

# **ATTACHMENT 30**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
**BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD**

In the Matter of

**Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc.**

*Indian Point Nuclear Generating Units 2 and 3*

Docket Nos. 50-247-LR and  
50-286-LR

May 20, 2013

**DECLARATION OF JOHN H. SMOLINSKY**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and 10 C.F.R. § 2.304(d), I, John H. Smolinsky, hereby declare as follows based on my personal knowledge:

1. I am the former Chief of the Environmental Certification and Operations Section of the New York State Department of Public Service (“NYSDPS” or “Department”), which is the State agency that provides expert staff support to the New York State Public Service Commission (“NYSPSC” or “Commission”). The Environmental Certification and Operations Section is the NYSPSC’s environmental review group. I retired from the NYSDPS in 2003 after working for the Department and Commission for more than 32 years.

2. In my position as Chief of the Environmental Certification and Operations Section, I managed a staff of up to 20 professionals and support personnel responsible for meeting the requirements of State Environmental Quality Review Act (“SEQRA”) for various types of projects under the NYSPSC’s regulatory authority. The staff also conducted environmental reviews of a large number of projects and activities pursuant to New York State power plant siting laws. My responsibilities as Chief also included coordination of state siting and certification programs with federal, state, and local regulatory agencies and providing direct management support for the Director of the Office of Electricity and Environment and the Commission.

3. During my employment at the NYSDPS, numerous SEQRA reviews were conducted to support Commission actions. SEQRA is a comprehensive New York law that requires a state agency to analyze the environmental impacts of a state agency action, such as utility facility siting, utility restructuring, and the approval of a license or transfer of a regulated facility. SEQRA and its regulations provide a manual for conducting an environmental impact analysis, as well as procedural requirements. SEQRA requires an agency to consider a range of environmental impacts arising from an activity, including those on the coastal zone, air quality, the human environment, and the economy. If SEQRA requires an action to comport with another

state law or regulation, such as consistency with state's coastal policies, then that analysis is carried out as part of the review.

4. The NYSPSC was the lead agency for SEQRA reviews of projects under its regulatory authority and the Commission routinely considered input or analysis by other local and state agencies. For example, NYSPSC often reviewed analysis of impacts on air and water quality provided by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. NYSPSC also considered analysis by other state agencies, such as the New York State Department of State and the New York State Department of Economic Development.

5. In 1993, the state began to restructure the electric services industry. *See Opinion and Order, In the Matter of Competitive Opportunities Regarding Electric Service*, Cases 94-E-0952, Op. No. 96-12, May 20, 1996. The goals of restructuring were to spur economic development in New York and avoid jeopardizing safe and reliable electric services for New York residents and businesses. Following substantial analysis of this plan, which included a Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement ("FGEIS") that my office prepared, New York established a framework for future regulation of the electric and gas services industries. Subsequently, my office prepared an environmental assessment for each individual utility restructuring as well as Supplemental EISs for each divestiture transaction involved in the restructuring. The purpose of a Supplemental EIS was to determine whether a proposed action was within the conditions and thresholds of the FGEIS.

6. The transfer of Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit 2 ("IP2") from Consolidated Edison of New York, Inc. ("ConEd") to Entergy Nuclear Indian Point 2, LLC in 2001 arose from the state's restructuring plan. On January 12, 2001, the two companies filed a Joint Petition with the NYSPSC requesting authority to transfer IP2 from ConEd to Entergy; the Commission established Case 01-E-0040 to consider the Joint Petition. As part of their Joint Petition, ConEd and Entergy prepared a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("DSEIS"). I was part of the NYSPSC team that reviewed the DSEIS, conducted the environmental analysis of the Joint Petition, and prepared the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("FSEIS") for the transfer. *See Entergy Mot.*, July 30, 2012, Attachment 7 (FSEIS) (ETR000047-ETR000121).

7. While preparing the FSEIS, we considered how IP2's nuclear power plant operations would impact the environment under Entergy's future ownership and management. As stated in the document, we highlighted several "specific environmental regulatory aspects of IP2's operations." *See FSEIS* at ETR000059. We also evaluated many of the impacts of plant operations, including: likely reduction in air emissions as a result of improved performance (*i.e.*, increased capacity factor); water usage by IP2 under its existing permits; and coastal zone impacts as a result of that water usage. *See id.* ETR000085-ETR000088.

