

Attachment 1

Official Transcript of Proceedings

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Public Scoping Meeting for License Renewal
Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station, Units 2 and 3

Evening Session

Delta, PA

November 7-8, 2001

Official Transcript of Proceedings

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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Scoping Process for Peach Bottom Atomic
Power Station Units 2 and 3 License Renewal
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING PROCESS FOR
PEACH BOTTOM ATOMIC POWER STATION

UNITS 2 AND 3

LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION

+ + + + +

EVENING SESSION

+ + + + +

WEDNESDAY

NOVEMBER 7, 2001

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DELTA, PENNSYLVANIA

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The Public ~~Hearing~~ Meeting was held at the Peach
Bottom Inn, 6085 Delta Road, Delta, Pennsylvania, at
7:00 p.m., Chip Cameron, Facilitator.

PRESENT:

FRANCIS "Chip" CAMERON

RAJ ANAND

LOUIS "Duke" WHEELER

I-N-D-E-X

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(7:00 p.m.)

MR. CAMERON: Good evening, everyone and welcome to the NRC's public meeting on the preparation of an environmental impact statement in connection with the applications of Exelon Generation Company to renew the licenses at Units 2 and 3 at the Peach Bottom Atomic Station.

My name is Chip Cameron. I am the special counsel for public liaison within the Office of General Counsel at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. And it's my pleasure to serve as your facilitator for tonight's meeting.

And I just wanted to discuss a few things about the meeting process before we get into the substance of tonight's discussion. I would like to talk about the objectives of the meeting.

Secondly, I would like to talk about the format and ground rules for tonight's meeting, and third, I would like to give you just an agenda overview so you know what to expect tonight.

In terms of objectives, the first objective that the NRC has is to provide you with information on the NRC's license renewal process, and specifically on the environmental review that is part

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1 of the NRC's license renewal process.

2 What are the NRC's responsibilities in
3 terms of the application that we give from Excelon and
4 what will the NRC do in terms of those applications?

5 This meeting is called a scoping meeting,
6 and scoping is a term that is used in connection with
7 the preparation of an environmental impact statement.
8 And as most of you are probably aware, the
9 environmental impact statement is a document, an
10 evaluation that assists the NRC in deciding whether
11 they should grant the renewal applications.

12 And you will hear a lot more about that in
13 a few minutes. But scoping is to help the NRC decide
14 what information should be looked at in terms of the
15 preparation of the environmental impact statement,
16 what types of potential environmental impacts should
17 the NRC look at, what issues should the NRC be looking
18 at.

19 In other words, what is the scope, what
20 should be the scope of the environmental impact
21 statement? And that brings me to the most important
22 objective of tonight's meeting, which is to hear from
23 all of you on what issues the NRC should be looking at
24 in the environmental impact statement, what
25 information should they be looking at.

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1 And that is why we are here tonight, is to
2 hear from you. Now, the NRC is taking written
3 comments on the scoping issues. And in a moment the
4 NRC staff will be telling you how to submit those
5 comments.

6 But we wanted to be with you in person
7 tonight to talk about this and to hear anything that
8 you might have to say on these issues. Anything that
9 you say tonight will be given the same weight as
10 anything that is submitted in writing.

11 It may be that you will hear information
12 tonight from the NRC or perhaps from others in the
13 community that may help you in preparing written
14 comments to the NRC.

15 In terms of the format for the meeting,
16 basically the meeting is going to have two segments to
17 it. In the first segment, we are going to have some
18 NRC presentations to give you an overview of our
19 responsibilities, and we will go out to you for
20 questions to make sure that the information that the
21 NRC provides is clear.

22 After that segment, those presentations,
23 we are then going to go to hearing more formal
24 comments from any of you who wish to speak tonight.
25 And we have a number of people who have already signed

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1 up. And if you would like to speak, please fill out
2 one of the yellow cards just so that we will know how
3 many people that we have tonight.

4 And that leads me to ground rules. Very
5 simple: We want to make sure that everybody has an
6 opportunity to talk, everybody who wants to. And I
7 would just ask you to, as a guideline, to limit your
8 comments to five minutes.

9 And when you do ask a question or when you
10 come up to make your formal comments, please give us
11 your name and affiliation, if appropriate. We are
12 taking a transcript. Judy is our stenographer
13 tonight. And that transcript will be available from
14 the NRC and that will be our record of the proceeding
15 tonight.

16 I would also ask that we just have one
17 person speaking at a time. This will not only allow
18 us to get a clear transcript, but it will also, more
19 importantly, allow us to give our full attention to
20 whoever has the floor at the moment.

21 In terms of agenda, we are going to start
22 with an overview of the NRC's license renewal process
23 and you will hear what the different components of
24 that process, that evaluation are.

25 And we have Mr. Raj Anand right here to

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1 give us that overview. And then we will go to you for
2 questions. Then we are going to have Mr. Duke
3 Wheeler, who is right here. Duke is going to talk
4 about the environmental part of the license renewal
5 process.

6 Raj is a mechanical engineer. He has been
7 with the Commission for approximately 20 years, and
8 all of that time I believe was spent in the licensing
9 reviews for nuclear power plants. Raj is the safety
10 project manager on the Peach Bottom license renewal
11 applications.

12 The environmental project manager
13 on the Peach Bottom license renewal applications is
14 Mr. Duke Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler has an engineering
15 degree from the West Point Military Academy. He is
16 also a qualified operator of navy nuclear power
17 plants. And he has also had approximately 20 years'
18 experience not only in the licensing of nuclear power
19 plants, but also the inspection of those plants.

20 So Raj and Duke bring a lot of experience
21 to this endeavor. And I just finally would just thank
22 you all for being here. The NRC has an extremely
23 important decision to make on these license renewal
24 applications, and the information that you provide us
25 tonight will be helpful in performing our

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1 responsibilities.

2 And one final thing. There is something
3 called a feedback form. And I don't seem to have a
4 copy right here, but there is a survey form out on the
5 table back there. It helps the NRC to determine how
6 we can improve on our public participation processes.

7 If you would be kind enough to fill it
8 out, it looks like this. You can either leave it
9 with us tonight or you can mail it in. It is already
10 stamped and it **is** going to Mr. Duke Wheeler's
11 attention.

12 And with that, let's bring Raj Anand up to
13 talk about the license renewal process in general and
14 then we will go out to you for questions. Raj.

15 MR. ANAND: Thank you, Chip.

16 Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.

17 My name is Raj Anand. I am the project manager for
18 the safety review of the application for license
19 renewal for the Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station,
20 Units 2 and 3.

21 As you know, on July 2, 2001, Exelon
22 submitted a license renewal application for Peach
23 Bottom Atomic Power Station, Units 2 and 3.

24 The operating licenses for Peach Bottom Unit 2 and
25 Unit 3 currently expire in 2013 and 2014. And the

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1 license renewal process that I want to overview with
2 you, is essentially the same as the original licensing
3 process when these plants were first constructed.

4 The Atomic Energy Act and National
5 Environmental Policy Act provide that the Nuclear
6 Regulatory Commission is responsible for public health
7 and safety, protection of environment, and a common
8 defense and security. It also provides that each
9 power reactor would have a 40-year license term.

10 But the Atomic Energy Act went on to say
11 that these licenses could be renewed. The original
12 40-year license term was based primarily on antitrust
13 and economic factors, not on technical limitations of
14 the plant design.

15 However, having established a 40-year
16 license term, the Commission realized in the early
17 1980s that we should have an established process
18 in order to make license renewal decisions. So the
19 NRC set forth requirements for license renewal in Part
20 54 to Title 10, which you may hear us refer to
21 periodically throughout this presentation as 10 CFR
22 Part 54.

23 There is a companion regulation that
24 provides the scope of the environmental review, and it
25 is provided in Part 51, or it is also known as 10 CFR

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1 Part 51.

2 Applications for license renewal are
3 submitted years in advance for several reasons. If a
4 utility decides to replace a nuclear power plant, it
5 could take up to 10 years to plan and construct new
6 generating capacity to replace that nuclear power
7 plant. In addition, the plans to replace or
8 recondition major components are early consideration
9 for license renewal.

10 Licensees are currently looking at
11 the license renewal in order to understand what
12 expectations are regarding the plant inspections and
13 maintenance practices for the period of extended
14 operation, in order to make these decisions about
15 whether or not it is cost effective to continue plant
16 operation, or to decommission it, or to extend the
17 licenses.

18 Slide 4, please.

19 The processes that the NRC provide for, as
20 Chip mentioned, essentially run into two parallel
21 paths. There is a safety review that looks at the
22 scope of the license renewal issues. And that scope
23 is focused on the aging management programs for
24 passive long-lived structures and components.

25 The reason that the Commission felt that

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1 could be the focus of these regulations is because
2 there are ongoing regulatory processes that monitor
3 the maintenance of the current licensing basis and the
4 provisions for things like emergency planning and
5 security plans.

6 There are things that need to be
7 constantly attended to. However, those processes do
8 not explicitly look at the plant's design capability
9 to cope with long-term degradation of equipment due to
10 aging effects.

11 So the license renewal application focuses
12 on those inspection programs and maintenance practices
13 that are used to maintain the margins of
14 safety in the plant safety equipment. Separately, we
15 conduct an environmental review, and Mr. Duke
16 Wheeler is going to address that more in detail.

17 Slide 5, please.

18 The two principal products from the NRC
19 staff are the Safety Evaluation Report, and an
20 Environmental Impact Statement. Those are taken
21 together with two other pieces.

