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**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

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Impact Statement Public Meeting

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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## TURKEY POINT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

## PUBLIC MEETING

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 2015

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The public meeting convened in the Stadium Club Room at Florida International University, 11200 S.W. 8th Street, Miami, Florida, at 7:00 p.m., Chip Cameron, Facilitator, presiding.

PRESENTERS:

CHIP CAMERON, Facilitator

MARK DELLIGATTI, OFFICE OF NEW REACTORS (NRO), NRC

ALICIA WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON, NRO, NRC

MEGAN CLOUSER, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

C O N T E N T S**NEAL R. GROSS**

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1 MR. CAMERON: Hey, good evening everyone.

2 AUDIENCE: Good evening.

3 MR. CAMERON: My name is Chip Cameron and  
4 I'd like to welcome you to tonight's public meeting.  
5 And I'm pleased to serve as your facilitator for the  
6 meeting tonight. And in that role I'll try to help all  
7 of you to have a productive meeting.

8 The topic for tonight is the Draft  
9 Environmental Impact Statement that the United States  
10 Nuclear Regulatory Commission prepared on a license  
11 application from Florida Power and Light to build and  
12 operate two new reactors at the Turkey Point site.

13 We're going to limit the use of acronyms  
14 tonight, but two that you will hear are EIS, for  
15 Environmental Impact Statement, and NRC, and we all know  
16 what that stands for.

17 And the Draft Environmental Impact  
18 Statement, or EIS, is just one part of the review that  
19 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the NRC, does to  
20 evaluate whether to grant the application that they  
21 received from Florida Power and Light for the new  
22 reactors. And the other part of the review is a Safety  
23 Evaluation Report. And we're here to talk about the  
24 Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

25 I just want to go through a few minutes of

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1 meeting process for you so that you know what to expect  
2 tonight. And I would like to tell you about the  
3 objectives for the meeting, the format, some simple  
4 ground rules, and to introduce the speakers who will be  
5 talking to you at the beginning of the meeting.

6 In terms of the speakers, I want to note  
7 that the Army Corps of Engineers also plays an important  
8 role in the EIS review process. The Corps of Engineers  
9 is a cooperating agency in the preparation of the  
10 Environmental Impact Statement and they also have  
11 separate permitting responsibilities, separate from  
12 the NRC's responsibilities in terms of the construction  
13 and operation of the reactor. And we do have a  
14 representative from the Corps who will be speaking to  
15 all of you, and that's Megan Clouser who is right here.

16 I should also note that the National Park  
17 Service is a cooperating agency. And they don't have  
18 any permitting responsibilities here but they've been  
19 lending their expertise to the NRC. And Brian  
20 Carlstrom, Brian is right there from National Park  
21 Service.

22 In terms of the objectives of the meeting,  
23 we want to make sure that the NRC and the Corps of  
24 Engineers give you a clear explanation of the siting  
25 process and what the evaluation is in the Draft

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1 Environmental Impact Statement. And that word "Draft"  
2 is very important because this Draft will not be  
3 finalized until the NRC and the Corps evaluate all the  
4 comments that come in during the public comment period.  
5 And that means the comments here tonight, the comments  
6 in the two meetings that are going to be done in  
7 Homestead tomorrow, and all the written comments that  
8 come in on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

9 And the Project Manager for the NRC for this  
10 license application, Alicia Williamson-Dickerson right  
11 here, and she'll be talking to us in a few minutes, she's  
12 going to tell you how you submit written comments to the  
13 NRC.

14 The format, we're going to have some brief  
15 presentations from the NRC and the Corps of Engineers.  
16 We'll have a small amount of time for some questions,  
17 clarifying questions about the process. And when we  
18 get there I'll come out to you in the audience with this  
19 microphone and if you'll just introduce yourself to us  
20 and ask your question we'll see if we can give you a clear  
21 answer tonight.

22 For comment period, there's some yellow  
23 cards out front. I think people have already filled  
24 those out to speak. And I would ask you to come up here  
25 and speak to all of us with your comments.

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1 In terms of the ground rules, they are very  
2 simple. And one is just wait till all the presentations  
3 are done before you signal me to ask a question.

4 And secondly, please only one person at a  
5 time speaking and that's for two reasons. The most  
6 important one is we want to give our full attention to  
7 whomever has the floor at the moment; and secondly, we  
8 want to get what I call a clean transcript. We are  
9 taking a transcript. Our stenographer is Michael  
10 Holland right here. That transcript of this meeting  
11 will be your record of the meeting and it's the NRC and  
12 the Corps record of the meeting tonight.

13 The third ground rule, I'm going to ask you  
14 to be brief in your comments. We have a lot of people  
15 who want to comment and I want to make sure that we get  
16 you all on the record tonight before we close. So, I'm  
17 going to ask you to follow a five-minute time rule.  
18 Usually five minutes is enough for people to get their  
19 major points across to the NRC.

20 You can elaborate on that with a written  
21 comment, but it's important for the NRC to hear you  
22 tonight because they can start thinking about what  
23 you're saying before they get those written comments in.  
24 And they may come up after the meeting and ask you more  
25 about what you said.

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1                   And I apologize to you if I have to ask you  
2                   to finish up when your five minutes is up. I apologize  
3                   in advance.

4                   Final ground rule is please extend courtesy  
5                   to everybody here tonight. You're going to hear, you  
6                   may hear viewpoints that are different from your own and  
7                   I would just ask you to respect the person who is giving  
8                   that particular opinion.

9                   And just some notes. The NRC is not going  
10                  to be responding to the comments when you get up here  
11                  and give your comments. Or sometimes people get up and  
12                  they have like several questions that they'll pose.  
13                  The NRC and the Corps will not be answering those  
14                  questions during the comment period, but they will  
15                  carefully consider and evaluate your comments and  
16                  questions when they prepare, in the preparation of the  
17                  Final Environmental Impact Statement.

18                  A second note. I know that many of you may  
19                  have concerns that are broader than the environmental  
20                  review that's under discussion tonight. For example,  
21                  questions about the operating reactors at Turkey Point.  
22                  Well, we do have our Resident Inspector, Senior Resident  
23                  here, Tim Hoeg, right over here. And the Residents are  
24                  at the site; they live in the community. And they're  
25                  there to make sure that the NRC's regulations and

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1 license conditions are followed.

2 We have Audrey Klett -- where is -- Audrey  
3 is right here, and she's from the Office of Nuclear  
4 Reactor Regulation at the NRC in Washington D.C. And  
5 we also have La Donna Suggs, right here, who is a Branch  
6 Chief in Region II of the NRC, which is in Atlanta.

7 I'm pointing them out because if you do have  
8 a concern about an operating reactor, please see them  
9 after the meeting and they'll be able to talk to you  
10 about that.

11 Another note is that I mentioned the Safety  
12 Evaluation Report. Well, many people will come up --  
13 even though this is an Environmental Review Meeting,  
14 they'll come up and they'll express a concern about some  
15 safety aspects of the new reactors. I mean, and that's  
16 fine, that's good. But I just wanted to tell you that  
17 we have the Safety Project Manager on this new  
18 application here and one of his colleagues and they're  
19 going to be listening to anything that you say about  
20 safety, so they will note that. Manny Comar, right  
21 here, is the Safety Project Manager. And where is Zach?  
22 Zach Gran right over there, okay, is on the safety side  
23 of this.

24 There may also be questions that are not  
25 appropriate for the NRC. They may be questions that are

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1 within the realm of the license applicant, Florida Power  
2 and Light. We do have representatives from Florida  
3 Power and Light here and they'll be glad to answer any  
4 questions that you have after the meeting is over.  
5 We're not going to go to them during the meeting. And  
6 where is Greg? Greg Rostowitz is right back there.  
7 And if you see Greg with a question he will be able to  
8 get you to the correct Florida Power and Light staff that  
9 can answer your questions.

10 We do have one of the NRC staff here who is  
11 fluent in Spanish and that's Luis Betancourt. Luis?  
12 We do have him here, I promise. Oh, hey, Luis, I just  
13 wanted to introduce you. And Luis is fluent in Spanish.  
14 If anybody has a translation problem, Luis is going to  
15 be back over by the windows. Please see him. And if  
16 you need to, if you want to make a comment and you would  
17 rather do that in Spanish, we'll ask Luis to come up,  
18 if he will come up to the mic, the podium or lectern and  
19 translate for you.

20 Okay, that's a lot of notes, a lot of  
21 explanation. Let me introduce all of the speakers.  
22 Our Senior Official tonight from the NRC is Mark  
23 Delligatti, who is right here. And Mark's a Deputy  
24 Director of the Division of New Reactor Licensing.  
25 It's in the NRC's Office of New Reactors. He's going

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1 to do a short welcome and perspective for you.

2 Then we're going to go to Alicia, who I  
3 introduced before. She's the Environmental Project  
4 Manager and she's going to go over the Draft  
5 Environmental Impact Statement for you.

6 Next we'll go to Megan, Megan Clouser,  
7 Corps of Engineers, to talk about the Corps'  
8 responsibilities here.

9 And then we're going to go for some  
10 questions, if there are any. And then we'll go for  
11 public comment. And just let me introduce two other NRC  
12 staff. We have Jennifer Dixon-Herrity, right here, and  
13 she's the Chief of the Environmental Project Branch, and  
14 we also have Ryan Whited here from the NRC, Washington  
15 D.C. and he's the Chief of the Environmental Technical  
16 Review Branch at the NRC.

17 And with that I'll turn it over to Mark. And  
18 then we'll go right to Alicia, right to Megan and then  
19 we'll be back out to you for the rest of the evening.  
20 Mark?

21 MR. DELLIGATTI: Thank you, Chip. Good  
22 evening everyone. As Chip said, I'm Mark Delligatti.  
23 I'm the Deputy Director of the Division of New Reactor  
24 Licensing in the Office of New Reactors at NRC.

25 We are very happy to be here tonight and

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1 we're very happy to be able to hear your comments in  
2 person on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for  
3 Turkey Point, Units 6 and 7 Combined License  
4 Application. The facility, as you know, is located in  
5 Homestead, Florida.

6 The purpose of this meeting Chip went over  
7 pretty completely but let me go over it one more time.  
8 The purpose of this meeting is to collect your comments  
9 on the NRC's recently issued Turkey Point Units 6 and  
10 7 and Draft Environmental Impact Statement. In  
11 addition, we are going to talk about the NRC's  
12 environmental review process as well as share NRC's  
13 preliminary recommendations of the environmental  
14 review.

15 At the conclusion of the staff's  
16 presentations, we will be happy to answer your  
17 questions. However, I must ask you to limit your  
18 participation to questions related to the environmental  
19 review process and hold your comments until the  
20 appropriate time.

21 Finally, we will get into the most  
22 important part of today's meeting, which is for us to  
23 receive comments on the Turkey Point EIS from you.  
24 Please note this is not your only opportunity to provide  
25 comments on the Draft EIS. You can provide comments up

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1       until May 22nd, 2015, and as I'm sure you know, you can  
2       provide those by e-mail, by snail mail, as well as in  
3       person here tonight. We would just like to have your  
4       comments. We really appreciate the time that you take  
5       to provide us with these comments and these comments  
6       help us develop a stronger and better Final  
7       Environmental Impact Statement.

8               And so, without further adieu, I'll turn  
9       the meeting over to Alicia. Thank you.

10              MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: Thank you,  
11       Mark. Again, my name is Alicia Williamson-Dickerson  
12       and I'm the Environmental Project Manager for the  
13       environmental review for the proposed Turkey Point  
14       Units 6 and 7 project. I would also like to extend my  
15       thanks to everyone for coming out tonight.

16              Since it has been several years since we  
17       have been here for the public scoping meetings, I would  
18       like to take a few moments to talk about the combined  
19       license application submitted by Florida Power and  
20       Light or FPL.

21              In June of 2009, FPL submitted an  
22       application to the NRC for two new nuclear units, Units  
23       6 and 7, at its Turkey Point site for combined licenses  
24       for COLs. The combined licenses, if granted, would be  
25       authorization to construct and operate two additional

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1 nuclear units on the existing Turkey Point site. There  
2 are already five units on the site but only three of them  
3 are currently operating; one fossil fuel unit and two  
4 nuclear units.

5 For the Turkey Point combined license  
6 application the NRC is conducting two reviews at the  
7 same time; a safety review and an environmental review.  
8 The safety review will result in a safety evaluation  
9 report in which the staff will determine whether the  
10 reactor design chosen by FPL built at this site meets  
11 our safety requirements. The final safety evaluation  
12 report is scheduled to be completed in October of 2016.

13 Please note an NRC decision cannot occur on  
14 the combined license application until both the  
15 environmental review and the safety reviews are  
16 complete. But today the primary focus of this meeting  
17 is to gather comments on the NRC's Turkey Point Draft  
18 Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS, for the  
19 environmental review. Next slide.

20 The NRC, as the lead Federal agency, has  
21 partnered with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
22 Jacksonville District, and the National Park Service,  
23 Biscayne and Everglades National Parks, as cooperating  
24 agencies because of their special expertise to evaluate  
25 the environmental effects of the proposed action. In

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1 addition, the US ACE, or Army Corps of Engineers, plans  
2 to utilize some of the information in the Draft EIS in  
3 its review of the Department of Army permit applications  
4 submitted by FPL.

5 In a few moments, as Chip said earlier, Ms.  
6 Megan Clouser, the Senior Project Manager for the Army  
7 Corps of Engineers, is going to come up and talk about  
8 the Army Corps' environmental review process for the  
9 proposed project.

10 The National Park Service does not have a  
11 specific regulatory action pending before it in regard  
12 to the proposed units at this time but as a cooperating  
13 agency the Park Service, or NPS, did provide input to  
14 the impact analysis based on its special expertise of  
15 the environment in and around the national parks.

16 However, impact determinations made in the  
17 EIS should not be attributed to the NPS but only the NRC  
18 and US ACE, also referred to as the review team.

19 And at this time I'm going to go ahead and  
20 turn it over to Megan Clouser from the Corps to talk  
21 about their environmental review process.

22 MS. CLOUSER: Good evening everyone. My  
23 name is Megan Clouser. I'm a Senior Project Manager  
24 with the Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville  
25 District. As Alicia mentioned, we are a cooperating

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1 agency on the EIS with the Nuclear Regulatory  
2 Commission. All right. I have to go to the first  
3 slide. Sorry.

4 Okay. To begin with, you might wonder why  
5 the Army Corps of Engineers is involved with this  
6 project. Under our regulatory authority, Section 10 of  
7 the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, and under Section  
8 404 of the Clean Water Act, we regulate the discharge  
9 of fill material and structures in, over, and under  
10 navigable waters. We also have a Section 14 component  
11 of this project which means there are proposed impacts  
12 to a structure that has been constructed by civil works,  
13 so we have to undergo another review for that.

14 Our decisions are major Federal actions and  
15 they must comply with NEPA, the National Environmental  
16 Policy Act. Next slide.

17 As we mentioned, NRC is the lead but the  
18 Corps is a cooperating agency and the National Park  
19 Service is also a cooperating agency but does not have  
20 a permitting action associated with this project.

21 The Corps will utilize the Final  
22 Environmental Statement as part of the record of  
23 decision. It's not the only information we will be  
24 using but obviously we are contributing significantly  
25 to it and we will be using a lot of the material in there.

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1 Next slide.

2 Just to give you a brief overview. This is  
3 where the Corps' jurisdiction comes in. As you can see,  
4 rivers, lakes, streams and ponds, our jurisdiction is  
5 Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, Navigable  
6 Waters, all structures in, over and under. Under  
7 Section 404 it's the discharge of fill material and it  
8 extends a little bit further between the upland and  
9 wetland interface. Next slide.

10 In tidal waters, again, Section 10 we  
11 extend our jurisdiction to the Mean High Water. Under  
12 Section 404 it goes to Annual High Tide. Next slide.

13 Again, public involvement and  
14 participation are very important to the Army Corps and  
15 are critical to the EIS participation. Again, all  
16 these final comments -- these comments we receive  
17 tonight will be incorporated in our decision.

18 And I guess it's going to be later of 2016  
19 the Final EIS. Let me just correct that. Next slide,  
20 please.

21 To give you an overview, these are kind of  
22 the areas that we're focusing on because they involve  
23 wetland impacts. We're talking about the reactor site,  
24 transmission line corridors, pipelines and the  
25 equipment and barge unloading area. Next slide.

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1                   We tried to give a little bit of an overview  
2 of the project. This is the scope of the project. Next  
3 slide.

4                   This is a close-up of the reactor site.  
5 Next slide.

6                   This is kind of a discussion of how it would  
7 go, a generic version of under-canal crossings. Next  
8 slide.

9                   This is just an example of what a typical  
10 power line would have. We tried to give a  
11 representation of what each of the particular lines  
12 would look like. Next slide.

13                  Typical access roads that would connect to  
14 the site. Next slide.

15                  And this is the barge unloading area. They  
16 are proposing an expansion of that. Next slide.

17                  Again, we also have to consider the  
18 crossing underneath the Miami River. There are the  
19 access roads which we mentioned and then the radial  
20 collector wells which are proposed to be built on Turkey  
21 Point. And then there's also the reclaimed water  
22 facility where they would bring in the reclaimed water  
23 from water and sewer and treat it there. Next slide.

24                  That's a typical overview of the Miami  
25 River. Next slide.

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1                   This is a typical access road, especially  
2                   in the South Dade wetlands where they have the culverts  
3                   in there. Next slide.

4                   Again, the wildlife crossing with the  
5                   culvert. Next slide.

6                   And then again this is what the bridge would  
7                   look like that they are proposing over the L-31 East  
8                   Canal, which would be the 408 component that we talked  
9                   about earlier. Next slide.

10                  This is the radial collector wells, just to  
11                  give you a schematic of what it would look like. There  
12                  are four proposed and then the radials that extend  
13                  underneath the surface. Next slide.

14                  And again, that would be the Turkey Point  
15                  area where they would be situated. Next slide.

16                  I'm sorry. And I -- I'm sorry. All right.  
17                  And then again, at the current time the public notice  
18                  that the Army Corps has published is currently out to  
19                  receive comments. The comment period has been extended  
20                  till May 22nd, so we would strongly encourage you to  
21                  please submit your comments and concerns. You can  
22                  check it out on our regulatory website and then you can  
23                  e-mail           the           comments           directly           to  
24                  TurkeyPoint@USACE.Army.mil.

25                  Okay. Any questions? Next slide.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Well, let's -- questions?  
2 Alicia, do you have some more?

3 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: Yes.

4 MR. CAMERON: Okay. And then we will go on  
5 for questions to all of you.

6 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: Now that Megan  
7 just gave you an overview of the environmental review  
8 process for the Corps I'm going to talk more  
9 specifically about the NRC's environmental review  
10 process.

11 This slide basically shows the stepwise  
12 approach on how we would meet our responsibilities under  
13 the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA. The  
14 review process started in June of 2009 and the public  
15 scoping period ran from June 2010 until August of 2010.  
16 Then two public scoping meetings were held in July of  
17 2010. Input provided during the scoping period is  
18 summarized in Appendix D of the Draft EIS.

19 Also, during that time we conducted site  
20 visits, site audits, and we also went to visit  
21 alternative sites. We also met with other Federal,  
22 Tribal, State and local agencies. We carried out  
23 independent analyses and evaluations based on  
24 information provided to us by the applicant and on  
25 information sources that we developed. All of these

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1 steps led to the publication of the Draft EIS which  
2 occurred on February 27th, 2015.

3 Currently we are in the middle of the  
4 comment period for the Draft EIS and we're seeking  
5 public comments which you've heard several times  
6 already tonight. The 75-day comment period began on  
7 March the 6th and will remain open until May 22nd. Once  
8 the comment period is over the staff will start  
9 processing all the comments that were received on the  
10 Draft EIS. This includes anything that you want to  
11 share with us tonight. Please note, any comments you  
12 share with us today will be considered in the same manner  
13 as a comment received by letter or e-mail.

14 In addition, comments and responses on the  
15 Draft EIS will be included in Appendix E of the Final  
16 EIS so that you can be aware of how the review team  
17 considered your comments.

18 And then based on the comments we receive  
19 we will adjust our analysis as needed and finalize the  
20 EIS. We expect to issue the Final EIS in February of  
21 2016. Next slide.

22 Now, let's take a look at the organization  
23 of the Draft EIS. This is the table of contents. We  
24 start off in Chapters 1 through 3 by describing the  
25 current environmental setting and the proposed project.

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1 Then we discuss the results of our analysis of impacts  
2 for the various phases of the projects in Chapters 4  
3 through 7. We assess the need for power in Chapter 8  
4 as well as the alternatives to the proposed action in  
5 Chapter 9. In Chapter 10, we conclude the EIS with the  
6 NRC staff's preliminary recommendation to the  
7 Commission. And then, finally, we have the Appendices  
8 which is mainly comprised of detailed information and  
9 material which supports the environmental review.  
10 Next slide.

11 To prepare the EIS we assembled a team with  
12 backgrounds in the necessary scientific and technical  
13 disciplines. The NRC contracted with Pacific  
14 Northwest National Laboratory, Information Systems  
15 Laboratory and U.S. Geological Survey to assist us in  
16 preparing the EIS. As I've mentioned earlier this  
17 evening, the US ACE and the Park Service also provided  
18 technical expertise in developing the EIS. This group  
19 is comprised of a wide range of experts with extensive  
20 experience and knowledge of environmental issues and  
21 nuclear power plants.

22 This slide shows most of the resource areas  
23 that were considered in the EIS and many of those staff  
24 experts have been available to you during the informal  
25 open house period and are here tonight to receive your

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1        comments.

2                    In the interest of time, I will only be  
3        presenting the results of the evaluations for some of  
4        the resource areas depicted on this slide.    Next slide.

5                    The NRC has established three impact  
6        category levels -- small, moderate and large -- to help  
7        explain the effects of the project in consistent terms  
8        for each of the resource areas.    As the team was  
9        developing its analysis the review team members would  
10       ask if the effects are minor or not even detectable then  
11       it would be categorized as a small effect; if the effects  
12       were sufficient to noticeably alter but not destabilize  
13       important attributes of the resource then it would be  
14       a moderate effect; or, if the effects were sufficient  
15       to destabilize important attributes of the resource  
16       then it would be a large effect.

17                   So, throughout our EIS, for each of the  
18       technical areas, like the ones we saw on the previous  
19       slide, the team would develop its analysis and then  
20       assign a level of its significance -- small, moderate  
21       or large impacts.    Note that some beneficial impacts  
22       were identified.    Next slide.

