic basket and as one member of our
5 Board said, who is a member of the Evacuation Advisory
6 Committee, it will be like going to grandmother's.

7 Just like TMI, we'll say it is a good time to visit
8 grandmother, so we will go over the river and through the
9 woods. And, this is their attitude toward evacuation plans
10 in our area. That we will have three or four days, I guess,
11 to plan to go to grandmother's.

12 One of the reasons why I resigned is because the
13 very word "accident" means that an emissions has been created
14 from this plant that was uncontrolled. If it were controlled
15 it wouldn't be an accident.

end 13 16

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TAKE 14/1

1 As at TMI, the people there were exposed to the
2 worse radiation before they knew there was an accident.
3 Any other incident at the plant could be handled on
4 site. So I feel there will be no time for our fire
5 chief to reach his destination. I feel there will be no time
6 for him, and he also admitted that he has very young men
7 who are all volunteers, and he would not be able to get
8 enough people to go into an area that was unknown.

9 If you have a flood, they can see the waters.
10 If you have a fire, they can see the smoke. He feels
11 very reasonably sure that he will not be able to get the
12 volunteers he needs to alert our area.

13 We are not even coordinated with the schools.
14 We aren't coordinated with Eagleville. We are alone in
15 this planning.

16 We are having a prison built right in the middle
17 of our township. There has been no provision made
18 about that prison. So we will have Eagleville and the
19 prison to contend with. I think sheltering will be the
20 only answer. I think if we are counted, we will have to
21 be told that the areas surrounding a nuclear plant, the
22 residents and the ten mile area, ten mile zone, it is
23 expediency. We are expendable. And I think more knowledge
24 should be given to what to do about sheltering.

25 No one has been told what is supposed to be the

1 element that erases all radiation. Our ponds, our
2 streams, even our wells may be contaminated. We cannot
3 use that to help us, and I have three horses.

4 At the time of the Chinese bomb, that was about
5 five years ago, we had a foal who was pasturing. Now,
6 we were told -- and we knew enough to bring her in. We
7 weren't told about that. It circled the globe three
8 times. And yet I have a member of the PE, an employee
9 who is on our board, that said that we had nothing to worry
10 about because he didnot think that grass and mother's
11 milk would be affected by this; it was deluded when it came
12 domn, these particles and the iodine were deluded.

13 In fact, I knew that they are concentrated.
14 I feel that some member who has gone through the
15 radiological training of PE that does not know that pastures
16 become contaminated and when a cow eats that grass and we
17 drink the milk it is contaminated -- Rachel Carson knew
18 that -- I feel that if he had gone through this
19 training seminar, I am told that I should do this, go to
20 a training seminar to protect livestock, that I don't think
21 they can tell me very much.

22 I don't think they are experts. I think every
23 one of us who live in this area have to be made experts
24 through our own knowledge and through unbiased information.

25 One other thing, since I am up here, PE has --

1 they want PE to print our evacuation plans. We are planning
2 to give each resident a brochure. I really think that
3 it is unnecessary. I think, to be candid and to be
4 truthful, it is the most necessary thing to tell our
5 residents about the evacuation, what harmful effects it can
6 cause, genetic and that sort of thing, and the danger
7 to our livestock and our fowl and our feed and our
8 area. I think it is better it would be in pulp paper
9 than it would be very slick and not tell the truth.

10 I resigned and I am not sorry I did resign.
11 I am sorry I can't stay on with it. It is awfully hard
12 to be a hypocrite.

13 Thank you.

14 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

15 Georgia Dukes?

16 STATEMENT OF GEORGIA DUKES

17 MS. DUKES: Thank you for letting me be
18 heard. I want to thank PECO for being the host.
19 I don't know what to say because I just read the paper
20 yesterday, and apparently the American Nuclear Society
21 has come up with the fact that we don't have to evacuate.
22 I would like to know how the members of the panel feel
23 about that. That it is exaggerated?

24 JUDGE COLE: I haven't read the study yet.

25 That was a report by ADS to the Commission. I know of it, but

1 I haven't read it.

2 MS. DUKES: I see. That evacuation is
3 unnecessary. I know there is an \$85,000 study to find
4 out why we fear nuclear energy.

5 Do you mind if I just get off evacuation for
6 a minute?

7 And then there is also an article in here about
8 atomic priesthood, that will try to come up with
9 hieroglyphics for 300 generations so that they will not
10 be contaminated by these nuclear dumps. When we dedicate
11 Limerick, it will be for energy for 20 years, and it will
12 be for -- it will be a radiation dump for 2100 years.

13 Beautiful. Beautiful. I am just going to
14 say that I am just here to let you know that you can't
15 fool all of the people all of the time.

16 (Applause.)

17 JUDGE HOYT: Again, we want you, please,
18 do not make any demonstrations either for or against.

19 (Pause.)

20 Is anyone present in the hearing room who had
21 wished to make a statement who has not registered with
22 Mr. Crockett?

23 (No response.)

24 If there is anyone that wishes to make a
25 statement at this time, we will be happy to take their

1 statement.

2 Yes?

3 VOICE: I would like to ask some questions.

4 JUDGE HOYT: We are not going to enter into
5 a dialogue with you, but we will permit you to put
6 your questions on the record, if you wish, in the form of
7 a statement.

8 Would you like to do that?

9 VOICE: No. Thank you.

10 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

11 Yes, sir. If you will just come to the podium,
12 give us your full name.

13 MR. MENDELSON: I am Emanuel Mendelson.

14 STATEMENT OF EMANUAL MENDELSON

15 MR. MENDELSON: I am from Harleysville. I
16 would like to point out just one thing. The members
17 of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have a great stake
18 in this, whether with PECO or anybody else. Their
19 jobs depend upon making this as big an operation as
20 possible. It is a Parkinson's law business, and that is
21 all I have to say.

22 JUDGE HOYT: Anyone else? "as the gentlemen
23 back there wanting to make a statement?

24 STATEMENT OF BETTY GUARDIANI

25 MS. GUARDIANI: Over twelve years ago, on

1 April 24, 1972, I read a statement at the Atomic
2 Energy Commission hearings held at the Holiday Inn in
3 Pottstown. I lived less than a mile from the plant at
4 that time. Today I came from Philadelphia where I now
5 live to again voice my concerns. I thought they were
6 going to, again, be held at Holiday Inn. Instead they
7 are being held at the plant site, at the Limerick
8 misinformation center. And I did say "misinformation"
9 because that is what this place is, with the rate payers
10 paying for the propaganda that started many years ago with
11 a trailer at a shopping center.

12 I understand that the change was caused by a
13 lack of a hotel room. I wonder what kind of a hotel room
14 awaits for those who are responsible for this plant when
15 their earthly journey is over.

16 There should be another hearing held by the
17 NRC at a neutral site. In that way, the people will be
18 convinced that the NRC is really interested in the well-being
19 of the community. If an accident should ever happen
20 at this plant, will PE be able to call the shots and
21 write the script that they will be able to control the
22 advance so that they will happen when the majority of
23 people are at home from work and the school is not in
24 session? They did that for the July drill.

25 Is there any assurance that the bus and the bus

1 drivers that will be here for the high school students of
2 Pottstown, the present plan calls for 20 busses and
3 drivers to be provided for by the Wissahickon school
4 district in lower Montgomery County.

5 Do you really believe that housewives will
6 leave their children, jump in their busses and drive to
7 Pottstown, pick up the students and then drive them to
8 Amaeus? What assurance is there that the busses will be
9 able to get through to Pottstown and then Amaeus even
10 if the drivers were willing?

11 Who is there to guarantee that there will be
12 no traffic jams or any accident tie-ups. My sympathy
13 is with those who cannot move from the area. I was luck
14 that I could. But an accident or even the routine
15 operation of this plant still affects my water supply.
16 All the families to the west of Broad Street in
17 Philadelphia will have their water supply run by this plant.

18 About five years ago Harold Denton of the
19 NRC stated at the congressional hearings held in Bucks
20 County Community College that this plant would never
21 be allowed to be build by today's standards. Why must
22 we be subjected to the errors of the engineers of
23 yesterday when they were well paid?

24 He also stated that anyone within one and
25 seventh tenth mile would have to be ready to evacuate and

1 move within 15 minutes. At that point, at the
2 Peter Kostmeyer hearings at Bucks County Community
3 College, I realized that I was going to leave this area.

4 What has PE done? What kind of a monster
5 have they created?

6 When my country was in danger during World War
7 2, I went into the service as soon as I was able to because
8 I was young when the world started, but I was there.
9 Now my country is in danger from within. Stop this
10 plant now and give us the peace of mind that we deserve
11 and many of us fought for and many of my schoolmates died
12 for.

13 (Applause.)

14 JUDGE HOYT: Mr. F. Lane Massey.

15 STATEMENT OF F. LANE MASSEY

16 MR. MASSEY: Thank you very much for giving
17 me this forum to give our feelings. I don't really care
18 where it is. It is okay. It is a little strange that it
19 is here, but it is okay. I have lived in Chester County and
20 Montgomery County for 34 years now. It is one of the
21 most beautiful parts of the country you can possibly go to.
22 It has everything -- beautiful streams, mountains,
23 et cetera.

24 I don't want to take much time. Everybody has
25 basically said every thought, emotion that has gone through

1 my mind as well. I do have one thing that I would like
2 to say.

3 I participated in the drill in July.

4 JUDGE HOYT: What was your capacity?

5 MR. MASSEY: I was an observer. I was
6 basically observing on my own. I was not associated with
7 any group. I went to a school in Southern Chester
8 County called the (inaudible) school, I believe. It
9 was to be a reception center for early treatment.

10 If there had been an accident, they would bring
11 the people here, check them out for contamination,
12 perhaps cleanse them, keep them there or move them for
13 further treatment, feed them, et cetera.

14 There were some good people there. There was
15 a part-time policeman whose name was Dave McIntire. He
16 had sort of been volunteered for his capacity as being
17 the manger of this reception center. He was prepared.
18 He had all the necessary radiological detection equipment
19 and so forth. He did his job well. But there was one
20 small problem. Nobody ever showed up to open the school.
21 We couldn't get in. We did it all in the parking lot.

22 Everybody was frustrated by this. Obviously
23 there were phone calls made, et cetera. The person,
24 I believe it was a school board president or something,
25 never showed up with the key.

1 Now, of course, this was a drill. Big deal.
2 Everybody showed up. On paper it probably looked great.
3 But we didn't have access. If it had been raining, we
4 would have all gotten wet.

5 This is an example, when they had plenty of
6 time to plan it. And in a real accident, obviously there
7 would be no such time to do such planning. And this
8 was just one thing that happened. I am sure there were
9 many other similar incidents.

10 I am an engineer myself. I have found that
11 in my work -- maybe it's me -- I've found that Murphy's
12 Law almost always prevails. If something is going to go
13 wrong, it will. And it will go wrong at the worst time
14 and with the most catastrophic results.

15 I could go on forever, but just about everybody
16 else has said everything that I would like to say. But
17 I would like to keep living here, and I would like to keep
18 it as pristine as it is now. It is one of the few
19 remaining uncontaminated areas, visually anyway.

20 That's about it. Thank you very much for
21 listening.

22 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, sir.

23 Virginia Burroughs?

24 That is spelled B-u-r-r-o-u-g-h-s.

END 14

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1 STATEMENT OF VIRGINIA BURROUGHS

2 MS. BURROUGHS: Thank you for letting me come up
3 and speak. I come from the northeast corner of Buck's
4 County and that is quite a distance away but that is how
5 concerned I am and I feel as the gentlemen before me has
6 just said, most everyone has said everything that I am very
7 concerned about, also. So I won't even begin there. But
8 I feel there is an awful lot of confusion here. I know you
9 can't answer a question but I do wonder, I just came in from
10 out of town last night expecting to come to this today and
11 I am glad I made the call this morning to find out that it was
12 moved and I do wonder why it was moved at such a short notice
13 just as of last evening. I find that there is a lot of
14 confusion because of this.

15 What I am here to say now is I would like to request
16 a new hearing and I would like to go down on the record.

17 JUDGE HOYT: Everything you say, there is a record
18 being made of it. Did you know that there are vans at the
19 Holiday Inn to transport persons down here?

20 MS. BURROUGHS: No, I didn't know that.

21 JUDGE HOYT: Yes. That was arranged before and we
22 asked that it be put on the radio and I guess word hasn't
23 gotten out completely but those buses were provided and they
24 will transport persons from the Holiday Inn down to this
25 location and return them to the Holiday Inn if they were to

1 leave their cars or whatever means of transportation they may
2 use to get to the Holiday Inn.

3 We will be able to provide that same service
4 tomorrow as I understand it and tonight.

5 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: What is the cost, are we
6 paying for it?

7 JUDGE HOYT: No, ma'am. You are not paying for it.

8 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Our taxes are paying for
9 it, so we are paying for it.

10 JUDGE HOYT: That answers that concern that you
11 have. I think this morning there was a brief opening statement
12 as to why we were not at the Holiday Inn location.

13 MS. BURROUGHS: Could that be repeated?

14 JUDGE HOYT: No, ma'am. I won't repeat it. It is
15 in the record. I will not repeat it. Would you like to make
16 some more statements?

17 MS. BURROUGHS: Yes. I was curious because if
18 this is a series of hearings, I know they are not all the same
19 and there are different speakers continuously and everything is
20 changing, but I think that is something and I wonder why you
21 can't tell us. It is something that I think we should like to
22 know.

23 JUDGE HOYT: When the reporters get to that part of
24 it, I will ask that you get a copy of it. I get a daily
25 transcript of this and in the morning, I will have that

1 transcript but I am not going to read a different statement
2 because if I got so much as a comma out of line, there would
3 be someone that would jump on that and I am very cautious of
4 that and I will give it to you exactly as it appears in the
5 record when the record is made available to me.

6 MS. BURROUGHS: I really feel that if it is a simple
7 thing, I wonder why just as a matter of courtesy that everyone
8 is told in each session, the afternoon, the evening and
9 tomorrow's.

10 JUDGE HOYT: We will not get the transcript until
11 tomorrow morning, ma'am.

12 MS. BURROUGHS: I would just like to comment that
13 my impression in walking in here was that it is very stifling
14 in here and there is no fresh air, no air ventillation. In
15 a group this size, I don't think it is really very accommodating
16 or a very accommodating place. I don't know what the Holiday
17 Inn would be like but I am just telling you my impression in
18 here is that I have to get outside for some fresh air because
19 I smell the glue from the rug and there is something in this
20 room that I am very sensitive to, these chemicals and so
21 forth. I would just like to say that in this public hearing.
22 Is anyone else aware of this? Is anyone at the Board here,
23 do you feel stifled? It is rather warm. It is not very
24 comfortable to really talk and deal with what we have to do
25 here.

15-4

1 JUDGE COLE: We can sympathize because we have been
2 sitting here all day.

3 MS. BURROUGHS: Wouldn't you want to see that
4 somebody does something about it? Maybe open this door here
5 a crack.

6 JUDGE COLE: Why don't you open the door.

7 MS. BURROUGHS: I would be glad to. That is all I
8 have to say right now.

9 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. I may have a problem with
10 the reporters. If you get cold, we will have to close the
11 door. We will take about a ten-minute recess.

12 (Whereupon, a recess was taken.)

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1 JUDGE HOYT: The hearing will come to order.

2 Let the record reflect that all the parties to
3 the hearing who were present when the hearing recessed, are
4 again present in the hearing room, except I think Mr. Conner
5 has departed.

6 Is that correct?

7 MR. WETTERHAHN: Yes, Ma'am.

8 JUDGE HOYT: The next speaker that we have is Karen
9 Raymond.

10 MS. RAYMOND: May I speak from over here?

11 JUDGE HOYT: We would rather you would come up here.

12 MS. RAYMOND: I would rather not. It makes me
13 nervous.

14 JUDGE HOYT: I will tell you why we have it set up
15 this way. First of all you have a microphone.

16 Secondly, this is a record that is a verbatim record.
17 There is a recording device on that stand, the speaker's podium
18 that will record for the benefit of the reporters, in that
19 it is a backup system for the recording service.

20 So, that is the reason it is done that way, and we
21 would ask that you come up.

22 MS. RAYMOND: I would rather not.

23 JUDGE HOYT: VErY well, thank you.

24 MS. RAYMOND: If you would let me speak, I would
25 like to speak from here. Whether you get it doesn't matter

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1 to me.

2 JUDGE HOYT: No, we have had everyone else come up,
3 ma'am, and I think if you will, please.

4 Thank you.

5 STATEMENT OF KAREN RAYMOND

6 MS. RAYMOND: (Inaudible.)

7 JUDGE HOYT: It is the least of the intimidation
8 and practice that I have been accused of today. My day is
9 made, so you go right ahead.

10 MS. RAYMOND: I would like to commend you on the
11 slipshod way you have handled this.

12 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

13 MS. RAYMOND: I think calling a public hearing and
14 then changing the day beforehand is a sham.

15 JUDGE HOYT: Do you wish to address the evacuation
16 plan?

17 MS. RAYMOND: Yes, I do.

18 JUDGE HOYT: Would you please proceed on the
19 evacuation plan.

20 MS. RAYMOND: I think this is a sham.

21 JUDGE HOYT: Very well, now, would you get to the
22 evacuation plan, please.

23 MS. RAYMOND: What do you mean "evacuation plan"?

24 How do we evacuate from daily exposure? How
25 do we evacuate from trucks carrying waste going through our

mm3

1 community. How do we evacuate from 10,000 years of storage?

2 There is no such thing as an evacuation plan. With
3 a nuclear power plant, there is no such thing. In the event
4 of an emergency, every day that thing is in operation, it
5 is an emergency. I don't know how you can live with yourselves.

6 You call a public hearing to get our opinions, and
7 then the day before, after publicizing where this is going to
8 be, you change it.

9 JUDGE HOYT: Ma'am do you want to go ahead about
10 the testimony you have on the evacuation plan, please.

11 MS. RAYMOND: I am testifying.

12 JUDGE HOYT: On the evacuation plan, if you will.

13 MS. RAYMOND: This meeting is on the evacuation plan
14 and half the people who might have come might not be here.
15 That is on the evacuation plan. Shoddy tactics.

16 It has been publicized for months, and the day
17 before the location is changed? How can you live with
18 yourselves?

19 That is not asking for our comments, that is
20 escapism. It is not asking what we think, it is a sham.

21 JUDGE HOYT: Do you have any other testimony,
22 ma'am?

23 MS. RAYMOND: No, ma'am.

24 JUDGE HOYT: Very well, thank you

25 Do we have anyone else?

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1 (No response.)

2 Very well -- oh, all right. Would you please identify
3 yourself and spell your name?

4 STATEMENT OF PAT TAYNTON

5 MS. TAYNTON: Is there any other information you would
6 like?

7 JUDGE HOYT: No, ma'am, that's all.

8 MS. TAYNTON: I am a teacher. I work with
9 children every day. To me our children are our future. I
10 think maybe that is something we have really forgotten here.

11 My question is right now regarding the evacuation
12 plan, we have just found out that the information that we were
13 given about Three Mile Island was incorrect. How are we supposed
14 to accept the credibility of the NRC if this late after that
15 incident, we found out that we were misled as to what
16 happened. That plant was close to a meltdown while we were
17 being told there was no reason to be alarmed.

18 What can you tell me that is going to make me feel
19 any more assured that you would tell us if we were having a
20 problem here?

21 From what we have seen so far, I find the credibility
22 of the agency is certainly in question.

23 If I said something in my teaching, in my address
24 to my students, in my educational seminars that I work on,
25 and a year later they said now wait a minute, you said it

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1 was this and this, and you were off by -- I would be ashamed
2 of my own credibility.

3 And you are calling this meeting to talk to us
4 presumably to assure people who have already made it very
5 clear they don't want this plant here, and you are saying we
6 are going to do it anyway. And we will be the people who
7 decide whether this is safe and what is happening, and we
8 will let you know when to evacuate. And, we just found out
9 that you have already lied to us.

10 What can you tell me to assure me that you are not
11 going to lie to us again?

12 (Pause)

13 Right. Now you are telling me nothing, which I am
14 real sure that is what you are going to tell me.

15 JUDGE COLE: Ma'am, I'm not going to respond to a
16 question like that. I think you have some legitimate
17 concerns.

18 VOICES: We can't hear you.

19 JUDGE COLE: I was telling her I am not going to
20 respond to a question like that.

21 VOICES: Like that or any question?

22 JUDGE HOYT: I am going to caution the audience
23 that this is not a mass meeting participation. We have asked
24 for comments, we will provide you the time, we have stayed
25 here during the morning until everyone had finished, we have

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1 provided the afternoon session, we are providing the
2 evening session.

3 If you wish to make a statement you are provided
4 a platform to make it. You are not, as we have told you
5 earlier, going to engage the Board in dialogue.

6 The function that this Board has is to hear your
7 testimony. It is not to respond to the questions that you
8 may have concerning any individual matter that you may be
9 concerned with, as to whether or not nuclear power is good.
10 Some of which may be better addressed to your Congressman.
11 There were, in many instances, political questions that are
12 not the concern of this Board. Our jurisdiction, our function
13 and indeed our duty is to hear the application of this particu-
14 lar electric company for a license to operate Limerick 1 and
15 2.

16 We are attempting in this session to take from the
17 public unsworn, nonevidentiary statements on any matter
18 regarding the emergency evacuation plan that you may wish to
19 make.

20 It is not the function, it is not the duty, it is
21 not the position of this Board to engage in a dialogue. Those
22 are better done with Region I office. We have provided you
23 with a public relations man from the Region I office, who
24 may answer many of the questions. For example, there was a
25 question this morning as to where certain documents could

mm7

1 have been viewed, and that they were withheld 1-- hidden, I
2 think was the statement -- from the public, when in fact I
3 know those are in the custody of the Region and they are
4 aware of where the deposit is made for this region for public
5 viewing of those documents.

6 We have attempted to do everything that we can in
7 order to provide you with opportunity that we have been sent
8 from Washington to perform. However, I am very, very sure
9 that we are not going to take the abuse of any individual
10 and to be verbally whipped about up here simply because you
11 are angry with someone else.

12 Now, we will take your statement regarding this,
13 but we are not going to respond to individuals' questions.

14 Now you have been told this for the last time, that
15 we intend to in these sessions at Limerick.

16 If this does not meet with your approval -- although
17 I may regret it, which I don't -- I am not going to apologize,
18 nor am I going to take such abuse as I have seen demonstrated
19 by some people.

20 I think that if I were in your position, I would
21 have at least respect for the individual a little bit more
22 than to take a public servant and expect them to be subjected
23 to that type of treatment. You don't do it to your own selves.
24 Why should you expect us to be any less entitled to
25 consideration.

mm8

1 Now, if anybody wishes to make a statement, you
2 may do so.

3 Judge Cole has tried to indicate to you that he
4 will not respond. Judge Harbour, I think has the same
5 indication. And I have just told you that we will not.

6 MS. TAYNTON: Okay. I thank you very, very much. I
7 think you have answered my question that the NRC is not going
8 to respond to public opinion.

9 Thank you.

10 JUDGE HOYT: No, ma'am, that is not correct, ma'am,
11 and you know it as well as I do.

12 Now, are there any other speakers that want to
13 make a statement?

14 If not, we will recess the hearings until 7 o'clock
15 this evening.

16 Yes, ma'am?

17 Do you have a statement that you want to make?

18 Very well. Did you give a card to the gentleman?

19 MS. SCHNEIDER: I didn't, I just decided that I
20 was ready.

21 JUDGE HOYT: Spur of the moment, all right.

22 STATEMENT OF SUSAN SCHNEIDER

23 MS. SCHNEIDER: I am Susan Schneider. I live in
24 Glenmore.

25 There is such an atmosphere here of confrontation

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1 and tension, and I feel it is unfortunate, but I think it is
2 very understandable. And I think you have to realize that
3 what seems to be personal toward the people who happen to be
4 sitting here is actually not that. It is just a response
5 to, from many of us, years of what we have felt has been
6 watching an absurd process go on, namely the siting of this
7 plant in the middle of all this population in a place with
8 no water.

9 We keep seeing these absurdities go on one after
10 another. And, as we look at these evacuation plans, at the
11 attempt to formulate them, the more we think about them, the
12 more we come to the conclusion that, in fact, it isn't possible
13 to evacuate the kind of population in this kind of area, from
14 the kind of danger that we are talking about.

15 I would like to go back to an experience that I
16 will bet anything we do all share, which is Three Mile Island.
17 I am sure that that was a very intense time for all of you
18 and all of your colleagues.

19 It was also a very intense time for us. I live,
20 say, about 45 miles from Three Mile Island. The thing that we
21 remember, that I remember was becoming extremely aware of
22 the direction of the wind. And I think as we think about
23 this possible event, we have to realize that it is not
24 distance that is going to define the emergency. It is going
25 to be the wind and the weather that define the emergency

1 we are talking about, trying to evacuate from.

2 I cannot believe that anyone looking at this area,
3 looking at the political organization, the nature of the popu-
4 ation, which is a lot of commuter, which means that people are
5 in one place in the daytime and another place at night. The
6 fact that you are then putting on this very mobile population,
7 you put the shifting of the wind -- the fact is we don't know
8 what we are trying to plan for.

9 The fact is, we are also trying to plan for something
10 that could change in midstream.

11 So, to think of a plan that would actually respond
12 to this reality, you would have to have a plan that was
13 just fantastically flexible, had an incredibly complex and
14 total communication system, had all kinds of manpower that was
15 there, ready at all times, had fantastic amounts of equipment
16 all set up and ready. Not some bunch of buses that are going
17 to be used for some kids most of the time. But, if an
18 evacuation comes we are going to use them for those kids
19 over there and not for these kids, because those kids are
20 closer to the plant.

21 In order to really, seriously think about an
22 evacuation plan, you have to have something which I would
23 imagine would be kind of a -- I don't mean this in a bad
24 sense, I mean a military kind of a plan, a plan of that
25 sort of complexity.

mm11

1 You know, we know as neighbors around here, we
2 know that that is not the kind of plan that is being
3 contemplated, and is not the kind of plan that will
4 ever appear. It simply is not going to happen.

5 And I think that it would be actually more honest
6 for the NRC -- and again I mean the whole body, I am not
7 speaking of three individuals here -- I think it would be
8 more honest for you to decide that. Well, I guess in your
9 view, the fact is the chances are so slight of anything
10 really terrible happening that we don't need an evacuation
11 plan. That would be more honest than saying that we do need
12 an evacuation plan, and then ratifying this piece of absurdity
13 which is what this would be.

14 I think that you should give serious thought to
15 what happens to the relationship of a government body to the
16 people that it is supposed to be dealing with when they
17 just continually ratify one absurdity after the other.

18 I really believe that in this neighborhood if the
19 NRC decides that they have been presented with adequate
20 evacuation plans, all it will do to the populace is be a
21 signal that, well, they are not to be believed. They are
22 not taking us seriously.

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Take 17

Page 1

1 They are not taking reality seriously.

2 One member of the panel earlier spoke about, and I think,
3 you know, quite rightfully, spoke about not wanting to be
4 used as a door mat or as the lightening rod for public
5 outrage, this sort of thing.

6 But I think you have to understand that we in this
7 neighborhood, having watched this process for so long,
8 we feel that, in fact, that is what we are being used as.
9 There doesn't seem to be any actual attention to reality.
10 It is just this inexorability of this thing going on.

11 If we look into our hearts, we feel there is
12 absolutely nothing that would stop it from happening.
13 I think that is one reason why the evacuation plans are
14 interesting because it is one of the few times that, in
15 fact, the NRC has had to look directly at the people besides
16 those few who get really involved in the intervention or
17 something like that. Because evacuation is something the
18 people can think about, they can say, can I get my kids
19 out of this area or not and how fast can I when they can't
20 -- they feel they can't evaluate, say, the dangers of low
21 level radiation or something like this.

22 But I think that you have to look carefully.
23 The question here is not just the physical fate of the
24 people in this area but the fate of the relationship
25 of the people in this area to their government,

1 essentially.

2 If we see a lack of attention to reality from
3 the government officials, after awhile, you know, we
4 begin to question essentially, I guess, why we have
5 bought into it. I don't know. I don't know what the
6 answer is.

7 I do want to leave you somehow able to think
8 about this event without your main feeling having been
9 attacked personally. We really are here because we
10 consider this to be a very serious matter, not because
11 we just want to vent our anger or make a frustrated
12 scream or something like that.