22 One is an independent review of the safety
23 issues by the Commission's Advisory Committee on
24 Reactor Safeguards. That is an independent body of
25 experts from the industry and academia, who have

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1 particular expertise on safety issues, and they look
2 at the quality of the staff's safety findings.

3 There is also an independent inspection
4 program that verifies certain key elements of the
5 staff's safety findings. And so, collectively, the
6 Commission's decision on this license renewal
7 application will rely on a Safety Evaluation Report,
8 an Environmental Impact Statement that developed with
9 public participation, an ACRS report, and an
10 Inspection Report.

11 And those are the four principal products.
12 The schedule for this activity is about a 25-month
13 schedule, because for this application we have had no
14 petitions to intervene for a hearing. Had there been
15 a petition submitted and granted, then the schedule
16 would have been 30 months to get through the whole
17 process.

18 I will be available after this meeting if
19 there are any questions that you have about the aging
20 management program review, or the specifics of
21 the safety review process, and the ultimate contents
22 of the safety evaluation report. But unless there are
23 any particular questions you have about the overall
24 process, I'm going to turn it over to Duke Wheeler to
25 go through the environmental review for this licensing

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1 action.

2 Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for
3 hearing me.

4 MR. CAMERON: Let's see if there are any
5 questions, Raj, on the overall process before we go to
6 Duke.

7 Yes? And if you could, just identify
8 yourself for us, sir.

9 MR. ADAMS: My name is Kip Adams and I am
10 wondering when do you expect this whole review to be
11 completed and a decision made on licensing or not
12 licensing?

13 MR. ANAND: Well, as I explained, the
14 whole process takes 25 months, since we do not have
15 any petition for the hearing. Excelon submitted the
16 application on July 2nd, 2001. And if you add 25
17 months to that, that will be the day when they will be
18 granted new licenses.

19 MR. CAMERON: We may be getting some more
20 specifics in terms of dates which might make it a
21 little bit more helpful in terms of -- and Duke, if
22 you are going to cover this we will just wait for you
23 to do it. But, for example, when do we anticipate the
24 draft environmental impact statement to be done? When
25 will the final environmental impact statement be done?

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1 When will the staff fold its safety review in with the
2 results of the environmental review and make a
3 recommendation?

4 Could you cover that for us when you get
5 to your point, or can we tell people that now? Why
6 don't you try to answer those points, and so people
7 will know.

8 MR. WHEELER: All right, thank you.

9 I am Duke Wheeler, the environmental
10 project manager. And as far as the environmental
11 review is concerned, and some comments that -- part of
12 my presentation includes the schedule.

13 The environmental review schedule
14 envisions a draft environmental impact statement being
15 issued for public comment in early July of 2002. And
16 soon after that, late July 2002 or possibly into
17 August, we are going to come back here for another
18 meeting such as this to get public comments on our
19 draft environmental impact statement.

20 We will then evaluate all those comments,
21 come to resolution on those that fall within the scope
22 of our review, and publish a final environmental
23 impact statement. My target date for publishing the
24 final environmental impact statement is February of
25 2003.

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1 At that time, the final environmental
2 impact statement will be blended in with the safety
3 review, the other activities that Raj mentioned, the
4 ACRS review, and I am not sure what the final target
5 date is for a licensing decision.

6 Do you have that available?

7 Well, okay. I just heard August of 2003
8 is our schedule for issuing a decision on the
9 requested 20-year renewal.

10 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Duke. So
11 August 2003 is the target date for the decision. Are
12 there other questions in regard to schedule, process,
13 anything like that?

14 (No response).

15 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Well, let's go to
16 Duke Wheeler, who is going to talk about the
17 environmental review process, and then we will go back
18 out to all of you for questions. Duke.

19 MR. WHEELER: Thank you.

20 As I said, I am Duke Wheeler and I am the
21 environmental project manager. On our ~~eventually~~
22 environmental review team we have members of the NRC
23 staff and we also have several experts from national
24 laboratories to bring their expertise into the Peach
25 Bottom environmental review.

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1 The National Environmental Policy Act, or
2 NEPA, was enacted in 1969 and it requires us, the NRC,
3 to implement a systematic approach to evaluating
4 environmental impacts. Our focus here this evening is
5 on the environmental impacts of a 20-year renewal of
6 the Peach Bottom operating license which has been
7 requested by the licensee, who is Excelon Generation
8 Company.

9 We will also consider environmental
10 impacts of any alternatives to the proposed action
11 which may be available, and that would include what we
12 call a no-action alternative: in other words, simply
13 not approving the request for license renewal.

14 The NEPA process is basically a disclosure
15 tool. The intent is for us to provide information to
16 the public, but also to gather information from the
17 public that may be helpful to us in reaching our
18 decision.

19 We consider license renewal to be a major
20 federal action. And what that means in the context of
21 the work that we are doing here is that we will
22 prepare an environmental impact statement, which is a
23 much more detailed document than we might otherwise
24 prepare for a less significant licensing action which
25 would not be considered a major federal action.

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1 We are in the process at this point of
2 gathering the information we need to prepare our
3 environmental impact statement. In particular at this
4 stage we are performing what we call scoping. You
5 heard Chip allude to this earlier this evening.

6 We are having this meeting this afternoon
7 as a part of our scoping process for the purpose of
8 providing you, the public, and other government
9 agencies with an opportunity to participate in our
10 process by sharing with us any information which you
11 believe may have some bearing on our environmental
12 evaluation.

13 In particular, we are looking for
14 information that may not be readily available or
15 concerns that members of the public have that may not
16 have been addressed by the licensee in their
17 environmental report, which was included as a part of
18 their license renewal application to us.

19 We want to take a look at those interests
20 and see if they warrant further evaluation for us for
21 the development of a draft environmental impact
22 statement.

23 This slide provides what we call our
24 decision standard. It states what it is we are trying
25 to do, the decision we are trying to reach, basically

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1 which is whether or not the environmental impacts of
2 the proposed license renewal are so great as to
3 preclude license renewal as a reasonable alternative.

4 I want to emphasize that if we were to
5 decide in the end that license renewal is acceptable
6 from an environmental perspective, all that means is
7 that it will be okay for the licensee to operate for
8 the additional 20 years.

9 We don't determine whether they actually
10 will operate for those additional 20 years. Those
11 decisions are made elsewhere, in particular by the
12 licensee themselves and by state regulators. It is
13 possible that a licensee could determine after all of
14 this that it is not economically feasible to continue
15 operating the plant.

16 That is their decision. We are simply
17 determining whether or not continued operation through
18 the license renewal period is acceptable
19 environmentally. This slide gives you a little more
20 detail on the environmental portion of our license
21 renewal review process.

22 The licensee's application was received by
23 on July 2nd. On September 24th, we issued a notice of
24 our intent to perform scoping, which we are doing now,
25 and our intent to develop an environmental impact

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1 statement for the proposed action.

2 The scoping phase of our environmental
3 review will end on November 26th. After that, we will
4 complete the development of the draft of our
5 environmental impact statement and we expect to issue
6 that draft for public comment, as I mentioned a moment
7 ago, in early July of next year.

8 We will also come back here toward the end
9 of July for another public meeting with you to focus
10 on the draft environmental impact statement and give
11 you an opportunity to provide us your comments on that
12 document.

13 After receiving and evaluating those
14 comments, we will then develop the final environmental
15 impact statement. And as I mentioned, my target date
16 for issuing the final environmental impact statement
17 is February of 2003.

18 We gather the information for our
19 evaluation from a number of different sources,
20 including the documents sent to us by Excelon. We
21 also meet and correspond with federal, state and local
22 government officials and interested people from the
23 local community who may have information that will
24 help us in our environmental evaluation.

25 We also go to the site, which is another

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1 part of what we are doing here this week -- getting
2 familiar with the lay of the land, examining features
3 of particular environmental interest, and observing
4 first-hand how the site interacts with the
5 environment.

6 Our team focuses on several environmental
7 interests. This slide shows the sort of areas that we
8 are looking at -- everything from the air to the water
9 to under the ground. We also look at things like
10 socioeconomics. In other words: How does the plant
11 affect people's lives economically?

12 And we consider environmental justice,
13 which focuses our attention on the question of whether
14 there are minority or low-income population groups
15 that may be disproportionately impacted by the
16 proposed license renewal.

17 Lifting a few key dates from an earlier
18 slide -- and which you heard before, but just to
19 summarize very briefly -- our schedule is to complete
20 the scoping process by November 26th when the public
21 comment period ends. After that, as I indicated, we
22 will issue our draft environmental impact statement in
23 July. And we expect to issue the final document in
24 February 2003.

25 I am the agency's primary point of contact

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1 for the environmental review. Note that the slide
2 includes my phone number. However, I will still need
3 to get your input in some form that we can use, either
4 in writing or as Chip indicated in his opening
5 remarks, verbal comments given here at this meeting.

6 They will become written comments when the
7 transcription that I receive gets put into the public
8 record. Arrangements have been made for documents
9 associated with our environmental review to be locally
10 available to you.

11 To the north of here, up the road in
12 Brogue, the Collinsville Community Library has been
13 kind enough to make some shelf space available for
14 documents related to our environmental review. If you
15 go to that library and ask for Martha Gunder or Essie
16 Day, they will be happy to help you.

17 Over in Maryland, the Whiteford branch of
18 the Harford County Public Library system has also
19 offered to provide space for documents related to the
20 environmental review. See Mr. George ~~Mine~~ **Meyn** or any
21 other member of the staff and they will be glad to
22 help you.