23                   Now I'm going to get into a little more  
24       detail about some of the technical areas.    First, water  
25       resources.    Our evaluation considered impacts of

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1 construction and operating Turkey Point Units 6 and 7  
2 on both surface water and groundwater resources. This  
3 included impacts to water use and water quality.

4 FPL's application indicated surface water  
5 would not be used during building activities of the  
6 proposed Units 6 and 7. In addition, the proposed  
7 primary source of cooling water for plant operations is  
8 reclaimed water supplied by Miami-Dade Water and Sewer  
9 Department. Therefore, our evaluation concluded  
10 impacts to surface water use and surface water quality  
11 during building and operations are expected to be small.

12 Building activities that could affect  
13 groundwater use and quality that the Draft EIS  
14 considered include dewatering of the excavation for the  
15 plants' foundations and drawing water from the Biscayne  
16 aquifer. Our evaluation of groundwater operational  
17 impacts were mainly focused on the use of the FPL  
18 proposed backup cooling water supply, the radial  
19 collector wells, as well as deep-well injection,  
20 disposal of plant effluents which would be permitted and  
21 monitored by the State of Florida.

22 So, exactly what did we review to make a  
23 determination on groundwater? The review team  
24 reviewed and analyzed FPL's data on the effects the  
25 radial collector wells and the deep-well injection

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1 system could have on the surrounding hydrological  
2 features. We contracted with the USGS, or the U.S.  
3 Geological Survey to perform an independent modeling  
4 study to determine the effects the radial collector  
5 wells could have on the surrounding hydrological  
6 features.

7 We reviewed the results of the numerous  
8 studies of the behavior of deep-well injectate at  
9 injection locations throughout South Florida. We  
10 evaluated the viability of the various aquifer layers  
11 to determine if upper migration of plant effluent was  
12 possible and we considered the Florida Department of  
13 Environmental Protection's May 2014 final conditions of  
14 certification permitting conditions.

15 As a result of these findings the review  
16 team determined that the potential impacts on the use  
17 and quality of groundwater from building and operations  
18 of Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 would be small. Next  
19 slide, please.

20 Next ecological impacts. The review team  
21 evaluated the impacts on flora and fauna that either  
22 exist or can exist on the Turkey Point site, in the  
23 surrounding area, or in nearby water bodies. Our  
24 evaluation covered species such as snail kite, Florida  
25 Panther, American Crocodile and the Florida Manatee.

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1 The staff consulted with agencies including the U.S.  
2 Fish and Wildlife Service, NOAA's National Marine  
3 Fishery Service and the Florida Fish and Wildlife  
4 Conservation Commission.

5 The review team concluded that the  
6 terrestrial ecology impacts during building and  
7 operations would be moderate due to permanent  
8 disturbance of onsite terrestrial and wetland habitat,  
9 the potential for increased mortality of protected  
10 species such as Wood Storks and Everglade Snail Kites,  
11 impacts of land clearing and vegetation management on  
12 protected plant species, as well as the proximity of  
13 these impacts to affect flora and fauna that may be found  
14 in Biscayne and Everglades National Parks.

15 The review team concluded that the aquatic  
16 ecology impacts would be small to moderate during  
17 building activities and small during operations. The  
18 potential for a moderate aquatic ecology impact during  
19 building activities is based on the close proximity of  
20 the threatened American Crocodile to the proposed Units  
21 6 and 7. Otherwise, operational impacts to aquatic  
22 ecology would be small due to the use of reclaimed water  
23 as the primary cooling water and limited use of the  
24 backup radial collector well system. Next slide,  
25 please.

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1           As part of the NRC staff's analysis we  
2           evaluated potential doses to workers during  
3           construction, doses to members of the public and plant  
4           workers during operations and doses received by  
5           wildlife. The NRC provides further guidelines that  
6           plants are expected to maintain doses to the public as  
7           low as reasonably achievable by limiting liquid and  
8           gaseous release concentrations during the operations of  
9           each nuclear power reactor.

10           In this case, for the proposed Turkey Point  
11           units, those releases will be via deep-well injection  
12           to a confined non-drinking water aquifer approximately  
13           3,000 feet below the earth's surface. The injection  
14           wells would be permitted and monitored by the State  
15           which regulates wastewater injection wells throughout  
16           Florida. The NRC's regulations limit the whole body  
17           dose to a member of the public from both liquid and  
18           gaseous effluent releases not to exceed around eight  
19           milligram per year from a nuclear power plant. NRC  
20           regulations also implement U.S. Environmental  
21           Protection Agency's standards designed to limit  
22           individual doses from the entire fuel cycle.

23           To put the above radiation exposure into  
24           perspective, the average dose to the individual in the  
25           United States from natural background sources including

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1 cosmic radiation, naturally-occurring radioactive  
2 materials in the soil and building materials, is around  
3 300 millirem per year. The NRC's regulated limit is  
4 less than 10 percent of the total from natural  
5 background sources.

6 The impacts on all three groups -- doses to  
7 members of the public, plant workers and wildlife --  
8 would be small since FPL must comply with stringent NRC  
9 and EPA regulatory limits. Next slide, please.

10 Climate change is a global phenomenon that  
11 the construction and operation of the proposed two new  
12 units will not appreciably alter. However, the review  
13 team determined that climate change may substantially  
14 alter the current environment as described in Chapter  
15 2 of the EIS.

16 In addition, this new environment altered  
17 by climate change may add to the impacts of the operation  
18 of the proposed new units. While climate change may  
19 result in significant adverse impacts it is not the EIS'  
20 purpose to assess those impacts. The EIS' purpose is  
21 to assess the impact of the proposed action,  
22 construction and operation of Units 6 and 7, on the  
23 current and future environments. The effects of the  
24 environment on the plant safety are considered  
25 separately in the NRC staff's safety review.

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1           The NRC team considered the potential  
2 changes in impacts that may occur as a result of the new  
3 future environment. The staff primarily relied upon  
4 data from the U.S. Global Change Research Program's  
5 Third National Climate Assessment Report which was  
6 published in the spring of 2014. The staff's full  
7 evaluation is contained within Appendix I of Volume 2  
8 in the EIS.

9           The evaluation is not intended to be a  
10 comprehensive climate change assessment but documents  
11 a qualitative determination of the likely changes and  
12 the impacts described in Chapter 5 if the environment  
13 is altered in a manner with the predictions outlined in  
14 current climate change literature. Specifically, the  
15 review team documented if the impacts in Chapter 5 would  
16 increase, decrease or it was unknown. Next slide,  
17 please.

18           In Chapter 9, the review team evaluated  
19 alternative energy sources, alternative sites and  
20 alternative system designs as well as the no-action  
21 alternative.

22           In the alternative energy analysis the  
23 review team evaluated generation of baseload power  
24 which is when power is continuously produced 24-hours  
25 a day, 7-days a week. For baseload power we examined

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1 sources such as coal and natural gas and a combination  
2 or sources such as natural gas, solar, wind, bio-mass  
3 and additional conservation and demand-side management  
4 programs.

5 The review team determined that none of the  
6 feasible baseload energies would be environmentally  
7 preferable. As stated, conservation, demand-side  
8 management, solar and wind were also considered but  
9 could not individually meet the need for baseload power.

10 The review team also compared the proposed  
11 Turkey Point site to four other alternative sites in  
12 Florida. This included sites in Okeechobee, Martin,  
13 Glades and St. Lucie counties. The NRC staff  
14 determined that none of the alternative sites would be  
15 environmentally preferable to the Turkey Point site.  
16 Next slide, please.

17 In Chapter 10 of the EIS, the NRC staff  
18 makes a preliminary recommendation to the Commission  
19 that the COLs be issued. This recommendation is based  
20 on the mostly small to moderate environmental impacts,  
21 mitigation measures and the NRC staff conclusion that  
22 no alternative site or alternative baseload energy  
23 source would be environmentally preferable. The  
24 recommendation is considered preliminary until we  
25 evaluate your comments on the Draft EIS. In addition,

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1 this recommendation is for the environmental review  
2 only.

3 As mentioned at the beginning of the  
4 presentation there are two concurrent NRC reviews  
5 associated with the combined license application -- the  
6 environmental review and safety review. Next slide.

7 If you don't already have a copy of the  
8 Draft EIS and want to take a look at it, we have CD's  
9 out in the lobby. In addition, we have a reader's guide  
10 which some of you may have received when you checked in,  
11 which is an abbreviated version of the EIS. You can  
12 also contact me and call me. I'll send you a hard copy,  
13 if you like, or if you have any other questions after  
14 this meeting. Also, Megan Clouser's from the Army  
15 Corps, information is also on this slide.

16 Also, if you would like a copy more quickly  
17 you can go on our website to the link provided and get  
18 a copy there. In addition, the two local libraries have  
19 hard and electronic copies on file for folks to review.  
20 Next slide.

21 As stated earlier, the main purpose of  
22 tonight's meeting is to listen to you and to gather your  
23 comments on the DEIS. Many of you have already signed  
24 up to speak during tonight's meeting. However, if you  
25 think of something later and you want to submit a comment

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1 later, there are several ways to do so before the May  
2 22nd deadline.

3 First, you can hand write a copy and mail  
4 it in. In addition, you can submit it electronically  
5 via the e-mail address [Turkeypoint.COLEIS@NRC.gov](mailto:Turkeypoint.COLEIS@NRC.gov). Or  
6 you can submit it through the website Regulations.gov.  
7 Please note that the comment period on the Draft EIS is  
8 open only until May 22nd.

9 And with that, that concludes my  
10 presentation. Thank you for listening. And I'll turn  
11 it back over to you, Chip. Thank you.

12 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you Alicia.  
13 Thank you, Megan.

14 Are there any clarifying questions that any  
15 of you might have before we go? Yes, sir, and please  
16 introduce yourself.

17 MR. MARTIN: Drew Martin with the Sierra  
18 Club. I was just curious. You mentioned in your  
19 statement on the EIS that you thought that climate  
20 change would have significant impact on the operation  
21 of these two additional reactors and then you said, but  
22 you're not going to consider that.

23 So, I'm just curious how that operates that  
24 you find that would have a significant impact but yet  
25 you don't consider that when you perform your

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1 evaluation. Thank you.

2 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Alicia?

3 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: What I was  
4 trying to say was that we did consider climate change  
5 and that what we're trying to do is look at if you look  
6 at the baseline conditions, basically what our process  
7 did is, if you look at the baseline conditions -- and  
8 that is altered by climate change -- then taking what  
9 we've done in Chapter 5, taking the impact analysis that  
10 we have in Chapter 5 and building on that, would that  
11 change or alter the staff's conclusion that is laid out  
12 in Chapter 5? That's how we did our review on the  
13 climate change.

14 But we're not denying that there won't  
15 potentially be an issue with climate change. We took  
16 the current literature, like I mentioned, from the  
17 USGCRP, National Climate Change Assessment that was  
18 just released. And we took those particular indicators  
19 that they have that could happen in Southeast Florida  
20 and we basically said, okay, if these things were to  
21 happen in Southeast Florida how would that change the  
22 impacts that we currently see for the plant between now  
23 and the next up to 60 years.

24 Mr. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Alicia. And  
25 if you have further clarification we can try to get that.

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1 So, I'm going to work my way back and we'll go to you,  
2 sir. Can you just introduce yourself to us, please?

3 MR. ROSE: Simon Rose, Miami, Florida.  
4 Just following up what this gentleman asked. I was  
5 wondering, what sort of sea level change models is the  
6 NRC using? I know that FP&L has a very modest sea level  
7 rise projected. And I would like to know is that at odds  
8 at all with the NRC's projection?

9 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you.  
10 Methodology question, Alicia?

11 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: For our  
12 review, we just used the data that was in the USGCRP  
13 report. We didn't use a specific model. Now, for the  
14 safety side, when you look at how the environment  
15 affects the plant, we look at how the plant affects the  
16 environment but the safety side looks at how the  
17 environment affects the plant. They used something --  
18 I'm not sure exactly what they are going to be using,  
19 but they use something that is -- well, I don't want to  
20 say different, that's not the right answer, but that's  
21 covered in the safety review. That's basically what  
22 I'm trying to say. We did not do that for the  
23 environmental review.

24 MR. CAMERON: Okay. That's covered in the  
25 safety review. And, yes?

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1 MS. FENVER: Jodie Fenver. As a further  
2 follow-up, has the algae bloom problem been rectified  
3 if we're going to be building two more?

4 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: That actually  
5 is not really the subject of -- we understand that there  
6 are two operating units out there on the site and as Chip  
7 mentioned in his presentation we do have staff from that  
8 office who can talk to you about what's going on dealing  
9 with the cooling canal system.

10 What our EIS has been looking at and what  
11 we're here to talk about tonight is the impacts, the  
12 environmental impacts from Units 6 and 7. And I do  
13 know, just from being involved with this particular  
14 application, that is something that is ongoing; that is  
15 something that the NRC is working with FPL on as well  
16 as other Federal and State agencies are involved in that  
17 process. But I can't directly answer your question on  
18 that because I don't work in the Office of Nuclear  
19 Reactor Regulation. That is their responsibility. I  
20 work in the Office of New Reactors and we're here  
21 basically to talk about the Environmental Impact  
22 Statement for 6 and 7.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much.  
24 Yes, sir?

25 MR. GOMEZ: Yeah, quick question. Albert

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1 Gomez. There was a comment made about gaseous releases  
2 and basically qualifying a baseline measurement. A few  
3 incidents occurred during the EIS, a few gaseous  
4 releases were realized at FPL at Turkey Point and I'm  
5 wondering if those were weighted into the data?

6 And the second question is, you referenced  
7 alternative sites. And I'm wondering if you used any  
8 independent alternative sites?

9 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: I can answer  
10 the question on the alternative sites.

11 MR. CAMERON: Okay, and we have to get you  
12 on the transcript.

13 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: Yes. I can  
14 answer the question of alternative sites and then I'm  
15 going to ask Don Palmrose, who is our radiation  
16 protection expert, to try to address your first  
17 question. Is Don here? Oh, I didn't see you Don.

18 In terms of alternative sites, we did not  
19 look at, we did not go out and find sites for FPL.  
20 That's now how our process works. Basically, FPL  
21 provides us what we call a site selection report and we  
22 review their process to determine if it is sound and to  
23 ensure that it is sound and fair and that they actually  
24 did a good job to look for alternative sites. And we  
25 evaluated their site selection process and we found it

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1 was sound.

2 MR. CAMERON: Okay. And, Don, could you  
3 just briefly address the gentleman's first question?  
4 Don Palmrose.

5 MR. PALMROSE: Well, regarding  
6 radioactive gaseous effluent releases, the plant has to  
7 meet certain regulatory requirements for those releases  
8 and that is analyzed in the EIS and also as part of the  
9 safety review. Now, if your particular question is  
10 related to some other gaseous release, we will have to  
11 talk about that probably after the meeting.

12 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you  
13 very much. Let's go right here and then we'll go back  
14 there. Yes, ma'am? Go ahead.

15 MS. NELSON: Hi, my name is Joyce Nelson  
16 and I have a number of questions. But I would like to  
17 start with --

18 MR. CAMERON: Can you just go to the most  
19 important one because we do want to get the public  
20 comment. And I apologize for that but --

21 MS. JOYCE NELSON: All right. Well how do  
22 I get all my questions answered?

23 MR. CAMERON: Why don't you ask the most  
24 important one and then read the rest of your questions.  
25 We'll answer the most important one and then people will

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1 know that you asked them and we'll try to get them to  
2 you; okay? Thank you.

3 MS. JOYCE NELSON: My first comment is FB&L  
4 has been advertising 24-7 on TV. I find that very  
5 interesting.

6 I would like to know why we need this  
7 project in the first place and where the power is going.  
8 I would also like to know who is going to pay for this?  
9 And the power poles that are proposed to go down U.S.  
10 1, what provisions do they have for a hurricane and them  
11 falling on my house? And Miami-Dade reclamation of  
12 water, do they do that now?

13 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Joyce. And  
14 Alicia, can you talk to the need for power issue? Is  
15 that something that the NRC looked at?

16 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: Yes, it is.  
17 Actually, I was going to say that. We did look at the  
18 need for power, and basically what we do is we rely  
19 primarily on the State's process. If we find that we  
20 have a few, I guess, confirmatory types of items that  
21 we go through or we look at to determine is the State's  
22 process, this need for power okay? And we make that  
23 determination. They make that determination. We  
24 basically say, okay, we don't necessarily want to come  
25 back and try to go against something. If the State of

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1 Florida says the power is needed we don't try to come  
2 back and say that it's not needed.

3 Dan, did you want to add something to that?

4 MR. CAMERON: Okay.

5 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: I'm sorry,  
6 Chip. Dan, did you want to add something onto that?  
7 He's our need-for-power expert. Okay, yeah, go ahead.

8 MR. Mussatti: Hi, name is Dan Mussatti and  
9 I did the need-for-power analysis for the Turkey Point  
10 site.

11 What Alicia was trying to say is that we  
12 have a process of taking the information that comes from  
13 the environmental report provided by the applicant and  
14 vetting it to make sure that it is an accurate  
15 representation of what the power needs are going to be  
16 when the plant comes online.

17 And one thing that we have as an overriding  
18 rule is that the NRC does not have the ability to  
19 supersede a decision that is made by the State  
20 authority. And the Public Services Commission of  
21 Florida provided FP&L with a Certificate of Public Need  
22 stating that not only did they need this plant but they  
23 also needed a nuclear plant to be able to meet some of  
24 the goals of the State as far as clean, cleaner air,  
25 these sorts of things. But the power from the plant was

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1 needed.

2 And because that authority, who knows the  
3 area a lot more than we up in the Washington area would  
4 know it, has made that determination. Ours was more of  
5 a confirmatory analysis to reflect how their  
6 information was provided to us and what the, you know,  
7 what the levels of demand and supply would be in the  
8 future, those sorts of things.

9 MR. CAMERON: Okay.

10 MR. Mussatti: But it was a Public Services  
11 Commission decision.

12 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Dan. And I just  
13 would note, for NRC staff and Florida Power and Light  
14 staff, that Joyce's two other questions about cost and  
15 the transmission tower, that may be something that  
16 Florida Power and Light may be able to answer later on  
17 for Joyce. Yes, sir?

18 MR. CORDA: My name is Charles Corda. I'm  
19 an architect from Coconut Grove. I have a question  
20 about how the solar alternative was eliminated.

21 It was recently announced that more than  
22 five gigawatts of power were brought online in China in  
23 the first three months of 2015, Q1 (fiscal quarter one).  
24 That's more than the entire power consumption of the  
25 country of France in three months.

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1                   My question to you is: Why do you feel that  
2 solar cannot meet the baseline requirements for the  
3 State of Florida when the Chinese government could do  
4 something like this in a three-month period?

5                   The second thing is, whoever -- if I may,  
6 whoever prepared the solar analysis indicates that you  
7 require between 6,600 and 17,000 acres of land for the  
8 solar installation. That suggests to me that whoever  
9 was doing this analysis, one, when was it done; and two,  
10 how could you come up with a 300 percent variation in  
11 the area required for a solar installation? That tells  
12 me you don't know the detail.

13                  MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. It is  
14 Charles?

15                  MR. CORDA: Charles.

16                  MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Can we shed some  
17 light on the solar? And those are excellent comments,  
18 too, to be submitted on the Draft Environmental Impact  
19 Statement. Let me go over here and get out of your way.  
20 Andy? Andy Kugler.

21                  MR. KUGLER: Yes, my name is Andy Kugler,  
22 NRC, and I worked on the alternatives. In terms of --  
23 I'll get to the last question first; it's a little  
24 simpler.

25                  The range that we gave for the land area is

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1 based on information from the National Renewable Energy  
2 Lab. They provide a range because it does vary  
3 depending on the way an installation is done. And  
4 therefore, we're not providing a specific design but  
5 just stating that if you install solar on the ground this  
6 is what it will take to do it.

7 In terms of what China has done, I would  
8 have to look at the numbers you're talking about. Those  
9 numbers sound rather strange. But I will tell you that  
10 China does not follow the same environmental regulatory  
11 regime that we do and you can see that. You know, if  
12 you look at pictures in Beijing you'll recognize that  
13 China is not nearly as concerned about the environment  
14 as we are. So, yes, they do things on a much bigger  
15 scale, but they also cause quite a bit of environmental  
16 damage in the process.

17 The big challenge with solar power on a  
18 large scale is the fact that it's an intermittent  
19 source. In order to achieve a steady power flow with  
20 an intermittent source you would have to have storage  
21 on a very large scale as well. And at this time storage  
22 on a very large scale is not really available. There  
23 are some concepts in the works, although Florida would  
24 not be a good candidate for the main one, which is  
25 storing high pressure air underground. But there are

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1 some ways to store energy but usually not a large scale  
2 -- I know California has been working on this feverishly  
3 and they still don't really have an answer. But that  
4 is the single biggest drawback for solar power is the  
5 intermittent nature.

6 If any of you followed the story -- I guess  
7 it was about a month ago when there was an eclipse over  
8 Europe -- they were pretty frantic trying to figure out  
9 how they were going to compensate for the loss of solar  
10 power in the middle of the day. They did, you know,  
11 manage to do that but they were very nervous that the  
12 abrupt loss of solar generation during the day was going  
13 to cause them some serious problems because they have  
14 a higher penetration of solar than we do, but not nearly  
15 enough to make up for something like a large base load  
16 power plant.

17 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks. And we're  
18 going to have one more, time for one more question  
19 because we really need to get to comment. Yes?

20 MS. REYNOLDS: Hi, Laura Reynolds with the  
21 Tropical Audubon Society. My question is for Megan  
22 Clouser. Let me try to phrase my question.

23 One, is the current operations at Turkey  
24 Point and future operations would put Florida Power and  
25 Light at the largest water consumption in the State.

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1       What consideration, if any, have you taken in looking  
2       at the impacts of this on the goals of Everglades  
3       restoration, which is a \$20 billion project that you're  
4       a Federal partner of?

5               MS. CLOUSER:   Okay.   So, the first part of  
6       your question deals with water consumption.  
7       Unfortunately, that is the State's delegation.   The  
8       environmental resource permit, we don't handle that.

9               The second part with CERP, we are  
10      definitely very concerned and we are coordinating with  
11      them during this process that we are out on public  
12      notice.   Trust me when I tell you we are really  
13      obviously going to be listening to our branch over there  
14      in planning.