13 Thank you.

14 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

15 Do we have anyone else?

16 (Pause.)

17 JUDGE HOYT: We understand that there is a probability
18 that there is a person that wishes to make a presentation
19 and that they are on their way. It is a handicapped
20 case, and we would like to provide them with that time.
21 We will recess until the individual comes or any other
22 speakers are available.

23 We will stay in the vicinity of this room until
24 4:00 o'clock which is the published hour that we had
25 designated on our --

1 The hearing is in recess.

2 (Recess.)

3 JUDGE HOYT: The hearing will come to order.

4 Let the record reflect that all parties to the hearing
5 room that were present when the hearing recessed are again
6 present in the hearing room.

7 We have two additional speakers which we would like
8 to get in before 4 o'clock this afternoon.

9 I will repeat two messages. One, the bus
10 or van that will transport anyone who needs to have trans-
11 portation from the Holiday Inn in Pottstown to this
12 hearing site and return them to the Holiday Inn will be
13 available during this evening when this Board will be in
14 session.

15 The Board will be in session from 7 o'clock until
16 10 o'clock to take additional statements.

17 The second announcement is, if there are any others,
18 besides the two names that we have here, who may wish to
19 make a speech or presentation, they may do so this
20 afternoon if they will give to Mr. Crockett their names
21 at the back of the room. And Mr. Crockett is the
22 gentleman with his arms crossed in the blue blazer.

23 Dr. Charles Koenig.

24 STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES KOENIG

25 MR. KOENIG: I am Dr. Charles Koenig from Limerick.

1 I am a veterinarian. My main concern is for
2 the animals that are in my hospital in case there is some
3 sort of nuclear accident at the plant here. I just
4 want to know what provisions have been made so I can
5 evacuate my animals from the clinic.

6 I generally have at least ten to fifteen animals
7 in the clinic at all times, and this represents a
8 problem to me as far as conscience, what do I do with
9 these animals.

10 Have provisions been made for -- publicly
11 for these animals to be evacuated?

12 Also I just tried to get out of my driveway
13 yesterday afternoon on a normal traffic day, and it took
14 me ten minutes to get out of my driveway. So traffic
15 is a problem in my area. I don't have any
16 other questions of the evacuation plan. I just want to
17 know if any provisions have been made for veterinarians
18 in the area.

19 JUDGE COLE: I don't have the answer to that
20 question directly, but we will find out, and it will be
21 addressed in the evidentiary hearing.

22 (Pause.)

23 JUDGE HOYT: Let me respond to the question
24 since it has come up several times today, Doctor,
25 so far as the veterinarians are concerned, because I did not

1 recall seeing these in any of the submissions of testimony
2 that has been prefiled, testimony that will be presented
3 next week in the evidentiary hearings. I didn't
4 recall that testimony covering it.

5 I have spoken with the Nuclear Regulatory
6 Commission Staff Counsel, and he will have this record
7 submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for
8 review, and those concerns expressed on this record will
9 be picked up and handled by the FEMA during their
10 testimony. That testimony will come in through the
11 Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff.

12 In other words, he will be the counsel
13 presenting the testimony.

14 Now, the Commonwealth's attorney tells me that
15 the Municipal Emergency Management Agency, your local
16 municipal management coordinator, can discuss that
17 with you.

18 MR. KOENIG: Do you know a name?

19 JUDGE HOYT: Do you have those names on any --

20 MR. WETTERHAN: Where does the gentleman live?

21 MR. KOENIG: Limerick.

22 MR. WETTERHAN: We will get it for him.

23 JUDGE HOYT: Can we assume that you will
24 address this to the gentltman? His address is Limerick,
25 Pennsylvania.

1 MR. KOENIG: 345 West Ridge Pike, Limerick.

2 MR. WETTERHAN: Would you take that address down?

3 JUDGE HOYT: It is now on the record.

4 Doctor, you will get the response to your
5 questions. If not, let us know.

6 MR. KOENIG: While I am on the same subject,
7 you may have covered this previously -- I have just come
8 in -- how about individual animals? I have been
9 told that there have been shelters that have been
10 designated outside of the ten-mile area that individual
11 people can take their pets to.

12 JUDGE HOYT: Again, I am going to have to defer
13 to both NRC and to the Commonwealth's counsel as well
14 as the applicants' counsel to get that information for you.
15 I do not have it available here.

16 I don't recall the list that you are talking about
17 that came up earlier today. I am going to find out before
18 Monday, but I don't know at this particular time.

19 MR. KOENIG: Because I have had many
20 people in my office express to me that they are not
21 going to go if it happens without their pets. So this would
22 present a problem. I am sure this would present a
23 tremendous problem to the people who are handling those
24 people, pets and the mass of people. It would be a
25 bad situation.

1 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you very much. Those
2 concerns will be addressed to you directly by the
3 counsel that I have indicated, sir.

4 I am not sure whether it is Stafford or
5 Standford.

6 MS. STANDFORD: Standford, S-t-a-n -d-o-r-d,
7 Beth, B-e-t-h.

8 STATEMENT OF BETH STANDFORD

9 MS. STANDFORD: I live in Colleeville, and
10 I have a tremendous amount of questions about Limerick
11 and this supposed quality of the evacuation plans.
12 I think as a general public person, I think this brings
13 out a point that people don't know what to do. There is
14 this talk about evacuation plans, but how do you find out
15 what the evacuation plan is? You are just an average
16 citizen. Where do you find this out? Do you find it out
17 when you are in the middle of an emergency and you
18 don't know where to go and all of a sudden sirens are
19 blaring and you realize it is not a test call?

20 That really concerns me tremendously, considering
21 that within ten miles of Limerick there are 210,000 people,
22 and you sure can't tell me -- I am trying to find out
23 about the evacuation plans now and having a difficult
24 time understanding them. And all those 210,000 people sure
25 haven't found out all the details.

1 It really concerns me that if, indeed, there
2 were an accident and we did have the sirens go off,
3 that there would be a tremendous amount of hysteria
4 and people rushing to get out of here within that
5 quote unquote safe zone of ten miles which, as I understand
6 the evacuation plans, is all that we are even condising.

7 We are not considering what happens 20 miles
8 away or 30 miles away when we have 900,000 people to
9 deal with.

10 Someone earlier spoke about the wind blowing,
11 which direction the radiation is going to blow. How
12 are we going to evacuate 900,000 people from this
13 area of Limerick? That really concerns me terribly,
14 that I am going to ge a little individual stuck in the middle
15 of that mess and that mass hysteria.

16 5 o'clock traffic in this area within ten
17 miles, within 15 miles of Limerick is horrendous.
18 I travel from Collegeville to an area that is quote
19 unquote safe because it is out of the ten miles
20 and non-traffic time it takes me half an hour.
21 During traffic, it takes me an hour. This is just
22 average 5 o'clock traffic.

23 How much time is it going to take to get out of
24 this ten-mile zone when you have got 210,000 people, and
25 then who is going to tell me where to go? Where do I go?

1 Do I just all of a sudden, is there going to be a
2 big sign that says, okay, you are ten miles out, you
3 are safe, don't worry, no problem, stay there for a
4 week and then you will be fine, you can go back to your house?

5 How am I ever going to get my possessions back?
6 Are my possessions going to be eradiated so that I can never
7 have them again? Who is going to answer all those
8 questions for all those 210,000 people? Are there any
9 scientific studies that indicate that once you are ten
10 miles away from a nuclear power plant, that has had a
11 serious radiation problem, radiation leak, you are safe?

12 How do you know that that is a reasonable
13 distance to go? Maybe it should be 20. Maybe
14 it should be 30 or 40. Who can say to me, scientifically,
15 I know radiation causes cancer. That has been scientifi-
16 cally proven. Who can scientifically tell me how far
17 away I would have to go or if I can ever come back to
18 this area again?

19 In all the evacuation plans, I have not
20 heard anything dealt with at all as far as what you are
21 going to do with the people in the long run if there was
22 a serious accident and the area was eradiated and we could
23 not return. Because, as I understand it, radiation
24 doesn't go away in a year or so. It takes a life time,
25 beyond life times to go away.

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1 If it was 30 miles, what are we going to do with
2 the 900,000 people and the Philadelphia economy that is going
3 to be destroyed?

4 The other concern I had -- this was brought
5 out earlier -- is I remember, I wasn't that old when Limerick
6 was having problems. I really wasn't even aware of
7 nuclear disasters, but I remember hearing on the
8 radio that that someone who was a public relations
9 individual was saying, well, don't worry; there is
10 no problem. You are safe. There is no dangerous
11 radiation leak, but we are not sure exactly how to stop
12 what is going on, but we have enough time to figure it out.
13 And now five years later, we are finding out through the
14 news that Three Mile Island was dangerously close to a
15 melt down, and we didn't even know it then. The people
16 who should have known it five years or however
17 many years ago Three Mile Island was didn't know that they
18 were that close to a melt down until they actually
19 got inside there.

20 I find that very frightening that nuclear power
21 is such a dangerous thing and radiation is such a dangerous
22 carcinogen, and yet we aren't sure how to deal with the
23 industry itself, how to deal with the ways and
24 how to deal with the disasters as they begin to happen.

25 Three Mile Island certainly proved that to us.

1 The other -- I forget when the test was done,
2 a couple months ago or whatever, there was a test done to
3 test the evacuation plan. And when I talked to some of the
4 people who had been observers for that plan, it apparently
5 took a tremendous amount of time before, as the
6 scenario went along, before the sirens actually sounded.

7 Are we going to have that much time if there
8 is a nuclear disaster for half an hour or an hour for
9 people to be calling each other just to know what to do
10 in their role? Are people really going to stay here?

11 If you knew that that plant was near melt
12 down, would you really stay here and play out the role
13 you are supposed to play in the evacuation plan and not
14 get our yourself? Of if you have a family, if you
15 have a husband or a wife or a child, you have a little
16 12-year old child who is home alone and you are
17 supposed to be driving a bus to a school to evacuate
18 somebody else or you are supposed to be plowing snow if
19 this happened in the middle of a snow storn or you are
20 supposed to be dealing with traffic lights that go out.

21 Would you worry about your own little
22 child who is sitting at home, or would you worry about
23 the general public?

24 Those are decisions that I think are very
25 difficult. I don't have obviously any children. It makes

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1 me very nervous to hear what the school evacuation plans
2 are. I can't imagine if I had my own child in there,
3 that you have to rely on people and busses to come from
4 outside the quote unquote safe zone of ten miles to
5 come in to a zone that is quote unquote radiated to pick
6 people up.

7 The last I heard that was a situation with some
8 of the school busses, that there aren't enough
9 school busses within the ten mile danger zone to
10 Limerick that are going to be able to get the kids out
11 of here.

END 17

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1 Lastly, for those of us I am involved not actually
2 within the 20-miles but I know there are school type
3 programs that go on within the ten miles where they have
4 general public there, where there are children there that
5 they are responsible for taking care of and you have your
6 own care that you drove yourself there with, but people
7 get dropped off and the sirens go off and you don't have
8 an evacuation plan for your school because you are in a
9 public school so you don't have one.

10 Maybe you have 20 kids there to deal with and there
11 are also farm animals. What are you going to do with your
12 horses? Do you leave them there that belong to the school
13 and the cats and the dogs? Do you leave them there to get
14 irradiated or do you take them with you and if you take them,
15 where do you take them to?

16 I think the biggest thing is that there are so many
17 questions that the general public can't get answers to and
18 even when you try to get answers, these evacuation plans are
19 so confusing that you can't figure out what would really
20 happen anyway. I wouldn't want to be in the position of trying
21 to make an evacuation plan for 210,000 people. I don't know
22 how you are going to do it or how whoever is supposed to do it,
23 is going to do it. I don't know how if you write a 600-page
24 evacuation plan people are going to remember the plan when
25 they accident happens and when they are in that tense situation.

1 I just find it all very frightening. I really do.
2 That is all I have to say.

3 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

4 (Board conferring off the record.)

5 MS. STANFORD: Can you answer any of my questions?

6 JUDGE COLE: Some of your questions concerning
7 the completeness of evacuation plans and notification of
8 the public and education of the public, after the evacuation
9 plans are evaluated there is a document that is prepared and
10 distributed to the public. I don't have any specific
11 information about that in this particular case but that is
12 done in every case and it will be done here and it is a
13 regulation of the Commission.

14 So the public will be advised in that way at least
15 in general terms what they should do during an emergency.
16 That is usually the title of the publication, what to do in
17 an emergency and then it has instructions inside as to what
18 the members of the public should do. That has not been
19 prepared yet as far as we know.

20 JUDGE HOYT: I have one addition to Judge Cole's
21 statement there that I think you might find helpful in your
22 thinking on that. What you have been seeing and I think
23 sometimes unfortunately are mislabeled, these are draft plans.
24 These are the working plans, the working drawings if you will
25 from which the final plans materialize. They are frequently

1 substantially different than what you see in the draft form.
2 The final form is different from the draft form hopefully.

3 What you have been seeing probably and I know
4 what you are saying having read a few thousand of these
5 that they are very difficult to follow because there are
6 substantial gaps from which you cannot take premise A and
7 logically reach premise B. I am very sympathetic with what
8 you are saying but I think that may help you in your thinking.
9 It is not intended to be an excuse. It is merely an explana-
10 tion that may be helpful for you.

11 QUESTION FROM THE FLOOR: Do you have any idea when
12 it will be out?

13 JUDGE HOYT: When the final plans become finally
14 available and have been run through the system and they are
15 completely wrung out of all hopefully errors and mistakes
16 that are in the others.

17 QUESTION FROM THE FLOOR: Will that definitely be
18 before Limerick is operational?

19 JUDGE HOYT: Probably not necessary.

20 (Chorus of "oh, no's.")

21 JUDGE HOYT: We are giving you the hedging "probably
22 not necessarily so."

23 JUDGE COLE: But we don't know.

24 JUDGE HOYT: We do not know at this time is what we
25 are telling you. What we are hearing now is the emergency plan

1 contentions from which when we write our decision which also
2 goes through two levels of Commission review and on into the
3 courts in many cases.

4 COMMENT FROM THE FLOOR: That isn't very encouraging.

5 JUDGE HOYT: No, ma'am. It is just explanation.

6 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: It is very disturbing
7 because on November 7th, I ran out front, my brother lives
8 across from me and he and his wife ran out front and he said,
9 "What do we do?" I said, "I guess we evacuate." Our sirens
10 went off. There was never anything on the radio. If an
11 accident like that can happen that the sirens will go off,
12 what can we count on?

13 JUDGE COLE: Normally the notice that goes out
14 would tell you what to do.

15 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: It didn't.

16 JUDGE COLE: You haven't gotten it yet.

17 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Our county commissions
18 have very clearly stated that they will not accept any
19 plan and they will not approve the licensing. They are opposed
20 to it, the licensing of Limerick if the plans are not safe.
21 They have made that as a flat statement.

22 JUDGE HOYT: Let me stop you right at that point
23 to tell you that the federal government through your Congress
24 and mine have preempted the field of licensing of nuclear
25 power. This licensing of nuclear power is in the hands --

1 I know what you are going to say, Ms. Ferkin and I will argue
2 the state's rights at a later time with you because I know
3 your thoughts on that -- but in the field of nuclear power
4 licensing, that is a federal responsibility. Your County
5 supervisors cannot either deny or license a nuclear power
6 facility.

7 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Given that, the people of
8 Chester County having read that in the Daily Local and other
9 papers, but I will ask you, will you license the plant --

10 JUDGE HOYT: I think I am going to stop you right
11 there and tell you that I am not going to respond to the
12 question because I know where you are going with it. That is
13 exactly why we are sitting here today taking these statements
14 and why we will be in the beautiful city of Philadelphia next
15 for the next few weeks hearing the evacuation plans for this
16 area pertaining to the Limerick plant. It is a requirement
17 of the Commission that this be done before the licensing of it
18 is approved.

19 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Is there any proportion of
20 disagreement that you would accept, perhaps the majority of the
21 people of the state --

22 JUDGE HOYT: No, ma'am. That is not what we can look
23 at in the broad aspects in which I think you are framing your
24 question. There are always little nuances that could be looked
25 at. For example, we have in one of the contentions that we will

1 take evidence on next week, I think the human factors, which
2 is towards what you are aiming out there.

3 Now we are going to take you, sir, and that is
4 going to close us out until seven o'clock.

5 MR. WETTERHAHN: In response to your question or
6 Dr. Charles Koenig's question, Mr. Ed Doman, D-O-M-A-N, is
7 the municipal emergency coordinator for his local area. I
8 will provide him his telephone number at the close of this
9 hearing.

10 JUDGE HOYT: Would you please get that from the
11 gentleman, sir. Is that all you have, sir?

12 MR. WETTERHAHN: That is all I have.

13 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Would you please explain to
14 me the purpose of these hearings? Why do you want to hear us?
15 What is it used for? I don't understand what you do with it?
16 Why do you take it if it has no bearing on the licensing?

17 JUDGE HOYT: Perhaps you are trying --

18 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I have a feeling that
19 nothing will ever be done with it. That is why I am asking.

20 JUDGE HOYT: No, ma'am. It now will be several
21 volumes by the time we finish tomorrow and that testimony will
22 be read. As one of the gentlemen indicated earlier and I think
23 it was the NRC counsel, this record will be given to the
24 Federal Emergency Management Agency. For example, this is one
25 use of it. That record will be scanned to see if in the

1 course of the hearings that we had here those emergency
2 concerns that were expressed need to be addressed by the
3 FEMA people in their presentation to us. That is a determin-
4 ation that they will make.

5 We, in turn, have a right to examine this record
6 and if we find out that your testimony has raised here
7 then we may exercise what is called the sua sponte authority
8 of this Board to address any health and safety concerns that
9 we hear that we think may need to be addressed within the
10 statutory bounds of our authority.

11 Remember, we are not blessed or cursed with an
12 unlimited jurisdiction. We are very narrowly directed by
13 law into what we can consider and it is a very difficult
14 determination sometime to make.

15 JUDGE COLE: A considerable number of the issues
16 that were raised by people this morning are already involved
17 as contentions and issues in the case upon which we will take
18 expert testimony and write a decision based on that testimony.

19 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I have just one comment
20 about animals.

21 JUDGE HOYT: I think you are making a statement so
22 let's get your name so we will know from whom we are getting
23 all this valuable information.

24 MS. DOLAN: My name is Deawn Dolan and I am from
25 Doylestown which is in the 25-mile radius and regarding

1 animals in talking with the director of emergency management
2 in New Jersey, I personally didn't do it but one of the members
3 of the county did, we talked to him and we asked what would
4 happen to animals that people had with them and he said
5 that they couldn't take care of them and this is after
6 exhausting Bucks County.

7 JUDGE HOYT: I think we have addressed that for you
8 by telling you what we are doing with this record here. I
9 think you are predetermining what this hearing is going to
10 consider. We are going to consider the concerns that the doctor
11 raised by the FEMA probably, very probably. Are you going to
12 look into it, Ms. Ferkin?

13 MS. DOLAN: He said that they would allow the people
14 to bring the animals out so that they wouldn't have less
15 qualms about leaving their animals behind but if they got
16 as far as New Jersey, they would be taken from them and have
17 to be disposed of.

18 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. We must close it out.

19 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I deal with handicapped
20 people and there are times at our facility, at our school,
21 when we have large numbers of handicapped children and adults
22 there. There are times when we have groups and loading them
23 on a bus to take them out takes at least an hour to get those
24 wheelchairs onto the bus and get them moving. Is that being
25 addressed?

1 JUDGE HOYT: Those are the concerns that will
2 probably be addressed through the testimony next week and if
3 you want to come to the evidentiary hearings and you do not
4 hear those concerns testified about or explained or some
5 sort of expert testimony given as to how long it takes to
6 load a handicapped person from point "A" to point "B" and
7 transport them to point "C". What is your school by the
8 way?

9 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Sebastian Riding
10 Associates.

11 JUDGE HOYT: We will see if it is answered. If it
12 isn't, you may certainly petition to one of the people
13 in the proceeding both the NRC counsel and you have the
14 gentleman who is the Energy Counsel from Pennsylvania.

15 Now, last question. This is absolutely the end.

16 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I just wanted to say that
17 it is the end of this whole afternoon's meeting just now,
18 within the past 15 or 20 minutes, you have responded to our
19 questions and I want to thank you. I appreciate it and I
20 am sure we all do because before this time, we might have been
21 talking to the wall or to ourselves with whom we are all in
22 agreement. We know what we are all here about.

23 I wondered what is the format. Is there one of this
24 kind of a hearing and why we weren't allowed to have answers
25 to our questions before?

18-10

1 JUDGE HOYT: I think one of the things you are
2 neglecting to consider is the fact that the format of the
3 hearing is the input that you give us. If we establish a
4 dialogue with you although it might be helpful to you, it
5 does not aid the Board in reaching the decision that it must
6 reach and to have your input. We know the answers to these
7 things.

8 We feel that there are other avenues available for
9 you to find these answers out hopefully. Nothing is certain
10 but, for example, there is Region I's office. There are toll
11 free numbers to the NRC Commission that can be used. There are
12 a number of avenues open if you wish to use them and if we
13 in trying to establish a hearing in this area, we want your
14 input into our decision making process rather than become
15 an instructional mechanism for you because we feel there are
16 other avenues available for that.

17 JUDGE COLE: I think we are a poor source of informa-
18 tion for you because we are here to get information and we
19 have to write a decision that is going to then go through
20 whatever legal system exists. If the decision is wrong, so be
21 it. But we are collecting information from you so that we can
22 make a determination whether the evacuation plan is satisfactory
23 or not. That is why we have been taking notes here in listen-
24 ing to this and that is why we have an evidentiary session
25 that is going to begin next week. We are going to listen to

1 that and we are going to have to decide.

2 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Can there possibly be
3 any feedback right now to this group as to how what you got
4 from us today will be used? Do you need more facts from
5 us or more information? Do you need more facts instead of
6 our feeling about this?

7 JUDGE COLE: Right now the issues that are before
8 us are the contentions that are presently in the case. There
9 are 17 or 18 contentions that are identified upon which we
10 would have to take evidence and write a decision.

11 There are certain things that happened today that
12 I took notes on, most of which I think fit under the umbrella
13 of contentions that are already in the case and we are going
14 to make sure that those aspects are covered.

15 If, upon reading this record I personally find that
16 there are any other issues that I think are important, I am
17 going to raise those issues in the hearing to make sure that I
18 am satisfied that it is not a problem. If I think it is
19 a problem, I will either try to get it resolved or make my
20 decision accordingly whether they satisfy the requirements for
21 an off-site emergency plan or not.

22 JUDGE HOYT: Let me repeat the other thing that I
23 spoke about a little earlier with you and that is, if you
24 bring up a matter even if it is not the subject of a contention
25 and it is something that the Board in our infinite wisdom

18-12

1 thinks it is necessary in the health and safety area that
2 we must address in our decision, then we will very probably
3 order evidence to be submitted and the parties to give us
4 briefs on various positions and subjects addressing any of
5 these concerns that we may feel your testimony has raised in
6 this hearing.

7 That is not exactly a hollow statement either. It
8 has to be done in several cases. I don't know the history
9 of this particular case. Judge Cole may recall, but I don't
10 recall whether this Board has exercised its sua sponte
11 authority or not in this case prior.

12 In other NRC cases that I can think of --

13 MR. HASSELL: Shoreham.

14 JUDGE HOYT: Shoreham, exactly, was one where the
15 Board exercised its sua sponte authority and it picked up on
16 something that was said. Were you on the Shoreham case?

17 MR. HASSELL: For a while.

18 JUDGE HOYT: Did that come out of limited appearance
19 statements? I don't recall that.

20 MR. HASSELL: Not directly but there were some union
21 people who had been there so it wasn't totally in the context
22 there.

23 JUDGE HOYT: Some piece of information you pick up
24 on and then you want more than is already in the record and
25 it may not even be the subject of the contention. As Judge

1 Cole just explained to you, many of the concerns that he has
2 been taking some notes on here and he is an excellent note-
3 taker and Judge Harbour and I are going to rely on, if
4 there are some of the notes that he has before we go into the
5 evidentiary hearings in Philadelphia next week, we will talk
6 about and we will say that this is going to be an issue
7 that is going to be addressed in so-and-so testimony and let's
8 be sure he says so-and-so and so-and-so and that we find out
9 the response to that because we have a question on this and
10 we are going to want to know the answer to it.

11 We have to end.

12 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I have a question and I
13 can't back tonight or tomorrow morning.

14 JUDGE HOYT: One minute.

15 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: A concern that I didn't
16 mention is one that was mentioned by a gentlemen a few minutes
17 ago, sirens are supposed to go off at the stage four which
18 is what the gentlemen said and you have to get 210,000 people
19 or 900,000 people out of here. One thing that would relieve
20 my mind would be if the sirens would go off sooner. I hear
21 that the sirens go off later because it would such a big thing
22 to evacuate that many people, that we don't want to evacuate
23 unless we absolutely have to. We would rather be evacuated
24 sooner and got people out of here as safely as we could than
25 to evacuate at the very last minute before the thing is going

18-14

1 to melt down. Thank you very much.

2 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. We are in recess until
3 seven o'clock this evening.

4 (Whereupon, the hearing was recessed at 4:20
5 o'clock p.m., to reconvene at 7:00 o'clock p.m., the same day.)
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TAKE 19/1
EVENING
After 6:00)

EVENING SESSION

(7:00 p.m.)

JUDGE HOYT: The hearing will come to order.

Let the record reflect that all the parties to the hearing who were present when the hearing recessed are again in the hearing room and that Mr. Connor has rejoined the hearing.

We have a couple of announcements for this evening. We notice that we have a total of 16 speakers so far this evening and that if we allocate the three hours that we have set aside for this evening's hearing, we will start with about five minutes and see if any of the speakers drop out or for some reason make less than a five-minute presentation, we can take more. But I think we will limit the speakers for this evening's session, in view of the number and the time available, to five minutes.

I would also like to introduce the Board since I think this is almost an entirely new group here this evening.

I am Judge Helen Hoyt, the Chairperson of this particular Board. Immediately to my left is Judge Cole, the engineering member of the panel, and to my right is Dr. Jerry Harbour, Judge Harbour, who is the environmental member of the panel.

1 We have noticed that one of the problems we
2 have encountered in the morning session is the understanding
3 that many people in coming to this hearing may or may
4 not have of what the purpose of the hearing is and what we
5 can do and what we will respond to and ask from you this
6 evening.

7 I think probably the easiest way to explain it
8 is in the language the Commission has used in its
9 regulations. Specifically in what may be cited, for
10 those of you who have a legal bent, as 10 Code of
11 Federal Regulations, Section 2.715, entitled Participation
12 by a Person not a Party.

13 In paragraph (a), I shall read it in its
14 entirety, it is as follows:

15 "A person who is not a party may, in the
16 discretion of the proceeding officer, be permitted to
17 make a limited appearance by making oral or written
18 statement of his position on the issues at any session
19 of the hearing or any prehearing conference within such
20 limits and on such conditions as may be fixed by the
21 presiding officer, but he may not otherwise participate
22 in the proceeding."

23 Very briefly, what that says is we are asking
24 your input into these hearings. You are not a party.
25 You do not come here and have any evidence to be presented.

1 But you do have an opinion, a statement, that you wish
2 to bring before the Commission's representatives which
3 are the three of us and which you may make at this time.
4 It may be a particular part of the proceeding that you
5 are interested in. Specifically, this Board is charged
6 with the responsibility of hearing the off-site
7 emergency planning contentions.

8 These evidentiary hearings where evidence
9 will be admitted will be presented next week in
10 Philadelphia, starting on Monday at 1:30. We will have
11 hearings on Monday from 1:30 till 4:00. Then on
12 Tuesday, and then Wednesday morning. We will reconvene
13 the following week for an additional set of
14 hearings.

15 All of these things, the dates have been
16 published. These hearings will occur in the Old Customs
17 House in Philadelphia.

18 I don't think there is anything else that need
19 to be said at this time, but I wish that the persons
20 present here this evening would understand that what
21 we need is your input. We are not here to respond to your
22 various questions as to how the Commission works, how does
23 the government operate, how does the Commission do its
24 job; the Commission being the whole of the organization,
25 including the various Commissioners who are

1 chaired by Commissioner Nunzio Palladino from Penn State.

2 The response that you may get from some of the
3 people that would be here -- I don't think the NRC
4 representative from the King of Prussia region 1
5 office is here this evening.

6 (Pause.)