23 And both libraries will continue to
24 receive documents that are generated in the course of
25 our environmental review. Also, documents will be

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1 available in our document management system, which can
2 be accessed on our Internet web page. When you get on
3 our Internet web page, go look for the electronic
4 reading room and from there you can get into what we
5 call ADAMS. It is our Agency-Wide Document Management
6 System.

7 But now, something that is going on with
8 the NRC right now is that since the events of
9 September 11th we have pulled a substantial amount of
10 information off our web site and we are taking a look
11 at it to see whether or not it is prudent from a
12 public health and safety perspective to put that
13 information back on the web site.

14 For some information, perhaps we will,
15 perhaps we won't. That review is ongoing right now
16 and day by day more and more information is being put
17 back on the web site. But that review has a good way
18 to go.

19 If you are looking for something and
20 cannot find it, give me a phone call and let me know
21 what you are looking for. And if there is some way I
22 can get it to you, I will. Or I can hang up the phone
23 and find out what the status is of our review and
24 restoration of information at that hour on that
25 particular day.

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1 And I will get back to you and we will
2 work through your interest to get you the document.
3 With regard to other ways of contacting the NRC, we
4 also have at the Peach Bottom site and every other
5 site around the country a resident inspector's office.

6 The senior resident inspector here at
7 Peach Bottom is Mr. Tony McMurtray, M-C-M-U-R-T-R-A-Y.
8 He is here with us this evening, and his phone number
9 is (717) 456-7614. And he is also available as an NRC
10 point of contact for you.

11 If you would like to submit comments to us
12 other than the transcribed verbal comments today, we
13 have established some other options. You can write us
14 a letter, and the address on the slide is the address
15 we would like you to use.

16 You can certainly stop by in person if you
17 are in the Rockville, Maryland area. And that is not
18 that farfetched of an idea, since my office is about
19 an hour and a half drive from here. If you are down
20 that way and have some concerns, I would be happy to
21 see you.

22 You can also submit comments by e-mail.
23 We have set up a special e-mail box for the Peach
24 Bottom evaluation, that is, the environmental portion
25 of our Peach Bottom review. So if you prefer using

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1 e-mail, this is another way that you can give us your
2 comments.

3 That concludes my presentation. If
4 anybody has any specific questions for me concerning
5 the environmental review process, we can take those
6 now. Otherwise, I thank you for your time.

7 Happy birthday, Chip.

8 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you, Duke.

9 Are there any questions for Duke or the
10 NRC on the environmental review process? And if you
11 could, just give us your name for the transcript.

12 MR. McCONNELL: I'm Sam McConnell. I'm a
13 Peach Bottom resident. Mr. Wheeler, I have a
14 question, the answer to which I didn't find in the --
15 or at least I didn't recognize it in the Peach Bottom
16 Power Plant proposal that I think applies here.

17 The question is: Have studies been
18 conducted or will they be conducted to quantify the
19 cumulative radioactive buildup in the Susquehanna
20 River water, bed, or local area surface soil or
21 aquifer? And additionally, if those studies have been
22 made, have projections been made as to the extended
23 plant life, what that will do to it, based on those
24 studies?

25 MR. WHEELER: Right. I personally don't

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1 have direct knowledge of the studies that you are
2 interested in. But I would open it up to -- if there
3 is anybody on the lab review team, if there is an
4 expert here in that particular area, if you can
5 respond.

6 Otherwise, if not, your question is now a
7 matter of the record and I will dig up an answer and
8 get back to you on it. Make sure that we know how to
9 contact you.

10 MR. CAMERON: I guess that that also -- it
11 is stated as a question, but it is also a comment, a
12 suggestion, I think, that the NRC should be looking at
13 the cumulative build-up. Is that correct?

14 MR. McCONNELL: If the answer is in the
15 negative, it hasn't been done -- I'm sorry.

16 MR. CAMERON: Go ahead.

17 MR. McCONNELL: If the answer is in the
18 negative that it hasn't been done to date, I would
19 make a request that it be done or -- I don't know how
20 to properly do that.

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Well, thank you.
22 That is a comment.

23 MR. WHEELER: Request taken.

24 MR. CAMERON: Anybody else from the -- it
25 may be premature on this issue at this point, but does

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1 anybody from the lab, one of our consultants want to
2 say anything about that? Okay.

3 MR. McDOWELL: My name is Bruce McDowell
4 and I am the task leader from the laboratories
5 supporting this. I don't know of any information the
6 E.R., the environmental report that the licensee has
7 submitted right off the top of my head that addresses
8 that concern. But we will be looking at that and will
9 respond to your comment.

10 MR. CAMERON: Okay. And let's go to our
11 resident, Tony.

12 MR. McMURTRAY: Yeah, Tony McMurtray. I
13 am the senior resident at Peach Bottom. There is an
14 annual -- it's called the Remp (phonetic) Report that
15 comes out that the NRC receives every year that looks
16 at samples of radioactivity, of anything that is
17 within the Susquehanna within the local area.

18 It looks at farm products, grass,
19 vegetation, everything else. That is reported to the
20 NRC annually. In addition, there is a regional
21 inspector that looks at that. I believe that is a
22 biennial inspection that is done.

23 And it is documented routinely, like I
24 say, every other year in our inspection reports. So
25 there is information available out there regarding the

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1 impact of the plant on the environment.

2 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Tony.

3 And just for everyone's information, I
4 wasn't sure whether this was covered, but we heard
5 mention of the license applicant's environmental
6 report as part of the application for license renewal
7 that Exelon or any other company that is seeking
8 license renewal.

9 Part of their application is an
10 environmental report that is the company's evaluation
11 of potential environmental impacts. And, Duke, do you
12 want to say anything more about that?

13 MR. WHEELER: I was just going to say I
14 brought my copy of the environmental report up here.
15 It's on one of the tables over in the area where we
16 had the open house. And if somebody would like to
17 take a particular look at it before I leave here this
18 evening, let me know and I will be happy to show it to
19 you. Anybody at the moment?

20 Or get me after the meeting and I will let
21 you take a look at my copy of the environmental
22 report.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you.

24 Any other questions on the environmental
25 review process that the NRC conducts?

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1 (No response).

2 MR. CAMERON: Okay. We are going to go to
3 the second segment of the program, which is to hear
4 from all of you on issues that you think the NRC
5 should explore in doing the environmental impact
6 statement.

7 And we are going to start off with some
8 officials from Peach Bottom and Exelon to give us
9 their perspective on the license application. And I
10 would just ask everybody to, as I mentioned at the
11 outset, just to try to be concise. And we will use a
12 five-minute guideline on comments. It is a guideline.

13 And first of all we are going to ask Mr.
14 Jay Doering, who is the site vice president at the
15 Peach Bottom station to come up and talk to us.

16 Jay.

17 MR. DOERING: Good evening. As the site
18 vice president, I am responsible for the overall
19 operation of the Peach Bottom power plant. I want to
20 thank you all for coming tonight and participating in
21 this what I consider to be a very important process.

22 I am pleased to be here to deliver good
23 news. The good news is that we are applying for this
24 license renewal. It is environmental good news, as
25 you have already heard. It is also economic good

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1 news, not only for the community, which benefits from
2 our presence, but also for the consumer which benefits
3 from low-cost electricity.

4 I am going to tell you a little bit about
5 myself in order for you to understand the type of
6 people that are present at Peach Bottom and managing
7 Peach Bottom.

8 I am an engineer. I have been 30 years in
9 this business. I started out at Peach Bottom during
10 the start-up of that facility and after six years I
11 went to the Limerick power plant in Montgomery County,
12 where I engaged in the start of that power plant also.

13 After I had served a few years as the
14 plant manager at Limerick, I went into the business of
15 overseeing other power plants to see how their
16 operations were being conducted. This was a very
17 beneficial part of my career, as I learned a lot about
18 other plants.

19 After that I was called upon to serve as
20 the vice president of the non-nuclear portion of our
21 company, the fossil plants and the hydroplants, in
22 particular I will say Conowingo and Muddy Run. I have
23 a great deal of familiarity with Conowingo and Muddy
24 Run.

25 Then in 1998, it was basically a home-

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1 coming. I came back to Peach Bottom as the site vice
2 president. That experience is typical of people in my
3 position and the senior management at Peach Bottom
4 cumulatively has very similar experience to that. In
5 other words, there is a lot of experience in the
6 management of Peach Bottom. We know the business.

7 I have a home near the Limerick generating
8 station, a few miles from the Limerick generating
9 station, my primary residence where I raised my
10 children throughout their childhood life. And I sent
11 them to school within three miles of that power plant.

12 I now also have a home within three miles
13 of Peach Bottom, down on the river in Airville. I like
14 living close to nuclear power plants. That doesn't
15 bother me at all.

16 Peach Bottom is a very special place.
17 Peach Bottom has very dedicated people working there.
18 They are people who strive for quality in everything
19 they do. The result is that this 27-year-old power
20 plant continues to set records year after year,
21 generation records; it sets reliability records.

22 Last year we had over a 94-percent
23 capacity factor. What that means is of all the energy
24 it would be possible to get out of Peach Bottom if you
25 were able to run it all the time without even

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1 refueling, if it was 100-percent power all the time,
2 out of that, including the times we have to spend
3 refueling, we are able to harvest 94 percent of the
4 capacity available.