15              MS. REYNOLDS:   Is it part of the EIS?

16              MS. MEGAN CLOUSER:   The review for CERP is  
17      going to, it was considered in the EIS but we are really  
18      going to be bringing them into this discussion with us  
19      during our public notice.   We will be consulting with  
20      our internal navigation folks and CERP is one of those  
21      people we will be talking to for sure.

22              MS. REYNOLDS:   Thank you.

23              MR. CAMERON:   Okay, thank you.   Thank you  
24      Laura.   Thank you all for the questions, and I know we  
25      didn't get to everybody but if you can submit them in

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1 terms of written comments and the NRC will be looking  
2 at them.

3 I told you earlier that we were going to  
4 have five minutes for everybody and about 25 people came  
5 in since then. But let's try to keep a five-minute  
6 guideline. And if you could just, you know, hurry it  
7 along a little bit that would be appreciated. But we  
8 thank you for being here and wanting to comment.

9 And we're going to go to Representative  
10 Jose Javier Rodriguez who is with us, and I'm going to  
11 ask him to come up to the microphone. And then we'll  
12 go to Phil Stoddard and Cindy Lerner.

13 Representative?

14 REPRESENTATIVE RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.  
15 Well, good evening to NRC staff and members of the  
16 public. Thanks for coming.

17 My name is Jose Javier Rodriguez. I'm a  
18 State Representative. My District includes mostly  
19 areas in the City of Miami, also part of Coral Gables  
20 and the Village of Key Biscayne. And so I'm here  
21 tonight standing with many of my constituents and my  
22 Mayors in opposition to the current plan and the  
23 application that was submitted.

24 In terms of why, and the reason it just  
25 being it's just way too costly for us. And I'm going

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1 to limit my remarks to the question of why. Why is it  
2 that FP&L is pursuing this application so vigorously?

3 And the reason for that is, you know, I'm  
4 not a technical expert. I'm sure you'll hear from a lot  
5 of technical experts, but I just wanted to kind of offer  
6 the indication of giving significant scrutiny to the  
7 information that you are getting from the utility in  
8 this process.

9 And the reason why, and the way that I  
10 believe that I come to the answer of why it's being  
11 pursued so much, it's because of the nuclear fee that  
12 we have here in the State of Florida that I think  
13 distorts FP&L's incentives significantly. Actually I  
14 was told I pronounce nuclear incorrectly. Nuclear, is  
15 that right?

16 AUDIENCE: Right, there you go.

17 REPRESENTATIVE RODRIGUEZ: Okay, good.  
18 Not nuclear.

19 MR. CAMERON: You're not alone on that one,  
20 Representative.

21 REPRESENTATIVE RODRIGUEZ: I'm sure.  
22 I've heard. I've heard.

23 So I'm talking about the advanced nuclear  
24 cost recovery statute. So since 2006 ratepayers bear  
25 the cost of siting, licensing, design, construction, or

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1 operation of nuclear power plants. So to summarize,  
2 basically the costs that FP&L has in pursuing this  
3 license, we pay for it.

4 So this year it's going to be over 14  
5 million, last year over 43 million, and in 2013 it was  
6 over \$151 million that ratepayers paid toward this.  
7 And the irony is that everyone here who is objecting to  
8 this application in some form or another, if you're in  
9 the FP&L rate paying region, which I guarantee you are,  
10 businesses, organizations, people, you are paying for  
11 the cost of FP&L to pursue this license, and that is a  
12 deep irony. And some of us in the Legislature have been  
13 fighting for a while to try to get that statute repealed.

14 Just yesterday, along with some of my  
15 colleagues in the Tampa Bay area, I led an effort to try  
16 to force a vote. We got a vote on the House floor on  
17 this issue. We weren't successful, but we have been  
18 making progress on getting support for removing this  
19 perverse incentive.

20 And I just want to say that, you know, in  
21 terms of the comments that you're going to hear, in terms  
22 of why these -- why I say the costs are so high. You  
23 know, one is that from the information that I have it's  
24 not just that nuclear is the most capital intensive and  
25 expensive way to generate, but since the '70s we've

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1 learned that it's even more expensive than we imagined.

2 Number two is, some of the questions have  
3 alluded to the issues about water. Some of the  
4 information that's come to me is that if these new  
5 reactors are built, Turkey Point's use of our fresh  
6 water will go from 1 percent to 10 percent. Now, even  
7 if that's not accurate, somewhere in that range is.

8 Three, the costs that are related to  
9 safety. The information that I have is that NOAA has  
10 recommended power plants account for between 3 and 6  
11 feet of sea level rise. And if this application is  
12 granted, basically the application is seeking approval  
13 for two new units on a low peninsula into a shallow bay  
14 that's already highly vulnerable to storm surge. That  
15 is a -- that is going to present costs that are hard to  
16 calculate.

17 Also costs to quality of life. I think  
18 some of the questions were about these 105 feet -- 5 foot  
19 transmission towers, which, as it happens, would cut my  
20 District in half, along commercial and residential  
21 corridors.

22 Costs to the ecosystem, which I think was  
23 the last question that came up. And I think the last  
24 cost that I think is really hard to quantify is the  
25 long-terms cost of business and our economy by doubling

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1 down on nuclear at a time when we are not in crisis. No  
2 one is predicting brown-outs in the near future.  
3 Instead, we're at a time of opportunity.

4 We don't know what our future will be in  
5 terms of energy, but we'd be doubling down for 50 to 80  
6 years on nuclear, when we're at a time where on the  
7 ballot in 2016 is a measure that would allow us -- allow  
8 voters to consider whether they want competition and  
9 diversification on how power is generated and  
10 distributed.

11 And I think what's really interesting to me  
12 is that the parent company of FP&L acquired Hawaii  
13 Electric Industries, who has had a lot of success in  
14 taking a very different route to generation and  
15 distribution, a lot of which has to do with solar. And  
16 so I sort of take that as a tacit acknowledgment that  
17 there is another future for us possibly in energy that  
18 we are exploring. We don't know what that answer is,  
19 but why cut it off before we're there.

20 So I'll just conclude it by just saying  
21 that, again, I'm not a technical expert, but from my  
22 vantage point working in State policy, just asking you  
23 to understand that the artificial incentive to pursue  
24 this application on the part of our electric utility is  
25 because we're being forced to pay for it by State law.

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1 And that's the reason why I believe that in their  
2 application and in their zeal they can ignore the cost  
3 on our economy, they can ignore the cost on our  
4 community, on safety, and our environment, and on behalf  
5 of my constituents, I ask that you not do the same. So,  
6 thank you.

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you very  
8 much Representative Rodriguez.

9 Mayor Stoddard is coming down and Mayor  
10 Lerner will be next, and then we'll go to Victoria  
11 Mendez.

12 MAYOR STODDARD: Good evening. I'd like  
13 you all to know the Representative flew down here from  
14 the Legislative session in Tallahassee specifically to  
15 attend this meeting. So, thank you.

16 So the Turkey Point 6 and 7 Draft  
17 Environmental Impact Statement has serious omissions in  
18 the analysis that make it impossible to determine the  
19 likely effects of plant operations on the environment.

20 Most of the problems and uncertainties  
21 identified concerning cooling water operations. The  
22 first of these is the failure to consider loss of useable  
23 cooling water caused by the radial collector wells  
24 entrainment sucking in the hypersaline plume underneath  
25 the cooling canals, which is known as the industrial

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1 waste facility. It's what they think of our southeast  
2 Everglades.

3 Radial collector wells under the site will  
4 draw water from beneath the plant when water is  
5 unavailable from the wastewater treatment plant. The  
6 Impact Statement attempts to model how water will flow  
7 underground to the radial collector wells.

8 But, the Impact Statement admits that the  
9 models used to project underground flow of groundwater  
10 were not sufficient to determine how water of different  
11 densities, such as from differences in salinity, will  
12 move through the ground.

13 You have to recognize, there's a  
14 hypersaline plume underneath Turkey Point. And I'll  
15 keep referring to it. It's dense water about twice the  
16 salinity of the surrounding bay water.

17 And the Draft EIS says, "The steady state  
18 nature of the FP&L model and the assumption of constant  
19 density fluids makes the model inadequate for modeling  
20 this potential scenario." That's from the Impact  
21 Statement, page G-29. So this uncertainty is  
22 critically important because of the hypersaline plume  
23 underneath the existing cooling canals.

24 So according to the Impact Statement the  
25 cooling system cannot operate with more than -- at more

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1       than one-and-a-half times the salinity of bay water.  
2       But the hypersaline plume is twice the salinity of bay  
3       water. So if they entrain 70 percent or more of the  
4       plume, the radial collector well system cannot work for  
5       cooling the plant.

6               So the continued operation of Turkey Point  
7       3 and 4 has the capacity to further relocate the  
8       hypersaline plume.

9               So I think the Impact Statement is  
10       incomplete in that it makes no analyses of the effects  
11       of possible entrainment of the hypersaline plume and the  
12       likely resulting consequence for the demand on water  
13       from other sources -- such as fresh water from the L-31-E  
14       canal -- if the radial collector well system is tainted  
15       with hypersaline plume.

16               The second omission is a failure to note a  
17       possible harm to Biscayne Bay National Park's eco system  
18       if the hypersaline plume is relocated into Biscayne Bay.  
19       The Draft Impact Statement indicates that intermittent  
20       pumping, which is what's proposed, could displace the  
21       hypersaline plume into the path of fresh water flowing  
22       eastward.

23               Here's a quote: "Intermittent operation  
24       could result in an increase of hypersaline flow into the  
25       aquifer beneath the bay that could migrate into the bay

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1 when the radial collector wells are not operating."  
2 G-29.

3 So emergence of the hypersaline water into  
4 Biscayne Bay could result in a localized hypersalinity  
5 that would kill sea grass beds in Biscayne National  
6 Park, which is what happened during a period of  
7 hypersalinity in Florida Bay in Everglades National  
8 Park in the early 1990's, and those areas of Everglades  
9 National Park remain dead zones to this day.

10 So the Draft Impact Statement is incomplete  
11 because it doesn't evaluate the possible harm to the  
12 ecosystem of Biscayne Bay, Biscayne National Park if the  
13 hypersaline plume under the cooling canals is forced in  
14 to the Bay by pumping from the radial collector wells.

15 The third issue is an underestimation of  
16 sea level rise by a failure to consider how measured  
17 local rates of sea level rise differ from projected  
18 global rates and the effect of that uncertainty and  
19 viability of this project.

20 So Appendix I of the Impact Statement  
21 addresses climate change and sea level rise. And  
22 here's a quote: "Sea level is projected to rise 1 to  
23 4 feet globally by the Year 2100." We heard where that  
24 came from earlier. So several reports list figures  
25 similar to this.

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1 But scientists at RSMAS, Rosenstiel School  
2 of Marine and Atmospheric Science at University of Miami  
3 on Virginia Key, have actually measured sea level rise  
4 rates in the Miami region, and it indicates higher rates  
5 of sea level rise are already happening locally. In the  
6 past five years the average rate has been .97 inches.  
7 That's almost an inch a year. So existing rates would  
8 yield a range of about 21 inches to about 78 inches,  
9 that's almost 2 feet to about 6-1/2 feet over the life  
10 of the plant.

11 Now, that's just the current rate that  
12 we're seeing right now. And every scientific model  
13 indicates an exponential increase as we start seeing  
14 more of the ice melting at the poles.

15 So the Draft Environmental Impact  
16 Statement likely underestimates sea level rise by using  
17 consensus global measures that don't match existing  
18 local rates of rise.

19 There's a fourth issue, and that's failure  
20 to consider the loss of wastewater as a cooling source  
21 because of reduced residential demand from conservation  
22 measures resulting from sea level rise induced salt  
23 water intrusion on the fresh water supply.

24 We know that one foot of sea level rise is  
25 going to render our salt water exclusion gates on our

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1 canals ineffective. The salt water intrusion is going  
2 to come in, it's going to become uncontrollable and  
3 we're going to lose our fresh water supply.

4 Well, you can bet that we're going to put  
5 in stringent conservation measures at that point  
6 because we're going to be doing reverse osmosis and  
7 paying through the nose for our water. So there will  
8 be a lot less water going into the waste supply. And  
9 so the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is  
10 incomplete in failing to consider the reduction in  
11 wastewater stream from reduced residential demand and  
12 force water conservation.

13 The fifth omission here is a failure to  
14 consider loss of wastewater as a cooling water source  
15 because of regional depopulation. Both the Miami-Dade  
16 Water Sewer Department and the Draft Environmental  
17 Impact Statement know that the people in Southeast Dade  
18 County are likely to leave as the sea level comes up.  
19 If you're not there, you're not using water. The water  
20 treatment plant, even if it remains operational, is  
21 going to get less water in, less water out, less water  
22 to Turkey Point.

23 MR. CAMERON: And, Mayor, I'm going to have  
24 to ask you to finish up, if you could, please.

25 MAYOR STODDARD: You could ask me to leave

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1 and I'll submit these by mail. But if people want to  
2 hear it?

3 AUDIENCE: We want to hear it.

4 MR. CAMERON: Could you please try to  
5 finish up for us, then?

6 MAYOR STODDARD: My peeps have spoken,  
7 sir.

8 MR. CAMERON: Okay.

9 MAYOR STODDARD: So, there's a failure to  
10 consider loss of wastewater as a cooling source because  
11 sea level rise impairs site access. They're going to  
12 have to build causeways. They can build a causeway.  
13 It will be an island. Awkward but possible.

14 Now what happens if you get both  
15 entrainment and sea level rise taking out the reclaimed  
16 water supply? Where do you get your water from then?  
17 That's not in the Environmental Impact Statement, and  
18 we know darn well it's going to come out of the L-31-E,  
19 same as they're drawing right now for Turkey Point 3 and  
20 4, and that's going to conflict massively with the  
21 Southeast Everglades restoration of Coastal  
22 Everglades.

23 Now, this brings me to the subject of the  
24 aerosols. So the new technology brings down most of the  
25 aerosols back into the towers, but there is still going

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1 to be about 4.2 million gallons a year of this stuff  
2 strewn out across the site. We don't know the spatial  
3 distribution. The modelers do know; they didn't put it  
4 in the Impact Statement. There's a whole panoply of  
5 chemicals that are listed, many of them are endocrine  
6 disruptors. The amounts are small, but endocrine  
7 disruptors work in small amounts. There is nothing in  
8 the Environmental Impact Statement that lets a  
9 scientist, such as myself, determine what safe levels  
10 actually are relative to the levels that are going to  
11 be produced.

12 Furthermore, at the National Pesticide  
13 Forum this weekend, everybody was talking about  
14 synergistic effects, all the major eco-toxicologists  
15 who study endocrine disruptors, talk about synergistic  
16 effects. There's no indicator of synergistic effects  
17 in the Environmental Impact Statement.

18 Finally, there's an economic issue. The  
19 Impact Statement talks about benefits to the County,  
20 economic benefits. It was modeled by FPL. They talk  
21 about creating jobs. They talk about other benefits to  
22 the economy. But those are temporary jobs that are  
23 created. Those are temporary benefits during  
24 construction only.

25 And we have modeled the same costs from the

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1 transmission lines infrastructure which turn out to be  
2 significantly greater than the temporary benefits.  
3 The permanent costs per year are greater than the  
4 temporary benefits that are going to end.

5 And Miami-Dade County, as everybody around  
6 here knows, is -- has a disproportionally high  
7 population of minority members and poor. And so the  
8 damage to the County's economy and the tax base and the  
9 job loss is going to be greater in this  
10 disproportionally poor and minority community than  
11 elsewhere. And I think that's a flaw in the site  
12 selection process that needs to be addressed.

13 So that's ten different points in which I  
14 believe the Environmental Impact Statement Draft is  
15 incomplete and it may require a supplemental draft in  
16 order to address these points. Thanks for your time.

17 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Very good, thank you.  
18 And thank you for being here tonight.

19 This is Mayor Lerner, and then we're going  
20 to go to Victoria Mendez, Walter Harris and Gabriel  
21 Edmond.

22 MAYOR LERNER: Good evening. I'm not a  
23 scientist but I listen to them, I trust them, and I pay  
24 attention to the reports and the studies that they have  
25 done.

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1 I'm Mayor of the Village of Pinecrest, and  
2 as a result of what initially was the siting act  
3 analysis, the recommendation for a preferred corridor  
4 of transmission lines along US-1 from 136th Street North  
5 through Pinecrest, South Miami, Coral Gables, City of  
6 Miami, into Downtown Miami.

7 We were drawn into this issue and have  
8 continued to be drawn into what turns out to be a much  
9 more significant and global concern than just the  
10 transmission lines. And that is what we are addressing  
11 here tonight, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's  
12 decision on whether or not to issue a license.

13 The studies that we have all relied on for  
14 the past six years as a region bring together a lot of  
15 science, a lot of reports, and an understanding that we,  
16 as a region, have come to use as our baseline of  
17 knowledge. Unfortunately it does not appear that those  
18 who are studying this very critical area, are  
19 appreciating and respecting the baseline of scientific  
20 data that we have all come to realize we must incorporate  
21 in to our responsibilities. Especially the elected  
22 officials who must be stewards for the future of our  
23 communities to assure that our land use and our building  
24 codes and our decision making in every realm of creating  
25 resilient communities incorporates what science tells

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1 us, which is, we are looking at anywhere from two to six  
2 feet of sea level rise by 2100. And when FPL comes in  
3 and says they will only be relying on one foot, that is  
4 inadequate to the needs that we all understand have to  
5 be incorporated.

6 Pinecrest is a municipality of 18,000  
7 people. We sit just 14 miles north of Turkey Point. As  
8 the NRC awaits the NEPA required studies, including this  
9 Draft EIS Statement and the final safety analysis, we  
10 have found that there are still significant  
11 environmental impacts that must be addressed.

12 In reviewing the EIS on behalf of our  
13 residents -- not only our residents but all of Southeast  
14 Florida we have several major concerns. The first of  
15 which is the major impact these plants will have on our  
16 water supply in the Biscayne aquifer.

17 FPL's proposing using millions of gallons  
18 of reclaimed wastewater as the primary source of cooling  
19 for the two nuclear reactors. However, the discharge  
20 of the wastewater will still have an adverse impact on  
21 our groundwater.

22 We've seen that the theory that went into  
23 the use of the cooling canals has fallen to pieces  
24 because it is completely dysfunctional. They are now  
25 requesting up to 100 million gallons a day for the next

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1 two years.

2 When we questioned this morning, at the  
3 Government to Government session with the individuals  
4 conducting the study, whether they were incorporating  
5 the current crisis we see we are facing because we are  
6 now in competition with a very voraciously thirsty  
7 nuclear power plant for our source of drinking water.

8 That issue is not being considered in the  
9 current EIS because these problems came to the forefront  
10 as they were concluding this EIS. So when we asked,  
11 will there be a supplemental Environmental Impact  
12 Statement where you do address what we are currently  
13 experiencing and have no way of knowing how long this  
14 could go on, it could go on indefinitely? We didn't get  
15 a clear answer, that there will be a supplement  
16 Environmental Impact Statement.

17 And when we asked, how do you make a  
18 cumulative and thorough analysis without relying on the  
19 current crisis, we did not get a sufficient answer.

20 Second. The Draft Statement fails to  
21 address a failure of the plan to adequately plan for the  
22 sea level rise that's certain to come. The plan must  
23 be compliant with the NOAA report of 2012, the global  
24 sea level rise scenario for national climate  
25 assessment.

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1           In that review the report indicates over 8  
2 million people live in areas at risk of coastal  
3 flooding, and many of the nation's assets related to  
4 military readiness, energy, commerce and ecosystems,  
5 are already located at or near the ocean. We have all  
6 of those.

7           The report establishes a high confidence  
8 greater than nine in ten chances that the global mean  
9 sea level will rise at least eight inches, no more than  
10 six feet by 2100. The report indicates the highest  
11 scenario should be considered in situations where  
12 there's little tolerance for risk. Two new nuclear  
13 power plants, there should be no tolerance for risk.

14          The new infrastructure has a long  
15 anticipated life cycle with this power plant and the  
16 failure to include the planning for the -- up to six foot  
17 sea level rise is a fatal flaw.

18          Finally, the EIS fails to seriously  
19 consider the superior rated alternate sites for the  
20 placement of the two new plants. Sites which were  
21 located in areas significantly less vulnerable to sea  
22 level rise, storm surge, as the location of Turkey Point  
23 is, and with nowhere near the dense urban population.  
24 In fact, they are mostly rural areas.

25          There would be no competition for the water

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1 as we are currently facing it. The determination of the  
2 alternate sites appears to be highly subjective. The  
3 Statement fails to adequately provide facts specific  
4 comparative analysis on the rationale for excluding the  
5 alternate sites as environmentally preferable.  
6 Neither of those sites are located in the vulnerable  
7 coastal location. Neither are located in the middle of  
8 two national parks, and neither would impact a sole  
9 drinking source for more than 4 million Floridians.

10 The report fails to explain the fact that  
11 they have obviously ignored their own criteria; that  
12 they've avoided locating a project near a national park.  
13 Although that was a significant criteria, they are  
14 ignoring it and placing it between two very fragile  
15 national parks, both of which have habitual and fragile  
16 wildlife, particularly vulnerable to the long term  
17 adverse impact of the hydrology, the quality and the  
18 quantity of the salt water source.

19 There's one other particular species at  
20 highest risk of having to compete with the nuclear  
21 plants for water, and that is the 4 million human beings  
22 who inhabit South Florida.

23 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

24 Victoria? Victoria Mendez. And then  
25 we'll go to Walter Harris and Gabriel Edmond. This is

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1 Victoria.

2 MS. MENDEZ: Hello, good evening. First  
3 I'll read a statement from Mayor Tomas Regalado for the  
4 City of Miami. Unfortunately he could not be here with  
5 us but he did send a statement:

6 "Today we must discuss a matter of vital  
7 importance to the future of our citizens and their  
8 children. Specifically, we must have an honest and  
9 critical discussion about FPL's plan to expand the  
10 nuclear plant at Turkey Point. When I say that we must  
11 have a 'discussion,' I mean it in the truest sense. We  
12 need our citizens and residents to be informed on the  
13 expansion and then speak up and make their voices heard  
14 to the Federal Regulators entrusted with our safety.

15 FPL is planning to construct these two  
16 nuclear reactors only 25 miles south of the City of  
17 Miami. This also includes a construction of 105 foot  
18 transmission lines throughout urban and residential  
19 neighborhoods in Miami-Dade County.