7 JUDGE HOYT: Is he here?

8 MR. CROCKETT: I haven't seen him.

9 MR. WETTERHAHN: Mr. Abrams is here.

10 JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Abrams then, who is the public
11 relations officer from the -- I'm sorry.

12 MR. ABRAMS: I thought you were referring to a
13 technical member of the staff.

14 JUDGE HOYT: No. For tonight, Mr. Abrams,
15 that is you.

16 Mr. Abrams will be able to probably give you
17 some information, or he can tell you where you can
18 write to obtain any pamphlet or information of that
19 kind that you may want.

20 Certainly the response that we can give to you
21 in some cases may not be the complete one because I know I,
22 and I am certain my colleagues here, recognize NUREGs
23 shorthand terms. But I can't always give you the
24 exact NUREG number, for example, and it may not be necessary
25 to do so.

1 Also, I would like to introduce to you the
2 Nuclear Regulatory Commission's counsel representing the
- staff in these proceedings.

4 Sir, would you rise?

5 MR. HASSELL: My name is Mr. Hassell. I
6 represent the NRC staff.

7 JUDGE HOYT: Then from the Commonwealth of
8 Pennsylvania, the Governor's Energy Council is represented
9 by Zori Ferkin.

10 MS. FERKIN: I am Zori Ferkin with the
11 Governor's Energy Council in Harrisburg, and I
12 represent the interests of the Commonwealth of
13 Pennsylvania in this proceeding.

14 JUDGE HOYT: The other intervenors, I don't
15 think are here. However, the counsel for the
16 Philadelphia Electric Company is represented by
17 Mr. Connor and the members of his firm seated at the
18 table at the end.

19 Miss Mulligan, who is a representative, I think,
20 vice chairman of LEA is here this evening. If you will rise
21 so that you may --

22 MS. MULLIGAN: Good evening.

23 JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Abrams, do you have any of those,
24 or do we still have those pamphlets that used to be
25 handed out?

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MR. CROCKETT: He is not here right now.

JUDGE HOYT: That's fine. Some of those sometimes can be helpful. You may ask him if they still have any of those available.

I think that that pretty much covers what we are going to try to do this evening in terms of conducting these hearings.

Remember, we want your input to us, your statement, your views, your participation. If you have technical questions, more than likely we couldn't answer them and would not try to answer them in this particular setting.

In other words, as you know from lawyers that you may have dealt with, there are two opinions, an office opinion from which you get a very good reserach job, and then there is a curbstome opinion which isn't worth the time that is involved in discussing it.

Very well. With that, we will call our first speaker for this evening. That is Mr. Joe Mc Daniel.

MR. HASSELL: If I may, one preliminary matter --

JUDGE HOYT: I'm sorry. We agreed --

MR. HASSELL: I will be very brief. The NRC staff wanted to clarify at least for the record the commitment it made during this afternoon's session.

JUDGE HOYT: Would you rise, sir.

1 MR. HASSELL: As a preliminary matter, the
2 NRC staff would like to clarify the commitment it made
3 during this afternoon's limited appearance session.

4 As a consequence of a bench conference, the
5 staff has committed, pursuant to the Board's request,
6 to provide copies of the transcript of the
7 sessions, of the limited appearances, to FEMA for FEMA to
8 review and be prepared to address to the extent it is able
9 to the significant concerns that are related in those trans-
10 cripts as they fall within the scope of the contentions
11 admitted to this proceeding.

12 I just wanted to clarify that that is what our
13 commitment is. It is the Board's understanding that
14 that is what the staff's commitment is?

15 JUDGE HOYT: You have described it exactly,
16 sir.

17 What counsel was explaining was that in the
18 previous session, there had been some questions concerning
19 some information that we thought there may be some
20 need for FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency,
21 better known as FEMA, to address when it gives its
22 testimony which will be given as evidence before these
23 hearings in the Philadelphia proceedings.

24 Mr. Hassell, who is the NRC counsel, will, of
25 course, represent the government side of that participation.

1 That is the reason he was able to make that commitment.

2 It demonstrates two things. One is the
3 concern that the counsel who are here have in the statements
4 you make to us, that we have these transcripts, and every
5 bit of the conversation in the proceedings tonight will be
6 transcribed verbatim. We have three court reporters
7 available who will go through the evening. They
8 will be able to then have a full knowledge of what it is
9 you have told us.

10 That is how your concerns will be addressed.
11 We will not address them here this evening.

12 Mr. McDaniel?

13 Thank you, sir.

14 STATEMENT OF JOE MC DANIEL

15 MR. MC DANIEL: I am Joe McDaniel. I am
16 a resident of Skippack Township. I promise not to
17 use my full five minutes.

18 I am concerned, as each of us are probably
19 concerned, when we have a new neighbor on the block.
20 I would like to verbalize some of these concerns,
21 ask one question and raise one issue.

22 I am concerned about the way these
23 proceedings and the way this unit may affect my utility
24 bill. I am concerned about the way that the waste
25 products that this plant generates will be handled, and

1 ultimately disposed of. I am concerned about the
2 terrific amount of waste of resources that have been
3 involved here, and I would like to raise the issue of
4 the evacuation plan.

5 My one question is, how long will the power
6 plant last? I don't think anybody has ever addressed
7 that, not to my satisfaction anyway.

8 I recall an old dated article that said this type
9 of plant could be expected to last 20 to 30 years and
10 that would be all. That information may have changed.

11 The one issue I would like to raise involves
12 the evacuation plan. As a resident of Skippack Township,
13 one of the main thoroughfares through our town is Route 113.
14 There is a bridge there scheduled to be closed and reworked
15 by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

16 My concern, as a good neighbor, is that should
17 we have the need to evacuate the area with that main
18 thoroughfare closed, that bridge not accessible, how
19 poorly this evacuation plan that I don't personally believe
20 would work with that added albatross around its neck.

21 So my proposal and/or question or issue would be,
22 can this committee, with the representatives of the power
23 company, with the representatives of the state,
24 can we do something about discussing, proposing, going on
25 record for or against a temporary bridge on Route 113

1 while that main bridge is closed?

2 Essentially, that is the end of my statement.

3 I would like to thank you for allowing us this forum

4 and I would like to apologize for leaving early.

5 I have two other commitments tonight, but I would like

6 to hear this and other people that are here.

7 Thank you.

8 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, Mr. McDaniel.

9 Mr. Jewson?

10 MR. JEWSON: I would like to turn my time over
11 to Mr. Greeby. I believe he is number three on the list.

12 JUDGE HOYT: In other words, you want to give
13 him ten minutes?

14 MR. JEWSON: I think it will only take less than
15 five.

16 STATEMENT OF GEORGE A. GREEBY, JR.

17 MR. GREEBY: The following is -- I am going to
18 read a statement I have prepared here rather than try
19 and deal with my memory. This is the opinion of my
20 -- I am the director of emergency management in Lower
21 Frederick Township. This is my opinion and it is shared
22 by my assistant, Mr. Edward Jewson. And it is addressing
23 our feeling of the evacuation plan, especially the part
24 that we play in it.

25 Our roster is not at the level that we would like.

1 However, at this point in time, our manpower is
2 adequate for any perceived emergency. People who have
3 volunteered to help us are already on our roster and in addi-
4 tion to those concerned citizens, our staff includes the local
5 fire company and the ambulance corps.

6 These people make themselves available for all
7 types of emergency situations 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
8 We feel we have a workable plan for evacuation, if necessary,
9 for any cause -- chemical spill, flood, fire or other
10 natural disaster.

11 The plan includes transportation of people who
12 do not have their own mode of transportation and people
13 with medical problems. In order to do this, we have
14 polled citizens in our community for pertinent information
15 concerning their individual needs.

16 After confirmation, we continually update our
17 roster information. With the help of the
18 county and other concerned citizens, we are able to obtain
19 resources not necessarily located in our immediate
20 municipality. These citizens and groups have been
21 more than cooperative. They have offered materials
22 support.

23 Due to the size of the task of coordinating
24 municipalities, the necessary facilities, the number of
25 people involved and the time element, the plans at this

1 point in time are not totally completed for a Limerick
2 emergency. Not a lot of information has been
3 released to the public at this time because all the facets
4 have not come together.

5 When they do, the plan is to notify the
6 public with a total picture of what is happening
7 and also to designate individual assignments. It is
8 very important that everyone understand and act
9 properly so that the plan can be well implemented.
10 The tools and materials obtained in order to have a workable
11 plan to evacuate Limerick will have a side benefit of
12 allowing each individual municipality to better serve
13 and, if necessary, alert their respective citizens for any
14 problems that might arise in their municipality.

15 Our thinking, all the municipalities involved
16 are now in a much safer situation for protecting and
17 serving their citizens.

18 Finally, we wish to address the question some
19 people have raised about latch key children.

20 We already have identified several in our
21 community. Their need is already listed in our roster for
22 special transportation. Children in this category must
23 be cared for. The children's well-being is an important
24 issue, and we can only function to serve on the information
25 that the public presents to us.

1 If some people still need to respond,
2 we await their information. Short of putting advertisements
3 in the local papers, there is not much else that we can
4 do.

5 The questionnaires have been sent to
6 every household in Lower Frederick Township requesting
7 information in regards to hearing, other physical
8 impairments, and all transportation needs. It was
9 through these questionnaires that we have already
10 identified some of our latch key children.

11 Thank you very much.

12 That concludes my statement.

13 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

14 Sheila Jernegan, J-e-r-n-e-g-a-n.

15 STATEMENT OF SHEILA JERNEGAN

16 MS. JERNEGAN: First of all, I would like
17 to say that I think it was inexcusable for these
18 meetings to be moved one day before the time. If I
19 hadn't read the paper --

20 (Applause.)

21 MS. JERNEGAN: -- I would not have known.
22 I planned on being here. Secondly, as far as the
23 evacuation plan, I attended a debate about a month ago
24 between a man representing PE and a woman representing
25 LEA. After the debate was over, there was a question and

1 answer period. One student from Pottstown high school,
2 which my daughter also attends, asked the man from PE
3 what type of emergency planning there was for her
4 high school. He said that was up to her school.

5 I feel that is up to PE. If they want to
6 open this plant that may cause a serious problem in
7 this area, then they should be the ones to make the
8 plans and to see that they are implemented in the schools.

9 As far as the drills are concerned, I feel that
10 they are absurd. It is absurd to tell people when
11 you are having a drill about emergency planning.
12 When schools have fire drills, they don't tell the kids,
13 hey, you know, we are having a fire drill today, do your
14 best.

15 This is utterly nonsense, as far as I am concerned.
16 I am aware there is another drill coming up in the
17 near future; I forget the exact date. I think it is
18 the 20th. As far as I know, my daughter also attends
19 Pottstown High School, the schools are supposed to be
20 involved, and she knows absolutely nothing about it --
21 nothing. Nothing has been said to the children in the
22 area.

23 I just do not believe that any evacuation is
24 possible in this area. It is too congested and it would
25 be impossible to get people out of Pottstown. In fact, the

1 first drill that they had, I live less than a mile, as
2 the crow flies, from the power plant. I didn't hear the
3 siren. I did not hear it. Many of the people in my
4 neighborhood did not hear it. This is unbelievable to
5 me that a company can be able to open something like this
6 in an area that is so heavily populated and endanger
7 the lives of the people in the community.

8 Also at the debate, their representative from
9 PE was asked several questions, and one question was about
10 the water. He had no answer. One question was about the
11 waste. He had no answer.

12 They don't know where the waste is going. They
13 don't know where they are getting the water. They don't
14 know how they are evacuating people.

15 As far as I am concerned, they know nothing, and
16 I want to know something before this plant is allowed
17 to go on line.

18 (Applause.)

19 JUDGE HOYT: If you wish to applaud, then I would
20 remind you that these hearings close at 10 o'clock,
21 and you are taking the time from your other friends and
22 neighbors. This is an administrative law court. We
23 try to give it the same type of procedural decorum
24 that we would expect in the Federal District Court.

25 Better still, we try to give it the same kind of

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respect that I am sure the minister, who had testified here earlier today, would expect of his congregation, if his congregation were to meet.

VOICE: Now you are taking my time.

JUDGE HOYT: And I intend to again if it continues.

William L. Cremers, Jr.

END 19

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STATEMENT OF WILLIAM L. CREMERS, JR.

MR. CREMERS: W. L. Cremers, Phoenixville Nursery,
Coventryville, Warwick Township residence.

Judge Hoyt, I am very glad you mentioned law. It
hasn't been mentioned very much around here. May 1 we celebrate
every year Lqw Day, government of laws and not of men.

Since the beginning, everything connected with
nuclear power has been a government of men and not of laws.
With the greatest legal loathing that I can command, I condemn
the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the Price-Anderson Act of 1957,
and the way that the NRC in general conducts its hearings.

Individuals are to be commended for their resistance
to that, Victor J. Gilinsky for example, and others.

Certainly there is no criticism of this panel. I
have seen Judge Cole before, and I know he is a fine man.

One thing that I have been concerned about that
Judge Hoyt said, and I see no reason to criticize her, but
I am perplexed, is that late this afternoon she spoke about
the possibility, the probability of Limerick being operational
before there was a final evacuation plan.

This goes counter to everything that I have heard
before. I may be wrong, but that is what I have heard.

Now I would like to just cover a few things very
briefly. We have had our third hearing, and what I thought
we are talking about here is the adequacy of evacuation plans.

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1 Yet I haven't even heard a definition of the word "adequate."

2 You know, unless you look a thing up maybe you
3 don't know what you are talking about. Today we talk in
4 such terms of, "Well, the boy's work was adequate," and so
5 forch.

6 Webster's Dictionary doesn't talk that way at all.
7 "Adequate, words like fully sufficient, competent, suitable,
8 full, satisfactory, ample." That is what adequate means.

9 Incidentally, if you look up in Webster's
10 Unabridged Dictionary, you will see Luke 14:28 quoted;
11 very interesting: "For which of you intending to build a
12 tower sitteth not down first and counted the costs whether
13 he has sufficient to finish it."

14 Now I am not thinking just about the 18 times
15 by which PECO missed its first test, or the 5 2/3 times
16 by which it missed its guess in 1974 when it went ahead
17 with it. At that time, the time that Stuart Udall said that
18 this is a dangerous, hazardous, inefficient sort of a
19 business, has proven a better prognosticator than you would
20 have wanted to find. 87 failed nukes -- at least 87 since
21 1975.

22 The bible speaks about lawyers wanting to justify
23 themselves. I have no brief for lawyers. I am one of them,
24 but they have in general failed people in the Twentieth
25 Century. So have engineers when they try to get a force fit

1 through and the force fit is that they don't start with
2 the problem in the first place.

3 The idea -- my father was an engineer and a good
4 one, and he had over 200 engineers working for him. He would
5 have fired any one of them that went into a thing like this
6 without having a waste disposal plan on line first.

7 You just do not go about doing these things this
8 way, the profit motive. I am a graduate of the Wharton
9 School. I have no problems with the profit motive until
10 it runs amok. We have gone this way, we must not let our
11 evacuation plans go amok.

12 We haven't done a thing, for example, to consider
13 what happens. We are not out for a weekend in the country or
14 something. What happens the first day, the third day, the
15 seventh day or the ten thousandth day if there is an emission
16 of particulates and ruins the Delaware Valley.

17 I have a little -- well, I think one thing -- I'm
18 not much of an expert on evacuation, but I drive the 12 miles
19 to my office from Coventryville, and I have had occasion to
20 notice that -- roughly 10,000 trips over the last 17 years,
21 and most of the way one car cannot get by that 20 feet. You
22 have 20 feet of parkway and a little bit of berm on the side.
23 Much of the way it cannot at all. There are several miles
24 in there, including quite a bit near the Owen J. Roberts
25 School. Many, many places where the slightest bit of a

1 jam up would stop things.

2 Speaking from our own place, we have roughly 1000
3 feet of frontage on our farm on Route 23. Once a year we
4 get -- on the average we get somebody flipping into it,
5 their automobile or truck. The average distance is 220
6 feet. The record is 370 feet. It turned over five or six
7 times, lit on its head and the man walked away. He was very
8 lucky.

9 It is typical of the type of driving that goes on.
10 I am passed by Volkswagens. No objection to Volkswagens,
11 but they seem to have a way of trying to reach the theoretical
12 limit while going at 55, maybe occasionally pressing close to
13 my 60, 61 that some of us try for.

14 I am often passed by cars at many, many miles an
15 hour and we just don't get anything in normal use to indicate
16 that there would not be crazy driving. When we have the
17 pressures of an evacuation, we would be sure to have it.

18 Now I am just going to close with one little
19 suggestion. Dr. Harold Denton was here a few weeks ago,
20 prior to the low-level testing license being granted, and
21 he proved, I think, quite strongly PECO's probablistic
22 risk principle. I gather it is something like this: If
23 there is one part of a plant that has one chance in a thousand
24 or ten thousand of failing, then there is something else that
25 will counteract that. And, it has maybe one chance in ten

1 thousand of failing, and then there is something else to
2 take care of that. By and by you have got to the point where
3 there is only about one chance in four million or whatever,
4 that things will go wrong despite all evidence to the contrary,
5 and all the voluntarily retired nukes by public utilities with
6 concern.

7 So I am just going to suggest, let's apply that
8 principle. Somebody spoke this afternoon of our friend
9 Dr. Murphy. Now Dr. Murphy's law is with us every day in
10 whatever we do. Now, let's just try this one, put the thing
11 together for size and say, here we have -- the chances are
12 eight out of ten this will work. But, if something else
13 over here doesn't work, that will impact on it and reduce
14 the chance to six out of ten. And, if something else works
15 on both of them, it will reduce it to two out of ten.

16 By and by something will reduce it to so low a
17 figure, that any reasonable similarity to the word adequate
18 is ridiculous. And I commend to the Board here that in
19 reaching its final decision, I remember Judge Ernest Harvey
20 of our Bench used to say to jurors when they went into
21 their -- you don't leave your common sense when you go
22 into -- in the courtroom when you go into the jury room.
23 Common sense, you can find, you can sense hundreds of people
24 just rebelling at the very nature of what is being foisted
25 on them as an evacuation plan.

mm6

1 The best thing that was ever written, I think,
2 about evacuation plans was written by Dick Ketcham of
3 Boyer and Ketcham's Country Journal in July of 1979, and he
4 said there, just to quote his words, "Why should intelligent
5 people tolerate an energy system that requires an evacuation
6 plan."

7 JUDGE HOYT: Counsel, may I give you the citation
8 to the Emergency Plan Regulations. It is 10 CFR 50.47.
9 That is for you, sir. 10 CFR 50.47.

10 MR. CREMERS: Thank you.

11 JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Richard G. Myers.

12 STATEMENT OF RICHARD G. MYERS

13 MR. MYERS: I am a resident of Northampton
14 Township in Bucks County, and my comments have to do with
15 impacting on this type of thing, our concerns in Bucks County.

16 First of all, I believe there is three basic reasons
17 why full power operating license as well as a low power
18 operating license should not be issued for this facility.

19 The first is very clearcut, and that is there is
20 no guaranteed source of cooling water for the generating
21 facility here to operate at full power. There is no source
22 guaranteed to be on line by the date of commercial operation,
23 which we have heard variously is the beginning or the early
24 spring of 1985.

25 The first source which they had relied on was

1 Point Pleasant Pumping Station project in Bucks County which
2 is not completed. There is no work going on. Estimates have
3 it approximately 30 percent complete at this point.

4 There is no way in the world that that facility
5 would be operating within a year from now even if construction
6 were begun today again, which I can assure you as a resident
7 from Bucks County that that will not happen. That project
8 has not to date been completed, it is nowhere near on
9 schedule, construction is not going on now, it has not gone
10 on for almost six months. There is no way in the world that
11 would ever be available for use by PECO in a timely manner.
12 It is for use here, and if we in Bucks County have anything
13 to say about it, it won't be in use at all.

14 Philadelphia Electric has also recently made a
15 request to the Delaware River Basin Commission to allow it
16 to use the Blue Marsh Reservoir. That, in conjunction with
17 removing the 59 degree temperature limitation on withdrawals
18 from the Schuylkill River are part of the proposal that
19 PECO has apparently looked into at this point.

20 This proposal as well has not been approved. There
21 is no approved source of cooling water for full-power
22 operation of these two units. How can an operating license
23 even be considered for any facility that does not have an
24 assured source of water to cool reactors once they are put
25 into operation?

mm8

1 The second reason for not issuing an operating
2 license for this facility is a reason that should be taken
3 into consideration for any facility, not just Limerick
4 facility. And that is that there is no safe method for
5 disposal of waste products.

6 As currently proposed, this site will become
7 a highly radioactive nuclear waste dump. All the spent
8 nuclear fuel will be stored in what amounts to an oversized
9 swimming pool on the site for probably the entire 30-year
10 lifetime of the plant. And after the plant is decommissioned,
11 if it lasts 30 years, which many of us have serious doubts,
12 what will happen to the nuclear waste that is stored in those
13 pools?

14 Who is going to take responsibility for them?

15 Who will dispose of them?

16 Who will clean up the mess afterwards?

17 I think we have got a pretty good record of what
18 happens to what is considered commercial pollution once a
19 company no longer has a need for it. That's why we have the
20 Superfund right now.

21 Those companies -- and I believe PECO will become
22 one of them -- will simply walk away from the problem when
23 it gets too expensive to handle. And then the rest of us
24 will be here to worry about it and take care of cleaning it
25 up.

mm9

1 A third item, and this again is as it impacts on
2 Bucks County, is the evacuation plan. I have studied several
3 drafts of the evacuation plan for Bucks County and it is
4 ridiculous. There are individuals and organizations listed
5 as participants in that plan who, first of all, do not even
6 know they are participants. Secondly, many of them do not
7 even know what their responsibilities are or what their
8 duties will be in the event of an accident and an evacuation.

9 There are so many unanswered questions or even
10 unaddressed questions within Buck County's evacuation plan
11 and portion of the evacuation plan, it is extremely doubtful
12 whether anything more than pandemonium would result in the
13 event of a major evacuation.

14 Who, then, will take responsibility for the
15 citizens of Buck's County and the citizens of the surrounding
16 Counties who are supposed to come to Buck's County in the
17 event of an evacuation?

18 Who will pick up the costs of that evacuation?

19 Who is going to care for those people while they
20 are away from their homes?

21 In a major evacuation, even Philadelphia Electric
22 Company doesn't have enough money to do that. Once again
23 we will be saddled with the costs.

24 I think there are three very good reasons that
25 there should not be an operating license issued for this

1 facility, and I think they have got a lot of work to do
2 before one is even considered.

3 (Applause.)

4 JUDGE HOYT: Gloria Gaynor?

5 STATEMENT OF GLORIA GAYNOR

6 MS. GAYNOR: I'd like to read a petition that my
7 husband and I drew up last night.

8 To Judge Helen Hoyt.

9 "We, the faculty and staff of Woodland Elementary
10 School in Methacton School District, have some concerns
11 regarding our role if a radiological accident occurs at the
12 Limerick Generating Station. It seems to be assumed by the
13 Philadelphia Electric Company and the State and Federal
14 Emergency Management Agencies, that in the event of such an
15 accident teachers and staff would remain with their students
16 until released.

17 Our primary responsibility is naturally to our own
18 families in such an emergency. We are also not familiar with
19 our district's evacuation plan. Therefore, the assumption that
20 we will respond in a certain manner may be misleading to
21 parents of schoolage children as well as potentially
22 dangerous.

23 My concern, because I am a Spring Uity resident as
24 well as a teacher, is that if an accident occurs, I want to
25 be with my family. I want to get my family away as soon as

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1 I can. And, I think that these organizations have no right
2 to assume that teachers will follow certain guidelines.

3 I think that it is very important that
4 evacuation plans not only be formulated, but I think there
5 has to be without reasonable doubt, that those plans will
6 take place. Right now I question that.

7 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

8 (Applause.)

9 Before we go on, I have been handed a petition
10 from this witness, which I will direct the reporter to insert
11 in the record at this point. This is a two-page document
12 dated November 15, 1984 with two groups of signatures.

13 (Petition follows.)
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November 15, 1984

To: Judge Helen Hoyt

We, the faculty and staff of Woodland Elementary School in Methacton School District, have some concerns regarding our role if a radiological accident occurs at the Limerick Generating Station. It seems to be assumed by the Philadelphia Electric Co. and the state and federal emergency management agencies that in the event of such an accident teachers and staff would remain with their students until released.

Our primary responsibility is naturally to our own families in such an emergency. We are also not familiar with our district's evacuation plan. Therefore, the assumption that we will respond in a certain manner may be misleading to parents of school age children as well as potentially dangerous.

Very sincerely,

Gloria J. Gaynor
Sara S. Keane
Marcia E. Stanimach
Jane Russ
Gene Katalini
Don't Japps
Patricia Basore
Terry Benson

November 15, 1984

To: Judge Helen Hoyt

We, the faculty and staff of Woodland Elementary School in Methacton School District, have some concerns regarding our role if a radiological accident occurs at the Limerick Generating Station. It seems to be assumed by the Philadelphia Electric Co. and the state and federal emergency management agencies that in the event of such an accident teachers and staff would remain with their students until released.

Our primary responsibility is naturally to our own families in such an emergency. We are also not familiar with our district's evacuation plan. Therefore, the assumption that we will respond in a certain manner may be misleading to parents of school age children as well as potentially dangerous.

Very sincerely,

Karen B. Eckel
Kimberly Lee Kuisert
Jean Fishburn
Charles M. Fridler
Patricia A. Rittenbous
Jean Oest
Mary Dymnio
Janet Japps
Elaine Brown
Lena Schuck
Susan Schweikert
Eileen Sardo
Lillian Handler
Lynda C. Morley

Ronald L. Druckmüller
Janet K. Pearson
Diane B. Samuelson
Mrs. J. Stanek
Margaret B. Donnay
Leticia Basore
Jeffrey Wernud
Terry Benson
Diana L. Fishburn
Orlene Kern
Elizabeth Borg
Pio M. P. Quiseppa
Nancy E. Bowman

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JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Fremont Keim.

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STATEMENT OF FREMONT KEIM

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MR. KEIM: I think there is a primary concern for every citizen of the close proximity. AND what I mean by that, not only the ten miles, but the closer, the one mile, the two and the three miles, and that would be in the event of a mishap.

4

5

6

7

8

Now, from previous experiences such as TMI, we know that little mishaps might be big mishaps that are misleading.

9

10

11

12

Therefore, I would say that the system that they have right now -- and that is the siren system -- is very inadequate.

13

14

15

16

For example, I live at 1784 Kepler Road. It is on Ringing Hill, Pottstown District. We are about one mile in a straight line from this atomic plant. Aed, only once did we hear test sirens, once.

17

18

19

20

21

Now, when they installed that grid of sirens, did they take into account that in summer there is heavy mist on the trees. You know that does the same thing as a hedge fence, and does your front yard by the road. It muffles sound. THAT is why people plant hedge fences.

22

23

Did they take that into account? Did they take wind drift into account.

24

25

1 Now I have asked neighbors, I thought maybe my
2 hearing was going bad and I have been known to have very
3 acute hearing, very acute and I have only heard them once
4 and that was the first test that they had made and probably
5 the wind drift was the right way.

6 The closest sirens that we have in our district
7 is, I believe, is over the hill and the hill, itself can
8 muffle that. People are saying, "Get out of my woods,
9 get out of my field, get out of my yard, I don't want a
10 siren up there. Well, they are fooling themselves.

11 I think there should be more sirens for alerting
12 people because that is the first thing you would hear. You
13 are not sitting by your radio. You are not sitting by your
14 TV waiting for something to happen. That is foolishness.
15 When that does happen, if and Lord hope it never does, then
16 why is it that it is left to the Pottstown Mercury to inform
17 us? Do you know many times in the print things are misleading?
18 They don't set the type quite right. They get something wrong.
19 How do we know that what we read in the Mercury is the truth
20 about evacuation and about sirens, about the type of siren
21 signals?

22 That goes back to the days in the 1940's when we had
23 air raid sirens. What I think is a publication should come
24 from PE or even from the NRC setting down the type of siren
25 signals, what each one means and what to do in response to it.

1 Let them even list the radio stations. I don't know if civil
2 defense is in on this or not but there are civil defense
3 stations. A lot of radios are not marked for that.

4 When that goes off, people are going not to just
5 panic, I wouldn't say that, but they are going to be a little
6 bit high strung and nervous about it and are they going to do
7 the right thing at the right time?