5 And that is remarkably good. There is a
6 safety consciousness at Peach Bottom which is very
7 good. It is reflected in our industrial safety
8 record. We have been over five million man-hours
9 without a lost-workday incident.

10 That means it has been years, literally
11 years, working with 1,000 people down there, since a
12 person has injured themselves to the extent that they
13 have even missed one day of work. That is the kind of
14 safety focus that we have down there.

15 Peach Bottom is very economic. It is less
16 expensive to generate electricity from Peach Bottom
17 than any kind of fossil power plant. Peach Bottom
18 works real hard to find the best ways to do things, to
19 have a quality operation.

20 Every two years, we are rated on the
21 quality of our operation by the Institute of Nuclear
22 Power Operations out of Atlanta. That is our industry
23 watchdog group. And in our last rating approximately
24 two years ago they gave us the highest rating they
25 can, which is excellent.

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1 The NRC watches us on a continuous basis,
2 rates us with a scheme of colors for the various
3 aspects of our work, and they rate us as green for our
4 operation, which is also very, very good.

5 In preparing for our license renewal
6 application, the license renewal team looks to see if
7 Peach Bottom has the right programs in place and the
8 capabilities to continue to run this plant in a very
9 high-quality fashion.

10 And they found that, and that's the safety
11 review portion. There is an environmental review
12 perspective which looks at the impact of the plant,
13 not only on the physical environment but on the
14 community. And it has a very positive impact on the
15 community.

16 Continued operation of Peach Bottom means
17 18 million megawatt hours of energy every year for the
18 next 20 years. That is enough to serve the needs of
19 three million homes. And it does that with no new
20 construction by relicensing.

21 It means continued employment for
22 1,000 people from the surrounding community. It means
23 continued positive impact on the local economy in
24 taxes, goods, and services, purchased not only by the
25 power plant, but by the people who work there.

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1 It means continued community involvement
2 in such things as the Mason-Dixon Business
3 Association, the Delta Peach Bottom Elementary School.
4 We have a program down there we call the School
5 Buddies program where we team up employees at the
6 station with teachers in the classroom to support the
7 students in there.

8 And it is a great support for the school.
9 It also is a real morale-builder down at the plant.
10 It means many thousands of dollars of employee
11 contributions to the United Way and other charities in
12 the area, hundreds of pints of blood for the Red Cross
13 each year.

14 There's little league coaches, soccer
15 coaches, people who are members of fire department.
16 We have lots of firemen at the power plant, church
17 leaders, and others who serve their community. It's
18 all a very bright picture.

19 I wish I could conclude there, but I feel
20 obliged to address the issues associated with
21 September 11th and the attack, unfortunate attack that
22 occurred there, and how does that impact Peach Bottom.

23 Well, Peach Bottom is and has been
24 prepared for terroristic threats. We have a very
25 excellent security force which gets very high grades.

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1 They train well and they are exceptional in their
2 ability to withstand terrorist attack.

3 In the last few weeks since that terrorist
4 attack we have worked closely with the state at
5 expanding the security around Peach Bottom. And while
6 I can't get into the details of that, for obvious
7 reasons, I can tell you that the security of that
8 power plant is a daily focus of the management team
9 down there. We are paying attention to it all the
10 time, making changes as appropriate.

11 We feel that we are taking the right
12 precautions in that power plant to keep the plant
13 safe, to keep the people there at the plant safe, and
14 as a result, keeping the community safe.

15 So relicensing at Peach Bottom is a sound
16 decision. It's a sound business decision. It's a
17 sound environmental decision. And above all, I
18 believe it's a sound community decision. So I thank
19 you all for your support.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you,
22 Mr. Doering.

23 Next we are going to go to Mr. Fred
24 ~~Pulaski~~ Polaski, and Fred is the manager of license
25 renewal for Exelon Generation Corporation.

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1 Fred.

2 MR. ~~PULASKI~~ POLASKI: Thank you, Chip.

3 As Chip said, my name is Fred ~~Pulaski~~
4 Polaski.

5 I am Excelon's manager for license renewal and that is
6 for the entire Exelon fleet. I first got involved
7 with the Peach Bottom application as the original
8 project manager for this project.

9 And since PECO merged with Com Ed, the
10 utility from Illinois, I have now taken over
11 responsibility for license renewal at Peach Bottom and
12 a project we have similarly going on for our Dresden
13 and Quad Cities plants out in Illinois.

14 My background, I have been working in
15 nuclear power for about 30 years, over 20 years of it
16 at Peach Bottom. Jay and I and a couple of other
17 people who are working on this project started out as
18 the start-up engineers, test engineers back in the
19 early days.

20 And while I was there I held an SRO
21 license for 13 years. And since then I spent a couple
22 years working at Limerick and was in our Q.A.
23 department here at Peach Bottom. For the last six
24 years I have been working in the area of license
25 renewal.

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1 We made a decision as PECO in 1998 to
2 prepare and submit a license renewal application for
3 Peach Bottom, and actually spent about three years
4 before that working in industry groups supporting the
5 applications at other plants and industry involvement
6 as we developed the process with the NRC on how this
7 was to be done.

8 And what I would like to talk about this
9 evening is our process that we went through in the
10 preparation of the application. Jay talked about the
11 plant but I would like to talk about all the work that
12 went into those reviews that resulted in a license
13 renewal application that the NRC is currently
14 reviewing.

15 Like I said, in 1998 PECO decided to
16 pursue license renewal. We started the project in
17 1999, put together a team of PECO and some contract
18 engineers. I think the minimum experience level at
19 that time of anybody in the group was about 20 years.
20 So you were looking at a group of about eight to nine
21 people with a lot of experience in different aspects
22 of nuclear power operation.

23 We started the project in 1999, submitted
24 an application July 2nd of 2001, and in that time
25 period did extensive reviews both on the safety

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1 aspects of the plant and the environmental aspects.

2 I did a back-of-the-envelope calculation
3 and came up with somewhere probably around 100 man-
4 years went into that effort to do that, PECO people
5 and some contractors we used who have high levels of
6 expertise in the nuclear business.

7 It was a very extensive review. We looked
8 at all of the safety aspects of the plant and the
9 environmental aspects that needed to be considered.
10 We had this project team. We used a lot of the Peach
11 Bottom staff who were the ones that run the plant and
12 know what goes on there every day and are experts.

13 Our conclusion in the safety aspect is
14 that the processes that have been on in the plant for
15 years, the maintenance of the plant, are doing those
16 things to adequately manage aging of the nuclear power
17 plant so that the equipment will operate safely when
18 it needs to in emergency kind of situations.

19 That is the finding that the regulation
20 requires. And we found out that the plant, even
21 though it is 27 years old, is in very good condition.
22 The equipment is in good shape. In some areas it is
23 in as good a shape now as it was when we started
24 operating the plant.

25 Where it has aged -- which things do with

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1 time -- I mean, I'm not the same person I was 27 years
2 ago when I started operating the plant and my six-
3 year-old car at home isn't the same as it was when I
4 bought it brand new. But if you maintain it and keep
5 it in good working condition, it will do what it needs
6 to do.

7 And those are the kind of things that we
8 looked at in Peach Bottom. Our review determined that
9 the things we do in the plant day to day is what is
10 needed to maintain this plant for safe operation for
11 60 years. And it is adequate to meet the requirements
12 to operate safely.

13 In the environmental area, we looked at
14 all the aspects of the impact of the plant on the
15 environment. Duke Wheeler talked about those in his
16 presentation, the different things we looked at. And
17 we came to the conclusion that the environmental
18 impact of this power plant on the environment is
19 minimal and justifies continued operation of the plant
20 for another 20 years.

21 After we did that technical preparation
22 and internal reviews there was extensive reviews of
23 the application in a couple different areas. One,
24 Exelon Company management reviewed it. We also had
25 extensive reviews by some external experts and they

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1 had to conclude that they agreed with the conclusions
2 that we had reached in the application.

3 And overall, I guess to summarize, we
4 believe that Peach Bottom has been a good running
5 plant since 1973, will continue to operate well, and
6 an operation for 60 years is the right thing to do
7 because it produces 2,300 megawatts of clean,
8 reliable, environmentally-benign, economic electricity
9 that will benefit everybody in the community and in
10 our country.

11 Thank you.

12 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Fred.

13 Let's hear from others in the community at
14 this point. I would like to first go to Mike Ewall
15 and then to Tracy Confer and then to Sam McConnell.

16 Mike, wherever you are most comfortable.
17 But up front is fine.

18 MR. EWALL: My name is Mike Ewall. That's
19 E-W-A-L-L. Now, first I want to address this issue of
20 terrorism. In 1993 the terrorists who were
21 responsible for the bombing of the World Trade Center
22 at that point trained only 30 miles from Three Mile
23 Islands.

24 Their groups have actually made specific
25 threats against going after U.S. nuclear facilities

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1 and actually waged an attack on an electrical
2 substation as part of their exercise in training.

3 Around 1993-94, an intruder actually drove
4 a station wagon through the front gates of Three Mile
5 Island, managed to hide in one of the reactor
6 buildings for about two hours before being found.
7 Well, thankfully, this guy was just crazy and not an
8 actual terrorist, because they could have gone
9 considerable damage after being in there for a whole
10 two hours.

11 Now, after that they installed vehicle
12 barriers, which on September 11th failed to even
13 operate. They were not often open -- open meaning
14 being up to block vehicles. And for about two to
15 three hours they were not able to activate the vehicle
16 barrier the morning of the 11th.