20 For the safety of our communities this plan  
21 must not be approved as proposed, and here is why: It  
22 will shrink the supply and quality of water and our fresh  
23 water sources. It does not realistically account for  
24 sea level rise, which is a safety concern as well. And  
25 the transmission line towers will be ten stories tall

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1 and will not be built to Florida Hurricane Safety  
2 Standards. If the NRC does not grant the licensing then  
3 the transmission lines also will not be built.

4 Thank you for the opportunity to address  
5 you with these concerns."

6 Now I'll address certain concerns that the  
7 City Attorney's Office has with the things that are not  
8 being stated or addressed in the Draft EIS.

9 First, the population data right now is  
10 inaccurate. The models are not looking at this project  
11 effecting as many as 4 million people, all the way up  
12 to Fort Lauderdale, and they're not even taking into  
13 account the 2 million in Miami-Dade County. Right now  
14 the models are really looking at about 150,000 people  
15 that could be affected if there is a problem with the  
16 plant.

17 The determination of need right now is  
18 based on antiquated data that was done in 2008. The NRC  
19 review based on a seven-year-old determination of need  
20 that was done before the market crashed and the real  
21 estate crash is not adequate information to base this  
22 plant expansion on. It seems to be a desktop review and  
23 not appropriate with such large threshold questions.

24 Increased seismic activity in the  
25 Caribbean is something also that is not addressed in the

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1 Draft EIS Statement. Turkey Point is 25 feet above sea  
2 level. Access roads are at approximately 14 feet. The  
3 rest of Miami-Dade County is at pretty much sea level.  
4 Any storm surge of just 2 or 3 feet would not allow access  
5 to the plant. No access to the cooling canals or the  
6 plants could cause a potential meltdown.

7 Upgrades in other nuclear plant locations  
8 would jive better next to interior lakes than next to  
9 the ocean or the Bay, like in Turkey Point. Serious  
10 consideration really needs to be given to alternate  
11 sites based on location alone.

12 The opportunity to replace units 3 and 4 by  
13 units 5 and 6 is not really reviewed, even though the  
14 NRC will claim that all they could do is approve or  
15 recommend this project. Serious consideration should  
16 be looked at replacing aging nuclear reactors rather  
17 than adding to the project.

18 The Draft EIS also does not take in to  
19 account the Miami-Dade County Manatee Protection Plan  
20 and it could very well be in conflict.

21 And, water usage does not take in to account  
22 what would happen -- the Draft EIS report does not take  
23 account water usage and what would happen if the  
24 reclaimed water system fails; where would the water  
25 usage go or how would that be addressed.

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1 Thank you very much.

2 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,  
3 Victoria.

4 And, Walter Harris?

5 MR. HARRIS: Thank you very much. Your  
6 preliminary recommendation. Most adverse  
7 environmental impacts generally range from small to  
8 moderate.

9 I don't know what you've been listening to  
10 for the last several years. I've been to a lot of the  
11 NRC meetings. And when people ask questions, nobody  
12 answered any of them. When they asked what you thought  
13 of sea level rise, you actually just said -- you quoted  
14 the company, you didn't actually say what you thought.  
15 When they asked, what is the need for this, you said the  
16 -- a Public Service Commission had recommended it.

17 What we have here is a problem that really  
18 needs to be recognized for what it is. We are on the  
19 verge of a possible calamity. Had Hurricane Andrew  
20 been ten miles further to the south we wouldn't even be  
21 sitting here. They would've had a 17 foot tidal surge  
22 instead of just a 5 foot one because of the rotation.

23 The reality is, we are at the very beginning  
24 of a very serious rise in sea level. And we're in a  
25 State with a Governor who doesn't even recognize that

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1 or won't even talk about it, and that's where the Public  
2 Service Commission comes from, and if somebody on the  
3 Public Service Commission who doesn't agree with the  
4 overall attitude of, let's not worry about it, they're  
5 replaced.

6 We have a problem here. We need to deal  
7 with it and we're talking to the Nuclear Regulatory  
8 Commission in hopes that they're listening. And I just  
9 hope that you're listening. You're going to hear a lot  
10 of very very important and scientifically based  
11 information. And so I'm just trying to draw your  
12 attention to it.

13 I'm the Vice-Mayor of South Miami, and I  
14 assure you, everybody in that City is against the  
15 additional nuclear reactors. And I would say everybody  
16 throughout most of Dade County who is aware of this, is  
17 against it.

18 Okay. Well, thank you.

19 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,  
20 Vice-Mayor. And this is Commissioner Gabriel Edmond.

21 COMMISSIONER EDMOND: Good evening  
22 everyone. My name is Gabriel Edmond, I'm a  
23 Commissioner in South Miami.

24 First thing I want to say is, I want to agree  
25 with the comments of a couple of my colleagues. Mayor

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1 Philip Stoddard and Vice-Mayor Walter Harris.

2 I'm here because this is a grave issue in  
3 my City, and I want to make a few key points in terms  
4 of my concerns with this issue.

5 First of all, I think my major message here  
6 is, I believe this is the wrong location for this. It's  
7 the wrong location. Number one, environmental  
8 concerns. This is going to be located between Biscayne  
9 National Park and Everglades National Park. These are  
10 two jewels in our National Park Service.

11 If somebody thought about placing a nuclear  
12 reactor next to the Statue of Liberty or Lincoln  
13 Memorial, people would all say, put it somewhere else,  
14 this is not where you want to put it. Well, in terms  
15 of National Parks, the Everglades and Biscayne National  
16 Parks are the same thing. It's the wrong location. We  
17 shouldn't even be discussing this. It's just not the  
18 place to put this.

19 Number two. As some of my colleagues have  
20 mentioned, in terms of sea level rise. This is a major  
21 issue in terms of sea level rise, and as we look at the  
22 models the sea level is rising quicker than the models  
23 have even shown.

24 In looking at the Environmental Impact  
25 Statement, I don't think they did a good job in terms

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1 of projecting what the future will look like. In order  
2 to do this properly we have to see what will happen in  
3 50, 60, 70 years, and I think the models that they use  
4 are inaccurate.

5 South Florida, Miami-Dade County is Ground  
6 Zero in the world in terms of sea level rise. We already  
7 see Miami Beach flooding. And, again, this is the wrong  
8 place to put this reactor. It's not the right place to  
9 put this.

10 Let me make a mention in terms of  
11 environmental justice. Under Federal guidelines it's  
12 critical that Federal agencies review environmental  
13 justice impacts. Miami-Dade County is a very diverse  
14 county, as many as 80 to 85 percent minority. I think  
15 I've not seen a proper analysis in terms of that. The  
16 impact of this on low income people, on minorities, and  
17 I think that needs to be reviewed as well.

18 I think there's a better way. A gentleman  
19 earlier referred to it in terms of renewable energy.  
20 The same way if we built this reactor, which I think we  
21 should to do. By the time we built this we'd have new  
22 renewable energy sources, which would be cheaper and  
23 more efficient. I hope the Commission does not build  
24 this. Thank you.

25 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. We're

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1 going to go to -- I'm going to call five speakers now.  
2 George Cvros, Carolyn McLaughlin, Laura Reynolds,  
3 Rhonda Roff, and Barry White.

4 This is George Cavros.

5 MR. CAVROS: Good evening, everyone. My  
6 name is George Cavros, Florida Energy Policy Attorney  
7 for Southern Alliance for Clean Energy. We're a  
8 regional non-profit, non-partisan clean energy  
9 organization with staff, a Board of Directors, and  
10 members in Florida that advocate for low cost and low  
11 risk clean energy solutions to climate change.

12 FPL's proposed Turkey Point reactors are  
13 neither low cost nor low risk. While there are a host  
14 of environmental and safety impacts, from the extremely  
15 water intensive proposed reactors, I'm going to limit  
16 my comments to the need for power.

17 And with all due respect, Dan and Alicia,  
18 there is no need for the proposed reactors.

19 The fact that they have been delayed  
20 several times and the in-service dates have been pushed  
21 back at least ten years, is but one indication. The  
22 fact that FP&L will not commit to actually completing  
23 the projects is another clue.

24 Moreover, the NRC's reliance on the Florida  
25 Public Service Commission and its Orders and the State's

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1 Utility Resource Planning Process is badly misplaced.  
2 As such, we believe that the no-action alternative  
3 should be the Agency's preferred choice.

4 Look, it's been well established that  
5 energy efficiency is the lowest cost resource in meeting  
6 electricity demand. It can meet demand with an  
7 investment of less than 3 cents per kilowatt hour, a  
8 fraction of the levelized cost of the proposed reactors  
9 which is over 15 cents per kilowatt hour.

10 Yet, FPL's past efforts in helping  
11 customers reduce energy use and save money on their  
12 bills through energy efficiency programs, quite  
13 frankly, has been abysmal, capturing a mere 2/10ths of  
14 1 percent of annual energy sales through energy  
15 efficiency programs.

16 However, even at these very low levels, had  
17 FP&L continued the conservation programs that it had in  
18 place in 2013, it would capture over 1,520 megawatts of  
19 capacity, about 70 percent of what it needs in the  
20 2027/2028, the time frame for the proposed reactors.

21 Each year the need for more capacity is  
22 deferred. It allows FP&L to choose to build lower cost,  
23 more modular resources such as solar power if efficiency  
24 cannot meet the entire load in over a decade.

25 Unfortunately, FP&L forthcoming efforts

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1 over the next ten years, to help customers reduce energy  
2 use and save money on their bills through energy  
3 efficiency programs, is simply a national  
4 embarrassment. The [Florida Public Service  
5 Commission] PSC recently approved the company's request  
6 to gut its conservation goals. Now FP&L will meet only  
7 3/100ths of 1 percent of annual demand through energy  
8 savings.

9 To put that in perspective. If FP&L were  
10 a state it would rank among the bottom, behind Alabama  
11 and Mississippi in energy savings for customers. And  
12 I have an illustrative chart which I can leave with you.

13 The proposed reactors are already -- well,  
14 let me take a step back and just say that, unfortunately,  
15 the people that are hardest hit by these almost  
16 non-existent energy efficiency programs are folks on  
17 fixed incomes and customers like the working poor that  
18 may not have information or the resources to make their  
19 homes more energy efficient.

20 Now, the proposed nuclear reactors are  
21 already raising monthly customer utility rates by  
22 virtue of a State law passed in 2006 that Representative  
23 Rodriguez alluded to. That law essentially shifts a  
24 financial risk of constructing the plants from the  
25 company's shareholders to the company's customers, and

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1 the customers are paying in advance for this project.

2 It should also be noted that the net  
3 cumulative fuel savings of the project, extolled by FP&L  
4 as the prime benefit for this project, will not be  
5 realized by customers until 25 to 36 years from today,  
6 assuming the project is built at all. So this  
7 practically means that a 70-year old FPL customer today  
8 may not break even on the project, if at all, until the  
9 customer is 106 years old.

10 Additionally, FP&L generates less than  
11 1/10th of 1 percent of its electricity from solar power.  
12 Given that solar helps meet peak demand and power plants  
13 are built to meet peak demand, meaningful investment in  
14 solar could help defer the need for the proposed  
15 reactors. Yet, FP&L assigns solar power a zero value  
16 in avoiding capacity additions in its resource planning  
17 process.

18 And if you make a plug for the ballot  
19 petition, if you want to see rooftop solar increased in  
20 Florida, please sign the Floridian For Solar Choice  
21 ballot petition.

22 But let me circle back to the DEIS, because,  
23 you know, why is this important in that context?  
24 Because the alleged need for the power plant is the  
25 product of a disjointed State utility planning process

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1 upon which the NRC relies.

2 To reach this determination that the need  
3 is there the NRC concludes that Florida's utility  
4 planning process is systematic, comprehensive, subject  
5 to confirmation, and responsive to forecasting  
6 uncertainty.

7 I can tell you after working many years in  
8 front of the Public Service Commission on behalf of  
9 Clean Energy Advocates, that description simply does  
10 not fit the planning process in Florida. There are  
11 three disjointed components; the State planning process  
12 in Florida, a ten-year site plan, and new determination  
13 in conservation goal setting. A ten year site plan is  
14 simply a summary planning document that PSC cannot  
15 require the utility to change it. The power company  
16 cannot change it -- or can change it, rather, at any time  
17 on its own accord, and there is no open stakeholder  
18 process that provides meaningful participation in the  
19 utility's long-term planning process. Moreover,  
20 energy efficiency and renewable energy are never placed  
21 on a level playing field in the Florida planning  
22 process, nor considered comprehensively, and we will  
23 provide more detailed written comments on the State's  
24 disjointed planning process. Suffice to say that the  
25 NRC should not rely on it and must take a hard look at

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1 energy efficiency and renewables to meet the projected  
2 need.

3 Lastly, it's no surprise that FPL argues  
4 that there's a need for a \$20 billion nuclear reactor  
5 project to meet the demand 12 years from now. They have  
6 gutted their energy efficiency programs for customers  
7 and they don't assign any capacity avoidance value to  
8 solar power, so they've cleared the deck of all clean  
9 energy options.

10 Moreover, FPL shareholders will earn a  
11 10-1/2 percent rate of return on the money invested in  
12 the nuclear plant while FPL customers shoulder all the  
13 financial risk. It's a sweet deal for FPL shareholders  
14 but not so much for customers. Thank you.

15 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you,  
16 George. And, Caroline? This is Caroline McLaughlin.

17 MS. MCLAUGHLIN: Good evening, Caroline  
18 McLaughlin. I'm here tonight on behalf of the National  
19 Parks Conservation Association and our nearly 1 million  
20 members and supporters nationwide. That includes  
21 18,500 members here in Florida alone.

22 I'm here to express our serious concerns  
23 regarding this project. FP&L has proposed installing  
24 two new nuclear reactors at Turkey Point. If expanded,  
25 Turkey Point will become one of the largest nuclear

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1 generating facilities in the country. [It's] located  
2 in one of the nation's most vulnerable areas to sea level  
3 rise, on the shores of Biscayne National Park.

4 Biscayne is our nation's largest marine  
5 park and a home to incredible bio-diversity, important  
6 wetland and marine habitats, and countless  
7 opportunities for recreational and educational  
8 opportunities.

9 According to the NRC's own regulations,  
10 locating a nuclear power plant next to public lands  
11 designed to protect valuable wildlife and habitat can  
12 have unacceptable impacts. There is a State aquatic  
13 preserve, two national parks, a wetland habitat  
14 preserve and one national wildlife refuge, located  
15 within six miles of the proposed site. One would be  
16 hard pressed to find a worse location to build two new  
17 nuclear units, especially considering that the  
18 construction and the operation of the proposed reactors  
19 could have serious impacts on these sensitive  
20 ecological areas.

21 Furthermore, FP&L has proposed  
22 constructing power lines in Everglades National Park.  
23 These power lines would severely endanger the  
24 incredible viewsheds that really define the experience  
25 in Everglades National Park, and could threaten

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1 endangered Wood Stork habitat.

2 The expansion of Turkey Point also has the  
3 potential to have huge impacts on our regional water  
4 resources. FP&L has proposed using millions of gallons  
5 of reclaimed wastewater as the primary source of cooling  
6 water for the new reactors.

7 After use some of this wastewater would be  
8 discharged underground. The possible impacts of  
9 adding chemical contaminants into our groundwater has  
10 not been adequately analyzed in this EIS.

11 Furthermore, the backup cooling system for  
12 the new reactors could become one of the largest well  
13 fields in terms of water consumption in the entire  
14 Southeast region of the United States. Proposed radial  
15 collector wells would stretch out underneath Biscayne  
16 Bay, removing as much as 7.4 billion gallons of water  
17 per year. Just in comparison, the entire Florida Keys  
18 uses just over 6 billion gallons of water per year. The  
19 withdrawal of this water could increase salinity in  
20 Biscayne Bay and increase the rate of salt water  
21 intrusion into our very limited fresh water resources.

22 Finally, Biscayne Bay and South Florida are  
23 extremely susceptible to climate change, and Turkey  
24 Point in particular is vulnerable to sea level rise,  
25 storm surge, and other types of flooding.

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1           FP&L's application only accounts for a 1  
2       foot rise in sea levels during the reactor's lifetime.  
3       In contrast, NOAA recommends the power plant's account  
4       for between 3 to 5 feet of sea level rise during that  
5       same time period. By the Federal Government's own  
6       recommendations the plan to expand Turkey Point should  
7       not be considered safe.

8           Today the President of the United States  
9       came to Everglades National Park to discuss the need to  
10      prepare South Florida and the nation for the impacts of  
11      climate change. I suggest we follow his leadership  
12      here and work together towards a more resilient,  
13      sustainable and adaptive South Florida.

14           In the interest of protecting our national  
15      parks and maintaining the quality and quantity of South  
16      Florida's fresh water supply, the expansion of Turkey  
17      Point, as currently proposed, should not move forward.  
18      Thank you.

19           MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Caroline.  
20      And we're going to go to Laura, Laura Reynolds.

21           MS. REYNOLDS: Thank you very much. Laura  
22      Reynolds representing the Tropical Audubon Society, and  
23      we are located in Miami.

24           I feel like I'm in the Twilight Zone today,  
25      because not only is it Earth Day, there is a Greater

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1 Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Conference, the  
2 President was just here talking about how we need to work  
3 on climate change, and restore the Everglades and that  
4 this is Ground Zero for all of that.

5 And as a member of the Everglades  
6 Coalition, one of the founding members and also on the  
7 Board of Directors, I can't believe that we're here  
8 talking about this issue.

9 So having said that I think that one of the  
10 things -- you know, I echo the comments of all of my  
11 colleagues. I'm not going to be repetitive, although  
12 it was clearly point, point, point, point, point,  
13 everything that I was going to say. So, I echo that.

14 But I do want to say corporate  
15 responsibility. This EIS, if you're not considering  
16 the current issues on the ground then what are we talking  
17 about?

18 If I borrowed my mom's car and crashed it,  
19 would she give me another car to use? No, probably not.  
20 So here we are, we're looking at a site. Obviously it's  
21 not working, and this EIS, if it's going to consider  
22 anything, should consider the fact that the system's  
23 broken, it's not working, 3 and 4 is a disaster, the  
24 cooling canal system is loading salt into our aquifer,  
25 evaporating 40 million gallons a day, and pushing a

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1 plume of pollution underneath our national parks toward  
2 the Newton Well Fields in Dade County. It is a  
3 disaster. And the thing is, it's all underground. And  
4 if there's a loophole, FPL has found it, and they are  
5 taking advantage of it for corporate gain.

6 And so what we need to do is really consider  
7 the issues on the ground, the water consumption. This  
8 is all about water. It's a big water grab, in my  
9 opinion. And if all of the proposals go forward, FPL  
10 will be the single largest user in the State of Florida.  
11 And that surpasses Dade County at about 30.5 million  
12 gallons a day of water. Think about how big that is.

13 So we're talking about water. We're  
14 spending \$20 billion on Everglades restoration to get  
15 the water right, to make sure that 8 million people have  
16 enough water to drink, to make sure we restore the  
17 Everglades. We have nowhere to store fresh water in  
18 South Florida. Yet, we're using an energy source that  
19 requires a lot of water.

20 So one of the things I wanted to share, and  
21 I do have copies to leave with you, is that the  
22 Everglades Coalition 2015 Legislative priorities  
23 included, and this is representing 6 million  
24 environmental members of the Everglades Coalition.  
25 Collectively our 57 organizations make up that many

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1 people. And our priorities talk about minimizing fresh  
2 wastewater, salt water intrusion, and flooding through  
3 expanded use of renewable and smart energy sources.

4 So what does that mean? That means we have  
5 to move toward energy sources that do not use water.  
6 Nuclear isn't right for Florida because we don't have  
7 the fresh water resources. We must consider the  
8 cumulative impacts of the water use with what's  
9 happening on the ground with 3 and 4. And if that's not  
10 in an EIS then, unfortunately, you need to do a  
11 supplemental EIS. And until those issues are fixed and  
12 corporate responsibility is maintained and it's cleaned  
13 up, then two more nuclear reactors cannot be on the  
14 table. It's wrong for Florida. Thank you.

15 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Laura.  
16 And Rhonda, and then we'll go to Barry.

17 This Rhonda Roff, Sierra Club.

18 MS. ROFF: I'm a little taller than a lot  
19 of people. Can you hear me okay?

20 AUDIENCE: Yes.

21 MS. ROFF: My name is Rhonda Roff and I  
22 represent the Sierra Club Calusa Group, which is the  
23 Southwest Florida four counties. So, what am I doing  
24 here?

25 Well, I care. I'm also part of the

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1 Everglades Coalition. And I won't repeat anything that  
2 any of the people who spoke before me said, but I echo  
3 Phil Stoddard's comments, Cindy Lerner's comments,  
4 George Cavros'.

5 I spend a lot of time thinking about energy  
6 policy in Florida, and I serve as the Energy Chair for  
7 the Calusa Group. We represent 1,500 Sierra Club  
8 members in Southwest Florida.

9 My background is as an environmental  
10 chemist, so I stress out a lot about things that Mayor  
11 Stoddard was talking about, about the aerosol drift and  
12 the accumulation. And it is kind of surprising to look  
13 at the uncertainties in the EIS regarding that.

14 I don't have anything to submit to you  
15 tonight but we will be submitting written comments in  
16 the future. I would like to echo George Cavros'  
17 comments regarding -- and some of the others' comments  
18 regarding what we're doing here, why we are even talking  
19 about a nuclear power plant in this location or really  
20 in any location in Florida, given that the entire  
21 peninsula of Florida is Ground Zero for the impacts of  
22 climate change. So we have to worry about increasing  
23 severity of droughts, storms, lack of water, water for  
24 restoration, water for agriculture, water for people.  
25 We have a lot of people in Florida and supposedly it's

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1 growing. People are moving to Florida like crazy. So  
2 we really don't have that kind of water to feed these  
3 power plants.

4 But it makes economic sense for Florida  
5 Power and Light to propose things, even if they never  
6 build it. And I hope everybody understands that. That  
7 even if a nuclear power plant is not built they still  
8 get to recoup the costs that they incur on an annual  
9 basis in advance, and they don't have to return it if  
10 they decide to change their mind. That's the really  
11 sort of simplistic overview of it. But the ratepayers  
12 pay it and the shareholders profit and the company  
13 profits. So that's why we're here. That's what we're  
14 talking about.

15 Now, back in '09 we moved in to our energy  
16 efficient solar power home. I live in Clewiston,  
17 Florida, which is in Hendry County. And we make  
18 approximately, on an annual basis, a third of our power  
19 from our 5 kilowatts on our roof. We could do a lot  
20 better but we have some electrical appliances that if  
21 I switched over to gas I probably would not be drawing  
22 so much off the grid. But a third in a year round basis  
23 means that it's almost 100 percent in the winter and it's  
24 way worse in the summer when my air conditioning is  
25 running.