8 As far as evacuation goes, it begins to look to me
9 like in this district that we have here so heavily populated,
10 it is like trying to empty a 55-gallon tank of water in through
11 a half inch funnel. Do you know how long that takes?

12 The other thing is that besides not hearing these
13 sirens where I live, I am interested, I am concerned about
14 evacuation of our schools. Does PE and do you folks realize
15 that the school buses that are owned by any particular school
16 district makes several trips back and forth and sometimes those
17 trips take anywhere from 30 minutes to an hour or more. In
18 an evacuation, do they have enough buses where they can say,
19 "Come on kids. Load up. Jump in there." Or are they going to
20 have to make double and triple trips. That is impossible.

21 How are they going to get all those kids out?
22 They aren't going to call their folks up and say, "Hey, come
23 and get your child." They are going to have to have enough
24 buses to get them out at the instant that some serious
25 alert is on the air that is known about it. That is what

21-3

1 evacuation is all about.

2 I still think it would be very nice if a leaflet to
3 each citizen could be handed out, mailed and in fact, it
4 should even be a card you could put in your pocket or your
5 wallet so you have it with you because it is going to be,
6 let's say, the wife at home, the kids at school, the husband
7 at work and the best thing to do is each go your own way
8 and meet later, three days, three weeks, who cares. But how
9 is that possible if there is that thought up here, "Oh, gee,
10 what do I do, when do I do it?" These things, I think, are
11 very pertinent and should be attended to.

12 Thank you.

13 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, sir.

14 (Applause.)

15 JUDGE HOYT: Philip A. Thees, please.

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16 STATEMENT OF PHILIP A. THEES

17 MR. THEES: Thank you for the time. I will watch
18 my time. I would like to point out a few things that I have
19 observed. First of all, I have lived in Pottstown my entire
20 life and our family has lived here, one side three generations
21 and the other side, four generations. So we know where we are
22 at.

23 We know every street, every road like you know the
24 back of your hand. I have attended, not every, but a couple
25 of these evacuation meetings that were held. All I can say is

21-4

1 they are a joke and I am very, very serious in this.

2 Do the people realize that Montgomery County
3 and I know that we are not talking about all of Montgomery
4 County being evacuated at first, but if you take into
5 consideration Northern Chester County and Western Burkes
6 and possibly part of Bucks, it would probably come out close
7 to the same population as all of Montgomery County. All of
8 Montgomery County has more people than nine states in the
9 union from what I understood ten years ago.

10 Now if you consider trying to evacuate a town
11 or a few townships, that is one thing, but to evacuate the
12 population of an entire state in such a small area. As far
13 as the roads go route 23, that is one that goes over there
14 by Buck County, there are at Route 23 and 100. Owen J. Roberts
15 high school is right there.

16 Just forget it! Between the buses and there aren't
17 enough of them as the previous man made reference to and
18 the people if it is in the school year with the buses, it is
19 impossible. There would be such a congestion. These roads
20 were built in the 18th century. Route 23 was at any rate.
21 Basically it is the same width as it was when it was built.
22 Route 100, there is gets narrow.

23 As far as route 724, I live at a spot where I could
24 take 724 or 422. It is insane. The people will be coming out
25 of their homes into their machines and they will get onto the

1 main roads and it will be a jam even with orderliness, with the
2 police doing their job and the people cooperating to the best
3 of their ability. I am not exaggerating. I have also heard
4 tell of some of our local police and I won't name the town
5 or the township, but some of our local police who have told
6 them already, "When this thing goes, don't count on me."
7 If that is the attitude of the police which I can't blame
8 them, what is going to happen? They are not cowards. They
9 face death to protect its citizens often with armed robberies
10 and so forth but the thought of they, themselves, or their
11 families suffering for years and years the after effects of
12 this if there should be an accident. I don't blame them.

13 Also, I would like to take note of a couple of other
14 things. The question of the water. We had a drought not this
15 past summer just finished but the summer before and that was
16 a pretty dry one. All through the 1960's when I was growing
17 up, we had a whole decade of drought. So they can't even
18 count on the water then in regular years. What can they do
19 for a drought?

20 Also, the sirens don't work. They admitted it on the
21 local radio station just today, WPAZ. They had a test last
22 week. Two of the sirens didn't work at all in Burkes County
23 and one of them went off full blast over in Boyertown which
24 is about seven miles where I live and I happened to be outside
25 at that time doing some work on my house and I could faintly

1 hear the siren and I said, "Oh, my, is this Limerick?" But
2 none of the other sirens went off or I didn't pay attention
3 and then the dogs started howling and I said that this is
4 just what they did last summer when I heard it. I am sure
5 there were people who didn't.

6 So I went inside and found out that it was a false
7 alarm. I called up the local police station. How many times
8 are we going to experience the "wolf/wolf" and then one day
9 not pay attention to it until it is too late.

10 There is one other thing that I would like to point
11 out. About six months after my grandmother passed away in
12 1983, in July, I received a letter in the mail on how we
13 are going to evacuate the elderly. She was bed-ridden the
14 last year of her life and we kept her at home. The way they
15 talked, how are you going to move these people and they
16 said that we are going to move them with ambulances and with
17 the help of the undertakers with their hearses. Not every
18 undertaker in Pottstown even owns a hearse. They borrow it
19 from each other.

20 Just from common sense, this is just insanity and
21 as far as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that is pushing
22 this licensing, it is kind of like the fox being allowed to
23 inspect the hen house.

24 (Applause.)

25 MR. THEES: Finally, I would like to direct a question

21-7

1 to the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is supposed to look after
2 the people's interest in this state against the federal
3 government. Oh my, I am against the federal government.
4 The State is supposed to protect the people and I have not
5 seen where the State has done anything against the fiasco
6 that the federal government has allowed to go on and is
7 still going on out at Three Mile Island.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. THEES: Back to the main point, the main point
10 is the evacuation plan will not work as it is now. That is
11 certain. They are a joke and to the best of my knowledge
12 the County old age home, Montgomery County Geriatric Center,
13 it used to be called Charles Johnson home, down here, they
14 haven't even received word on how to move those people.
15 There are several hundred people there.

16 JUDGE HOYT: Excuse me. You are at eight minutes
17 now. We will have to call your time.

18 MR. THEES: I am sorry. Thank you for your time.

19 (Applause.)

20 JUDGE HOYT: Dave Dietz.

21 (No response.)

22 JUDGE HOYT: I will call the name once and if you
23 don't hear it, then I am sorry. Mrs. Helen Mackewicz.

24 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Excuse me. This was
25 supposed to be a presentation from the public and your comments

21-8
1 in that light are not helping the situation at all.

2 (Applause.)

3 JUDGE HOYT: It is your time.

4 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Excuse me. I am hard of
5 hearing and when my name is called, I would like it called
6 loudly and more than once. Thank you.

7 JUDGE HARBOUR: What is your name, ma'am, and we
8 will point to you.

9 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: My name is Margaret Dardis.

10 COMMENT FROM THE FLOOR: Just repeat the name.

11 JUDGE HOYT: It is difficult to hear over the
12 applause and there is no way to keep the time going. What
13 is your name again, ma'am?

14 MS. DARDIS: I thought we weren't saying names twice.

15 (Applause.)

16 JUDGE HOYT: Very well. You better go ahead.

XXXXX
17 STATEMENT OF HELEN MACKEWICZ

18 MS. MACKEWICZ: Judge Hoyt, Judge Harbour and Judge
19 Cole, PECO representatives, Commonwealth representatives and
20 fellow citizens, what precisely is the purpose of these
21 hearings? God's rapture, my goodness, can a leopard change
22 his spots? These housewives and these mothers who were here
23 this morning letting their little light shine for Limerick
24 power plant, are these ordinary laymen? Is it not evidence
25 even in these hearings as to whose purse strings are being

21-9

1 held by PECO? What about the rest of us, the uninformed
2 layman as the Limerick power plant information material
3 refers to us?

4 This is out in the lobby here in the Information
5 Center. They call us uninformed laymen. Is the purpose of
6 these hearings to see if we are still alive? Well, we are.

7 Are these hearings programmed to pacify the
8 public? PECO's Limerick Light ran this banner headline
9 in their most recent edition, everyone had their say. Is
10 that it? Is this to be the end also of these hearings? We
11 know the name of the game. It is called M-O-N-E-Y.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. MACKEWICZ: Big money! What can we do about it?
14 The experts to whom PECO would have us leave these matters
15 are shouting, "Peace and safety." The word of God in the
16 Bible tells me that when they shall say "peace and safety,"
17 sudden destruction. Time after time Moses said to the Pharaoh,
18 "Let My People Go." I say to PECO, I say to the Commonwealth,
19 I say to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Let the people go."
20 "Let the children go."

21 To the Nuclear Regulatory Commission I say, "Free us
22 from the financial burden PECO is putting upon us. Free us
23 from the calamity beyond imagination in the event of a nuclear
24 accident here at Limerick." "Free us from emergency evacuation
25 measures that will never be adequate for getting the people out

21-10

1 in the event of a nuclear accident here at Limerick."

2 To the PECO representatives, to the Nuclear Regula-
3 tory Commission and in the sight and hearing of God, the
4 God of Moses, I say, "Let the people go."

5 (Applause.)

6 JUDGE HOYT: Greg Dukes.

7 MR. DUKES: I would like to pass my time.

8 JUDGE HOYT: Very well. W. R. Whitlock.

9 STATEMENT OF W. R. WHITLOCK

10 MR. WHITLOCK: My name is Dick Whitlock and I am
11 the chairman of the board of supervisors of South Coventry
12 Township in Chester County. First of all, I am appalled
13 at being here tonight. I think it is an appalling state when
14 we have to come for what is supposed to be an impartial public
15 hearing to the biggest propaganda center for the PE corporation.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. WHITLOCK: I want my five minutes.

18 JUDGE HOYT: You will get exactly five, sir, to the
19 second.

20 MR. WHITLOCK: I believe it. Second of all, I
21 would like to ask the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and we
22 wrote you a letter to this effect and have not had the common
23 courtesy to have a response, why was South Coventry included
24 in your response to the July 25th meeting as stating we did
25 not participate in that function because South Coventry is
anti-nuclear.

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Take 22/1

1 That is a blatant misrepresentation of the
2 facts. It is public knowledge that we have never
3 made that statement, that we had said we are not against
4 nuclear energy. We are not against the Limerick plant.
5 What we are against is being forced into something
6 without the concern of the health and welfare of the people
7 that we represent. We have not been given proper plans;
8 plans have been presented to the state and to the
9 Federal Government under South Coventry's name. They were
10 not authorized to be done. Somebody did it.

11 Our concerns are the health and safety of
12 our community. What we have seen from the operation
13 of the executives and the workers of the PE Corporation,
14 we cannot believe their credibility. We don't believe
15 that they will give a credible reaction to an
16 emergency here. Our plans have certainly not been
17 forthright, and we rejected them.

18 Our concern is evacuation, the health and
19 safety of our community, and who is going to pay the bill?
20 Number one, who is paying for this plan? Who is paying
21 for the maintenance of this plan? Should a community
22 of 1526 with a budget of \$30,000 a year have to pay the
23 burden for a multimillion dollar operation so they can make
24 more profit for their shareholders.

25 Who is going to pay for the loss of wages of

1 of the people who have to leave their homes? Who is going
2 to pay their mortgages? Who is going to pay the value
3 of their homes and their properties if we are not permitted
4 to go back? Who?

5 Are you people, if you are going to approve this
6 plant, are you going to pay for us? Are you going to pay
7 for my livelihood? Are you going to pay for my homestead,
8 if you approve this plant?

9 Thank you.

10 (Applause.)

11 JUDGE HOYT: Allen V. Renish, R-e-n-i-s-h.

12 John R. Layer.

13 VOICE: Just so too many people don't get
14 overlooked, let's give her a chance to announce the
15 next name and then we will give our applause.

16 VOICE: Was there one that was just announced
17 while we were applauding?

18 JUDGE HOYT: Are you ready, sir?

19 MR. LAYER: I am ready.

20 VOICE: You seem to have missed somebody. That
21 name that you spelled was completely different, the last
22 name, than Layer.

23 JUDGE HOYT: Would you begin, sir, if you wish
24 to make your statement?

25 VOICE: Judge, you should exercise justice.

1 Would you please repeat the name that you overlooked.

2 JUDGE HOYT: If you wish to make your statement,
3 sir, you can go ahead.

4 VOICE: You are in contempt of the public,
5 ma'am.

6 (Applause.)

7 VOICE: You are in contempt of the public.

8 VOICE: I second that.

9 JUDGE HOYT: Are you ready, sir? If you
10 want to make your statement, go ahead. Otherwise we
11 will call another speaker?

12 Are you ready, sir?

13 MR. LAYER: My name is John R. Layer.

14 JUDGE HOYT: That is the one we asked and gave
15 the name to the reporter.

16 MR. LAYER: Was there a name mentioned before
17 my name? Did anybody hear what that name was?

18 VOICE: Yes or no, ma'am. Was there a name
19 missed?

20 VOICE: This gentleman was overlooked.

21 VOICE: I am hard of hearing, but I think my
22 name was mentioned.

23 MR. LAYER: If you wish to make a statement,
24 Mr. Layer, let's go ahead because time is fleeting.

25 MR. LAYER: I would like to allow this

1 gentleman to make his statement in my time, if his name was --

2 JUDGE HOYT: You want to relinquish your
3 statement time, sir? Is that what you are trying to say?

4 John R. Layer, do you wish to make your
5 statement, sir?

6 VOICE: I will give five minutes to whoever
7 doesn't get to speak, since I relinquished my time.

8 JUDGE HOYT: Do you wish to go ahead, sir?

9 Very well. We will just wait till you begin.
10 Otherwise your time is running, sir.

11 VOICE: You are getting paid for this.

12 STATEMENT OF JON R. LAYER

13 MR. LAYER: This is a public hearing. There
14 are no public hearings in Russia. There are no public
15 hearings in China. There are no public hearings in
16 Argentina.

17 VOICE: Barely one in this room.

18 MR. LAYER: And there are no public hearings
19 in El Salvadore. This is still America, and we still have
20 public hearings and public hearings are for the public.
21 And we are the public. I am not an important person.
22 I am a school bus driver. I am a resident of Marlborough
23 Township in Montgomery County.

24 My school district is listed as one of
25 three to make bus assignments at the time of an actual

1 emergency, Upper Perkiomen.

2 I have never heard any word of instructions
3 as to what I would do as a bus driver in the event of
4 a radiological emergency. I have no idea where a mass
5 care center would be, how many mass care centers there
6 are or even if there is such a place as a mass care center.

7 There are eight school districts that have
8 preassigned vehicles -- Boyertown, Phoenixville, Daniel
9 Boone, Methacton, Perkiomen Valley, Pottsgrove, Pottstown,
10 and Spring Ford. I question how many of those bus
11 drivers have ever received one word of information
12 about what they would do in the event of a radiological
13 emergency, what their role would be as a school bus driver.

14 That is all I have to say.

15 Thank you

16 JUDGE HOYT: Mrs. Beverly Ritter, R-i-t-t-e-r.

17 (Applause.)

18 STATEMENT OF BETTY RITTER

19 MRS. RITTER: I am a member of the school
20 board of the Boyertown School District. We have had
21 one meeting about the evacuation plans. It took exactly
22 one half an hour. That is all we needed to know the
23 plan was totally unworkable.

24 I am responsible for 5,000 children. That
25 is a big responsibility. I am a mother of three children

1 so I know what it means to be responsible. But did you
2 ever think of being responsible for 5,000 children.

3 We have ten schools, just public schools, in
4 100 mile radius, plus private schools, handicapped schools,
5 day care centers, nursery schools. We don't have
6 enough busses.

7 Our busses are contracted. We don't have any
8 agreement that these school bus drivers will be there
9 when we need them. It takes hours to get bus drivers
10 if we have to change a schedule. If this happens in the
11 middle of winter and we have snow and we have ice on the
12 roads, how are we going to get busses in to get our
13 children out?

14 We are supposed to go up Route 73 to Kutztown.
15 Did anybody ever try 73 on a snowy day? Even try it on
16 a good day. But imagine with busses running up that in
17 bad weather of any kind. And these bus drivers don't
18 all live in Boyertown, just as our teachers don't all live
19 in Boyertown. We have no agreement with our teachers
20 that they are going to stay with these children, that
21 they are going to ride the busses up to Kutztown, that
22 they are going to be responsible for these children for the
23 amount of time it is going to take.

24 Some of them live in Collegeville, and they work
25 in Boyertown. They live in Exeter and they work in

1 Boyertown. We don't have an agreement that they are
2 going to neglect their families and stay with our
3 school children, and we can't expect that of a person.

4 As the other speakers have said, we have so
5 many unknowns. We don't know how we are going to get these
6 busses out. We have no way of keeping parents from coming
7 to the schools to pick up their children. We can't
8 forbid them to do that.

9 Have you ever sat at an elementary school when
10 parents come to pick up their children and the cars
11 just pour in? 600 children at an elementary school, and
12 how many of those parents are going to stay home or leave
13 on their own and let their children go on busses?

14 We are going to have a mob scene at our
15 schools of people trying to get to their children.

16 I heard a councilperson in Boyertown, when I
17 was in on this drill that we had, and one of the
18 council people said, "I told my children, if there is
19 any kind of a problem, they are to beat it for home and
20 I am getting my four-wheel-drive vehicle out and if
21 anybody tries to stop me, they are going to have
22 Cherokee tracks up their front and down their back."
23 Okay. That is one of our council people.

24 And he said, "The first guy you see the back of
25 running up 73 will be one of our policemen." And we are

1 going to count on our school bus drivers that don't
2 even live in our area or teachers who don't even live in
3 our area? And we are going to put the responsibility
4 of 5,000 children on the line like this? We don't
5 know where to dispose of the waste.

6 As he says, Limerick will be another toxic
7 dump. We don't know where we are going to get water
8 from. We often have droughts.

9 There are so many unknowns and so few
10 knowns that it scares the living daylights out of me.
11 And I hear little kids talk about they want to get
12 up petitions and their mothers say, what for? And they
13 say, well, what happens if the Limerick plant melts down.
14 Sixth graders know that it melts down; it doesn't blow up.

15 Our children shouldn't have to have this kind
16 of a responsibility. They shouldn't have to go to bed
17 at night worried about what is going to happen if the
18 Limerick plant melts down.

19 I think it is just a crime that people have
20 to be put under this kind of suffering, this kind of
21 mental anguish. It has never been evaluated at TMI how
22 much destruction has been done to those families for what
23 they went through. What do we need before people
24 realize that the important thing is the people, not the
25 money, not the power. We can conserve energy. It has

1 been proven. We have done it.

2 But when you talk about people, about 5,000
3 children in ten buildings in a hundred mile radius and
4 you tell me seriously we can evacuate them in a matter of
5 hours, I tell you, as the whole Boyertown Area School
6 Board of Directors said, it is totally unworkable.

7 The evacuation plan we have is not worth this
8 paper that it is printed on, and this is draft four
9 as of October 9, 1984. And this is unworkable. We
10 have not seen one that is workable.

11 Our money has gone into this. Nobody has
12 reimbursed our people who have tried to work on these
13 plans, who have tried to inform our bus drivers, our
14 cafeteria workers, our teachers. We have not been
15 reimbursed for all that money that we have put into
16 this. But we care about the children, and I would like to
17 see that our government cares as much for our children
18 as we do.

19 My son had a tour of TMI back in 1972 as one of
20 the advanced chemistry groups at Boyertown High School,
21 and the last thing they said to that entire tour group
22 was, "An accident can never happen here."

23 (Applause.)

24 JUDGE HOYT: Carol Ann Pearl.

25 STATEMENT OF CAROL ANN PEARL

1 MS. PEARL: My name is Carol Ann Pearl, and
2 I am a resident of Marlborough Township in Montgomery
3 County. I live about ten and a half miles from Limerick,
4 and about one quarter of Marlborough Township is included
5 in the ten-mile radius. The other three quarters is not
6 involved in any evacuation planning at all.

7 I have recently been involved in talking to 210
8 other Marlborough Township residents who also live outside of
9 the ten-mile radius. Out of these 210 people, 204 signed
10 a petition requesting that the entire township be
11 included in the emergency evacuation planning.

12 These people all plan to evacuate in the event
13 of an accident. Many of these people require special
14 assistance. The ten-mile radius is a line that someone
15 drew on a map, but we all know that radiation knows
16 no boundaries.

17 In the event of an accident, our entire
18 township will be blanketed with radiation. There are
19 many elderly people who can't drive, mothers of young
20 children who don't have access to cars during the day,
21 handicapped people, et cetera, who live in this area.
22 What will happen to these people when an accident occurs?

23 I feel that the ten-mile radius is a number that
24 was picked out of the air and it should be enlarged to
25 at least 25 miles.

1 The safety of county residents should be
2 put above the convenience of Philadelphia Electric
3 and township supervisors who don't want to acknowledge
4 the fact that ten miles is a bad joke.

5 If the Nuclear Regulatory Commission cares
6 about people, they will require that the evacuation
7 zone be enlarged to include at least 25 miles. I wish
8 to present this petition to you at this time and to tell
9 you that everyone that signed this petition is someone's
10 mother or father or baby, and they all deserve as much
11 respect as anyone else in this township.

12 I hope that you will take their feelings into
13 consideration.

14 Thank you.

15 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

16 The statement submitted by the previous witness,
17 "We the residents of Marlborough Township, et cetera,
18 will be attached to the record and inserted in the
19 transcript at this point.

20 (Insert follows.)

XXXXXXXX

WE THE RESIDENTS OF MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP, WHO DO NOT LIVE WITHIN THE OFFICIAL EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE (10 MILE RADIUS) OF THE LIMERICK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, HEREBY REQUEST THAT THE TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS INCLUDE THE ENTIRE TOWNSHIP IN THE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANNING FOR MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP. WE ASK THIS IN CONSIDERATION OF THE FACT THAT LOCAL CAMPS THROUGHOUT THE TOWNSHIP ARE BEING INCLUDED IN SAID EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANS, AND WE FEEL THAT THE SAME NOTIFICATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO FULL-TIME TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS.

SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME CLEARLY	DATE	PLACE OF RESIDENCE			ZIP CODE	PHONE
			House No.	Street or Road	City		
1. Barry Friedman	Barry Friedman	10/28	103	Geryville Pk	Green Lane	18054	679-2235
2. Roger A. Michelone	Roger A. Michelone	10/28	102	Geryville Pk	Green Lane	18054	679-9401
3. Rachel M. Michelone	Rachel M. Michelone	10/28	102	Geryville Pk	Green Lane	18054	679-9401
4. Lucille Jabs	LUCILLE JABS	10/28	104	GERYVILLE AKE	GREEN LANE	18054	—
5. Rickie Jabs	RICKIE JABS	10/28	104	GERYVILLE AKE	GREEN LANE	18054	—
6. Darryl Conrad	Darryl Conrad	10/28	103	"	"	"	—
7. Charles Sauerwald	CHARLES SAUERWALD	10/28	104A	Geryville Pk	GREEN LANE	18054	679-2281
8. Paris Sauerwald	Paris Sauerwald	10/28	104A	Geryville Pk	Green Lane	18054	679-2281
9. Mike Sauerwald	Mike Sauerwald	10/28	104A	Geryville Pk	Green Lane	18054	679-2281
10. Shirley M. Conrad	Shirley M. Conrad	10/28	206	Geryville	Green Lane	18054	679-2839
11. Edward DeLoach	Edward DeLoach	10/28		Geryville Pk	Green Lane	18054	—
12. Edgar J. Wetzel	EDGAR WETZEL	10/28		GERYVILLE PK	PENNSBURG	18073	679-8329
13. Sharon K. Wetzel	SHARON K. WETZEL	10/28	243	GERYVILLE PK	PENNSBURG	18073	679-8329
14. Howard Walker	Stella Walker	10/28		Geryville Pk	Pennsburg	18073	679-2570
15. Howard Walker	Stella Walker	10-28		Geryville Pk	Penns		
16. Howard Walker							
17. Mike Snell	MIKE SNELL	10-28	241	GERYVILLE PK	PENNSBURG	18073	679-5352
18. Stephen Fogel	Stephen Fogel	10/28	239	GERYVILLE	PENNSBURG	18073	679-3791
19. Harley Gessat	HARLEY GESSAT	10/28		MAIN ST.	SUMMERTOWN	18054	234-9137
20. Kathy Kulp	Kathy Kulp	10/28	233	GERYVILLE PK	Pennsburg	18073	234-8865
21. Gene Kulp	GENE KULP	10/28	233	GERYVILLE PK	Pennsburg	18073	234-8865
22. John Schoenly	JOHN SCHOENLY	10/28	232	GERYVILLE PK	PENNSBURG	18073	234-8036
23. Dorothy Schoenly	Dorothy Schoenly	10/28	232	Geryville Pk	Pennsburg	18073	234-8036
24. John R. Schoenly	John R. Schoenly	10/28	232	Geryville	Pennsburg	18073	234-8036
25. Steven Schoenly	Steven Schoenly	10/28	232	Geryville	Pennsburg	18073	234-8036
26. Larry Wardle	Larry Wardle	10/28	105	Geryville	Green Lane	18054	679-7954
27. Donna Wardle	Donna Wardle	10/28	105	Geryville Pk	Green Lane	18054	679-7954
28. Dallas A. Conrad	DALLAS A. CONRAD	10/28	206	GERYVILLE Pk	GREEN LANE	18054	679-2839
29. Elmer Fretzing	ELMER FRETZING	10/30	112	Hofferville	Summerton	18054	679-9142
30. Anthony J. Bono	Anthony J. Bono	10/30	86	Main St	Summerton	18054	234-8854

WE THE RESIDENTS OF MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP, WHO DO NOT LIVE WITHIN THE OFFICIAL EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE (10 MILE RADIUS) OF THE LIMERICK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, HEREBY REQUEST THAT THE TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS INCLUDE THE ENTIRE TOWNSHIP IN THE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANNING FOR MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP. WE ASK THIS IN CONSIDERATION OF THE FACT THAT LOCAL CAMPS THROUGHOUT THE TOWNSHIP ARE BEING INCLUDED IN SAID EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANS, AND WE FEEL THAT THE SAME NOTIFICATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO FULL-TIME TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS.

SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME CLEARLY	DATE	PLACE OF RESIDENCE			ZIP CODE	PHONE
			House No	Street or Road	CITY		
[Signature]	EDWARD MONAHAN	11/4		Haring Rd	Pennsburg	18073	679-9606
[Signature]	F. JAMES MONAHAN	11/4		"	"	"	"
[Signature]	John W Brady	11/4	Box 56	"	Pennsburg	18073	"
[Signature]	John K. Hensler	11/4	Box 56	Ridge Rd	Pennsburg	18073	679-2606
[Signature]	JAMES B. Hensler	11/4	53	Upper Ridge Rd	Pennsburg	18073	679-2726
[Signature]	P. Hepburn	11/4	46	Upper Ridge	Pennsburg	18073	679-7658
[Signature]	Walter Hepburn	11/4	46	Upper Ridge	Pennsburg	18073	679-7658
[Signature]	R. W. Field	11/4	6	Wadsworth Rd	Pennsburg	18073	679-7111
[Signature]	Sue C. Wall	11/4	45	Campbell Rd	Pennsburg	18073	679-7481
[Signature]	HARRY WALL	11/4	75	Campbell Rd	Pennsburg	18073	679-4781
[Signature]	Walter W. Wall	11/4	44	Campbell Rd	Pennsburg	18073	679-6352
[Signature]	Robert Ehrich	11/4		Upper Ridge Rd	Pennsburg	18073	679-4445
[Signature]	Ruth Ehrich	11/4		"	"	"	"
[Signature]	Dorothy Butler	11/4	151	Upper Ridge Rd	Pennsburg	18073	679-2507
[Signature]	Walter Butler	11/4	"	"	"	"	"
[Signature]	Jeet Goodshall	11/4	150	"	"	"	679-6534
[Signature]	MARY GOODSHALL	11/4	150	"	"	18073	679-6534
[Signature]	Richard K. Hillman	11/4	154	"	"	"	679-2108
[Signature]	Laura Scheick	"	87C	Hilltop Tracer	Green Lane	18054	679-5643
[Signature]	JAMES SCHEICK	"	87C	Hilltop Tracer	Green Lane	18054	679-5643
[Signature]	PAUL DIBARTOLO	11/4	88	Hilltop Tracer	Green Lane	18054	679-4968
[Signature]	LINDA DIBARTOLO	11/4	88	Hilltop Tracer	Green Lane	18054	679-4968
[Signature]	THERESA COLE	11/4	116	GERVILLE PK	PENNSBURG	18073	234-4218
[Signature]	ELEANOR STURGES	11/4	219	GERVILLE PK	PENNSBURG	18073	-
[Signature]	BRUCE ALDERFER	11/4	218B	"	"	"	234-8314
[Signature]	TERESA ALDERFER	11/4	"	"	"	"	"
[Signature]	Pat Ferketic	11/4	222	Genville PK	Pennsburg	18073	unlisted
[Signature]	MARK KERN	11/4	224	Genville PK	Pennsburg	18073	234-9270
[Signature]	FAITH SCHUSTER	11/4	225	Genville PK	Pennsburg	18073	
[Signature]	Michael J Tambora	11/4	225-A	Genville PK	Pennsburg	18073	234-8168

WE THE RESIDENTS OF MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP, WHO DO NOT LIVE WITHIN THE OFFICIAL EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE (10 MILE RADIUS) OF THE LIMERICK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, HEREBY REQUEST THAT THE TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS INCLUDE THE ENTIRE TOWNSHIP IN THE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANNING FOR MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP. WE ASK THIS IN CONSIDERATION OF THE FACT THAT LOCAL CAMPS THROUGHOUT THE TOWNSHIP ARE BEING INCLUDED IN SAID EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANS, AND WE FEEL THAT THE SAME NOTIFICATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO FULL-TIME TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS.