17 Now, because of the 11th and since then,
18 we must consider attacks as part of the consequences
19 and the environmental impacts of any nuclear power
20 reactor in this country, not only accidents.

21 We need to consider severity as high as
22 plane attacks and suicide missions. It is very clear
23 that nuclear reactors are not built to withstand the
24 type of attack that happened in September 11th. In
25 the media they keep saying that the containment is two

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1 feet, three feet, four feet.

2 Eventually the more recent reports in the
3 media have been talking about them being 10 or 12 feet
4 thick. It is getting ridiculous how rapidly these
5 containments are growing. However, we need to
6 honestly look at what they can actually withstand.
7 And they cannot withstand something like what happened
8 on the 11th.

9 We also need to look at the force-on-force
10 attacks, the mock exercise that has been going on
11 where about 50 percent of the nuclear reactors in this
12 country have been failing these tests where they go in
13 and actually have infiltrators infiltrate the reactor
14 in a simulation and get to vulnerable areas where they
15 could cause serious accidents.

16 Now, there was a major newspaper -- I
17 think it was the Washington Post, but I don't remember
18 exactly -- that did an interview within the past few
19 weeks with an imprisoned terrorist in Afghanistan.
20 And they said that if ever released, they would
21 specifically make a point to go after U.S. nuclear
22 reactors.

23 And he is not the only one to have made
24 statements similar to that. And at this time we
25 cannot fail to consider that as a worst-case scenario.

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1 Now, in human health aspects we need to include the
2 current research on things like a strontium-90
3 disposition in baby teeth like the Tooth Fairy Project
4 folks have been doing.

5 I know the government stopped looking at
6 that, on the strontium-90 impacts in the milk supply
7 and in humans after many years. But the amount that
8 is being found in this private research recently is as
9 high as was found in the atmospheric bomb testing in
10 the '40s and '50s.

11 And so this is definitely something that
12 needs to be included in the environmental impact
13 statement as well as looking at other epidemiological
14 studies on things like infant mortality where they are
15 finding infant mortality dropping in communities
16 around nuclear reactors after they have closed.

17 We are also finding higher incidents of
18 thyroid and breast cancers in nuclear reactor
19 communities, including in the tri-county area around
20 here. I think the EIS also needs to include the
21 economic impacts of having things like the National
22 Guard called out, of having F16s on call to fly over
23 TMI and Peach Bottom recently when there are incidents
24 and scares as far as possible terrorist attacks.

25 And with regard to this specific reactor

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1 and the design, I think we also need to look back and
2 how -- like what is built for, how well the
3 containment is designed. Let me read you something
4 from Inside NRC in 1986.

5 This is a quote from Harold Denton, the
6 director of NRC's Office of Nuclear Reactor
7 Regulation. He says: I don't have the same warm
8 feeling about G.E. containment -- we're talking about
9 General Electric's Mark 1 containments -- that I do
10 about the larger dry containments.

11 Quote: There has been a lot of work done
12 on these containments, but Mark 1 containments,
13 especially being smaller with lower design pressure
14 and in spite of the suppression pool, if you look at
15 the Wash 1400 reg safety study you will find something
16 like a 90-percent probability of that containment
17 failing.

18 Now, there have been some measures to
19 address those concerns that NRC had. But we are still
20 looking at the fact that the control room operators
21 would have to make a decision in the case of an
22 emergency core cooling system activation on whether or
23 not to vent the containment in order to save it.

24 And that is not something that should be
25 seen as acceptable impact on the environment. Now, as

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1 far as alternatives, I understand the EIS would be
2 looking at alternatives to having nuclear generation
3 in the first place. And I strongly encourage that.

4 I think this needs to look at not only
5 other forms of generation but other forms of demand
6 management needs to look at conservation efficiency,
7 needs to look at the studies and supply some written
8 testimony.

9 Studies that looked at the fact that the
10 U.S., for way less than the cost of actual generation
11 -- we are talking in some studies less than one cent
12 per kilowatt on average -- can replace between 33 and
13 75 percent, depending on whose studies they are
14 looking at.

15 Some are by the industry, some by
16 environmental groups, some by the U.S. government.
17 But industry's own reports say as high as 44 percent
18 of the electricity needs in this country could be
19 eliminated cost-effectively without affecting quality
20 of life. And that definitely needs to be looked at.

21 And that is without affecting, like,
22 industrial generation or anything. We are talking
23 about turning off the lights, replacing these things
24 with compact fluorescence, having the supermarket up
25 the street from me turn the lights off at night when

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1 they leave it on all year around the clock.

2 We also need to look at things like wind
3 generation. The American Wind Energy Association has
4 put out statistics showing that 30 percent of
5 Pennsylvania's electricity could be generated by wind,
6 only using the most cost-effective sites, the
7 classified wind sites.

8 And Exelon is currently involved in some
9 of those wind developments, so it is not something
10 their company is unfamiliar with. We also had that
11 statistic echoed by the head of our state
12 environmental agency, DEP, recently in testimony that
13 David Hess gave at a power industry conference a few
14 weeks ago.

15 We also need to look at solar generation
16 where KPNG, which is an international -- it is a very
17 well-known auditing firm -- has actually done a report
18 looking at what it would take to make solar power
19 affordable, what it would take to get to the point
20 where we don't have this trouble where people aren't
21 willing to pay so much for it and that's why it is not
22 cheap enough because they don't make enough of it.

23 And they came to the conclusion that it
24 would cost about \$660 million to build a large-scale
25 solar production facility where they can actually

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1 crank out solar panels. There are about 500
2 megawatts' worth per year.

3 And doing so, building at that economy of
4 scale would bring the cost down by about four to five
5 times so that it is cost-effective with other forms of
6 generation and it would be cost-effective for people
7 to actually get it installed in their homes rather
8 than be paying the bills to the utilities.

9 And so going ahead and doing that I think
10 also needs to be included in this when we look at
11 alternatives.

12 Thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Mike,
14 for those recommendations.

15 And let's go next to Traci. Traci Confer.

16 MS. CONFER: Traci Confer, T-R-A-C-I,
17 C-O-N-F-E-R. Good evening.

18 I would like to share with you some
19 interesting stuff that I found from the Radiation and
20 Public Health Project, and I thank them for it.
21 First, a little bit of geography.

22 Peach Bottom plant is 55 miles from
23 Philadelphia, 35 miles from Baltimore, 35 miles from
24 Wilmington. That is a lot of population close to this
25 reactor. I would submit that an environmental impact

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1 statement ought to include human population as part of
2 the scope.

3 I would also suggest that since Peach
4 Bottom is so close to Limerick, Three Mile Island, and
5 not terribly far from Salem, that the impacts of Peach
6 Bottom should be considered in conjunction with the
7 cumulative impacts of all those three reactors
8 combined. I would even extend that as far as a 100-
9 mile radius for my own comfort.

10 A bit about emissions from Units 2 and 3.
11 One thing that they supply is that up until 1993,
12 Units 2 and 3 from Peach Bottom released 2.21 curies
13 of long-lived radioactivity into the air, making it
14 the 19th highest of the 72 plants in the U.S. that
15 were operating.

16 The total of liquid mixed fission products
17 ranked 14th in the U.S. operating reactors. The source
18 for that was the NRC, Radioactive materials released
19 from power plants, annual reports.

20 Some of the numbers that they have
21 compiled indicate that thyroid cancer increased
22 considerably after Units 2 and 3 started operation.
23 The number they came up with is that it increased 49
24 percent.

25 I would suppose that some of that was a

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1 result of Three Mile Island but I am sure that Peach
2 Bottom has a claim to some of that. In short, I would
3 like to submit that the scope should include non-
4 cancer health effects in the human population, that it
5 should include cumulative impacts from other reactors
6 over a 100-mile radius.

7 And it should include alternative
8 generation sources as in: What is the impact of
9 keeping this reactor operational as opposed to, oh,
10 say, building a bunch of wind turbines?

11 I would also suggest that the scope should
12 include consequences of massive terrorist attacks.
13 That is certainly an environmental impact. I don't
14 think anyone could argue against that. It seems an
15 awful lot more likely in the last couple of months
16 than it ever did before.

17 And, face it, if you knock down a wind
18 turbine with an airplane, what happens? It falls
19 down. It takes out a few trees, maybe kills a cow.
20 If you run an airplane into a nuclear reactor you
21 could have hundreds of square miles of land that are
22 uninhabitable for any of our meaningful lifetimes.

23 So those are my comments. Thank you.

24 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much
25 for those scoping comments, Traci.

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1 We are next going to go to Sam McConnell.
2 And, Sam, you can be here or up there, wherever you
3 feel most comfortable.

4 MR. McCONNELL: Here is fine.

5 I am Sam McConnell. I'm a resident of
6 Peach Bottom, as I said. I live within a mile,
7 approximately, of the plant. And I chose to retire
8 here because of the quality of life Peach Bottom
9 provides.

10 I am here in an attempt to maintain that
11 lifestyle that Peach Bottom provides. And it may be
12 of surprise to you that I actually support the
13 extension of the license for Peach Bottom.

14 I made the choice to live here with full
15 understanding that Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station
16 was to be my neighbor. And to date, nothing has
17 happened or they have done nothing to change the
18 opinion that they are a good neighbor.

19 Therefore, I would much rather see Peach
20 Bottom continue to operate rather than other viable
21 alternatives for electric power generation which are
22 more polluting and actually more difficult to control
23 the pollution.