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1                   And I listened to the President today on his  
2                   live webcast talk about Everglades restoration and how  
3                   important it is, the Clean Power Plan, Florida being  
4                   Ground Zero for climate change, and I know what I can  
5                   do in my house, and I know that it's a whole lot cheaper  
6                   now than when I did it.   Probably it's about a third of  
7                   the cost now as when we built our house.

8                   So I know personally it is possible to do  
9                   distributed generation instead of central power plants  
10                  to do distributed generation.   And I think about it all  
11                  the time.   I think about -- and I love my solar panels  
12                  and I love my solar hot water heater, and the solar hot  
13                  water heater has paid for itself many times over  
14                  already.   The solar panels, not quite, and it will take  
15                  a while to do that.

16                  But when a hurricane comes and the grid is  
17                  down, I'm up, I'm running.   We have batteries.   I  
18                  listened to a Tesla Board of Directors conference call  
19                  the other day.   Tesla, that makes that car, the electric  
20                  car.   They have a proposal to build a new whole house  
21                  battery.   How exciting.   A whole house battery that can  
22                  keep the house up and running when the sun is not shining  
23                  or the wind is not blowing.

24                  So nuclear, we have water demand, fresh and  
25                  saline; we have all kinds of contaminants through drift;

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1 we have waste products to manage. I look at the list  
2 of chemicals including the metals, including the  
3 anti-scaling, including the things that we know are  
4 toxic, including the things that are considered  
5 endocrine disruptors. We don't know what safe level  
6 they are. We don't know their synergistic effects.  
7 And then I see that it says here that:

8 Additional plan treatment of the reclaimed  
9 wastewater prior to use also is expected. Therefore,  
10 the actual concentration of these constituents in drift  
11 could be either higher or lower.

12 So there are questions regarding this EIS  
13 we don't know.

14 We have -- our solar panels don't demand any  
15 water. Of course this is all post-construction, I  
16 admit. The nuclear power plant is constructed, it  
17 takes energy, it takes water, it takes whatever. So  
18 solar panels are manufactured, but we call it even when  
19 they're built. Once they're in operation I'm not using  
20 any water, I'm not releasing any toxins, I'm not  
21 transporting fuel or waste products anywhere, I don't  
22 have to store anything.

23 And, of course, there's always accident  
24 scenarios. We don't even want to talk about an  
25 accident. We've seen them. I lived through -- I'm old

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1 enough to have been through Three Mile Island and we --  
2 our jaws are still dropped open from Fukushima. I know  
3 it's not the same kind of power plant, but accidents can  
4 happen. So all bets are off. All those estimates  
5 about environmental impacts changes dramatically, in  
6 the event of a release in an accident scenario.

7 And there's a joke, and I'll finish with a  
8 joke. What is a solar spill called? Anybody know? A  
9 sunny day. Yes. And I'll say happy Earth Day with  
10 that.

11 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,  
12 Rhonda.

13 And Barry White's coming up. And then  
14 we're going to go to Drew Martin, Joe Wasilewski and  
15 Devon Kuraza (phonetic). This is Barry.

16 MR. WHITE: Thank you. Good evening.  
17 To all the NRC staff welcome to South Florida. Happy  
18 Earth Day. My name is Barry White. I am President of  
19 CASE, Citizens Allied for Safe Energy. We are a  
20 non-profit Florida Corporation.

21 Before Unit 1 was built at Turkey Point, in  
22 the eastern part of the Everglades, the salinity of  
23 water there was the same as the rest of Everglades is  
24 today, about 400 practical salinity units, PSU; 400.  
25 Under 500 is fresh water. Today, after 55 years of

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1 producing energy for Florida, Georgia and the rest of  
2 the nation the salinity at Turkey Point is 35,000 PSU,  
3 the same as sea water. That's from 400 to 35,000. And  
4 in the cooling canals it reached 95,000 PSU in 2014.

5 Salt water, which used to begin a few miles  
6 offshore at Turkey Point, has now intruded inland four  
7 miles due to the now hypersalinity, due to the energy  
8 production on the site.

9 According to the Draft Environmental  
10 Impact Statement, the cooling towers for proposed  
11 Reactors 6 and 7 will deposit an average of 50 million  
12 gallons a day of radioactive salt water as aerosol for  
13 60 days a year, and for the rest of the year chemically  
14 laden reclaimed water with descaling chemicals added to  
15 the water by FPL will fall within a 1 mile radius. This  
16 will fall on workers there, and on already salinity  
17 challenged cooling canals for Turkey Point 3 and 4.

18 Increased salinity will reduce fresh water  
19 which hatchling and juvenile sea life in Biscayne  
20 National Park and Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, next  
21 door to Turkey Point, need to survive. And that is the  
22 breeding ground for the entire Florida Keys, so salinity  
23 there threatens the \$7.6 billion fishing and tourist  
24 industries.

25 The reactor cooling water that does not

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1        evaporate from the cooling towers will be injected 3,000  
2        feet into the lower Florida aquifer, called the Boulder  
3        Zone. Because, according to the DEIS, it will stay  
4        there forever; out of sight, out of mind. But most of  
5        those billions of gallons of water will actually be  
6        fresh water. Only 3 percent of the water on the planet  
7        is fresh water and only 1 percent of that is available.

8                So to produce electricity for Florida,  
9        Georgia, and the rest of the nation, FPL will take  
10       reclaimed fresh water out of the South Florida water  
11       system, now laden with residual chemicals and reactor  
12       descaling agents, and send it into the earth never to  
13       be seen again.

14               Well, not exactly, according to Dr. Donald  
15       McNeill, a University of Miami Geologist. The DEIS  
16       contends that the confining layer is over 1,000 feet  
17       thick and will not let the newly-introduced water  
18       percolate upward into the upper Floridan aquifer from  
19       which Hialeah, coral reef, the Keys, and other draw  
20       their water.

21               However, Dr. McNeill found that at the  
22       Southern Miami-Dade Water Treatment Plant, about nine  
23       miles from Turkey Point, the presumed very thick, low  
24       permeability confining layer was only about 14 feet  
25       thick, just above the Boulder Zone at a depth of 2,456

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1 to 1,443 feet. Ten of the 17 deep injection wells for  
2 the effluent came out above the low permeability zone.  
3 And this area of low permeability rises from the area  
4 of Turkey Point and continues to the northwest, the  
5 location of the treatment plant relative to Turkey  
6 Point. So the Boulder Zone at Turkey Point is not like  
7 Las Vegas. What is injected at Turkey Point will not  
8 stay at Turkey Point. It will migrate to the northwest  
9 where the natural fissures in the thin, confining layer  
10 will allow it to percolate upward.

11 Like the DEIS reports, the Boulder Zone  
12 confining layer has many fissures and the DEIS reports  
13 the general westward movement of water in the Boulder  
14 Zone from Turkey Point.

15 So what would the environmental impact of  
16 building 6 and 7 be? It will compound the disaster  
17 which has already occurred at Turkey Point, possibly the  
18 worst place to produce energy on the planet. It will  
19 bring increased salinity and salt water intrusion and  
20 possibly over time, fouling the water supply for all of  
21 South Florida and the Keys, threatening the sea life and  
22 aquatic sanctuaries in the area. And 6 and 7 would cost  
23 every FPL homeowner about \$5,200 or 2 percent of the  
24 value of their own home.

25 They said in the EIS they considered all

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1 alternatives, but you might be surprised to learn that  
2 40 percent of the nuclear plants on the planet and 20  
3 percent in the United States use once-through sea water  
4 to cool their reactors. Some will say there's a problem  
5 of entrainment with that. If you check you will see  
6 that their technology has reduced that to a manageable  
7 level.

8 All of the reactors in Britain, I think in  
9 South Korea, and a few other cities, use once-through  
10 sea water, and just think of the problems that that  
11 eliminates. You put pipes out as far as you have to,  
12 into the Gulfstream if you have to. You bring in water,  
13 it goes through the reactor once, [and] it goes back out  
14 into the Gulfstream; done, finished. All these  
15 problems we're talking about go away.

16 I'm going to say what a lot of us are  
17 thinking. The Draft EIS is cursory, perfunctory, and  
18 biased in favor of the applicant. Thank you.

19 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Barry.  
20 Drew? And then we'll go to Joe Wasilewski and Devon  
21 Kuraza.

22 MR. MARTIN: Drew Martin, I'm the  
23 Conservation Chair for the Loxahatchee Group of the  
24 Sierra Club representing Palm Beach, St. Lucie and  
25 Martin Counties. I have also been active with EvCo and

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1 I'm a volunteer with the Sierra Club and very interested  
2 in energy policy.

3 I want to reiterate that basically I agree  
4 with a number of what the speakers have said. My  
5 concerns, along with what Laura Reynolds said on the  
6 fact that there are current problems with the  
7 maintenance and operation of 3 and 4. I understand,  
8 from what you've told me, you're not going to look at  
9 that. But I do think that if there [are] problems  
10 finding water to cool existing reactors, then it  
11 indicates that there would be a problem having  
12 additional water to cool two new reactors. So it makes  
13 sense to me that you would resolve these problems before  
14 you would authorize the building of two new reactors.

15 I want to agree with Caroline McLaughlin of  
16 the MPCA, in which she said about the location.  
17 Although I'm not anxious to see it move to a different  
18 location, I do think that part of the requirement of the  
19 EIS is to look at the location as the two national parks.  
20 So I do think that that needs to be considered.

21 I think that sea level rise needs to be  
22 looked at in more detail. I don't think the current  
23 estimates are adequate. I think that sea level rise  
24 will be greater. I think we need to look at that and  
25 factor in storm surge, because when we talk about the

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1 level of sea level, when we talk about storm surge, that  
2 will be on top of the existing sea level rise. So if  
3 sea level rise were to be greater, and since this plan  
4 -- the life of this plan is in 60 years, and we don't  
5 know what's going to happen, that's a particular  
6 concern.

7 I want to talk briefly about what George  
8 Cavros said about conservation. I've been able to  
9 conserve a lot. And I think when we talk about the need  
10 for these two power plants and the reliance on the PSC  
11 we -- that is pretty much a biased organization.

12 I've been able to reduce my power usage  
13 significantly. I don't use any outdoor lighting. I  
14 turned off my hot water heater. People don't realize  
15 this, but most of South Florida originally did not use  
16 electric or gas water heaters, they used direct sunlight  
17 to heat their water. I currently use direct sunlight  
18 and it works very well.

19 And when you talk about building these  
20 additional plants and you're talking about the need for  
21 this, you are ignoring -- and you're ignoring how people  
22 can reduce their energy use, then the need assessment  
23 does not ring true. And I think that's very important.

24 I want to talk briefly about fresh water.  
25 I think that the radial canals will not work properly.

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1 I think we need to look at the salt water plume that's  
2 underneath Biscayne Bay and in the area there, the  
3 impact it's had on crocodiles, the extreme salinity  
4 that's been caused, and I think these problems will  
5 continue.

6 So I will submit written statements as  
7 well, and I thank you very much for the opportunity to  
8 speak today. Thank you.

9 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Drew.

10 Joe Wasilewski? Here's Joe Wasilewski,  
11 and then Devon next. Joe.

12 MR. WASILEWSKI: Hi, thank you. Good  
13 evening, folks. I just want to let you know my name is  
14 Joe Wasilewski, a Golden Panther by the way. And I want  
15 to talk about Florida Power and Light, about this  
16 project.

17 But first I just want to tell you, I'm a  
18 Conservation Biologist. I work in ten different  
19 countries around the world. I work in a country that's  
20 number 185 out of 187, the Democratic Republic of Congo,  
21 where every single day, even in the capitol, there's  
22 multiple blackouts.

23 I've worked on and off for Turkey Point, for  
24 Florida Power and Light at Turkey Point since 1988 as  
25 a biologist that specializes in crocodiles. Over that

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1 time we have marked -- I have marked over 5,000 hatchling  
2 crocodiles and from 500 nests.

3 The cooling canal system is super saline,  
4 however, what a lot of people don't realize is within  
5 that super saline system are fresh water ponds and less  
6 saline ponds which, back in the '80s -- by the way there  
7 was only 220 American Crocodiles in South Florida, plus  
8 or minus 78. So let's just say 150 to 300.

9 As a result of this cooling canal being  
10 built -- and I know they didn't build it for crocodiles.  
11 Anyway, as a result of that the numbers of crocodiles  
12 have increased to a point where in April of 2007 the U.S.  
13 Fish and Wildlife Service down-listed American  
14 Crocodiles from Federally Endangered animal to a  
15 threatened species.

16 So, again, a lot of that has to do with the  
17 management of Florida Power and Light. And I'm talking  
18 from my heart and I'm talking from what I see firsthand,  
19 and what I've seen for 25 years. Florida Power and  
20 Light is a steward for the environment, not only with  
21 the crocodiles but with a number of other wildlife  
22 species I see out there.

23 What I've learned in working in all of these  
24 underprivileged countries that I work, and here in the  
25 United States, is that because of the state of the world

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1 today, it being Earth Day, the way the population is  
2 increasing, the need for power, the need for all of these  
3 amenities that we want, that industry and the  
4 environment can coexist. And somehow there has to be  
5 negotiations throughout all of this, and I just feel  
6 good about the job FPL is doing with the Crocodile  
7 Program and other wildlife species. Thank you.

8 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Joe.  
9 Thank you. Devon?

10 MR. KURAZA: Hi, good afternoon everyone.  
11 My name is Devon Kuraza, I work at Florida Power and  
12 Light. Since Joe talked about the canals, let's start  
13 there.

14 I heard someone talking about the  
15 once-through design for the cooling of the canals using  
16 sea water to go through the reactor, through the  
17 condensers for cooling, and back out to the sea.

18 The initial design of Turkey Point was  
19 something similar to that, or basically a once-through  
20 design. Once we started realizing the impacts of the  
21 hotter water coming out of the condensers on the local  
22 ecosystem we went to the closed canal system. This  
23 closed canal system, of course, ended up attracting a  
24 lot of the wildlife Joe talked about, American Crocodile  
25 in particular. And that success story is now history.

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1 It's a great success story, and I think Joe put it best.  
2 It's a great way where the environment and a corporation  
3 can exist.

4 Talking about FPL and -- I'm sorry --  
5 talking about solar power. We were talking about  
6 France's -- or China just had it about the same capacity  
7 as France's capacity in solar. To clear up that number,  
8 China added about 5 gigawatts of solar power. France  
9 has about 5 gigawatts of solar power. France's total  
10 output is about 50 gigawatts, 45 gigawatts of which is  
11 about -- is produced from nuclear power. And  
12 consistently France ranks amongst one of the top  
13 countries for air quality.

14 Another point that was brought up that I  
15 wanted to address. Oh, I heard a number about 10 to 15  
16 cents a kilowatt for current nuclear power generation.  
17 Closest numbers I could find online about 2.7 cents per  
18 kilowatt is the current cost of power generation from  
19 a nuclear source.

20 So let's talk about nuclear power and let's  
21 talk about wind and solar. Show of hands, how many of  
22 you are in favor of wind and solar as a source of power  
23 generation? Okay. And how many of you are against  
24 nuclear power? Show of hands. Okay.

25 I want to talk about this. There's a lot

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1 of misconceptions about nuclear power and about what we  
2 do and how we do it, and I always say that those in the  
3 industry have nobody else to blame but ourselves for not  
4 coming out and trying to educate the public about what  
5 we do and how we do it.

6 A lot of people think that because we are  
7 pro-nuclear we are somehow against other forms of power  
8 generation. That's simply not true. I think the most  
9 hard-line advocate in here for nuclear power would tell  
10 you that we need a diverse fuel mixture and that includes  
11 wind, solar, and of course nuclear.

12 I think we all share a common goal, more  
13 than we want to admit, and that is the elimination of  
14 CO2 gasses, or at least a drastic reduction. And a  
15 combined mixture of wind, solar and nuclear is  
16 definitely the way to go. Reliable base power and  
17 reliable solar and wind, especially in the Sunshine  
18 State.

19 I've heard the discussion about rooftop  
20 solar and solar powered -- solar water heaters, and,  
21 yes, those are viable options. I, myself, live in an  
22 apartment building. I don't have that option, so I need  
23 the next best thing, something that is both clean, good  
24 for the environment and generates a lot of jobs.

25 This construction is going to generate 800

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1 permanent jobs, highly technical permanent jobs, and an  
2 additional 3,500 job just for the construction, not to  
3 mention the added benefits that the local economy is  
4 going to see just from the large influx of money.

5 The other point that I heard brought up is  
6 the water re-injection into the wells. Currently that  
7 is the process that Miami-Dade uses with their  
8 wastewater, they re-inject into the wells -- into the  
9 groundwater. The only difference we're doing is we're  
10 taking that water, treating it, using it to cool our  
11 reactor and then re-injecting it. So the process is  
12 actually cleaner than the current process that  
13 Miami-Dade has for disposing of wastewater.

14 I know there's a lot of -- there's a  
15 negative cloud over nuclear power, particularly in the  
16 wake of the Fukushima accident, I understand that. And  
17 I think the only way that we can try to reassure the  
18 public that we are looking out for their best interest  
19 is basically to talk about it and talk about what we did  
20 and what we learned from those events.

21 And we have extra barriers and defenses in  
22 place to make sure that that can't happen here. But  
23 that doesn't mean that we can't learn from it. And we  
24 did. And we've made further upgrades and further  
25 modifications, not just to our procedures but to our

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1 actual plant equipment.

2 We've turned Turkey Point and the future  
3 designs into basically a plug-and-play type of design.  
4 So now we don't just look at, hey, what's the worst  
5 hypothetical thing that can happen. We try to not even  
6 look at the what-ifs. We just say, if it happens, how  
7 do we mitigate it. We've implemented new designs and  
8 new strategies, new approaches, to make sure that we  
9 have extra margin of safety.

10 And one last point I forgot to talk about  
11 as far as the canal water. I know some people talked  
12 about the elevated salinity and the algae bloom. The  
13 algae bloom was a recent event that occurred. We have  
14 been taking corrective actions and we've used an  
15 approach that has been tried and proven in the industry.  
16 So it's -- it wasn't FPL just going outside of their  
17 normal operation, it was something that we've seen in  
18 the industry, we talked about it and then we implemented  
19 it.

20 So I hope, I really wish, or I hope that I  
21 can convince you that the nuclear option is definitely  
22 the best option for us right now. It's the best option  
23 that we can bring together to the table to going forward  
24 into the future to eliminate our dependence on any type  
25 of fuel source that produces CO2 emissions. And I hope

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1       there's no doubt about that. 6 and 7 is the right  
2       choice. Build Unit 6 and 7. Thank you.

3               MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you,  
4       Devon. Thank you.

5               Next we're going to go to David Rifkind,  
6       then Tom Breslin, Catharina Bernasei, and then Bill  
7       Riley and Javier Garcia, I think. And, this is David.  
8       Okay.

9               MR. RIFKIND: Well, thank you. I'm David  
10       Rifkind, I teach here at FIU. I'm a proud resident of  
11       South Miami, and as such Phil Stoddard speaks for me.

12              I wanted to mention, though, that before I  
13       came to South Florida I grew up in Philadelphia, which  
14       is 90 miles downwind from Three Mile Island, and I can  
15       tell you firsthand what it's like to live in a metropolis  
16       of 2 million people undergoing -- or in the midst of a  
17       nuclear reactor meltdown.

18              And I know that you can reassure us that the  
19       same thing can't happen here. But remember, too, that  
20       NASA assured us that there was no way that a second  
21       shuttle could fail, right? And so things happen.

22              So I wanted to mention also to my friends  
23       from FPL that there are alternatives in nuclear power.  
24       So, for instance, when I built my house three years ago  
25       I installed a 5 kilowatt array on the roof, and I

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1 installed it for \$3.00 a watt. So as I understand it,  
2 even if we were able to build -- if FPL was able to build  
3 these two reactors, and it would be the first time in  
4 human history that reactors would actually be built on  
5 budget, it would still cost about \$9.00 a watt, and as  
6 I understand, that's three times what I paid for my  
7 rooftop solar array, so I'm kind of wondering, have you  
8 really thought about the economics of what it costs to  
9 build a nuclear reactor.

10 And the other thing that I wanted to mention  
11 too, is that, again it's come up, and I know that the  
12 NRC has its rules. But I would say that as far as the  
13 rule regarding the need to constantly generate power,  
14 keep in mind that you guys have all got telephones in  
15 your pocket, they've all got batteries. The technology  
16 for storing electricity, when the sun's not shining, is  
17 not magical, and these are things that can be overcome.

18 The other thing I would mention too is, that  
19 even if FPL was able to be the first utility in America  
20 to ever build a nuclear reactor on time, it would still  
21 be 12 years before these units come online, and in that  
22 time we could easily install the 22,000 megawatts of  
23 capacity, or the equivalent of that, using solar and  
24 other renewable energy sources that don't require --  
25 well, don't require any use of water for cooling, don't

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1 require any kind of mitigation for radiation and so on.

2 And then the last thing I would mention too,  
3 is, that I just want to speak directly to my Union  
4 brothers and sisters here in the audience, the ones who  
5 are working for FPL. I understand that you all -- that  
6 this is your livelihood, and I know what it's like.  
7 Believe me. I know what it's like to be in a situation  
8 where I have to advocate on behalf of my employer. But  
9 I would mention, too, that before I taught here at FIU,  
10 before I was a member of the United Faculty of Florida,  
11 I was a member of the United Auto Workers, and I was a  
12 very proud Union member, except for the point where my  
13 Union, I thought, sold us all out by going before  
14 Congress and advocating against the CAFÉ standards, the  
15 minimum standards for fuel efficiency on automobiles.

16 They went to Washington arguing the same  
17 thing that the automakers were arguing, was that the  
18 CAFÉ standards were going to cost jobs. They said it  
19 was an economic argument, much like the one that you guys  
20 are making now. And I can you tell you, they were wrong.  
21 It didn't keep American -- it didn't keep auto working  
22 jobs here in America. It did nothing to help the Union,  
23 and the Union suffered. We all suffered.

24 Don't let FPL, which is beholdng not to  
25 you, but to its shareholders, try to make an artificial

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1 argument between economic growth in your jobs versus,  
2 I don't know what the other alternative is, that we all  
3 live in darkness. It's a false choice.