8. Our team made several findings required by SEQRA that were adopted by the PSC. For example, we specifically determined that IP2's operation was consistent with New

York's coastal policies. *See id.* ETR000054. We also explicitly determined that IP2's operations would have no impacts on other aspects of the environment, such as the agricultural lands or recreation resources in the vicinity of the facility. *See id.* ETR000089-ETR000090. Finally, we determined that IP2's operations would not result in new noise or odor impacts to the surrounding region. *See id.* ETR000091-ETR000092.

9. On August 17, 2001, the NYSPSC adopted the FSEIS prepared by my office and on August 31, 2001 approved the transfer of IP2 to Entergy and adopted the requisite Findings pursuant to SEQRA. *See id.* ETR000047-ETR000050.

10. It is my recollection that the NYSPSC made its decision with the benefit of a rigorous, multi-level environmental review with full participation of interested parties and successfully fulfilled all applicable substantive and procedural requirements.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 20, 2013.

Executed in Accord with 10 CFR 2.304(d)  
John H. Smolinsky

# **ATTACHMENT 31**

**Holman, Edward**

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**To:** Helmer, Bill  
**Cc:** Lyons, James; Kahabka, John  
**Subject:** RE: Possible Nuclear Sale: NYS DOS CMP CAF

Bill,

Yes, the FCAF is issued under the NYS DOS's heading.

I'll check the SCAF to see if it triggers any additional policies.

It probably wouldn't hurt to circulate the CAFs with the EAF. On something of this magnitude it seems to make sense.

Ed

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Helmer, Bill  
**Sent:** Friday, December 17, 1999 1:41 PM  
**To:** Holman, Edward  
**Subject:** RE: Possible Nuclear Sale: NYS DOS CMP CAF

The FCAF looks good. I note that this federal form is issued under a NYSDOS heading. Is that the way it works?

As to the State CAF, I would recommend that we do that one as well. In general, it is a good idea to err on the side of inclusiveness when it comes to SEQRA procedures.

Last point--it seems that, although we have to complete the CAF or CAFs before circulating the EAF, we do not need to actually circulate them with the EAF--is that how you see it? Also, what practice have we followed in the past in this regard?

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Holman, Edward  
**Sent:** Friday, December 17, 1999 1:20 PM  
**To:** Helmer, Bill  
**Subject:** RE: Possible Nuclear Sale: NYS DOS CMP CAF

Sounds good.

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Helmer, Bill  
**Sent:** Friday, December 17, 1999 12:20 PM  
**To:** Holman, Edward; Lyons, James; Kahabka, John  
**Subject:** RE: Possible Nuclear Sale: NYS DOS CMP CAF

Gerry G. indicates that we should get together by telephone on Monday (I think Jim will be back then). We should incorporate all revisions to the documents and forward them to Dave B. and John C. under the cover memorandum we worked up late last week (I will change the addressees). The goal is to have the package in the mail no later than the middle of the week.

I'll look at the stuff you sent along this PM.

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Holman, Edward  
**Sent:** Friday, December 17, 1999 10:12 AM  
**To:** Lyons, James; Helmer, Bill; Kahabka, John  
**Subject:** Possible Nuclear Sale: NYS DOS CMP CAF

Hi,

I've attached a draft of the Federal Consistency Assessment Form for your review. It discusses those questions on the federal form which appear we could answer "yes". I chose the FCAF figuring the transfer of the NRC license was the primary transfer. What are your feelings about the State CAF? Since we're transferring some DEC permits, do we complete it? Or is one CAF sufficient?

Ed

<< File: FCAFipjaf.doc >>

# **ATTACHMENT 32**

## Management Notes

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Testimony of the New York Power Authority

Submitted by  
Eugene W. Zeltmann,  
President and Chief Operating Officer

to the  
Public Hearing  
"Nuclear Power Plant Safety and Operations in a  
Competitive Electricity Market"

conducted by  
Assembly Standing Committee on Energy  
Assembly Standing Committee on Corporations, Authorities  
and Commissions  
Assembly Standing Committee on Environmental  
Conservation

White Plains Public Library

November 10, 1999

Good afternoon, my name is Eugene Zeltmann and I am the president and chief operating officer of the New York Power Authority. On behalf of the New York Power Authority, let me say that we appreciate the interest and concern expressed by the New York State Assembly on the issue of nuclear plant safety and the operation of nuclear power plants in a competitive electricity market.