24 This personal preference -- and I stress
25 strictly personal -- comes after having taken the time

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1 to read the operating license proposal and the
2 environmental section. I have a request though that,
3 although not directly related to the Peach Bottom
4 Atomic Power Station license extension, will be
5 impacted by that extension.

6 And it probably is tangentially related to
7 Mr. Ewall's concerns. The issue is spent fuel
8 storage. I fully understand that the problem as it
9 exists today is a political problem and I am here to
10 add weight to the NRC's ability potentially to get the
11 politicians to come to a hasty, safe solution to that
12 problem to remove the potential problems that occur as
13 a result of local storage.

14 I thank you.

15 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Sam.

16 Our next three speakers are going to be
17 Kip Adams, Ernest Gyll and Richard King. And I would
18 ask Mr. Kip Adams to come up and talk to us at this
19 point.

20 MR. ADAMS: My name is Kip Adams and I am
21 a 31-year resident of the area. I live in Airville.
22 I think when these plants were first licensed there
23 was no concern about the waste, which was just
24 mentioned in the last speaker's comments.

25 I think there is more than a political

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1 discussion prohibiting those wastes from being
2 deposited. But be that as it may, we do have a
3 problem with high-level waste storage now at this
4 plant. It was not intended to be that way. I think
5 that this is a very serious issue that we have to
6 address and this agency has to address in any hearings
7 that are going to be conducted in terms of this
8 licensing.

9 Also I would like to comment for those of
10 the public who may not have been here during the mid
11 '80s that this plant had gone through some serious
12 operator problems. It was the only plant ever to be
13 shut down, license suspended for two years because of
14 operator incompetence.

15 I think that is something that needs to go
16 on the record here. We also need to look at the
17 costs. We have heard tonight from some utility reps
18 that these plants are cheap to operate. If that is
19 the case, I am wondering if they would be willing to
20 eliminate the stranded costs that are attached to my
21 utility bill as an Excelon customer, because this is
22 part of the bailout for these nuclear power plants.

23 If they are so cost-effective, they have
24 asked and been granted this extra payment from the
25 customers to help pay those costs that they have

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1 incurred as a result of building these plants.

2 And my final point would be about the age
3 of the plants. And I think there is an issue of
4 embrittlement that had been brought up by NRC back
5 during the TMI days that is going to be a serious
6 issue I think in terms of looking at the equipment as
7 it has been bombarded by high levels of nuclear
8 activity over the years.

9 And I think that this is going to vastly
10 impact the useful life of the plants. And I would
11 like that to be addressed.

12 Thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much,
14 Kip.

15 Mr. Gyll.

16 MR. GUYLL: My name is Ernie Gyll. That
17 is spelled G-U-Y-L-L. Unlike someone who spoke
18 earlier from Peach Bottom, I don't feel very safe
19 living around here. What I have here is a diagram
20 that shows the 50-miles radius of nuclear power plants
21 on the East Coast, and I live right about here.

22 And I am within a 50-mile radius of four
23 nuclear power plants. That includes Peach Bottom,
24 Limerick, Three Mile Island and Salem. They now have
25 a siren system set up here so if there is an accident

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1 the sirens go off. But I want to know, what is the
2 evacuation plan for the Amish?

3 I mean, most of us can get in a car and
4 drive away. But there are several thousand Amish in
5 Lancaster County, which is where I live. What is the
6 evacuation plan for them? Are there lots of buses
7 ready? I don't know.

8 My father died of cancer about 16 years
9 ago and he lived a very healthy lifestyle, I believe.
10 He had smoked but he stopped about 23 years before he
11 died. The only unhealthy thing he might have done is,
12 he spent a lot of time outside.

13 Another concern I have with the Peach
14 Bottom Power Plant is the possibility of an earthquake
15 causing a problem. And I know a lot of people kind of
16 think that might be funny. But there is a fault line
17 called the Martick Fault Line that runs about, I would
18 say, less than 10 miles north of here.

19 And if there is a major earthquake along
20 that line, that could cause a lot of problems. Back
21 in the '70s and '80s I used to read a lot about small
22 radiation releases from Peach Bottom. They were safe
23 and no threat to the environment.

24 And one thing I would like as far as the
25 environmental study is to know the number of those

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1 radioactive releases and how much radiation was
2 released. In my opinion, no release of radiation from
3 a nuclear power plant is a safe release.

4 I would also like as part of the
5 environmental study data on the cancer deaths, birth
6 defects and stillbirths in a 10-mile radius of the
7 Peach Bottom Power Plant and how that compares with
8 the national average.

9 I think you said you do study the effect
10 of the wildlife in the Susquehanna River. It would be
11 nice to have a study before the plant was built so we
12 could have some sort of benchmark for that.

13 I would like to know the type of
14 radioactive isotopes at the plant and the half-life of
15 those isotopes. I think most people know here what
16 the half-life means. I think the past performance
17 needs to be taken into account when doing a study of
18 the plant. And that includes when control room
19 operators were sleeping on the job.

20 I hope we will have a public meeting in
21 Lancaster County because the prevailing winds are
22 westerly, and so any radioactive release would
23 probably go over to Lancaster County. As I said, that
24 is where I live. I live almost due east of the plant.

25 I am also concerned, as Kip was, with the

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1 spent radioactive fuel, the spent fuel that is stored
2 on site. There is a large amount of it there. As I
3 said, with the earthquake, that is a great danger.

4 Also, I would like to have material placed
5 in the Salanco Library, which is in Quarryville, so
6 that we can have access to that because it is kind of
7 a long drive to come over here to York County. Even
8 though I am a very short distance by air, it is a long
9 distance to drive.

10 And I also believe that we should use
11 renewable resources for energy and if necessary
12 replace the Peach Bottom Power Plant, to shut it down
13 and implement a decommissioning process. And the last
14 thing I will mention is that there were some siren
15 problems, that the sirens were going off at the wrong
16 times.

17 I know they go off the first Wednesday at
18 one o'clock; I hear them. And that is also something
19 that needs to be looked into. I have a rad alert here
20 and this measures the radiation in the air and this is
21 what makes me feel safe because I have it set for
22 alert. And if it goes over 30 it gives a beep.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
24 Mr. Gyll. And I would just note for the NRC staff
25 that there was a request for an additional library.

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1 And how about Mr. Richard King? Could Mr.
2 King come up, please.

3 MR. KING: Good evening. My name is
4 Richard King. I am a resident of Hallam Township.
5 Thank you for the opportunity to be heard. I live
6 midway between TMI and Peach Bottom. I am a resident
7 of the area of 40 years. I am a special education
8 teacher of 21 years.

9 I see a lot of things during the days at
10 school that a lot of people do not see during a
11 typical day. By the field that a lot of you people
12 here have chosen to work in that are present tonight,
13 you have made a choice that the risks and the benefits
14 far exceed what we would call something that could be
15 detrimental.

16 So you have made a personal choice that,
17 you know, nuclear power plants are the way to go. For
18 the record I would like to state that this area
19 exports far more power than this area consumes. Power
20 companies have shown a pattern of siting themselves
21 near boundaries of state lines, municipal governments
22 and county lines.

23 Are there weaknesses being exploited here
24 due to political subdivisions? I don't know, but I am
25 asking the question. This is a corporate venture. It

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1 is for profit. As a resident of Hallam Township we
2 had to deal with the proposed siting of a nuclear
3 waste dump. Environmentally benign? Not.

4 Rincon, Puerto Rico. Beautiful place to
5 visit. It is a tourist attraction. Anyone from the
6 nuclear industry knows about it. Fault lines.
7 Martick Fault Line.

8 There are alternative methods available to
9 these companies that will produce power for the needs
10 of our communities and for those outside of our area
11 who also need power.

12 GPU, Philadelphia Electric, Excelon --
13 whatever the corporation happens to be at the time,
14 the wisdom of citing a power plant, albeit Three Mile
15 Island near Harrisburg Middletown Airport really
16 leaves any person, engineers included, to question the
17 sensibility involved with the operation.

18 Having been here during Three Mile Island,
19 I find neither the utility nor the Nuclear Regulatory
20 Commission to be forthcoming. Frankly, you people
21 scare me. And also, I don't trust you. And there's
22 a lot more people out there that would agree with me.

23 An airplane full of gas and people
24 somewhere near an airport, terrorists, either they
25 missed the opportunity or they have yet to take it.

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1 As residents, we bear the risks. National Guard,
2 State Police, the Air Force, it's a bandaid. Don't
3 tell yourself that it isn't because that's what it is.

4 Your plants have weaknesses from the
5 water. Your plants have weaknesses from the air. And
6 yes, that is an environmental impact. If any of these
7 places would go, we would experience results much like
8 Chernobyl.

9 So-called evacuation plans. I was here
10 when that took place. What a joke. Chaos, mass
11 chaos. We have no need for our area to take these
12 risks. Again, our area exports far more power than it
13 consumes.

14 Given the risks involved to the residents
15 of this area, renewal should not be granted and both
16 Peach Bottom and Three Mile Island should be closed
17 with due haste. Decommission these plants now.

18 Thank you.

19 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. King.

20 Our next speaker is going to be -- we are
21 going to go to Laura Jacobson and then to Jane Lee and
22 possibly Mary Osborn. And we will start with Laura
23 Jacobson.

24 MS. JACOBSON: Hi. My name is Laura
25 Jacobson. I live on the corner of Maryland Routes 646

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1 and 136 in Harford County. I live within the six-mile
2 radius of the plant. And I guess my question or my
3 comments are directed to Mr. ~~Pulaski~~ Polaski,
4 specifically.