4 So I would just say, again, my own  
5 experience from powering my house with solar panels, it  
6 shows me that we can do it so much more efficiently, so  
7 much more economically, so much more rapidly, and so  
8 much more safely, than resorting to nuclear power.

9 And so I would just end by begging you guys  
10 and the NRC, please, you are our only hope. You've seen  
11 what the State Regulators, the so-called Regulators are  
12 like. They're really not regulators. I mean I'm a  
13 State employee. I'm not even sure if I can use the words  
14 "climate" and "change" in the same sentence legally.  
15 You know what we're dealing with here and you know that  
16 we're dealing with a utility that -- look, they're just  
17 doing their jobs. But they get paid whether or not they  
18 build this reactor. Unfortunately, we're the ones  
19 paying them. You may be the only people who can save  
20 us from this fate. So I'm just asking you to do  
21 everything in your power to save us from Units 6 and 7.  
22 Thank you.

23 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, David. Tom  
24 Breslin, and then Catharina Bernasei, and then Bill  
25 Riley and Javier Garcia. And this is Tom.

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1 MR. BRESLIN: Good evening everyone. I'm  
2 Tom Breslin. I also am a Union member here at FIU and  
3 I'm a Historian and a Doctoral Mentor in our  
4 International Relations program.

5 But before that I was 20-some years in  
6 charge of research of FIU across the entire institution.  
7 And one of the things that I asked of our scientists and  
8 social scientists, as well as my doctoral students today  
9 is, what is your database, and is it obsolete or is it  
10 up to date?

11 And so as I look at this synopsis of the  
12 Draft Environmental Impact Statement, I have to wonder  
13 about the age of some of the statistical basis that have  
14 been invoked by FP&L and by other parts, the Public  
15 Utilities Commission, for example, as a basis for making  
16 the claim for the need for these two units. So, that's  
17 one question that I have, and I want to raise for our  
18 visitors.

19 And the second question is, given the  
20 limited capacity of the Biscayne Bay aquifer, has the  
21 Draft, the reviewers who drew up the Draft, looked at  
22 the whole aquifer and all the various impacts that it  
23 suffers now?

24 The draw-downs for example, or the effects,  
25 rather, of the proposed enlargement of rock mining in

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1 Northwest Dade County, which would affect both the  
2 Everglades and the aquifer itself. And factor that  
3 into a model which projects forward the future of the  
4 aquifer. Or has the study been so narrow that it's  
5 artificial and has no relationship to the life of the  
6 whole aquifer and the needs of the population dependent  
7 on it?

8 So I only ask these two questions. I'm not  
9 a scientist and I don't play one in public or on TV. But  
10 I am concerned about the probity, the adequacy of the  
11 research base that went into this Draft proposal. And  
12 so I thank you for your attention.

13 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you,  
14 Tom. Catharina.

15 MS. BERNASEI: Good evening. I am  
16 Catharina Bernasei. I am a mother, I'm a wife, I'm a  
17 grandmother, I'm a teacher, I'm 63 years old. And I  
18 will speak from the moral point of view.

19 I have probably another 30 years to live and  
20 I think a lot about things going on on our planet. I  
21 am an American citizen since 2000 and I'm very proud to  
22 be an American citizen. My county originally was  
23 Belgium, and I go back every year to visit my mom, my  
24 brothers and sisters. In Belgium we closed all the coal  
25 plants 20 years ago. Coal, we all agree, I hope, has

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1 to go. We all have morally a carbon footprint. We are  
2 stewards for our planet and we are responsible for  
3 generations to come. We cannot think about greed and  
4 money.

5 In Belgium we don't have as much sun as  
6 here. Nuclear power plants are to go. We have to think  
7 about the future. We are closing all our power plants.  
8 There is only one left near Antwerp, it's going to close.  
9 We have solar mushrooming where my brother just told me,  
10 he gets money back from his electric company, from his  
11 FPL. Not that we request that.

12 My daughter, Jessica, and my son-in-law  
13 just got their solar panels up on their roof in Miami.  
14 I'm very proud of them. But they're golden. We, my  
15 husband and I, are going to get our solar panels.

16 What I would like FPL to do, jobs will be  
17 there if you really think morally. You know how as a  
18 human being we have a gut feeling. Animals have that.  
19 We are on the top of the species list. My gut feeling  
20 is this is wrong. Nuclear power plants are wrong, all  
21 over the world. There's something tremendously wrong.  
22 Fukushima is an example, but it's wrong.

23 Solar is right. You can feel that in your  
24 gut. Wind energy is right. And there's research.  
25 Our young people, the energy they have, they know to

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1 think. We need to be emphatic. We need to feel. Your  
2 life is short. What is money for? Let's forget greed.

3 People of FPL, if you were to have solar  
4 panels, half of Miami, half of South Florida, you have  
5 enough. But maybe if it becomes more affordable. My  
6 daughter and her husband will pay off in seven years,  
7 and they have a child, and that will be her college fund;  
8 that it's paid off and then they hardly have to pay any  
9 electricity.

10 We collect it through the grid. It goes  
11 back to FPL, the excess of sun, of solar energy, will  
12 benefit FPL. What are you thinking? You will benefit  
13 from all those homes when you see an air -- when you look  
14 out of the plane and look at Miami, wow, couldn't you  
15 imagine, solar panels here and here, everywhere. It  
16 will be sufficient. You do not need any more power  
17 plant. Shut down the plant. Happy Earth Day.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you  
19 Catharina. We're going to have Bill Riley, and I think  
20 -- is Javier going to come up with you? Okay. This is  
21 Bill Riley and that's Javier. Go ahead, Bill.

22 MR. RILEY: Appreciate it.

23 MR. CAMERON: All right.

24 MR. RILEY: Good evening. My name is Bill  
25 Riley and I'm the Business Manager and Financial

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1 Secretary for the International Brotherhood of  
2 Electrical Workers, and President of the South Florida  
3 of the Building Trades Council.

4 On behalf of our 18,000 members we are  
5 requesting that you adopt the recommendations of the  
6 final order of certification to certify Turkey Point  
7 Units 6 and 7.

8 The South Florida community has benefitted  
9 tremendously from Florida Power and Light's investment  
10 in nuclear energy and nuclear power for the past 40  
11 years. We built that plant 40 years ago with the  
12 Building Trades Council and the Building Trades  
13 members.

14 The Turkey Point plant has not only benefit  
15 providing Florida Power and Light customers with clean  
16 -- clean, reliable energy, but has also been very  
17 supportive of our local environment, economy, in  
18 creating jobs in the process.

19 Reports indicate that Turkey Point Units 6  
20 and 7 will create 3,500 jobs over a multitude of year's  
21 construction period, and 800 good paying -- good paying,  
22 jobs once the facility is completed and becomes  
23 operational. The construction of these units will  
24 represent one of the largest projects in this State's  
25 history, and the jobs it creates will benefit thousands,

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1 thousands of South Florida families while protecting  
2 all environmental issues.

3 In addition to the construction of the  
4 project these units will need to be maintained and  
5 refueled on a reoccurring basis, just like the current  
6 units require. These periods are also known as  
7 outages, resulting in hundreds of temporary jobs for  
8 area workers, which help local businesses keep the  
9 customers that they already have and generate a large  
10 ripple effect throughout the economy.

11 We are convinced that this is an important  
12 project which has a strong positive benefit for our  
13 entire State, with a very strong environmental  
14 partnership with Florida Power and Light, and we urge  
15 you to approve this project. And with that I thank you  
16 for your attention, and have a nice night. Thank you.

17 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. And this  
18 is Javier, and next we're going to Patrick Martin,  
19 Matthew Schwartz, Joseph Arlotta and Gregory James.  
20 Javier?

21 JAVIER GARCÍA: Yes.

22 Buenas noches. Me llamo Javier García, soy  
23 un representante de los Pipefitters Local 725 Miami.  
24 Formo parte de 18,000 miembros de South Florida Trades  
25 Council y representando a 18,000 miembros queremos que

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1 adoptes y recomiendes la orden final de certificación  
2 de las Unidades 6 y 7 de Turkey Point.

3 La comunidad del sur de la Florida [se] ha  
4 beneficiado tremendamente de las inversiones de SPO en  
5 los últimos 40 años. La planta de Turkey Point, no solo  
6 ha generado energía limpia, pero [sic] también ha  
7 ayudado a nuestra economía local.

8 Reportes indican que las Unidades 6 y 7 de  
9 Turkey Point va[n] a generar más de 3,500 trabajos, por  
10 muchos años y más de 800 buenos trabajos de  
11 mantenimiento una vez que la planta comience a operar.  
12 La construcción de estas unidades va a representar uno  
13 de los proyectos más grandes en la historia del estado  
14 de la Florida y los trabajos que va a generar van a  
15 beneficiar a miles de familias en el sur de la Florida.  
16 Además de estos beneficios, las nuevas unidades van a  
17 requerir mantenimiento de estas nuevas unidades. Estos  
18 mantenimientos conocidos como "Outages" resultan en  
19 cientos de trabajos en la zona que a la vez ayudan a los  
20 negocios en la zona. Nuestros [sic] nosotros estamos  
21 convencidos de que este importante proyecto va a tener  
22 un beneficio positivo para todo el estado.

23 Gracias por su consideración.

24 [TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH TO ENGLISH.]

25 JAVIER GARCÍA: Yes.

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1                   Good evening. My name is Javier Garcia and  
2                   I represent the Pipefitters Local [Union] 725 of Miami.  
3                   I am one of 18,000 members of the South Florida Traders  
4                   Council. As a representative of the 18,000 members I  
5                   ask that you adopt and recommend the final certification  
6                   of Turkey Point Units 6&7.

7                   The south Florida community has benefited  
8                   immensely from the FPL's investments for the last 40  
9                   years. The Turkey Point Plant, not only has generated  
10                  clean energy, but also has helped our local economy.

11                  The reports indicate that Turkey Point  
12                  Units 6&7 will generate 3,500 jobs that will last for  
13                  many years, in addition to more than 800 maintenance  
14                  jobs once the plant starts functioning. The  
15                  construction of these units will be one of the largest  
16                  projects in the history of the state of Florida, and will  
17                  generate jobs that will benefit thousands of families  
18                  in south Florida. Furthermore, the new units will  
19                  require maintenance work. The maintenance work known  
20                  as "Outages" will result in the creation of hundreds of  
21                  additional jobs in the area, which in turn will benefit  
22                  local business. We are convinced that this important  
23                  project will be positive and beneficial for the entire  
24                  state.

25                  Thank you for your consideration.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Javier, thank you. That  
2 will be translated into English in the transcript.

3 Thank you, Javier, for presenting it in  
4 your language. And I'm going to ask Luis if he can just  
5 perhaps summarize the gist of what Javier said.

6 MR. BETANCOURT: So, good evening. Javier,  
7 you are around, let me know if I actually hit the mark.

8 So he basically was talking about the  
9 benefits about the construction, about the maintenance,  
10 about the outages, and how would that actually help the  
11 economy in the Florida area.

12 So that was basically some of the higher  
13 points that he wanted to say.

14 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you very  
15 much. Yeah, we're going to Patrick and then Matthew,  
16 correct? Matthew -- Patrick, Patrick.

17 MR. MARTIN: Hello everyone. My name is  
18 Patrick Martin. I'm here representing Nuclear  
19 Matters, a campaign focused on raising awareness of the  
20 value of the existing nuclear energy fleet across the  
21 country. And Nuclear Matters is co-chaired by former  
22 Governors and U.S. Senators Evan Bye of Indiana, a  
23 Democrat, and Judd Gregg of New Hampshire, a Republican.

24 The campaign's leadership also includes  
25 former EPA Administrator Carol Browner, former Commerce

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1 Secretary Bill Daily, former Senator Blanche Lincoln of  
2 Arkansas, former Energy Secretary Spence Abraham, and  
3 several other important voices from business, labor and  
4 government.

5 I want to underscore the significant value  
6 the nuclear plants bring to the State of Florida in the  
7 form of carbon free energy, jobs, and reliability.

8 Florida's four operating nuclear reactors  
9 currently generate 12 percent of the State's  
10 electricity while emitting no greenhouse gases,  
11 accounting for a full 98 percent of the State's emission  
12 free electricity.

13 If the power from even one nuclear reactor  
14 were to be taken offline, it would significantly affect  
15 the State's emission free energy supply.

16 So it's important to recognize that nuclear  
17 power is a critical asset, especially when thinking  
18 about standards such as the EPA's Clean Power Plant.  
19 Additionally, the nuclear energy facilities in Florida  
20 are heavyweights when it comes to economic growth in the  
21 State, as you've heard from several others here today.  
22 These facilities employ more than 2,270 highly skilled  
23 workers with an annual payroll of \$191 million. They  
24 also pay more than \$32 million in State and local taxes.  
25 This support of local communities through jobs and tax

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1 revenue is tangible and would be sorely missed if a plant  
2 were to be taken offline.

3 Nuclear plants are also unmatched in their  
4 reliability. The facilities of Florida operate around  
5 the clock, even at times of extreme temperatures and  
6 weather to generate 12 percent of the State's total  
7 energy mix. They can be counted on to keep the lights  
8 on for Florida's businesses and for Florida's  
9 residents.

10 I am pleased and honored to be able to offer  
11 these supportive comments on behalf of Nuclear Matters  
12 and I very much appreciate your time this evening.

13 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you,  
14 Patrick.

15 And next we're going to have Matthew.

16 MR. SCHWARTZ: Good evening, folks.  
17 Thanks for coming out tonight and hearing some  
18 discussion about a major project in our area that can  
19 greatly impact the health of the environment, the human  
20 environment and important public lands.

21 My name is Matthew Schwartz. I'm  
22 Executive Director of the South Florida Wildlands  
23 Association. It is an organization that was founded in  
24 2010 to support habitat and wildlife to protect habitat  
25 and wildlife and to support them in whatever ways we can

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1 in the greater Everglades.

2 Since this a discussion on a Draft EIS  
3 that's been prepared under the auspices of NEPA, I'd  
4 like to talk -- just make one statement about NEPA that  
5 really wasn't made when we started this meeting, and  
6 it's important for people to understand what NEPA  
7 requires. And I took this from the Citizens Guide to  
8 NEPA, prepared by the Council on Environmental Quality.

9 To implement these policies NEPA requires  
10 agencies -- in this case the NRC as the lead agency --  
11 to undertake an assessment of the environmental effects  
12 of their proposed actions prior to making decisions.

13 In common language we call that the hard  
14 look. The agency is required to take a hard look at all  
15 of the environmental impacts and human impacts from this  
16 major Federal action before it takes place.

17 They haven't done that. It's not in the  
18 Draft. And just at the outset I'm saying, I'm  
19 requesting the agency undertake a supplemental EIS to  
20 deal with many of the unanswered questions that have  
21 been brought up today and which will be brought up in  
22 further comments.

23 The power lines through Everglades  
24 National Park on the eastern side are part of this  
25 project. My organization has been fighting that for

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1 years. Many, many questions remain about those.

2 What are the impacts from building a major  
3 power line corridor along the east side of Everglades  
4 National Park with access roads, pads for many, many  
5 towers that are standing there. You've got the spread  
6 of invasive plant species into the area, changes to the  
7 hydrology of Shark River Slough. That place was added  
8 to Everglades National Park in 1989 for the restoration  
9 of the Shark River Slough, the crown jewel of  
10 Everglades's restoration. And now it's going to be  
11 lined with three major FP&L power lines from the Turkey  
12 Point plant that points north? It's going to create an  
13 industrial landscape for the hundreds of thousands of  
14 people who go visiting that area on airboats, on canoes  
15 and kayaks, people who paddle to Shark River Slough.  
16 And you know that observation tower up there when you  
17 get up to the top of it; you're going to see power lines.  
18 That's a human impact.

19 The National Parks Service did an avian and  
20 bird study. Lots of impacts, lots of collisions, lots  
21 of electrocutions. Three colonies have now threatened  
22 Wood Storks in the area. They're going to be impacted.  
23 We need to look at those.

24 Let's look at some of the other impacts from  
25 this plant. The injectate. Somebody was talking

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1 about putting it down earlier during the presentation,  
2 3,000 feet below ground. Out of sight, out of mind;  
3 really? That's called the Boulder Zone. Everything  
4 goes into the Boulder Zone.

5 When we flush our toilets most of it goes  
6 into the Boulder Zone. The drillers out in the western  
7 Everglades, I had a discussion with them at the Raccoon  
8 Point drilling sites in the Big Cypress National  
9 Preserve. They talked about lowering pipes, 50 foot  
10 sections of pipes down into their wells, which are about  
11 2 miles below ground. They hit the Boulder Zone and a  
12 50-foot pipe hit the bottom and turned sideways.

13 It's a cavern. It's a deep undersea cavern  
14 in this area where they're planning on dumping the  
15 injectate from this well. Where does it go? It goes  
16 out to the Atlantic. Sewage, wastewater, oil drilling  
17 fluids, and now the injectate from this new Turkey Point  
18 6 and 7.

19 What are the consequences of that to the  
20 Atlantic Ocean? Doesn't disappear. There's no such  
21 thing as a free lunch, there's no way.

22 Hurricane Andrew. This agency, the  
23 Nuclear Regulatory Commission, did a complete study on  
24 the impacts of Hurricane Andrew, which basically it was  
25 a direct impact, August 1992, Cat. 4 hurricane hit,

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1 Hurricane Andrew. This is what they identified  
2 happened: Loss of all offsite power for more than five  
3 days. No offsite power. The plant ran off the  
4 generators. Complete loss of communications systems.  
5 Closure of the access road. One access road was closed.  
6 The high water tank collapsed onto the fire water system  
7 rendering the fire protection system inoperable. This  
8 is the NRC's report. The potential collapse of the  
9 damaged Unit 1 chimney onto the diesel generator  
10 buildings.

11 One of the big lessons we learned from  
12 Fukushima is that when you lose the ability to run  
13 cooling water through the core reactor, through the  
14 thousands of pounds of waste nuclear material, that sits  
15 right now on the shores of Biscayne Bay, it melts down.  
16 It did melt down in Fukushima. It almost could have  
17 happened at Turkey Point. That was -- we dodged the  
18 bullet there. All these things happened. All these  
19 things happened. And this is safe?

20 So the one question is, what are the chances  
21 of another Hurricane Andrew happening again at this same  
22 site? That's for them to answer. That's what the EIS  
23 is supposed to look at. That's the hard look.

24 Let's look at the cooling towers a little  
25 bit and these 90 million gallons a day of wastewater that

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1 they're going to be putting in there. What's in that  
2 wastewater? I want to know everything that's in that  
3 wastewater.

4 We, as people, need to know what's going  
5 into -- excuse me, we just had a meltdown -- what's going  
6 in to this wastewater that they're pouring through this  
7 nuclear power plant? Is it going to be pure H2O? No.

8 I started reading the research from people  
9 who deal with wastewater experts, engineers. It ain't  
10 pure. There's thousands -- think of everything you buy  
11 at a CVS. Think about all the things we put down our  
12 toilet bowls; the cleaning fluids, the pharmaceuticals,  
13 the bacteria, the viruses. All of that's going into  
14 that wastewater. How clean could they get it? It  
15 ain't pure.

16 When it comes out as gaseous H2O, as water  
17 vapor, there's gases mixed in with it that contain some  
18 of these chemicals. When the water droplets, where  
19 people call "drift," come out, those little tiny  
20 particles, they contain the exact same constituents of  
21 the wastewater, drifting over Biscayne Bay, over the  
22 terrestrial ecosystem. What are the impacts of this on  
23 the aquifer? Not on the aquifer, but also on the  
24 terrestrial landscape, on Biscayne Bay, on mangroves,  
25 on sea grass beds, on coral reefs?

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1                   How many places in the United States,  
2 Continental United States have a coral reef? We're  
3 blessed with a coral reef in South Florida. We're going  
4 to build a nuclear power plant right next to them, throw  
5 the wastewater up into the air as vapor and droplets and  
6 disburse it over this entire area.

7                   One of the elected officials spoke earlier  
8 said, this is just the wrong place. This is not the  
9 place to be building this type of a way of generating  
10 electricity.

11                  We need solar. Florida, South Florida  
12 especially has more solar potential than any place in  
13 the continental United States. The EIS looked at solar  
14 and they compared this plant to a solar farm. We need  
15 rooftop solar. We have millions of acres in Florida of  
16 rooftops that are not being used.

17                  FP&L -- just coming here somebody mentioned  
18 that. I heard one of their solar commercials. In  
19 terms of their portfolio, 0.06 percent. Not even  
20 1/10th of 1 percent of their portfolio is produced by  
21 solar.

22                  One way they can do it, don't compare it to  
23 solar farms, compare it to rooftop solar and use the  
24 model that DishTV came up with. You don't have to  
25 create your own satellite in space. Let FP&L put the

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1 solar panels on people's houses. Let them own it, the  
2 same way as Dish. You want solar, you call up, they come  
3 out, they put the panels. 24 hour, they say we can't  
4 do it because it's not 24 hour. That's nonsense. Peak  
5 electricity is during the day. That's when we're  
6 burning the electricity.

7 We can go to other forms of electricity when  
8 we're not using solar. Let FP&L get into that business,  
9 installing solar panels on people's houses so people  
10 don't have to shell out \$20,000, \$30,000. That's what  
11 the solar initiative coming up right now is all about,  
12 getting competition in there. FP&L I don't think is in  
13 favor of that.

14 At any rate, we demand a supplemental EIS  
15 from this agency to cover all the unanswered questions  
16 that everybody is bringing up and we basically say this  
17 is the wrong project in the wrong location. Let's move  
18 on to something that's going to work. Thanks.

19 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Joe  
20 Arlotta or Gregory James? Okay. How about David  
21 Bethune, John Eastman? David.

22 MR. BETHUNE: Hello. My name's David  
23 Bethune. I'm just resident here. I don't have any  
24 special scientific background, but I am concerned as the  
25 rest of you about the elephant in the room that's called

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1 radiation.

2 When we build a nuclear plant here we  
3 increase our potential risks of a radiation based  
4 accident like we saw in Fukushima. And this particular  
5 plant design, as I've been finding out, has some really  
6 serious concerns.

7 It combines a lot of the problems of the  
8 Fukushima plants and it also has some new, untested  
9 technologies that we're relying on to keep us safe. I  
10 don't think that we can really rely on those. So I want  
11 to point out a few of them to you so that you can do your  
12 own research and make some public comments to the NRC  
13 afterwards about what you find, because this is what I  
14 found out.