SIGNATURE OF	PRINT NAME CLEARLY	DATE	PLACE OF RESIDENCE			ZIP CODE	PHONE
			House No.	Street or Road	City		
<i>F. Ludwig Rasongis</i>	F. Ludwig Rasongis	Nov 84	RD #1	Whites Mill	Green Lane	18054	679-2513
<i>Robert Hennings</i>	Robert P. Hennings	Nov 84	Box 482	RD 1	Green Lane	18054	
<i>Russann Simcox</i>	Russann Simcox	Nov 84	Box 482	"	"	"	11
<i>Doris J. Keller</i>	DORIS J. KELLER	Nov 84	Box 486	SCOTT ROAD	GREEN LANE	18054	679-6873
<i>W. Donald Keller</i>	W. DONALD KELLER	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>C. Lodge</i>	C. LODGE	"	Box 481	"	"	"	679-6125
<i>D. Lodge</i>	D. LODGE	"	"	"	"	"	" "
<i>L. J. Cianfrani</i>	L. J. CIANFRANI	11/1/84	475	"	"	"	
<i>P. M. Cianfrani</i>	P. M. CIANFRANI	"	"	"	"	"	
<i>David Elwell</i>	DAVID ELWELL	"	"	"	"	"	679-3530
<i>Blanche Elwell</i>	BLANCHE ELWELL	"	515	"	"	18054	234-4269
<i>G. Lewandowski</i>	G. LEWANDOWSKI	11/1/84	510	PAYNE Rd	"	18054	
<i>B. Lewandowski</i>	B. LEWANDOWSKI	"	511	"	"	18054	
<i>Verna Frickman</i>	VERNA FRICKMAN	"	511-4	PAYNE RD	GREEN LANE	18054	234-4312
<i>James Frickman</i>	JAMES FRICKMAN	"	"	"	"	"	" "
<i>Glenn Frickman</i>	Glenn Frickman	"	"	"	"	"	" "
<i>H. Kenyon Foesig</i>	H. Kenyon Foesig	11/1/84	Box 98	Swamp Creek	"	"	234-8265
<i>Joyce Bergey</i>	Joyce Bergey	"	Box 98	Swamp Creek	GREEN LANE	18054	234-8265
<i>W. B. Kuhn</i>	W. B. KUHN	11/1/84	Box 271	"	SUNNYSIDE TOWN	18084	234-8677
<i>Jon R Layer</i>	JON R LAYER	Nov 84	Box 11	Swamp Creek	SUNNYSIDE TOWN	18084	234-3382
<i>Scott Jamison</i>	Scott Jamison	11/2/84	Box 119	Swamp Creek	Sunnyside town	18084	
<i>Scott Gochmaver</i>	Scott Gochmaver	11/2/84	Box 5	Upper Ridge Road	Greenlane	18054	234-4140
<i>James R. Young</i>	JAMES R. YOUNG	11/3/84	Box 467	LONG ROAD	GREENLANE	18054	257-7834
<i>Betty K Young</i>	BETTY K YOUNG	11/3/84	Box 467	LONG ROAD	GREENLANE	18054	257-7834
<i>Janis M'Callach</i>	Janis M'Callach	11/3/84	Box 100	SCOTT ROAD	Sunnyside town	18084	679-6844
<i>Bruce M'Callach</i>	Bruce M'Callach	11/3/84	Box 100	"	"	"	"
<i>Cynthia C. Boyles</i>	Cynthia C. Boyles	11/3/84	Box 51	Knockle Rd	Green Lane	18054	
<i>Edward W. Johnson</i>	EDWARD W. JOHNSON	11/3/84	Box 510	Knockle Rd	Green Lane	18054	234-4457
<i>Mrs Richard Johnson</i>	MRS RICHARD JOHNSON	11/3/84	Box 510	Knockle Rd	GREENLANE	18054	234-4457
<i>Doug Landis</i>	DOUG LANDIS	11/3/84	513	Knockle Rd	Green Lane	18054	

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME CLEARLY	DATE	PLACE OF RESIDENCE			ZIP CODE	PHONE
			House No.	Street or Road	City		
Lydia Landis	Lydia Landis	11/3/84	513	LIVICKASKA	GREEN LANE	18054	---
Chas D. Neuber	CHAS D. NEUBER	11/3/84		FAYNE RD	GREEN LANE	18054	---
Janice E. Neuber	Janice E. Neuber	11/3/84		Fayne Rd	Green Lane PA	18054	---
Stephen J. Foti	Stephen J. Foti	11/3/84	58	Hearing Rd	Pennsburg	18073	679-8607
Fred A. Smith	Fred A. Smith	11/4/84	11	"	Pennsburg	18073	679-5790
South W. Withers	South W. Withers	"	Box 50	Upper Ridge Rd.	"	"	"
Mrs. Elwood Yeager	Mrs. Elwood Yeager	11/4/84		Upper Ridge Rd.	"	"	679-2729
JAMES MAZA	JAMES MAZA	11/4/84	Box 127	Upper Ridge Rd	Pennsburg	18073	679-2579
Eli. cabeth Maza	Eli. cabeth Maza	11/4/84	"	"	"	"	"
RIGIL ROSENBERG	RIGIL ROSENBERG	11/4/84	"	"	"	"	679-4356
Faye Riedel	Faye Riedel	11/4/84	Box 154	Upper Ridge	Pennsburg	18073	679-5552
Diane Maletsky	Diane Maletsky	11/4/84	Box 123	"	"	"	679-8611
MICHAEL MALETSKY	MICHAEL MALETSKY	11/4/84	Box 123	Upper Ridge	"	"	679-8611
LARRY W. JOHNSON	LARRY W. JOHNSON	11/4/84	Box 133B	UPPER RIDGE	PENNSBURG	18073	---
NANCY E. JOHNSON	NANCY E. JOHNSON	11/4/84	"	"	"	"	---
FLORENCE CROWTHER	FLORENCE CROWTHER	11-4	Box 176B	UPPER RIDGE RD	PENNSBURG	18073	679-7869
William Crothers	William Crothers	11-4	Box 176B	Upper Ridge Rd	Pennsburg PA	18073	"
Patricia Butler	Patricia Butler	11-4	Box 173A	Upper Ridge Rd	Pennsburg PA	18073	605
Ann Decker	Ann Decker	11-4	Box 148B	Upper Ridge Rd	Pennsburg PA	18073	"
Phyllis Norton	Phyllis Norton	11-4	Box 148	Upper Ridge Rd	Pennsburg	18073	"
Harry Norton	Harry Norton	11-4	"	"	"	"	7
Alan Kulp	Alan Kulp	11-4	"	"	"	"	"
Mildred Kulp	Mildred Kulp	11-4	"	"	"	"	"
JAMES A. FEWEDGE	JAMES A. FEWEDGE	11-4	170A	Upper Ridge Rd	"	"	679-6333
COS A. FEWEDGE	COS A. FEWEDGE	11-4	"	"	"	"	"
Sherry L. Tamburino	Sherry L. Tamburino	11-4	2250	Geysville Pike	Pennsburg	18073	234-8468
PAUL S. MUTTER	PAUL S. MUTTER	11-4	227	Geysville Pike	Pennsburg	18073	234-4853
Glenna Mutter	Glenna Mutter	11-4	227	Geysville Pike	Pennsburg	18073	234-4853
Elsie	Elsie	11-4	229	"	"	"	---
Oswin	Oswin	11-4	229	"	"	"	---

PLANNING ZONE (10 MILE RADIUS) OF THE BEMERICK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, HEREBY REQUEST THAT THE TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS INCLUDE THE ENTIRE TOWNSHIP IN THE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANNING FOR MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP. WE ASK THIS IN CONSIDERATION OF THE FACT THAT LOCAL CAMPS THROUGHOUT THE TOWNSHIP ARE BEING INCLUDED IN SAID EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANS, AND WE FEEL THAT THE SAME NOTIFICATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO FULL-TIME TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS.

SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME CLEARLY	DATE	PLACE OF RESIDENCE			ZIP CODE	PHONE
			House No.	Street or Road	City		
1. Gladys Folk	GLADYS FOLK	11/3/84	15	RD 2	GREENLANE	18054	234-8887
2. Wm Folk	WM FOLK	11/3/84	15	RD 2	GREENLANE	18054	234-8807
3. Charles C Bower	CHARLES C BOWER	11/3/84	29	RD #2	GREENLANE	18054	234-9136
4. Steve Schroyer	STEVE SCHROYER	11/3/84	64	RD #2	GREENLANE	18054	234-9265
5. Rita Cullison	RITA CULLISON	11/3/84	63	"	"	"	234-8368
6. Michael J. Yancofski	Michael J Yancofski	11/3/84	33	RD #2	Green lane	18054	234-8638
7. Richard Smith	Richard Smith	11/3/84	49	RD #2	Greenlane	18054	234-8113
8. W. Warren	A.W. Warren	11/3/84	51	30-51	Green	18054	
9. Rufus Miller	R. Miller	11/3/84	56	30-56	"	"	234-4115
10. Ruth Bean	RUTH BEAN	11/3/84	24	RD 2	Green Lane	18054	234-4165
11. E. S. Moore	E/SIE MOORE	11/3	28	"	"	"	234-8856
12. Robert Oliver	ROBERT OLIVER	11/3	30	RD #2	"	"	234-8325
13.							
14.							
15.							
16.							
17.							
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29.							
30.							

WE THE RESIDENTS OF MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP, WHO DO NOT LIVE IN THE OFFICIAL EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE (10 MILE RADIUS) OF THE LIMERICK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, HEREBY REQUEST THAT THE TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS INCLUDE THE ENTIRE TOWNSHIP IN THE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANNING FOR MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP. WE ASK THIS IN CONSIDERATION OF THE FACT THAT LOCAL CAMPS THROUGHOUT THE TOWNSHIP ARE BEING INCLUDED IN SAID EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANS, AND WE FEEL THAT THE SAME NOTIFICATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO FULL-TIME TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS.

SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME CLEARLY	DATE	PLACE OF RESIDENCE			ZIP CODE	PHONE
			House No.	Street or Road	City		
<i>Robert C. Lees Jr</i>	Robert C. Lees Jr	11/4/84	Rt 29	Main St Green Lane	Green Lane	18054	
<i>Brian G. Schultz</i>	BRIAN G. SCHULTZ	11/4/84	30-31	RD #2	GREEN LANE	18054	234-9308
<i>John J. Keates</i>	JOHN J. KEATES	11/4/84	31-38	Rt 29	GREEN LANE	18054	
<i>Phyllis Kerts</i>	PHYLLIS KERTS	11/4/84	31-38	Rt 29	GREEN LANE	18054	
<i>HARRIET HANCOCK</i>	HARRIET HANCOCK	11/4	30-43	Rt 29	GREEN LANE	18054	234-5905
<i>Hugh H. Orange</i>	HUGH H. ORANGE	11/4	30-5	Rt 29	GREEN LANE	18054	234-1902
<i>Kevin Kulp</i>	Kevin Kulp	11/4	30-6	Rt 29	Green Lane	18054	234-4120
<i>Grace M. Shupe</i>	GRACE M. SHUPE	11/4	30-50	Rt 29	Green Lane	18054	234-8441
<i>Cindy Peterson</i>	CINDY PETERSON	11/4	30-58	Rt 29	GREEN LANE	18054	
<i>Charles H. Rotenberg</i>	CHARLES H. ROTENBERG		30-32	Rt 29	GREEN LANE	18054	
<i>Miriam L. Rotenberg</i>	MIRIAM L. ROTENBERG		30-32	Rt 29	GREEN LANE	18054	
<i>Judy D. Yost</i>	Judy Yost	11/4/84	30-31	R.D. #2	Green Lane	18054	234-8623
<i>Laverne Yost</i>	Laverne Yost	11/4/84	30-31	R.D. #2	Green Lane	18054	234-8623
<i>Mary Weifung</i>	MARY WEIFUNG	11/5/84		R.D. #2	Pennsbury	18073	
<i>Theresa L. Nielsen</i>	TERESA L. NIELSEN	11/5/84	67-C	R.D. #2	Green Lane	18054	619-5587
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PLANNING ZONE (10 MILE RADIUS) OF THE RIMERICK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, HEREBY REQUEST THAT THE TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS INCLUDE THE ENTIRE TOWNSHIP IN THE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANNING FOR MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP. WE ASK THIS IN CONSIDERATION OF THE FACT THAT LOCAL CAMPS THROUGHOUT THE TOWNSHIP ARE BEING INCLUDED IN SAID EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANS, AND WE FEEL THAT THE SAME NOTIFICATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO FULL-TIME TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS.

SIGNATURE OR PRINT	PRINT NAME CLEARLY	DATE	PLACE OF RESIDENCE			ZIP CODE	PHONE
			House No.	Street or Road	City		
1. <i>Jim Zimmerman</i>	<i>Jim Zimmerman</i>	<i>11/4</i>	<i>508 228</i>	<i>Geryville</i>	<i>Peru</i>	<i>18073</i>	<i>234-9339</i>
2. <i>Samuel A. Godhill</i>	<i>Samuel A. Godhill</i>	<i>11/5</i>		<i>McLean Station</i>	<i>Green Lane</i>	<i>18057</i>	<i>679-5243</i>
3. <i>Sue J. Godhill</i>	<i>Sue J. Godhill</i>	<i>11/5</i>		<i>McLean Station</i>	<i>Green Lane</i>	<i>18054</i>	<i>679-5243</i>
4. <i>Paul D. Bartolo</i>	<i>PAUL D. BARTELO</i>	<i>4/5/54</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>Hillcrest</i>	<i>GREEN LANE</i>	<i>18054</i>	<i>679-5518</i>
5. <i>Vince D. Bartolo</i>	<i>Vince D. Bartolo</i>	<i>11/5</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
6. <i>Irwin R. Nestor</i>	<i>IRWIN R. NESTOR</i>	<i>11/5</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>Geryville</i>	<i>GREEN LANE</i>	<i>18054</i>	<i>---</i>
7. <i>Pauline L. Nestor</i>	<i>PAULINE L. NESTOR</i>	<i>11/5</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>Geryville</i>	<i>PK Green Lane</i>	<i>18054</i>	<i>---</i>
8. <i>Charlene Seimes</i>	<i>CHARLENE Seimes</i>	<i>11/5</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>Geryville</i>	<i>PK Green Lane</i>	<i>18054</i>	<i>---</i>
9. <i>Lisa Seimes</i>	<i>LISA Seimes</i>	<i>11/5</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>Geryville</i>	<i>PK Green Lane</i>	<i>18054</i>	<i>---</i>
10. <i>Terence Seimes</i>	<i>Terence Seimes</i>	<i>11/5</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>Geryville</i>	<i>PK Green Lane</i>	<i>18054</i>	<i>---</i>
11. <i>Mary Seimes</i>	<i>MARY Seimes</i>	<i>11/5</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>Geryville</i>	<i>PK Green Lane</i>	<i>18054</i>	<i>---</i>
12. <i>Susan Miller</i>	<i>Susan Miller</i>	<i>11/5</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Sculp Oak</i>	<i>Summerton</i>	<i>18084</i>	<i>---</i>
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1 JUDGE HOYT: Our next speaker is Barry Friedman,
2 F-r-i-e-d-m-a-n.

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3 STATEMENT OF BARRY FRIEDMAN

4 MR. FRIEDMAN: I am not quite sure, are we
5 allowed to ask simple questions to this Board?

6 JUDGE HOYT: I think in the interest and in
7 the interest of the announcement that we made in the
8 beginning to the hearing, Mr. Friedman, we will not
9 respond to any questions.

10 MR. FRIEDMAN: I was sort of wondering why
11 this building was picked today because there is people
12 standing. In the original building that was --

13 JUDGE HOYT: There are three seats over here
14 and two here. If there are five members that would
15 like to come down, if the people who have their coats
16 on that one over there would remove them, we could
17 also --

18 VOICE: We are wasting time.

19 MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, three people/five people,
20 I mean, originally the building that was ordered or
21 requested for this hearing, you know, seated three
22 times this size.

23 JUDGE HOYT: It seated 100 people, sir, which
24 is precisely the amount of chairs that we have in this room.

25 MR. FRIEDMAN: One of my suggestions is that, as

1 you can see the concern of the people of this area is a
2 little more than 100. So the next time you have
3 a hearing, which hopefully will be soon, it will be a lot
4 larger.

5 Now to my statement, I guess. I will just
6 go down the list.

7 Concerning ambulances, there was a gentleman
8 here earlier saying his township ambulance corps could
9 cover all the residents. From what I have been told,
10 the NRC regulations say that ambulances can be used once
11 and then totally scrubbed down. Now, I have never seen
12 any time frame estimates in any of the evacuation plans
13 to say how long this scrub down takes so the ambulance
14 can be reused.

15 Considering that there aren't enough ambulances
16 in probably the ten-mile radius to empty the Pottstown
17 Hospital, let alone all these small nursing homes
18 that are in the area, it should definitely be taken into
19 consideration, even though FEMA people say, well, we will
20 just get them elsewhere. Where are you going to get them
21 elsewhere and the drivers and the bus drivers earlier?
22 It is just baffling.

23 Concerning the schools, the Upper Perkiomen
24 High School school board was asked how they prepared
25 their plan because the plan submitted to FEMA and the N RC,

1 whoever else gets it, had "prepared by Upper Perkiomen
2 High School" on the cover.

3 When asked if they had prepared it, the answer
4 was no. And Dr. Persing, the superintendent, said
5 that basically they had just submitted names to fill
6 in some of the blanks.

7 Now, concerning sirens, the power for the
8 sirens is not controlled by PE which is -- they are
9 saying, our sirens will work. They have two other
10 utility companies sending power to their sirens. If PE
11 can guarantee power from these other two companies, that
12 is one thing. But very unlikely.

13 Concerning ambulances in my neighborhood,
14 which is also Marlborough Township, which is basically
15 north on the map, next to Greenlane. There is two
16 ambulances in the Greenlane ambulance corps. It also
17 has to cover Greenlane Borough, Marlborough Township,
18 and Upper Frederick Township.

19 The ambulances for Upper Frederick would have
20 to go against the flow, which is a small two-lane road
21 even smaller than the one that is outside this building.
22 So any volunteer in an ambulance trying to buck that
23 traffic is going to have a lot of trouble, just to put it
24 simply.

25 Now, concerning the drill that they had back on the

1 25th, I am not going to say exactly half, but approximately
2 half of the volunteers, plus or minus, who participated
3 in this drill -- one of the members in my township is
4 the assistant management coordinator -- was told to
5 volunteer by their employer. This employer was PE.

6 Now, if enough volunteers can't be found,
7 how can PE just say, you will get the volunteers because
8 we will tell our -- any resident that lives in your
9 township that they are a volunteer?

10 The one volunteer that did come about from this --
11 I don't know if it was a mandate or threats or whatever,
12 because I am not a PE employee -- he has been fighting
13 the entire township.

14 While I am on the subject, Limerick Ecology Action,
15 why aren't they at one of these tables? They are
16 intervenors. You have the State. You have the NRC.
17 PECO has its own table with a bank of lawyers behind
18 them. Where is LEA? They are a legal intervenor and
19 they are not -- there is not even a space for them.

20 Is that what you consider the public, back in
21 the corner somewhere? I mean, these statements are
22 going to be written, typed and put in some file. But
23 where will they be going? Who will listen to them after
24 they leave this room, if I may ask a short question?

25 JUDGE COLE: I don't want to let that go by.

1 I don't think it is reasonable to say that LEA didn't
2 have an opportunity to be up here in front with all the
3 rest of the parties in this proceeding. They had
4 that opportunity.

5 JUDGE HOYT: They are represented here, and
6 their vice chairman is in the rear of the room there.

7 Do you have anything else, sir? Your time
8 is up.

9 MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes. The hearings.

10 JUDGE HOYT: We will give you 30 seconds.

11 MR. FRIEDMAN: No problem.

12 The public deserves advance notice on public
13 hearings. Now, there was plenty of public notice of
14 the time and the date of this meeting, but the place
15 has been changed three times.

16 I think it is inexcusable, basically, to chase
17 after the hearing Board. Where are they going to meet?
18 If a meeting is set up, it should be there. It shouldn't
19 be changed three times.

20 I realize my 30 seconds is up, but when is
21 the next hearing going to be, and can we be guaranteed it
22 is going to be there or is it just, well, let's change
23 it, everybody knows where it's at, let's keep them guessing?

24 I mean, I have been coming to these hearings
25 for several years now, and basically the night before you have

1 to find out where they are at.

2 JUDGE HOYT: Anything else, sir?

3 MR. FRIEDMAN: No.

4 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

5 We have another speaker, Bonnie McCormick.

6 (Applause.)

7 STATEMENT OF BONNIE MC CORMICK

8 MS. MC CORMICK: I will be giving formal

9 testimony next week concerning the evacuation. I

10 thought long and hard about using time for informal comments

11 that you said as citizens you are interested in how we

12 feel and what we think. So tonight I am here representing

13 my family, the McCormick family. We live in Valley Forge.

14 I know you have heard it all -- facts, figures.

15 You have heard it from articulate speakers. You have

16 heard it from people with a great deal of emotion,

17 professional people, families. I am not a public

18 speaker. I would almost rather do anything than what I

19 am doing right this second.

20 Knowing that you have heard everything and

21 knowing that you have heard the facts and so many

22 individuals have stood before you, I thought, well,

23 really, what can I say that you haven't already heard.

24 I have given testimony before panels and before

25 judges in the last five or six years, and quite often they

1 dose off or their eyes get glazed. It seems to be
2 often an exercise in futility that some regulation
3 said it had to be done or some official requirement.

4 I questioned whether I would have anything
5 at all that I could say to you that would make a
6 difference. When Limerick sets on a land fault that
7 every so often we have tremors on it that is registered
8 and I am not a geologist, but those are all in the
9 records. That wouldn't exactly impress you since you
10 have just got finished okaying Diablo Canyon.

11 However, we live in an area that covers 3.8
12 million people, and you are here to talk about evacuation.

13 The woman with the 5,000 children that she
14 is responsible for spoke of unknowns, so many unknowns,
15 so many unknowns that we don't know about. Tonight I
16 would like to talk about what is known.

17 There was a gentleman who referred to the
18 dictionary. I wanted to be very certain when I came
19 tonight. I was going through some Nuclear Regulatory
20 fliers that I am sent that have to do with public
21 notice on events, and I looked at the heading, and I
22 thought, United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
23 And I wasn't really sure exactly what that means.

24 I know what United States means. I am a
25 United States citizen. And like one gentleman said, if I

1 were not, I probably couldn't have done and
2 said some of the things I have done and said in the last
3 six years. Thank God I am.

4 However, nuclear -- I am not an expert on
5 nuclear either, but I don't have to be an expert to
6 be afraid of something that I know is really very
7 harmful.

8 I looked up "regulatory," and the old
9 dictionary says, "To govern or direct according to
10 rule; to control; to bring under the control of law or
11 authority." So you do have control over the McCormick
12 family.

13 Now, commission, "A warrant granting certain
14 powers and imposing certain duties; authority to act
15 as an agent for another; a body of persons charged
16 with performing a duty." So you are not only an
17 authority, but you are my agent.

18 The people that I voted for, or maybe I
19 didn't vote for them, in turn, gave you the jobs that
20 you have today. So you work for the McCormick family.

21 One of your own studies was prepared by the
22 Oak Ridge National Laboratory. It indicated that the
23 Limerick plant that is being constructed in Montgomery
24 County would fail under all the criteria used in the
25 Oak Ridge study. But we knew that.

1 The Salem plant, which has been down far more
2 than it has been up, you have a Mr. Merly who has
3 agreed and chided the officials for not being aggressive
4 enough in the NRC, were not aggressive enough in monitoring
5 the plant. He chided them. I didn't look up the
6 word "chide," but it is a very light word. It is not
7 anything terribly heavy.

8 I think we would prefer you were a little
9 more aggressive in seeking out problems before they
10 become real trouble. This is a gentleman from the
11 NRC. "Despite the critical role it plays in assuring
12 the health and safety of millions of Americans, the
13 Nuclear Regulatory Commission has an abysmal record
14 of conducting its business behind closed doors. That
15 practice recently was condemned by U.S. Appeals Court
16 in a case involving the Three Mile Island Nuclear
17 Plant. If the Commission chooses to do so, it would
18 represent yet another example of the NRC's outright
19 contempt for the public's best interest."

20 It pains me to tell you how I feel, that these
21 words are right.

22 JUDGE HOYT: Ma'am, you are two minutes over
23 your time. Are you about through?

24 MS. MC CORMICK: I am not through.

25 Despite what some members of the NRC may think,

1 nuclear power does not need boosters and promoters.
2 It needs serious and scrupulous regulation.

3 One only need look back at Three Mile Island
4 to see the dangers of mistaking the nature of the NRC's
5 job.

6 I think what I am saying tonight is, I
7 am very angry at the NRC.

8 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, ma'am.

9 MS. MC CORMICK: I would like to add this,
10 which I hadn't planned on saying, but I have to say
11 this also.

12 JUDGE HOYT: Ma'am, we do have a large number
13 of speakers. Will you please allow them to have an
14 opportunity.

15 MS. MC CORMICK: Of course.

16 Holding the meeting in this room, in this
17 geographical area is, to put it mildly, the worst of
18 bad taste.

19 I would like to say directly to Judge Hoyt
20 that your hostility tonight only tells me of the
21 pandering that the NRC is doing to the industry.

22 (Applause.)

23 JUDGE HOYT: Marlene Seidts.

24 STATEMENT OF MARLENE SEIDTS

25 MS. SEIDTS: Thank you for being here tonight.

1 I am really glad to see that you can be flexible enough
2 to change a place to have a hearing. I only hope
3 that you can be flexible enough to respect our
4 views and opinions as far as the Limerick Nuclear
5 Power Plant is concerned.

6 I have been involved in the struggle with
7 Limerick for the last five years. I have been involved
8 in emergency response plans in our school district where
9 we have talked to the highest level of PEMA and
10 still do not have enough busses to evacuate our
11 children.

END 22

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1 This deeply concerns me. I feel as far as the
2 evacuation plan is concerned, any plan within the ten-mile
3 radius taken by itself, could be carried out, any single
4 plan.

5 If Owen J. Roberts School district were evacuating
6 their children and no other school district or other township
7 or municipality was involved, it could be done. But not --
8 of the total number of municipalities and school districts
9 that are involved, not with this system of roads that we have,
10 of the leads that the town estimates, are totally ridiculous,
11 the town estimates for an evacuation of this area.

12 I have been traveling one mile from my house during
13 an ice storm, approximately a mile. It took me one half hour
14 to go and come back in an ice storm. Ice storms can be very,
15 very frequent in this area.

16 One of the recommendations that I feel has not
17 been given enough attention in this is the sheltering
18 recommendation. And I question that.