As you know, the New York Power Authority owns and operates two nuclear power plants among its 12 generating facilities and more than 1,400 circuit-miles of transmission lines. The Power Authority provides a quarter of New York State's electricity and supplies power to government agencies; to community-owned electric systems and rural electric cooperatives; to job-producing companies; to private utilities for resale without profit to their customers; and to neighboring states, under federal requirements. The Power Authority is a corporate municipal instrumentality of the state. It does not use tax revenues or state credit.

The Power Authority's James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant is located in the Town of Scriba (Oswego County) on Lake Ontario. It is a single-unit, boiling water reactor, with a net electrical output of 800 megawatts. The plant's operating license, issued in October 1974, expires in October 2014. The New York Power Authority worked with the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation in the construction of the plant and assumed operating responsibility from Niagara Mohawk in 1977.

Since commercial operation began in July 1975, the plant has generated almost 110 billion kilowatt-hours of



electricity. It would have required the burning of more than 183 million barrels of oil to produce the same amount of electricity in a fossil fuel plant.

The FitzPatrick plant supplies electricity to over 670 industries and not-for-profit groups helping to protect over 337,000 jobs through New York State's Power for Jobs program and other economic development initiatives. FitzPatrick power is also sold to other New York State electric utilities for resale without profit to their customers. Additional power from the FitzPatrick plant is sold to municipal electric systems and rural cooperatives and to municipal distribution agencies in the state.

The Indian Point 3 nuclear power plant is located on the Hudson River in the Village of Buchanan (Westchester County). It is a single-unit, pressurized water reactor, with a net electrical output of 980 megawatts. The plant's operating license, issued in December 1975, expires in December 2015. The Power Authority purchased Indian Point 3 from Consolidated Edison in 1975 and assumed operational responsibility in 1978.

Indian Point 3 has produced more than 101.4 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. It would have required burning approximately 169 million barrels of oil to generate an equivalent amount in a fossil fuel plant.

Indian Point 3 supplies electricity to more than 100 governmental customers in New York City and Westchester County for public purposes. These customers include New York City; the city's housing authority, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, for subways, commuter rail lines, and mass transit facilities; the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey; Westchester County; and most Westchester communities, school districts, housing authorities and other government agencies.

In announcing this public hearing, your committees indicated that you seek to specifically address *"whether the sale of nuclear power plants in New York State, their operation by companies less regulated by the state Public Service Commission and their involvement in a deregulated market for electric power would adversely affect the safe operation of the plants."*

To best address those concerns, it is crucial to understand the context within which the New York Power Authority's nuclear plants operate as our state and nation move to a competitive marketplace for electricity.

First, it is important to note that the deregulation of the electricity marketplace should not mean a diminution of government regulation of safety and operations of nuclear power plants. That point is absolutely critical. The federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will continue to rigorously regulate the safety and operation of nuclear power plants. The U.S. commercial nuclear power industry is the most regulated in the world. The

1,566 pages of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations that establishes regulation of nuclear plants will apply to a new owner just as they now regulate the Power Authority. Any sale of a nuclear power plant will require a license transfer and the NRC would have to approve that transfer.

At the same time the industry is changing, the nuclear regulatory process is increasing its focus on the issues that relate directly to safety. Under an improved regulatory oversight program, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's assessments will consider not just inspections, but will include objective indicators, carefully selected to measure plant safety. The FitzPatrick Plant is one of 13 plants from the four NRC regions participating in a six-month pilot program that began June 1. During the pilot program, the FitzPatrick plant is subject to both current and proposed NRC regulations and inspections.

The new oversight program emphasizes safety, rather than general compliance with regulation. The performance indicators are objective, quantitative measures that monitor plant performance continuously. They are reported more frequently than previous systems and they are easily accessible to the public through the NRC's Internet website.