15 The main source of emergency cooling in  
16 this plant is a water tank on top. The supply will only  
17 last three days. We've just heard a gentleman explain  
18 that we already had a hurricane at that location where  
19 the power was out for five days. So we're basically  
20 asking for, with this design, a meltdown. We are  
21 creating a situation in which there is no backup water  
22 supply to cool the reactor after three days. Human  
23 beings would have to go there and refill the water tank  
24 on the top of this reactor, which is completely insane.  
25 We saw people battling the radiation at Fukushima for

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1 weeks and months, not for days. And we already know  
2 that Florida can lose power for days and weeks at a time.  
3 So building a new design that's lacking in basic safety  
4 features, because they want to save money, and leaves  
5 us with basically a three-day outage period is  
6 completely unacceptable. It provides -- it presents  
7 not only an environmental risk but also a safety risk.

8 Which brings up a big absurdity here. We  
9 keep trying to separate -- the NRC tries to separate  
10 safety and environmental concerns. We're talking  
11 about radiation. They're the same thing. A radiation  
12 release is a safety problem and an environmental  
13 problem. So to try to separate those out and say that's  
14 a different meeting and the public can't attend the  
15 safety meeting -- there is no public comment group like  
16 this for the safety meeting, is unconscionable. And it  
17 indicates that there is a safety problem that we need  
18 to be aware of.

19 The second thing that really disturbs me  
20 about AP-1000 is that it has a very thin containment  
21 structure. Only one containment building, not two like  
22 a traditional reactor. And that containment structure  
23 is exposed to the environment. It's actually exposed  
24 by design. It has air baffles on the side that bring  
25 air in around the sides of the containment vessel and

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1 sends it out a chimney in the top.

2 Now, if that sounds like a good containment  
3 design to you, maybe you haven't lived in South Florida  
4 very long, because it's a very corrosive environment  
5 where we have hot, moist air full of salt water and other  
6 minerals. When the steel containment vessel is exposed  
7 to this air 24 hours a day because of this convection  
8 design around the side that's built into the plant,  
9 we're exposing ourselves to corrosion risks.

10 We've already seen through hole corrosion  
11 in other in other nuclear reactors in the United States,  
12 and it's perfectly plausible for a hole to develop in  
13 this reactor and nobody even notice. These places are  
14 tight and tiny and radioactive and it can't be easily  
15 inspected. So the entire containment design is really  
16 unsuitable. It presents an enormous environmental  
17 risk.

18 I don't see any discussion in the EIS about  
19 accident mitigation at all. Basically we're assuming  
20 that the design basis accident, the three day accident  
21 is the only one that could ever happen, and that's  
22 ridiculous.

23 Another big concern of mine that's been  
24 raised here by some other people is the spent fuel  
25 storage. This is exactly the same setup as Fukushima,

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1 and this plant uses the same type of fuel. They use a  
2 zirconium coated fuel pellets. The zirconium  
3 interacts with steam and water, in the case of a  
4 meltdown, to produce hydrogen, and that hydrogen is  
5 explosive. It's exactly what exploded in Fukushima.

6 The fuel processing and storage building in  
7 AP-1000 doesn't have any special protection to prevent  
8 that kind of explosion. It doesn't even have the  
9 hydrogen ignitors that are in the core, where FPL and  
10 Westinghouse know that a potential hydrogen explosion  
11 is possible.

12 So we're creating, if we license this plant  
13 here, another potential Fukushima situation with two  
14 fuel pools that are exposed and open to the air  
15 essentially, and in largely unprotected buildings. If  
16 those fuel pools lose water we will have a meltdown.  
17 And not only will we have a meltdown, but the site will  
18 be unapproachable to human beings until the end of time.  
19 Once that fuel pool is uncovered and there is no water  
20 in there, no human beings can go back to that site to  
21 perform any kind of work at all.

22 So these design basis accidents, about it's  
23 all -- it's going to be over in three days and we'll just  
24 go back and make things right, are completely  
25 unrealistic. We already saw that with our own eyes that

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1       that's not what happens in a fuel pool meltdown  
2       situation.

3               The last thing I want to bring up is the fact  
4       that we're creating another Fukushima situation here  
5       with multiple plants on the same site. The older plants  
6       are '70s vintage designs, they have their own problems.  
7       Any kind of accident, including a turbine break at one  
8       of the older plants, 3 and 4, could cause flying debris  
9       that can damage the AP-1000, including clogging these  
10      important cooling vents on the side and preventing  
11      emergency cooling.

12             It could also land in the spent fuel pool  
13      and cause damage to the fuel pool or the pumping and  
14      equipment that's used to move that water between the  
15      reactor and the fuel pool. So just creating an  
16      additional plant at the same site where we already have  
17      old plants exponentially increases our risk. Those old  
18      plants become a risk factor for the new plants.

19             So for all of these reasons I encourage all  
20      of you to go research some of these things and write in  
21      and let's oppose this and stop this plant from being  
22      built here. Thank you.

23             MR. CAMERON: Thank you. John, John  
24      Eastman. Here's John, and Margaret Morales and Rene  
25      Morales next.

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1 MR. EASTMAN: Nice crowd out tonight.  
2 Thanks everybody for coming. John Eastman, I'm a third  
3 generation Miamian, living in Southwest Broward now.  
4 I've held public office up there, served on my  
5 homeowner's association, so I'm kind of an activist.  
6 I'm late into this game, though.

7 But probably the number one thing that  
8 stuck out at me was the United States' approach to  
9 storing this hazmat and the nuclear waste, not only from  
10 power plants but from military. They come up with the  
11 Yucca Flats idea, initially it sounded great. Let's  
12 put all this stuff in one spot, put it underground, we  
13 can seal it off forever. And really, that's what we  
14 need as far as the long-term storage of these products  
15 is forever because some of the harmful effects can  
16 affect humans for 300,000 years, so that's basically  
17 forever.

18 The country needs to come up with a national  
19 storage facility and get rid of all these onsite storage  
20 locations. It's just too hazardous having this stuff  
21 parked all over the country. Let's get it in one spot  
22 and not have any more nuclear plants put online until  
23 we have that policy in effect.

24 And I think that this needs to be done, it  
25 needs to be a national priority and we all need to be

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1 letting our elected representatives know that we need  
2 a national plan for dealing with this waste. Until then  
3 there is no such thing as safe nuclear power.

4 I have a problem with Florida Power and  
5 Light as far as shareholders versus ratepayers who's on  
6 the hook for this. Capital projects need to be done by  
7 shareholders and stockholders. That's what stock's  
8 for. If you want to build something you sell stock.  
9 People take risk. If it works out, great. If it  
10 doesn't, you're on the hook, not the ratepayers.

11 Florida Public Service Commission. Our  
12 State Reps need to come up with a different way of  
13 appointing these folks. The Commission is broken. It  
14 too favors the power plants. They've got some big  
15 issues with Duke Energy up in the Northwest part of the  
16 State. So we need to get on our elected reps to change  
17 the way that these PSC people are appointed.

18 I don't know publicly elect them is the way  
19 to go, but there needs to be discussion on it because  
20 the current PSC is broken and I feel it's corrupt. The  
21 process doesn't come out in our favor. We always seem  
22 to come out on the short end.

23 Deep well injection of either raw sewage or  
24 anything I think is problematic and a bad idea in South  
25 Florida where that stuff moves around underground. You

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1 never know where it's going to pop up, and it does move.  
2 So let's not kid ourselves thinking that, you know, hey,  
3 let's put it down 3,000 feet, the problem will go away.  
4 That's not going to happen. Eventually it's going to  
5 resurface somewhere.

6 I would highly recommend we also get on our  
7 State Reps about banning all deep well injection, no  
8 matter what it is. It's a bad idea.

9 Synergistic effects of aerosols. I'm a  
10 bee farmer. You combine certain pesticides you have  
11 bee colony collapse. If we're killing bees, humans are  
12 not going to be around much longer either. So these  
13 things need to be looked at.

14 Another big issue is being a native down  
15 here. I've seen our Dade County master plan. There is  
16 no master plan. You know, they come up with a plan,  
17 we're going to build here and not allow it further, then  
18 it goes more, more, more. This X amount of density, oh,  
19 no, we'll change that.

20 So we need to have a master plan and stick  
21 to it and we need to limit further construction and the  
22 endless inflow of people down here, because people need  
23 electricity. And if you don't want to have to build  
24 nuclear power plants and produce mega power, which  
25 people need to live, then we need to start limiting the

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1       inflow of population through endless construction and  
2       increasing our density with vertical construction.

3                   The last thing -- that's about it.  Anyway,  
4       thank you very much.  Thanks everybody for your  
5       efforts.

6                   MR. CAMERON:  Okay.  Thanks, John.  Thank  
7       you.

8                   And Margaret Morales or Rene?  How about  
9       Cecelia O'Brien, Charles Corda.  There's Charles,  
10      okay.  Charles Corda.  I'm glad you're still here.

11                  MR. CORDA:  I'm glad I'm still awake.

12                  MR. CAMERON:  That too.

13                  MR. CORDA:  I had this whole thing I was  
14      going to go through, but you've heard it from a hundred  
15      people, so I'm going to spare you that.

16                  I want to talk to the Union guys for a  
17      second.  When I was a young guy I was a Union member,  
18      Local 23, Mason Tenders Union.  I worked real hard.  We  
19      had a building in New York we were building that we were  
20      real proud of, the World Trade Center.  We looked at  
21      those buildings go up, carried lumber, did concrete  
22      work.  My best friend was Tom Consadine, an  
23      electrician.  We were so proud to be involved in that  
24      project.  There was no way on this earth those buildings  
25      could go down.  Nobody ever thought of that.

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1 Tommy's still my friend. You know what he  
2 did the last few years? He's been building the new  
3 World Trade Center.

4 I'm going to leave everybody with one fact  
5 from this meeting they're never going to forget. April  
6 26, 1986, a crew of workers goes in to Reactor Number  
7 4 to do a safety check, and they botched it. Nothing  
8 was wrong with the reactor. They botched the safety  
9 check.

10 Well, it's 29 years later and a thousand  
11 square miles -- this is no exaggeration -- over a  
12 thousand square miles around the Chernobyl Nuclear  
13 Plant are inhabitable from a safety check.

14 So anybody in this room who believes it  
15 can't happen here, you're kidding yourself. That's all  
16 I have to say.

17 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you,  
18 Charles. How about Linda Koenigsberg, Manuel  
19 Rodriguez, Nathan Kurland.

20 MS. KOENINGSBERG: Hi.

21 MR. CAMERON: Hi. How are you doing?

22 MS. KOENINGSBERG: Thanks for pronouncing  
23 my name correctly.

24 Hi ladies and gentlemen. I know we're all  
25 here very late, and I, for one, appreciate it. I'm a

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1 native of Miami. I live in the Roads area, which if  
2 anybody knows it, it's a historic area of Miami,  
3 originally intended by Mary Brickell to be a  
4 centerpiece, just like Coral Gables.

5 We're very proud of it, except if they have  
6 their way, FP&L, we're going to have hundred plus lines  
7 on poles running down on street on First Avenue from U.S.  
8 1, through our neighborhood, I'd say 150 feet from my  
9 home. Homes around me, including homes where kids are,  
10 there are babies, there are toddlers, they are  
11 teenagers, and there are us, and we don't want it. I  
12 don't care whether you believe in that radiation or not.  
13 Wouldn't you want to err on the side of caution?

14 I want to read to you a letter that a  
15 neighbor has sent to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.  
16 I think it kind of explains it. This was sent April 14th  
17 to Ms. Cindy Bladay of the Nuclear Regulatory  
18 Commission:

19 "You would think that Three Mile Island,  
20 Chernobyl, and Japan's Fukushima disasters would tell  
21 us all we need to know about the sudden, unexpected and  
22 long-term dangers of the nuclear energy. But  
23 apparently not. At least not when some large  
24 corporation like FP&L stands to make greater profits by  
25 putting Americans in danger and destroying the beauty

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1 and safety of Florida neighborhoods.

2 I'm shocked to hear that FP&L is planning  
3 to construct two, count them, two, new nuclear reactor  
4 units at Turkey Point. This ill-advised and high-risk  
5 project will endanger miles with 100 foot oversized  
6 poles with high-voltage lines throughout Miami-Dade  
7 County, including the historic and at the moment  
8 desirable neighborhood of the Roads. Who know what  
9 will happen then. Are they going to buy our properties?  
10 Are they going to buy all of us out? I doubt it.

11 The many objections from residents like me  
12 are outlined in the form letter sent to you."

13 Our neighborhood had prepared a form letter  
14 and said, add to it as you want, but please send it out,  
15 like all you good activists.

16 At the risk of reiterating some of our  
17 complaints, I will say that nuclear power should not be  
18 used anywhere in the United States and certainly not in  
19 Florida, a State that has more than its share of severe  
20 hurricanes. Also at a time when there is so much  
21 terrorist activity, I cannot think of a better target  
22 for attack than a nuclear plant in the City of Miami,  
23 the very model of America's most desirable lifestyle,  
24 staffed at least by a few Homer Simpson's.

25 I would suspect that the executives of

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1 FP&L, the architects of these reactors, the  
2 stockholders who will profit from their construction,  
3 and many other amoral participants who will benefit from  
4 this insane project, are full of optimism about how safe  
5 it is, how environmental, how necessary. Except that  
6 it is none of those things. It is a time bomb being  
7 placed in our State, our neighborhood, where the  
8 residents are being forced to give up their peace of  
9 mind, future safety and property values to satisfy the  
10 greed of FP&L and all those who support this highly  
11 dangerous endeavor.

12 There were other locations that assumed  
13 there was no problem like this. Three Mile Island,  
14 Chernobyl, Fukushima. But unlike Chernobyl we're not  
15 a remote community that can be isolated in the event of  
16 a disaster. We are a major American city and placing  
17 us in even the most unlikely danger is a terrible,  
18 terrible idea. Thank you.

19 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Linda. And we  
20 now have Manuel Rodriguez. And next, if Nathan Kurland  
21 is still here, Simon Rose and Daniel Kavanaugh.

22 Go ahead, Manuel.

23 MR. RODRIGUEZ: Good evening, my name is  
24 Manuel J. Rodriguez with RoadTech Engineering, it's a  
25 consulting engineering firm to the construction

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1 industry and I'm here to speak on behalf of the  
2 construction industry in South Florida.

3 There have been some questions about the  
4 need for this project, and to us in the construction  
5 industry there is no question about the need for this  
6 project. All it takes is you drive down Downtown Miami,  
7 the Biscayne corridor, Brickell, the Design District  
8 and you see cranes everywhere and you see high-rises  
9 going up everywhere. And that construction growth,  
10 that boom in construction that we're experiencing right  
11 now, needs additional power capacity. Each high-rise  
12 consumes on the average from 2 to 3,000 kva's of load.  
13 And that is the reason why this project is necessary,  
14 the need for additional power capacity to maintain this  
15 growth.

16 The construction industry is the second  
17 larger employer in Miami-Dade County. And there have  
18 been talk before about the minorities on this project,  
19 the impact of this project on the minorities. The  
20 majority of the workers in the construction industry are  
21 minority, members of the minority community, and we need  
22 -- we need the additional power in order to keep this  
23 construction boom going.

24 Nuclear power is clean, it's carbon free,  
25 and therefore it doesn't contribute to climate change.

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1 It's safe, it has a very safe record. They talk about  
2 Three Mile Island, everything that could go wrong went  
3 wrong and nothing happened, so it's a safe industry with  
4 a proven track record. It reduces our dependence on  
5 foreign oil. It's a win-win for everybody and that's  
6 why I'm here tonight to support the construction of  
7 Turkey Point Nuclear Units 6 and 7. Thank you very  
8 much.

9 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,  
10 Manuel. Is Nathan? Nathan Kurland.

11 (No response)

12 MR. CAMERON: How about Simon Rose or  
13 Daniel Kavanaugh?

14 (No response)

15 MR. CAMERON: Ron Nelson, Matthew Haber?  
16 Okay. Laura Sue Wilansky? Here's Laura Sue. Great.

17 MS. WILANSKY: Thank you very much to  
18 everyone for being here. It's good to be here on Earth  
19 Day with the President right around the corner  
20 celebrating the Everglades. I helped organize the very  
21 first Earth Day celebration in Syracuse in 1970 and I've  
22 been working to protect the environment since long  
23 before that, and that's what I'm doing here today.

24 I was born in the 1950's and I've been  
25 living with the threat of nuclear energy for my whole

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1 life, as long as I can remember. Although the dropping  
2 of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was  
3 unspeakable, I believe that the ongoing nuclear  
4 catastrophe at Fukushima poses the greatest threat to  
5 the future of life on earth that we've ever seen.

6 The people of Japan trusted the TEPCO power  
7 plant owners and developers who poo-poo'd the dangers  
8 of building multiple nuclear plants in that beautiful  
9 spot by the ocean. Their trust has proven to be  
10 woefully misplaced, and I'm sorry, but I just can't take  
11 the assurances of Devon and the folks from FPL that  
12 they've got everything handled. I don't believe that.

13 After Fukushima it's clear that nuclear  
14 energy is way too dangerous and it's impossible to  
15 either prevent or clean up nuclear accidents.

16 One accident, equipment malfunction,  
17 operator error, or terrorist attack at a nuclear plant  
18 could literally mean the end of life on earth. And if  
19 Fukushima didn't convince you, you still think that a  
20 disaster couldn't happen at Turkey Point, think about  
21 the little o-ring on the Challenger. We can never  
22 forget that here in Florida.

23 There's no way to guarantee 100 percent  
24 safety when using this technology. And when it comes  
25 to materials that remain deadly dangerous for tens of

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1 thousands of years, longer than all of human history,  
2 anything less than 100 percent safety cannot be  
3 considered safe.

4 We humans are not infallible and neither is  
5 anything we produce. See? That proves it. Nor can we  
6 control or predict the forces of nature, as much as we  
7 might pretend that we can. This means that nuclear  
8 plants cannot -- simply cannot be guaranteed to be safe.  
9 And when it comes to nuclear materials, anything less  
10 than 100 percent safety is not good enough. Nuclear  
11 plants are so dangerous that even Wall Street won't  
12 invest in them, and they'll in invest in anything, no  
13 matter how risky.

14 If the commercial nuclear industry can't  
15 support itself after 50 years, and it can't, U.S.  
16 taxpayers and ratepayers should not be required to  
17 support it with our taxes dollars and massive  
18 construction work in progress, rate increases, for  
19 plants that may never even be built or completed.

20 So now FP&L wants to build two more nuclear  
21 plants at Turkey Point. The plants that already exist  
22 and the new ones proposed, as well as all that nuclear  
23 waste at Turkey Point will be under water in the  
24 foreseeable future. To me, that one fact is sufficient  
25 reason not to build these new plants. Game over. But,

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1 if that's not enough reason for you there are plenty  
2 compelling reasons and we've got a lot of them.

3 We've heard about the 90 million gallons of  
4 wastewater, the chemicals and the pollutants that would  
5 be in that water, how that water is going to be  
6 disbursed, aerosolized, injected into the earth. That  
7 can't be controlled.

8 We've heard about the problems with the  
9 radial wells that would be used for backup cooling, the  
10 salt water intrusion into the aquifer, which is already  
11 a huge problem.

12 Turkey Point's neighborhood includes the  
13 Biscayne National Park, and four other parks, wildlife,  
14 and nature preserves, habitats and refuges. This is an  
15 extremely sensitive, irreplaceable, and bio-diverse  
16 area which could be devastated by even tiny amounts of  
17 Uranium 235 fuel, Plutonium, and other deadly toxic  
18 substances used in and generated by nuclear plants.

19 As previously mentioned, there's no way to  
20 guarantee that some or many of these substances will not  
21 find their way into the local environment. Some of them  
22 have a half-life of 80 million to over 700 million years.  
23 Can FP&L or the NRC or any of us guarantee that they'll  
24 be contained for all that time? We can't do that.

25 Radiation from Fukushima is hitting U.S.

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1       shores. Where do you think radiation and chemicals  
2       from Turkey Point will end up?

3               FP&L is developing solar power too, but  
4       they're doing a teeny, tiny fraction of what they could  
5       be doing. While 95 percent or more of their advertising  
6       and PR is devoted to promoting how much solar  
7       development they're doing, they're actually generating  
8       less than 1/10th of 1 percent, as has been mentioned,  
9       .01 percent of their electricity through solar power.  
10      I'm a customer, I know, I get the brochures every month  
11      in my bills.

12             I brought the brochure that came with my  
13      February 2015 bill, if you want to see it in their own  
14      words in black and white, .01 percent solar. In black  
15      and white, or rather, green and white. But printing the  
16      information in green doesn't make what FP&L is doing,  
17      green, unless the green you're talking about is cash.

18             Investing in dirty, dangerous nuclear  
19      plants that many never even be built, is very profitable  
20      for FPL and its shareholders. That's why they want to  
21      do it. But it's a financial and environmental disaster  
22      for our local area, our State, and all who live here.

23             With so many truly clean, safe, renewable  
24      and sustainable technologies now available and in  
25      development, there is no reason to build new nuclear

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1 plants. This will only drain much-needed resources  
2 from full development of better, safer, technologies.

3 This is the Sunshine State. We should be  
4 leading the nation, the world, in solar development.  
5 Instead, we rank 13th in total installed solar in the  
6 country and 20th in solar installed in 2014.

7 It's time to end the use of all nuclear  
8 power and put all, all of our resources into truly safe,  
9 clean, and sustainable technologies, like  
10 conservation, solar, wind, geothermal and others which  
11 absolutely can and will supply all the energy the State  
12 and the world needs without destroying the world in the  
13 process. Please say no to the two new nuclear plants  
14 at Turkey Point.

15 Thank you for listening to my comments and  
16 I will also submit these by e-mail.

17 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much.

18 Is Franchesca here, or Ephrat? Ephrat?  
19 And this is Ephrat Youel.

20 MS. YOUEL: Good evening, almost good  
21 night, I think. Thank you for your patience. I'm not  
22 going to speak for long because a lot of my points have  
23 been made.

24 I do want to say that not only are we living  
25 in one of the global bio-diversity -- the most important

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1 bio-diversity areas in the world, this is also an  
2 incredibly urban area. And building one of the largest  
3 nuclear facilities in an area where FPL has not proven  
4 to be a good manager of their existing facilities is  
5 reckless and dangerous.

6 And, furthermore, South Florida not only  
7 being porous and porous area for water, it is also an  
8 incredibly unstable area for weather in the past. It's  
9 going to get even more unstable because of climate  
10 change, which is happening here.