19 I question people in the Bureau of Radiation
20 Protection in Pennsylvania. Essentially the answer is
21 sheltering is better than nothing. That is not a reasonable
22 assurance that this is an effective emergency response plan.

23 When someone is being tried, the jury is given the
24 order that they are to be convicted beyond a reasonable
25 doubt. I understand there almost has to be a reasonable

1 assurance that an emergency plan will work. I believe that
2 it should be able to work beyond a reasonable doubt, and
3 there are many, many unreasonable doubts.

4 Thank you very much.

5 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

6 The next speaker is Tom Bissinger.

7 STATEMENT OF TOM BISSINGER:

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. BISSINGER: My name is Tom Bissinger. I live
10 in Warwick Township within the EPZ. My two children attend
11 school in East Vincent Township, and my wife teaches in the
12 Downeytown School District. I work in Warwick Township, and
13 am not an employee of Philadelphia Electric Company, nor do
14 I hold any stock in the company.

15 I am a member of the Warwick Township task force
16 appointed by the supervisors to study the evacuation plans
17 and work in conjunction with the Emergency Management
18 Officer to assist in implementing the plans.

19 Concerned citizens of the Township have had
20 meetings over the past year to study these plans. Our
21 investigations in conjunction with the Emergency Management
22 Officer, have led to the conclusion that the plans were
23 general and nonspecific so as to render them impractical and
24 in effect useless.

25 The Emergency Management Coordinator stated that

1 the chain of command was unclear. Was it the municipality,
2 the county, the state police, FEMA who would ultimately
3 direct operations, and who would fund the equipment and the
4 updating of the equipment and who would volunteer to support
5 a 24-hour operation of a radiological emergency.

6 We held a well-attended public meeting. Philadelphia
7 Electric was invited, and declined to attend. They were
8 invited to other meetings and didn't attend.

9 At the time of the drill on July 25th, Warwick
10 Township supervisors declined to take part in the drill,
11 citing lack of volunteers and the unworkability of the plan.
12 Then something very strange happened. One of the supervisors
13 received a call that said that there were people who wanted
14 to take part in the drill and would make legal trouble for
15 the supervisors if they did not take part in a drill.

16 Of course, the supervisors saw the wisdom of these
17 remarks and the township did take part in the drill. But, who
18 took part in this drill, aside from the supervisors, Supervisor
19 Peachy and Supervisor Ewing and Mrs. Ewing, the rest of the
20 staff was Philadelphia Electric employees.

21 Now, why were they there? They had never come to
22 Township meetings, ever. But, all of a sudden they were
23 very interested in the health and safety of our Township.

24 Now we have discussed this drill at subsequent
25 Township meetings, and there is still dissatisfaction with

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1 the drill. No one is happy with it.

2 And there was a solicitation on Election Day, on
3 November 6th, to get more volunteers to help out with the
4 plan as agreed to in a previous Township meeting. We did not
5 get any volunteers for this plan. We got no volunteers for
6 this plan.

7 Now, in our Township, Warwick Township, people are
8 not necessarily antinuclear, not at all. But, they do not
9 believe in this plan's implementability.

10 They believe they will bestuck with paying to
11 maintain and upgrade the equipment, and I have no assurances
12 that as with letters of agreement, that anybody will be there
13 to help if an accident occurs. My family comes first is
14 what is said not only in this Township but elsewhere.

15 As an editor of the Schuylkill Bugle, the local
16 newspapers that presents an alternative to Philadelphia
17 Electric's nespaper, the Limerick Light, I covered many of
18 the areas in the EPZ and received data from all the Township
19 observes of the July 25 drill. The findings were these:

20 It was a paper drill; all the participants knew
21 in advance when it was to happen, so how could that be a test
22 of readiness and response. It was a first rehearsal.

23 Some of the actors showed up and were given parts;
24 a few knew their lines. They were the 200-plus Philadelphia
25 Electric employees who took part in the drill. Why not? It

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1 is their jobs, it is in their interest.

2 In fact, a memo from Philadelphia Electric Company
3 suggested to its employees that they get involved. The point
4 is while PE is supplying the volunteers for an emergency
5 draft plan that they paid for, the citizens whose very lives
6 are at stake, stood back and watched. Not because we don't
7 volunteer, but because we care. This isn't a play, we can't
8 act out a bogus exercise when schools, nursing homes, prisons,
9 hospitals, animals, livestock and the general population
10 are not involved.

11 So, I have suggested, and I suggest to you, let's
12 have a complete evacuation, let's evacuate the people in the
13 EPZ in a real drill, the same as we would in a school.

14 Carl Abraham of the NRC said to me, "This drill is
15 not intended to be a test of moving people. You can't risk
16 lives to have a full drill."

17 Chairperson Hoyt, Drs. Harbour and Cole, what are
18 our acceptable losses in a real evacuation? How many deaths
19 by evacuation are permissible?

20 It is a Catch 22 situation. You can't evacuate
21 people in a drill because people will be killed; you must
22 evacuate in a real accident so you won't be killed, but you
23 might be killed fleeing what will kill you.

24 Why? Why do we, the people who live in this ten-
25 mile zone, have to formulate responses to death threats over

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1 which we have no say, have to foot the bill for the plan, and
2 if Limerick goes on line, have to live with the waste for
3 who knows how long.

4 Why?

5 Commissioners of the NRC, why is it all our lives
6 are being regulated. The nuclear part of the regulating is
7 just fine as far as I can see. Here is our meeting in the
8 Philadelphia Electric Company's offices. Our meeting, the
9 public's, who pays your salary, who pays Philadelphia
10 Electric's salary, yes our public meeting, why is it being
11 held in the company store on, I think it is safe to say, a
12 moment's notice.

13 Now, I am sure that if you had placed a call to
14 Phyliss Zitzer, Madam Chairperson, she would have found you
15 accommodations with a neighborhood family, or at one of
16 the fine inns in our neighborhood, and sincerely hope perhaps
17 next time you will accept our hospitality.

18 I visited the nuclear plant two weeks ago on a
19 tour. It is impressive, very impressive. But there is a
20 huge gap between the giant reactor and the giant population
21 in this EPZ, a gap between a plant sponsored and paid for
22 by Philadelphia Electric, and the reality of townships who
23 have not approved the plans, and who won't approve the plans
24 as they stand.

25 I know that those inside the plant are not concerned

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1 with those outside the plant. They want their baby to go on
2 line, and we want our babies to live and to live free from
3 fear, incompetence and half plans.

4 Commissioners, the people talking to you tonight
5 are experts like yourselves, except they are experts of their
6 own lives. Listen and respect these people and do not license
7 this or any plant until you have assurances from these people
8 who know this area, that a reasonable and effective evacuation
9 plan is in order. Then you will have done your job.

10 Thank you for listening.

11 (Applause.)

12 JUDGE HOYT: Peter Tinsman?

13 (Applause)

14 STATEMENT OF PETER TINSMAN

15 JUDGE HOYT: You have five minutes.

16 MR. TINSMAN: Don't let me go for a second extra,
17 because I will try it.

18 I would like to talk to you a little bit about
19 the reason for having a plan that worked.

20 There have been a lot of people that complain about
21 the problems with the plan. According to the Final Environmental
22 Statement relating to the operation of the Limerick Generating
23 Station Units 1 and 2, NUREG-0974, PP5-116-5-124, Limerick
24 is the second most dangerous nuclear power plant in the United
25 States of America.

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mrs B

1 All during the Licensing procedure for the last
2 five years, Limerick Ecology Action has tried to force the
3 Regulatory Commission to abide by the law, which requires,
4 according to the National Environmental Policy Act, the
5 Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Council on Environmental
6 Quality and everybody else that has anything to do with them,
7 these plants are required by law to be as safe as is known
8 possible.

9 The reason this plant is so -- one of the main
10 reasons this plant is so dangerous, is because underneath
11 the reactor there is a pool of water that is approximately
12 50 feet in diameter, and somewhere between 12 and 16 feet
13 deep.

14 Now, in order to contain the radiation in this
15 thing and to keep it from getting into the environment,
16 there is a concrete tomb over there that has that water in
17 it.

18 Now, anybody that has a pressure cooker knows
19 that that little thing on the top of it has to jiggle or you
20 are in trouble. If it doesn't, the lid will blow off.

21 There is a slight mistake with your sixth graders.
22 The most likely accident is an explosion, not a meltdown.

23 There are several items which the Nuclear
24 Regulatory Commission Staff has studied, using Limerick as
25 the model to make that particular design reactor safer. There

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1 is a core catcher which is supposed to keep it from melting
2 out of the containment vessel and going down into this pool
3 of water to cause it to blow up. That is not in there.

4 The Staff has been studying it, the NRC has refused
5 to accept LEA's contention that it be officially even
6 considered in this plant. It has not been even considered.
7 That is all they are arguing for is consideration.

8 The pool of water in the bottom of the plant is
9 cooled off by outside means. There are heat exchangers in it.
10 The Staff has studied making that cooling system redundant.
11 LEA has asked that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission consider
12 that redundant cooling so that that water can be kept under
13 control so that it doesn't turn into hyperactive steam and
14 escape.

15 They refused to consider it.

16 We need a workable plan.

17 There is something else called vacuum breaking,
18 which I don't have any idea what it means. The NRC has --
19 the Staff has studied it concerning Limerick. The NRC,
20 the Board has refused to consider it.

21 There is a filtered venting system the little thing
22 that jiggles on the top of the pressure cooker, so they can
23 relieve the pressure.

24 The Staff has studied it concerning Limerick. The
25 Nuclear Regulatory Commission Board has refused to even

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1 consider it.

2 Now there again, this stuff is required by law,
3 The National Environmental Policy Act and these other things
4 that I mentioned.

5 If there are any reporters in here, I would like to
6 give you a fellow's name and telephone number. He has done
7 some incredible work, and this needs to get to everybody's
8 eyes, so that this plan is made workable. Charles Elliott.
9 His telephone number is 215/258-2374

10 He is Limerick Ecology Action's lawyer, who has
11 presented this case concerning safety before the Nuclear
12 Regulatory Commission.

13 Now that sums up pretty much what I have to say. I
14 just have one more recommendation to make to Mr. Palladino
15 who is the head of this 3500-member Nuclear Regulatory
16 Commission panel.

17 One of my brothers has a profession. He works for
18 a fellow named Irvin Feld, Jr. They have a perfect situation
19 where I think the Nuclear Regulatory Commission should con-
20 sider some of their finer stunts for the last 12 or 15
21 years, and talk to him about the center ring in the
22 Greatest Show on Earth. He is in Venice, Florida. He owns
23 Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus.

24 JUDGE HOYT: Val Sigstedt.

25

Federal Reporters, Inc.

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1 STATEMENT OF VAL SIGSTEDT

2 MR. SIGSTEDT: Two things, Philadelphia Electric
3 Company, I would like to thank you for uniting this community;
4 two, at least two of the blue lights up on top of the far
5 tower have burned out.

6 (Laughter.)

7 This public hearing is a fraud. This regulatory
8 agency is a sham. You are a public relations machine for the
9 industry we pay you to regulate.

10 Any other public agency such as Medicare or the
11 Internal Revenue Service has consistent rules which bind
12 all concerned. Yours does not. The Nuclear Regulatory
13 Commission protects an industry that is like the horse dead
14 in the stall, but is still standing up.

15 We, here, do not want to be the last American
16 region to have to look at one of these nuclear mistakes.
17 The mausoleum standing outside beside us is not for making
18 electricity to serve us. Its two functions make it our
19 enemy.

20 One, it justifies the borrowing of immense amounts
21 of money from a consortium of foreign investors, and that is
22 what City Bank is. This region will owe our very livelihood
23 to utter strangers who will ruin our credit, drive out our
24 life supporting industries. Bad money drives out good money,
25 and that is what money people say. City Bank and you people

mm12

1 have invaded our electric utility with your shameful
2 regulations at their side. If Limerick goes on line, we
3 accuse you of being the architect, Bechtel the contractor,
4 PECO the property owner, and the military industrial complex
5 of being the client. Then we are your slaves.

6 Two, electricity is in effect gained by spinning
7 magnets, and that is all they do out there. The Nuclear
8 Regulatory Commission is an entire agency set up to
9 force us to spin our magnets by a certain fuel, nuclear fission,
10 the most dangerous and wasteful fuel ever.

11 Where is the powerful governmental agency called
12 the Coal Regulatory Commission? Nowhere. But why? It is
13 because plutonium is too expensive to extract from uranium
14 ores, but it appears as a concentrated byproduct from
15 ordinary nuclear commercial production of electricity in the
16 waste, quote quote, the spent fuel rods.

17 After years in the reaction chambers of America,
18 plutonium burns free of the other hellish excreta and gets
19 cheap enough to extract for nuclear weapons.

20 That is why we are here in this room with fear and
21 anger and a great abiding belief we can cheerfully halt
22 what you do in Montgomery County.

23 The nuclear bomb industry takes what this industry
24 shits and makes hydrogen bombs from it. And that is why
25 your regulatory agency is so obsessive, so cold, so careless

1 of our children, our lives and our hard-earned money. You are
2 midwifing monsters every day you are at war with the world.

3 (Applause)

4 At this public hearing held to bring order to PECO's
5 Limerick Planning, we order you to stop. The people here want
6 an armistice, we want a truce, we want someone to come out
7 of the nuclear headquarters or down from Washington or
8 Artentina or Russia, Nevada and tell us you are sane. Tell us
9 you promise to use ordinary business prudence with our money,
10 ordinary mechanical principles with our machinery, ordinary
11 consistent internal policies as you sincerely attempt
12 to regulate this runaway industry.

13 When your own staff recommended to the Nuclear
14 Regulatory Commission to study certain glaring problems
15 regarding the Point Pleasant diversion which is part of
16 this contraption's cooling system as part of the licensing
17 process of Limerick, you overruled your own staff and
18 then you moved out over that dangerous soft spot in the
19 foundation of PE's plant at Limerick.

20 Just one of those problems is the salinity intrusion
21 in the Delaware River's estuary. Philadelphia and Camden's
22 drinking water are at risk with implications for the Ports
23 of Philadelphia, the fishing industry, and the life of the
24 Delaware River.

25 Listen to me, if you won't hear your own Staff.

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1 The river is bled from the top by the 800,000 gallons a day
2 from the New York City diversion. TNat water held back the
3 saltwater to historic reaches, but it now intrudes deeply
4 in periods of low rainfall.

5 The Delaware River Basin Commission wants to dam
6 the river at Tock's Island by the year 2000 and a coalition
7 of construction unions and a congressman from New Jersey
8 agree. But, when a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers went to a
9 DRBC Public Relations Association, the Water Resources
10 Association, Seminar on Water Conservation last month and
11 announced -- listen to this, they announced that the Corps
12 now believes that Tock's Island reservoir should not be built,
13 but it should be deauthorized instead and let this region go
14 back to normal.

15 That wasn't even carried in the newspapers, but it
16 aswbig news to the Delaware River, because years back
17 Congressman Peter Kostmeyer fought with the Corps to get
18 that to happen, and the Tock's project slept over a decade
19 with one eye open.

20 JUDGE HOYT: Sir, your time is up.

21 MR. SIGSTEDT: That is big news to salinity question
22 that you are in authority to answer before you damage this
23 region with your client's water withdrawals.

24 You had better reverse your decision on that and
25 find out why your staff said to you professionally, sirs, we

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1 have to study salinity intrusions on the Delaware before
2 Limerick gets its license to draw water.

3 Our plan conflicts with the Corps of Engineers.
4 What are we to think of this?

5 The NRC, the new energy guides in the Corps of
6 Engineers, the old energy guides --

7 JUDGE HOYT: Sir, I ask you -- Sir.

8 The hearing will recess.

9 (Recess.)

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1 JUDGE HOYT: The hearing will come to order. Let

2 the record reflect that all the parties to the hearing who
3 were present when the hearing recessed are again present
4 in the hearing room.

5 Our next speaker is Mr. Marvin I. Lewis.

6 STATEMENT OF MARVIN I. LEWIS

7 MR. LEWIS: My name is Marvin Lewis, L-E-W-I-S.
8 My address is 6504 Bradford Terrace, Philadelphia, 19149.

9 I have a few disjointed statements to say. First,
10 I delivered a letter to Congressman Bob Borski requesting
11 another public hearing because of this change of location.
12 I hope this Board will see fit to have another public hearing
13 on this because this place is difficult to get out to.

14 Secondly, I understand that SEPTA buses are used
15 as some kind of back-up buses in the emergency plans. I do
16 have the emergency plan in my hand. I am a former intervenor
17 and I do read them and I still can't understand the plan but
18 that is as it may be. I do want to make a few comments about
19 the SEPTA drivers.

20 One, SEPTA drivers are not required to be emergency
21 drivers. There is nothing in their union contract to say
22 that they are emergency drivers. Two, SEPTA drivers are
23 not required by union contract to drive other than regular
24 SEPTA routes or place themselves and they are not required to
25 place themselves in jeopardy such as a nuclear accident, fire,

24-mn-2

1 et cetera.

2 Third, hours will be needed to requisition and deliver
3 buses to the Limerick area with their drivers and also, some
4 of these drivers are not qualified for routes outside the
5 City of Philadelphia, in other words, they would need a
6 special license to be able to run on state routes and U. S.
7 routes.

8 I wondered if that contract with SEPTA had been
9 signed and what the costs are and if this is in the contract,
10 is this in the estimation of the Limerick costs at this point.

11 Another item on the emergency plan, I have a
12 friend of mine, Frank Scullion who is somewhat of an expert
13 on preparing testimony on year round campgrounds in this
14 area. They are heated cabins. They have campers in them all
15 year. We can't figure out how they are going to be evacuated.
16 Not macho because they are girls' camps too, but they are like
17 back to wilderness sort of camps for the kids and they don't
18 allow TV, they don't allow radio but they are heated cabins
19 nonetheless and they do run them year round. I don't even
20 know how you are going to inform these campgrounds that
21 prohibit TV and radio and what have you during the winter
22 or even during the summer for that matter and usually they
23 only have one car around on site or something of that nature
24 and there is no way to get that number of kids into one car
25 to take them home or have their parents pick up them or have

24-3

1 the bus pick them up at the end of the stay.

2 I just got this today and I think it is worth
3 mentioning because it is something that intervenors can't
4 get into because it is very confidential. It is information
5 we are not allowed into normally and it is very tough to get
6 at. This is a letter from Murley of NRC to Daltroff of PECO.

7 "This is to confirm our understanding of your
8 intended actions regarding additional review of information
9 obtained during the background information of security force
10 personnel at the Limerick Nuclear Generating Station. The
11 additional review has been deemed necessary by the disclosure
12 on November 8, 1984 that a member of the security force had
13 falsified his employment history records."

14 This is pretty serious.

15 JUDGE HOYT: Is the document that you are reading
16 classified in any way?

17 MR. LEWIS: No, ma'am. I do not have anything
18 classified in my hand. It refers to classified material.

19 JUDGE HOYT: All right. Go ahead.

20 MR. LEWIS: I am not allowed into classified
21 material. That is what I am saying. The intervenors have no
22 way of contesting anything that is classified because we have
23 to have prior knowledge of it which we are not allowed to do
24 so it is a real Catch-22. You are not allowed prior knowledge.
25 Therefore, you can't contest. Therefore, there might be

1 something in the plan that is very serious.

2 JUDGE HOYT: Just go ahead, sir. We just wanted to
3 be sure that there was no classified material. Thank you.

4 MR. LEWIS: What is it, somebody lied and somebody
5 was hired that was totally unqualified for the security force.
6 This letter is dated November 9. Judge Cole, I see you are
7 writing a note. It is November 9.

8 Another item I did was that I took the last two
9 months inspection reports and I just made a little chart
10 which I would like to put in the record after my talk
11 showing the deficiencies, the violations, the unresolved
12 items and the open items and they are quite extensive and
13 some of them bear directly on fuel loading and again I
14 just can't afford, it cost me like thirty or forty bucks
15 around for copying and mailing to be an intervenor every time
16 we make a filing which gets quite expensive.

17 I can't afford it. My group, CANE, Citizen Action
18 in the Northeast, is backing me for one contention on financial
19 qualification of the utility to operate a nuclear power plant
20 in the state.

21 We are at this time in abeyance as UCS takes the
22 latest NRC regulation on it through the courts and hopefully
23 we will be back soon as CANE or as Marvin Lewis, I am not
24 sure, and hopefully we can show especially a degraded financial
25 qualification of this utility, that they have no right and

24-5

1 they cannot operate a nuclear power plant safely.

2 I have one more item. In the statement of the City
3 of Philadelphia Motion to Strike to this Board and it is
4 dated November 14, 1984, the argument that Martha Bush put
5 forth is very interesting. Emergency planning is required
6 for these areas. In fact, implicit in the absolute requirement
7 for emergency planning in the two zones is the contrary view
8 by the regulators the risk is of sufficient degree to require
9 emergency planning.

10 In other words, the company seems to be arguing that
11 emergency planning is nit-picking which is a word that they
12 have used on NRC -- it is a word that PECO has used on NRC
13 regulations before. They are using this argument that the
14 NRC regulations are unnecessary, they seem to be of the view-
15 point that you don't need a real emergency plan.

16 Whether the NRC regulations are necessary or are
17 unnecessary at this time or whether they are sufficient or
18 not is not the point we are arguing here. The point we are
19 arguing in this court hopefully, Your Honors, is whether PECO
20 is complying with NRC regulations. As far as I can see, PECO
21 has not complied with regulation and the only reason we are
22 losing, the only reason the intervenors are losing, is that
23 we cannot muster enough money, time and manpower to contest
24 before the NRC adequately.

25 It isn't a matter of PECO doing it right. It is a

1 matter of we just do not have the resources. Please, no
2 applause.

3 If I may, whether or not you agree with Judge Hoyt,
4 she is in charge of this hearing and I would appreciate just
5 as I did at the Pottstown hearing.

6 JUDGE HOYT: Your time is up.

7 MR. LEWIS: Thank you very much.

8 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. Your document that you
9 asked earlier to be inserted in the record, will be inserted
10 at this point in the record.

11 (Document follows:)

12 XXXXXXXX

(E)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Inspection Number</u>	<u>Deficiency</u>	<u>violation</u>	<u>unresolved item</u>	<u>open item</u>
● -24	50-352/84-50				x
10-17	84-46			x	
10-4	84-47	x		x	
10-19	84-12		x		
10-5	84-42			x	
10-4	84-29		x	x	x
9-21	84-44	"Test exception Switch not working"			
9-14	84-27		4	x	
9-14	84-33	x			
10-4	84-BNL ESW review	x			
7-84	BN on blast effects				
9-84	84-41	x			
9-4	84-38				x
8-84	84-36 and 10			x	x

Many , many other open and unresolved items in reports previous to the above too numerous to include with the limitation of time.

● Power license granted despite criticality testing procedure during fuel load has not gotten NRC approval to date according to paperwork that I have examined to date.

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1 JUDGE WITNESS: The next speaker is Allen V. Renish.

2 STATEMENT OF ALLEN V. RENISH

3 MR. RENISH: My name is Allen Renish. I live at
4 979 South Lewis Road, about five miles from here. I don't
5 have a prepared statement but I welcome the opportunity to
6 share my view with the Board to license the power plant here.

7 I am 57 years old. I am proud to say that I am
8 the father of eight children. We have seven grandchildren.
9 I work in the area and have lived here all my life. I am not
10 an opponent of nuclear power. I believe that it has some
11 value.

12 I also believe that the Board members are not stupid
13 people. They are responsible people. I would hope they are
14 responsible people.

15 I guess the only thing that I can say, there are
16 several things that I can say, one thing that I could say
17 is that let the nuclear power plant operate if it can be shown
18 that the plant is regulated properly, if it can be shown that
19 it is safe, if it can be shown that the evacuation plans will
20 work. Then let it go. Let it operate.

21 The other thing that I would want to share with you
22 is that we are growing older in America. Right now there are
23 about 35 million Americans that are 65 years and older. We are
24 all going to get there sooner or later if we live to get there
25 but from a matter of costs, I wonder to myself when I get to be

1 65 years or older, will I be able to pay the electric company
2 for the power that I need for the lights and the heat in my
3 house.

4 So I guess if it can be shown that it is safe and
5 if it can be shown that it can be regulated, let it run but
6 by the same token, should that number "2" unit be allowed
7 to come on line if I am going to have to burn candles or
8 possibly try to get wood to heat my house when I won't have
9 the money to be able to pay the bills.

10 We can see what the pressure is in terms of
11 social security. We can see what the pressure is in terms
12 of the fact that perhaps by the year 2000, there may be
13 perhaps one and a quarter working people to support the
14 social security system to pay for those other people. The
15 pressure is on to cut the benefits to these people and it is
16 going to happen. So this is going to be one more pressure
17 that we have to concern ourselves with.

18 With that, exercise your responsibility with good
19 judgment. I know that you are really concerned about it
20 even though when you sit there, you seem to be arrogant.
21 I don't believe you mean to be arrogant but I guess it is the
22 passion or the emotions are getting to all of us. I don't
23 know how you got your jobs but I guess somebody either appointed
24 you or maybe you volunteered for the job.

25 (Laughter.)

24-9

1 MR. RENISH: I wouldn't want to be sitting in that
2 spot right now because I can see the fire coming out of the
3 eyes of the people around me here. I believe you will
4 exercise good judgment. I believe that within my heart
5 because I tell you, if you don't, I have lived here all my
6 life. I had a home built about five miles from here less
7 than a year ago and if you don't, I am going to put the place
8 up for sale, I am just going to pack up and move.

9 Thank you.

10 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you very much. Our next speaker
11 will be Richard Reichley.

12 STATEMENT OF RICHARD REICHLEY

13 MR. REICHLEY: My name is Richard Reickley and I
14 live in Sumneytown. I want to thank you for this time to
15 speak and my hope and concern is that you will really listen,
16 really listen to me and the other people here.

17 I know there has been disruption here tonight but
18 these people really have feelings in their hearts and they
19 know that there is something really important here that you
20 have to decide. I want to speak of only one concern although
21 there are many, many concerns that this evacuation report has
22 in it, many concerns. But I only want to speak of one concern
23 tonight. That is my three grandchildren.

24 My three grandchildren go to a school that is within
25 the ten-mile radius. I wish my three grandchildren were here

1 right now because that would change your hearts and your minds.
2 There are not enough buses to move these children out of that
3 school and every one of you sitting here know that. There
4 are not enough buses to move them at one time. One thing we
5 finally and it took a while, but we finally learned from
6 Three Mile Island, that we, the public, were not told about
7 the accident until many, many hours afterwards.

8 That means when there is an accident and we finally
9 know about it, there is already radiation out there and we
10 don't have time to make trip after trip after trip to get
11 these children out.

12 We don't have that time. Radiation does harm
13 people. PECO says it doesn't but there are many scientists
14 who are scientists that know what they are talking about
15 that radiation does hurt people. There is nothing that is
16 more important to this United States of America than our
17 children, nothing. Not the money, not all the money that PECO
18 has in its billions of dollars. That is not as important as
19 our children. That is the most important thing to our nation.
20 Those children are more important than any corporation even
21 the largest corporation in this country. Those children are
22 the things that are most important.

23 You of the NRC, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
24 you have this most important task to protect our children
25 not Philadelphia Electric's money.

24-11

1 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. Our next speaker is
2 Margaret Dardis.

3 (Applause.)

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4 STATEMENT OF MARGARET DARDIS

5 MS. DARDIS: I welcome this opportunity to speak to
6 the judges. I would first like to hand you an exhibit which
7 is my personal observation of last summer's test. Following
8 that, I had obtained a copy of the FEMA report on that test
9 which I have here. On page 21 of that report, I believe
10 that FEMA observers report refers to the same center that I
11 and others of my friends from Bucks County observed in
12 Montgomery County.

13 Although the similarity between what we saw and
14 what appeared in the FEMA report is so small that it is really
15 difficult to know. However, I wish that the Commission would
16 check on that aspect of the reporting on the plans by FEMA.

17 What I really want to talk with the Board members
18 about is this. First let me say that I am here in a double
19 capacity. I live in Bucks County which is supposed to be a
20 support county but where there are many people who are
21 actually within 25 miles of the plant by quite a bit. I,
22 myself, am not quite in that area. On the other hand, my
23 summer home where my son resides year round is in an EPZ of
24 another plant and I am quite familiar with receiving a little
25 card telling me to go to South China high school if there is

1 ever an accident at Maine Yankee. My daughter-in-law who
2 was born and raised within a hundred miles of where we
3 were, neither she nor anyone else knew where South China
4 was. Maybe it is the South China Syndrome.