Beyond NRC regulation of nuclear power plants, environmental regulators such as the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation will continue to exercise thorough regulatory oversight of the environmental impacts of nuclear power plants.

The deregulation of the electric utility industry is directed to reducing the regulation of rates and increasing the influence of competitive market forces in setting the price of electricity. Among the many and varied consequences of the new competition in the electric utility industry is a significant trend within the nuclear industry toward the growth of large, dedicated nuclear enterprises. These are corporations, such as Entergy Nuclear, specializing in the use of nuclear power to generate electricity, with well-developed core competency in nuclear power plant safety and operations. These companies operate multiple numbers or clusters of nuclear plants. The intensity of expertise and the economies of scale presented by these large nuclear enterprises enable them to run nuclear plants with the safety and efficiency that will be required in the future competitive environment.

For example, the price of nuclear fuel is a standard cost of doing business in the nuclear industry. A utility operating five nuclear plants is able to get a much better price for the quantity of fuel it purchases compared to a utility operating only one or two nuclear plants. That sort of economy of scale, multiplied through the immense array of production costs, provides the large nuclear enterprise with a significant competitive advantage.

Most significantly, the advantages of large nuclear operations are not limited to the bottom line. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission sees large nuclear enterprises providing enhanced safety. NRC Commissioner Edward McGaffigan, said in a recent Wall Street Journal article: "Our focus is on plant safety, not the economics of these sales. But we see safety benefits to running fleets of plants on a uniform basis..."

As the Power Authority has endeavored to meet the growing challenges of competition, there indeed have been significant improvements in the performance of our nuclear plants. Prior to the FitzPatrick Plant's performance improvement outage, which ended in January 1993, it had a lifetime capacity factor of 65.6%. Since the startup from that outage, the capacity factor has been over 81%, an increase of 15 percentage points.

Indian Point 3's lifetime capacity factor prior to the performance improvement outage was 52.2%. Since the April 1996 startup from that outage, IP3 has had a capacity factor of 78.3%, an increase of 26 percentage points.

Production at both plants continues to improve. In 1998, the plants combined for their best year yet with a total generation of more than 12.6 billion kilowatt hours.

IP3's capacity factor for 1998 was 90.6 %. Primarily due to a 40-day refueling and maintenance outage, the 1999 capacity factor is running at 83%. That 40-day outage was the shortest in the history of either plant. In fact, the previous refueling outage at IP3 lasted 110 days.

FitzPatrick's capacity factor peaked at 94.7% in 1997. Although a refueling outage resulted in a decrease in 1998, the plant's 1999 year-to-date capacity is about 95%.

One of the most important contributors to increasing capacity is reducing outages. At FitzPatrick, our workers completed the 1996 refueling outage in a NYPA record 47 days, which was 36 days better than the previous record. As noted previously, the recent refueling outage at IP3 has beaten the FitzPatrick record with a 40-day refueling outage, halving the length of IP3's previous best.

We've made great progress reducing unplanned outages as well. Since their return from their performance improvement outages, our plants have averaged only about two-and-a-half unplanned outages a year with a total length of about 20 days each year.

This is where the link between reliability, safety and economics becomes evident. By reducing unplanned outages and improving reliability, you reduce the challenges to the plant and its safety systems. The same maintenance programs that make the plant produce electricity

reliably also make the plant's safety systems function reliably. Completing a refueling outage in record time doesn't support safety or economics if it doesn't maintain the plant systems in top condition.

It has been well established that the plants with the top safety records usually have the best operating records as well. The same factors that promote safety result in reliability and better economics.

Large nuclear enterprises, operating multiple units, have an advantage here. Multiple unit sites historically dominate the lists of top safety and economic performing plants.

The large nuclear enterprises have the depth of resources to more effectively support their plants, by sharing staffs and experiences, learning from each other, and combining their bargaining power for contracts and services. The dedicated nuclear operating organization can focus solely on nuclear issues, allowing it to refine processes and procedures for optimum safety and reliability.