11 There is just no way that I think anybody  
12 can justify expanding nuclear energy in South Florida.  
13 Everything else I think has been said, and I thank you.

14 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. We're going to  
15 go over to Jonathan. This is Jonathan Ullman and then  
16 to Alejandro. Jonathan.

17 MR. ULLMAN: Hi, my name is John Ullman.  
18 I'm with the National Sierra Club, I'm the Everglades  
19 representative and I'm representing the Miami group of  
20 the Sierra Club.

21 It's been a long day. For me it started at  
22 -- very early as I was preparing for Mr. Obama's  
23 presentation in the Everglades.

24 First of all I just want to say that the  
25 Sierra Club opposes the expansion of FP&L Turkey Point

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1 at 6 and 7. We are opposed to nuclear power because it  
2 is neither clean nor renewable.

3 And first of all I'd like to, for a lot of  
4 people who weren't able to see the President's speech  
5 I just want to read from something he said:

6 "And here in the Everglades you can see the  
7 effects of a changing climate. As sea levels rise salty  
8 water from the ocean flows inward, and this harms fresh  
9 water wildlife which endangers a fragile ecosystem.  
10 The salt water flows into aquifers which threatens the  
11 drinking water of more than 7 million Floridians.

12 South Florida, you're getting your  
13 drinking water from this area, and it depends on this.  
14 And in terms of economic impact, all of this poses risk  
15 to Florida's \$82 billion tourism industry on which so  
16 many good jobs and livelihoods depend."

17 So what have we learned from the  
18 President's speech today? We learned we need to save  
19 our water. We don't have enough. And this power plant  
20 is going to be a major water hog. No question about it.

21 We also learned that while we want to reduce  
22 carbon, and some are claiming that nuclear is the way  
23 to do that, falsely. This plant is in the wrong place.  
24 Just because we had the plant, this plant was -- the  
25 first two plants, nuclear reactors were built starting

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1 in 1967, that doesn't mean we should continue to build  
2 two new reactors there today. Certainly we have  
3 different circumstances. We have sea level rise, and  
4 that in the end is what this really is all about.

5 What this really is all about is, is this  
6 the place that you want to put a nuclear power plant,  
7 and the answer is resoundingly no.

8 The analysis of sea level rise by the NRC  
9 and by FP&L is woefully inadequate. And I would suggest  
10 to you that the President's mandate is that all Federal  
11 agencies account for sea level rise. And this agency  
12 has failed to do so, and FP&L has failed to do so. And  
13 the President wants us to do that.

14 The answer is solar. FP&L knows this, and  
15 at .01 percent we are woefully low for the Sunshine  
16 State. Now, I want everybody in this room to  
17 understand, there will be jobs. There will be a future,  
18 there will be power. But the era of nuclear energy off  
19 of Biscayne National Park is coming to an end and we need  
20 to prepare for that because it's coming.

21 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Is Alejandro?  
22 Alejandro. And then Mara Schlackman and Fenei.

23 I'm not sure how you pronounce your last  
24 name.

25 MR. ALMIROLA: Hello everyone, my name is

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1 Alejandro Almirola and I echo the sentiments of everyone  
2 who's against this proposed nuclear bomb or factory or  
3 plant. It's just a bad idea waiting to happen. I mean  
4 it's just another -- Turkey Point's going to be a new  
5 Fukushima or any other disaster you want to put in the  
6 blank, and it's a bad idea waiting to happen.

7 And I want to echo the sentiments of the  
8 lady from the Roads neighborhood who's against this plan  
9 as well, because I personally will be affected. I'm a  
10 lifelong resident of the Roads neighborhood and I echo  
11 the sentiments of the City Attorney and the City, in  
12 saying it's a bad idea to make our neighborhood look ugly  
13 with those ugly power lines that nobody wants. Nobody  
14 from the Roads wants those power lines. And so it's  
15 going to be the ugly thing to see on top of those banyan  
16 trees on Coral Way, and it's just going to kill the  
17 historic value of the, you know, the historic nature of  
18 the neighborhood.

19 And, you know, I want to read into the  
20 record the objections from the form letter that the Road  
21 Association sent out expressing the many objections to  
22 this project.

23 The first one is, you know, the integrity  
24 of the drinking water for the South Florida area is at  
25 risk. The water that FP&L would use to cool its power

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1 plants would affect the level of salt water intrusion  
2 into the Biscayne aquifer, the main source of drinking  
3 water for this area.

4 FP&L also plans to curtail its current  
5 monitoring program for this, which is totally  
6 unacceptable.

7 Second one is, our area may need more  
8 electricity, but there is no present foreseeable crisis  
9 that exists. Therefore, a better thought out and  
10 ecologically sensitive plan for electricity should be  
11 on the drawing boards for an area including but not  
12 limited to solar, wind, water currents, et cetera.

13 Number three is that there are other sites  
14 where high voltage poles can be placed that would cause  
15 less impact then placement so close to such a  
16 historically significant neighborhood as the Miami  
17 Roads neighborhood.

18 Now, the placement of these poles and lines  
19 aren't even in sync with the present of the existing  
20 criteria governing their building or placement.

21 And also, five, I'm concerned about the  
22 hazards of 100 foot high electric poles that are within  
23 50 feet of our homes, and a hurricane or a tornado could  
24 cause massive damage, you know, toppling these things  
25 onto, you know, close by to my house. I live on 20th

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1 Road, you know, next to the Shell Gas Station on 20th  
2 and Coral Way, and I just think it's just a really bad  
3 idea that they're going to put those ugly things that  
4 nobody wants, and they're going to crash and ruin our  
5 neighborhood. Just terrible.

6 Also, I mean, you know, I'm concerned for  
7 the health and safety of everyone in the Roads. My  
8 neighbors and myself included, especially children who  
9 live close to the lines that because, you know, there  
10 could be cancer risks with those high voltage lines  
11 right there to everyone. And so, you know, I don't know  
12 why we need to put ourselves at risk of cancer and other  
13 problems with those things there that nobody wants.

14 And also, another thing also is that, you  
15 know, what someone else mentioned earlier about the lady  
16 from Roads saying, oh, it's going to reduce the property  
17 values to the Roads neighborhood. And, yeah, that's  
18 true. I mean, who wants to live next to those ugly power  
19 lines that nobody wants.

20 And I just want to emphasize the whole point  
21 is that why not invest in solar energy. I mean that's  
22 just a much more cleaner, safer form of energy. I mean  
23 other countries, even Germany, which has less sunshine  
24 than us, has 20 percent of energy from solar energy. So  
25 I don't know why Florida, being the Sunshine States

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1 doesn't, you know, really, you know, live by its own  
2 nickname or name, whatever, and try to embrace that and  
3 try to have, you know, solar panels at everyone's house.  
4 And so instead of doing the FP&L, oh, pay now and get  
5 screwed over plan, how about we give the money to us and  
6 just we'll put in our own solar panels and save everyone  
7 money. We can give the electricity back to FP&L. I  
8 think that makes way more sense than, oh, let's give lots  
9 of money now, rip me off now, and then, you know, not  
10 even come through with a promise.

11 I think in the -- when I was an attorney in  
12 the legal world we call what FP&L's proposing, or what  
13 the ratepayers are screwed under a statute under, as an  
14 illusory promise. What does that mean? It is a  
15 promise that doesn't have to be kept. It's like, oh  
16 yeah, oh, I can do that. But there's no obligation for  
17 them to do that.

18 So, yeah, sure, they can make all the  
19 promises they want but they're not bound by it. So you  
20 can give them the money now, they charge -- can jack up  
21 their rates. And then, oh, midway through a project,  
22 no, we don't need to finish it but we'll keep the money.

23 So it just seems like a really bad idea,  
24 just, you know, out of common sense that we should never  
25 support such a bad idea. So it's much better putting

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1 solar energy in. We can do the solar panels, put solar  
2 farms and combination. I don't see why we can't do that  
3 and put wind energy, you know, put windmills on our  
4 house. I don't care. I mean, add a new addition or  
5 whatever. Maybe even a Gulfstream current, we can put  
6 maybe geothermal energy there or somehow harness the  
7 energy of the Gulfstream. I think that would be you  
8 know, make more sense than putting another, you know,  
9 nuclear reactor, creating two nuclear bombs and having  
10 a Homer Simpson-like character blowing it up, you know,  
11 because of negligence or any other foreseeable  
12 disaster. I just think that it's a bad idea.

13 It's just, you know, I think we could be  
14 smarter and actually pick something that works for  
15 everyone. Thank you very much.

16 MR. CAMERON: Alejandro, could you just  
17 pronounce your last name for the stenographer?

18 MR. ALMIROLA: Okay. My last name is  
19 Almirola, and it's A-L-M-I-R-O-L-A, so Almirola.

20 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,  
21 Alejandro. And, Mara? And if Fenei or Luis Herrera is  
22 still here. Luis, okay.

23 MS. SCHLACKMAN: The first Earth Day was 45  
24 years ago when I was a toddler, and while I think there  
25 is no place more important for me to be on this day than

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1 here at this hearing, to me it's a travesty that we have  
2 to be here today. By now Florida and the United States  
3 should've transitioned to solar and other renewable  
4 resources rather than this inherently dangerous power  
5 source.

6 And someone mentioned about Wall Street  
7 won't pay for this. Well, also insurance companies  
8 will not insure nuclear risks. There's a Federal law  
9 that provides for coverage for that. I think it's  
10 called the Price Anderson Act. So insurance companies  
11 will not insure this, it's such a horrible risk.

12 I'm a lifelong South Floridian. I still  
13 live within a 50 mile radius of Turkey Point in Fort  
14 Lauderdale, and I spent my childhood within a 10 mile  
15 radius of Turkey Point.

16 While the potential public health effects  
17 are much less significant than some of the other issues  
18 everyone has talked about tonight, I think they do bear  
19 mention. At least one study found increased thyroid  
20 problems in areas near nuclear plants in the Northeast,  
21 and there have been studies from the U.S. and abroad  
22 correlating some forms of leukemia with proximity to  
23 nuclear plants.

24 Despite no family history of leukemia, I  
25 lost a parent to leukemia a couple years ago.

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1       Nonetheless these issues are dwarfed, as I've said, by  
2       the voracious water consumption of Turkey Point, both  
3       presently with the dysfunctional cooling canals and the  
4       future needs to two additional reactors, placement  
5       between two national parks and in proximity to other  
6       vital public lands and aquatic areas, sea level rise and  
7       climate change impacts, and the list goes on as we've  
8       heard tonight.

9               I'd like to conclude with some thoughts  
10       regarding the highly toxic radioactive substances  
11       involved in nuclear plant operations. The main fuel is  
12       Uranium 235 with a half-life of 700 million years.  
13       Plutonium which is created in the process of running a  
14       nuclear plant has isotopes with half-lives of 25,000  
15       years to 80 million years. These half-lives have to be  
16       looked at in conjunction with the depopulation of South  
17       Florida as sea level rise occurs.

18              Will there be anyone here to oversee  
19       storage of these substances, keeping them from leaching  
20       into the environment? And what will happen then to the  
21       wildlife that remains? They can't leave.

22              I ask that the NRC reject this application.

23              MR. CAMERON:     That's okay.     Thanks.

24       Thanks Mara.

25              MR. CAMERON:     We have two more speakers.

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1 One is coming up, Luis Herrera.

2 MR. HERRERA: Yes, sir.

3 MR. CAMERON: And then we have Albert  
4 Gomez. And let's see if we can fix that.

5 MR. HERRERA: Good evening. My name is  
6 Luis Herrera, I live in Roads. I'm President of Vizcaya  
7 Road Association.

8 First of all, I don't have to be said too  
9 much because everybody already know what is going on,  
10 and everybody has said, the people they come from  
11 Florida Power Light, and people that they want to make  
12 some money.

13 Now, you can see right here how many seat  
14 do they have. Florida Power and Light he mention  
15 problematic. One of you mention problematic. It's  
16 everybody. They no put it in the news. Why they not  
17 put it in the news? This room ain't going to be full.  
18 So he wants on the people only they can be in favor of  
19 the plan.

20 I'm against it. Why at the next meeting  
21 they going to do? There's two meetings only. Why the  
22 next meeting this in Homestead? They no inviting in the  
23 news. All the people going there. And they going to  
24 find out some more against it. And I think my  
25 great-grandchildren going to be effected after I left

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1 here because I no live too long. I'm too old already.

2 And I think everybody they got to be against  
3 this. Try it and use solar panel. And why the Florida  
4 Power and Light they no make the solar panel and sell  
5 it to everybody at good price. And they got a lot of  
6 jobs right there to work in the solar panel, to sell it  
7 out. Only he looking for money. Money and money.  
8 They don't care about the life of the people.

9 So, to me it's the best way, make a solar  
10 farm. Thank you.

11 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Luis. Next we  
12 have Albert Gomez. I think this is our final speaker.  
13 But let me just check. Is there someone here with the  
14 first name Fenei?

15 (No response)

16 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Albert, take us away.

17 MR. GOMEZ: I'm kind of glad I'm the last  
18 speaker. I'm in manufacturing, okay? I support the  
19 power transmission and distribution industry heavily.  
20 It's one of my largest industries. I support all of  
21 them; Siemens, Hubbell, Thomas & Betts, Emerson, you  
22 name it. I make the power transmission line switches,  
23 I make the forgings, I make the springs, I make the  
24 castings. I've actually made a panel that's sitting in  
25 Turkey Point right now. I gain from projects like this

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1       happening.

2                   I    have    a   family   firm.       I'm   in  
3   manufacturing.   It's a 35-year old firm.   I represent  
4   over 42 different manufacturers.   I'm the bread and  
5   butter.   I'm, you know, what the American Dream's  
6   about.

7                   I see the individual that came here from  
8   FPL, he works.   I can see the humility.   I see why he's  
9   up there too, you know, to get that across.   In life you  
10   have to make choices.   I've had to step into meetings  
11   knowing that I was going to make a switch for a bomb or  
12   make an aircraft missile or something, you know, or an  
13   armament, because I'm in a lot of different industries.  
14   And you have to consider why you do things, why you make  
15   your money.

16                  When you go into a public setting from a  
17   shareholder's perspective, you don't make those  
18   decisions, the shareholders do.   I have a private  
19   company.   I decide where I sell.   So I've had to make  
20   tough decisions that affected my income.

21                  That added to the fact that I actually  
22   graduated from this university with an environmental  
23   science degree, concentration on environmental  
24   geology, and then I went back and I went and got my  
25   marketing degree and my business degree and my

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1 international business degree, and I realized that I  
2 probably would be better off, instead of waving a sign,  
3 joining my father's firm, and maybe implementing my  
4 ideologies inside.

5 I've been able to transfer plastics off the  
6 street, chlorine-based plastics, a lot of different  
7 things, in little ways to try to make big changes. I've  
8 also started the South Florida Resilient System which  
9 focuses on mission critical functions and is based in  
10 D.C., a mentor of Jonas Salk is, you know, my mentor.  
11 So I've learned sides of every equation.

12 And what I see here is that, yes, you have  
13 the Public Service Commission and you have the NRC and  
14 you have these Federal mandates. But you guys also have  
15 jobs. And you have the reality of four plants that you  
16 have to deal with in this region that keep you guys busy,  
17 that give you work to do, that represent your  
18 livelihood, and you have to make choices.

19 And what I see is ultimately it's the  
20 individuals in their roles that are going to make the  
21 decisions for our public here. And we look to you to  
22 figure out what is right to do for the public, but  
23 ultimately we're all individuals.

24 So as an individual, I, myself, knowing  
25 that I would make money from something like this

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1       probably, indirectly, a spring, the sales would go up  
2       on the aftermarket support, something. You know, I'd  
3       support META, I support META which is a FPL subsidiary.  
4       I sell to FPL.

5               But you know what, I'm also an operational  
6       excellence person. I'm involved in lean manufacturing.  
7       I deal with quality assurance constantly. I do  
8       implants for the body. I do a lot of different things,  
9       and in doing so I have to look at quality.

10              And what I've seen, what I've seen in  
11       getting involved in this -- I'm the only citizen that  
12       put in a limited appearance statement on the first  
13       initiative. And what I've seen here is that the  
14       operational excellence or the operational reality of  
15       FPL has not been brought into the EIS. And that's a  
16       serious problem. The operational reality is why you  
17       want up-rating. And now you're reducing monitoring  
18       standards for that because of their operational a/k/a  
19       excellence or the reality that they've met the protocols  
20       listed out in the 2009 agreement.

21              Implementing an EIS before that and not  
22       realizing that there's been quality control issues in  
23       the time of the EIS initiation that would have weighted  
24       a quality control document in any other industry,  
25       whether it be medical -- you know, I've had FDA letters

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1 coming out of the ears of customers because they didn't  
2 have a voice basket in the right place.

3 And here we are having steam leaks, value  
4 fractures, shutdowns. Serious issues here. And those  
5 weren't even weighted in the EIS? While they're having  
6 an up-rating processing of reducing monitoring  
7 standards for GMP, you know, good manufacturing  
8 practices. It starts to fall apart in my mind, and I'm  
9 looking at it from just a manufacturing quality  
10 management standpoint.

11 So when I step away and say I'm an advocate,  
12 yeah, I'm an advocate, and yeah, I'm conflicted. But  
13 I look at this now and say, you guys from FPL to  
14 everybody, I supply Solar City. You guys want to do  
15 some special work with Solar City? I'll work with you  
16 guys on creating a rack system; cash on hand. You know,  
17 we'll put money in front. We'll make this worth your  
18 while, whatever you -- let's get creative.

19 But to just say that -- I see this and from  
20 a quality management perspective there's too many flaws  
21 in this. And this is from me being involved for 25 years  
22 in manufacturing, and being a supplier to you. I'm  
23 telling you right now, this is not the best course of  
24 action. There are other ways to make money.

25 And also, here's the other thing. Your

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1 uniqueness, your monopoly reality that you have been  
2 able to cultivate over the years, it's not always going  
3 to be there. And the reality is, is if you have a chance  
4 to decentralize your client base as well as your  
5 production, therefore qualifying your distribution.  
6 Because the reality is that message of the distribution,  
7 somebody has to take care of the lines and somebody has  
8 to -- so centralized versus distribution, that doesn't  
9 make sense.

10 Start to take stake in the distributed grid  
11 reality, take stake in it, get value from it and own your  
12 customers. Because if there's another utility that  
13 pops up via some co-op or something that's going to take  
14 your client business away, you had those clients because  
15 you set them up.

16 So, there's an opportunity space here.  
17 And there's someone in a management perspective -- it's  
18 old management thinking, it's not creative, it's not  
19 lateral, and I'm really depressed to know that I am  
20 supplying a company that has started to rest on their  
21 laurels, they have lost their innovation edge, and they  
22 are resting on the fact that they own the market. And  
23 it always happens, when anyone owns the market they're  
24 the biggest target.

25 So I would just have you think from Board

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1 perspective that your stakeholders should demand more  
2 innovation, should demand more, and they're from a local  
3 citizen and from a subject matter expert in the  
4 manufacturing field, and being immersed in quality  
5 management on a day-to-day basis.

6 There's a lot of holes here, both in the  
7 EIS. You have to be lateral and connective to all the  
8 different inputs and I don't see that. There's a lot  
9 of compartmentalization going on and I think that it's  
10 time for you guys to start open kimono on this thing and  
11 really get into it, because from a Nuclear Regulatory  
12 Commission this is your legacy. This is your watch.  
13 You're here now. So you need to shake it up and start  
14 to realize that it's your role.

15 There is a collusive reality in the fact  
16 that the Commission -- you know, I remember, I've read  
17 your history from the '60s all the way up, how it  
18 developed and the whole thing, and reality is, it's  
19 tough, it's a tough reality that you're in, because you  
20 need to promote it, in the sense that you have to see  
21 it forward, it's an operating entity. You have to  
22 promote the entity as it operates. You're not  
23 obstructive to the entity, you want to make sure that  
24 the nuclear power plants doesn't shut down.

25 But I would like to see you guys take charge

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1 here, at least with regards to being more open, more  
2 holistic, and really look at the quality control issues  
3 that are occurring now that would affect the EIS. And  
4 this meeting is about the EIS. And thank you for your  
5 time.

6 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,  
7 Albert. And could I just ask one clarification for the  
8 stenographer. You used the phrase "open kimono."

9 MR. GOMEZ; Open kimono.

10 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Open kimono, all right.

11 MR. GOMEZ: That's transparency.

12 MR. CAMERON: Yeah, I like open kimono.

13 MR. GOMEZ: It's a term used in  
14 manufacturing.

15 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. I figured that.  
16 Thank you.

17 I'm going to ask Mark Delligatti, a Senior  
18 Official, to close the meeting down for us. And thank  
19 you all for your patience and specific --

20 MR. DELLIGATTI: Well, I would like to echo  
21 Chip's thanks. We had a wonderful turnout tonight. It  
22 was great to see to many people here and hear so many  
23 really passionate discussions on the issues around this  
24 EIS and on some of the safety issues, and on issues  
25 associated with the operating units.

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1           We will take those comments back and we will  
2           consider them. I promise you that any comments you  
3           provide to us, either tonight or in writing later, as  
4           long as they're within the time period that we've asked  
5           you to put them in, we will consider those comments.  
6           You've really, really helped us a lot tonight.

7           What you have told us gives us a lot to think  
8           about, a lot to consider, and I'd just like to say that,  
9           you know, we are a Federal agency. We have rules that  
10          we must follow as members of the Federal Government.

11          We report to Commissioners who are elected  
12          by -- who are nominated, chosen by the President,  
13          approved by the Senate. At the NRC there are five  
14          Commissioners when the Commission's at full strength,  
15          three of them can only be from one party, two from the  
16          other party. So there is a political balance on our  
17          Commission and they are the final decision makers.

18          We on the staff -- and I have with us tonight  
19          we have a lot of very high quality engineers and  
20          scientists who are reviewing the information and making  
21          the recommendations that will be sent to the Commission.

22          And the Commission, the five  
23          Commissioners, are the ones that decide on licensing  
24          actions. We can provide them with the best information  
25          that we can give them, our scientific and engineering

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1 excellence and decisions based on our regulations, and  
2 we go forward from there.

3 But again, I thank you all for coming out.  
4 I thank all of you who have stayed until the very end,  
5 and we look forward to reviewing your comments, and I  
6 hope to -- that we'll be able to respond to some of them  
7 in a way that will alleviate some of the concerns we  
8 heard tonight. But, thank you all very much.

9 (Meeting adjourned, 10:39 p.m.)

10