5 (Laughter.)

6 MS. DARDIS: I noted that there was a question about
7 ill-informed laymen and I don't think anyone should be
8 ill-informed laymen or otherwise. Therefore, I would like
9 to read from the NRC's own pronouncement on Limerick from
10 page N-3, I believe the next to the last appendix in the final
11 environmental statement.

12 This has to do with modeling what would happen to
13 people in the event of a serious accident resulting in
14 releases from plant internal causes, fires and low to
15 moderately severe earthquakes, not the most severe earthquake.

16 For these situations there is assumed, there has been
17 an assumption made by the staff at other plants that
18 the people from the ten to 25 mile area under the wind blown
19 radioactive plume would be relocated within 12 hours after
20 passage of that plume.

21 That assumption, this says, cannot be made by the
22 staff for this plant. The staff judgment, I quote, is that
23 this assumption for a site with high population density would
24 not be appropriate because the large number of people that
25 would be involved in the ten to 25 mile region would make

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1 this scenario unrepresentative. In other words, people living
2 in the ten to 25 mile area here are unrepresentative even
3 though they may be under that plume.

4 Instead, the staff analysis assumes that outside of
5 the ten mile EPZ, only people from the highly contaminated
6 areas see another section which I am about to quote from,
7 "only those people would be relocated 12 hours after plume
8 passage." Now let's get a definition straight while we
9 are on definitions. Evacuation means getting out before you
10 are irradiated you hope. Relocation means getting out after
11 you are irradiated. That is the difference.

12 So we are talking about people between ten and 25
13 miles which takes in a fair amount of my county. We are
14 talking about the possibility of their having to move
15 because this plume has come over as a positive ground dose
16 which could yield as much as 200 rem over a seven day period.

17 Now I am going to read the definition of highly
18 contaminated. Relocation of the public from the highly
19 contaminated areas beyond ten miles is assumed to take place
20 12 hours after plume passage which we were just were told
21 couldn't be done in this area. The criteria for this
22 relocation is whether the projected seven day ground dose to
23 the total bone marrow as projected by field measurements would
24 exceed 200 rers which is only slightly above the average
25 threshold exposure for potential early fatality with minimal
medical treatment.

1 Otherwise, people in highly contaminated areas
2 are assumed to be relocated within seven days.

3 Now I understand Judge Cole is here, but I don't
4 know which gentleman he is. You are Judge Cole, and I have
5 read your comments in transcripts of testimony on this very
6 point.

7 Your self questioning whether you would like to
8 receive 200 rem or 199 rem, which of course, doesn't warrant
9 evacuation, perhaps. You said that it was a very high dose.

10 Yet, the Staff at the NRC says that this is a
11 possibility in a number of credible accidents.

12 I would like you and this Board to consider why
13 people in my County or in Philadelphia within 25 miles of
14 the plant or in Eastern Montgomery County or in Chester or
15 in the other areas to the north and west of here which are
16 not as much downwind, but of course are at risk, why anyone
17 should be expected to receive more radiation than would be
18 received -- that is, they would receive more in a 24-hour
19 period than would be received under allowable limits for
20 the emergency workers who would get a one-shot dose and then
21 would not be permitted back into the area any further.

22 That is after 25 --

23 JUDGE HOYT: Ma'am, I think your time has expired.

24 MS. DARDIS: Yes, I understand. Thank you very
25 much. I believe under such circumstances, other people

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1 would expire as well as the time.

2 Thank you.

3 JUDGE HOYT: Will you take your jacket, and
4 please, ma'am replace that sign.

5 MS.DARDIS: Yes, ma'am, I shall.

6 JUDGE HOYT: Please, ma'am, replace that piece of
7 tape.

8 (Judge Cole replacing tape.)

9 JUDGE HOYT: I appreciate that.

10 The article which was given to the Board, apparently
11 a column written by the speaker, Margaret M. Dardis, a
12 published column in the Tuesday, August 7, 1984 Bucks County
13 Courier Times Pennsylvania entitled Disaster, will be inserted
14 into the record at this point.

15 (The document follows.)

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See FEMA Exercise Evaluation Report, LUS, Exercise July 25, 1984, Report Sept. 19, 1984
p. 21.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1984

BUCKS COUNTY COURIER TIMES

PENNSYLVANIA

Disaster

PECO's emergency procedures a failure in Bucks County

Margaret M. Dardis

Some Bucks County citizens wondered why our commissioners refused to participate in the recent "test" of emergency procedures in the event of a nuclear accident at Philadelphia Electric's Limerick plant. The issue is due to come up again soon as the Bucks County plan is examined. Perhaps your readers would enjoy a firsthand account of just what went on that day over the line in Montgomery County.

Armed with an observer's badge, I spent a good part of the afternoon looking for "my" reception center. It was hard to find because no signs, barricades or pylons had been set up. No police were at the intersection to direct traffic. It turned out that the Federal Emergency Management observer had been calling to find out where the "response personnel" were, while they sat in their offices awaiting a call that never came. The wrong number had been included in the plan.

Communications finally being established, the coordinators opened — and closed — the center in the little space of half an hour. "For lack of evacuees," they explained. In fact, the order to evacuate came much later, more than two hours after the center was closed down.

I followed the one ambulance and one police car over to the "mass care cen-

ter" at a nearby school. There, a young man was winding up a demonstration of monitoring a person for radioactive contamination, the only complete demonstration of the evening. There were no "injuries," no "evacuees," no more monitoring or decontamination procedures.

There was, I must admit, food. Outdoors, volunteers barbecued hot dogs and hamburgers under a sky that, in a real accident, might easily have been dropping radioactive particles on the food. Indoors, school children from the summer swimming program ran barefoot back and forth across the "contaminated" area where the geiger counter sat. No one stopped them.

Three men in Red Cross hard hats arrived. No, they'd leave the cots in the van, they were too heavy. How many cots in the van? No cots, just blankets. If this were the "real thing," supplies would come from the warehouse down in Philadelphia, around Cottman. What about traffic during a disaster? "We do what we can."

The emergency coordinator, volunteers and the woman from FEMA ate under a glorious sunset sky. A radio amateur, the only person who seemed to be paying attention to the drill, remarked that "if this were the real thing," he and his family would be on their way to Maryland. One of the Red Cross people hung up two Red Cross flags in the cafeteria, tramping through the contaminated area to get there.

A car slewed into the parking lot, a young man, followed by an assistant loaded down with electronic camera equipment, rushed up demanding, "Where's the Red Cross? We're supposed to videotape for Energy Consultants. Where are the flags and banners?"

Energy Consultants, I happened to know, was the outfit that had contracted to produce PECO's evacuation plan. I must confess some pleasure upon learning later that they had driven for an hour or more around a deserted industrial park, looking for the long-closed reception center. I had wasted several gallons of gas in that same park earlier.

As the newcomers taped "the fine volunteer response to the drill" for their employers, one volunteer confided that she was getting \$80 from PECO for her presence at the "surprise drill." The young man on the geiger counter returned from the picnic area and began to monitor another volunteer. A bit past the crotch, he stopped and put away the probe because the picture taking was finished.

The people I met that day — except, perhaps, for those from Energy Consultants — were wonderful, good, kind, earnest people. They were doing an abominably bad job of something that no one could have done well. Clearly, few of them would know an isotope from a heliotrope. "You get more radiation from smoking a pack of cigarettes," someone said, "than you'd get from an accident at Limerick." I would trust those people

implicitly in any emergency — except a nuclear one. Watching them, I felt some of the anger that comes upon seeing a nice person being conned.

Reading the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's statement on Limerick, I had learned that high contamination could be dropped downwind as far as 25 miles from the plant site. The mass care center where I observed was somewhat closer than that. So, as we all said goodbye at the end of the "exercise," I asked the Red Cross manager what would be done with evacuees "if this were the real thing" with the wind blowing from Limerick, as it was that moment. Apparently there were no contingency plans. "We do what we can," he said. "Anyway, it's only a test."

I went home and began to read the plans again. They don't say anything about helping people under the 25-mile plume. They do say that for 50 miles downwind, feed and water might have to be trucked in for farm animals. The plans don't say anything about trucking in food and water for people. The plans don't guarantee that truck drivers will make deliveries in a contaminated area. Even if people picked up and left of their own accord, the plans don't say where they would go.

I fell asleep with the Bucks County plan beside me, wondering: just where the hell would they all go?

Margaret M. Dardis is a Bucks County resident.

mm3

1 JUDGE HOYT: I think the previous witness,
2 Mr. Lewis had a table that he wanted to include in the record
3 and we did not get that from him, or he did not give it to us.

4 Is he in the room?

5 If he is in the room, we would ask that he give it
6 to us at this time.

7 JUDGE HARBOUR: The table is the one that was the
8 compilation of the construction reports for the past month.

9 Is Mr. Lewis still here?

10 (No response.)

11 JUDGE HOYT: Very well. Pamela Buss, please.

12 STATEMENT OF PAMELA BUSS

13 MS. BUSS: My name is Pam Buss. I have been a
14 busdriver with Owen J. Roberts for seven or eight years. But
15 I will not be able to drive the students to a host school,
16 because I would want to be with my own family. And, I also
17 do not think many of the drivers will be available because,
18 it used to be that bus driving was like a housewife's job,
19 but now there are fewer, and it is more a job held by men
20 who have been laid off at like the steel companies, or
21 Firestone. And they hold several part-time jobs to support
22 their families.

23 These men would not be near a phone in case of
24 emergency and they would be at their various jobs. So, I do
25 not think many of them would drive the buses.

1 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, ma'am.

2 Next speaker is Robert A. Boyer.

3 STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. BOYER

4 MR. BOYER: My name is Robert Boyer. I live in
5 Chester Springs, which is about nine miles from the plant.

6 First, I would like to say that I'm appalled at
7 having to come to PE's den of propaganda in order to make a
8 statement at a supposedly impartial hearing, and I
9 resent having to stand at a podium with the words Philadelphia
10 Electric Company on the front --

11 JUDGE HOYT: Sir, I am going to insert into the
12 record at this time, a correct description of the podium at
13 which you are standing.

14 The words "Philadelphia Electric Company" are
15 covered by a piece of tape.

16 MR. BOYER: You cut me off before I could finish my
17 sentence. I was going to say "even though they are covered
18 by tape."

19 I am a parent and I am a concerned citizen, and
20 I have some serious apprehension about the evacuation plan,
21 specifically as it pertains to farmers.

22 The evacuation plan says that farmers will
23 designated as emergency workers in order to tend to their
24 livestock in the event of a radiological emergency, and they
25 will be provided with training and dosimetry.

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1 I have never heard of any training. I don't have
2 any idea what a dosimetry is.

3 I obtained a pamphlet issued by the Pennsylvania
4 Department of Agriculture to farmers around Three Mile Island
5 prior to the accident, which described actions to be taken
6 in the event of an accident at the plant. What you should
7 know about nuclear power plant accidents. Farmers' Emergency
8 Information.

9 One interesting thing is, on the cover it says:
10 "Dear Farmer, this booklet contains general information on
11 the needs and care of animals should there be an accident
12 at a nuclear power plant. The likelihood of a serious
13 accident at a nuclear power plant is extremely small, but it
14 could happen."

15 The first three pages explain how to shelter and
16 feed with uncontaminated feed, our livestock.

17 Then on page four, I will quote, it says: "Providing
18 shelter and care for all livestock is usually impractical and
19 impossible.

20 Now they just had three pages telling me how to do
21 it, and then on page 4 they say it is really impossible.

22 I didn't need that statement. I already arrived
23 at the same conclusion after page 1. I have beef cows, and
24 when I handle them for testing sales, et cetera, I hire
25 extra help.

1 I could not round up my herd by myself and get them
2 into shelter.

3 I have chickens, some of which are free range, and
4 it would take me some time to round them up.

5 I have hogs. Of course some are housed indoors, but
6 the breeding stock are at pasture, and I have often spent
7 with help, four hours trying to round up a sow to get her
8 inside to farrow.

9 I also have horses which could be gotten in here
10 again, if I have sufficient time. If I have a week or two.

11 The second part of the evacuation plan says that
12 I am supposed to have shelter to get these animals into.
13 It says I should plan ahead, convert other buildings.

14 Is Philadelphia Electric Company going to pay me
15 for that?

16 I have 20 cows, 10 horses, 50 pigs, 200 chickens
17 all in one barn. It is not that big a barn.

18 The pamphlet says plan ahead.

19 Next, the pamphlet deals with ventilation. It says
20 how important ventilation is for animals.

21 I'm a farmer. I know how important ventilation is.
22 I've had many a calf die in my arms from respiratory infections
23 in poorly ventilated buildings.

24 But the pamphlet says also, be careful, because if
25 you ventilate too much you might be letting in contaminated air.

mm7

1 So, here again I have the double do, but don't
2 do. This verbal jargon both in this pamphlet, and in this
3 evacuation plan, reminds me of the New Speak Language in
4 Orwell's 1984. But then it is 1984.

5 I would just like to conclude by saying that we
6 can't evacuate our animals, we can't evacuate ourselves. As
7 one human being to three other human beings, you are my
8 brothers and my sister, please don't license this plant.
9 We cannot evacuate.

10 If this plant runs amok, we have had it.

11 Thank you.

12 (Applause)

13 JUDGE HOYT: Geunes-Boyer.

14 STATEMENT OF GEUNES-BOYER

15 MS. GEUNES-BOYER: I would like to say I feel the
16 ~~un~~current evacuation plan is inadequate, unworkable in its
17 totality. But specifically in the area of schools, the
18 plan calls for teachers to evacuate with students and remain
19 with them until such time as parents or other authorized
20 persons pick them up.

21 We cannot expect teachers to forsake their own
22 families and evacuate with our children. Many teachers have
23 stated they will not comply with this, nor would their parents.
24 No parent would forsake their own child and evacuate in
25 opposite direction.

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I intend to put my family first ahead of any
so-called evacuation plan.

Evacuation will not work, Pimerick will not work.
Please don't allow this plant to operate.

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JUDGE HOYT: Brenda Honig, H-o-n-i-g.

(Applause.)

STATEMENT OF BRENDA HONIG

MS. HONIG: I come speaking as one who has observed the day of the drill and also as the North Coventry PTO president who is concerned about the care of over 500 children at a school that is within two miles of the plant.

In light of the poor construction record as demonstrated at plants as the (inaudible), Arizona plant, and the Salem Plant, which is PECO part owner of that plant, Three Mile Island and so on, in light of mismanagement and falsified records, tests that have been given by the NRC that are called take-out tests at college level where anyone can fill in the blanks and return them, in light of poor security with which the utility even had problems the day of the drill, and I am very surprised that they would admit that which they publicly did in their own newspaper, when your PR job has been to build public confidence, that person should be fired because it only destroyed public confidence in your own security.

It has been suggested that Three Mile Island wasn't sabotaged because so many backup systems failed. We are concerned. You did not comfort us when

1 you gave that information about the security being
2 breached the day of the drill when you were being
3 observed.

4 No one at the site is there except the
5 utility. Don't be fooled by the name "resident
6 inspector." That person is not there. It is a false
7 name. That person could come, they would be told, in
8 a site alert to come to the plant.

9 It is false security.

10 In light of no technical information to
11 municipalities and schools about how to protect
12 ourselves, about the types of accidents that could
13 occur with the time of releases that could come, how
14 soon they could come and how long they could last,
15 we have been told by Energy Consultants, their PR job
16 has been to call it a puff, as if it is a cigarette
17 puff. And it will pass over.

18 It can stay. On a rainy day it can stay.
19 It can come and come and come and keep coming. It
20 may not be a puff that goes over. That is ideal.

21 In light of these things the NRC must seriously
22 consider the emergency plans, even if they are a little
23 more expensive to take the time to do that more honestly
24 and carefully. I am a rate payer. I will be a rate payer.
25 Many of us who are critical are educated, and we are

1 informed. We are college graduates. We have taken
2 post-graduate courses. We know that mutations, genetic
3 mutations can occur slowly. We know that cancer can
4 occur slowly. We know there are other risks in our
5 environment. We don't choose to add to it in a most
6 potentially serious and harmful way.

7 The specifics I am opposed to are that
8 bus drivers are not under contract and they are not
9 even employed by the schools. I corroborate what
10 Pamela Buss has said, ditto. Even my son's bus to school
11 has different drivers because they have told me that they
12 cannot keep the same drivers because they just quit.
13 They can't take it from the kids. They are not going to
14 be around in an emergency either. They are employed
15 by a private agency.

16 In Pottstown, a large community, it is not
17 even a bussed community. They don't have busses. Their
18 road capacity is poor. There are two-lane roads
19 in our two- to five-mile area around the the power plant
20 where there is a high population density.

21 My own township, for your information, did not
22 have plans to -- in North Coventry Township -- close
23 to the plant, within two miles, did not have plans to
24 take handicapped people, the elderly, and people without
25 transportation without relying -- they plan to rely

1 on the county. They were told by FEMA to come up with
2 something else. They had to use dump trucks.

3 I was appalled that the day of the drill they
4 had nothing but dump trucks as a backup. They thought it
5 was a laughing matter.

6 We do not have the ambulances. We rely on
7 the Pottstown ambulances. We have no funeral homes
8 with hearses.

9 We have no training. They used toy dosimeters
10 that day.

11 The radio can't receive WCOJ as planned
12 presently. We cannot receive it at night. PECO
13 volunteers were used in my township building for major
14 jobs. Sirens can be sounded selectively, but my
15 elected officials who can't order that did not know yet
16 that they were able to do that. But there still is
17 no organization beyond that for the radios to be designed
18 to give emergency protective action guides to people
19 if there were selective guidelines.

20 PEMA has given us no technical information
21 about the potential of accidents also.

22 My most serious contention, if I may
23 just present this yet, is that the people within the
24 two- to five-mile area zone, under the highest density
25 population or a high density population area, first of all,

1 we had no sirens sounded until an hour and 25 minutes
2 into a general emergency. I am appalled.

3 The BRP philosophy is run like hell, back to
4 the old '50s philosophy, run like hell or duck and cover.
5 Their philosophy is run like hell. They feel it is
6 not safe to be sheltered.

7 They do not agree -- in the NUREG 0654 book,
8 NRC/FEMA manual, there is advised a split sheltering.
9 I don't understand -- well, it is a split advisory.
10 Sheltering that we feel is not protective. It could
11 reduce risk, but there can be an air exchange within
12 an hour or two hours.

13 Our public school building two miles from the
14 school is not water-tight, let alone airtight. We are
15 not ready to be able to shelter children and protect
16 them.

17 The public has also been not told how to
18 protect themselves as far as boots, long pants to come out
19 in, if your area is irradiated and your top soil is
20 radioactive.

21 The public has not been told. Our township
22 people don't even know this. Our school people --

23 JUDGE HOYT: Ma'am, I think your time is up.

24 MS. HONIG: May I ask also too that the
25 thyroid blocking tablets be considered for the public and

1 we be let know before a general emergency because it --

2 JUDGE HOYT: What was the --

3 JUDGE COLE: Thyroid blocking.

4 JUDGE HOYT: I'm sorry.

5 MS. HONIG: And also that if it has to be
6 licensed, we will be let know before a general emergency.

7 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. Our next speaker
8 will be Carrie Simonetta.

9 Thank you.

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10 STATEMENT OF CARRIE SIMONETTA

11 MS. SIMONETTA: Inasmuch as this meeting was
12 billed as a last opportunity for the public to speak,
13 it should have been held where it was originally
14 scheduled or in a neutral place. Instead of that,
15 here we are where we are being stared at by PECO's
16 lawyers and we have PECO's security guards surrounding
17 us. And we are intimidated by --

18 JUDGE HOYT: Ma'am, just for the record,
19 there are no security guards of the company in this
20 room. Counsel for the applicant is entitled to be
21 here as are counsel for all other parties.

22 MS. SIMONETTA: I feel this building alone
23 is a psychological trauma that few people could feel
24 free to speak in.

25 Anyhow, the evacuation plan assumes participation

1 from bus drivers and teachers in Upper (inaudible),
2 Wissahickon, and the main line areas. These people
3 were never even informed about the plan, let alone have said
4 that they would participate in it.

5 Furthermore, Bucks County is listed as a
6 receptive host in the plan, and I know hundreds of
7 people in Bucks County who are worried about themselves
8 and would not want contaminated people in school busses
9 coming into their area.

10 If you evacuate people, there will be no
11 place for them to go.

12 At Limerick you have seven foot thick walls
13 and a secondary containment building to keep the
14 radiation from getting out, if radiation is released
15 during an accident. People are being told to put
16 cloths over their face while they are huddled in
17 parking lots. This would protect them.

18 They are being told that if the roads are
19 blocked and they can't get out of the area, they
20 should get underneath furniture and that would protect
21 them.

22 All I can say is, I hope the furniture is
23 seven foot thick.

24 Thank you.

25 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

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We will take one more. Richard M. McNutt.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD MC NUTT

MR. MC NUTT: My name is Richard McNutt, M-c-N-u-t-t.

I am an industrial engineer and I live in (inaudible) Township in Bucks County. And Judge Cole and Mr. Connor can speak to my credentials if there needs to be anything on the record, because it was already put on the record in Washington.

When Philadelphia Electric Company had its evacuation drill on the 25th of July, I went to the Bucks County officials concerned with emergency management. I asked them to tell me where to find information on how citizens should react when food and water supplies were contaminated by an accident at Limerick. I was told that Bucks County was not participating in the emergency drill and that they were not participating in emergency planning for an accident at the Limerick plant.

END 26

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1 This is 25 miles away from the Limerick Power Plant.
2 So I went to Montgomery County which is where we are in
3 case you hadn't noticed. I asked who the contact person
4 was for information about food and water contamination during
5 an accident scenario at Limerick. I was told that there was
6 no information available from the emergency management or
7 the sheriff's department or any department and I should talk to
8 the commissioners in Montgomery County. I presented a formal
9 protest to the commissioners and the protest was given to them
10 on the 25th of July in 1984 and it read, "This is a formal
11 protest of Montgomery County's participation in the PECO
12 evacuation drill. The NRC states that in the event of an
13 accident the water supply and food will be contaminated
14 for 50 miles. PECO's plan considers the contamination
15 contained within a ten mile radius. Montgomery County has
16 taken no action to either prevent or cure any such
17 contamination. I am here to find information as to what our
18 actions should be to react to contaminated food and water
19 supply."

20 The Commissioners told me at that time that they had
21 no information. They told me that the County had no
22 responsibility in this area because they had no public health
23 department in Montgomery County. I asked them to see what
24 they could do about providing that information. I left for
25 the West Coast and when I returned in September I followed up

1 only to find that no information had been gathered and
2 the question was done formally.

3 I was told to contact the state health department
4 because Montgomery County accepted no responsibility having
5 no health department in the county. So on October 1st, I
6 wrote to the State Health Department, the State of
7 Pennsylvania.

8 "Dear Sir, Mr. Paul Bartle, chairman of the
9 Montgomery County Commissioners has informed us that
10 Montgomery County has no health department and that if
11 we need information on the effects of potential contamination
12 of water and food supplies by the Limerick Nuclear Generating
13 Station that we should contact the state health department.

14 We understand that the state health department has
15 a responsibility for the people who live within a 50-mile
16 radius of the Limerick power plant and that Mr. Bartle absolves
17 himself and his county from their responsibility.

18 We are appealing to your department for an answer
19 to that question. In the event of a contamination for
20 whatever reason from the Limerick power plant, number one,
21 who is responsible for our water and food supply and number
22 two, from where is information and assistance readily
23 available during an emergency at the Limerick plant concerning
24 our water and food supply? Number three, why is this
25 information not made available during test drills for

1 licensing? Number four, what services do the county provide
2 during an emergency to protect citizens from contaminated
3 food and water intake?

4 What are the long term plans for citizens'
5 protection in the event of contamination of food and water
6 supplies? What are the short term plans for citizens'
7 protection in the event of contaminated food or water supply?

8 Number six, for information now before an
9 emergency, who is the contact person for related information
10 on food and water supply in Montgomery and Bucks County? Who
11 monitors for contamination of food and water supply?

12 Number eight. who will monitor during an emergency at the
13 Limerick plant?

14 Our goal is to understand the planning that is
15 already in place and understand the role that we will take
16 in the process of protecting the integrity of our food and
17 water supply. We are a citizens organization concerned with
18 the organization and are conscious of our resources and the
19 health of our environment.

20 Thank you for the attention to this matter. We
21 look forward to your prompt reply as the fuel-loading process
22 has already begun."

23 As of the 15th of November, 1984, I have received
24 no answer. So I have Bucks County with no answer. I have
25 Mongtomery County with no answers and I have the State with no

27-4

1
2 answers as to who the hell is going to take care of our food
3 and water supply. I want to know. Is the NRC going to
4 take care of our food and water? Is PECO? Somebody around
5 here has to know something about food and water supply.

6 JUDGE HOYT: Are you just about finished, sir?

7 MR. McNUTT: I am close.

8 JUDGE HOYT: We will give you another minute.

9 MR. McNUTT: Considering the fact that the
10 Limerick water flows into the Philadelphia water supply,
11 don't you think that this should be an issue? We will have
12 millions of victims here with no one or no place to contact
13 for any kind of information or assistance. At this hearing
14 so far, I see no buses, no food, no water, no shelter, no
15 leadership, no information, no regulatory commission.

16 Thank you for the time.

17 (Applause.)

18 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. We have 14 speakers for
19 which there will simply not be time this evening to receive
20 their comments. We will ask any of the persons that may wish
21 to submit their comments in a letter or in some sort of a
22 written statement to us, that they send that to the Nuclear
23 Regulatory Commission, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board,
24 Washington, D. C., 20555. You may address them to me if you
25 wish.

27-5
1 COMMENT FROM THE FLOOR: I don't have a pen or a
2 pencil with me.

3 JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Crockett in the back of the room
4 I think still may have a few cards available. If you wish to
5 have him write the address down for you, I am sure he would
6 be happy to do so.

7 COMMENT FROM THE FLOOR: What is the reason for
8 closing this hearing now? I drove 45 minutes to be here.

9 JUDGE HOYT: The published hours for this
10 hearing --

11 COMMENT FROM THE FLOOR: Don't tell me that is why
12 I voted on November 6th. I do not want to hear that. I am
13 a serious American, lady, and if you know anything about
14 Bucks County politics, we do not tolerate politicians that
15 don't tolerate the people's rights. Don't close this hearing.
16 Don't close this hearing. We will not leave. We will not
17 leave.

18 JUDGE HOYT: Sir, I am not a politician.

19 COMMENT FROM THE FLOOR: You are out of order.

20 (Applause.)

21 JUDGE HOYT: Sir, you scream at me one more time and
22 I will have you removed from the building. Please, I am not
23 going to have you do that. Thank you, sir. The hearing
24 was advertised between the hours of seven and ten. We have
25 concluded the time today and the hearing is closed.

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We do have some statements to be inserted in the record at this point. Thank you.

(The documents supplied to be inserted in the record follow:)

INSERT.

See note on the last page!

An Open Letter To All Parents, Teachers, Emergency Workers, Civil Servants, Government Officials, And All Interested Persons Concerning Responsibility In Respect To Emergency Plans For Nuclear Plants

Dr. Ronald P. Milito
R.D. 2 Hallman Mill Rd.
Phoenixville, PA 19460

by Dr. Ronald P. Milito

At present the nuclear regulatory commission (NRC) is requesting an emergency evacuation plan as a prerequisite for the licensing of a nuclear power plant. What is our moral responsibility in respect to cooperation with the plan development? To answer this question the following points must be raised and courageously penetrated with clear thinking.

The NRC's decision to update radiological emergency plans to include a 10 mile radius evacuation zone clearly indicates that in the NRC's own opinion nuclear power plants are not as trustworthy as previously considered. This change of thought, stimulated by the incident at Three Mile Island, reveals the error of the NRC's previous stance. Consider all the years of nuclear operation without evacuation plans. Who would have been morally responsible if an accident had caused injury, death or loss of property? Those who owned and operated the plants and those who licensed the operation without an evacuation plan, namely the NRC, would have born the responsibility. Since the NRC is on record as overestimating plant safety in the past, how can we be confident they are not overestimating the effectiveness of a realistic evacuation plan? The record also shows the tyranny of the NRC which forced the people to accept the dangers of nuclear plants without those at risk even having a vote in the matter. What could be a clearer violation of the spirit behind the Bill of Rights, Article V, "No person ... shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law;". One of the cries of the early American colonists was "no taxation without representation". Clearly jeopardizing life, health, and home by nuclear plants without even a vote is a far worse tyranny.