NRC Commissioner Jeffrey S. Merrifield offered the following comments to the American Nuclear Society Conference on June 7<sup>th</sup> of this year: "I view the consolidation in the nuclear industry as a tremendous opportunity to further improve the operational performance of these plants. The buyers-- the large nuclear generating companies--have economies of scale and resources that are simply not available to companies that own and operate only one nuclear unit. As we enter the world of competition brought on by the deregulation of the electric industry, these economies of scale will likely be a critical factor in maintaining the economic viability of many nuclear plants. Further, I believe history has shown that improved operational performance can also lead to plant safety. From a regulator's perspective, I am truly encouraged by the fact that most of these transfers will likely involve buyers with excellent plant performance records."

At the New York Power Authority, we have made great strides in improving the safe and efficient operation of our nuclear plants. We are confident in our ability to continue to improve. However, trends in the electric utility industry due to deregulation and a more competitive environment may make it difficult for the plants to remain competitive over the long term. That is the fundamental issue we are facing.

It is the Power Authority's obligation to assure that the public assets represented by these plants provide the highest possible benefit to the people of the state of New York, and we take that obligation very seriously.

If you look at the history of the New York Power Authority, you will see that time and time again the Power Authority has engaged the task of meeting energy challenges that others could not or would not; whether

it was the Authority's original mission of developing massive hydroelectric projects on the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers or building high voltage transmission facilities across the state.

Two decades ago, the task set before the Power Authority was the challenge of assuming responsibility for the operation of the FitzPatrick and Indian Point 3 nuclear power plants. The Authority met that challenge and today, after much hard work and significant investment of resources, those plants are performing well, with safety and efficiency.

However, given the emerging trends in the nuclear industry, it has become necessary to consider the scenario that the sale of these plants to a large, dedicated nuclear enterprise may be the best way to maximize the value of these assets for the people of the state of New York.

In view of the interest that several large electric utilities companies demonstrated in expanding their portfolios of nuclear plants, the Power Authority formulated an array of objectives that would have to be met for us to consider a sale.

We advised interested purchasers that our objectives included the following:

All this will facilitate New York's transition to competitive wholesale electric markets and enable the Power Authority to continue promoting economic development and investment in clean, efficient energy technologies that meet New York State's energy challenges well into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Entergy Nuclear has indicated the willingness to meet these objectives. Entergy Nuclear is a subsidiary of the New Orleans-based Entergy Corporation, a global energy company with over 2.5 million customers. It owns and operates nuclear power plants in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Entergy Nuclear recently purchased Boston Edison's Pilgrim Nuclear Station in the first completed nuclear plant sale in the United States. Entergy is also managing decommissioning activities at the Maine Yankee plant near Wiscasset, Maine, and at Northeast Utilities' Millstone Unit 1 station near Waterford, Connecticut.

We announced on November 2nd that we are entering into negotiations with the Entergy Corporation regarding the potential sale of the FitzPatrick Power Plant and the Indian Point 3 Power Plant. At this point in time, we do not have an agreement to sell. Further progress on any sale will depend upon the outcome of the negotiations. The negotiation period is set for 90 days.

Due to the sensitivity of the negotiations and the need to protect the proprietary rights of certain information, our comments on the details of the negotiations must be restricted to the content of this

written testimony.

Although it is necessary to adhere to those constraints while we conduct negotiations, we want to be sure that the potential sale of the Power Authority's nuclear plants receives proper public scrutiny.

It is important to point out that we did make a public announcement that we were about to begin formal negotiations with Entergy. Furthermore, before any agreement on the sale of the plants may be finalized, a number of public steps must be taken, including Power Authority Board of Trustees review and action on a proposed sale in a public meeting of the board.

Any sale will require approval of a license transfer by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. This process averages six months and, as a result, it will present a substantial period in which safety and environmental concerns can be fully addressed in public proceedings. All other environmental review that may be required of the proposed sale will certainly be performed as well.

With respect to other public policy concerns that emerge from any sale, the New York Power Authority looks forward to working cooperatively with the state legislature to fully address those concerns. The testimony presented today is part of what we hope will be a productive discourse with the state legislature. We thank you for the opportunity to participate in today's public hearing and present this testimony.