5 I don't know where he is, but -- in the
6 application that I reviewed at the Whiteford Library,
7 there was a map and it was describing routes that go
8 in and out of the plant. All of the roads that were
9 cited were Pennsylvania roads.

10 Maryland Route 136 is heavily travelled
11 and I did not see it cited in the application. I
12 would like to see consideration to Northern Harford
13 County and I would like for it to be considered as
14 well as part of this renewal process.

15 I will bring this to the attention of Bob
16 Hooper and some of the people in the State of Maryland
17 and in Harford County as well. I think that it has
18 been overlooked as far as I can tell in the
19 application. That is my first comment.

20 My second comment was -- see, I have been
21 madly taking notes. I would like to question, with
22 all due respect, Mr. Doering's comment about economic
23 good news and low-cost energy. If you are a dairy
24 farmer and you live on the hill close to that power
25 plant, I guarantee you that your rates are higher than

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1 anybody else in the state.

2 And so I question the statement that that
3 power plant is creating low-cost energy for the
4 residents of this locale. Thank you.

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks,
6 Ms. Jacobson.

7 And I would just note for the NRC staff
8 and our consultants that, although those comments were
9 addressed to Peach Bottom and Exelon personnel, they
10 do raise issues that should be looked at in the
11 preparation of the environmental impact statement by
12 the NRC. So please note that.

13 Next, let's go to Jane Lee. Jane.

14 MS. LEE: Good evening and thank you for
15 allowing me to speak this evening. I, too, live on a
16 dairy farm three and a half miles northwest of TMI.
17 I was there when the accident happened. In fact, I
18 started research on nuclear power in 1972.

19 And the reason I did this is because I got
20 word that our township planned to put a dump at the
21 top of the mountain where all of our water came from.
22 Of course, I said, "Over my dead body," and I stopped
23 that. It took me two years, but I stopped it.

24 The anger was so great that I decided that
25 the first thing I was going to do was start to

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1 research nuclear power. The farm is located three and
2 a half miles northwest of TMI. I cannot believe that
3 anybody who is sane would construct a nuclear power
4 plant that is routinely releasing 240 radioactive
5 nuclides.

6 Where do I get this? I got this report
7 from Dr. D.C. Kocher, K-O-C-H-E-R, from Lawrence
8 Livermore Lab. I have had it for at least five years
9 -- '72 -- no, it's longer than that. This was
10 published in 1972. It is a document this thick. He
11 lists every single one of the releases that come from
12 that plant.

13 Something even more troubling is the
14 release of tritium and tritium is a nuclide generated
15 out of the process of nuclear power plants. Tritium
16 is part water and it cannot be filtered and therefore,
17 it goes into the river. Down river anybody who is
18 drinking that water is drinking tritiated water.

19 The steam that is released into the
20 atmosphere is also tritiated so that when it drifts
21 downwind from where you live, you are inhaling
22 tritium. This is just a tiny bit of the story of the
23 development of the atomic bomb that released all the
24 radioactivity that drifted from the west to the east
25 of the United States.

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1 And the American citizens were betrayed by
2 their own government just as they are being betrayed
3 today. A week ago, the NRC had a meeting down at
4 Middletown. It might be better than a week but it was
5 recently, a most recent meeting.

6 As we were leaving the meeting we came
7 out. The meeting was held right across the street
8 from the entrance to TMI. Guess what, folks? There
9 wasn't a single, solitary soul at the entrance to that
10 plant. Not one.

11 We went up to check the radiation meter.
12 It was turned off. What do you make of that? It was
13 interesting to note that prior to the accident at TMI
14 -- and by the way, I live on a farm -- we were having
15 problems with our farms, with our animals: goats,
16 cats, cows.

17 But of course that is all put down as
18 sloppy farming. Never mind that the farm has been in
19 existence for 70-some years -- actually, longer than
20 that, 1700s. The original owner established that,
21 came from Germany, established a farm there.

22 We were told we were running a sloppy
23 operation, yet we were met with the daily -- not the
24 daily, but the routine inspections from the state
25 itself with never any kind of a citation. There were

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1 many people in the neighborhood who were coming to me
2 because they knew I was doing research.

3 "Well, I have these animals down the road
4 and they are down and they can't get up."

5 I said, "How many?"

6 "Well, you come down and look." They
7 said, "The young ones are being born deformed and the
8 adults can't get up. The animals can't dilate to
9 deliver their young."

10 That's not one occasion. That was all
11 over. I am telling you this because of the people,
12 the ordinary people who are going to be the victims of
13 this, drinking the water, inhaling the atmosphere.

14 The people in Washington, D.C. who are
15 employed by the NRC don't believe any of this. They
16 don't believe this. It's all made up. Of course,
17 never mind the fact that I documented all of it.

18 So there surely must be a better way to
19 generate electricity without slowly killing not just
20 the human population or not just the animal
21 population. We're killing everybody slowly,
22 discreetly. I don't consider myself a radical, by any
23 means, but I find this unacceptable. I find it
24 immoral.

25 Nobody has the right to do this to other

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1 people. You certainly find another way to generate
2 electricity besides poisoning the population,
3 destroying the land, destroying the animals,
4 destroying the fish, destroying the drinking water.
5 Surely any one of you sitting here who promote this
6 and think it's okay, it's not okay. It's immoral.

7 I thank you.

8 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Jane.

9 Mary Osborn, would you like to talk?

10 MS. OSBORN: My name is Mary Osborn. I
11 live six and a half miles west of Three Mile Island.
12 I was not prepared at all. I didn't plan to come here
13 till after 5:00 tonight, so I am not really prepared.
14 My notes are out of order but I am as concerned as
15 most of the people are, especially in these times with
16 the terrorism.

17 But if you all think what happened at the
18 World Trade Center was really bad, just picture a
19 nuclear power plant being hit, the spent fuel pool
20 going in an area that could set off one reactor to
21 another and ending up with an electromagnetic pulse.

22 That's my nightmare. Spent fuel pools
23 have frightened me ever since I first learned that
24 Peach Bottom was having a problem with theirs, with
25 the re-racking. And that was over maybe eight to ten

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1 years ago.

2 The FBI did a really weak, abominable
3 report on Three Mile Island. They looked into it as
4 sabotage. They failed tremendously in that report.
5 They have been criticized for it and some people think
6 that is what happened there.

7 And like somebody mentioned before, 30
8 miles away from TMI they had terrorist training and
9 they did threaten nuclear power plants. And this is
10 reality; it's not fiction. As far as what I just got
11 here tonight, this is a fact sheet on license renewal.

12 The second sentence just absolutely floors
13 me and I would like it fully explained and justified
14 in your environmental impact statement. It states, "A
15 40-year license term was selected on the basis of
16 economic and antitrust considerations, not technical
17 limitations."

18 You guys really have this backwards.
19 Nuclear power is one of the most horrendous, lethal,
20 stupidest ways to boil water man could have ever
21 conceived. And you've really got to get real. I
22 mean, we're in the 20th -- or what, the year 2000 and
23 you would think we would be done with fossil fuels by
24 now.

25 And these people with their corporate

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1 profit -- and that's basically all this whole industry
2 is about -- they never really put health and safety
3 above their profits. And even the NRC is very weak in
4 the fact that they never really want to take charge.
5 These are the things we have learned in the 22-1/2
6 years since the accident at TMI.

7 And like some of you have been in the
8 business for 30 years, well, I have been involved with
9 this since the accident, a little bit before. My
10 husband worked at TMI. His father-in-law and my
11 brother-in-law worked at TMI.

12 So I have heard stories that would curl
13 your hair or your toes. And this was before the
14 accident even happened. I am also concerned about
15 embrittlement. This was an issue that was mentioned
16 in about 1980 or '81 at TMI Unit 1. Somehow,
17 miraculously, that problem seemed to have disappeared
18 but it has never left my thoughts.

19 The spent fuel problem, like I said, began
20 at Peach Bottom many years ago. All it would take for
21 a spent fuel pool to go would be loss of coolant. And
22 all of you should know that and I am sure you really
23 do.

24 Is there any kind of a backup plan? What
25 can you really do if you just lose coolant at a spent

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1 fuel pool. Peach Bottom as a boiling-water reactor
2 routinely releases more on a daily and yearly basis as
3 a pressurized reactor. And living near TMI, having a
4 rad alert -- actually I have three of them and I test
5 them simultaneously on a regular basis.

6 I am really appalled to learn with my new
7 rad alert that counts per minutes are almost identical
8 to milliroetgens per hour because we have had some
9 pretty high readings where I live.

10 The other thing is, where I live for 23
11 years, 22-1/2 years exactly, I have had mutations in
12 my yard of all kinds. I have found them within 15
13 miles of the plant at TMI. I have spoken with two
14 botanists, both of whom have worked at the Brookhaven
15 Lab and they have been verified as mutation effects.

16 And Dr. Gunkel of Rutgers, who had been
17 retired, specifically stated that the specimens I
18 showed him showed a full range of radiation effects.
19 And like I said, every year since the accident at
20 Three Mile Island I have had mutations in my yard,
21 down my street, across the river where Jane lives.

22 And specifically, the worst effects I have
23 found have been around the 15-mile radius. Another
24 thing is the health studies. You all may believe that
25 nothing really happened at TMI. But if any of you

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1 knew how to read a health study you would see that all
2 the studies ever done show that there were increases
3 in cancers and other health effects.