Now the NRC wants local and state government officials, both elected and non-elected, to review and agree to the evacuation plans. Not only do they want agreement, but they want these officials to cooperate and help develop these plans. Hold it clearly in mind that anyone who develops, agrees to, or cooperates with the plans becomes an accomplice in the NRC's tyranny. If in the case of a nuclear accident the plans are ineffective then all accomplices MUST bear the moral responsibility for the deaths, injuries, cancers and property losses, even if those at risk had agreed to the plan. But if those at risk cannot even vote, and in fact do not want to accept nuclear dangers, then those who impose them or help, are accomplices in tyranny.

The extent of this tyranny of the NRC and all who become accomplices is made even clearer by asking who will assume the financial liability in the case of a nuclear accident. Should it not be those who assumed the moral responsibility, i.e. those who license the plant, those who own and operate the plant, and those who develop and agree to the necessary safety plans? Yet the same NRC, which is willing to foist nuclear plants upon a population even against the people's will, has also perpetrated and upheld the Price Anderson Act of 1957 which limits the liability of owners and operators of the nuclear plants. When the AEC first offered licenses for nuclear plants, insurance companies would not accept the risk of insuring such plants and investors were too shy without protection. Note that the insurance companies' refusal to insure nuclear plants indicates clearly that they did

not see the risk to be as low as the AEC did. With Price Anderson in place, the utilities are limited in liability to \$560,000,000 even though the AEC's own studies indicate that the worst accident can cause damage running as high as \$28,000,000,000. How could \$560,000,000 ever recompense the loss of all the properties in Chester County, let alone in an "area the size of Pennsylvania" which is cited as an example in the AEC safety study? Please keep in mind that insurance companies will not cover homes and properties against radiological damage, so full coverage against nuclear plant accidents is just not possible. What would happen if a conventional factory exploded and damaged a nuclear plant? The factory owners would be fully liable to the utility company for a lot more than \$560,000,000 considering the cost of nuclear plants. Consider again, the fifth amendment; "No person shall ... be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;". On March 31, 1977 Judge James B. McMillan of the North Carolina Federal District Court found Price Anderson unconstitutional because it was in violation of the fifth amendment. The darkness of the times we live in is evidenced by the U.S. Supreme Court's reversal of this decision in June of 1978. What Thomas Paine called common sense has become all too uncommon. The injustice and violation of fair play goes even further in the Price Anderson Act when it specifies that utility lawyers fighting the public's claim will be the first to be paid out of the \$560,000,000. There is also a ten year statute of limitations on claims, so if long term effects such as cancer appear after ten years, no claim can be made. Last, but not least, the U.S. taxpayer is footing a good part of the \$560,000,000. How can this bill be passed and extended in the name of protecting the public, especially in an age of so called consumer protectionism by government?

How can the NRC and the utilities keep touting nuclear plant safety when they insist on a limitation of liability? Why do such failsafe plants need this kind of unfair protection? Logically and morally speaking, the NRC and the utilities cannot have it both ways, although in fact, they eat their cake and have it too. What kind of integrity can a person have if he does not want to accept the liability of his own actions, but demands that others be fully liable for their own actions? Free men take full responsibility for their own actions and expect others to do the same.

Who is taking responsibility for the radiation release and exposure that results from mining of uranium, fuel processing, "normal" plant operation, radioactive waste transport and waste storage? The eight part front page series on these problems by The Philadelphia Inquirer (Nov 13-20, 1983) reveals the shocking errors, arrogance, lies and deceptions by our government in the history of nuclear power development.

Please keep in mind that all who support the evacuation plans not only take on the moral responsibility for assaults on life, health, property, and the future of the earth, but also enter the realm of tyranny when they do so against the will of the people, when they do not allow the people a vote, and literally add insult to injury when they do not allow those at risk to even have adequate insurance coverage. How can any freedom loving person be a party to this? Even if I favored nuclear power, my sense of right and freedom could only cause me to deplore these methods. When does the end justify the means?

The intentions and credibility of the NRC-AEC sink further into the morass when we realize that they suppressed one of their own major safety study updates which predicted the dire and vast consequences of the worst possible accident. Only a court battle made it public. The NRC then commissioned another study, The Rasmussen Report, which demonstrated the

insignificant probability of a serious accident. The NRC used this report to justify nuclear plant operation for years in spite of valid criticism and then finally agreed officially that the report was invalid. Yet the plants continued operation and we experienced TMI which was supposed to be practically impossible according to Rasmussen. Yet the plants continue operation and now the NRC is clutching at evacuation plans. With such a shoddy history of suppression of relevant information, vacillation of judgement, persistent promotion of nuclear plants using faulty justification, and serious accidents, I can only marvel that anyone can expect any better performance with evacuation plans. It strains credulity beyond imagination. At this point it seems that anyone who can seriously trust the record of the NRC is either a fool or is immoral. If a school child had a similar record of vacillation, deceit, foolhardiness, and accidents in chemistry lab, what would we think of the teacher that let him loose in the lab alone with dangerous chemicals? To complete the analogy, please imagine the school has no liability insurance!

Let us consider the validity and effectiveness of the evacuation plans, realizing that even if a plan were 100% effective in preventing human radiation exposure, there is still the problem of inadequate compensation for property loss. How effective must and can such a plan be? How many deaths, cancers, and mutations are acceptable? To whom are these assaults acceptable?, the NRC?, the utilities?, the government agencies and representatives? Why is there no official polling of the group at risk? Those at risk will have no direct vote on the plan as it stands now and those who aid the plan are agreeing for all to the NRC criteria laid out in NUREG - 0694 (Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants). The last phrase of the title makes it clear that those who aid the plans are in support of nuclear plants. The goal of this plan is to provide "dose savings". Dose savings are the differences in radiation exposure which would result if a plan were in effect versus the case of no plan in the event of an accident. The NRC guidelines never say what an acceptable dose savings is. To calculate a dose savings, we need to know how quickly damaging radiation can reach any person in the ten mile radius and the amount of time it takes to move each person out of danger with the plan and without the plan. How quickly can an immediately lethal radiation dose reach any person in the ten mile radius? How quickly can a "dead with two weeks exposure" dose reach any person in the ten mile radius? How quickly can a dose that guarantees cancer reach any person in the ten mile radius? How quickly can a dose that doubles the chance of cancer reach any person in the ten mile radius? How quickly can a dose that causes any increase in the chance of cancer reach any person in the ten mile radius?

Then we need to know how fast each person can leave this region under a variety of weather conditions, times of the week, and times of the day. How fast can you evacuate if the worst accident occurs at 3 a.m. when outside it is frozen over with sleet, ice, or two feet of snow which has just fallen? How long will it take to dig everyone out? How fast can you evacuate if the worst accident occurs during peak rush hour traffic? How will a dense fog or freezing rain affect the evacuation? It does not take a study of intricate statistics to realize that a lot of people are going to be exposed to a lot of radiation under the worst conditions and even under intermediate conditions. Unless continuous and extensive monitoring of radiation is set up throughout the region before the onset of an accident, most people will not know what they have been exposed to. Of course leaving the area in the event of an accident will produce savings if the nuclear plant continues to

spew forth its contents, but will the savings be meaningful if the accident is severe? Is a single lethal dose any better than a triple lethal dose? Is a cancer dose better than a lethal dose? The NRC must clarify what it considers an acceptable dose savings and so must those at risk. How can those at risk make their opinion known? How does the NRC derive the right to impose its will?

In life or death matters, I prefer to make my own criteria. I find that unless the dose savings means no health impacts for myself, my family, and all the people of the region under the worst accident conditions, then the plans are unacceptable. It is clear that the dose savings between having a nuclear plant and not having one will always far exceed any dose savings achieved by a plant with a plan. Let a referendum be called.

Let us consider those who will be called upon in this plan to be emergency workers. Is it fair to call upon these workers, especially those generous spirits who are volunteers, to stay in the emergency zone in the event of an accident? Should the rest of us gain our dose savings at the price of causing others to assume greater exposure? What benefits will these valiant ones receive? Under Pennsylvania law (ACT 1978-323) said volunteers can expect:

1. A sum of \$2,500 for accidental injury indirectly causing or leading to death.
2. A sum not exceeding \$1,500 for reimbursement for medical and hospital expenses associated with accidental injury.
3. Weekly payments of \$50, beginning on the eighth day of disability directly arising from accidental injury rendering the individual totally incapable of following his normal gainful employment.

How will they survive on this pittance if they are injured? How will they ever prove that the cancer they get ten years later was caused by their volunteer work? What will they do if their homes and places of employment are also lost with no compensation? The plan for Kimberton Farms School reassures us that if farm animals need someone to tend them during an evacuation, Chester County Emergency Services can simply designate our farmers as emergency workers, thereby allowing them to accept a higher level of radiation. How kind of them! Perhaps in the case of an accident, all residents of Chester County could be designated emergency workers and then we would not need to evacuate. The question of liability also arises for those who are injured as a result of the evacuation itself. What if a sick person gets worse and dies as a result of having to go out at 3 a.m. during a winter storm? What if a miscarriage occurs? What if someone slips, falls, and becomes paralyzed? Who is stepping forward to take the liability? Not those of Price Anderson mentality.

The Pennsylvania School Emergency Planning Guide states that "An effective plan cannot be done for you." Some have argued that if we don't work on the plan a less effective one will be imposed on us. The principles underlying this view are threat and intimidation. If the NRC imposes a less effective plan, then it becomes even clearer that their foremost concern is not safety and their foremost principle is tyranny. There is no doubt that we are being threatened into cooperation and it is equally without doubt that submission to threat erodes human dignity. Even if we approve the plan and it is never activated, the submission to threat will have an inward effect as real and damaging as any external damage of a nuclear accident. We are being held hostages to Limerick and it is a lame thinking that would blame a hostage for maintaining his inner being at the cost of his outer one. If the plant and the plan go on line, our children

will live in the shadow of fear. Imagine the emergency drills, the next telephone call, the next siren wail constantly reminding us of possible cancer or loss of home. The young child will feel this gnaw at him, but what a complete let down will come when he finds that all the adults submitted with nary a whimper. If we truly educate by the example we set, and we value justice, then we must refuse to cooperate with the plans. If it turns out that we have to bear the risk of Limerick then let us do it as free men and not as cowards. Let us go on record as standing firm and place the full responsibility for all dangers and injustices squarely on the NRC and their accomplices. Those who believe they must cooperate with the plans to provide the most safety must also come to realize that no plant at all is by far the safest. What irony that such persons would develop the evacuation plans and unwittingly provide a key for the approval of the danger they so want to minimize. He who approves the plan thereby approves the licensing of the plant and not only brings great danger to all but becomes an accomplice to all of the aforementioned injustices. There is no escaping the connection.

Our government officials at all levels need to speak out and let us know where they stand in respect to all of the above points. If they sense the injustices they must have the courage to become our champions even if it means the loss of office.

We must have the energy to probe even deeper to find the roots of these problems. How could such a sad state of affairs have arisen in a country whose inception and development have been so deeply connected with liberty and justice? Dr. Richard E. Webb, a nuclear engineer whose advice was called upon and followed during the TMI crisis, provides a key to the solution of this riddle in his book, The Accident Hazards of Nuclear Power Plants (U. of Mass. Press, 1979). The technical problems of reactors, the weaknesses in the Rasmussen Report, and the weaknesses in the NRC's regulation of safety are thoroughly dealt with in the first twelve chapters. The accident at TMI which occurred after the writing of this book, serves to verify Webb's arguments. This verification is clearly demonstrated in Webb's later work, Analysis of the Accident at Three Mile Island, which is an afterword to the book entitled Nuclear Lessons (Curtis and Hogan, Stackpole Books, 1980). Unfortunately the NRC is ignoring Webb's well founded warnings to give up the nuclear power program although they heeded his advice during the TMI emergency.

In the last chapter of The Accident Hazards of Nuclear Power Plants, which is entitled Who should Decide, Webb provides a lucid argument demonstrating the unconstitutionality of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Analysis of the following excerpt of this act (my emphasis) demonstrates that its justification rests on the "welfare" clause and on the "commerce" clause of the U.S. Constitution (Article 1, Section 8):

...the processing and utilization [power plants] of ... nuclear [fuel] material affect interstate and foreign commerce and must be regulated in the national interest ... and in order to provide for the common defense and security and to protect the health and safety of the public...

Funds of the United States may be provided for the development and use of atomic energy under conditions which will provide for the common defense and security and promote the general welfare.

In order to protect the public and to encourage the development of the atomic energy industry, in the interest of

the general welfare and of the common defense and security, the United States may make funds available for a portion of the damages suffered by the public from nuclear incidents, and may limit the liability of those persons liable for such losses.

Apparently the writers of this act and Congress both presume, as many do, that Congress has indefinite power to raise money to provide for the general welfare. Webb points us to the Constitution, Article 1, section 8 (my emphasis):

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and in water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings: and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

A simple ability to read English reveals that no such indefinite power is granted. Monies can be raised for the payment of debts and to "... provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States;" but these powers are clearly delineated in the list of 17 clauses cited above beginning with "To ...". None of these clauses permit the development of any form of energy for public use. Some claim that the clause granting the power of promoting the progress of science justifies Federal development of nuclear power but such promotion is clearly and solely restricted to "... securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;" (see above). Direct financing of research and art is clearly excluded.

Webb points to the historical fact that adoption of the Constitution was severely resisted by the colonies because of fear that the "general welfare" clause would give Congress indefinite power of control and intervention into every phase of life. Such power had been thrown off by the Revolutionary War. James Madison, sometimes called "the father of the Constitution", argued eloquently to put such fears to rest. In the Federalist Papers, #41, Madison argues as follows:

Some who have not denied the necessity of the power of taxation have grounded a very fierce attack against the Constitution, on the language in which it is defined. It has been argued and echoed that the power to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." amounts to an unlimited commission to exercise every power which may be alleged to be necessary for the common defense or general welfare. No stronger proof could be given of the distress under which these writers labor for objections, than their stooping to such misconstruction.

Had no other enumeration or definition of the powers of the Congress been found in the Constitution than the general expressions just cited, the authors of the objection might have had some color for it; though it would have been difficult to find a reason for so awkward a form of describing an authority to legislate in all possible cases. A power to destroy the freedom of the press, the trial by jury, or even to regulate the course of descents, or the forms of conveyances, must be very singularly expressed by the terms "to raise money for the general welfare."

But what color can the objection have, when a specification of the objects alluded to by these general terms immediately follows and is not even separated by a longer pause than a semicolon? If the different parts of the same instrument ought to be expounded as to give meaning to every part which will bear it, shall one part of the same sentence be excluded altogether from a share in the meaning; and shall the more doubtful and indefinite terms be retained in their full extent, and the clear and precise expressions be denied any signification whatsoever? For what purpose could the enumeration of particular powers be inserted, if

these and all others were meant to be included in the preceding general power? Nothing is more natural nor common than first to use a general phrase, and then to explain and qualify it by a recital of particulars. But the idea of an enumeration of particulars which neither explain nor qualify the general meaning, and can have no other effect than to confound and mislead, is an absurdity, which, as we are reduced to the dilemma of charging either on the authors of the objection or on the authors of the Constitution, we must take the liberty of supposing had not its origin with the latter.

The objection here is the more extraordinary, as it appears that the language used by the convention is a copy from the Articles of Confederation. The objects of the Union among the States, as described in article third, are "their common defense, security of their liberties, and mutual and general welfare." The terms of article eighth are still more identical: "All charges of war and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare and allowed by the United States in Congress shall be defrayed out of a common treasury," etc. A similar language again occurs in article ninth. Construe either of these articles by the rules which would justify the construction put on the new Constitution, and they vest in the existing Congress a power to legislate in all cases whatsoever. But what would have been thought of that assembly, if, attaching themselves to these general expressions and disregarding the specifications which ascertain and limit their import, they had exercised an unlimited power of providing for the common defense and general welfare? I appeal to the objectors themselves, whether they would in that case have employed the same reasoning in justification of Congress as they now make use of against the convention. How difficult it is for error to escape its own condemnation.

Publius

How do authors of the Atomic Energy Act and the Congress dispell such frank contradictions? How did such reversals of interpretation occur? Was the Constitution amended to make these changes? The answer is no!

Webb shows from a study of the record that Congress merely assumed these powers without justifying the new interpretations. Furthermore the U.S. Supreme Court cases that may be cited to support these reversals merely provide obiter dictums. We should be clear that an obiter dictum is "An incidental and collateral opinion uttered by a judge and therefore not material to his decision or judgement and are not binding" (Oxford English Dictionary). Such interpretations or judgements are not on the issues being ruled on in the case. In 1935 (U.S. vs. Butler), the U.S. Supreme Court struck down the Agricultural Adjustment Act which permitted regulation of agriculture through taxing of mills and through subsidization of farmers under contract because the act rested on the "welfare" clause. The Court's obiter dictum however stated that the "welfare" clause is indefinite in power if no contractual obligations are involved. Webb claims the obiter dictum was a signal of approval to the new social security program at that time. In later cases, litigants could not argue that a law overstepped the true meaning of the "welfare" clause because the later Court felt that the Butler dictum had settled the issue. In a 1950 (U.S. vs. Gerlach) obiter dictum, the Court dropped the no contract qualifier from the Butler dictum

and further opined that the "welfare" clause implies "... a substantive power to tax and appropriate (money) for the general welfare", and also the power " to promote the general welfare through large-scale projects for reclamation, irrigation, or other internal improvements." Webb not only points out these obiter dictums, but demonstrates how these dictums are in frank contradiction with earlier Court decisions which ruled directly and correctly on the "welfare" clause. Apparently the ability to overlook qualifiers is a modern qualification for interpreting law that should not be overlooked.

It is true that Hamilton is cited as a reference for the broader interpretation of the "welfare" clause in his 1791 "Report on Manufactures" as Secretary of the Treasury, but Webb points out it is also true that the claim is not made in any of his Federalist publications, nor in his arguments for Constitutional ratification by the New York convention. Hamilton's push for broader interpretation came after ratification and his appointment to office, and was opposed by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. In Jefferson's Oct 15, 1815 letter to Spencer Roane, he is very clear on this matter:

I hope our courts will never countenance the sweeping pretensions which have been set up under the words "general defence and public welfare." These words only express motives which induced the Convention to give to the ordinary legislature certain specified powers which they enumerate, and which they thought might be trusted to the ordinary legislature, and not to give them the unspecified also; or why any specification? They could not be so awkward in language as to mean, as we say, "all and some." And should this construction prevail, all limits to the federal government are done away. This opinion, formed on the first rise of the question, I have never seen reason to change, whether in or out of power; but, on the contrary, find it strengthened and confirmed by five and twenty years of additional reflection and experience: and any countenance given to it by any regular organ of the government, I should consider more ominous than anything which has yet occurred.

Webb also criticizes use of the "commerce" clause of Article I, section 8 as a Constitutional basis for the Atomic Energy Act (see above). According to Webster, commerce is an interchange of goods, wares, productions, or property of any kind, between nations or individuals either by barter or by purchase and sale, while manufactures refers to any product that is made. The framers of the Constitution also made this distinction. During the Federal Constitutional Convention, a specific clause granting Congress the power to promote " agriculture, commerce, trades, and manufactures." was rejected. It was agreed upon to only allow regulation and not promotion with the regulator restricted to commerce. How did regulation of commerce come to be interpreted as regulation of manufactures? How did regulation turn back into promotion? How did regulating commerce become promoting manufactures as in the case of nuclear power plants?

Webb's review of the record shows that up to 1940, common sense prevailed in the Supreme Court's interpretation of the "commerce" clause. In 1880 (Kidd vs. Pearson) the court stated:

The language of the grant is, "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several

States," etc. These words are used without any veiled or obscure signification. "As men whose intentions require no concealment generally employ the words which most directly and aptly express the ideas they intend to convey, the enlightened patriots who framed our Constitution, and the people who adopted it, must be understood to have employed words in their natural sense and to have intended what they have said."

No distinction is more popular to the common mind, or more clearly expressed in economic and political literature, than that between manufactures and commerce. Manufacture is transformation, the fashioning of raw materials into a change of form for use. The functions of commerce are different. The buying and selling and the transportation incidental thereto constitute commerce; and the regulation of commerce in the constitutional sense embraces the regulation at least of such transportation. The legal definition of the term, as given by this court in *County of Mobile v. Kimball*, is as follows: "Commerce with foreign countries, and among the States, strictly considered, consists in intercourse and traffic, including in these terms navigation, and the transportation and transit of persons and property, as well as the purchase, sale, and exchange of commodities." If it be held that the term includes the regulation of all such manufactures as are intended to be the subject of commercial transactions in the future, it is impossible to deny that it would also include all productive industries that contemplate the same thing. The result would be that Congress would be invested, to the exclusion of the States, with the power to regulate, not only manufactures, but also agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, domestic fisheries, mining, in short, every branch of human industry...

In 1918 (*Hammer vs. Dagenhart*) the Court ruled against a law attempting to regulate child labor through the "commerce" clause because the clause refers to the regulation of commerce, not labor or the products of labor. The reversal came in 1940 (*U.S. vs. Darby*) when the Court struck down the aforementioned ruling of 1918. According to Webb, the *Darby* opinion reversed all previous interpretations and ignored the intentions of the framers of the Constitution. The Court asserted that:

The power of Congress over interstate commerce is not confined to the regulation of commerce among the States. It extends to those activities intrastate ["production of goods"] which so affect interstate commerce or the exercise of the power of Congress over it as to make regulations of them appropriate means to the attainment of a legitimate end, the exercise of the granted power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce.

In 1942 (*Wickert vs. Filburn*) the Court again ignored historical precedent by maintaining that "the stimulation of commerce is a use of the regulatory function quite as definitely as prohibition or restriction thereon." In this case promotion, stimulation, and regulation are confused. It is ironic to note that the Atomic Energy Commission which came into existence resting on this confusion was finally divided into the NRC which is supposed to regulate atomic energy (manufacture) and ERDA which is supposed to promote atomic energy (manufacture). While this outcome

indicates the ability to distinguish regulation from promotion, this level of mental power still cannot distinguish manufactures from commerce. We can only wonder what strides will be necessary to bring the level of mental power to the stage where it can simultaneously keep four terms clear.

Webb points out to us that the Courts are not supposed to modify the Constitution through their rulings even if the modifications are desirable ones. In The Federalist Papers, #78, Hamilton states that:

The interpretation of the laws is the proper and peculiar province of the courts. A constitution is, in fact, and must be regarded by the judges as, a fundamental law. It therefore belongs to them to ascertain its meaning as well as the meaning of any particular act proceeding from the legislative body. If there should happen to be an irreconcilable variance between the two, that which has the superior obligation and validity ought, of course, to be preferred; or, in other words, the Constitution ought to be preferred to the statute, the intention of the people to the intention of their agents.

Nor does this conclusion by any means suppose a superiority of the judicial to the legislative power. It only supposes that the power of the people is superior to both, and that where the will of the legislature, declared in its statutes, stands in opposition to that of the people, declared in the Constitution, the judges ought to regulate their decisions by the fundamental laws rather than by those which are not fundamental.

It is clear that the will of the people means the Constitution. If the will of the people changes then the Constitution must be changed! Webb indicates that these reversals reviewed above were measures taken to deal with the social and economic problems of the 1930's and the 1940's. Aside from the question of the wisdom of such solutions, we must ask ourselves if we respect lawful procedure. Webb cites Washington's Farewell Address where a clear warning is given:

If, in the opinion of the people, distribution or modification of constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

When Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, the British troops played The World Turned Upside Down. How ironic it is that in less than 200 years our Constitution has been turned upside down. I agree with Webb that the issues go far beyond the desirability of nuclear power. If we the people want the government to assume these powers, then let the Constitution be amended properly. I oppose these unjust reversals which have lead to all of the aforementioned injustices connected with Limerick and all the other nuclear plants. Why is the will of the people not actively consulted? Lovers of freedom need to study Webb's argument in full detail if the Revolution is not to have been in vain.

The development of regulatory agencies like the NRC also violates the spirit of the Constitution by incorporation of the three branches of government in one body. The NRC makes the law by publishing it in the Federal Register. The NRC then executes the law and also judges violations of the regulations it has made. It also presides over judicial licensing hearings of nuclear power plants where interveners against nuclear power may be heard. Thus we have the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government combined in one body of nonelected officials.

If we as a people can not muster the energy to penetrate these issues, then in the long run we will become the same as the Soviet Union. Those who argue that we need nuclear power to preserve national independence must ask themselves what good it will do if in the process we erode the foundations of liberty and become hypocrites espousing our love of freedom. William Pitt the Elder, a member of parliament who opposed the unjust taxation of the American colonies, warned us that: "necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom." Others say that if we have gone this far with nuclear power or a particular plant such as Limerick, then we must finish it. What kind of lame principle is this? Do we educate children to carry out any mistake, error, or injustice to a culmination if their act is almost completed? If the Prodigal Son had followed this advice we would have one less parable today! We can only agree with Madison when he concludes above: "How difficult it is for error to escape its own condemnation."

This letter was submitted months ago. I have never received a specific rebuttal of my points. I believe they are valid. If you don't agree with them please tell me where I have gone wrong!

*Yours truly
Ronald P. Milits*

THE GREAT LIMERICK DECEPTION

They're building a reactor up at Limerick,
Just the thought of it has made me sick.
In case of an accident, what a surprise!
Some of us may lose our lives.
Now the NRC has appeared on the scene
To bring us safety, if you know what I mean.
They encouraged the nukes to proliferate,
But since TMI they now hesitate.
The idea that occurred to them so very late?
We all should plan to evacuate!
But the common sense folk thought it rather silly
Since sleet and snow can come willy nilly.
If we skid in our car, will we get very far?
Can we really scram in a rush hour jam?
Will they warn us in time, at the drop of a dime?
Can they call us by phone, if we're really not home?
If a woman's in labor, can she rely on her neighbor?
If our houses are lost, will they make up the cost?
With danger so near, will we all live in fear?
Whenever sirens do wail, will the children turn pale?
"How silly you common folk all tend to be",
said the experts at large for the NRC.
"The chance of an accident is so very low.
How silly to think, us buried in snow.
If a woman's in labor, then it's better to shelter.
No need to run both helter and skelter.
Then the expert put his thumb in his collar,
"PRICE ANDERSON lads, a penny for a dollar.
That's how we shall reimburse
So you needn't carry a very large purse.

(over)

And as for pale children", he stated to me,
"It's the cost of electricity in the land of the free".
His demeanor became quite serious and grave
And he said, "Tell the children it's the home of the brave".
A county official thought it quite grand
And gave the expert his trusty right hand.
"We shall protect these simple folk".
But the rest of us thought, what a sick joke.
We thought it odd they could not see
How PECO very cleverly is using a legality
To have us make their plan for free!
We make evacuation plans, how jolly fine,
And then old Limerick goes on line.
PECO needs the plan to run their plant
But if nobody writes them, then they can't.
If we don't approve a plan, then it won't be right
If officials override us with their might.
If the local officials stamp on their seal,
Then in case of an accident, they'll have no right to squeal.
To the safety of the plan they will have agreed
And the injured folks will be left in their need.
The profits of PECO will be safe in the store,
because PRICE ANDERSON won't allow more.
And those who cooperated will cry and lament
When they see the nightmare that the devil has sent,
But all too late, for their souls will be spent.
No! It's not just money we should hold in our sight,
But the dignity of man, justice, and right.

by Dr. Ronald P. Milito

27 7

1 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you all for coming. We will
2 adjourn now and be back tomorrow morning at 9:30. Thank you
3 again.

4 (Whereupon, the hearing was recessed at 10:10
5 o'clock p.m., to reconvene at 9:30 o'clock a.m., Friday,
6 November 16, 1984.)

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11 END!!!
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CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the
UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION in the matter of:

NAME OF PROCEEDING: Philadelphia Electric Company
Limerick Generating Station 1 & 2

DOCKET NO.: 50-352-OL
50-353-OL
PLACE: Pottstown, Pa.

DATE: Thursday, 15 November 1984

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original
transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear
Regulatory Commission.

(Sigt) Mimie Meltzer
(TYPED) Mimie Meltzer

Official Reporter

Reporter's Affiliation

M. M. Nations
Marilynn Nations

Rebecca Eyster
Rebecca Eyster