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*For more information, contact Public Affairs, 711-6404*

# **ATTACHMENT 33**

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**Albany Office**  
30 South Pearl Street  
Albany, NY 12207-3425  
518 433.6700



**Clarence D. Rappleyea**  
Chairman and  
Chief Executive Officer

February 2, 2000

The Honorable Andrew J. Spano  
County Executive  
Office of the County Executive  
Michaelian Office Building  
White Plains, New York 10601

The Honorable Robert J. Bondi  
County Executive  
Putnam County  
40 Gleneida Avenue  
Carmel, New York 10512

Dear Sirs:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 28th.

Please be assured that the Board of Trustees of the New York Power Authority will not take any action on the sale of Indian Point 3 without sharing the terms of a proposed sale with you and offering an opportunity for you to share your views with us.

When we made our announcement to proceed with negotiations back in November, we pledged that if the Power Authority reached a tentative agreement with Entergy or any potential buyer that we would reveal the terms of that sale offer before a final agreement.

Further, any sale will also require approval of a license transfer by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. This process will present a substantial period in which safety and environmental concerns can be fully addressed in public proceedings. All other environmental review that may be required of the proposed sale will certainly be performed as well.

By way of background, it is important to note that as several large electric utility companies demonstrated interest in expanding their portfolios of nuclear plants, the Power Authority set forth a series of clear objectives that would have to be met for us to consider a sale. We advised interested purchasers that our objectives included the following:

- safe, environmentally compatible and economically efficient operation of the plants;
- sustained reliability of the New York electric grid;
- a final purchase agreement that accurately reflects the economic value and performance of the plants;
- continued employment and career opportunities for our nuclear division employees;



Mr. Spano and Mr. Bondi  
Page Two  
February 2, 2000

- a power purchase agreement that enables the Power Authority to continue to meet our contractual obligations and serve the needs of our customers.

As you can see, our objectives are consistent with the issues you raised in your letter.

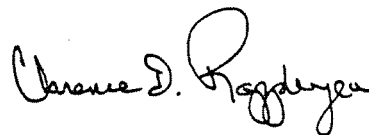
After discussion with interested utilities over an 18-month period, the New York Power Authority determined it had the highest probability of meeting these objectives with Entergy Nuclear. On November 2, 1999, the Power Authority and Entergy publicly announced a 90-day period of exclusive negotiations to explore the potential for sale of the FitzPatrick Power Plant and the Indian Point 3 Power Plant. On January 31, 2000, we announced a further extension of the negotiation period until February 8, 2000.

Entergy Nuclear is a subsidiary of the New Orleans-based Entergy Corporation, a global energy company with over 2.5 million customers. It owns and operates nuclear power plants in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Entergy Nuclear recently purchased Boston Edison's Pilgrim Nuclear Station in the first completed nuclear plant sale in the United States. Entergy is also managing decommissioning activities at the Maine Yankee plant near Wiscasset, Maine, and at Northeast Utilities' Millstone Unit 1 station near Waterford, Connecticut. I have asked Entergy to directly provide you with information on their operations and they have indicated that they are prepared to respond to any questions you have about the interest in acquiring these facilities.

Any agreement that might be reached on the sale of Power Authority nuclear power plants to Entergy must be designed to enhance New York's transition to competitive wholesale electric markets and enable the Power Authority to continue to provide valuable services to the communities of Westchester and Putnam counties, promote economic development and invest in clean, efficient energy technologies to meet New York State's energy challenges well in the 21st century.

In your letter, you raised a number of concerns including safe operation of the plant, job security for employees and continued service to customers. We strongly share those interests and look forward to working cooperatively with you to fully address those concerns.

Sincerely,



Clarence D. Rappleyea  
Chairman and CEO

CDR\td

cc: Hon. George E. Pataki  
Alexander F. Treadwell, Secretary of State  
John Cahill, Commissioner NYS DEC  
Edward Homan, NYPA ✓  
Mr. William Slade, NYPA  
Hon. Larry Seabrook  
Hon. Suzi Oppenheimer  
Hon. Charles Schumer  
Hon. Nicholas A. Spano  
Hon. Guy J. Velella  
Hon. James W. Wright  
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Eugene W. Zeltmann, President & Chief Operating Officer, NYPA  
James Knubel, Senior Vice President & Chief Nuclear Officer, NYPA  
Franks S. McCullough, Jr., Trustee, NYPA