4 But the people have finally caught on that
5 what was going on was departments and agencies were
6 issuing press releases that stated there was nothing
7 attributable to Three Mile Island because not enough
8 got out.

9 And, you know, we have been through this
10 for 22-1/2 years. Now we have the vision etched in
11 our minds and souls of the World Trade Center
12 collapsing. It was bad enough to see airplanes hit
13 it, but the collapse was what really floored and
14 terrorized everybody.

15 And if you think that that is the worst
16 thing you will ever see in your life, just wait till
17 a nuclear plant goes in that type of situation.
18 Another thing that really angers me and I don't
19 understand how you all can get away with this for so
20 long, in 1979 a little sign was posted outside of TMI
21 stating that the background radiation for that area
22 was 70 to 80 millirems per hour.

23 And you all know that you are telling us
24 that now it is all of a sudden up to 300 millirems for
25 per year. I said the wrong thing. It's 70 to 80 per

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1 year. So I want to know what caused this increase.
2 I mean, it was something apparently that happened in
3 the air.

4 Is that why the strontium-90 is being
5 found at high levels? And you know it took the TMI
6 accident for me to learn that because strontium-90 was
7 so high in the atmosphere and in our food products
8 that the government just stopped counting it.

9 Now, that is the way the American
10 government treats their people. And you wonder why
11 you have got terrorism. I mean, you folks at the NRC
12 with your actions are terrorizing us because you don't
13 care for sure, for real, about the humans and the
14 animals and the plants.

15 It is always industry, industry, industry.
16 Corporate America technically should not have any
17 right. They do not vote. They help people get
18 paychecks. And they get the biggest paychecks of all.
19 And I resent how you all treat it. It's half-assed
20 backwards.

21 It should be people first. It should be
22 we the people first, above all. And that is what my
23 opinion of why the countries around the world don't
24 like us. I mean, what we are doing to ourselves is
25 bad enough but what we have done to the rest of the

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1 world and our Constitution does not allow us to do
2 some of the things we are doing.

3 I feel we should do things to help people
4 but our Constitution says you are not supposed to. So
5 take it to Congress and change the Constitution. It's
6 that easy.

7 MR. CAMERON: Mary, could I ask you to
8 just wrap up, please.

9 MS. OSBORN: Yes. Basically, you need to
10 shut these places down and decommission them and clean
11 them up. Your environmental impact statements, the
12 ones that were issued decades ago are deplorable.

13 Gus Speth, who was under Jimmy Carter,
14 told us they were deplorable. And you guys really
15 ought to get your act together and get real and start
16 caring about people because there is nothing else on
17 this planet that matters as people. And it's not the
18 money. You cannot eat money, period.

19 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Mary.

20 Let's go to Mr. William Coble.

21 MR. COBLE: I, too, didn't come here this
22 evening planning to speak. But as I have been
23 listening to what people have been saying I felt that
24 I need to. I am a principal in the Salanca School
25 District. I have an elementary school within the 10-

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1 mile range and I live just across the river in
2 Lancaster County.

3 I kind of feel that Lancaster County is
4 the lost stepchild in considerations and I, too, would
5 reiterate that I believe that the library in
6 Quarryville, which is within the 10-mile area, should
7 have copies of the documents.

8 I have lived my whole life near power
9 plants. I grew up near Three Mile Island before
10 moving to this area and I have felt that nuclear power
11 had a reason for being.

12 In the past, I have felt that it was safe
13 and it was economic. But I believe that September
14 11th has changed all of that because on September 11th
15 we learned that terrorists could work not as a single
16 person trying to attack something, but in large
17 groups.

18 There were 19 suicide terrorists who
19 worked together at that time. And I don't believe
20 that we have a way to protect nuclear power plants
21 from that kind of concerted effort.

22 The terrorists first attacked the World
23 Trade Center in 1993 and they didn't succeed. So they
24 made plans and did succeed eventually. They are now
25 saying that they are going to attack power plants in

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1 the United States. That has been said by terrorists.

2 I believe that they will continue to make
3 those plans until it happens because there is nothing
4 -- no weapon in the United States that would cause the
5 kind of destruction that would be caused by a
6 successful attack on a nuclear power plant.

7 Chernobyl currently has, according to
8 Newsweek, 1,000 square miles of land that is
9 uninhabited for 100 years. A thousand square miles of
10 land around here would be quite a feather in the cap
11 of Osama bin Laden and I am sure that he is not going
12 to give up until he manages to be successful.

13 For these reasons, I think we need to
14 begin to look for alternate ways to make electricity
15 and take this weapon out of the hands of our enemies.
16 The other consideration that I hear is that it is a
17 cheap way to make energy.

18 But there is a hidden cost in making the
19 energy because there is the risk that is assumed by
20 people in that thousand square miles around every
21 power plant. I believe it would be very simple to
22 have an underwriter tell us what that risk is.

23 Write a policy to protect the land within
24 that 1,000 square miles of every power plant and
25 simply put the cost of that insurance on the cost of

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1 the energy. If we did that, then we could look at
2 really what the cost of generating the electricity is.

3 In sum, I believe that it was a good idea
4 to do nuclear power in the past but it is no longer a
5 good idea.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Coble.

8 Is there anyone who we haven't heard from
9 who wishes to speak? Yes, sir. Would you like to
10 come up here or to the microphone on the side. Tell
11 us who you are.

12 MR. GRIFFITH: I'm Jeff Griffith. I have
13 been a resident of Peach Bottom Township. I am
14 affiliated with the fire company, have been for 24
15 years. We have had a good working relationship with
16 Excelon PECO as far as them donating money to the
17 community for the fire company.

18 We have done numerous training exercises
19 every year down there. We have EMS, fire, inside,
20 outside, in the plant, every place in there. So we
21 have had a good working relationship. As far as my
22 opinion of them, they have been excellent to work
23 with. I have had 11 years of good relationship with
24 them and no problems from our aspect or my personal
25 opinion from them.

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1 Thank you.

2 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much.

3 Anybody else? Yes?

4 MS. ~~DONAHUE~~ **DONOHUE**: My name is Amy
5 ~~Donahue~~ **Donohue** and I didn't plan on speaking this
6 evening. I live in the area in Airville.

7 We live in a state of denial in the shadow
8 of this nuclear power plant. We have to because the
9 reality is too scary to face. Recently -- I don't
10 know, in the last year or so -- the alarms for Peach
11 Bottom went off in the middle of the night. And I
12 wonder how many people actually got out of their beds,
13 turned on the radio or the TV, or actually got out of
14 their beds and got in the car to evacuate.

15 I didn't. Those sirens have gone off
16 before and it was a mistake. So when they went off in
17 the middle of the night I said, "Oh, I wonder if that
18 is Peach Bottom's sirens. I think it is." Gee, so
19 much for organic farming. Went back to sleep.

20 It wasn't until days later when I read it
21 in the newspaper that yes, in fact, were those sirens.
22 I can't see how anybody can say it is economical or
23 safe or smart to generate how much radioactive
24 material is going to stay toxic to everything around
25 it for longer than the human race has been on this

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1 earth.

2 We have no way of cleaning up nuclear
3 power. All we can do is store it. And how do you be
4 sure that you can store something safely for hundreds
5 of thousands of years. It's impossible. Humans
6 haven't even been on the face of this earth that long.

7 My dad died when I was 15 of a brain
8 tumor. Now, I cannot say what created that brain
9 tumor. But at the age of 15 I watched what happened
10 to him. I nursed him. I helped nurse him through
11 that. I know how cancer affects people, not just in
12 death, but in the families. And I know that
13 radioactivity creates cancer.

14 I don't want anybody else to have to have
15 their children experience what I experienced. I would
16 ask that you take into consideration the fact that how
17 do we store this. One gentleman said it is not safe
18 to store it on site. Where is it safe to store?

19 It certainly isn't Yucca Mountain, which
20 the nuclear industry has tried over and over and over
21 again to get. That's a sacred site for the American
22 Indians. It is on a fault line. There's all kinds of
23 problems with that site.

24 Okay, suppose they get the okay to do that
25 site. Well, guess what? We're going to fill lots of

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1 trucks and trains with this radioactivity to take it
2 all around the country from all these nuclear power
3 plants to whatever site they decide.

4 Well, you know, a while back we had a
5 train that wrecked in a tunnel under Baltimore City.
6 It could have been nuclear. It would have been a lot
7 worse. So when we talk about the environmental impact
8 statement I would ask that you consider individual
9 lives. I would ask that you consider what do you do?

10 I mean, you know, my mom taught me to
11 clean up your messes. If you can't clean up your
12 mess, then you stop creating it. We need to stop
13 creating the mess. Doesn't make sense. It's not
14 smart. It's very stupid.

15 Thank you.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Amy.

17 I would just like to thank all of you for
18 being here tonight and also for your serious comments
19 that you gave us tonight and I would just ask the NRC
20 staff, any Excelon or Peach Bottom staff, any of our
21 NRC consultants, there were a number of questions
22 raised.

23 What about the Amish emergency plan?
24 There was a reference to the statement in the NRC
25 guidance about the 40 years and economics-antitrust.

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1 The routes, transportation routes that were mentioned.
2 If you could try to talk to the people, if you heard
3 something that you might be able to provide some
4 information to people on, please do that after we
5 adjourn tonight.

6 And with that I would call us to
7 adjournment and we will be here to talk to you
8 informally. And again, thank you very much.

9 (Whereupon, at 8:50 p.m., the meeting was
10 concluded).
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